

A. AND M. IS IN DANGER OF BEING DISRUPTED

Students Demand that Senior Privileges be Restored

FACULTY IS UNYIELDING

Thirty-nine of the Seniors of a Class of Forty-two Have Taken an Oath to Leave the College Unless They Are Given the Same Privileges as Senior Classes in the Past Have Enjoyed—The Seniors Say That They Are Backed by the Juniors in a Body, 85 of the Freshmen and Many Sophomores—Four Members of the Senior Committee Which Called on the Faculty Expelled—A Telegram is Sent Commissioner of Agriculture Patterson, Who is at Home—President Winston Makes a Statement, and He Says the Faculty Will Remain Firm in the Stand They Have Taken—Work Has Stopped at the College and Both Sides Remain Unyielding.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 7.—The state Agricultural and Mechanical college here is in danger of being disrupted by the threatened departure of over 150 students who yesterday signed agreements to leave the college unless privileges recently taken away from the senior class are restored and four seniors who were expelled are reinstated.

The senior class was not permitted last night to either eat or sleep at the college.

Work has stopped and both faculty and student body are unyielding.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., September 7.—There is trouble at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the senior class say that the other classes are backing them up. The seniors were on the streets of Raleigh this afternoon in large numbers. They said they had done no duty and had no recitations today, that all the seniors except three out of a class of forty-two had taken an oath to leave the college unless they were given the same privileges as enjoyed by seniors last term; that all the juniors had taken an oath to support the seniors; that eighty-five freshmen had signed an oath, and that the sophomores were rapidly signing it.

The faculty met this afternoon and expelled Howard, Squires, Graydon and Harper, four of the committee of the senior class, sent by the latter to represent it before the faculty. The seniors claim that they offered a compromise, but that the faculty refused. They say the faculty wanted the seniors to sign the liberty book, as other classes do, and be back to college by 10:30 p. m.

The senior classmen met in Pullen Park this morning; the juniors met this afternoon in a cornfield three-quarters of a mile from the college; the sophomores met in the park, and the freshmen in the fourth dormitory, while the sophomores stood guard. Only the freshmen were at the drill this afternoon. All these statements are made by seniors. They say they have telegraphed Commissioner of Agriculture Patterson, who is at home, and that representatives of the senior, junior and sophomore classes signed this telegram.

President George T. Winston was interviewed tonight, and he said: "The struggle at the college between the faculty and seniors is really as to whether the college shall be subject to discipline and the proper regulation of hours for study and work, or whether the students shall be left to regulate themselves, leaving their college duties and visiting Raleigh at will. To such question there can be only one answer. The college has grown so rapidly and so greatly, attracting a large mass of diverse and nonhomogeneous elements, that its government and discipline offer very perplexing problems. Its proximity to the city renders it necessary to safeguard the cadets by proper regulations as to the hours of study and work and the liberty to visit Raleigh. The present struggle is apparently for liberty to visit Raleigh at will. It is really for looser discipline. The permission to visit Raleigh is now given at times when the students are free from their college duties, that is Saturday afternoons and Sundays. Besides this general liberty, special permission is also given on special occasions and whenever any necessity requires. For a student to go oftener and without the proper restraint, would mean the ne-

glect of duty in the college, and the exposure of idleness, extravagance, temptation and vice in the city. Such license cannot be permitted. It is not good for young and inexperienced lads, far from their home, nor is it conducive to preparation for the industrial careers. A few pestiferous mischief-makers among the senior cadets have stirred up the whole college, have organized oathbound promises and written agreements not to obey the regulations and not to remain in the college. I regret to say they have caused much trouble, influencing some young men against their real inclinations and better judgment to sign silly papers. Four of the ring leaders have been dismissed. On account of the excitement of the moment, others have quit college and have sought to persuade all other classes to quit. We shall hope to save the young men the trouble, expense and humiliation of such folly. The parents of all are being informed of the situation, and we shall permit no minor to leave without authority from home. Parents who object to such regulations and discipline will withdraw their sons. Of course, the college will speedily fill up again with the sons of those who value education in economy, regularity and obedience to authority, as well as in books and handicraft."

The following account of the trouble between the faculty and seniors at the A. and M. is taken from yesterday's News and Observer:

The A. and M. College seniors, who are aggrieved at the rule recently inaugurated at the college preventing them from visiting the city without permission, except on Friday evenings, Saturday afternoons and Sundays, were to have met last night with the junior and sophomore classes to take action towards forcing the authorities to withdraw their ruling.

Instead of this Dr. Winston called the senior class together, addressed them briefly and ordered them to their rooms.

After the meeting the students tried to meet in the hall, but were again confronted by the president, who told them that if they did not disperse he would expel the entire crowd.

Upon this the students scattered to their rooms and quiet fell upon the college.

The contention between the students and faculty grows out of privileges which have been taken from the seniors, and from the incipient development of hazing on the part of the sophomores.

Last year the seniors were permitted to visit the city at will, but now the only peculiar privilege is the Friday night outing.

When the boys were informed of the change, they agreed, met and declared that they would leave the college in a body. In this determination they were to be backed by the other classes, who had not the president spiced their guns.

Some of them said last night, however, that they would meet again today and if the class was willing to "hold out" would "resign" their offices in the battalion and leave the college.

Besides the complaint of the seniors, the sophomores are angry at the expulsion several days ago of one of their number for hazing, and the juniors are standing by the higher class with the idea of preserving their "dignity" next year.

"The class has gone too far to back out now," said a senior last night, "and if the rule is not rescinded we will leave."

Dr. Winston's Statement. President Winston was seen last night. "This is a military college," said he, "and it is going to be run on military principles. The discipline instead of being lightened is to be intensified. The boys at the A. and M. have to work in the day and they cannot study satisfactorily except at night. Considering the distance of the college from town, the students will not be allowed to visit the city except at such times as they have no work to do. I told the senior class that they had no business to be meeting as a class to complain of leaving college as a class, and I advised them that they had better hear from their parents before they left. Of course, any individual who doesn't like the college can leave it; there are plenty to take their places. I also told them that the class would not be permitted to meet during study hours."

As to hazing, Dr. Winston stated that it had never taken root at the college, and he didn't intend that it should; that he would break it up if he had to expel every boy in the college to do so. One hazer had been caught and promptly expelled, and if the trouble reoccurred others would follow.

While he would not like to lose his senior class, Dr. Winston states that the college is "long" on applicants, as his notice that no more students can be taken shows. Of course, if thirty or forty leave, he can take that many more from the hundreds that are anxious to come.

While the college boy is a great hand at resolutions, his species is generally lacking in the moral backbone which makes a mass meeting effective. The senior class will probably remain to tamely do their courting on Friday nights.

Major Delmar Ties the World's Trotting Record.

Syracuse, N. Y., September 7.—Major Delmar only succeeded in tying the world's trotting record of 2:02 1-4 without a wind shield in his attempt this afternoon at the New York state fair. The Major, accompanied by a runner, trotted the first quarter in 39 seconds, the half in one minute, the three-quarters in 1:31 1-4 and the mile in 2:02 1-4.

YARN MANUFACTURERS MEET.

IMPORTANT SECRET CONFERENCE HELD IN CHARLOTTE.

Situation of the Trade Was Discussed and Several Resolutions Passed—Members in the Conference Are Very Reticent Concerning What Occurred.

Charlotte, N. C., September 7.—Hosiery yarn manufacturers, representing 285,000 of the 400,000 spindles engaged on that line of goods in the South, held what was said to be an important secret conference here today. They held two sessions lasting the greater part of the day, and after adjournment it was given out that there was nothing for the public in the proceedings, that several resolutions had been passed and the situation discussed, but nothing else about the meeting could be secured from any of the 24 men in attendance. One of the resolutions looked to the fixing of the tare at a figure between 5 and 10 pounds to the case of yarn. Samuel A. Carter, of Atlanta, was chosen chairman, and J. F. Taylor, of Kingston, secretary. The principal feature of the morning, to those on the outside, is the reticence of those concerned, which is quite unusual.

Mr. Taylor, the secretary, said the meeting was entirely informal and had no connection whatever with any organization. It was called by six or eight prominent spinners, who, along with many others, realized the necessity of concerted action and took upon themselves the responsibility of calling the meeting. The meeting, said Mr. Taylor, was for the purpose of discussing the situation and getting to a better working basis. The outlook he said is more favorable. If the present cotton crop can be kept out of the hands of the speculators, if the crop should prove to be more than 11,000,000 bales, spinners believe the speculators will hardly be able to manipulate it.

Atlanta, Ga., September 7.—About forty of the prominent colored cotton goods manufacturers of the South met here today and organized under the name of the Southern Colored Cotton Goods Weavers' Association. F. O. Moring, of Raleigh, N. C., was elected president and a committee was selected to further to perfect the organization and to notify all manufacturers of this line of goods of the action of the meeting. This committee includes J. A. Smith, of Bessemer City, N. C.; C. W. Johnson, of Charlotte, N. C.; and B. S. Roberson, of Burlington, N. C.

The discussion at the meeting today is summed up practically in the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the members of the association that final action be taken at an adjourned meeting to be held at Charlotte, N. C., October 5, binding its members not to place goods on memorandum or to guarantee prices to customers. Furthermore, not to allow cancellation of contracts for goods to be fulfilled, and all contracts to be rigidly enforced. We also recommend that action be taken on freight allowances, which have grown to be excessive.

About twenty millions of invested capital are represented in the new organization.

One of the most prominent men attending the meeting is R. S. Reinhardt, of Lincoln, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Reinhardt does not see anything particularly encouraging in the outlook and thinks it is "up to" the spinners to do something for their benefit. "Yarns continue to sell at low prices," he said, "and cotton falls to decline, despite the fact that the season for lower prices has arrived. When the crop begins to come in" asked the reporter.

"It ought to, but it doesn't," replied Mr. Reinhardt.

From interviews with various spinners who are attending the meeting, the reporter learned that the curtailment of production since May would aggregate 25 per cent. of the southern spindles running hosiery yarns.

THE OLYMPIC CONTESTS.

Two American Records in Swimming Races Broken.

St. Louis, Mo., September 7.—In the Olympic swimming races today the American record of 6:18 1-5 was broken by C. M. Daniels, of the New York Athletic club, who won the 440 yards championship swim in 6:16 1-5. This was not allowed, however, as one of the three stop watches required to record the time stopped.

E. Rauch, of Germany, in swimming the half mile championship race in 13:11 3-5, broke the American record of 13:22 2-5, held by E. Carroll Schaefer, of the University of Pennsylvania.

New York won the team championship, with a score of 40 points; Germany was second with 32 points.

The Olympic fencing championship was won by Ramon Fonst, of Havana, Cuba, with A. V. Z. Post, of New York city, second.

Pretty Polly Wins Her 14th Successive Race.

London, September 7.—Pretty Polly won the St. Leger stakes at Dorchester today. Pretty Polly's win makes her fourteenth successive victory. The filly has never yet been beaten.

Bedlam in a Class by Herself.

BIG BANQUET

500 Democratic Editors

In Conference in

New York

TO VISIT ESOPUS

The Editors Are From All Sections of

the United States—Well Known

Newspaper Men Respond to Toasts

on Political Subjects—Speech by

Henry Watterson on "If I Were a

Republican"—"Dixie" Arouses Great

Enthusiasm, the Southern Editors

Greeting it With the Rebel Yell—

Letter from Joseph Pulitzer.

New York, September 7.—Nearly five hundred Democratic editors, from all parts of the United States, met at a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria tonight, the occasion being a national conference of Democratic editors, which was called at the instance of the Democratic committee.

The toast list included several of the best known Democratic editors in the country, and all of them responded to toasts on political subjects. S. E. Johnson, Washington correspondent of The Cincinnati Enquirer, and a former president of the Gridiron club, was the toastmaster. A large orchestra furnished music during the dinner. When "Dixie" was played, the diners, many of whom were from the South, jumped to their feet and the rebel yell was given several times. Enthusiasm was at the highest pitch when the selection was enclosed.

A letter from Joseph Pulitzer, written from Bar Harbor, Maine, to Chairman Daniels, in which the writer stated that physical infirmities prevented his being present, was read. The letter in part was as follows:

"The result in Vermont reported today should be accepted as a warning, not as discouragement. Remember that the largest total vote ever cast in Vermont is only fifty-six thousand. It is absurd to suppose that the result of the presidential election is decided, or that the result of the Vermont election is to be fought in New York, the Empire State, whose habit it is to vote independently; in the rich and populous industrial cities of Connecticut and New Jersey, on the wide plains and in the busy marts of Indiana, Wisconsin and Illinois, and in the doubtful states of the farther west. There are signs of a reaction against protection, privilege and plutocracy; against personal government, militarism, extravagance and the political power of the trust. Mr. Roosevelt's weakness as a candidate in his own state has been demonstrated at every election. Should he carry the country as a member, as it is possible that he may, the adverse vote of New York would serve as a salutary check on his usurpation of power, and no effort should be spared to secure this election."

"The lesson of the Vermont election is that the independents and the Democrats must work with increased vigor and under a more thorough system. Truth may be self-radiant, but it is but self-enforcing. Truth is mighty, but it will not prevail without all the aids of publicity. Truth must be proclaimed, illustrated, established, enforced. Most important of all, truth must have a leader."

"The result of the Vermont election makes it, in my judgment, all the more imperative that Judge Parker shall realize and perform his duty to the millions of honest voters who seek no office, look for no personal gain in this election, but who see in him an ideal and a hope."

(Signature)

JOSEPH PULITZER.

Editor Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, responded to the toast "If I Were a Republican."

Mr. Watterson's speech. In order to allay curiosity and suppress conjecture—or words to that effect—let me say in the beginning that I believe we can win this presidential battle. I will go even further, and say that, with anything like an even show-down of powder and ball, it will be our own fault if we lose it. The two parties will go to the finish fairly united. Each will poll very nearly, if not quite, its normal strength. The independent vote, therefore, will decide the result.

In the five debatable states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut in the east; Indiana and Wisconsin in the west, there are, on a rough estimate, a million of these independent voters. Half a million of them are Germans. The other half are mugwumps and voters. For the life of me I cannot see how any self-respecting mugwump can vote for Roosevelt, the recumbent civil service reformer, nor how any intelligent German, much as the President resembles the Kaiser, can be willing to take even a lottery chance in a war with the mother country, precipitated upon the drop of a hat, to glorify the administration.

Parker, the jurist, means peace with all nations, entangling alliance with none. Roosevelt, the war lord, means complications abroad and corruptions at home, designed to prolong a single

Ex-Mayor McCue Arrested for the Murder of His Wife.

Richmond, Va., September 7.—J. Samuel McCue, ex-mayor of Charlottesville, Va., has been arrested for the alleged murder of his wife.

Postoffice Robbed of \$550 in Stamps.

Greenfield, Tenn., September 7.—Early today several robbers entered the Greenfield postoffice and blew open the safe. They made two unsuccessful attempts and the third time brought it open. Nitro glycerine and other chemicals were used.

About \$50 in cash and \$50 in stamps were taken from the safe. Postmaster Farmer has been authorized by the postoffice department to offer \$200 reward for the capture of the robbers.

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Participants in a Mob.

Danville, Va., September 7.—W. T. Harris, Wicker Arms, Dan H. Talley, Bud F. Pruitt, George C. Mills, R. J. Lynch and Whit Meyers, were convicted today in the Corporation court of being participants in the mob, when an attempt was made several weeks ago to lynch the negro, Koy Seals, charged with murder confined in the city jail. The men were sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and to serve a term of one day in jail. The men were recently convicted by mayor's court and the jail sentence fixed at 60 days. The case was appealed to a higher court. The men were marched out of the court room to the prison and will serve the term. They were placed in the same jail with the negro they attempted to lynch.

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CASUALTIES ARE HEAVY.

TWO DAYS' FIGHTING BETWEEN

BROWNS AND BLUES.

Many Spectators Enjoy the Sights of a

Battle in Real Progress—Militia

Shows Inexperience—General

Grant's Forces Within Two Miles of

the Objective Point.

Corps Headquarters Gainesville, Va., September 7.—The first maneuver problem closed at noon today, with General Grant's force pushed through the left wing of General Bell. This put the Blue force within two miles of Thoroughfare Gap, the objective point. However, General Bell had Smith's brigade on the right and Barry's brigade on the left of this breach in his line and Colonel Wagner, Chief umpire, draws no conclusion as to what might happen had not hostilities ceased under the command previously issued by General Corbin to cease hostilities at noon so that the tired troops might be given relief.

This attack on the part of the Blue force was made by General Wint, with Price's brigade, consisting of the 70th Virginia, the 1st Maine, First Alabama and Sixteenth Infantry.

Previous to this there had been severe fighting on the line to which General Bell had fallen back during the night. This line, the Antioch Road, was within two miles of the western limit of the maneuver zone, and extended the full width of the width of the zone. While General Bell was falling back to the new line from the Carolina road, which had been the scene of the conflict the day before, General Grant occupied the hours between midnight and daybreak. He withdrew all of his cavalry from the southern portion of his line, the position on the first day, and threw two full brigades and sixteen guns to the point indicated. His artillery was so well placed that it had unobstructed play for an hour on the Brown line.

The effect of this fire was not taken into account by a decision rendered by the umpire on the field early in the battle when the Blue force was required to fall back, but was taken into account later and credit given accordingly to the effects of the fire of the Blue artillery.

The spectacle of a battle in full progress was produced in the maneuvers today and the field was viewed from near and far by many spectators. General Corbin went among the troops of both armies and made close observation of the progress of the battle. Mrs. Corbin and Mrs. Grant and Miss Patterson viewed the maneuvers from an automobile. During the afternoon the troops returned to their respective camps, to rest until 6 o'clock tomorrow morning, when the problem will be reversed and the Brown army will take the offensive against the Blue in the effort to strike at Washington.

The militia troops displayed the usual disadvantage of inexperience in the field. Many of them went hungry today. The regulars set them a good example in this respect, dividing their supplies equally between the two days. Complaint of deprivations by militia men came to headquarters today from Wellington, where it was claimed that the First South Carolina regiment had cleaned out a provision store absolutely. The loss will be reimbursed to the property and the amount deducted from the pay of this regiment. General Corbin and both divisions commanders unite in praising the conduct of the militia.

A daring attempt was made last night to capture General Bell in his headquarters at Thoroughfare. The capture was not made because Bell heard of the plan and litterly took up bed and walked. He secreted himself in a farm house nearby and slept till morning. The capture was planned by a scouting party, and would undoubtedly have been successful had not General Bell made his escape in time. He had stripped his headquarters of its guard for other duty and if confronted by the armed scouts would have had to accompany them to the lines of the Blue army.

It is estimated by army officers that the casualties during the two days of fighting have depleted the Blue army by 1,800 men and the Brown from 1,500 to 1,800.

Participants in a Mob.

Seven Men Fined \$50 Each and Sentenced to One Day in Jail.

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Paris, September 8.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo De Paris says:

"A great battle is going on before Mukden. The first and seventeenth corps are engaged against General Kuropatkin. General Kuropatkin with the bulk of his troops is moving toward Tieling."

St. Petersburg, September 8.—2:30 a. m. The general staff is not displaying great anxiety over the report that General Kuropatkin is in danger of being cut off.

The members also decline to say that they know whether General Kuropatkin knows taking his army north of Mukden. An officer of the general staff said to the Associated Press Wednesday night:

"I believe it is safe to say that General Kuropatkin's army is now out of danger. Our advice since Monday indicate that fighting is of an insignificant character, and I do not believe that the three troops are capable of seriously threatening the line of retreat. The greatest difficulty our army is now having to contend with is the terrible roads owing to the rain of Monday and Tuesday. Our information is that the bulk of the baggage has already passed through Mukden. This is the usual procedure in the case of any retreat."

A man who is unable to stand his grocer off for a month, loses faith in his financial ability when he finds his neighbor has failed for \$500,000.—Washington Post.

IN PROGRESS

Great Battle Said to be

Raging in Front

of Mukden

NEWS SILENCE

The Authorities at St. Petersburg

Consider that the Critical Stage of

the Russian Retreat is Passed and

That Kuropatkin's Army is Out of

Danger—Silence Concerning Kuro-

ki's Movements Since Sunday—The

General Staff is Not Displaying An-

xety Over the Report from Mukden

that Part of the Russian Army is in

Danger of Being Cut Off.

There is no news from the far east, either from Russian or Japanese sources. For the world watchers of the great tragedy the curtain has been dropped and all is conjecture. Not even an expression of opinion comes from Japanese sources, but from St. Petersburg it is indicated that authorities are confident the critical stage of the Russian retreat is passed and that Kuropatkin is no longer in danger of losing any part of his forces to the pursuing Japanese. The Russian commander has arrived at Mukden, and it is given out in St. Petersburg that the bulk of his army is now near there, while a dispatch from Mukden to the Associated Press, filed Tuesday says the main Russian army is pushing northward and evacuating that place. It is indicated that the Japanese are still harassing the Russian rear.

Further than this nothing is known. An absolute news silence prevails.

St. Petersburg, September 7.—5:35 p. m.—The bulk of the Russian Manchurian army is near Mukden, where, it now appears, General Kuropatkin has been since Monday. His troops, it is understood, are not entering the city, but are taking up prepared positions around Mukden. While there is no specific information on this point the general staff believes that only a small rear guard is in the neighborhood of Yung cut off. No further fighting of importance is expected south of Mukden. The critical stage is regarded as having passed and the announcement was made this afternoon that the war office will no longer give out two bulletins each day.

Tokio, September 7.—3 p. m. The general staff has not yet made public any details of the battle of Liao Yang. The people are still celebrating the victory but there is considerable speculation over the official silence regarding General Kuropatkin's movements since Sunday.

It is reported that the Japanese now in the ravages of Russian stores and ammunition at Liao Yang. The report that Lieutenant Terouchi, son of Lieutenant General Terouchi, minister of war, was killed in the fighting before Liao Yang is denied today.

Mukden, Tuesday, September 6.—(Delayed in transmission)—Part of the Russian army, which is coming to Mukden by wagon road, is in danger of being cut off. All day and night Monday the Japanese in the hills on the east road shelled the Russian troops. In one instance the Japanese infantry attacked a large force of Russian infantry and artillery which had taken to the hills, running parallel to the Japanese, in protecting the flank of the retreating army.

Troops, guns and transports, are pouring into Mukden by train and road. Considerable transport was left behind. The roads are in a frightful state, owing to the heavy rain Monday.

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