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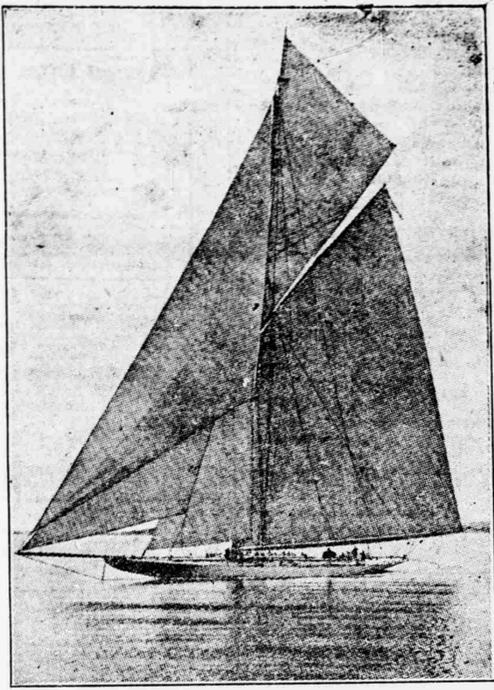
NO. 34.

THE RACE FOR AMERICA'S CUP. A SPLENDID RACE



AMERICA'S CUP, the Blue Ribbon of the Sea, has inspired yachtsmen to put forth their mightiest efforts ever since it was captured from them by the victorious American half a century ago. The attempts of Sir Thomas Lipton, Bart., to "lift the mug" are familiar to every American who takes an interest in sports, especially in yachting. It seems almost incredible that so much money, which would be more than an ample fortune even in these days of huge accumulations of wealth, should be spent with no other object than to secure a silver cup of little intrinsic value. A few figures concerning the cost of the pastime in which Sir Thomas is indulging so freely should be of interest to lovers of thorough sportmanship:

He estimated the expense of his effort to get the cup in 1870 at \$800,000. That, however, included \$100,000 which he paid to Count Florio, of Italy, for the fine yacht "Fife," which the Count called the Argus, and which is now known as the Erin. This would leave his actual racing expenses in 1870 at \$400,000. It is probable that the cost of the second race to him was a little over that figure, but still within \$500,000. In other words, including the sum of \$500,000 or thereabouts for the purchase and refitting of the Erin, the total cost to the challenger in the last two series of races was somewhere in the neighborhood of \$1,300,000. But the cost of the Erin is not, of course, a legitimate factor in the estimate of the actual racing expenses. Probably these last for both series were \$850,000. Leaving the yacht proper and coming to the collateral expenses, there is



RELIANCE, THE AMERICAN DEFENDER.

crossed the Atlantic, would not have excited comment, but occurring as it did just before the cup races, it was a tacit admission on the part of her owner and designer that the yacht was not fast enough.

While the contest decides the ques-

sentiments of an influential yachting element when it says that the truth is that the larger problems of yacht design have been solved, and we owe their solution to the struggle for the America's Cup. The American type of yacht is no longer a wide, shallow hull with inside ballast and a sail plan

Reliance Beat Shamrock Badly in the Saturday Event

VICTORY WAS OVERWHELMING.

Conditions Were Favorable For Fine Racing and the American Yacht Showed High Qualities.

New York, Special.—The international yacht races have occupied a great deal of public attention. The first day's work, on Thursday was a complete failure, owing to the dense fog and a lack of breeze. However the American craft showed its ability to distance the challenger.

The conditions on Saturday were highly favorable for fine work and the racing is thus given by the Associate Press correspondent:

In a splendid 12 to 15 knot breeze, over a windward and leeward course of 30 miles, the gallant sloop Reliance Saturday beat Shamrock III in commanding style, in exacting nine minutes, actual time, or seven minutes and three seconds after deducting the one minute and fifty-seven seconds which the defender concedes to Sir Thomas Lipton's third challenger, on account of the sailing plan of the measurements.

The nautical sharp, who had already made up their minds on Thursday that the Reliance could take the measure of the challenger in any kind of weather, regard the day's test as conclusive, although they hardly anticipated so overwhelming a victory. The race even dampened the ardor of Sir Thomas, who insisted, after Thursday's fluke, that his confidence in the beautiful craft designed by Fife was greater than ever. Still, like a true sportsman, he does not acknowledge defeat, and hopes for better luck next time. The signal criticism he and his friends make of Saturday's race is that the only shift of the wind which occurred was to the advantage of the defending yacht. As this shift of the wind occurred on the windward beat, even granting that it accounted for Reliance's lead at the turn, the time the Defender made on the run home was more than ample to have given her the race. It must be conceded, however, that the Shamrock showed herself a wonderful boat in beating to windward, perhaps the ablest craft in this respect that has ever sailed the Western ocean on a cup-hunting expedition. For 12 miles the single-stickers raced like a team of horses, and during that portion of the duel the patriots made no attempt to conceal their nervousness.

The racing conditions were ideal. A thin haze hung over the Jersey shore, obstructing the view of the spectators gathered there, but out on the ocean race-course the sea was flooded with sunshine from a vault of fleecy blue. A long ocean swell heaved up from the south, and a 12-knot breeze, fresh and strengthening, blew out of the southwest, throwing up fleeting white caps on the sparkling bosom of the ocean. The marine picture was superb. As the direction of the wind would have carried a windward course from Sandy Hook lightship into the Jersey shore, the committee was obliged to set the mark seven miles further out. This delayed the start about three-quarters of an hour, and prevented the massing of the excursion fleet, as usual, in the form of a great marine amphitheatre back of the starting line. Instead of being kept back by the revenue cutters, they formed a column of hulls and stacks, extending three miles toward the Jersey shore, the yachts close to the line completing the shape of a fish hook. The course, southwest, carried the yachts directly into the eye of the wind, to a point off Asbury Park.

From start to finish the defender had the best of the situation and the close was marked by much enthusiasm on the part of the immense throng of spectators.

Funeral Directors.

Indianapolis, Ind., Special.—The National Association of Funeral Directors elected the following officers: President, Col. J. M. Connelly, of Charleston, S. C.; first vice president, L. M. Penwell, of Topeka, Kan.; secretary, H. M. Kilpatrick, of Elmwood, Ill.; re-elected; treasurer, C. A. Miller, of Cincinnati, O., re-elected. St. Louis was chosen as the next meeting place.

Humberts Convicted.

Paris, By Cable.—All the members of the Humbert family were found guilty. The foreman of the jury announced that the verdict was affirmative concerning the questions of falsification and swindling, and negative upon the subsidiary questions. The verdict considered extenuating conditions. The court sentenced Madame Humbert and her husband each to five years' imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs. Emile D'Aurignac was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Romain D'Aurignac was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Madame and M. Humbert will undergo solitary confinement during their term of imprisonment.

Anniversary of State of Franklin.

Knoxville, Special.—The 115th anniversary of the organization of the State of Franklin was celebrated at Jonesboro Saturday. The attendance from the seven counties of Tennessee and North Carolina, forming the State, was large. Speakers of note were present from all over the country. This is the first public observance of the kind.

JUDGE GRAY'S AWARD

Settlement of the Mining Trouble in the Birmingham District.

Birmingham, Special.—The board of arbitration appointed to adjust matters in controversy between coal operators and miners in the Birmingham district, made its award through its chairman, Judge Gray, of Delaware, at a late hour. After reciting the claims made by the miners and the operators, respectively, the report, about 1,400 words in length, makes the following awards:

Minimum and maximum rate of the sliding scale; the rates per ton for mining coal on the Pratt basis vary according to the selling price of pig iron, 47 1/2 cents when pig iron is selling at \$8 per ton, to 57 1/2 cents when iron is selling at \$11.50 per ton. The same proportionate increase is to be given on day wages for work in and about the mines, but no increase is given by this award for narrow work.

A semi-monthly payment of wages: From and after October 1, the earnings of day men shall be paid semi-monthly and such commissary checks or credits as the operators may issue to their employes shall not be transferable, but shall be redeemable in goods at the respective commissaries upon which they are drawn only when presented by the employes to whom they have been issued or by some member of their families.

Rates for narrow work: The total of the maximum price—on the Pratt basis—to be paid for work in headings, exclusive of air courses, shall be \$2.71 per yard in lieu of \$2.84 per yard, the present rate; rates for work in air courses to remain on the present basis.

On the subject of differential between machine and pick mining, the board makes no conclusion, as insufficient data have been presented on which to form an intelligent award. The board suggests that a committee from both sides be appointed to make experiments and fix a differential. Minimum days of labor: The award on this subject provides for a system of fines to be imposed for absence from work, except for sickness, or after notifying and obtaining the consent of the mine foreman. An alteration of mining is a suspension for work for a fixed number of days.

Men who do not work 30 days in any one month, when the mine is in operation 20 days or more shall be fined \$1 or suspended the first six days in the following month, or be assigned to another working place. The fines imposed shall be collected through the mine officers and be paid to the secretary-treasurer of district 20 (Alabama) of the United Mine Workers of America, on or before the 10th day of each month. It shall be optional with the operator to impose fines or suspend men, or assign new places, in cases provided for above.

Differential between Pratt and other mines: The differential in the rate for mining coal at the Jefferson mine and the Kimberly mine of the Central Coal Company shall be reduced to one-half cent per ton, the yardage at the above mines to remain as at present.

Employment of boys under 14 years of age: A submission having been made by representatives of both sides to this controversy of the question of the age at which boys may be employed, it is hereby awarded that on and after September 1, 1903, no boys under the age of 14 years shall be employed or permitted in the mines by any of the mine operators who are parties to this arbitration.

Shot to Death.

Henderson, Tex., Special.—Jot Sanders, a negro accused of having attempted criminal assault on a young girl Saturday night, was shot to death Sunday by a posse of citizens which went to arrest him. Sanders was standing in his door when the men approached, holding a shot-gun. He was struck by four loads of buckshot.

Fatally Wounded.

Roanoke, Va., Special.—John Hall was shot and fatally wounded by A. E. Hodges at the latter's home, near Coggsville, Franklin county Sunday night, and died early Sunday morning. The men quarrelled and Hall was ordered to go away. He turned to re-enter the house when Hodges fired on him with a shot-gun, the charge taking effect in the breast. Hodges is in jail at Rocky Mount.

Wants Sunday Laws Enforced.

Pensacola, Fla., Special.—The Sunday league sent letters to the sheriff and mayor demanding a rigid enforcement of the Sabbath observance laws, which have become gradually relaxed since their temporary enforcement a few months ago. The mayor replied that that the laws were State statutes and that he had no authority for their enforcement. The sheriff refused to do anything in the matter unless those who called for the enforcement of the laws would swear out warrants for the arrest of the offenders.

Work of Robbers.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—Five men bound and gagged the night watchman at the Port Norfolk power house at 2:30 o'clock Sunday morning, and were about to rob the officer when William Hopkins, a negro fireman, discovered the watchman's plight and gave an alarm. The robbers shot the negro twice and fled. Hopkins may die. The robbers have not been captured.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

Condition of Cotton.

The great maturing cotton crop is probably more generally late than has been any crop for many years. It, therefore, is an interesting problem as to what extent and how late we may count on the "squares" or "forms" now assuming shape and yet to appear. It has always been a debatable question how late in the fall blooms may be counted on to produce well-matured open bolls. Of course, it depends finally on the date of the first killing frost—a cold sufficiently severe to freeze the untimely and immature bolls; and to some extent on the character of the weather immediately following. Every farmer is supposed to know about what time such killing weather usually occurs. It varies considerably, some years occurring a month, or even six weeks later than in others. I remember the abnormal season of 1849. There were only a few moderate frozes between January 1 and March 1. The farmers planted the crops of corn and cotton some weeks in advance of the usual time. But on April 15 a severe freeze including sleet and snow in some sections of Georgia, destroyed every stalk of cotton and corn and ruined the wheat and oat crops.

However, the crops were again planted, the seasons following, throughout the summer and fall were all that heart could desire, and the "killing frost" did not occur where I was until late in December. Indeed, I remember seeing cotton blooms on the living plants on December 25! The result was very fine yields of both corn and cotton. Within the last thirty-five or forty years I recall but three or four years in which the traditional "top crop" amounted to anything, although its promise was often used by the "bears" to pull down the market prices.

From Bulletin 32, issued from the office of Experiment station in 1903, I gather the following results of some painstaking experiments, or rather observations, made in South Carolina, near Augusta, Ga.

"Plants coming up in May showed the first 'squares' (forms) in from twenty-five to thirty-nine days, the average being twenty-nine days from the time of their appearance above the surface.

"Forms appearing in May bloomed in twenty-one to thirty-two days, averaging twenty-five days; forms appearing in June bloomed in twenty to twenty-seven days, averaging twenty-five days; forms appearing in July bloomed in twenty to twenty-six days, averaging twenty-four days; forms appearing in August bloomed in twenty-one to twenty-seven days, averaging twenty-five days.

"Blossoms appearing in June made open bolls in from forty-five to fifty-six days, averaging fifty-two days; blossoms appearing in July made open bolls in from sixty-four to seventy-one days, averaging sixty-five days, and blossoms appearing in August made open bolls in forty-six to forty-eight days, averaging fifty-two days.

"Forms appearing May 24 made open bolls August 9; forms on July 24 made open bolls October 8, and forms on August 24 made open bolls November 9."

The reported results conclude as follows: "As killing frost occurs about November 17, it would seem that the latest blooms that can be counted on would be about September 15. It does not appear, however, that the concluding observation is quite justified by the previously stated observed results. It assumes that a boll must become an 'open boll' before a killing frost occurs. This is not necessarily true, and as a matter of fact is not usually true. In other words, a full-grown, well-matured boll is not usually seriously injured by a frost that kills the entire foliage of the plants and all immature bolls.

Very many, if not all, of such bolls will open good 'white cotton' after the frost, especially if the weather be open and sunny for a week or ten days. My observations lead me to say that (in latitude 33 degrees and thereabout) the first killing frost occurs at from November 1 to November 10, and that blossoms occurring from September 1 to 19 may usually be considered as safe to mature good bolls of white cotton, although these bolls may not open until the first killing frost.—Atlanta Constitution.

Textile Notes.

Southern Manufacturing Co., Athens, Ga., will build cotton mill to have 4000 spindles.

Robdel Manufacturing Co., Rockingham, N. C., will add 300 looms. It now has 13,000 spindles and 600 looms.

Great Falls Manufacturing Co., Rockingham, N. C., will add 100 looms. Its present equipment is 4512 ring spindles and 147 broad looms.

N. B. Mills, Statesville, N. C., is endeavoring to organize \$100,000 company to build cotton mill.

Dickson Cotton Mill, Laurinburg, N. C., will install 1200 additional spindles. Contract for this machinery has been awarded. Company at present has 6,300 spindles.

It is reported that the Merrimack Manufacturing Co., Huntsville, Ala., will, upon completion of 63,000-spindle mill No. 2, lately contracted for, build an addition to mill No. 1 to accommodate 30,000 spindles.

Messrs. Leslie P. Montgomery, Thomas Conyngham and Clarence P. Moser have incorporated the Southern Textile Co. of Mississippi at Vicksburg, Miss., for textile-manufacturing purposes. Their capital is \$10,000.

J. J. Mather, Cleveland, Tenn., contemplates establishing knitting mill. He proposes manufacturing heavy black-ribbed half-hose, with double feet. Mr. Mather solicits correspondence from makers of knitting machinery, power plants (steam and electrical), dyeing equipment, etc.

It is proposed to organize company for the erection of a cotton mill at Mount Airy, Ala., and R. L. Griffin is interested. Endeavors are being made to interest outside capital in the enterprise. Correspondence is invited.

NORTH STATE MATTERS

News Items Gleaned From Murphys to Raleigh.

Lynching at Halifax.

Halifax, N. C., Special.—Thursday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock the dead body of Mary Jenkins, 13 years old, was found in the stable of Captain Griffin, her grandfather. Her throat was cut from ear to ear and the body was tied up in a bag. The girl's grandmother had been looking for her and on going to the stable found it locked. She put Mary's little sister through an opening in the door and the girl stumbled over the body in the bag. A negro who employed at the hotel and also by Captain Griffin, is suspected of the crime. When searched, he was found to have the keys of the stable in his pocket, a bloody knife and blood on his hands and his clothes. He was put under guard of a large number of citizens, as well as deputies and constables, awaiting the arrival of bloodhounds from Weldon, to be used to track him from the stable. The whole town was thoroughly aroused, and crowds of men have come in from Weldon armed with rifles. A crowd gathered, and, securing the negro, hanged him to a tree and riddled his body with bullets. The negro, after the noise had been placed around his neck, confessed to the murder of the child, and to having assaulted her. The crowd made no attempt at concealment and dispersed without any further disorder.

North State News.

Postmaster Rollins, of Asheville says that the mountains are filled with people from the South, who are there to spend the hot season. Not only is this fact indicated by the amount of mail handled, said Maj. Rollins, but it is confirmed by the agents of the Postoffice Department. Free Delivery Inspector Roberts, who has visited not only most of the towns in the western part of the State, but many of the rural districts as well, says that even the farm houses in some localities are filled to the doors with visitors. He says he saw one house in the Hills River section where there were about 40 people, and it did not look as though the house had been built to accommodate more than half this number.

A postoffice inspector has been ordered to Rocky Mount to make an official investigation of the employment of four members of Postmaster Robbins' family in the local office there. While it has been decided that only two members of the Robbins family can continue in subordinate positions in the office, no official action will be taken until the report of the inspector is forthcoming. First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne has been handling the Robbins case; Postmaster General Payne himself is interested in the family arrangements at that place, and an action will be taken without consultation with Wynne.

Elder Monday, Thomas Persons and two women—one known as St. Anna and the other as Holy Angel, had the spirit move them to trouble in Southern Pines Sunday afternoon. They began preaching loudly, and Marshall Dillehay, with the assistance of an ultra police officer, Chatterfield, intervened, and as a result Elder Monday and Holy Angel spent the night in the lock-up. They were taken before Mayor Ferguson next morning and released with the costs—\$1.95 each—with a promise to keep quiet from then on. They are keeping themselves Seventh Day Adventists.

Wallace Davis, who admits that he was once a pal of Will Harris, the Mecklenburg desperado, was in the police court in Charlotte Wednesday morning charged with carrying concealed weapons. When Sergeant Farrington arrested Davis, he had the barrel in his hand. The officer thought Davis was making ready to fire so he called to him to put down his weapon or he would club him. This brought Davis to his sense and he handed over the gun to the officer, who escorted the negro to the lock-up.

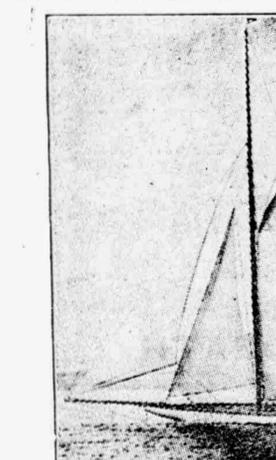
A somewhat singular case or cases has arisen at Marshall, where Judge Jones is holding court. A prisoner contracted a contagious disease and as a consequence the jail has been quarantined. It will be necessary to adjourn court in a day or so, as only the bond cases can be reached. Among the important cases that must go over are two in which the defendants are charged with murder, for, in the language of a court officer, it is impossible to mete out justice to men who are shielded by quarantine regulations.

The fact became known in Asheville Tuesday that Otis M. Cox of that city went to Knoxville, Tenn. Monday night to be married to Miss Gertrude Jones, a trained nurse of Asheville. Miss Jones and her mother went to Knoxville on the same train. Mr. Cox's marriage has caused a great deal of comment. He is the eldest son of the late Col. Frank Cox, and was several years ago divorced from his wife, who was Miss Mary Connolly.

Charles Shuford, of Gaston county who killed Mr. Alex. Anten, of Mecklenburg county, on the 9th inst., has been arrested at Jellico, Tenn., and will be lodged to Charlotte for trial.

A new lodge of Odd Fellows is applied for at Burnsville, Yancey county.

The county commissioners of Mecklenburg have at last settled the vexed problem of selecting a new site for the county home by deciding to purchase the McGinnis farm, comprising 500 acres, and situated on the Fallsbury road, eight miles from Charlotte. The price to be paid for the property is \$7,500. On the farm is a good residence, stable, barn and other buildings. The residence will be occupied by the superintendent of the county home and two additional buildings will be erected for the inmates.



SHAMROCK III, THE CHALLENGER FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

as the largest item the cost of running the steam yacht Erin, for, say, the two months she actually is in service in connection with the races. This was estimated by a man familiar with the subject at \$30,000 a month—\$60,000 in all.

While Sir Thomas Lipton repeatedly expressed his confidence in Shamrock III's ability to win back the America's Cup, it appeared that his confidence was not shared by those who were actively concerned in the management of the Shamrocks. That Designer Fife, who had a reputation at stake, and who knew the challenger as a father, knows his child, had grave doubts as to Shamrock III's ability to cope with Reliance was evidenced by the fact that under his orders the bowsprit of the challenger was lengthened three feet.

So radical a change in the rig of the yacht was important, not so much because it increased the area of the head sails and changed the trim of the yacht, but chiefly because, on account of having been effected on the very eve of the cup races, it indicated that the owner and designer of the yacht were not satisfied with the trim of the

tion of superiority as racing machines between the Reliance and Shamrock III, there has long been a growing



NATL. HERRESHOFF, C. O. ISELIN AND CAPTAIN BARR.

(Respectively Designer, Managing Owner and Skipper of Reliance.)

opinion among yachting experts that a convincing test of the relative merits of opposite theories of yacht design, especially of boats which

descent he is tall and slender enough to be called a typical Yankee seaman and his cast of countenance would confirm his claim to that title.

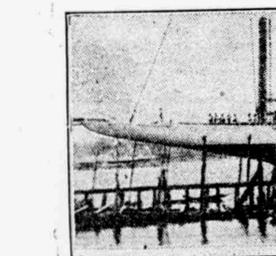
The skipper of the Reliance is Captain Charles Barr, who steered the Columbia to victory in the two previous international contests, when Sir Thomas failed to bring winning boats across the line off Sandy Hook. The designers of the defender, it is needless to add, are the famous Herreshoff brothers, who have done much to increase the prestige of America as the land of peerless boat builders.

Shamrock III, was designed by William Fife, who also designed Shamrock I. Captain Wringe, who is considered the most daring and capable seaman in all Britain, is skipper of the challenger, and to him and the speed qualities of Shamrock III, Sir Thomas Lipton pinned his faith to "lift" the America's Cup.

San Francisco Man Goes Up in Airship. Dr. August Gren has made an ascension from San Francisco in a dirigible balloon, or airship, which he constructed. He did not cut loose from cable connections with the ground.

Miners Perish in Grand Canyon Rapids. In order to reach a country where Indians said rich gold gravels existed two mining men attempted to shoot the most violent rapids in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado and perished in the attempt. The victims are P. H. McGanigle and Charles McLean.

Coal Discovered in British Columbia. A large area of coal and petroleum has been discovered in Kootenay, B. C., near the northeast corner of Idaho, and within twenty-five miles of the Canadian Pacific Railway.



THE UNDERBODY OF THE RELIANCE.

challenger and wanted to make last-minute improvements on the sail plan as originally designed. Such a change, if it had been made before the yacht

Ice Fraud Exposed in Washington. Frauds have been discovered in the sales of the American Ice Company in Washington to the several branches of the district government. The scales used by the company in weighing caused a shortage of fifteen out of every 100 pounds ordered.

Free Distribution of Bibles. It is reported that, in view of the looming of Boer Bibles that took place during the late war, the British Bible Society is to make a free distribution of 5000 Dutch Bibles bound in leather.

Child Death-Rate in Spain. The mortality among children in Spain is extremely great. During the last six years the number of children who died under one year of age in Madrid alone was 22,265, as against 4068 in Paris during the same period.

German Fleet to Visit Us. Advances from Berlin state that Germany will send a fleet of her finest war vessels to participate in the naval display at Hampton Roads in connection with the opening of the World's Fair at St. Louis May 1, 1904.