

THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XXIII.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1905.

NO. 14.

GREAT SPEECH

By President Roosevelt to the Students at Tuskegee

GAVE MUCH GOOD ADVICE

In His Address He Urges the Importance of Good Negro Citizenship and Points Out Economic Opportunities in the South.

Tuskegee, Ala., Special.—President Roosevelt visited the Institute presided over by Booker T. Washington located here on Tuesday and reviewed the student body. He took great interest in the work exhibited by the school and also made an address to the students and faculty, and all those who had gathered to do him honor.

Before beginning his speech the President said he had no idea that he would be so deeply impressed and so deeply pleased as he had been. "While I have always stood for this institution," he continued, "now that I have seen it and realize as I had never realized by the descriptions of it, all it means, I will stand for it more than ever."

The President's Address.

To the white population as well as to the black it is of the utmost importance that the negro be encouraged to make himself a citizen of the highest type of usefulness. It is to the interest of the white people that this policy be conscientiously pursued and to the interest of the colored people that they clearly realize that they have opportunities for economic development here in the South not offered elsewhere. Within the last twenty years the industrial operations of the South have increased so tremendously that there is a scarcity of labor almost everywhere, so that it is the part of wisdom for all who wish the prosperity of the South to help the negro to become in the highest degree useful to himself, and therefore to the community in which he lives. The South has always depended, and now depends, chiefly upon her native population for her work. Therefore in view of the scarcity not only of common labor, but of skilled labor, it becomes doubly important to train every available man to be of the utmost use, by developing his intelligence, his skill and his capacity for conscientious effort. Hence the work of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute is a matter of the highest practical importance to both the white and the black man, and well worth the support of both races alike in the South and in the North. Your fifteen hundred students are not only being educated in the head and heart, but also trained to industrial efficiency; for from the beginning Tuskegee has placed especial emphasis upon the training of men and women in agriculture, mechanics and household duties. Training in these three fundamental directions does not embrace all that the negro or any other race needs, but it does cover in a very large degree the field in which the negro can at present do most for himself and be most helpful to his white neighbors. Every black man who leaves this institute better able to do mechanical or industrial work, adds by so much to the wealth of the whole community and benefits all people in the community. The professional and mercantile avenues to success are overcrowded, for the present the best chance of success awaits the intelligent worker at some mechanical trade or on a farm; for this man will almost certainly achieve industrial independence. I am pleased, but not in the least surprised to learn that many among the men and women trained at Tuskegee find immediate employment as leaders and workers among their own people, and that their services are eagerly sought by white people for various kinds of industrial work, the demand being much greater than the supply. Viewed from any angle, ignorance is the costliest crop that can be raised in any part of this Union. Every dollar put into the education of either white man or black man, in head, in hand and in the heart, yields rich dividends to the entire community. Merely from the economic standpoint it is of the utmost consequence to all our citizens that institutions such as Tuskegee should be a success. But there are other and even higher reasons that entitle it to our support. In the interest of humanity, of justice, and of self-protection, every white man in America, no matter where he lives, should try to help the negro to help himself. It is the interest of the protection of the white man to see that the negro is educated. It is not only the duty of the white man, but it is to his interest, to see that the negro is protected in property, in life, and in all his legal rights. Every time law is broken; every individual in the community has the moral tone of his life lowered. Lawlessness in the United States is not confined to any section; lynching is not confined to any section; and there is perhaps no body of American citizens who have deserved so well of the entire American people as the public men, the publicists, the clergymen, the countless thousands of high-minded private citizens who have

POOR RUSSIA

Suffering Now From Terrible Internal Affairs

REVOLUTION IN PROGRESS

Czar Cowers in His Palace and Does Nothing to Meet the Storm. His Weakness Communicating Itself to the Whole Government, While the Revolutionists Are Dominating the Situation More and More.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—While the day passed quietly, without bloodshed in the Russian capital, and while the city is outwardly calm, the developments all indicate that a crisis is imminent, although the streets are filled with troops, and reinforcements are now putting in from Finland, the government seems utterly powerless to cope with the situation and many calm observers seem seriously to believe that the present regime is tottering to its fall.

Differences have developed between Count Witte and Gen. Treppoff, and while the precious moments pass the Emperor, surrounded by the Imperial family, remains shut up at Peterhoff, seemingly still hesitating as to what course to pursue.

Grave doubts are expressed as to whether even the imperial guards can now be relied upon. Discontent is rife. Early Sunday morning the Fourteenth and Eighteenth Regiments of sailors of the guard, who have been shut up like prisoners in barracks, on the Moskva Canal, demolished the windows and furniture and in the afternoon a detachment consisting of four officers of the guard went to the lawyer's assembly, and told the barristers that many officers and a large part of the troops were disgusted with the government, and ready to enlist in the movement for freedom. They asked for aid towards effecting organization and said they had discussed among themselves the questions of resigning, but decided to show that people in uniform could help to achieve liberties. Even the Cossack patrols, in keeping idlers moving in the streets, seemed careful not to use their whips, and simply drove the crowds along before their advancing horses.

A meeting of the municipal council was held Sunday evening at which the strikers' committee appeared. In an impassioned speech the leader of the deputation presented the following demands of the workmen and affiliated organizations:

First, A constitution and political liberty.

Second, That the city furnish food to the workmen.

Third, That the city refuse further supplies to the troops and the police.

Fourth, That the troops be moved from the water works, or otherwise the strikers would cut the water supply.

Fifth, The immunity of the deputation from arrest.

The council granted the last demand and promised to reply to the other demands. The council sent requests to both General Treppoff and Minister of the Interior Bouligin not to arrest members of the deputation but the police nevertheless took them into custody. Upon urgent representations, General Treppoff an hour later released them.

Roll and Panel Factory.

High Point, Special.—Another new factory has been launched here to manufacture roll and panel work and is promoted by Messrs. J. P. and D. S. Hayworth. Work on the building will begin at once.

Statue of Von Moltke Unveiled.

Berlin, By Cable.—A statue of Field Marshal Von Moltke, the gift of the army to the German people was unveiled here, the one hundred and fifth anniversary of his birth, in the presence of Emperor William, the Imperial family, all the great personages of state, and many thousands of people.

Express Robber Pleads Guilty.

Pittsburg, Special.—Edward G. Cunliffe, the Adams Express robber, went into court and pleaded guilty to two charges of larceny, representing a theft of \$101,100. Sentence was suspended until Saturday. Cunliffe's action caused much surprise, as neither the Adams Express Company or Pinkerton's detective agency were represented in the court. He has a council and the belief is growing that Cunliffe is mentally unbalanced.

Twelve Dead in Wreck.

Kansas City, Mo., Special.—At least 12 persons were killed and 30 others injured in the wreck of one of the fastest regular trains on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, the California limited, which left Chicago at 10 o'clock Monday night for the far west. The train was derailed one mile east of Sheffield, Mo., six miles from the business center of Kansas City.

North Carolina Briefs.

The local train from Weldon struck and instantly killed D. P. Perry, white, 68 years old, half mile north of Raleigh Saturday. He was walking along the track. The engineer gave two whistles. The man seemed rattled and walked back and forth. His back was broken.

The Governor offers a reward of \$150 for John Tait, a white man who escaped from Buncombe county jail, and who, it is alleged killed Joan Crowder, in Madison county.

News Notes.

Judge John H. Fulton, of Wytheville, was elected Grand Commander of the Confederate Veterans of Virginia, in session at Petersburg.

Dr. W. H. Taylor, State Chemist and Coroner, declares his belief that the Perkins children, in Richmond, were killed by phosphorus poisoning.

Capt. Charles E. Vawter, superintendent of the Miller Manual Labor School, died at Charlottesville.

WORK AT WHITNEY

Largest Power Development in the South, and Second Largest in the World.

RUSSIA WILL HAVE A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Recent Peace Envoy Holds an All-Day Conference With the Humbled Sovereign and Finally Departs With a Signed Manifesto Granting Freedom of the Press, Right of Assembly and Immunity of the Person, Including the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

WITTE TAKES REINS IN HAND

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The autocracy of the Romanoffs, and the old order of things ceased to exist in Russia.

Emperor Nicholas has surrendered and Count Witte comes into power as Minister-President with an imperial mandate which will enable him to convert the farcial National Assembly into a real legislative body, elected by greatly extended suffrage, and to confer upon the people fundamental civil liberties, including free speech.

These welcome tidings reached St. Petersburg shortly before 6 o'clock Monday evening. Count Witte had spent the day with the Emperor at Peterhoff, going over the final draft of the manifesto to which he insisted that minor modifications be made, and before taking the train for St. Petersburg he telephoned to a friend that the Emperor had affixed his signature and that the imperial mandate comprising the conditions upon which he had agreed to accept office was in his pocket. These included freedom of the press, the right of assembly and the immunity of the person, including the writ of habeas corpus.

Czar Wanted American Plan.

Count Witte insisted on a cabinet on the British model with a selected Premier responsible to the imperial Duma, or Parliament, while the Emperor clung to the appointment of members of the cabinet on the American plan by the Emperor as Chief of State.

The State Department has instructed Charge D'Affaires Eddy, in case of emergency, to give American citizens asylum at the embassy, and if necessary to charter a steamer.

Foreign Minister Lansdowne is reassuring the ambassadors by formally guaranteeing the safety of foreign residents. He announces that the government is prepared to afford them military protection in St. Petersburg and elsewhere in the event of disorders. The following is the text of the imperial manifesto:

Russia's Magna Carta.

"We, Nicholas the Second, by the grace of God Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., declare to all our faithful subjects that the troubles and agitation in our capitals and in numerous other places fill our heart with excessive pain and sorrow.

"The happiness of the Russian sovereign is indissolubly bound up with the happiness of our people, and the sorrow of our people is the sorrow of the sovereign.

"From the present disorders may arise great national disruption. They menace the integrity and unity of our empire.

"The supreme duty imposed upon us by our sovereign office requires us to efface our own will and to use all the force and reason at our command to hasten in securing unity and co-ordination of the power of the central government and to assure the success of measures for pacification in all circles of public life, which are essential to the well-being of our people.

"We therefore direct our government to carry out our inflexible will in the following:

"First, To extend to the population the immutable foundations of civic liberty, based on the real inalienability of person, freedom of conscience, speech, union and association.

"Second, Without suspending the already ordered elections to the State Duma, to invite to participation in the Duma, so far as the limited time before the convocation of the Duma will permit, those classes of the population now completely deprived of electoral rights, leaving the ultimate development of the people of the electoral right in general to the newly established legislative order of things.

"Third, To establish as an unchangeable rule that no law shall be enforceable without the approval of the State Duma, and that it shall be possible for the elected of the people to exercise real participation in the supervision of the legality of the acts of the authorities appointed by us.

"We appeal to all faithful sons of Russia to remember their duty towards the fatherland, and to aid in tranquilizing these unprecedented troubles and to apply their forces in co-operation with us to the restoration of calm and peace upon our national soil.

"Given at Peterhoff, October 30, in the eleventh year of our reign.

(Signed) "NICHOLAS."

CZAR GIVES UP

Russia Will Have a Republican Form of Government

WITTE TAKES REINS IN HAND

Recent Peace Envoy Holds an All-Day Conference With the Humbled Sovereign and Finally Departs With a Signed Manifesto Granting Freedom of the Press, Right of Assembly and Immunity of the Person, Including the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

WITTE TAKES REINS IN HAND

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The autocracy of the Romanoffs, and the old order of things ceased to exist in Russia.

Emperor Nicholas has surrendered and Count Witte comes into power as Minister-President with an imperial mandate which will enable him to convert the farcial National Assembly into a real legislative body, elected by greatly extended suffrage, and to confer upon the people fundamental civil liberties, including free speech.

These welcome tidings reached St. Petersburg shortly before 6 o'clock Monday evening. Count Witte had spent the day with the Emperor at Peterhoff, going over the final draft of the manifesto to which he insisted that minor modifications be made, and before taking the train for St. Petersburg he telephoned to a friend that the Emperor had affixed his signature and that the imperial mandate comprising the conditions upon which he had agreed to accept office was in his pocket. These included freedom of the press, the right of assembly and the immunity of the person, including the writ of habeas corpus.

Czar Wanted American Plan.

Count Witte insisted on a cabinet on the British model with a selected Premier responsible to the imperial Duma, or Parliament, while the Emperor clung to the appointment of members of the cabinet on the American plan by the Emperor as Chief of State.

The State Department has instructed Charge D'Affaires Eddy, in case of emergency, to give American citizens asylum at the embassy, and if necessary to charter a steamer.

Foreign Minister Lansdowne is reassuring the ambassadors by formally guaranteeing the safety of foreign residents. He announces that the government is prepared to afford them military protection in St. Petersburg and elsewhere in the event of disorders. The following is the text of the imperial manifesto:

Russia's Magna Carta.

"We, Nicholas the Second, by the grace of God Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, Grand Duke of Finland, etc., declare to all our faithful subjects that the troubles and agitation in our capitals and in numerous other places fill our heart with excessive pain and sorrow.

"The happiness of the Russian sovereign is indissolubly bound up with the happiness of our people, and the sorrow of our people is the sorrow of the sovereign.

"From the present disorders may arise great national disruption. They menace the integrity and unity of our empire.

"The supreme duty imposed upon us by our sovereign office requires us to efface our own will and to use all the force and reason at our command to hasten in securing unity and co-ordination of the power of the central government and to assure the success of measures for pacification in all circles of public life, which are essential to the well-being of our people.

"We therefore direct our government to carry out our inflexible will in the following:

"First, To extend to the population the immutable foundations of civic liberty, based on the real inalienability of person, freedom of conscience, speech, union and association.

"Second, Without suspending the already ordered elections to the State Duma, to invite to participation in the Duma, so far as the limited time before the convocation of the Duma will permit, those classes of the population now completely deprived of electoral rights, leaving the ultimate development of the people of the electoral right in general to the newly established legislative order of things.

"Third, To establish as an unchangeable rule that no law shall be enforceable without the approval of the State Duma, and that it shall be possible for the elected of the people to exercise real participation in the supervision of the legality of the acts of the authorities appointed by us.

"We appeal to all faithful sons of Russia to remember their duty towards the fatherland, and to aid in tranquilizing these unprecedented troubles and to apply their forces in co-operation with us to the restoration of calm and peace upon our national soil.

"Given at Peterhoff, October 30, in the eleventh year of our reign.

(Signed) "NICHOLAS."

VALUABLE HISTORIC FINDS

Important Finds By Secretary of State.

STATE NEWS.

Charlotte Cotton Market.

The cotton market steady. Low middling 9 1/2
Strict low middling 10
Middling 10 1/2
Strict middling 10 3/4
Good middling 10 1/2

General Cotton Market.

Atlanta, steady 10 3/4
Galveston, steady 10 3/4
New Orleans, easy 10 3/8
Savannah, steady 10 3/8
Charleston, firm 10 1/8
Wilmington, steady 10 1/8
Norfolk, quiet 10 3/8
Baltimore, nominal 10 3/4
New York, quiet 10 6/8
Boston, quiet 10 6/8
Philadelphia, steady 10 9/16
Houston, easy 10 5/8
Augusta, steady 10 7/16
Memphis, steady 10 5/8
St. Louis, steady 10 3/4

The Jefferson Turnpike.

Raleigh, Special.—Mr. R. B. Lacy, state treasurer, has returned from a visit to Wilkesboro, where he went to look at the Wilkesboro and Jefferson turnpike. He expressed himself as being charmed with the country and impressed with the possibilities of the proposed road. The turnpike has now been completed to within nine or ten miles of Jefferson, from the line of Wilkes and Ashe counties. This means from Wilkesboro a construction of twenty-eight miles of the proposed turnpike, much of which traverses some of the most difficult mountain sections considered from an engineering point of view and at the same time some of the most beautiful country to be found in the State. The completion of the road to Jefferson depends upon the action of Ashe county which in ten days will decide whether or not it will furnish the four thousand dollars additional needed to complete the route.

Charters Issued.

The Secretary of State Frisley chartered the following corporations:

The Morris Telephone Company to engage in the construction of telephone and telegraph lines, etc. The principal office will be at Roxboro, in Person county. The authorized capital is one hundred thousand dollars, but business is commenced upon the payment of \$10,000. R. J. Teague, A. C. Boyles, J. D. Morris.

The Washington Investment Company, to construct electric street railways in Washington, Beaufort County. Authorized capital stock \$100,000. Incorporators: R. T. Hodges, L. R. Mayo, E. S. Simmons, Jno. B. Wheeler, W. E. Jones, McDowell Land and Trust Company, to do a general real estate building and mining business. Principal office Marion, N. C. Authorized capital stock \$50,000. Incorporators: M. Morgan, E. L. Gaston, J. W. Streetman, J. S. Biddix, E. S. Clay.

The Imperial Company, to own and sell farms, land, etc., and to do a general merchandise business. Principal office, Spray, in Rockingham County. Authorized capital stock \$125,000. Incorporators: Thos. G. McAllister, B. K. Terry, J. Worth McAllister.

The New Garfield Wood-working Company was granted a charter with an authorized capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, to be located at Salisbury and New Garfield, and to work in and manufacture all kinds of woods, metal, etc. The incorporators are Leopold Graf, Weslie C. Ketchie and Hayden Clement.

Murdered by One Unknown.

Wilson, Special.—At the coroner's hearing of the murder case of Amos Batts, the jury brought in a verdict that the deceased was foully murdered by some unknown party. There being no evidence against George Jones and Sylvester Jones, who have been under arrest charged with the crime, they were released.

Shippers Meet.

Winston, Special.—At a meeting of the business men here a number of large shippers made addresses, which they criticized, in plain English, the unsatisfactory freight services now being given Winston-Salem by the Southern Railway. The names of those who have grievances and will furnish the State corporation commission with facts and figures when it meets here were announced. Those present were unanimously of the opinion that time for action had arrived and that the business men, in order to protect their interests must demand better freight facilities.

Convocation of Wilmington.

Wilmington, Special.—The Convocation of Wilmington meets this week with St. Mary's church at Kinston. Bishop Strong and Episcopal clergymen of Wilmington will be in attendance. The convocation begins on Tuesday evening and continues through Thursday. Rev. R. W. Hogue will conduct a meeting for men on Wednesday and Rev. Harold Thomas, who is soon to leave Wilmington for Asheville after noon.

Fell on His Head.

Goldsboro, Special.—George Saunders, a white boy about 15 years old, fell from the top of a loaded tobacco wagon Friday afternoon and was very badly hurt. His head struck a brick bat which made an ugly wound from which the blood flowed freely. Dr. M. E. Robinson dressed his wound and he is doing as well as could be expected.

The Governor's Private Secretary.

Raleigh, Special.—Governor Glenn on Friday appointed as his private secretary to take the position made vacant by the death of his brother, General James D. Glenn, Mr. A. H. Arrington, a son of the late Capt. J. P. Arrington, and teller in the office of the State Treasurer. The appointment was not a surprise as it had been known for some days that Mr. Arrington had been highly recommended for the position. The appointment, however, was only decided upon by the Governor Friday.

Another New Mill.

Graham, Special.—The Leota Cotton Mills Company has been incorporated by James V. Pomeroy, William E. White and J. Harvey White. The authorized capital stock is \$15,000. The company has bought the mill owned by the Voohees Manufacturing Company, which was placed in the hands of receivers last June. The new company will begin operations as soon as the necessary help can be procured.

STATE NEWS.

Charlotte Cotton Market.

The cotton market steady. Low middling 9 1/2
Strict low middling 10
Middling 10 1/2
Strict middling 10 3/4
Good middling 10 1/2

General Cotton Market.

Atlanta, steady 10 3/4
Galveston, steady 10 3/4
New Orleans, easy 10 3/8
Savannah, steady 10 3/8
Charleston, firm 10 1/8
Wilmington, steady 10 1/8
Norfolk, quiet 10 3/8
Baltimore, nominal 10 3/4
New York, quiet 10 6/8
Boston, quiet 10 6/8
Philadelphia, steady 10 9/16
Houston, easy 10 5/8
Augusta, steady 10 7/16
Memphis, steady 10 5/8
St. Louis, steady 10 3/4

The Jefferson Turnpike.

Raleigh, Special.—Mr. R. B. Lacy, state treasurer, has returned from a visit to Wilkesboro, where he went to look at the Wilkesboro and Jefferson turnpike. He expressed himself as being charmed with the country and impressed with the possibilities of the proposed road. The turnpike has now been completed to within nine or ten miles of Jefferson, from the line of Wilkes and Ashe counties. This means from Wilkesboro a construction of twenty-eight miles of the proposed turnpike, much of which traverses some of the most difficult mountain sections considered from an engineering point of view and at the same time some of the most beautiful country to be found in the State. The completion of the road to Jefferson depends upon the action of Ashe county which in ten days will decide whether or not it will furnish the four thousand dollars additional needed to complete the route.

Charters Issued.

The Secretary of State Frisley chartered the following corporations:

The Morris Telephone Company to engage in the construction of telephone and telegraph lines, etc. The principal office will be at Roxboro, in Person county. The authorized capital is one hundred thousand dollars, but business is commenced upon the payment of \$10,000. R. J. Teague, A. C. Boyles, J. D. Morris.

The Washington Investment Company, to construct electric street railways in Washington, Beaufort County. Authorized capital stock \$100,000. Incorporators: R. T. Hodges, L. R. Mayo, E. S. Simmons, Jno. B. Wheeler, W. E. Jones, McDowell Land and Trust Company, to do a general real estate building and mining business. Principal office Marion, N. C. Authorized capital stock \$50,000. Incorporators: M. Morgan, E. L. Gaston, J. W. Streetman, J. S. Biddix, E. S. Clay.

The Imperial Company, to own and sell farms, land, etc., and to do a general merchandise business. Principal office, Spray, in Rockingham County. Authorized capital stock \$125,000. Incorporators: Thos. G. McAllister, B. K. Terry, J. Worth McAllister.

The New Garfield Wood-working Company was granted a charter with an authorized capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, to be located at Salisbury and New Garfield, and to work in and manufacture all kinds of woods, metal, etc. The incorporators are Leopold Graf, Weslie C. Ketchie and Hayden Clement.

Murdered by One Unknown.

Wilson, Special.—At the coroner's hearing of the murder case of Amos Batts, the jury brought in a verdict that the deceased was foully murdered by some unknown party. There being no evidence against George Jones and Sylvester Jones, who have been under arrest charged with the crime, they were released.

Shippers Meet.

Winston, Special.—At a meeting of the business men here a number of large shippers made addresses, which they criticized, in plain English, the unsatisfactory freight services now being given Winston-Salem by the Southern Railway. The names of those who have grievances and will furnish the State corporation commission with facts and figures when it meets here were announced. Those present were unanimously of the opinion that time for action had arrived and that the business men, in order to protect their interests must demand better freight facilities.

Convocation of Wilmington.

Wilmington, Special.—The Convocation of Wilmington meets this week with St. Mary's church at Kinston. Bishop Strong and Episcopal clergymen of Wilmington will be in attendance. The convocation begins on Tuesday evening and continues through Thursday. Rev. R. W. Hogue will conduct a meeting for men on Wednesday and Rev. Harold Thomas, who is soon to leave Wilmington for Asheville after noon.

Fell on His Head.

Goldsboro, Special.—George Saunders, a white boy about 15 years old, fell from the top of a loaded tobacco wagon Friday afternoon and was very badly hurt. His head struck a brick bat which made an ugly wound from which the blood flowed freely. Dr. M. E. Robinson dressed his wound and he is doing as well as could be expected.

The Governor's Private Secretary.

Raleigh, Special.—Governor Glenn on Friday appointed as his private secretary to take the position made vacant by the death of his brother, General James D. Glenn, Mr. A. H. Arrington, a son of the late Capt. J. P. Arrington, and teller in the office of the State Treasurer. The appointment was not a surprise as it had been known for some days that Mr. Arrington had been highly recommended for the position. The appointment, however, was only decided upon by the Governor Friday.

Another New Mill.

Graham, Special.—The Leota Cotton Mills Company has been incorporated by James V. Pomeroy, William E. White and J. Harvey White. The authorized capital stock is \$15,000. The company has bought the mill owned by the Voohees Manufacturing Company, which was placed in the hands of receivers last June. The new company will begin operations as soon as the necessary help can be procured.