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## ROOSEVELT SPEAKS.

A Fierce Wind Prevailed and the Cold Was Severe.

## MEMORABLE OCCASION IN ST. LOUIS

Roosevelt the Only One Whose Voice Could be Heard Fifty Feet from the Rostrum.

St. Louis, Special.—The buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition were formally dedicated Thursday, with all pomp and ceremony. In every way, save one, the exercises were a success, and this one circumstance was the weather. The wind blew fiercely from the west, sending great clouds of dust whirling into the faces of the troops as they marched past the President, and at times so nearly blinding the President that it was well nigh impossible for him to see across the street upon which the troops were marching. Added to the discomfort of the wind and dust was a temerature which sought for the marrow and generally reached it. The ladies, who, on the strength of the warm weather yesterday, came in summer dresses to the reviewing stand, suffered keenly, and but for the thoughtfulness of officers commanding the guard throng around the reviewing stand, who provided them with blankets, many of them would have been compelled to leave the place. Both President Roosevelt and Ex-President Cleveland remained in the stand exposed to the raw wind until the end of the parade, although their faces were blue and their limbs stiffened by the cold. Despite this heavy handicap, however, the ceremonies proper were splendidly handled and the programme was carried out to the letter. The parade, which took place in the morning, was somewhat longer than the President had been expected, and he was fifteen minutes behind the scheduled time when he was escorted by the committee into the Liberal Arts building. In order to arrive even as early as that, he was compelled to take his noonday meal under somewhat uncomfortable circumstances. During the luncheon the food was placed in a rectangular counter and the President, like everybody else, helped himself. The crowd inside the tent was dense when the President, with Secretary Wilson and others, entered. He was so closely pressed that when he attempted to move his arm as if to disturbance a cup of coffee held by General Corbin, with some difficulty the officers forced the crowd to give the distinguished guest elbow room, but they would allow him nothing more. This manoeuvre forced the audience general out of the range of the speeches, but the President devoted most of his passing food to his escort, while the other was devoted to his own advantage. Owing to his advantageous position the President soon called upon the head passing plates which service he performed with alacrity and cheerfulness. The important ceremonies in the Liberal Arts building were handled with all possible dispatch. Early in the exercises word was brought to Senator Carter, the President of the day, that some portions of the hall were being dangerously contested, and he was asked to avoid debate as far as possible. He did so, and from the first to the last the events on the programme succeeded each other rapidly. Of all the speakers, President Roosevelt alone was able to make his voice carry further than 50 feet from the stage. By far the largest part of the assembly could hear nothing, and thousands of people in the rear part of the hall were constantly moving about and producing a muffled roar that would have baffled a fog horn.

When the President rose to speak he was cheered to the echo. He bowed again and again, and suggested by his manner that quiet be restored. Finally he mounted the board railing in front of the rostrum, where he could be seen from every part of the hall, and again cottedched for silence. There was everything but silence, and President Francis suggested that he proceed with his speech and quiet would follow. President Roosevelt laughed and shook his head. Taking advantage of the hush he called, "Now you, my fellow-citizens, we all the chance you can, for I need it." The chance was given and began his address. A burst of applause greeted his statement that the Dutch had done great things for the country in its infancy, and the President laughed in a manner which plainly said: "That means my ancestors." Another outburst of applause, which long continued after he had spoken about 15 minutes, caused him to laugh and remark to President Francis, "Now they think I'm done," and when the applause died away he went with his speech.

**Emperor Visits the Pope.**  
Rome, By Cable.—Emperor William was received by the Pope Sunday. He had a conference with the Pontiff of 40 minutes' duration and then returned to the residence of the Prussian minister to the Holy See. The day was bright and as the Emperor and his suite traversed the streets of Rome, His Majesty presented Prince Frederick William and Prince Eitel to the Pontiff. At the Vatican the Emperor was received with military honors by the Palatin Guards and a platoon of gendarmes, and he was welcomed by the high dignitaries of the pontifical court. The visit of Emperor William was returned by Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, at the Prussian legation.

**Spaldings Damaged by Fire.**  
Chicago, Special.—Fire destroyed the five-story building at 151-153 Washington avenue, causing a loss of \$150,000. The principal losers are the Waterbury Clock Company; Spiegel Brothers, and A. G. Spalding & Co. The latter firm used the two upper stories as a store room and their loss is heavy.

**Dispersion of the Squadron.**  
Norfolk, Special.—Admiral Barke assumed command of the North Atlantic squadron, and sailed for Tompkinsville, with the battleships Kearsarge, Alabama, Iowa and Massachusetts, which will go into dry dock at Brooklyn, preparatory to making their cruise to the Azores this summer.

The battleships Illinois and Texas, the cruiser Olympia and the refrigerating ship Culebra, proceeded to Old Point. The torpedo flotilla and the small vessels which were at the drill grounds returned to the Norfolk navy yard.

## News of the Day.

London is still dreaming of subsidized opera and hoping that in some mysterious way Parliament may be induced to pass a bill authorizing the establishment of a fund to support Covent Garden. Meanwhile Berlin has found it necessary to have an opera house on the lines of the Paris Opera Comique in addition to the Royal Opera House. The home of the new opera will be in the building of the Royal Academy of Art at Charlottenburg and the Reichstag will be asked to supply the necessary funds.

## BELIEVES PRIEST INNOCENT.

Rev. Chas. Reichlin, Brother of the Murdered Girl Makes Statement.

Lorraine, O., Special.—The Rev. Chas. Reichlin, pastor of St. Joseph's church, in this city, and brother of Agatha Reichlin, who was murdered last Thursday night, Sunday made a sensational denunciation of the authorities for the arrest of Rev. Ferdinand Walser, on the charge of murdering his sister. The occasion was at the services in the morning in that church and the place was from the altar steps. Father Reichlin was greatly affected over the happenings of the week and could hardly speak. Several times his voice was husky from emotion and he paused frequently to overcome his feelings. Father Reichlin's statement was as follows:

"Various events have happened during the week past. No doubt they are a lesson to us. The lesson is that we should always be ready for death, for we know not when it will please the Lord to call us to Himself. Avoid sin and do good. The lesson is how little we can trust the world."

"Brutality is not a thing that is confined to so-called dark ages. It is delusively confined to non-civilized countries; it is right here at our home, in this twentieth century. The world sees it every day."

"I am sorry to see that Father Walser is connected with the murder of my sister. I am sorry because I know I was connived before God that he is absolutely innocent, and that no matter how strong public opinion is, how spiteful, how atrocious that public opinion may be, it cannot make him out a murderer, the murderer of my sister. The time will come when I will give the version of the bloodhound story upon which the character of public opinion seems to be based. My friends, I believe Father Walser innocent until he is proven guilty."

"Personally, I must say that I do not know which assault is most brutal—the assault of the murderer upon my sister, or the assault upon the reputation of Father Walser—the assault made by public opinion upon that good priest."

"In your prayers pray for my poor sister. Pray also for Father Walser—let us help him carry his cross and be heavy though it be let us act with forbearance and as becomes Christians."

The scene of the murder was the point of interest for thousands of callers at the Reichlin home, where the body was in view until it was taken into St. Joseph's church, at 3 o'clock, where the vespers for the dead were sung by Rev. Chas. Reichlin and two assisting priests. The congregation was so great that it entirely filled all the seats and all the standing room.

Father Walser, who is confined in the county jail at Elyria, was not accessible to visitors, and he has seen no one. He is treated as any other prisoner except that he has the freedom of the corridor. His preliminary hearing will be held probably on Tuesday. There is no excitement at Elyria, and the officers forced the crowd to give the distinguished guest elbow room, but they would allow him nothing more. This manoeuvre forced the audience general out of the range of the speeches, but the President devoted most of his passing food to his escort, while the other was devoted to his own advantage. Owing to his advantageous position the President soon called upon the head passing plates which service he performed with alacrity and cheerfulness. The important ceremonies in the Liberal Arts building were handled with all possible dispatch. Early in the exercises word was brought to Senator Carter, the President of the day, that some portions of the hall were being dangerously contested, and he was asked to avoid debate as far as possible. He did so, and from the first to the last the events on the programme succeeded each other rapidly. Of all the speakers, President Roosevelt alone was able to make his voice carry further than 50 feet from the stage. By far the largest part of the assembly could hear nothing, and thousands of people in the rear part of the hall were constantly moving about and producing a muffled roar that would have baffled a fog horn.

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## Hearst Married.

New York, Special.—Congressman-elect William Randolph Hearst, proprietor of The New York American, New York Evening Journal, Chicago American, and San Francisco Examiner, was married here to Miss Millicent Wilson, daughter of George H. Wilson, president of the Advance Music Company, of this city. The ceremony was performed in the chantry of Grace church, Bishop Potter officiating. A number of the personal friends of the couple were present. Mr. Hearst's best man was Orin Peck, of San Francisco, and the witnesses were S. S. Carvello and P. J. Marr. The newly-married couple will sail by the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II this afternoon to the residence of President Roosevelt, where President Roosevelt is also a guest.

## Killed in Wreck.

Terre Haute, Ind., Special.—Three persons were killed, two fatally injured and dozen seriously injured in a wreck in the railroad yards here Tuesday night. A west-bound Vandalia train struck a switch engine and two cars near the Highland Steel Mill. The killed are: Clarence Barnhart, Columbus, O.; Nicholas A. Lutz, baggageman; unidentified man. Attached to the train was a special car carrying a party of 27 people from Philadelphia to the national Y. M. C. A. convention in Topeka, Kansas. Another car carried the New Jersey delegation to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition dedication. None of the members of either party was injured. The killed and injured were in the day coach.

## Gives Six Years.

Atlanta, Special.—G. Hallman Sims Tuesday pleaded guilty to the embezzlement of \$94,000 of the funds of the Capital City National Bank and was sentenced to six years in the Federal prison. Sims was collection clerk of the bank, and was for some time a prominent figure in the social world of Atlanta.

## Effort Falls.

Tallahassee, Fla., Special.—Representative Long introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing that in the collection of taxes a separate record be kept of all taxes paid by white and colored tax-payers and that the school fund derived from taxing each race be devoted exclusively to schools of that race. Thirty-nine voted for the amendment to four against it. A change in the constitution requires a three-fifths vote of all the members elected to each house. May did not vote on the amendment, and it lacked two of receiving the required majority.

## Rock Miners May Strike.

Wilkesbarre, Special.—A mass meeting of rock miners was held in this city to take action on the 10 per cent advance which the men claim they are receiving. This class of miners are not members of the United Miners Union but as they work for individual contractors, they have not received the same amount given to others miners. The rock men propose to have an understanding, and if the advance is not given them within the next two weeks they will all go on strike.

## Montgomery, Ala., Special.

Mrs. Marsyla Keith, the oldest person in Alabama, died Wednesday, having celebrated her 116th birthday March 11. She retained her intellectual faculties till death. She had 18 children, 44 living grandchildren, 20 great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren.

## 116 Years Old.

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## Five Skeletons Found in Desert.

Berlin, Special.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Lokal Anzeiger says it is reported from Kara, Asiatic Russia, that a squadron of Turkish cavalry crossed the Russian frontier, 70 versts from Saratov-Maychik, Trans-Caspian Territory, and showed intention of advancing. A Russian frontier post gave the alarm to a regiment of Cossacks, which fired on the Turks, killing an officer and six troopers. The Russians suffered no loss. The Turks then retreated across the frontier.

## BRYAN ON ROADS.

General Miles Favors Governmental Aid in Improving the Roads.

## FARMERS SHOULD INSIST ON THEM.

Some of the Money Squandered in the Philippines Could Have Been Used in That Respect.

St. Louis, Special.—At the second day's session of the National and International Good Roads Convention, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who is president of the national highway commission, made an address on "Military Roads and a National Highway," and said in part: "Our government has expended \$500,000,000 for the improvement of our harbors and waterways, and now the attention of the public is being called to our postal roads and avenues of communication that are most useful and important to all our people. If such expenditures of the national treasury have been made in the past for the development of railroads and waterways, is it not now most appropriate that the improvement of our roads should receive national attention and, governmental aid?"

Ex-Governor Hoag, of Texas pointed out the necessity for good roads, which he believed, could be secured only through the aid of the national government. He spoke of the singular policy of the government, and said if some money that is being squandered in the Philippines could be used here in the improvement of the highways, our roads would be in far better condition.

Wm. J. Bryan spoke at the afternoon session, receiving an ovation. He said in part: "The expenditures of money for the permanent improvement of the common roads can be defended, first as a matter of justice to the people who live in the country, second as a matter of advantage to the people who do not live in the country, and third, on the ground that the welfare of the nation demands that the comforts of country life shall, as far as possible, keep pace with the comforts of city life. It is a well-known fact or a fact easily ascertained that the people in the country, while paying their full share of county, State and Federal taxes, receive as a rule only the general benefits of government, while the people in the cities have, in addition, good streets, sidewalks, etc."

"The improvement of the country roads can be justified also on the ground that the farmer, the first and most important of the producers of wealth, ought to be in a position to hold his crop and market it at the most favorable opportunity, whereas at present he is virtually under compulsion to sell it as soon as it is matured because the roads may become impassable at any time during the fall, winter or spring. Instead of being his own warehouseman, the farmer is compelled to employ middlemen and share with them the profit upon his labor. The farmer has a right, too, to insist upon roads that will enable him to go to town, to church, to the school house and to the homes of his neighbors as occasion may require, and with the extension of rural delivery as he has an additional need for good roads in order that he may be kept in communication with the outside world."

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The President in St. Louis

## THE PRESIDENT IN ST. LOUIS.

The Chief Executive Was Taken Immediately to Good Roads Fleet.

Louis, Special.—President Roosevelt arrived Wednesday afternoon to participate in the dedication ceremony of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He was expected generally that he would leave his train at the union station and a dense throng had congregated there. But to avoid such an assemblage there, arrangement were made to have him leave the train at Forsythe Junction, three miles from the centre of the city. Members of the national commission of the World's Fair, a reception committee headed by President Francis and a crowd of spectators were present to welcome the President.

President Francis, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, seized the hand of the President and gave him an informal welcome to St. Louis. Mayor Wells and others shook hands with the President, who was at once driven off to the good roads convention. As the carriage started, a middle-aged woman rushed through the line of officers, wildly waving her handkerchief and vociferously cheering the President. She attempted to lead in and seize his hand, but the quickening pace of the horses prevented and although she ran after the carriage, still cheering and waving her handkerchief for the distance of half a block, she was finally overtaken and lost in the crowd.

The military companies and a platoon of police had been waiting two blocks away and as soon as the line of carriages appeared a slower march was taken up to cover the three miles to Eden Hall. People were congregated along the street and wildly cheering as the President passed. He continually doffed his hat in acknowledgment. The hall was packed with a crowd which had been waiting patiently for hours.

The President spoke of good roads in tones which showed, as well as his words, that he was thoroughly in sympathy with the object of the association. "Roads," he declared, "tell the greatness of a nation. The influence of the nations which have not been road-builders has been evanescent. Rome, the most powerful of the old civilizations, left her impress on literature and speech; she changed the boundaries of nations, but plainer than anything else left to remind us of the Roman civilization, are the Roman roads." At this point in the President's speech the crowd rose, cheered and waved hats and handkerchiefs. The President declared that good roads probably were to be finished by May 20. Attorney General Gilmer will probably ask the Supreme Court to set a time for hearing the Wilcox appeal.

The safe of Rouse Bros., of LaGrange, was blown open after midnight Tuesday and about \$3,500 taken by burglar, who effected their escape. There were six men in the town realized what had happened, a small force of miners had started to the scene of the robbery, despite the great risk they ran of being buried under the rocks, which were still being precipitated from the lofty mountain top. The volunteer relief force was unable to get into the mine, but managed to get near enough to determine that not a man at the workings had escaped death. Many had been fearfully mangled.

The disaster was merciful to those men who were employed above ground in that they must have been killed instantly, while those men in the workings of the mine may yet be alive if they have air to breathe. If all the air shafts to the mine were closed up under that awful avalanche all the men must have died by this afternoon. The disaster was not confined to the vicinity of the mine alone, for many of the dwelling houses in the town of Frank were demolished by the falling rock. Some of the occupants of these houses escaped death, but many others were instantly killed. It is conservatively estimated that the loss of life will exceed one hundred and the latest returns place the number of dead at 112."

It is impossible to arrive at any accurate estimate of the loss of life, as, owing to the excitement and hurry and rush of people on the streets, no one could say who is missing and who is not. There are no records available that will tell how many men were working in and about the mine at the time of the disaster. It is variously reported that there were from 18 to 50 miners underground.

The railroad track for a distance of two miles or more east of the station is covered with from ten to forty feet of rock and the telegraph wires are down. All communication is being conducted over one wire, running west, and this one line is so blocked with private messages and inquiries from the outside it is only with the greatest difficulty that press matter can be sent out to the centre at the crown of Turtle Mountain.

An appeal has been made from Frank to the government and mounted police are being hurried to the unfortunate village. Aid is also being sent from neighboring towns, but owing to the interruption of the train service and the mountainous country, it will be several hours before help can reach the stricken community.

## For Division.

Tallahassee, Fla., Special.—The House voted to reconsider Representative Long's resolution and passed it by a vote of 45 to 15—one more than the necessary majority. The resolution proposes an amendment to the constitution which would divide the school fund between the races in proportion to the amount paid by each. Indications point to the defeat of the resolution in the Senate.