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ONO, JIU-JITSU EXPERT OF JAPAN, SUCCUMBS TO GRUELLING BY C. OLSON

An Hour of Fast and Furious Work Results In Jap's Downfall.

JAP BEATEN AT HIS OWN GAME

Olsen's Head and His Own Shirt Helps to Defeat the Jiu-Jitsu Man.

In the presence of a crowd estimated to consist of from eleven to twelve hundred people, Charles Olson, born in North Carolina, went up against the jiu-jitsu tactics of Prof. A. Ono of Japan and beat that gentleman at his own game after an hour of the fiercest kind of work. There were no love taps given in the match, for, according to Prof. Schoenfeld, the referee, jiu-jitsu does not call for any. It was give what you can, and take what you get, and under these conditions the jiu-jitsu expert found that he was no match for the thin legged, but broad chested American. The victory was easily Olson's, for the man from Japan quit cold, when, after a series of bombardments from Olson's head, he felt his own shirt tighten rapidly around his neck. The Jap's right eye was almost, if not entirely closed, and his face was fast assuming the hue of a man whose wind seems to be running shy. At the outset, when Olson hugged the mat with his head, while the Jap's fingers wandered round his jugular, it seemed as if Ono was going to put the Swede out of business, but after Olson had passed through several of these ordeals and emerged therefrom without difficulty, it began to dawn on the crowd that the boy who was born at High Point was merely taking rest "between licks."

Olson a Wonder.

The work of Olson was a revelation to the people of Asheville. His wonderful staying powers, his head work, his lightness of feet and the ease with which he extricated himself from dangerous holds proclaims him to be what Prof. Schoenfeld declared him to be at the opening, "one of the best wrestlers in America."

There were no dull moments in the entire match, and from the moment that Olson made a quick, low dive for the Jap's legs it was seen that the match would be one for blood, with no holds barred.

At Opera House.

Around the opera house from 7:30 on stood a great crowd of eagerly interested men and boys, of all classes and conditions, and small and large bets at 10 to 7 went freely. When the doors opened, there was a wholesale rush for the doors and the crowd blocked itself at the head of the stairs because many were waiting for the cheaper standing room accommodations. When Ono and Olson came there was a cheer from the mass outside and excitement was high. Inside, the house was well filled, $1,235 worth of seats being sold before 8 o'clock, and with the lively music the spirits of the assemblage rose, and there was applause for anything.

At the Ringside.

In the center of the stage was the mat, 2½ inches thick, as compared with the six inches of that used by Ono and Frisbee, and 18 feet square, and flanking it on three side were the press tables and seats for 100 men, between whom and the ring was a drawn rope encircling the mat with liberal space. And the seats were filled with the more enthusiastic people, most of them supporters of Olson. From the vantage ground of the scenery lofts eager faces of opera house employes peered down on the ring.

Vast Audience.

The fact that the opera house was filled, absolutely crowded in main floor, balcony and gallery, as it has not been in many a year, was apparent when, with a roar of applause, the curtain rose and disclosed banks of faces clear to the topmost gallery, which, eager and excited, peered forward to get the first sight of the wrestlers, which was when the curtain rose with Olson and Ono seated in their corners, diagonally opposite each other.

Manager Confident.

Said Manager Barton shortly before the contest: "Olson is in perfect shape, and we are ready to win." Some one repeated the report that Ono would

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Details of the Bout

Olson appears in his corner at 8:40, taking the northwest end. Ono follows five minutes later, taking the southeast end. They shake hands and separate. Referee calls time and as Ono advances to the mat Olson makes a low quick dive for the Jap's feet. Ono evades and gets neck hold, forcing Olson to the mat. Olson raises, the Jap holding with cross grip. The Swede again goes to the mat, but raises and secures a body hold. Olson reaches for a half Nelson, but changes to neck lock. Jap evades and secures shoulder hold on Olsen, who later takes the mat. He raises and securing body hold starts aggressive work on the Jap. The Swede tries for a strangle hold, but misses. Jap essays the hip lock, but Olson squirms out. Olson takes the mat and from a square set hugs the mat with his head firmly locked by the Jap. The Swede rises and forces the Jap off the mat. Olson reaches for half Nelson, but the Jap avoids. The Swede uses the head ram and backs his opponent off the mat. Jap forces Olsen down with the side fall; the latter turns like lightning, but misses his man in the reach for a neck hold. Olson tries to rise, but is again forced to the mat, where the Jap essays the triangle hold. Olsen rises and in an exchange of head play rams the Jap. Olson has neck lock on his man, but Jap gets away. Olson essays the strangle, but the Jap escapes. Olson tries the rear hammer lock, but the Jap evades. Ono is again off the mat. Olson has a neck lock and the work of both men assumes a fierce aspect. Olson reaches for hammer lock, the effort being followed with a play for the hip lock by Ono. Olson evades and looking over the Jap's shoulders, smiles at the crowd. Another interchange of head play and Ono again tries the hip throw. Olson lands on his feet and is again on the Jap's neck. The Swede and the Jap are perspiring freely after 40 minutes' work. Again the cross hold and Olson works for a half Nelson. He misses. The Jap is again rammed by the head of the Swede, who begins operations from the top. Olson narrowly misses a strangle hold on his opponent. Ono tries a side fling, but the Swede escapes. Olson tries the trip, but misses, and three minutes later Ono replies in like kind. Olson, forcing the issue, secures a shoulder hold. They unlock and the Jap tries the jiu-jitsu hip throw, but misses. Olson takes a bride and later hugs the mat, where he rests while the Jap is feeling for his neckband. Men form arch and Ono slips to shoulder hold. Again they arch, Ono following later with the elbow grip. They arch again and Olson reaches for back hold. The Jap throws the Swede to the mat and for a second or two has Olson in a tight place. The latter regains his feet, to take the mat a minute later, where the Jap again pins his head. Olsen breaks the Jap's neck hold and rises. The Jap is working for a strangle hold and almost succeeds in getting it. The audience is cheering wildly as the Swede breaks from his opponent's dangegous clutch. The Jap again gets in a hip throw, jiu-jitsu style, and Olsen is on the mat. He rises and covers the Jap's face with his hand, forcing the head back. Olson is working for a half Nelson, but cannot get it. Olsen springs like lightning to his feet. Both men are working for the strangle hold. Jap is in a tight place, but breaks away from the garrote-like grip of his opponent. The cross hold once more and Olson works for the strangle gradually working the Jap's shirt up to his throat. A long interchange of head plays and again Olsen takes the mat, only to regain his feet after some throat work by the Jap. At this point there is an interruption from one of Ono's countrymen. The police clear the stage. Olson resumes his ramming tactics and the Jap leaves the mat. They have wrestled for one hour, and it appears as if the Jap is being strangled. Olson has his opponent's shirt almost tied in a knot around the latter's neck. The Jap's eye is badly swollen, and his face indicates that he is suffering. The Jap shows signs of distress and surrenders the bout to the Swede. There is loud cheering, and with difficulty Prof. Schoenfeld is heard announcing the victory of Olson. The Jap refuses to come back and the match is awarded to the Swede.

INSURANCE COMPANY GAVE LARGE SUM TO INSURE SUCCESS OF REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE

Startling Admission Made Before Insurance Investigators.

NEW YORK LIFE GAVE THE MONEY TO BLISS

Almost $50,000 Was Contributed In Last Year's Political Fight.

New York, Sept. 15.—George W. Perkins, member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and first vice president of the New York Life Insurance Company, was the star witness at today's session of the special legislative committee probing life insurance companies' methods, and his testimony was replete with revelations in finance as applied by insurance companies.

The climax came when Mr. Perkins was asked concerning an entry of $48,702 in a ledger, marked "Ordered paid by the president." Mr. Randolph, the treasurer of the New York Life company, who had been on the stand earlier in the day, had been sharply questioned as to the purport of this entry, but he was unable to explain it. He thought no one but the president could. Mr. Perkins had been called to testify as to some other transactions and after a recess he was asked to produce the check. It was made out payable to J. P. Morgan & Co., and Mr. Perkins frankly stated it was a contribution to the national Republican campaign committee, and had been paid to Cornelius N. Bliss.

Mr. Perkins said:

"This payment was made after very careful deliberation. It must not be considered an ordinary contribution to the campaign fund. It was paid because we felt the assets of the New York Life Insurance Company would be jeopardized by a Democratic success."

Mr. Perkins said contributions were also made in 1900 and in 1896. As an illustration, witness said the first contribution made was in 1896 by President McCall, who is a Democrat. "He contributed money to the McKinley campaign fund and voted for McKinley because he felt it was in the best interests of the policyholders of his company."

Pursuing the check inquiry further, Mr. Hughes brought out that this expenditure was never brought to the attention of the finance committee, the witness terming it a "purely executive action." It was charged against cash on the books of the Hanover Bank office or financial department.

"Were you in a position to know of other campaign contributions?" asked Senator Armstrong.

"I don't know that is a question that ought to be looked into. In at

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CITIZENS IN HIGH HOPES

Believe Yellow Fever Will Be Stamped Out Within Short Time.

WORST OF FIGHT IS TO COME THIS MONTH

September Is Always the Trying Time In Cases of This Kind.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD.

New Orleans, Sept. 15.—Reports to 6 p. m. today was as follows:

New cases	43
Total cases to date	2,505
Deaths	2
Total deaths	223
New foci	6
Cases under treatment	339
Cases discharged	1,844

New Orleans, Sept. 15.—The number of new cases continues larger than was hoped for, but this has not had any dispiriting effect on the people. The same air of hopefulness and confidence that the disease will eventually be stamped out exists, and it is recalled that September is always the worst month for visitations such as the present. In fact, during the latter part of August, when the situation began to look so bright, Dr. White warned the people in several of his speeches that the worst was still ahead of them, and he pointed to the records of the previous epidemics.

There has been some talk about the possibility of the grand encampment of the Knights of Pythias, scheduled to meet in New Orleans September 19, 1906, being transferred to some other city, but in response to a letter from Col. Blakely Dr. White wrote the following statement:

"That with the work now being done in the city at the present time and projected for the future, I see no reason for changing the place of meeting, and I am strongly of the opinion, on entirely logical grounds, that New Orleans will be in better sanitary condition in 1906 than in any preceding year of her history which has immediately followed an outbreak of yellow fever."

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GLENN PARTY IN AUTO WRECK

North Carolinians Injured By Overturning of Machine In Ditch.

GOVERNOR ESCAPES PERSONAL INJURIES

Pleasure of Visit to New England States Is Marred By Occurance.

Winchendon, Mass., Sept. 15.—An automobile containing members of the party accompanying Governor R. B. Glenn of North Carolina plunged over a bridge on the road to Royal on here today and landed at the bottom of a ditch, pinioning the occupants underneath. The injured are:

J. C. McNeill, editor of the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer, badly cut about the head.

Guy Townsend of Winchendon, seriously hurt.

Selectman Henry N. Raymond of Winchendon, head cut and bruised.

Owen Hobard, lawyer of Winchendon, knee hurt and back sprained.

The motor car containing Governor Glenn was directly behind the automobile which met the accident, and only the prompt action of the chauffer averted a collision between the two cars as the first automobile swerved from its course and crashed into the ditch, capsizing in its passage.

It is believed that all the injured will recover. Mr. Townsend was the most seriously hurt two ribs being broken and a badly bruised head. Governor Glenn and his party arrived here today to take par in the "Old Folks' Week." The party was returning when the accident occurred. The highway approaching the bridge which spans a ravine makes a sharp descent. Down this road the car driven by Mr. Townsend was speeding when, just at the end of the bridge, a wagon obstructed the passage. To avoid an accident Mr. Townsend applied the full force of the brakes, at the same time steering to the left to escape the wagon. The motor car careened on its two side wheel, struck the railing of the bridge, and then, turning upside down, crashed into the ditch. The softness of the undergrowth prevented a fatal termination of the accident, since all the occupants, who were at first pinned down by the machine,

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FIGHT FOR CONTROL OF COTTON MILL BEGINS IN FEDERAL CIRCUIT COURT

Famous Case of Lucas vs Deering, Milliken & Co. Up for Hearing.

ATTEMPT MADE TO OUST LUCAS FROM HIS PLACE

New York Concern Would Use Stock to Remove Him from Presidency.

Argument was begun yesterday before Judge Pritchard in the United States Circuit court on the rule to show cause why William E. Lucas should not be enjoined from further proceedings in the state courts of South Carolina against Deering, Milliken & Co., and why the present board of directors of the Laurens Cotton Mills should not be removed. This is an important stage in the fight of President Lucas of the cotton mills, at Laurens, S. C., to compel Deering, Milliken & Co., their former commission agents at New York to transfer to Mr. Lucas 500 shares of stock which he claims to have purchased for the sum of $75,000, and which the commission men are alleged to be using to depose Lucas as head of the enterprise. It is said that the commission house is unfriendly to Lucas because the contract which they had to sell the products of the mills was terminated a few months ago and given to another concern at two per cent instead of four per cent which was charged under the old contract. Nine of the most prominent attorneys in South Carolina are engaged in the argument which will not be well under way before tomorrow, owing to the voluminous record.

History of Case.

The history of this case is difficult to tell in a few words, but in a general way the facts are as follows:

In 1895 W. E. Lucas, a talented and industrious business man of Spartanburg, organized the Laurens cotton mills with a capital of $350,000. Mr. Lucas took personal charge of the construction of the mill, bought the machinery and in a few years began paying dividends. The mill has had a remarkable record, its stock selling to a share. A few years later Mr. Lucas was encouraged to organize and build the Arlington mills, in another South Carolina town, thereafter becoming its president. A third mill, the Watts mill at Laurens, was built a few years ago and Mr. Lucas is now at the head of his enterprise. For several years past the Laurens and the Darlington mills have sold their products through the commission firm of Deering, Milliken & Co. of New York, a very wealthy and old concern. For this service the mills have paid a commission of 2 per cent. on the gross sales of print cloths and 4 per cent. on other cloths. As a matter of fact, these two mills are said to have made a small proportion of print cloths, so that the commissions were practically 4 per cent. During the last winter the contract with Deering, Milliken & Co. expired and Mr. Lucas offered to renew it on a basis of 2 per cent. The offer being refused, a new contract was made with P. P. Stevens & Co. a commission firm of equal financial standing, for 2 per cent., which it is claimed was a large saving to the two mills.

Friction Appears.

It is at this point that friction appears to have developed. The Darlington mills owed Deering, Milliken & Co. $300,000 for advances upon cotton, this being a common practice with southern mills. About a third of this sum was due. Mr. Lucas alleges that in the latter part of March he had a conversation with Seth M. Milliken, the senior member of the firm, in which this offer was made to him: that if the Darlington mills would pay the $300,000 within 30 days he would allow a discount or rebate of $25,000, and would sell to Mr. Lucas 500 shares of stock in the Laurens mill at the price of $150 per share, amounting to $75,000. At this time the 500 shares were nearly all which Deering, Milliken & Co. owned. The above proposition is denied, but it is shown in the record by letters and telegrams that negotiations had been in progress between the parties with reference to the alleged transactions. About two weeks after the conversation referred to above a letter is exhibited in the proceedings from Lucas to Milliken in which the former

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SON SHOOTS HIS FATHER IN DARK

Mistakes Him for a Burglar and Kills Him With a Shot Gun Under This Impresion.

Arlington, Ga., Sept. 15.—Rolly Miller, a prosperous farmer, living twelve miles from Arlington, Baker county, was shot and instantly killed last night by his son. He had been in a neighbor's house to get a dog and returning at a late hour and not wishing to disturb the sleeping family, did not let them know of his presence in the house. Miller went into the dining room to eat before retiring and the son, hearing some one in the dining room, and thinking it was a burglar, slipped to the door and emptied the contents of a shotgun into the father. Almost instantly he discovered his mistake.

FUSE EXPLODES; MANY ARE KILLED

Employes Penned In Room While Flames Rage on All Sides. Score are Hurt.

Avon, Conn., Sept. 15.—The explosion of a fuse, followed by a fire in a building of the Climax Fuse company here this evening, caused a panic among twenty employes in the building and resulted in the death of seven, and injuries that doubtless will prove fatal to several others. There was no way of coping with the flames, which soon spread rapidly, and in less than an hour after the explosion occurred those who were unable to escape were in the clutches of a fire that eventually burned their bodies to ashes.

As the day wore on the great crowd that collected in the hamlet saw the bodies of men and women roasting in the fire, powerless even to check the flames.

The exact cause of the accident may never be known, but it is the accepted theory here that in an effort to burn out a stoppage in one of the machines a workman caused an explosion of a fuse with the hot iron he held in his hand. Those who were in the room where the explosion occurred say that the explosion was not severe and ordinarily would not have caused a panic. Inflammable material, however, was set on fire and in a few moments the room was a mass of flames. In an instant there was a mad rush for the doors and windows, and during the scramble many were pushed back into the building, while other were severely burned.

HICKS DIES OF HIS INJURIES

(Special to The Citizen.)

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 15.—W. J. Hicks, aged 19 years, a brakeman on the Southern railway between this place and Monroe, Va., died at Lexington last night as a result of injuries sustained at that place yesterday while coupling cars. Young Hicks was in the act of fastening the cars together when he was suddenly caught and fatally mashed about the body, as well as internally, though neither the skin nor a bone was broken.

The injured man was treated in the depot until death came. He was conscious to the end and expected to recover.

PRINTERS STRIKE.

Roanoke, Va., Sept. 15.—Fifteen of the twenty-seven union job printers employed in local job printing establishments today went on strike because the employers refused to sign in agreement for an eight-hour day.

ALICE ROOSEVELT AND PARTY MAKE AN INFORMAL CALL ON THE EMPRESS

Pekin, Sept. 15.—(Noon.)—Miss Alice Roosevelt, Mrs. Rockhill, wife of the new American minister, Mrs. Newlands, wife of United States Senator Newlands, other ladies of Miss Roosevelt's party, went to the summer palace Wednesday and spent the night. Yesterday they were received in formal audience by the dowager empress, Mrs. Rockhill, who was first presented to the empress, introduced Miss Roosevelt first and afterwards the other ladies of the party. The empress moved among the visitors, chatting informally and presented them with handsome gifts of bracelets and rings. This was followed by an inspection of the grounds of the summer palace.

The whole visit was remarkable on account of its informality. Returning in the evening to Pekin, most of the party attended an "at home" at the German minister's, where General Corbin and wife and Senator Newlands and wife are being entertained. The party spent the day seeing the sights of Pekin. Tomorrow all will go to Tien Tsin to attend a reception given by Viceroy Yuan Shaikai.

What might happen to the Cartoonist if his victims selected the proper punishment.

GOVERNOR WILL SUE COMPANIES WHO FURNISH SCHOOL BOOKS IN ALABAMA

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 15.—On account of an alleged violation of their contracts, Gov. Jelks, chairman of the state text book commission, today instructed Attorney-General Wilson to bring suit for damages against the several publishing companies who have agreed to furnish the books for the public schools of Alabama. As the attorney general is absent from the city the amount to be claimed of the publishers will not be known for a day or two. His judgment will be depended upon after he has thoroughly examined each of the contracts.

The publishers who will be made defendants in the state's suit are: Silver, Burdett & Co., of Boston; Eaton & Company, of Chicago; Eldridge & Company, Philadelphia; The McMillan Company, of New York; Ginn & Company, Boston; Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago; American Book Company, Cincinnati; University Publishing Company, New York; Maynard, Merrill & Co., New York; B. F. Johnson Publishing Company, Richmond, Va.; Educational Publishing Company, Chicago; Newson & Company, New York.