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CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 19, 1905.

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The President and Party Will Arrive in this Evening

Preparations for the Reception to the Presidential Party is Now Complete. The Train Arrives This Evening at 7:10 o'clock. Remains 15 Minutes.

Mrs. Roosevelt May be the Guest of Mrs. Stonewall Jackson During Her Stay in Charlotte. Ladies Committee Appointed by Mayor McNinch.

Hail to the Chief! The President of the United States and his party who are now on a tour of the Southern States, will arrive in Charlotte over the Southern Railway at 7:10 o'clock this evening.

The coming of President Roosevelt has been a source of much interesting talk for several months. The hour of his arrival is now very near at hand and Charlotte people will have an opportunity of seeing and hearing the most talked of man on earth.

The train bearing the Presidential party left Raleigh this afternoon at 1 o'clock. The first stop will be at Durham and the second at Greensboro. Other short stops will be made at High Point, Lexington and Salisbury. From the last named place the train will move without interruption to Charlotte.

The arrival of the President in Charlotte will be made known by many whistles of the different manufacturing plants in and nearby the city.

The train which consists of four coaches will draw up at the West Trade street station on the East tray nearest the depot. The car occupied by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt will stop almost in the center of Trade street, directly at the point where the street cars cross the Southern tracks.

Immediately on the arrival of the train, Mayor McNinch, Mr. D. A. Tompkins, Mr. Stuart W. Cramer and Mrs. Cramer, will enter the car and the party will be introduced to the President by Mr. D. A. Tompkins.

Mr. Cramer's handsome automobile will be standing at the rear of the car and the President, Mayor McNinch, Mr. Tompkins, Mr. Cramer and Mr. McMillenny will take seats and will be driven directly to Vance Park.

In the second machine which will be Mr. O. L. Barringer's "White Flyer," and which will be driven by Mr. Barringer, will be occupied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Cramer, Mr. Greenway and possibly one other.

The other machines occupied by the members of the reception committee will fall in line and the entire automobile line will move to Vance Park.

The Park will be reached through the Mint street entrance and the automobile in which the President is seated will draw up directly in front of the band stand. The President and his escort will repair to the stand where Mr. Roosevelt will be introduced to the Mayor by Mr. D. A. Tompkins, the chairman of the reception committee. Mayor McNinch will also make a short introductory speech before the President delivers his talk.

After concluding his talk, the President will again enter the automobile and will leave the Park by the South entrance on Mint street, there making a circle of the Park in order to give everyone present an opportunity to see him at close range.

After reaching Mint street, the automobile carrying the President, will turn up Mint and return to the station by way of West Trade street.

During the speech making none of the reception committee will leave the automobiles except those who will accompany the President to the stand.

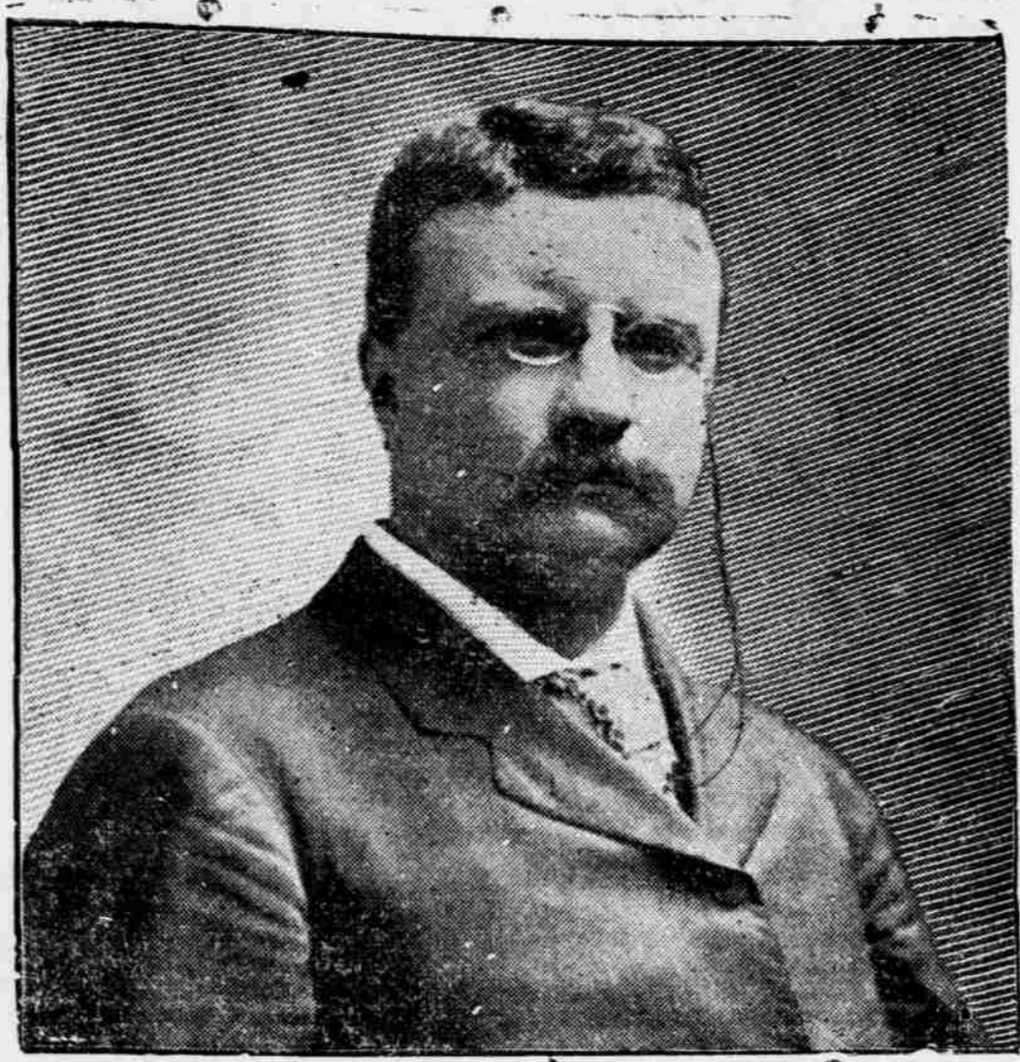
Along West Trade and Mint street and within the park enclosure the illuminations will be entirely adequate and everything will be done to make it pleasant for the President and party.

The monument to the memory of Lieut. W. E. Shippl, which stands on the postoffice lawn, will be surrounded with electric bulbs in order that the President may get a look at it both going to and returning from the park. The postoffice building, the mint and the residences fronting on Vance Park will be decorated.

Among the noted visitors who are expected to be in the city this evening are Lieut. Governor Winston, Senators Simmons and Overman, Congressman Blackburn and Webb, Ex-Congressman Klutz and Hon. T. S. Rollins. These gentlemen are expected to accompany the President to the stand in the park tonight.

The Ladies' Committee. It transpires that, Mrs. E. D. Latta who was appointed by the Mayor to assist Mrs. Jackson, as chairman of the ladies committee, is not in the city. The Mayor has appointed Mrs. D. H. McCollough to be vice-chairman to assist Mrs. Jackson.

The ladies' committee will meet at the residence of Mrs. Stonewall Jackson at 7 o'clock. On the arrival of the President's train, which is scheduled to be 7:10, the entire committee will proceed to the car and invite Mrs. Roosevelt to come up town either with her husband to Vance Park or with the ladies to the library entertainment at the city hall. If Mrs. Roosevelt prefers to stay in the car, the ladies will make such a visit to her while the car is at the station as may seem to them proper and agreeable to Mrs. Roosevelt. Mrs. Jackson will direct the action of the



committee and Mrs. McCollough will see to their execution at such points as Mrs. Jackson may direct.

Mrs. Roosevelt may spend the time at Mrs. Jackson's house.

MR. HARGETT INJURED.

His Buggy Demolished by Colliding With a Rapidly Moving Street Car.

Mr. Frank Hargett, a prosperous farmer living near Matthews, met with a very serious accident in which he narrowly escaped death yesterday afternoon while on his way home.

The accident occurred a short distance above the residence of Dr. C. A. Misenheimer, on Elizabeth avenue, about 4:20 o'clock. Mr. Hargett was driving up the avenue towards Elizabeth College when his horse became frightened and suddenly darted across the street car track and directly in front of a city bound car. The Avenue at this point is decidedly down grade and in view of this the motorman had not time to apply the brakes or reverse the current. Mr. Hargett's buggy was struck squarely and completely demolished. He was thrown violently to the ground but fortunately his injuries were not of a serious nature. He was driven to the office of Dr. J. P. Matheson, on North Tryon street, and his injuries were attended to.

GOOD SHOW--POOR HOUSE.

"Son of Rest" Did Not Have a Corporal's Guard Last Night.

A very poor house greeted "A Son of Rest" at the Academy of Music last night. The play was a good one and deserved a much better reception than was accorded it.

Two first class attractions have been at the Academy within the past week and both have played to almost empty seats. Is this because the people have grown tired of good plays or because the management of the local theatre is not properly advertising the same? We leave this to the theatre goers to answer for themselves.

Death of Mr. Coddell.

Mr. A. B. Coddell died this morning at 6 o'clock at the Presbyterian Hospital after an illness of a few days. The deceased resided in Belmont, and is survived by a wife and two small children. The funeral will take place at the residence tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mr. Coddell was a member of the Excelsior Lodge of Masons and will be buried with Masonic honors.

Mr. David B. Smith Selected.

Mr. David B. Smith has accepted the invitation extended to him by the management of the Fair tournament to deliver the coronation address. He will also present the crowns. Mr. Smith is a member of the local bar and his selection as the coronation orator will meet with the general approval of all concerned.

EXPRESS ROBBER ARRESTED.

Edward Cunliffe Arrested in Pittsburg Charged With Stealing \$101,000.

By Associated Press. Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 19.—Edward George Cunliffe, wanted in Pittsburg for the robbery of \$101,000 in cash from the Adams Express Co., was arrested here today. He is said to have made a clean breast of the matter to the detectives and expressed a willingness to return without extradition papers.

Cunliffe declared the money he took was intact and could be restored but he declined to tell where it was hidden until his return to Pittsburg. He had \$290 on his person when he was arrested.

Bryan Sees Emperor Saturday.

By Associated Press. Tokyo, Oct. 19.—Minister Griscom will present W. J. Bryan to the Emperor Oct. 21. Huntington Wilson, secretary at the American Legation, gave a luncheon today in honor of Mr. Bryan. Minister Griscom will give a dinner to Col. Bryan tomorrow.

PROFESSOR JENKS ON GOVERNMENT OF DEPENDENCIES

Spoke at the Lake Mohonk Conference of the Friends of the Indian and Dependent Peoples On the Difficulties in the Way of Government.

Spoke Largely of the Philippines And Our Duties There. The Difficulties of Race, Religion, Custom and Prejudice. A Broad Minded Tolerance Needed.

By Associated Press. Lake Mohonk, Oct. 19.—At the Lake Mohonk Conference of the Friends of the Indian and Other Dependent Peoples, Professor Jenks, professor of political economy and politics at Cornell University, spoke today on "Some Difficulties in the Administration of Dependencies." An abstract of his speech is given below:

Some four years ago in speaking with one of the high executive officials in Java regarding some important reforms that were clearly needed there I asked him why they were not put through. His answer in substance was, "Because most of the officials at home don't care. We are too far away." I doubt not that our people in the Philippines could properly make a similar charge.

Another complaint in both English and Dutch colonies is that the home government will not give sufficient power to the men on the ground. Superior officers at home are slow to trust men in distant dependencies, and even if they do trust them, they do not wish to surrender power; while, on the other hand, both because of the added prestige which they would have among the people whose affairs they are conducting, and because of the love which every strong man has for exercising his power.

In these complaints from both English and Dutch dependencies together with local conditions of nature and civilization, we find the roots of most of the difficulties which trouble all rulers of remote dependencies.

On account of the remoteness and lack of immediate pressing, there is on the part of legislators, as well as on the part of the home people, too great heedlessness regarding the dependencies.

I have spoken heretofore with reference to laws and their administration. Of perhaps more consequence in the long run is the difficulty which arises from the sentiments of the people of the home country regarding questions which spring from the difference in civilization of the dependent people. We all recall, for example how much feeling there has been at times in the United States regarding any action on the part of the Philippine authorities which would seem to recognize even temporarily the institution of polygamy and of slavery among the Mohammedan Moslems of the island of Mindanao. The difficulty arising from such a cause is, of course, a real one. We believe that our government stands for the best of civilization and that neither of those institutions can be tolerated by Americans; but the Moros, of course, who have been born and bred in that country, and whose customs naturally believe sincerely in their propriety and beneficial effects. We believe also in religious freedom and both slavery and polygamy are recognized by the religion of the followers of the prophet. There can be no doubt that if we were to give the Moros self-government, both of those institutions would remain. How shall we deal with such problems?

I recall with interest the humorously despondent tone in which some of the officials in Java commented upon the opinions of the "old women of both sexes at home" whose views on various questions of social morality had interfered with certain regulations regarding the management and control of the troops which the Dutch officers and the Dutch government in Java considered essential for the health and military efficiency of both Dutch and native soldiers.

To the same effect at times are remarks of our officers in the Philippines regarding the attitude of many of the people of the United States concerning the army canteen. No one else has an interest so great as the officers in not only the military efficiency, but also the moral character of the soldiers as a necessary condition to high efficiency. And these officers feel that with the responsibility resting upon them, and with what they believe to be their far greater knowledge of conditions concerning the soldiers, they should be allowed to use their best judgment in settling that question.

Many good people are disposed to emphasize the so-called weakness of the Philippine administration might very well themselves, if they were put into similar circumstances, make failures fully as great. We need particularly to recognize the difficulties of the position and to use what influence we can toward making the conditions better rather than to find fault with those who are struggling to overcome the difficulties.

Although Americans as a rule have dilated much in popular discourses upon the doctrine of equality, it still remains true that the question of race prejudice is a very important one in social and political relations in all

Arrival of Great Chief Enthuses all Raleigh

countries. If in any dependency the inhabitants have customs that are decidedly different from those of the dominant country, and especially if the people belong to a different race or color, there is usually the inclination on the part of the rulers to see with great clearness the weakness of the people of the dependency. In many cases, too, especially on the part of the younger officials, there is little sympathy with these weaknesses. In some cases this difference of race results in harsh treatment by the officials; in other cases, while they conscientiously attempt to deal fairly and gently with the subordinate people, there is still a certain contempt for natives, especially against the part of the lower officials, that is extremely annoying to the natives.

In India the officials, although compelled at times to accept the testimony of natives, believe that the Hindus as a rule have no feeling whatever of the sanctity of an oath, and no moral sense which requires them to speak the truth. It is the opinion of many Americans that the Filipinos have much of this same characteristic. The remedy in the one case as in the other is thought to be the introduction however gradually, of Anglo-Saxon ideas and ideals through education in the schools, and through the indirect influence of upright judges, conscientious officials, and truthful citizens.

The difficulties arising from race difference appear also in the attempt to use natives as officials. Their training leads them to acts not permissible under European or American law. The fact that such difficulties are found need not and ought not to discourage any country upon which has been imposed the burden of dealing with the dependent peoples. It is best to recognize frankly the difficulties and to support cordially those who have them to overcome.

We should send to these dependencies as officials, men of the highest ability and character, and be willing to pay enough both in salaries and in other allowances to secure the best man for his position. We should not give to those officials discretion and power so that they, who are on the ground, who know the conditions, and who must bear the responsibility, may act promptly and wisely. We should endeavor to develop in ourselves a broad-minded tolerance so that we can recognize that in our dependencies there may be beneficial and in consequence, wrong. At all events, we should recognize there are difficulties, so that while we shall condemn any wrong or selfish or unjust actions on the part of the officials in our dependencies, we shall have sympathy with the work of our conscientious administrators and shall stand ready to give them our hearty support.

PRESIDENT AT DURHAM.

He Addresses His Remarks to Students of Trinity College.

Special to The News. Durham, Oct. 19.—President Theodore Roosevelt spoke 15 minutes here this afternoon to between 2500, and 3000 people. His reception was enthusiastic. His speech was delivered from a decorated flat car.

The entire student body of Trinity College was present and it was to them that more than half the President's remarks were made.

During his address to the students he remarked that when his train pulled in he thought there was a football contest going on. The address was along educational lines. He paid a glowing tribute to the boys who wore the gray and said that everything North, east and West, when he mentioned the brave boys in blue it never failed to cause applause.

When the allotted time expired, the President, waving his hat to the crowd, said "good bye everybody," and hastened to his car. The train immediately pulled out for Greensboro, the next stop.

RUN OVER BY TRAIN.

Robert Cordell, an Employee of the Southern, Probably Killed.

Special to The News. Asheville, Oct. 19.—Robert Cordell, a young man in the employ of the Southern railway, was run over by a freight train near here last night and both legs were completely severed from his body. He was walking between the tracks when he became dizzy and fell in front of an approaching train.

He was not discovered for several hours and though still living will probably die. Cordell died this afternoon.

FUNERAL OF MR. BROWN.

Died Early Last Evening at the Home of His Mother, Mrs. Alice Brown.

The funeral of Mr. Clifton Brown, who died early last evening about 6 o'clock, will take place tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Alice Brown. The services will be conducted by Rev. A. J. Crane of Amity church. He was a life honor.

The deceased was 22 years old and besides his mother, he is survived by five sisters and four brothers.

Postmasters Will Go South.

Washington, Oct. 19.—Postmasters Alabama, Crosswell Station, Bartley Johnson; Florida, Mulberry, John B. White; South Carolina, Stys, Charlie H. Hamlin.

TWO WHISKEY CASES.

Woman and Man Bound Over For Retailing Liquor.

In the Recorder's Court this morning one woman and a man were bound over to the Superior Court, charged with selling whiskey. The woman is Lou Caldwell and the man Arthur McCraith.

Lee Grier testified that he had been getting his liquor right along from the Caldwell woman and McCraith. The last purchase was one pint from Lou Caldwell and half pint from McCraith. The court required a \$50 bond in each case.

Channah Hayes, a negro woman was charged with stealing \$20 from Mrs. Cornelia Tate. The woman admitted her guilt. She was bound over to court in the sum of \$100.

John Barber was charged with keeping a dog on his premises without a tax paid tag. He was made to pay the costs.

Willie Patterson, charged with carrying a concealed weapon, was bound over to court in a \$25 bond.

Death of Mr. Clark.

Mr. William H. Clark died this afternoon at 3:45 o'clock at his home No. 300 East Seventh street. Mr. Clark had been ill only a few days and his death was unexpected. He was secretary of the Carolina Grocery Company.

A STORY OF CRIME TOLD BY DESERTER

Ed. Carter, Who is Confined at the Police Station Tells of His Criminal History, Says he Had Rather Live in the Philippines Than in America.

Ed. Carter, the deserter, who is confined at the police station, awaiting the coming of an officer from Fort Monroe, was in a very talkative mood this morning.

He gave, in detail, an account of the robbery of Mr. Newton Leatherton's home at Plateau, in Catawba county. He says he and a man by the name of Duell Frady planned to rob a trunk in Mr. Leatherton's home. The man Frady knew that Mr. Leatherton kept a large amount of money in the house and so told him.

It was agreed, according to Carter, that the robbery would take place in the morning. So, at 8 o'clock, Carter and Frady entered the house. They went direct to an old trunk and there found \$342 in bills and silver. They pocketed this but failed to find \$1,150 which was in a drawer nearby.

They left the house, unobserved and went to the woods where a division of the ill-gotten gain was made. Each took \$171.

Carter says that he immediately went to Newton and placing \$75 in an envelope directed it to some friend. He spent some of the money in Newton and when arrested that evening he had about half of his amount on his person. He and Frady were tried and sentenced to 15 months on the county roads. Soon therefore, he was hired to Gaston county and was at the time of his arrest as a deserter from the army, working on the roads of Gaston. He had served all of his sentence except one day, when an officer went over and brought him to Charlotte.

Carter enlisted in the army in Charlotte in 1898. He served four years in the Philippines and returned with his command, the Sixth Infantry, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. It was from this point he first deserted. He was afterwards captured and taken to Fort Monroe, where he made his escape and brought him to Richmond, Va. While there, he was arrested for "beating trains" and was sentenced to 30 days imprisonment in the county jail of Henrico county. After leaving there he went to Catawba county where he committed the crime of robbery.

Carter speaks of his criminal record almost jestingly. He does not seem to care what becomes of him. He says if the officials had allowed him to remain in the Philippines he would have been satisfied with army life. He had rather be a soldier in the Philippines than in America.

It is thought that some one will come after Carter either tonight or tomorrow.

Low Rates Announced. By Associated Press. New Orleans Oct. 19.—The Railroads have announced low rates from the surrounding country on the occasion of President Roosevelt's visit. Travel to the plantations continues to be heavy, many parishes having so modified the quarantine restrictions that only health certificates are required.

There is a great rush of people to New Orleans of both natives and foreigners.

Davidson Boys Will Go South. The Davidson College football aggregation passed through Charlotte this morning en route to Birmingham, Ala., where they will play tomorrow afternoon, the Auburn University eleven.

Lieut. Governor And Mayor Greet President at Depot. Citizens Committee Lead Vast Procession. Cup Presented to McNeil Forty Thousand at Fair.

Battalions of Horsemen, Profusely Decorated Business Houses, Military Companies, Cheering Phalanx of Children, Make Magnificent Pageant.

Special to The News. Raleigh, Oct. 19.—The least estimate of the crowd that entered here today to welcome President Roosevelt on the occasion of his visit to Raleigh and the State Fair is 60,000, which is possibly conservative. Estimates run as high as 100,000 and they have come from every part of the State.

The program for the entertainment of the President had been followed to the letter without a hitch of any kind and has proved a signal triumph. The parade was a splendid spectacle, consisting of the Governor's personal staff, Adjutant General T. R. Robertson and his staff, the military companies from Greensboro, Burlington, Salisbury, Franklinton, Clinton and Lumber Bridge, two Raleigh companies, A. & M. College Cadets, 500 strong, the business organizations of the city, mounted police and over two hundred marshalls riding some of the finest steeds in the State and wearing very handsome regalia.

The procession was probably a mile in length. The President came from his car at the Union Station at 9 o'clock and was presented to a 100 or more special reception committees as he passed through to his carriage a great throng lined the streets along which the procession passed, space being roped off for the procession to move.

The President stood in his seat on the landau a large part of the distance to the capitol, with hat in hand, he would frequently lean far over waving his hat as some one who had shouted some specially striking greeting. The people yell themselves hoarse.

At the capitol the President and party passed up into the Senate Chamber where a large party were personally presented and thereafter ex-Governor Aycock, in fitting words, handed to the President the Patterson Memorial Loving Cup, to be awarded Mr. John Charles McNeill for the Literary and Historical Society. He merely outlined the purpose of the award and as she concluded, the cup itself was handed the President by little Mary Aycock, ex-Governor Aycock's daughter. The President commended in words of high praise the spirit that actuated the offering of the award, saying he was especially pleased to observe that in all the wonderful industrial progress of the State this high degree of interest was apparent in fostering the literary side of the life of the commonwealth.

The Press Account. Special to The News. Raleigh, Oct. 19.—The President arrived at 9 o'clock. He was greeted by Lieutenant Governor Winston and Mayor Johnson. With the military escort and the citizens came the party proceeded by the citizens' committee. The party then proceeded to the fair grounds.

There were thousands of people about the depot as the presidential party arrived. There was a volley of cheers which rose again and again as the President passed down the street in a carriage, bowing right and left, standing and waving his hands in a pleasant greeting to the little children.

The parade was headed by a battalion of mounted police, next coming the third regiment band, with military companies interspersed between the carriages.

The residences, stores and public buildings were profusely decorated. The sidewalks were jammed with people, while every available window, piazza and vantage was occupied by thousands who cheered from time to time.

The procession passed the State Capitol where in the Senate chamber there was a waiting delegation of many ladies and gentlemen, officers of State, the Supreme Court judges and others.

At conclusion of his speech which was enthusiastically applauded the President took luncheon in a special banquet hall on the fair grounds in company with the fair officials and 100 others. He was afterwards escorted to the depot by the military and civic parade and left at 1:30 for Durham, Greensboro, High Point, Salisbury and Charlotte.

The President was introduced by Lieutenant Governor Winston and spoke as follows: Mr. Roosevelt said:—

I am glad here at the capital of North Carolina to have a chance to greet so many of the sons and daughters of your great State. North Carolina's part in our history has ever been high and honorable. It was in North Carolina that the Mecklenburg Declaration of

(Continued on Page Six.)