

The Wilmington Messenger.

VOL. XIX NO. 175,

WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 1, 1906.

FIVE CENTS

PARTY HARMONY

Bryan Asks National Committeeman to Resign.

HIS REQUEST IS REFUSED

Democratic Leader Says Sullivan Holds Office by Fraud.

Chicago, July 31.—Judge Owen P. Thompson, of Jackson, Ill., announced this afternoon that in a letter dated July 17, William J. Bryan requested that Judge Thompson call upon Mr. Roger Sullivan, with a message from Mr. Bryan requesting that Mr. Sullivan, in the interest of harmony, at once resign as National Committeeman from Illinois. Judge Thompson says he saw Mr. Sullivan today, and delivered Mr. Bryan's message. Mr. Sullivan declined to resign as requested. Judge Thompson thereupon made public a letter from Mr. Bryan declaring that National Committeeman Sullivan holds the office by a fraud and that it is impossible for honest democrats to associate with Mr. Sullivan as a member of the national committee.

Mr. Bryan's letter is as follows: "We are approaching another national campaign, and our party's chances depend upon its ability to convince the public of its good intentions. Mr. Sullivan's presence on the committee contradicts all that we can say in the party's behalf. His corporate connections would harm the party far beyond his power to aid the organization, but this could be left for some future convention to deal with if he were actually the choice of the democrats. The fact however, that he holds his office by a fraud, and against the expressed wishes of a majority of the delegates to the state convention, make it impossible for honest democrats to associate with him as a member of the committee. If we do not maintain the right of the majority to control party policy, and select the party's representatives, for what can we expect but to associate with honest democrats? Mr. Sullivan, I would be glad to come to Illinois to give you any assistance within my power. I have avoided taking part in personal contests within the party, but when any one who calls himself a democrat assaults the rights of the party I do not hesitate to take part in the fight. I had hoped that he would resign in the interests of harmony, but his refusal leaves us no choice but to repudiate him or abandon democratic principle.

Mr. Sullivan in replying to Mr. Bryan's letter gave out the following statement tonight: "Mr. Bryan says I hold my seat on the democratic national committee by fraud. That seat came to me by virtue of a vote of 49 to 5 in my favor. It is one to which a democratic national committee declared I was entitled. If I am unfit to associate with honest democrats, as Mr. Bryan says, then men who stood by me are also, and surely Mr. Bryan cannot accept a nomination which must come, if it comes from the men who decided that I was fit and that Dunlap Thompson and the Jacksonville convention were not only unfit, but had lied, slandered and vilified, not myself alone, but the majority of the delegates who sat in the Springfield convention of 1904, and by virtue of whose votes I hold my office.

"If even I were willing to resign as requested, I could not do so under present conditions. If I did after the charges which Mr. Bryan makes, I would be declaring not only that I was guilty of fraud, but that three-fourths of the democratic leaders in the country were equally guilty."

Lumina Tonight.
Mid-week dance. Trains every half hour.

Appeal in the Greene and Gaynor Case.
Augusta, Ga., July 31.—A special from Savannah, Ga., to Chronicle says: "The Greene and Gaynor case has been appealed to the United States circuit court. The transcript was forwarded today to Charles H. Ledrun, of New Orleans, clerk of the court. The main ground named therein was the modus procedendi of the drawing of the jury. There are numbers of other grounds upon which the appeal is made."

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NAMES ENEMIES OF NEGRO RAGE

Tillman, Vardaman, Tom Dixon and John Temple Graves.

AN ADDRESS BY BISHOP GAINES

Christian and Educational Congress in Session in Washington—First Days Session Devoted to Speech Making. Secretary Bonaparte Speaks on the Future of the Negro Race in America—Booker Washington Expected Thursday or Friday.

Washington, July 31.—The negro Young Peoples Christian and Educational congress, having for its object the educational and moral uplifting of the race began a five days session in this city today. Several thousand delegates are in attendance, representing every state in the union, and some have come from foreign lands. The first day's session was devoted to address of welcome and speech-making. Bishop Wesley J. Gaines, D. D., of Atlanta, and Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte being the principal speakers.

Booker T. Washington is expected Thursday or Friday. The meeting opened with 1,000 voices singing, and was followed by prayer by Rev. M. W. Waldron of Jacksonville, Fla. In his quadrennial address Bishop Gaines, who presided over the congress, spoke of the fact that the negro race had been brought through many difficulties and trials since the last meeting in Atlanta four years ago.

"We have stood almost on the brink of despair," he said, "but I thank God that in the darkest hour we have been able to gather courage and stand firm in the hope of a future of better understandings and better days." In spite of obstacles, he said, the race had made progress even in four short years. "In forty one years of freedom our people have accumulated about two billion dollars worth of property and we have advanced so that more than 50 per cent of our people can read and write." Taking up the question of the attitude of the whites toward the negroes Bishop Gaines said:

"We have had to submit to the awful humiliation arising from separate car laws on both railroads and trolley lines, but we must not be discouraged. The mob laws, hangings and the burning at the stake of negroes in many southern states, though most terrible to reflect upon, must not darken our minds so that we despair. I have said we have made great progress, though we have still a great burden of ignorance, of lawlessness to carry and to endeavor to destroy as we move forward. Yet I find I can thank God that though we have so many enemies, we are not without friends. I must say that we could not stay in this country if it were not for our white friends and their strength of character."

Bishop Gaines then specifically named as avowed enemies of the negro Senator Tillman of South Carolina; Governor Vardaman of Mississippi; Governor Jefferson Davis, of Arkansas; and Thomas Dixon. He added that John Temple Graves could be counted among them "as the most dangerous of the group, because he is the most highly educated." He said that in an editorial in the Atlanta Georgian of May 10, Mr. Graves had referred to the African negro as a helpless barbarian.

Secretary Bonaparte was then introduced and spoke on the future of the negro race in America. He said that the part the negro would play in civilization was a question no less difficult than interesting. He did not intend to be a prophet and doubted very much whether anybody could now give more than a crude conjecture about what the "fates" have in store for the race and for the country through it. The man who spoke with assurance about such a matter, he said, is probably not worth listening to. "As the most dangerous of the group," he said, "I think he knows nothing." He added that Secretary Bonaparte declared that the negro race was the only one which ever has been able to live with white people.

NEW PASSENGER RATE

Pennsylvania Announces Reduction of Fares—Other Roads Will Probably Follow.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 31.—The Pennsylvania railroad company today announced a reduction of its maximum one way passenger fare from 3 1-2 and 3 cents to 2 1-2 cents. At the same time it was announced that hereafter thousand mile books will be sold for \$20 each, the cash deposit heretofore required being done away with. This action will involve a re-adjustment of all through fares from the south and owing to the vast amount of work entailed by reason of the changes the new rate of fare will not become operative for some time, probably November 1. It is assumed that the competing lines which reach New York by way of Cincinnati and Louisville will meet the Pennsylvania railroad company's reduction by readjustment of fares so that all southern passenger traffic whether by way of Washington, Cincinnati, or Louisville will be on an equal basis.

SITUATION IN OHIO

Subject of a Conference at Sagamore Hill.

DICK DESIRES HARMONY

State Platform Will Heartily Endorse Roosevelt.

Senator Dick Says the President is Greatly Interested in the Result of the Congressional Election and He Will Do All He Can to Bring About a Republic Victory—Work of Congress Will be Endorsed in the Ohio Platform and There will be a "Stand Pat" Declaration Regarding the Tariff.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 31.—Senator Charles Dick, of Ohio, and Elmer Dover, secretary of the republican national committee, made a joint pilgrimage to Sagamore Hill today. President Roosevelt discussed with them for two hours the political situation in Ohio. Aside from the advantages of the discussion the simple fact that Dick was a guest at Sagamore Hill and came away with a desire for harmony in the coming congressional campaign is regarded as encouraging. It has been said in Ohio that Senators Foster and Dick did not stand for the Roosevelt administration and this report bid fair to cause at least a degree of trouble. It has now been "nailed to the mast" if these words from Senator Dick have meaning. "It is safe to make one prediction that President Roosevelt's administration and the work of congress will receive sincere and enthusiastic endorsement in the Ohio republican platform." As indicating the part President Roosevelt took in the conference, Senator Dick said:

"The president is very greatly interested in the result of the congressional election and he does not hesitate to say so, rightfully, he feels that he has inaugurated policies which he is hopeful of concluding successfully. This can only be accomplished with the help of a republican majority in the sixtieth congress. The president is ready to do all he can to bring about a republican victory in the coming campaign. This does not mean that he is going on the stump, he could not do that, it does not necessarily mean that he is to mingle in local conferences but he will have a keen general interest in the result and will aid in all possible ways."

Besides this strong endorsement of the president with which the Ohio platform is to be featured there is to be a "stand pat" declaration regarding the tariff. General Dick expressed himself freely on this point. "It would be practically impossible for the sixtieth congress to reverse the tariff," he remarked, "besides, it would be decidedly most political sense. There has never been an exception to the occurrence that when a political party in control of congress undertook to reverse the tariff two years preceding a national election it failed to elect its candidates in that election. The republican party, he said, would go before the people pointing to its record with pride."

SHOT IN SIGHT OF VICTIM

Young Negro Killed for Assault on a 15 Year Old White Girl—Arrival of Police Prevented Burning of His Body.

Atlanta, Ga., July 31.—Floyd Carmichael, a negro about 22 years old, who was identified by Miss Annie Poole of Lakewood, a suburb of Atlanta, as the man who had assaulted her early today, was shot in front of the Poole residence in sight of his victim this afternoon by a posse which had captured him. After the shooting there were more cries of "burn him," but the county police arrived at this time and prevented such action. About 10 o'clock this morning, while returning from a visit to her brother, Miss Annie Poole, 15 year old daughter of J. K. L. Poole, was attacked by the negro and choked into unconsciousness. When the alarm was given a posse quickly formed, but it was not until late in the afternoon that the negro was captured and brought into Miss Poole's presence who immediately identified him crying "That's him." A volley rang out and the negro fell dead.

BATTLESHIPS IN A COLLISION

Side of the Illinois Scraped by Bow of the Alabama.

DENSE FOG CAUSE OF ACCIDENT

Collision Occurred About Eight Miles Southeast of Brenton's Reef Lightship—Several Plates of the Forward Part of the Alabama Were Dented. Neither Ship Injured Below the Water Line—Excellent Discipline Maintained.

Newport, R. I., July 31.—Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commanding the Atlantic fleet received reports in detail of the collision which occurred during a fog last night between the battleships Alabama and Illinois about eight miles southeast of Brenton's reef lightship. The side of the Illinois was scraped by the bow of the Alabama, and several plates of the forward part of the Alabama were dented. It is thought also that one or more of the six inch guns on the two battleships were damaged. Rear Admiral Evans said tonight that he was satisfied that neither ship was injured below the water line.

Both the first and second divisions of the battleship fleet left Rockport, Mass., Monday morning for Newport. The fleet was making about 8 knots an hour on the run to Newport when the weather turned foggy, and orders were signalled to reduce the speed to five knots, and keep the ships 400 yards apart. When the collision occurred, the first division ships were well into Newport harbor, while the second was southeast of the light ship. In the thick fog, the Alabama and Illinois came together at an angle, with the Alabama to starboard. The Alabama hit the Illinois just abreast the forward turret, and the bow of the Alabama scraped the side of the Illinois crushing in the rail for some distance.

Seaman Corbett of the Illinois was seriously injured. On the Illinois, the gunwhale on the starboard side forward was dented in.

The crews of both ships went to collision drill as soon as the accident happened. Officers of both ships say the discipline was of the highest order, although every one feared that something serious had occurred. The Iowa and Indiana stood by the damaged ships ready to give assistance in case it was needed.

FROM BOSTON TO JAMESTOWN

Long Automobile Trip Planned for Next Year—End of the Meet in the White Mountains.

Bretton Woods, N. H., July 31.—The motor vehicle meeting in the White mountains closed today with the hill climbing contest, in which thirty cars completed in eight events. Some fast times were made but there were many hair-breadth escapes in the 3 1-4 mile run up the narrow road of the Crawford Notch from the Willey House to the Crawford House lawn. The best time was made by Guy Vaughn's 50 horse power machine car, which covered the distance in two minutes and 48 seconds. While waiting for the hill-climbing contest to finish, there was considerable discussion among the automobilists regarding next year's tour of the American Automobile Association, and the proposed run from Boston to Jamestown, Va., in order to bring the tourists to the southern city in time for the exposition, seemed to meet with general favor. It is generally understood that a committee will look over the Boston-Jamestown route. It is planned to send the cars from Boston through Worcester, Springfield, New York, Philadelphia, the Battlefield of Gettysburg, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond and with two or three side trips in Virginia, finally bringing the finish at Jamestown. The side trips in Virginia are planned to bring the tour up to 1,200 miles.

The southern members of the association are very anxious to have the tour in that direction and it is expected that the Golden contest will be held next year in either May or June.

Dividend Declared by Steel Corporation Directors.

New York, July 31.—The directors of the United States Steel Corporation today declared a dividend equal to 1 per cent on the common stock of the company. This is the first dividend on the common stock since December 1905, according to the company's announcement the dividend is for two quarters at 1-2 of 1 per cent each. The regular quarterly dividend of 1 3-4 per cent was declared on the preferred stock. The company gave out a statement showing net earnings for the quarter ended June 30 to be \$40,125,023. An increase of \$9,519,917 as compared with the same quarter last year. Unfilled orders on hand June 30 were 6,809,589 tons against 7,018,712 tons on March 31, 1906, and 4,829,655 tons June 30, 1905.

TO SEIZE SEA FORTS

Gigantic Conspiracy Breaks Out at Sveaborg.

FIGHT RAGED FOR HOURS

Renewal of the Battle Expected at Any Time.

Revolutionary League's Conspiracy is to Capture the Fortresses at Cronstadt, Sebastopol and Sveaborg. Garrison at Sveaborg Breaks Out in Revolt and Only Four Companies of Infantrymen Remained Loyal—Marine Barracks on Skattudden Island Seized by Civilian Revolutionaries.

Helsingford, August 1.—1:40 a. m.—Sveaborg is entirely in the hands of the mutineers, who now have in their possession every kind of armament. Horrible scenes occurred during last night when the fierce fighting was continued. The heaviest artillery was used during the conflict.

Helsingford, July 31.—A gigantic military conspiracy aiming at the simultaneous capture of Russia's three great sea fortresses, Cronstadt, Sebastopol and Sveaborg, arranged by the revolutionary military league, was prematurely sprung here last night in an attempt to arrest members of a company of Sappers who had mutined on account of the death of one of their comrades, alleged to have been due to ill-treatment. The entire garrison of the fortress at Sveaborg flamed out instantly in revolt. All the artillerymen and Sappers garrisoning the place were involved. Only four companies of infantrymen remained loyal. The mutineers seized forty machine guns, and practically all the quick firers and light artillery in the fortress, but even with this aid they were unable to hold the main fort against the loyal infantry. The fighting continued all night long. The heaviest firing was heard from ten o'clock in the evening until one in the morning.

This morning a detachment of civilian revolutionaries seized the marine barracks on Skattudden Island, hoisted the red flag, and were joined by all the marines. Nine cruisers, torpedo boats and destroyers lying in the harbor opened fire on the barracks. This fire was answered from the third story windows of the barracks with machine guns and rifles.

The torpedo boats and destroyers, which were lying closer to the shore were subjected to such a hot fire from the barracks that their crews were driven below decks. They finally steamed out and joined in the bombardment with the cruisers. This sea attack was in co-operation with attacks by Cossacks and infantry from the land side which began at 9 o'clock in the morning and continued through the whole day.

Finally towards evening the firing ceased and the authorities announced that the barracks had been captured. At once the Cossacks cleared the square in front of the palace facing Sveaborg, and then drove the public from the entire water front for the purpose of preventing the sending of assistance from the city to Sveaborg. The exact situation at Sveaborg is not known. Rumors are in circulation that the entire fortress has now fallen into the hands of the insurgents; but they lack confirmation. It is believed that this cessation of fighting is but a prelude to the renewal of the battle between the mutineers and the government forces.

An authoritative estimate of the killed and wounded officials not obtained but the casualties on both sides must be heavy.

There are various rumors to be heard regarding the fate of the officers who were at Sveaborg and in the Skattudden barracks. According to one rumor almost all the officers, and according to another almost all the junior officers, side with the mutineers. The marines at Skattudden are said to have convened an elective court martial which condemned several officers to instant execution.

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CONFER ON THE NEW RATE LAW

Interstate Commission Meets With Railroad Official.

WILL CARRY OUT TERMS OF ACT

Railroad Men Desired to Arrive at Some Understanding as to the Best Way to Meet the Requirements. They Ask for a Broad Construction on Parts of the Act—Three General Requests Made of the Commission.

Washington, July 31.—An important informal conference between the Interstate Commerce Commission and representatives of the Western Trunk Line Association and the traffic officials of various southern and southeastern railroads took place here today. It related to the construction to be placed by the commission on the recently enacted rail road rate law. While no conclusions were reached both the railroad men and the commission regard the conference as profitable because it has brought them into touch as to the various phases of the law and will enable each the better to understand the position of the other. Chairman Knapp and Commissioner Clements and Cockrell were in attendance on the conference, while the railroads were represented by sixty four of the most important freight and passenger traffic officials of the lines interested. Among them being J. M. Gulp, of the Southern railway and Darins Miller, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

At the outset the railroad officials made clear their intention to comply with the new law without unnecessary bickering. They desired, however, to arrive at some understanding with the interstate commerce commission as to the best way to meet the requirements of the law and of the commission. They pointed out that in some instances the technical compliance with the law would be futile and they asked the commission to assist them by placing a broad construction on parts of the act.

In brief the railroads made three general requests of the commission. First, that a reasonable extension of time be given them to prepare and publish and file with the commission their new tariff schedules under the law. In this connection they asked also that the book containing the rates might be left with each station agent instead of being posted at the station. Second, that the requirements of a notice of 30 days in changes be eliminated, particularly as to import and export traffic. It was pointed out that often these rates had to be changed within a few hours to meet the exigencies of occasion transportation and that it practically would be impossible to anticipate these changes even by one day, not to mention thirty days.

Third, that the railroads be relieved from the publication of terminal rates at points of destination and allowed to publish them only at the point where the changes originate. This would make no difference in the rates themselves but would be a matter of convenience to the roads. The passenger traffic officials requested the commission not to insist upon the filing of new rates at this time, as their rates under the new law would be precisely the same, for a time at least, as they are now and the present rates on file with the commission. The conference will be continued tomorrow.

PROGRESS OF HARTJE TRIAL

Attorneys for Hartje Unexpectedly Close Their Case—Vigorous Remarks From the Bench—Other Witnesses on the Stand.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 31.—Attorneys for Augustus Hartje who is seeking a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Mary Scott Hartje, somewhat unexpectedly closed their case today.

Attorneys for Mrs. Hartje asked for and obtained an adjournment until tomorrow morning to prepare their pleas for putting evidence for rebuttal.

The trial was marked today by some vigorous remarks from the bench to attorneys for Augustus Hartje when they sought to explain through detective's some discrepancies between the detective's evidence and that of Andrew Fisher who became confused yesterday on cross-examination. Judge Robert S. Frazer allowed the testimony to be given, but said that it was irregular and declared that the irregularity that had been permitted throughout the case would have weight when the court made its decision.

Members of the city police were called to prove that "Tom" Madine had reported the rifling of his trunk. Augustus Hartje then took the stand and denied the charges made by Madine regarding the blonde woman episode, and that he had offered Madine money to testify that a man was at the Hartje home alone with Mrs. Hartje, while Hartje was away. Hartje admitted owning a house at which he was said to have visited Josephine Wright. He swore that he did not know the woman.

The much-disputed Helen Scott letters were today admitted as evidence. A lengthy and heated argument preceded their admission which is regarded as a signal victory for the libellant. These are the letters purporting to be from Helen Scott to her sister, Mrs. Hartje which counsel for the libellant assert prove that Helen was a co-beatwen for "Tom" Madine, the coachman co-represent and Mrs. Hartje.