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AN ARMED UPRISING

Leaders of Workmen Become Ambitious

STRIKE WILL END MONDAY

Government Claims Movement will be Crushed in a Few Weeks

Defeat of the "Reds" is Attributed to a Lack of Public Sympathy—Regulations for the Elections to the National Assembly Have Been Completed—Hundreds Reported to Have Perished in a Calamity at Moscow. Impossible to Give Figures of the Fatalities at Moscow During the Recent Uprising.

St. Petersburg, December 31.—The council of workmen met secretly last night and after an eight hour session at 8 o'clock this morning adopted a resolution to call off the strike Monday "because the fight of the people against the government can no longer be limited to the disorganization of the economic life of the nation through a universal strike, and is already in many parts of the country taking the character of an armed uprising."

"The council of workmen deputies," the resolution concludes "decides to proceed immediately with warlike operations, and the organization of an armed uprising."

The council recognized that the attempt of an immediate uprising could not succeed in the capital. That while making preparations it would be necessary to undertake a sort of guerilla warfare, consisting of the disarming of police and soldiers wherever they are found alone in the streets, the use of bombs for ambush, and other acts of terror.

The council drew up a proclamation to the Cossacks, warning them if they continued to fight against the people they would be treated like mad dogs, and if they desired to be treated as brothers, they should remain in their barracks.

St. Petersburg, December 30.—5:30 p. m.—In an encounter between workmen and Cossacks yesterday at the Nevski shipbuilding yards, eight Cossacks and 27 workmen were killed and many were injured.

St. Petersburg, December 30.—10:30 p. m.—The government claims that the attempt at an armed rebellion has failed signally. In a semi-official communication issued tonight, it declares the movement has been broken, and within a few weeks will be definitely crushed. It attributes the defeat of the "reds" not only to the force it employed, but to a lack of public sympathy.

Simultaneously the government announces that the regulations for the elections to the national assembly have been completed, and that everything possible will be done to accelerate the meeting of the duma, when the voice of the nation and not of a single class can be heard. No other details have been received of the horrible affair at Moscow today when Governor General Doubassoff's artillery brought the walls of the Prokharoff cotton mill tumbling down on the heads of several thousand strikers and revolutionaries, except a statement that hundreds perished.

The attempt of the "black hundreds" to march into the city and wreak vengeance on the revolutionaries and strikers only tends to confirm the fears that the final collapse of the revolt at Moscow will be followed by an awful massacre. Already rowdies are taking advantage of the situation to plunder on a large scale.

Governor General Doubassoff has not yet given the figures of the losses during the fighting at Moscow, saying that it is impossible at present to more than make a guess. However, he places the outside limit at three thousand. The troops and police did not suffer nearly so heavily, and it is reported that up to Thursday night there were less than 50 casualties among them everywhere.

Moscow, December 30.—6 p. m.—Governor General Doubassoff today assumed the offensive against the revolutionary stronghold in the northwestern, or Presna quarter and all day the inhabitants of the city have been listening to the thunder of cannon and the rattle of small arms. At this writing firing is still audible, but more distant and the lurid glare on the heavens shows that many structures are in flames.

It was essentially a surprise attack. During the night artillery and machine guns moved to the streets leading to the Presna district, all of which were heavily barricaded and at 4 o'clock this morning the troops began an advance, clearing the way ruthlessly. By

10 o'clock much of the region had been cleared and the main body of the insurgents and strikers had been driven into the Prokharoff cotton mills, an immense establishment which was fortified to stand a siege. A smaller force of the revolutionaries held the Kornosoff, another four story factory, in Kudrinsky place. The latter was bombarded and reduced without much difficulty.

It is impossible to penetrate the quarter as the pickets have the strictest orders to allow no one to pass. The artillery fire was resumed at 2 o'clock this afternoon and still continues.

According to officers at Governor General Doubassoff's headquarters the Prokharoff mills is momentarily expected to fall and it is asserted that it is the programme to finish the revolt tonight. It is admitted that the slaughter has been immense.

The Seminovsky regiment is understood to have distinguished itself in many places by storming barricades and is the heaviest loser on the side of the troops.

The insurgents displayed great stubbornness and were mowed down on refusing to surrender.

A terrible affair took place at a workmen's tea house in Novaya Derevnya street, near the Presna district. It was surrounded by the "black hundreds" who finally applied the torch and were watching the victims inside consumed by the flames when Cossacks arrived on the scene.

Governor General Doubassoff has posted an imperial ukase guaranteeing pardon to strikers who have not used arms.

St. Petersburg, December 30.—7:30 p. m.—Governor General Doubassoff has telegraphed to the government from Moscow that a large meeting of revolutionaries and strikers at the Prokharoff cotton mill outside the city was surrounded by troops of small arms today. The artillery opened a terrific bombardment and made a large rent in the walls, which suddenly crumbled and the building came down in a heap. Hundreds if not a thousand persons were buried in the ruins.

Doubassoff regarded the Prokharoff mills as the stronghold of the revolutionaries, and he reports that Moscow will be entirely cleared of them in three days.

The governor general also reports that he prevented several thousand "loyalists" who assembled in the Sakolinski district in the outskirts of Moscow from marching into the city for the purpose of attacking the strikers, revolutionaries and Jews.

The police force of Moscow has been increased by a thousand men and the night watchmen by two thousand men.

REVIVAL OF WAR RUMORS
Conflict Between France and Germany. According to Alarmist Reports. is Inevitable.

Paris, December 30.—Despite the improvement in the relations of France and Germany, occasioned by the submission of the Moroccan controversy to a conference, there is a distinct revival of war rumors, and a considerable element of the people and a number of journals are maintaining that war between France and Germany is inevitable. Some of these reports are taking an exaggerated form, but they all tend to stimulate the public apprehension.

The agitation has produced two distinct elements, one holding that neither of the governments desire war, and will make the necessary concessions to avoid it, and the other insisting that Germany has latent designs and that France is surely being drawn toward a conflict. The pessimistic element just now is uppermost and its sentiment is reflected in a series of alarmist reports.

Much of the feeling of apprehension is attributed to the precautionary measures the ministers of war and marine are taking, which are not so much because of expectations of war, as of a desire to have these services in a suitable state of preparedness should the former strained situation again prevail.

Members of the diplomatic corps who made inquiries found that preparations were going on systematically and that considerable forces were being massed toward the frontier, but that nothing in the nature of an extraordinary military concentration was in progress.

TO PROSECUTE HASTY
Actors Society of America Will See That Justice Is Done in the Gaffney Affair.

New York, December 30.—The retainer of a special attorney and other necessary expenses incident to the prosecution of George Hasty, of Gaffney, S. C., accused of the murder of Milaa Bennett and Abbot Davidson, actors, will be defrayed by the Actors Society of America. The Actors Society alleges that Hasty, who is a hotel proprietor, on December 15 killed Bennett and Davidson, because they resented insult to two women members of the dramatic company stopping at Hasty's hotel. In deciding upon this action the society adopted a resolution giving as a reason therefor that peculiar circumstances attended the tragedy and that Hasty is a resident and property owner of the town in which the shooting occurred.

At a special meeting of the board of aldermen held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock Ex-Judge Robert C. Strudwick was elected city attorney of Greensboro to succeed Mr. A. M. Scales whose resignation becomes effective January 1st.—Greensboro Telegram.

END OF INSURANCE INQUIRY

Adjournment Taken After Four Months of Arduous Labor

HILL DESIRED TO BE HEARD

Protested Against the Investigation Being Closed Until He Had Been Examined—Interesting Evidence Given by a Former Employee of the Equitable—Provident Life and Trust Company Contributed to Campaign Fund.

New York, December 30.—After four months of most arduous work, the legislative committee on insurance investigation appointed at an extra session of the last legislature, adjourned tonight.

Today was mostly given over to the presentation of documentary evidence, which was not in readiness for the committee until the present time.

Late in the day, somewhat of a stir was caused by the announcement of Mr. Hughes that a letter had been received from David B. Hill who protested against the hearing being closed until he had been heard as a witness in regard to his \$5,000 retainer from the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Chairman Armstrong announced that notwithstanding Mr. Hill's attitude, the committee would complete its work without Mr. Hill's testimony.

Not the least interesting testimony of the day was that of George H. Sickness, a real estate agent, of Buffalo, who had formerly been employed by the Equitable Life. According to Mr. Sickness, Gage E. Tarbell, vice president of the Equitable suggested a plan to get around the rebating method.

Mr. Tarbell on the witness stand said he opposed rebating. Mr. Sickness testified that Mr. Tarbell suggested that letters be written to policy holders, and eventually these letters were to be bought back at a price. Mr. Sickness was asked if he had given rebates and he said he had.

Evidence was brought out that the Provident Life and Trust Company, of Philadelphia had expended \$25,000 for the "sound money" campaign in 1906, of which sum \$10,000 was given to the Republican national committee.

VICTIMS OF VILE PLOT
Former Governor of Idaho Killed by a Dynamite Bomb—No Known Reason for the Outrage—Search for the Criminals.

Boise, Idaho, December 30.—Frank Steunenberg, formerly governor of Idaho, was killed tonight by a bomb at his home in Caldwell. A dynamite bomb had been placed at his front gate with a contrivance that exploded the bomb as he entered. Both legs were blown off and Steunenberg lived but twenty minutes.

There is no known reason for the outrage, but it is charged to some members of the famous inner circle of the Cour d'Alene dynamiters, whom he persecuted relentlessly in 1899 while he was governor. Governor Gooding is in communication with the police, and is prepared to lend the full support of the state in running down the perpetrators of the crime. The state will offer a large reward. Steunenberg was governor of Idaho from 1897 to 1901, having been twice elected. He was born in Iowa forty-five years ago, and had been in Idaho since 1887. He leaves a widow and three children.

A special train left for Caldwell tonight carrying the governor and others who go to assist in organizing the work of running down the criminal. The latest information is that the bomb was placed by the gate post, and that the moving of the gate exploded it. When persons rushed to the gate the prostrate man said "Who shot me?" He also asked to be turned over, then lapsed into unconsciousness and died without giving any information.

The victim's clothing and shoes were torn to tatters, and his back was terribly injured. Both legs were shattered frightfully. The shock of the explosion was felt all over Caldwell, and broke all the glass in one side of the former governor's home. Every road out of town is guarded to intercept every suspect.

Two men are under suspicion. They had been about Namapa several days and left for Caldwell today. They lived in the Cour d'Alene district at the time of the riots there in 1899.

FOR AN OUTLET AT SOUTHPORT

South and Western to Tap the S. A. L. at Rutherfordton

FOUR THOUSAND MEN AT WORK

The South and Western is a Coal Road, and it Desires to Build Southward From Marion—Interesting Facts Brought Out in Case Involving Condemnation of Right of Way Along the Toe River.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., December 30.—Today depositions were taken before an associate commissioner here, in the case involving the condemnation of four miles of the right of way along Toe river, Yancey county, the South Western Railway, controlled by the Seaboard Air Line, claiming it has acquired this territory, it being through a gorge in the mountains near the Tennessee line.

The South and Western resist the proposed condemnation, saying it needs the right of way for its road which it is pushing with great rapidity, having four thousand men at work on its lines and spending, its attorneys say, \$100,000 to \$150,000 monthly. J. Crawford Biggs, of Durham, J. Norman Powell, general counsel of the South and Western Railway, and E. F. Watson, of Yancey county, came here to be present at the proceedings, which are an effort by the Johnston City Southern Railway, a corporation, under which the Southern Railway is operating, to condemn or acquire the right of way referred to. The South and Western sets out its trying to make a road of not over one per cent. grade; that it has seventy miles of line in operation from Johnston City to Spruce Pine, and is building towards the crossing of the Southern Railway at some point near Marion. The South and Western is primarily a coal road, the company owning 300,000 acres of coal fields in Virginia and Kentucky. The Southern Railway wants the haul of this coal eastward and southward; propositions have been made looking to a stoppage of construction of the South and Western when the point at Marion or near it, is reached.

The South and Western desires to build southward from Marion so as to tap the Seaboard Air Line at Rutherfordton, and the Atlantic Coast Line at Spartanburg. Its purpose is, after it has made these connections, to go on to Southport, where it owns most of the water front. Of the force the South and Western has at work, two thousand are on the extension, southward from Johnston City towards Marion, two thousand others working on the section north of Johnston City into Virginia and Kentucky, of which about three-fourths has been graded.

The Southern Railway claims it is going to build a line through Yancey county, and needs the right of way and along the Toe river. The South and Western claims the Southern is doing no grading in the gorge except with wheelbarrows, that no blasting or extensive excavation is in progress there, and but few men are at work. The Southern assures the Yancey county people it means business, and will build.

Today's proceedings are to get matters into shape for a hearing before the clerk of Yancey county court, January 4th, in condemnation proceedings which the Southern will press for its Johnston City Southern line. Of course the case will go to the supreme court.

Depositions were made today by President Andrews and Secretary Miller of the Southern Railway, who are also officials of the Johnston City Southern.

MAY SOON RESUME BUSINESS
Steps Taken Toward Rehabilitation of the Suspended Merchant Trust Company in Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., December 30.—At a conference of stockholders of the suspended Merchants Trust Company, held late tonight, steps were taken looking to a rehabilitation of that institution. A committee of disinterested parties were appointed to investigate the affairs of the company, secure an audit of the books, and to report at a meeting to be held next week when it is probable definite action will be taken. John P. Edmundson, named as temporary receiver, was endorsed as permanent receiver. Mr. Edmundson stated that within a few days he believed he could raise \$500,000 of the relief of the company. At the meeting stockholders agreed to pay \$44,500 the amount of stock of the American Savings and Trust company which suspended on the same day as the Merchants Trust Company, owned by the latter institution. The whole amount practically was subscribed before adjournment of the meetings. This proposition will be referred to Chancellor Haskell, and if accepted it is announced that the institution will resume business on Tuesday. Mr. A. Y. Allen was endorsed as permanent receiver of the American Savings Bank and Trust Company. At the meeting \$3,632 shares of \$5,000 were represented.

Mrs. Nannie Williams, of Greensboro, was a guest of The Oracle yesterday.

BY AIR SHIP TO NORTH POLE

Important Expedition to be Undertaken by Walter Wellman, Washington Correspondent of The Chicago Record-Herald—Dumont Will Act as Aeronaut Director and Pilot of the Ship on its Voyage toward the North Pole.

Chicago, December 30.—"Build an air ship, go, find the north pole and report by wireless telegraphy and submarine cables the progress of your efforts."

This was the assignment given a few days ago to Walter Wellman, Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald by Frank B. Noyes, editor-in-chief of the paper, and the commission has been accepted by Mr. Wellman, it was announced. As an assistant in this expedition, Mr. Wellman will have the services of Alberto Santos Dumont, of Paris, who will have charge of the construction of the air ship and will act as aeronaut director and pilot of the ship on its voyage toward the north pole.

The air ship, the order which has been given, will be built by Louis Godard of Paris under the supervision of M. Santos-Dumont and will be completed by the end of next April. No definite date has been set for the start on the journey, but it is expected that everything will be in readiness to get away next July or early in August.

After completion, the airship will have several trials at Paris, and in June all the paraphernalia for the journey will be assembled in Norway. Early in July, headquarters will be established in Spitzbergen, where the explorers will await a favorable opportunity for the trip toward the north, which, according to Mr. Wellman, should the expedition meet with a good run of luck, should be reached in less than a week.

In announcing his acceptance tonight of the proposed expedition, Mr. Wellman said:

"The airship in which the propose to attain the North Pole will be largest practicable airship ever built. It will be 198 feet long and its greatest diameter will be forty-five feet. Its surface will measure 23,000 square feet, and its volume will be 226,000 cubic feet. Inflated with hydrogen, it will have a total ascensional force of 15,300 pounds. Seven thousand pounds will be the weight of the ship and its equipment, completely leaving 8,000 pounds for cargo. The ship will be provided with three motors, with a combined energy of 70 horse power. If the wind hinders no more than they help and there are no delays, this ship can motor from North Spitzbergen to the Pole in 45 hours.

"The airship will have an endurance capacity in buoyancy sufficient to enable it to remain 25 to 30 days in the air. It will carry 5,500 pounds of gasoline, and its distance capacity during calm weather will be 1,800 miles more than the distance from Spitzbergen straight across the Pole and the whole Arctic ocean to Alaska.

"The ship will be equipped for safe anchorage in the highest winds ever known in the Arctic region. In fact the ship will be subject to the will and command of the navigator just like a steamship upon the ocean. Besides the 5,500 pounds of fuel mentioned, the ship will carry five men, a comfortable cabin to live in (which is also a boat in case of need), food and supplies for 75 days, and a complete sledging outfit ready for use should it be necessary to abandon the airship and take to the ice.

"At no time will our airship be out of touch with the surface of the earth. Our guide rope, so-called but in our case a smooth tapering line of steel is to drag its lower end over the ice, to keep the ship at a fairly stable height (150 to 200 feet), the altitude most favorable to wireless telegraphy and to maintain under ordinary conditions the vertical stability of the craft.

"Wireless telegraph stations will be established at Spitzbergen and Hammerfest, Norway, 600 miles distant. Further than this a wireless equipment will be carried in our airship, and it will be our effort to send frequent, if possible daily, dispatches to the outside world throughout all the time the expedition is in the Arctic regions, even from the Pole itself, should we reach it."

UNION COTTON MILLS CASE
Petition Filed by Maine Company Asking to be Allowed to Intervene in the Proceedings.

Charleston, S. C., December 30.—In the United States district court today the Union Cotton Mills of Maine filed a petition asking to be allowed to intervene in the bankruptcy proceedings, and to join in the proceedings against the Union Cotton Mills of South Carolina. It is alleged in the petition that the Maine company is a creditor of the South Carolina corporation, having probable claims aggregating a sum exceeding \$2,000,000, the nature and amount of the claims are enumerated, the first mentioned being a note for \$5,000, dated June 23, 1905, and due three months from date, "executed for value received" then following a list of other notes. The petitioners allege that on October 3, 1905, the Chesapeake Shoe Company, the Snellenberg Clothing Company, the Alva Furniture company, the Spool Cotton company filed a petition alleging the insolvency of the Union Cotton Mills of South Carolina and praying that the mills be adjudged bankrupt that this petition was amended November 4th, 1905, and the petitioners today ask to intervene and join in with them asking for a decree in bankruptcy against the Union Cotton Mills of South Carolina.

DECATUR ON TRIAL

Arraigned to Answer Charges of Hazing

MAKES PLEA OF NOT GUILTY

He will Deny, Under Oath, Statements of Two Underclass Man

McCreary and Church, the Alleged Victims, Testified Positively, Before the Court Martial, That Decatur Hazed Them on Different Occasions. The Accused Midshipman Will Deny Specifically Every Statement Made. Evidence Will be Offered Tending to Establish an Alibi.

Annapolis, Md., December 30.—Midshipman Stephen Decatur, Jr., of Portsmouth, N. H., charged with hazing Midshipman Isaac McCreary of Calvert, Texas, and Gaylord Church, of Meadville, Pa., was arraigned before the naval court martial this afternoon, and pleaded not guilty on all specifications.

McCreary and Church, testified positively this afternoon that Decatur had hazed them on different occasions. Decatur will, according to his counsel, go on the stand on Tuesday when the court will again meet, and deny under oath the statement which the two underclass men made, incriminating him. As the evidence of each of the prosecuting witnesses was to separate incidents, and entirely uncorroborated, there is a possibility that the evidence will be considered insufficient to convict Decatur, but the apparent fact will remain should the latter make the denial promised, that a perjurer is wearing the uniform of a midshipman of the United States navy.

Midshipman McCreary testified that Decatur had sent for him to come to Decatur's room. There he ordered him to stand on his head in the closet and he had done so until he was exhausted, about 150 times. Decatur then compelled him to do "Number 16" and then he was ordered by some one, possibly not Decatur, he said, to perform "The leaning rest." All of these were continued until the witness could do them no more.

The witness showed the court the manner of performing the two exercises. In "Number 16" the hands were placed on the hips and the body lowered and raised by bending the legs outward and straightening them again. In "the leaning rest," the hands and feet were placed on the floor with the body rigid, and the body raised and lowered by bending and straightening the arms. McCreary was rigidly cross examined but his story was not shaken. Finally he said in answer to a question that he would not believe Decatur if he swore that he had not told him: to stand on his head, and perform "Number 16."

Midshipman Church testified that Decatur had ordered him to stand on his head, but he was not so positive as McCreary and admitted that he might be mistaken.

These were the only witnesses for the prosecution. The remainder of the session was taken up by witnesses who testified to the good reputation for truthfulness enjoyed by Decatur. Those who gave this testimony were Commander W. F. Fullam, Lieutenant Commander Edward E. Capehart, Professor Harry P. Huse and Midshipmen Lawrence S. Stewart and Charles E. Covey.

Mr. Theall, Decatur's counsel, stated that the accused midshipman will go on the stand on Tuesday, and deny specifically every statement made to the effect that he had hazed either McCreary or Church, and that there would also be evidence offered tending to establish an alibi. He would prove, Mr. Theall said, that the case was one of mistaken identity.

Trenmor Coffin, Jr., whose trial for the alleged hazing of Midshipman Kimbrough was concluded yesterday, was before the court for a brief period, and heard the record of yesterday read and approved. It is practically conceded that Coffin has been convicted and will be dismissed, though, of course, nothing is known officially.

Charges have been filed against Midshipmen Worth Wright Foster, of New Albany, Ind. It is specified in his case that he hazed Midshipman Chester S. Roberts, of Joliet, Ill., by compelling him to get under the table while eating his supper. This is another usual form of hazing at the academy, but one which has not yet been specified in any charge. As an officer is always in the room during meals, the hazing, if it took place must have been under an officer's eyes, but it is explained that he cannot see all that goes on because of the large number of midshipmen and the distance between the different parts of the room.