

THE WEATHER TODAY.  
For North Carolina:  
Fair; Cooler.

# The News and Observer.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY  
For Raleigh:  
FAIR.

VOL. LIII. NO. 29.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## Leads all North Carolina Dailies in News and Circulation

### NO VOTE IS REACHED BY THE CONVENTION

### Engineers, Firemen, Pumpmen a Stumbling Block.

### FEAR LOSS OF POSITIONS

The Miners Will Probably Vote on Ending the Strike Today and an Overwhelming Majority for it is Practically Assured.

(By the Associated Press.)  
Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 20.—The anxiously awaited convention of the 145,000 striking miners met today, but did not reach a vote on the proposed plan of settlement. It is expected to do so tomorrow.

There were 652 delegates present in the Nesbitt Theatre, where the convention was held and they were empowered by their local unions to cast 867 votes for or against President Roosevelt's proposed plan of arbitration. The great majority of the delegates were uneducated, the few who were, being engineers, firemen and pumpmen who fear that the 5,000 strikers of those classes may get back their old places now held by non-union men. This question of the engineers, firemen and pumpmen proved the only stumbling block in the way of almost immediate adoption of the President's plan, which carries with it declaring the strike off, and a general resumption of work through the 17 mile strip of the hard coal region. At one time today it seemed certain that the convention was about to adopt the recommendation of President Mitchell to end the strike, but the steam men's plea was too earnest, and the final vote went over until tomorrow, when it is next to certain the vote to declare the strike off will show a big majority for it. The leaders of the strikers, except Mr. Mitchell, were hardly heard at all in the convention today, the anxious engineers being allowed to give full expression to their feelings. But tomorrow, it is predicted, the leaders will be heard, and one of them, a high district officer, said today there would not be more than fifteen votes recorded against the plan which the President of the United States has proposed to them, and which all the highest officials of the mine workers in this region earnestly have recommended.

There were two sessions, forenoon and afternoon, today, and the net results as regards the progress of the convention towards its great object was a permanent organization with Mr. Mitchell in the chair, his speech laying the President's plan before the delegates, his eloquent impromptu speech advocating its adoption, and the appointment of a committee on resolutions. This committee, as Mr. Mitchell said to the delegates, would prepare a formal statement to the public telling fully and carefully why the convention decided to continue the strike, if it should so decide, and why the strike was declared off, if that was the outcome of their deliberations.

The question before the convention when it adjourned for the day, was on the adoption of the resolution embodied in President Mitchell's opening speech to call off the strike and leave all questions to the President's commission. The surprise of the convention today was the decision to admit newspaper men to all the sessions, open or executive, when even union miners, eagerly waiting by the hundreds out in the street, could not get into the theatre. Twice the newspaper men won a victory by big majorities. First, when on a petition from them asking to be allowed to remain, a motion to grant the admission was carried; and later when a motion was made to reconsider the first vote to admit. The pleas which won were that the reporters represented the people, that public opinion had helped the strikers, and that the best way to get an accurate report of this convention of immediate and vast national importance was to let the press representatives stay there on the spot. Even the suggestion of a press committee of delegates to give the news to the correspondents was turned down by the convention.

involved, but I recognize the fact that relations between ourselves and the mine operators have become so strained as to render direct negotiation at this time impossible. The fact that a coal famine was upon the people of eastern and southern States and threatened to become a national calamity justifies the action of the Chief Executive of our Nation in his earnest effort to bring about an early resumption of mining.

"With all the earnestness of which I am possessed, I urge that you give your approval to the action of your executive officers who have recommended acceptance of the proposition that the strike be declared off, the men are then to return to work in the positions and working places occupied by them prior to the inauguration of the strike and that all questions at issue be submitted for adjustment to the tribunal selected by the President of the United States."

The address was followed with the closest attention by the delegates. At various stages of the reading, Mr. Mitchell was applauded, but when he urged the delegates to adopt the recommendations of the executive boards to call off the strike and "the men are then to work in the positions they occupied before the strike was inaugurated," tremendous applause greeted the remarks. The moment he finished, a Wilkesbarre delegate was on his feet and moved that the recommendations contained in President Mitchell's address be adopted. If this had been acted upon at once, the strike would have been off and the convention's work done, but those in opposition would not have it that way. They wanted to and did debate the matter until the adjournment after 5 o'clock. A Panther Creek engineer was the first to take the floor in opposition to accepting the plan until he and his colleagues had some assurance that they would be reinstated in their old positions. The companies have said, he continued, that they will not dismiss the men now employed by them and place strikers in their positions. A number of other delegates spoke along the same line and their contention resulted over the presence of persons who were not delegates.

President Mitchell straightened this out by requesting outsiders to leave the hall. About half of those present retired. The question again reverted to reinstatement of the men. A dozen speeches were made for and against the question of obtaining some specific assurance that the men would get back their places if they returned to work.

Finally a delegate arose and asked President Mitchell to express his views on the subject. He immediately responded and made one of the most important addresses he has been called on to make during the past five years. The strike leader said:

"I desire to inform you that the president of your organization has done all he can to learn the attitude of the companies towards the men who are now on strike. As you know, the companies refuse direct negotiation with us. Through intermediaries we have received assurance that the companies are going to meet the issues fairly, that they are not disposed to blacklist the men; that they do not propose to be vindictive; that, as far as possible, they are to be returned to their old places. It may take some time before that can be brought about, and it may be that some few men will not be restored to their former positions at all. When you vote on this proposition, you must do it with as full knowledge of the situation as I can give you."

"Our pledge to the President of the United States, in which we recommended a resumption of work, we said to him that he should recommend a return of our people to their jobs, and if the coal companies refuse to give our men their old places, if they refuse to treat them fairly, we shall carry them to the tribunal named by the President, and ask that tribunal to decide that we are entitled to the work we left when we went on strike."

### RANSOM AROUSES OLD CUMBERLAND

### Burning Appeal for our Altars and Firesides.

### A LONG TRAIL OF INFAMY

The General Reviews the Black Career of Republicanism in North Carolina and his Words Thrill his Hearers to the Heart.

(Special to News and Observer.)  
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 20.—Under the burning words of General Ransom the men of Cumberland have rallied, and are now in line and ready to charge. Our court house was crowded with ladies, old soldiers, and voters from every part of Cumberland. His appearance was greeted with long and loud applause. He was introduced by Hon. John G. Shaw in a short but eloquent address.

General Ransom began by referring to his love for the people of Cumberland, calling by name a number who had stood with him in the battles of the past. His address proper began with a review of political conditions in North Carolina. We saw the Republican party disintegrated and with no flag that they dared to raise. Only a line of a few skirmishers, a few "Independents" here and there, and yet they had deceived some into thinking that they could defeat the grand and united Democracy. He reviewed their past history in the State, with its infamy and shame. He then took up the National Republican party and showed its hostility to the South. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments born in passion, the Civil Rights Bill carrying with it shame to our schools and desecration to our cemeteries, Southern elections surrounded by Federal bayonets, and the iniquitous Force Bill. He said:

"Men of Cumberland, surely, surely, you have not forgotten these things; and the Democratic party that saved you." Then returning to the State and the amendment, he referred to Wilmington and its danger, the nameless peril to our women in almost every eastern county. What party delivered us from it? The Republicans whipped out had now changed face and had turned to be white, yet none will say that they accept the amendment. They fear the loss of the negro vote North. They were appealing to "Independents," with a little office here and there. To no purpose, for there were not enough offices to go round among themselves.

He asked "Independents" to think what Republicans from the South held high office, not one in the Cabinet, and only one, Clayton, of Arkansas, a carpet-bagger, holding an important mission. What had Price, and Cook, and Settle, all able men, been given? Nothing. The North and the world respected the South and its representative party. They respected men who stood and maintained the opinions, not those who cringed and begged. Fitzhugh Lee, Joe Wheeler and M. C. Butler never cringed, and when Southern men were wanted they were chosen, men, representative leaders and Democrats. No they might promise but there were no offices to give. They could not end in the Republican ranks, the same old wolf in lamb's fleece. It was so with the Liberal party, the People's party, and would be so with those deluded ones.

He then reviewed the grand work of the Democratic party, both National and State. How that it stood for peace and all that was best; how that it had honored our Southern men in positions; how that it had saved North Carolina. He then the back in memory to the past when the State had sent forth 120,000 of her bravest and best. They had done their duty. Surely they would not and should not fall now. God grant that they could not.

And as the old man closed with his invocation, there were tears in his eyes. He had succeeded. He had appealed to the men of Cumberland in behalf of their altars and their firesides. When the charge is over on the fourth day of November the men of Cumberland will show the State whether or not they are false to their own.

**ONE DEAD, OTHERS PERHAPS DYING FROM SEABOARD AIR LINE WRECK.**  
Vestibule Crashes Into Freight at Beekingham and Flagman Holland is Killed. Engineer Badly Hurt.

(Special to the News and Observer.)  
Rockingham, N. C., Oct. 20.—A fatal wreck occurred here yesterday morning when the vestibule on the Seaboard Air Line collided with a freight engine and car, which were driven back into another engine and other freight cars. In the smash-up Flagman H. L. Holland was killed, Engineer James Robinson probably fatally injured and Charles Crump, a colored fireman, dangerously hurt. An open switch caused the trouble.

killed instantly, though a report is in circulation that before he died he told some one that he had closed the switch. He was asleep when the crash came, as was Charles Crump, the fireman, who was dangerously hurt. James Robinson, the engineer on the vestibule, went down with his engine, which went 20 feet into a field. His skull was fractured and it is thought his backbone is broken and that he cannot live.

The mail agent saw the danger and jumped, saving his life, for the mail car was smashed to splinters. The fireman in the cab with Engineer Robinson climbed out the cab window and was only bruised. No passenger was hurt, though there was a considerable shaking up. Mr. Holland's body was taken to his home in Sanford today for burial. He was an excellent young man and had friends in Raleigh, where he boarded.

**One Killed in an Explosion.**  
(By the Associated Press.)  
Augusta, Ga., Oct. 20.—An explosion of a slasher cylinder at the Sibley mill early today killed one man and injured three others.

The dead: WILLIAM CLARK, Bath, S. C. The injured: Lee Lamar, head cut. William Waller, leg cut. Robert Cheeks, back wrenched. The cylinder was a large one, but only ordinarily carried ten pounds of steam and what caused the explosion is a mystery.

### FIERCE CONFLICT OF THE RACES.

### Precipitated by an Attack by Negroes Upon a White Woman.

(By the Associated Press.)  
Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 20.—Three white men and eight negroes are reported to have been killed in a race riot at Littleton, Ala., a little town 25 miles southwest of this city, last night. The riot is said to have been caused by the attack of negroes attacking a white woman who was passing over a railroad bridge en route home from a visit to a neighbor.

As soon as the white citizens of the town learned of the attack they immediately began their search for the woman's assailants. The negroes refused to deliver the property of a coal company, and strongly fortified themselves. The following list of identified wounded has been obtained: Joe Thompson, white, shot in bowels, serious; Ira Creel, white, missing; John Baer, negro, shot in heel; Bill Tolbert, negro, shot in chest, serious.

Later—News from Littleton, Ala., the scene of the riot last night between negroes and white men develops the fact that everything is quiet now, the negroes having gone to their homes, and no further trouble is apprehended. Ira Creel, the white man who was reported to have been killed, appeared in Littleton safe and sound today, having spent the night in the woods, but Joe Thompson (white), who was seriously wounded, died while being brought to this city. Joe Baer, one of the wounded negroes, is doing well and is expected to recover, but Bill Tolbert, the other negro who was shot and was the originator of the fight, is missing and is known to be seriously wounded.

### A CASE OF THE DEAD ALIVE.

Silas Hulin Appears in Court as Trial for his Murder is Beginning.  
(By the Associated Press.)  
Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 20.—While the Supreme court was in session in this city today, a man claiming to be Silas Hulin entered the court room, unannounced, and addressing Chief Justice Beard, said:

"I am Hulin, who was not killed by Clarence Peak."  
Young Peak's case, charging the murder of Silas Hulin at Clinton, Tenn., was to be called before the court. Peak, who is the son of a prominent family, had been sentenced in the lower court, to ten years in the penitentiary. Peak is now in the insane asylum near here, a raving maniac, caused by this case. Hulin claims that Peak shot another man, whose name is now unknown, and that he (Hulin) escaped on the first train and went to Colorado, from which State he came back here to prove that he was not dead. Hulin was a stranger at Clinton at the time of the shooting.

### Loving Cup for Schley.

(By the Associated Press.)  
Dallas, Texas, Oct. 20.—Admiral Schley was presented with a handsome loving cup here today. The cup was given by the city and was tendered to the Admiral in a short address by General M. M. Crane.

### ANOTHER STORM IN THE BRITISH HOUSE

### Irish Nationalists Keep the Hall in an Uproar.

### THE LAND PURCHASE BILL

Its Withdrawal Finally Agreed to. The United Irish League in Convention at Boston To Carry on the War Against British Rule.

(By the Associated Press.)  
London, Oct. 20.—The Irish Nationalists were much in evidence at question time in the House of Commons today. They bombarded the Irish Secretary, Mr. Wyndham, with all kinds of queries, interruptions and contradictions of his statements, ament the imprisonment of Irish members. Mr. Wyndham's replies, though given in a conciliatory tone, evoked storms of derisive cries, mingled with hisses, and the speaker was kept busy suppressing demonstrations which threatened to develop into disorderliness. William O'Brien moved the adjournment of the House in order to discuss questions arising from the case of former Police Sergeant Sullivan, now in America, who is alleged to have obtained the conviction of innocent persons through perjury.

The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, cordially joined the Irish in supporting their demand that the government fix a day to discuss the state of Ireland, but he declined to make the Liberal opposition responsible for the demand, which he said was made by the constitutional representatives of Ireland and in regard to a purely Irish question.

Premier Balfour retorted that Sir Henry's doctrine seemed wholly separatist. He would not admit that the government of Ireland was a purely Irish question, and until the ambiguous attitude of the Liberal leader was cleared up he declined to say if the government would grant a day for the discussion of the state of Ireland.

The galleries of the House of Commons were crowded tonight in anticipation of a sensational debate on William O'Brien's motion. Describing the Sligo trial as an eye-witness, Mr. O'Brien declared that a more dishonest or revolting trial never had been held. He said the Irish members feared that Dublin Castle was trying to hush the Sullivan matter up, but that it was a case of greater gravity than that of Sergeant Sheridan, because the plot Sullivan had organized against the Irish League was of the same character as the Pigott forgeries against Parnell. Mr. O'Brien charged that the government had packed the jury to acquit

Sullivan and had then spent an enormous sum to shelter him from justice. The Attorney-General for Ireland, J. Atkinson, replying to Mr. O'Brien charged that the facts of the case had been strangely misrepresented. Mr. Wyndham declared that Mr. O'Brien's charge had been completely disposed of and he ridiculed the idea that the matter was one of urgent public importance. Mr. O'Brien's motion for an adjournment of the House was rejected by 215 votes to 117.

Mr. Wyndham then explained that it was impossible to pass the Irish Land Purchase bill this session and said he hoped, in the course of the next session, to introduce a new bill for voluntary arrangements between the parties concerned. He moved the withdrawal of the Land Purchase Bill, which was agreed to and the House adjourned.

### Irish Leaguers Meet in Boston.

(By the Associated Press.)  
Boston, Mass., Oct. 20.—A notable gathering of leaders of international reputation made remarkable the opening of the first convention of the United Irish League in this city today. John E. Redmond, M. P., Michael Davitt and John Dillon, M. P., envoys from Ireland; Hon. Edward Blake, Irish M. P., United States Senator Smith, of New Jersey; Patrick Egan, for United States Minister to Chile, and Patrick Ford, of the Irish World, were among the delegates.

The convention was opened at 11:15 by National President John F. Finerty, who read an address. Hon. Bourke Cockran was chosen temporary chairman. Addressing the convention, Mr. Cockran said that an appeal to arms by the Irish people would be folly rather than patriotism, but that when the truth of the Irish question should become apparent to the world, an adjustment of the difficulty would be possible.

The evening session was wildly enthusiastic, especially during the speeches of John Dillon and Michael Davitt and the resolutions which were adopted at the close of the session were "adopted amid cheers." A number of letters of regret were read, among them, one from President Roosevelt. John Dillon, one of the Irish envoys, said that the league needed assistance in Ireland because the people there were disarmed because they were not allowed free speech, a free discussion in the press, the liberty of public meeting, and, lastly, a trial by jury.

Mr. Davitt spoke and then the platform and resolutions were presented. They pledged the convention to advising assistance in the cause of Ireland's independence, assert the right of the Irish race to carry on the war against England by means of honorable weapons, the belief that the leaders in Ireland were best fitted to direct and carry on this contest, demand the arraignment of England at the bar of public opinion through the dissemination of the facts of her rule, that the United Irish League is the only menace to England's rule in Ireland, and finally urging upon the members in this country to contribute liberally to the cause.

Mrs. David L. Royster returned to the city yesterday afternoon after a month's visit to her brothers, Messrs. J. G. O. G. and B. F. Womble, in Norfolk, Virginia.

### A BILLION DOLLAR RAILROAD MERGER

### Kentucky Moves Against A. C. Road and Others.

### TO PREVENT THE MERGER

The Inter-State Commerce Commission Will Notify Morgan and Company and Others Concerned and Arrange for Hearing in December.

(By the Associated Press.)  
Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission today made public the complaint of the Railroad Commission of Kentucky against the Atlantic Coast Railroad Company, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the Southern Railway, the Southern Railway in Kentucky, the Southern Railway in Indiana, the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company, the Cincinnati Southern Railroad Company, and the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad Company, involving allegations of unlawful combination. The complaint asks for an investigation of these roads by the commission, an examination of the contracts, agreements, etc., the production of books, papers, tariffs, contracts, etc., the issuance of subpoenas for witnesses, an inquiry into the management of the business of these roads, an inquiry as to whether their contracts, etc., constitute an unlawful combination and a conspiracy to pool the freights of the different and competing roads, and a device to enable the roads to divide the net proceeds of the earnings so as to equalize the earnings of each of them and the general results of the arrangements made on the commerce of the section involved. The complaint says these roads cover all important railroad points and all railroad lines in their territory, aggregating 25,000 miles of railway, with an operating income of over \$20,000,000 annually, and charges that J. P. Morgan & Company have secured control and management of the affairs of all these lines. The transportation facilities of this territory, the complaint charges, practically will become one system operated by a few individuals and will control the commerce of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Maryland.

The capitalization of the defendant roads is stated to amount to at least a billion dollars. "One man or firm, with a few associates, controlling the Southern Railway," the complaint alleges, "has now secured control of the stock of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and later of the stock of the Atlantic Coast Line Company, and the Atlantic Coast Line Railway Company, and has secured an entrance into St. Louis and Chicago through lines by which it would be able to force and compel other lines out of St. Louis and Chicago into that territory to make rates such as it should dictate, and to dictate schedules, terms and rates of every kind to all smaller roads." The complaint alleges that this purchase, consolidation and ownership means the placing of the commerce of that entire section under the control and operation of a very few men, dominated by the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company. It is alleged that the defendant companies have not filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, as required by law, copies of the contracts, agreements, etc. It is charged that such arrangement, combination, purchase and sale for the producing of what is called a "community of interest, constitute simply an agreement or combination by which all freights of all roads named shall be pooled or controlled or routed so as to prevent competition." This consolidation, joint ownership and joint control, it is charged, are simply to pool freights between these railroads in such proportion as those controlling or managing the combination shall designate and so destroy competition. The complaint charges that as a result the rates will be advanced, communities discriminated against, and freight will be routed over one or another of these lines to maintain increased earnings and create fictitious earnings to give fictitious values. "By this control and operation," says the complaint, "the commerce of these States will become subject to the dictation of a few individuals and by the tremendous combination of powers thus secured legislation may be had, traffic impeded, and business destroyed in part of this territory. The object," the complaint continues, "is to place all the railroads under the control of a single firm or of a few individuals; to control and manipulate railroad traffic and practically pool all the business of all the railroads in all this territory, to produce enormous profits, etc., and to place all the business and products of over 16,000,000 people in 422,000 square miles of territory under the control and domination of a single individual." The combination, the complaint charges, is in violation of both the letter and the spirit of the laws of the United States and of the several States involved.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission will immediately notify all concerned of the complaint and probably will arrange for a hearing not earlier than December.

Mr. W. H. Penny, of the Register of Deeds' office, went to Apex yesterday to register and also to attend the county canvass.

Any young man who is in love likes to say good night the next morning.

## Register! Register!

Let Everybody Register Who is Entitled to Do So. There is an Entirely New Registration This Year.

Your Old Registration Will not Entitle You to Vote This Year.

Unless you register before the books close on the 25th of October, you cannot vote this year. The books are now open for registration, and will be open for that purpose every day, Sunday excepted until sunset Saturday, October 25th. Let every person who is entitled to vote under the amendment register at once. Register yourself and get your neighbors to register.

**NOTE FIRST!**  
The adoption of the Constitutional Amendment made an entirely new registration necessary. The disfranchised negro registered in the campaign of 1900, and, if the Legislature had not provided for new registration this year, the names of all these negroes would remain on the registration books.

**NOTE SECOND!!**  
An entirely new registration this year was necessary to put the amendment in operation in this election.

**NOTE THIRD!!!**  
Each Democratic paper is requested to keep this in a prominent place in the paper until the registration closes.

**NOTE FOURTH!!!!**  
Cut this out and post it at some prominent place in the voting precinct.

**F. M. SIMMONS,**  
Chairman State Dem. Ex. Com.  
**A. J. FEILD, Secretary.**