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CARNAGE AT PORT ARTHUR

Hard Fighting and Heavy Losses Are Reported From The Front

THE RUSSIANS DRIVEN FURTHER IN

Japanese Sacrifice Thousands in an Attempt to Swarm over the Fortifications—The Trenches on Rihlung Mountain, Protected by Mines, Taken After a Bloody Struggle—Hand Grenades Used on Both Sides—A Japanese Company Executed Manoeuvres Under Deadly Fire as if on Parade.

London, By Cable.—The general assault upon Port Arthur, which began in a preliminary way on Oct. 24, developed into a fiercely raging battle Monday. The armies have been preparing for this engagement for some time.

Thousands of lives were sacrificed in an attempt to swarm over the fortifications by mere force of numbers, regardless of loss. This assault, like the previous one, was a climactic incident of weary weeks of trench digging, gun mounting and small engagements.

On Oct. 24, having made every possible preparation, the Japanese opened fire with their artillery along the whole line, incidentally continuing their daily practice of dropping shells into the harbor. The Russians replied, the sounds, as of distant thunder, telling the inhabitants of Port Arthur that the long expected assault on the fortress was imminent. The bombardment continued furiously until the afternoon of October twenty-sixth, when the Russian guns on Etse, Antse and Rihlung Mountains became briefly silent.

At four o'clock that afternoon a regiment of Japanese swept out from behind a recently captured hill adjacent to Rihlung Mountain, and advanced on the Russian trenches lying between Rihlung Mountain and the railroad, occupying them after hours of fighting.

The Russians stuck to their posts till the Japanese were within a few yards, both sides hurling hand grenades at each other.

The Japanese infantry are now using mechanical devices which enable them to throw grenades with great accuracy and rapidity.

In the meanwhile another body of Japanese assaulted the trenches on the slope of Rihlung Mountain. The Japanese trenches extended to certain portions of the slope and stopped some distance above the extreme Japanese outpost, where the ascent of Rihlung Mountain became almost perpendicular.

The Russian trenches scamed the slope. To advance against them over an unbroken slope, which was mined, even without Russian resistance would have been a difficult task; but the slope had been torn up, great holes having been blown in it at various places by the bombardment, and the Japanese availed themselves of these indentations, which offered combined foothold and protection against bullets. In the meanwhile, the fire of all their available artillery was directed against the Russian trenches, the Russians eventually retreating, whereupon the Japanese in 30 minutes constructed trenches sufficient to

One Farmer Kills Another.

Windsor, Ga., Special.—C. D. Burnett, a prominent farmer, shot and killed Young Daniel, also a farmer, Monday night. It seems that Burnett had sold a farm to Daniel. Before a settlement had been made and titles passed, a dispute arose that resulted in a quarrel, and the shooting occurred. Both men are about 60 years old.

Pier and Steamer Burn.

New York, Special.—Fire which began shortly after midnight has destroyed the pier at the foot of Forty-second street, in Brooklyn, and the steamer City of Palermo, of the Prince line, is burning, and it is believed cannot be saved. The pier, which is 700 feet long, is occupied by the Bush Terminal and Warehouse Company, and is stored with cotton and general merchandise. The fire is now threatening the adjoining piers. Five or six lighters, loaded with cotton, are ablaze. A policeman and a fireman are reported as missing. It is estimated that the loss will reach half a million dollars.

By Wire and Cable.

A dispatch from a staff correspondent of The Sun in New York states that Republican confidence in the election of Mr. Roosevelt is based on the possession of an immense campaign fund provided by trusts.

The Lancy Nicoll declared he would open the books of the Democratic National Committee and give contributors' names if Chairman Cortelyou would do the same.

Judge Parker will make speeches next week in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

PORT ARTHUR LULL ENDS

Third General Attack Reported to Have Begun Last Monday and Been Still in Progress at Last Accounts Wednesday—Russians' Only Smokeless Magazine Exploded, Causing a Fire Which Spread into the Town—Japanese Gain Rihlung Mountain.

A third general attack on Port Arthur is reported to have begun on October 24th, and to have been still in progress on the 26th. On the latter day the Russians' only smokeless powder magazine was exploded, the fire spreading to the town and raging all through the day, Russian trenches on the slope of Rihlung Mountain were taken by the Japanese. In the vicinity of the Shaka river there have been no developments of moment.

Mukden, By Cable.—The attack by the Japanese on the Buddhist temple hill on October 27th, led to sharp fighting. The Japanese artillery played on the position from early in the morning, rendering the trenches untenable, shells and shrapnel sweeping everything and demolishing all the shelters. Two machine guns with the battalion defending the hill were smashed and disabled, but the defenders carried off the remains of the guns when they were forced to retire. The Japanese infantry attack under cover of the bombardment was made in close order. There was desperate hand to hand fighting in the trenches, followed by a counter-attack with the bayonet. The Japanese finally gained the hill, but were unable to hold it in the face of the deadly Russian artillery fire.

There has been a number of skirmishes along the whole front, but no development of any serious import has yet appeared, though the same engagement may be precipitated at any time. At one point the trenches are only four hundred yards apart. They are separated by a small stream, which is the only water supply in the neighborhood.

By mutual consent there is no firing on the water carriers, who visit the stream with buckets.

Several positions have already changed hands many times. It is related that in one village, which had been taken and retaken by the same men on both sides, Captain Polkanoff, on being driven out one day, left a note in the hut where he had passed the night, saying he would like to know the name of the Japanese officer who was in the habit of occupying the hut.

At the present moment an armistice between the parties now contending is in sight, the fact of an existing war is no reason why the nations should relax the efforts they have so successfully made hitherto toward the adoption of a government of right and justice, which of course is a more remote chance for future wars between them.

In 1899, the conference of the Hague dealt solely with the larger problems which confronted all nations, and assumed no function of intervention or suggestion in the disputes of the United States and Spain. It might be the same with a re-assembled conference at the present time.

"Should his excellency invite suggestion as to the character of questions to be brought before the proposed second peace conference, you may say to him that, at this time it would seem premature to couple the tentative invitation thus extended with a categorical programme of subjects of discussion. It is only by comparison of views that the general accord can be reached as to the matters to be considered by the new conference. It is desired that in the formulation of a programme the distinction should be kept clear between the matters which belong to the province of international law and those which are inconventional as between individual governments. Among the broader general questions affecting the right and justice of the relation of sovereign states, which were then relegated to a future conference were:

"The rights and duties of neutrals; the inviolability of private property in naval warfare; and the bombardment of ports, towns and villages by a naval force. The other matters mentioned in the final act take the form of suggestions for consideration by interested governments.

"The three points mentioned cover a large field. The first, especially touching the rights and duties of neutrals, is of universal importance. Its right disposition affects the interests and well-being of all the world. The neutral is something more than an on-looker. His act of omission or commission may have an influence—direct, but tangible—on a war actually in progress; whilst, on the other hand, he may suffer from the exigencies of the belligerents. It is this phase of the subject which deeply concerns the world at large.

"Other matters closely affecting the rights of neutrals are the distinction to be made between absolute and conditional contraband of commerce, and the inviolability of the official and private correspondence of neutrals.

THE HAGUE COURT

Will Be Called Upon to Settle Some Recent Complications

MR. HAY ISSUES A CIRCULAR NOTE

President's Promise to the Peace Congress at St. Louis Redeemed Through the Secretary of State, Who Says That the International Conference of 1899 Left Various Matters For a Future Conference—Progress of the Russo-Japanese War No Obstacle, Inasmuch as the United States and Spain Had Not Concluded Peace on the Prior Occasion.

Washington, Special.—In a circular note, Secretary Hay has carried out the president's instructions relative to proposing a second Hague conference. The note not only contemplates the re-assembling of the Hague conference for the consideration of the questions specifically mentioned by the original conference, such as the rights and duties of neutrals, the inviolability of private property in naval warfare and the bombardment of ports by naval forces, but goes on further by practically endorsing the project of a general system of arbitration treaties.

The issue of the call while the present war is in progress is justified by the fact that the first Hague conference was called before our treaty of peace with Spain was concluded.

Mr. Hay's letter says that the Hague conference of 1899 marked an epoch in the history of nations and that a great work was accomplished, although certain phrases of the general subject were left for a future conference. The letter ascribes to the Inter-Parliamentary Union considerable credit for preparing the nations for the conference, and says that this union at St. Louis recently requested the president to call a second conference of the Hague. It adds:

"In accepting this trust, the president was not unmindful of the fact, so vividly brought home to all the world, that a great war is now in progress. He recalled the circumstances at the time when, on August 24, 1898, his majesty, the Emperor of Russia, sent forth his invitation to the nations to meet in the interests of peace, the United States and Spain had merely halted in their struggle to devise means of peace.

"At the present moment an armistice between the parties now contending is in sight, the fact of an existing war is no reason why the nations should relax the efforts they have so successfully made hitherto toward the adoption of a government of right and justice, which of course is a more remote chance for future wars between them.

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MORE RAILWAY DAMAGE CASES

One Matter Left to a Referee in Cabarrus Superior Court.

Concord, Special.—In the superior court here this week there are several cases of consequence to be tried. The case of Sapp against the Southern railway was taken up this morning. Mr. Sapp sues for \$1,999 for injuries received some months ago by being struck by No. 97, the fast mail train. Sapp is represented by Montgomery & Crowell, while Messrs. Bacon, Col. P. R. Means and J. S. Caldwell are appearing for the company. Sapp, it will be remembered, was struck by this train while crossing the track. He was taken on to Charlotte and treated. The jury in the case of Trammell against F. H. Andrews was decided on Saturday evening late. The jury gave Trammell the decision and the amount is to be decided by a referee. Trammell was employed for several years by the defendant, Andrews and sued to get salary and commissions due. On the two points submitted to the jury Trammell got the decision.

This will be a week of much political activity for the campaigners. There will be speaking galore, with plenty of hard work for each side. Mr. Meekins speaks again Tuesday. He spoke at Gibson Mill Saturday night. Dr. B. F. Dixon spoke to a crowded house Saturday night. His speech was a catchy one and was heard by all who could get into the court house.

Will Steel, a young white man, was struck by a train Saturday night and died from the injuries. In Salisbury Steel was rather a weak minded young fellow who spent his time mostly in the city. He was thought to have been coming home on the "blind" when he fell from the local freight and was fatally injured.

Two Trains Come to Grief.

Winston-Salem, Special.—Just as a long freight train was pulling out today for Charlotte the rails spread causing the engine to leave the track. It came near turning over. A wrecking car and crew arrived here Monday afternoon and repaired the track. The passenger train to North Wilkesboro, narrowly escaped a serious wreck. The train ran into an open switch two miles from here. The mail and second class coach, with the engine, left the track and it required hours to replace them. Passengers were badly shaken up, but no one was injured.

C. M. E. Conference.

Hoffman, Special.—The business of the conference is about completed, all the disciplinary questions have been asked and answered and the day has been practically taken up in speech-making and settling accounts of the conference. The appointments will be read tomorrow at 3 o'clock. The bishop will leave immediately for his home in Augusta, Ga., preparatory to going to hold the Virginia conference. Miss Josie Beebe, the daughter of the late J. A. Beebe, of Washington, N. C., and Professor W. G. Saunders, of Rocky Mount, will be married by Bishop R. S. Williams at the closing of the conference.

Georgia Man Turns Up.

Quitman, Ga., Special.—E. H. Griffin, who disappeared so mysteriously from Savannah a few weeks ago, has appeared at Camilla, Ga., as a letter from that place to Mrs. Griffin writes, he is in hiding. Griffin, it is stated, had been wandering all over Georgia in a partially demented condition. He has recollection of but few of the places he has visited, though he made a brief stay at Cordele before reaching Camilla.

Telegraphic Briefs.

Richmond, Va., Special.—At a meeting of the Baptist Ministerial conference of the Richmond and Manchester adopted resolutions denouncing lynching and requesting the state general assembly, at its next meeting, which takes place at Petersburg, to call upon the pastors to reprobate it as not a deterrent of crime and as brutalizing to the community.

Knoxville, Tenn., Special.—F. M. Bunting, a magistrate at Elk Mills, Carter county, Tenn., was killed by James Powell, aged 52, who has since fled to the North Carolina mountains and is in hiding. Bunting tried a case in which Powell was implicated, and the latter did not like the decision, and the latter ran upon him with a knife and cut his throat from ear to ear. Bunting died in a few minutes.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—A dispatch from General Kuropatkin dated October 30, announces a significant movement of the Japanese from the west eastwards. The Japanese are receiving reinforcements from the south and southeast, and are evidently concentrating for an offensive movement. The weather is fine but cold during the nights.

Washington, Special.—The state department received a cablegram from Amoy, China, announcing the destruction of the American consulate there, together with valuable papers. The message came from Consul General John Fester, at Amoy, and reads as follows: "Consulate burned with most of the records."

John W. Gates made his first money by husking corn. At the end of two or three seasons he had saved enough to buy one-third interest in a threshing machine outfit, from which he saved \$50 a year for three years. He invested this in timber, from which he made \$1,000, and with which he opened a hardware store at Turner Junction.

The experiments by T. E. Doubt justify the conclusion that increasing the intensity of light 200,000 times does not alter its velocity by as much as two feet per second.

NEWS THROUGHOUT THE NORTH STATE ITEMS

Paragraphs of Minor Importance Gathered From Many Sources.

Through the South.

Miss Mary Worth Bagley, of a noted North Carolina family, being penniless committed suicide in New York.

Mrs. James Longstreet, widow of the famous Confederate general, has been appointed postmaster at Gainesville, Ga.

Capt. R. M. Hitch, who was in charge of State troops at the time of the lynching of two negroes at Statesboro, S. C., was dismissed from the military service.

Washington Happenings.

The navy will have a wireless telegraph system in operation next week from the Nantucket lightships.

Secretary of War Taft replied to Judge Parker on the Philippine question in a speech at Newark.

The State Department has sent notes to American diplomats abroad looking to a reconvention of The Hague conference.

Ex-Attorney-General Knox has issued a statement replying to the speeches of Judge Parker and ex-President Cleveland.

The Supervising Inspectors of the Steamboat Inspection Service are in session in Washington to suggest changes in inspection regulations.

In the North.

"Congregational Day" was celebrated at the St. Louis Fair.

The triennial general convention of the Episcopal Church closed in Boston.

Beginning October 31, Senator Fairbanks is scheduled to make 67 speeches in Indiana.

Mrs. Nellie Thompson, of Peoria, Ill., died after an encounter in a railway station with the son of John G. Higgins, whom she expected to meet.

Judge Alton B. Parker, addressing a New Jersey delegation at Esopus, N. Y., renewed his charges of Republican extravagance.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland made a vigorous speech in advocacy of Parker, Davis and Herriek at a great mass-meeting in Carnegie Hall, New York city.

The Harlan & Hollingsworth plant of the United States Shipbuilding Company was sold under a court decree at Wilmington, Del., and was bought by the reorganization committee.

Foreign Affairs.

Trafalgar Day was observed in Great Britain and her colonies.

The British mission in Tibet resumed its journey to the Chubbi valley.

The French Chamber of Deputies debated the rupture of relations with the Vatican, but did not reach a vote.

Great Britain refused to allow Germany to use Walfish Bay for landing troops to be used against the Hereros in southwest Africa.

The Russians unsuccessfully bombarded Shakhe station, Manchuria, but most of the armies of Kuropatkin and Oyama remained inactive.

The Atlantic Transport Line steamer Massachusetts was reported aground off the Bahama Islands.

The officers and crew of the British steamer Kalvin, from New York, were rescued after great hardships at sea.

An aeronaut maneuvering in an airship high above the World's Fair caused excitement.

Czar Nicholas sent a telegram to King Edward expressing his regret for the North Sea blunder and practically offering reparation.

General Kuropatkin was appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian land forces in Manchuria.

Occurrences of Interest in Various Parts of the State.

The New Corporations.

Certificates of incorporation have been issued as follows: The Carolina Truckers' Colony, Inc., of Abbottsboro, Bladen county, with authorized capital stock of \$55,000, divided into shares of \$100 each. Principal incorporators: W. T. Dorch, of Goldsboro; John W. Edwards, Goldsboro. The object of the concern is to do a general real estate business, such as buying, selling and developing real estate, etc.

The Swansboro Land and Lumber Company, of Swansboro, with an authorized capital stock of \$100,000, divided into shares of \$100 each. Object of the concern to do a general milling and lumber business, to own and operate factories, saw mills, tramways, to buy or lease or develop timber lands and saws. The principal incorporators are: J. H. Harris, Elmira, N. Y.; Howard E. Baker, Elmira, N. Y.; W. L. Groom, Rocky Mount, N. C.; T. H. Fritchard, Scotland Neck, N. C.; A. P. Haviland, Elmira, N. Y.

The Tarault Land and Lumber Company, of Edenton, N. C. The authorized capital stock is \$125,000 divided into shares of \$100 each. The principal incorporators are: Harry E. King, of Toledo, Ohio; Harry W. Floyd, Toledo, Ohio; Joseph Tarault, Toledo, Ohio; J. N. Pruden, Edenton, N. C.

Charges of Fraud.

Asheville, Special.—Application was made before United States Circuit Judge Pritchard Tuesday afternoon by the holders of the second bonds of the Southern Lumber Company, of Wilmington, for permission to file a bill of foreclosure against the receiver of the company. The motion will be heard by Judge Pritchard in a week or ten days, when it is expected that some interesting facts will develop. The petition charges mismanagement and fraud on the part of the receiver.

North State News.

Red Springs is to have a Masonic Fair in the interest of a projected Masonic Temple, which is to be dedicated to the care of orphans and the aged and infirm in hours of distress. The rents from stores and offices in the temple will be a continuous source of revenue for those whom we do not know how to sympathize with. This temple will be built by mites contributing not by the Masonic fraternity alone, but by any who wish to place a brick in the building that will be a perpetual monument to the memory of those who lend to that Master's work a portion of that which they have been blessed.

A special from Charlotte says: A stabbing affray, in which the victim was seriously, perhaps fatally, injured, and which was attended by sensational features, occurred Wednesday afternoon shortly after 3 o'clock within fifty yards of the police station.

The victim of the knife was L. A. Evans, and the man who did the stabbing was Charles Thomas. Both are white. Thomas disappeared immediately after the fight, and succeeded in eluding a half-dozen police officers, who were searching the neighborhood for him. Sergeant Pitts, who captured the matter in the case, and captured Thomas on the sidewalk at the new water works plant, probably two miles from the scene of the affray. The knife penetrated Evans' skull and the brain and the blade broke off and was left in the wound. He was removed to the P. S. Hospital and an operation performed, which may save his life.

The thirty-fourth annual session of the North Carolina Conference of the C. M. E. Church met at Hoffman. A good number of delegates were present. Bishop C. H. Phillips was elected to reach the Conference on account of sickness. All seemed to sympathize and expressed their sorrow, but were delighted to know that Bishop Williams of Augusta, Ga., had been secured to hold the session. He opened Conference conducting devotional services. W. Roberts was re-elected secretary and reporter, and Rev. G. C. Roberts a districtian. Conference committees were appointed.

The Baptist State convention meets at Elizabeth City early in December. Editor Bailey says the present condition of the treasury indicates that the general prosperity of the State and country is reflected in the church. It is raising \$30,000 for State missions, of which \$15,000 is in hand.

The Edgecombe Confederate Monument was unveiled on Saturday under the auspices of the William Dorsey Perden Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Charlotte Observer writes: The first marriage in the penitentiary occurred Wednesday afternoon. Ellen Kelly, a young woman woman of Moore County, who at noon completed a year's term, and James A. Marley, of Liberty, being the contracting parties. He had written her he would meet her in the prison and marry her immediately. The officials assented. Justice M. B. Barbee, a Mexican war veteran, performed the ceremony. The woman's conduct had been so good during her term as to be praised by the officials. Her offense was mainly due to ignorance. She had no money or counsel.

In an interview State Secretary T. B. Parker, of the North Carolina Alliance, regarding the order, said: "We are organized in about forty counties; not as well organized as they ought to be anywhere, but we are pushing the work. The latest county organization is Mecklenburg and the letters from there say the deep interest is manifested in the order. We will do more organization work after the election as we do not wish to have even a suspicion of having anything to do with politics."