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TAR HEEL VOTERS HEAR SECRETARY TAFT

The Distinguished Visitor Greeted by Large and Enthusiastic Audiences.

SPEECHES MADE IN SIX TOWNS

Hon. William H. Taft Has Triumphant Tour Through North Carolina.

Greeted by Tremendous Crowds at Statesville, Salisbury, Lexington, High Point and Greensboro— State's Industries Would be Badly Hurt Without Protective Tariff, He Says in Salisbury Speech—People Urged to Vote as They Think So As to Wipe Out Sectional Lines.

Hon. J. Elwood Cox and Big Party of Republicans Accompany the Dis- tinguished Visitor Through the State—Secretary Shaw at Greens- boro.

Hon. William H. Taft, the Republican candidate for President, made several speeches in North Carolina last Saturday and was greeted by large and enthusiastic crowds all along the line. He spoke at Statesville, Salisbury, Lexington, High Point, Greensboro, and Reidsville, the principal speeches of the day being at Salisbury and Greensboro. Mr. Taft and his party traveled on a special train over the Southern's road, and while in this State, the conductor of the train was Mr. T. J. Roseman, Republican candidate for the Legislature in Rowan County, and the engineer was Mr. Harry Elmore, Republican candidate for Corporation Commissioner. The Taft special came into North Carolina from Bristol, Tennessee, the first stop in this State being at Statesville at 7.30 Saturday morning, where he was introduced by Hon. J. Elwood Cox, Republican candidate for Governor. Notwithstanding the speaking was at an unusually early hour, Mr. Taft was greeted by a large and enthusiastic audience who paid strict attention to his speech.

Speech at Salisbury.

At Salisbury where Secretary Taft was introduced by Mr. A. H. Price, he said:

"Ladies and gentlemen: You will excuse me if I use a conversational tone. I have not any more to give you. I have been talking so long and so far that my voice is spread out and very thin, and if some of the notes go up above the usual register, I hope you will pardon me."

"It is a great pleasure to come into North Carolina. I have studied the statistics of North Carolina and her marvelous growth with intense interest. I know a good many of your North Carolinians, and every time a man from North Carolina came into my office in Washington when I was Secretary of War, he had not been there more than five minutes before he put his hand in his pocket, pulled out a paper and began to read, and what he read was the statistics of the growth of business of North Carolina, so that it impressed itself upon me. For instance, your factory products in 1900 were \$85,000,000. In five years they had increased, in 1905, to \$142,000,000. In 1905 you had employed 36,000 persons in your cotton mills. Your cotton manufactures had increased from \$9,000,000 in 1890 to \$28,000,000 in 1900, to \$47,000,000 in 1905; also that you are second in rank of manufacture of tobacco; you are third in the rank of manufacturers of lumber and timber products. You make in one of your cities in this State nearly as much as they make in Grand Rapids, Mich., in furniture. I am giving you these figures merely to point out that unless we continue to have a protective tariff, most of these industries will be destroyed, and the wealth that you have accumulated has been accumulated by reason of the policy insisted upon by the Republican party in respect to the tariff. And yet how many electoral votes have you cast in North Carolina for the Republican party? Somebody may have a better memory than I have, but I don't recall a single one. I ask you, my friends, whether there is any reason under the existing circumstances why, if you believe in Republican policies, you ought not to vote the Republican ticket? You have a State ticket and a Congressional ticket that is unexceptional. I am not going to speak about the national ticket because I have a personal relation to it. But the national ticket is a Republican ticket and pledged to carry out Republican policies. I submit

to those who have stood in the Democratic party in North Carolina that there is absolutely no reason now why if they favor Republican policies in the nation they should not vote as they think. Now it is a great pleasure and honor to me to be the first Republican candidate for the presidency who has come to North Carolina in a campaign for that great office. I have come here because I deeply sympathize with the South. I am anxious that it should take place at the Council board of the nation. I am anxious that you should exercise the influence through your able and great men, of whom you have many, in the same way that Ohio and Indiana and New York and Massachusetts do. But, my dear friends, if you are going simply from historic tradition to keep voting the Democratic ticket because you think that your fathers voted that way, then you are bound to stay on the outside and look in at others enjoying the power in the executive councils of the nation. It is not possible otherwise. Human nature and party politics are such as to make that necessary, and I appreciate the homogeneity of the Southern people, I know their family tradition. I know their conservatism, and their adherence to something just out of respect to their ancestors; but on the other hand they are an enterprising, progressive, courageous people in everything but politics, and I think it is time that they began in politics to show the same enterprise that they do in manufacturing furniture and in reaching out to develop the enormous wealth of North Carolina.

Should Show Some Enterprise in Politics as in Manufacturing.

It is time for North Carolina to shed the old historic political tradition, to come out in the open and support a ticket—I mean a State ticket, than which no party ever put up a better one, whether a Democrat or a Republican, and if you do, if you succeed in this election you have the satisfaction of knowing that there are ninety few Democrats in North Carolina that are going to set up all night and worry over the result.

"The Spanish war united the North and the South in a way that nothing else could, where we shed a common blood, where we fought for a common flag where the parts are welded, and what I am speaking of now is not the union spirit, for that I think we have. I am speaking now of the political union. In the Philippines we did not recognize any difference between the North and the South. We appointed men from the South and from the North, Democrats and Republicans, and we were there a united country politically in dealing with the Philippines. What I should like to bring about here, and it would be a result in which I should have the intensest pride if I could be the humble instrument in bringing the States, North and South, closer together in one political union, as they now have, I believe conscientiously, one political creed. I believe that I am going to be elected without North Carolina, but I tell you I would take lots of pride if I could only have the Old North State behind me in the election. It would be creating a political change, revolution, peaceful revolution from which would date great political progress in this country."

Shall We Return to Prosperity.

"My friends, I have not the time to talk longer, I am like Joe in the Bleak House, I am just going on, on, on. I hope after the 3rd of November I can stay quiet for a little while, but just now I have got to move on. I would like to talk to you at length about the political issues of the day. I would like to point out to you that we are getting over a panic, a financial depression, and we are just trembling in the balance now to see whether that depression is going to continue four years or whether we are going to return to the prosperity we had a year ago, and the question is going to be largely determined by the result of this election, and I ask you as man to man whether you think that if you were an investor of money for other people or for yourself you would have more confidence and more certainty in the business future if the Republican ticket is elected than you would if the Democratic ticket, with Mr. Bryan at its head, is elected? I have no words of enmity or criticism for Mr. Bryan except that I find myself never agreeing with him on any economic theory, and I am bound to say that his experiments for the last six years have been such that it has not taken more than four years generally to demonstrate that at the end of those four years nobody agrees with his economic theories at all. Under these circumstances I submit that to put a gentleman of that sort, able as he is, orator as he is, persuasive as he is, with his eloquence, into the White House and into the Executive chair, there to exercise that economic and political judgment which has been found so faulty in the past, is to risk your business future, and is, I fear, to continue the depression so as to give us a repetition of the

times between '92 and '97, and therefore I appeal to you North Carolinians, without regard to party, to vote as you think, to vote for the administration that you believe will give the country such prosperity."

After leaving Salisbury the next stop was at Lexington where the distinguished speaker was introduced by Hon. Zeb Vance Walser.

At High Point Main street was full of people eager to hear Mr. Taft. The factories and most of the business houses suspended business while he was in the town. Hon. J. Elwood Cox spoke of him to his home people. Secretary Taft spoke in highest terms of Mr. Cox, the Republican nominee for Governor. He said:

"It is a great pleasure to be here and especially it is a great pleasure to be presented by the next Governor of North Carolina, your friend, your neighbor, and one of your leading men. The Republican party of North Carolina has honored itself by selecting Mr. Cox as its leader here, and I believe it is an augury of coming success."

The special reached Greensboro a few minutes ahead of schedule time, and the reception committee was not where in sight. Judge Adams went out to look for his reception committee. After waiting some time Secretary Taft left the train and was making his way out through the crowd when the committee arrived. The arrival of the train bearing Secretary Taft and Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and Senator Smith, of Michigan, was heralded by the firing of a salute of twenty-one guns by the Pain Fireworks Company.

A procession of twenty gaily-decorated automobiles headed by mounted marshals and a band, conveyed the party up the street, Mr. Taft going direct to the Grand Opera House and Mr. Shaw to the Auditorium.

Mr. Taft's Speech.

It was announced to the crowd at the station that Mr. Taft's principal speech would be delivered in the Grand Opera House, and the house was well filled when the candidate and his party arrived. Mr. Taft was given a great ovation when he entered the building, the people rising to their feet and cheering lustily.

After being presented to the audience by Chairman Adams, Mr. Taft said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I must apologize to you for breaking into the plans of the committee and asking that I be given a hearing in this opera house. There are two reasons why I want to be heard. The first is, I would like to be heard here, and the second is that I have a very pleasant and fond association with this opera house. Here it was that I delivered the first political speech that I ever delivered south of Mason and Dixon's line. What I said in that speech has been sometimes misrepresented, but I am prepared to stand by every thing that I said in that speech today. There are some things that I would like to recall. I said that it would be important for the Republicans of North Carolina and of the South generally to get together and make a strong unit party for the purpose of carrying elections at the polls. That they must make easy for them strife with reference to Federal offices, and go in and work for success at the polls, and then the offices would come. Now the Republican party of North Carolina has followed that advice and they are standing to carry this old North State into the Republican column. Second, I said, my friends, that if the Republicans of North Carolina wished success that they would deserve it, and the way they would deserve it was by nominating men who would command the support of every good citizen of their high standing and integrity and they have nominated just such a ticket. You see our Democratic friends in North Carolina have to get into the Republican party. Now you have done that, and I am looking forward with great hopefulness to the result. I admire and have a deep sympathy with the Southern people. No one can read their history, going back to the civil war, without having an intense admiration for their courage, their persistence, their warlike character and their patriotism as they understand their duty to their country. No one can be an American without longing to have their support and their sympathy and their interest in our common government. The Spanish war wiped out much of the past and the common sharing of losses of life and limb and the fighting under the same flag against Spain brought us together there are some political differences, and I have an ambition to be a humble instrument in wiping out those differences, so that Republicans all have the same chance south of Mason and Dixon's line as a certainty. Politics would not be fun if every State voted the Republican ticket always, but what I would like to have is a fair show—the transfer of the contest over the whole country. Don't have eight or nine States marked black on the political map and stay black forever no matter what happens. If you want influence, you have got to have it understood that you are exercising intelligence in the discharge of your political duty. I suppose this has been preached before to the South, but I believe that today it has more

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JAPAN FOR PEACE

The American Fleet Given a Rousing Reception.

WAR CLOUDS HAVE VANISHED

Admiral Sperry Presented to the Em- peror and Receives a Most Cordial Welcome—The Emperor Stated That His Constant Aim and Desire Was to Cement the Ties of Amity Between the United States and Japan.

Washington, Oct. 20.—Cable advices from Rear Admiral Sperry, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic fleet, now visiting Japan, conveyed the information that the Emperor paid the visiting Americans an unusual honor by attending the luncheon given to the American officers. As a further evidence of his friendship for the United States, the Emperor violated another custom by commanding Admiral Sperry to convey to President Roosevelt a message of good will and an assurance that it is his desire to cement the perfect accord between the two countries. The Emperor's message was in response to one from President Roosevelt.

"Immediately after the audience, the Emperor present in person, with the Princess, gave a luncheon to our Ambassador, the flag officers and captains of the fleet, all the Ministers of State, and the most distinguished officers of the Japanese army and navy. The presence of the Emperor was a most unusual and marked honor, the reception to the officers and men most cordial, generous, successful and satisfactory in every way."

(Signed) SPERRY.

LETTER FROM BILKINS.

More Excitement in the Western Part of the State—Circus Adver- tising—Why Some Preachers Go to Circuses—Politicians Are Busy and Why.

Correspondence of the Caucasian— Enterprise.

Bilkinville, N. C., Oct. 12, 1908.

Well, they is grate excitement in this part of the moral vineyard once more. We air goin' ter hev another circus in Statesville. Hit will be that termorror in awl hys glory. Hit will be the gratest ever seen, will take "five grate long trains" ter pull hit erlong, an' they will be 'eight hundred employes' an' fifty of the "funnest clowns" in the world."

The excitement we had a few weeks ergo won't touch this at awl. Then only a few of the preachers an' deacons an' about ninety-nine out of a hundred of the people went ter see the circus. The preachers jist went ter see that none of their flocks wuz thar lookin' at the "immoral bare-backed ridin'" an' sich, an' the folks they went ter see if their preacher, Bro. Jones or Bro. Smith wuz thar, an' so the whole outfit got thar an' see'd the circus from the unloadin' of the trains till they wuz loaded ergin, an' a lot of the deacons an' sich like stood rite up close ter the rings ter see that nothin' wrong went on. An' the children! Ov course they wuz thar, even children that wuz not over six weeks old. They air awl goin' ergin termorror—awl exept me. I am the only real sinner they is in this whole country an' I am goin' ter stay erlong from the circus an' try ter be wude.

An' they air awl havin' picknicks. The last legislature, including' the extra session, raised the very dickens an' the pollytishuns don't know exackly how much devilmunt wuz done an' they don't know how the boys air goin' ter vote this time, so they air havin' awl sort of perillous dinners erround about an' air sendin' printed invitations ter each person in reach, high an' low, old an' young, male an' female, tellin' them that they air especially invited ter the picknick, an' ter cum an' bring everybody else, an' hev a gude time.

The solum truth iz that we dynamkrats air oneazy erbout the outcum an' income of this eleckshun, an' we air doin' awl we kin ter pacify their folks, fer we wish ter fool them sum more—in zack, a whole lot more. An' we air busy rite now doin' the job, fer hit will be too late after the 4th of November. If the devil iz any smarter than we pollytishuns I don't blame folks fer bein' afear'd ov him, fer we air slick persimmons, an' we don't care who knows hit. We air so good that they think we air no bad. But the real truth iz that we air so bad that they air fool-ter death an' they put in awl their time a-buntin' the holes that we crawl out ov. If any of us dynamkrats pollytishuns would do rite an' carry out our promiss times would be so gude that the folks would become wild an' begin ter kill each other fer amusement. Why, Bill Bryan erlone hev promised enuff gude things ter ruin the country. That iz the reason we dynamkrats don't carry out the promiss made before the eleckshun, an' I claim that hit iz reason enuff. Why ruin the whole country jist ter hev hit sed ov you that you did what you promised? No, a thousand times no, we will not blast the future of

this country by carryin' out any promiss made fer campane purposes. Better live under Republikin rule ferever than ter carry out a single promiss, made durin' the campane. An' if Bill Bryan iz eleckted, I'll guarantee that not a single promiss will be carried out. Hit will take him an' awl his family awl ov the four years ter git us pollytishuns fixed up in gude, warm jobs, fer we air hungry, so hungry that a little job in Washington would taste like blackberry pie an' honey jist erbout now.

Some of these folks up in the mountains air askin' why the pollytishuns down erbout Raleigh don't cum up here an' show them how ter farm sum more. I tell them that the farmers that live in Raleigh, the perillous farmers, air doin' that work in close counties this year. They think they hev iredell an' other counties in that seckshun safe by a hook or crook, an' they "throwed a tub ter the whale" as the old sayin' goes when they erlowed the folks in Alexander an' Wilkes counties ter still their fruit into brandy this year. By the next eleckshun they hope ter hev sum other skeem fixed up ter bring Alexander an' Wilkes over the bridge. But they had better hev a gude skeem fer Wilkes an' Alexander air powerful contrary counties. When you touch some people's pockets you touch their hearts. When you touch a man's orchard in Wilkes an' Alexander you touch his heart. An' I don't blame 'em much fer they hev sum mity nice apple trees, an' the water iz jist cool an' pure enuff ter make gude brandy.

But don't think that the people in Alexander an' Wilkes air foolish erbout a little brandy. Why they hev plenty ov hit lyn' eround in brush heaps an' in rocky caves ter last them fer years ter cum. They hev bin gittin' ready fer the flood ov peanut pollytiks awl the time an' they air now in gude shape ter stand a long selge. Why they iz brandy in Alexander an' Wilkes that I so old that hitzwhiskers hev turned grey. Prohibitions who can't control their appetites as well as they kin their ballots air hereby notified that they iz lots of room in Alexander an' Wilkes an' the people will give them a hearty welcome. Plenty of room fer gude skule houses and churches in both counties an' plenty ov orchards kin be planted.

Az ever,

ZEKE BILKINS.

THE CHARGES AGAINST BENSON POSTMASTER UNTRUE.

Democrats Fail to Make Good in Their Charges Against Postmaster Langdon—Did Not Withhold the Mail—A Campaign Canard Nail- ed Good and Fast.

Some days ago the News and Observer printed an article with scare headline, copied from the Smithfield Herald, stating that the postmaster at Benson was holding back Democratic literature, would not distribute it to the public, and was selling newspapers intended for subscribers as old papers. The postmaster at Benson says the charge is a falsehood. One of his clerks in the office states that in disposing of some old papers some days ago three packages of the North Carolinian were by mistake thrown away, or sold with other papers to a colored person. He says that after papers have stayed in an office for one month or more they are then disposed of in some means, which the law allows them. He soon discovered his mistake and went out to get the papers back. A Democrat had secured them and did not want to give them up. The postmaster at Benson asked that an inspector be sent there, which was done, and it is suffice to say that Mr. Langdon, the postmaster, is still holding his job. The following affidavits which appeared in Tuesday's issue of the Smithfield Journal, explain themselves, and shows that the postmaster was in no way to blame:

State of North Carolina—County of Johnston.—ss.

Lucien Norris, being duly sworn according to law doth depose and say:

That he is a resident of the town of Benson, N. C., and is a patron of the postoffice at that place, and has been during the entire term of service of Robert D. Langdon, present postmaster. He further deposes and says that he never intentionally said or implied that said Langdon or anyone connected with the postoffice either destroyed or otherwise improperly disposed of any mail matter belonging to him. He believes that said Langdon is an honest, competent official, and in every sense a citizen and man of high character.

That he further deposes and says that regarding an affidavit published in the Smithfield Herald under date of October 15, 1908, and copied in other papers regarding the alleged unlawful disposal of a copy of the North Carolinian marked and intended for him, he says that he is not now, nor ever has been, a subscriber to said paper; that on October 15, 1908, he was accosted on the public street by one F. H. Brooks, who asked him to accompany him to the office of one O. A. Barber, which he did, and while in said office Brooks asked him what papers he had been getting. Deponent answered that he was a subscriber to the Raleigh Caucasian and the Benson Spokesman, both of which he received regularly;

also that he received occasionally a copy of the Smithfield Journal. He further asked me if I had refused or declined to take any copies of the North Carolinian from the postoffice between September 17th and October 13, 1908, and I replied that I had not. Said Brooks wrote down my replies and asked me if I was willing to sign that statement, and if I said I was and did.

I did not know the purpose of it all, and certainly did not mean, or did I say anything that could be construed as meaning any reflection on Postmaster Langdon or the management of the postoffice, nor did I know or think that it would be published in the papers.

Sworn and subscribed to this 19th day of October. L. NORRIS.
Dated at Benson, N. C., this 19th day of October, 1908.
E. F. MOORE, J. P.

State of North Carolina—County of Johnston.—ss.

Robert D. Langdon being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say:

That the statement made in the affidavit of one J. W. Holmes, and published in the Smithfield Herald under date of October 16, 1908, to the effect that said Holmes saw P. Hawley while postmaster at Benson, N. C., four years ago, destroy Democratic literature two days after election day, November, 1904, is false and untrue, for the reason that said Hawley retired from the postoffice at Benson on October 11, 1904, or twenty-six days before the date sworn to by said Holmes, as can be proven by reference to the records of the U. S. Postoffice Department.

That affidavit of said Holmes is false and untrue in the particular that when deponent first demanded the papers of Holmes, he claimed not to have them, that they were in the hands of J. T. Ellington. Before making a report to the U. S. Postoffice Department, I decided to make a demand on said J. T. Ellington, and to ascertain his whereabouts, went about twenty minutes later to said Holmes, who said that Ellington was at Newton Grove and that he himself (Holmes) had the papers and not Ellington, and that he would not give them up, despite my warning that he was violating the law in restraining United States mail.

Sworn and subscribed to this 19th day of October, 1908.
R. D. LANGDON.
Dated at Benson, N. C., this 19th day of October, 1908.
E. F. MOORE, J. P.

State of North Carolina—County of Johnston.—ss.

Carl B. Ryals, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say:

That he is employed as a clerk at the postoffice at Benson, N. C., under R. D. Langdon, postmaster, and has been for the past seven months. That on October 13, 1908, a negro woman called at the postoffice and asked to purchase some old papers, we having often on hand undelivered newspapers, which, under the law, we hold for thirty days and then dispose of. We had just gone over a large lot of the North Carolinian, a newspaper published at Raleigh, assorting them, many belonging to other postoffices, others unknown, etc., and by an error I picked up three bundles of these and handed them to the woman, receiving from her five cents. Mr. Langdon was otherwise engaged at the time and had absolutely nothing to do with the matter personally. Later Postmaster Langdon asked me what papers I had sold, and upon investigation, I found that I had disposed of North Carolinians on which the time limit had not expired. He told me to go at once and demand them of the woman, and I started to do so. I inquired of a negro boy who was present, her address, and he told me if I wanted those papers to go to Mr. J. W. Holmes, as he had bought them of the woman. I then so reported to Mr. Langdon.

The fact that such papers were sold was entirely my own fault and was due to the large accumulation of papers at the time.

Sworn and subscribed to this 19th day of October, 1908.
CARL B. RYALS.
Dated at Benson, N. C., this 9th day of October, 1908.
E. F. MOORE, J. P.

RESPONDENT, SALISBURY MAN KILLS HIMSELF

Without a Job, He Takes Overdose of Opium in Woods on Edge of City.

Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 19.—Respondent and without a job, William H. Blank, aged fifty years, killed himself here tonight by taking an overdose of opium. His body was found in a piece of woods near the city limits.

A note in his pocket said: "Dear wife, I am gone. Will not return. Take good care of the children." and was signed William H. Blank.

Six Deaths Due to Colorado Snow Storm

Denver, Col., Oct. 19.—Six accidental deaths are traceable to a snow storm that prevailed in Colorado Sunday. Besides, seven persons sustained serious injuries in railroad collisions and in coming in contact with live wires.

MURDER LAWYERS

Latest Victims of Night Riders in Tennessee

ONE RIDDLED WITH BULLETS

Col. R. Z. Taylor, Aged Sixty Years, and Captain Quentin Rankin, of Trenton, Tenn., Taken From Ho- tel by Masked Men—Rankin's Body Found Hanging From a Tree.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 20.—Colonel R. Z. Taylor and Captain Quentin Rankin, of Trenton, are the latest victims of the night-rider outrages. Rankin was hanged and into his swaying body a number of shots were fired, the shots causing death. Taylor is missing. Governor Patterson has offered \$10,000 reward, and has abandoned his political campaign.

Two companies of militia are on the way to the scene of the crime—Reel Foot Lake, in the extreme northwestern part of the State, and two other companies are under arms at Memphis. Governor Patterson reached Union City, twenty miles from the scene, about midnight, and in response to his telegraphic orders, a company of one hundred militiamen met him at the station. Armed possees are searching the swamps and woods in the vicinity of the lake, but no trace of Taylor or the night-riders was found. The two victims were taken from Ward's Hotel, at Walnut Log, carried into the woods, and while one was hanged and shot, the other was made away with in some unknown manner.

LIVES LOST IN FOREST FIRES.

Twenty Are Known to Have Perish- ed—A Relief Train Derailed in the Midst of a Raging Fire—A Great Loss of Property.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 16.—Twenty-one known dead, scores of others missing and probably dead, dozens more who escaped with life but badly burned, two small towns wiped out, many others in imminent danger, scores of farm houses burned, millions of dollars worth of property destroyed, all this is to-day's story of the destruction wrought by forest fires in Northern Michigan.

Fifteen or more were burned to death when a relief train was derailed last night in the center of a hell of flames. In addition to these two farmers' families in Metz are known to have been wiped out. Some of the men who got through to Posau, a small village five miles away, had their clothing burned from their backs and their bodies scarred and blackened.

Many of those burned to death on the relief train were women and children who had left their fathers and husbands at Metz to try to save their homes.

Calls for help are daily coming in from many of the villages in burning districts.

BONAPARTE SHOWS RECORD

Says Democrats Prosecuted Labor Organizations.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 13.—Attorney General Bonaparte today made an extended reply to Chairman Josephus Daniels, of the Democratic Press Committee, in regard to the administration's prosecution of trusts.

Specifically answering the second inquiry of Mr. Daniels, the Attorney General states that under the Sherman Anti-trust law, passed in 1890, there have been sixty-five proceedings in all, fifty-six under Republican and nine under Democratic administrations; forty-six since Mr. Roosevelt became President in September, 1891, and nineteen during the preceding eleven years. Among the prosecutions of the Democratic administration, the Attorney General says, is included resistance to the petition of Eugene V. Debs for a writ of habeas corpus.

It is also asserted that five out of nine proceedings under Democratic rule were directed against labor organizations and their leaders, and that under Republican rule there have been in all three such proceedings out of fifty-six.

Negroes Lynch Negro for Stealing Cotton.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 15.—A dispatch from Hernando, Miss., reports the lynching there that place last night of W. J. Jackson, a negro, by members of his own race.

Jackson, it is said, was discovered while attempting to remove a bale of cotton, the property of another negro, from a gin Tuesday night.

He escaped but was captured late yesterday afternoon and while being taken to jail was secured and hanged by a mob composed of negroes.

A Tornado and Cloudburst Sweep Over Clayton, N. M.

Clayton, N. M., Oct. 19.—Four persons were killed in and near Clayton last night as the result of a tornado and cloudburst. Twenty persons were injured, three of whom may die.