

REPLY TO RUSSIA

The Action of Secretary Gage Justified

THE ONLY THING TO DO

Our Tariff Law Leaves No Other Course Open—Discrimination Against Russia not Intended

Washington, June 22.—The answer of the United States government to the ultimatum from Russia that the maximum rates of duty in the Russian tariff should be imposed on American naval stores and bicycles in retaliation for the act of the Secretary of the Treasury in placing a duty on Russian petroleum, has sent by the Secretary of State to the czar's ambassador in Washington today.

Secretary Hay points out that the imposition of the duty on petroleum was a matter of ordinary routine. It is explained that the order imposing the duty was issued some time ago in response to inquiries of collectors of customs, and was necessary in view of the law on the subject which left no other course open to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The law provides that whenever the Secretary of the Treasury learns that articles on which duty is imposed on imports from another country, it shall be his duty to direct collectors of customs to impose on similar articles imported into the United States a duty equal to those imposed on the same American articles by the countries from which they are shipped.

The State Department's note is a straightforward explanation of the law which is regarded as too plain to be misunderstood by Russia. Assurances are given also that there is no intention on the part of the United States to discriminate against Russian products.

CZAR'S CHANGE OF POLICY

An English View of Our Tariff Controversy with Russia

London, June 22.—The pending tariff war between the United States and Russia commands the earnest attention of Europe. The chief feeling in diplomatic circles, however, is over the broad significance of the attitude of Russia, which her action here exhibits. The whole policy of the czar's government for many years until the present moment has been to cultivate special friendliness with the American people and the government, in the hope to win a substantial reward when the great contest comes between Great Britain and Russia.

It is not reasonable to believe that the diplomats of Russia are blind to the fatality of the present action if they still have the traditional policy of their country at heart. There is a tendency, therefore, to credit Russia with a definite abandonment of her time-honored aim, not to be sure as a decision of choice, but as a result of enforced conviction. Her efforts to range America against England in a great crisis are futile and hopeless. The interpretation of Russia's actions, if correct, signifies a diplomatic event of the first magnitude. The direct issues of the tariff dispute between Russia and the United States are utterly insignificant as compared with the radical change of international relationships which are forecasted. For this reason there is the greatest concern throughout the old world over the developments of the controversy.

Individually, English manufacturers are doing their utmost to seize the opportunity which the American expulsion from the Russian market furnishes. They estimate with reason that if in this way they get a foothold in the czar's country they can maintain it, though the obstacles to American trade are removed later on. Meantime Americans and English read in today's Times that Secretary Gage presents and upholds the most narrow and most vexatious fiscal policy of customs extortion ever known in the history of the United States.

BODIES TAKEN OUT OF RUINS

Ghastly Sequel to an Explosion of Fireworks

Paterson, N. J., June 22.—Men worked all night and today searching for bodies in the ruins in the buildings in Main street that was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon resulting from an explosion of fireworks.

The dead bodies of 15 persons and the head of another body have been taken from the ruins.

The dead are: Charles Williams, a tripper; Sarah Williams, Charles Rittenberg, Mrs. Lucinda Adamson, Mrs. Isolina Bamber, Bertram Bamber, Mrs. Patrick Burns, Clarence Burns, William Eltsner, Mrs. Annie Lanigan, Mrs. Senteiman, Mrs. Andrew Elvin, Joseph Elvin, Mrs. Simon and a New York drummer named L. Schulman. The head

is supposed to be that of a Mrs. Debie. It was stated at St. Joseph's hospital this morning that none of the injured were in a serious condition. The police are making a borough in vestigation and A. M. Rittenberg, in whose store the explosion occurred, will probably be arrested pending the result of the coroner's inquest.

The building that was the scene of the explosion is a five story tenement. Rittenberg occupied a store on the ground floor. Eight families lived on the floors above. The basement under Rittenberg's store was filled with fireworks. How they became ignited will probably never be known. Half a dozen explosions followed each other in rapid succession. The front of Rittenberg's store was blown into the street and every building in the neighborhood was shaken.

The fire that followed the explosion and penned in their rooms the families living above. No avenue of escape was left. Many daring rescues were made. County Physician McBride has ordered the inquest today.

The loss is estimated at \$50,000 with no insurance.

ST. JOHN'S DAY OBSERVED AT OXFORD

The Day Wound up With a Good Game of Ball

Oxford, N. C., June 22.—Special.—The usual exercises were held at the asylum today by the Masons in celebration of St. John's Day. Grand Master Koyster presided and addresses were made by Col. P. P. Hoogood, Jr., Hon. John Nichols and President George Winston, the last named being the orator of the occasion. His address was an able and instructive one on industrial education. In the afternoon a concert given by the children is pronounced the best in the history of such occasions.

Oxford's gala day ended with a ten inning ball game between the local team and one from Roxboro, which resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 2 to 1. The pitching of Hoogood and Simpson were features of the game, the former retiring seventeen men on strikes.

POLITICIANS VS. A PRETTY WIDOW

Contest Over a Kentucky Fourth Class Post Office

Washington, June 22.—The fight for the appointment to the fourth-class postmastership at New Castle, Ky., was carried into the White House today and presented to the President, although the matter is one for Joseph L. Bristow, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, to handle. The politicians of Henry county, in which New Castle is situated, have decreed that the incumbent, Mrs. Gertrude Saunders, shall vacate the office and that it shall be bestowed upon Dr. J. P. Gray, who exercises the right to vote, a privilege denied to Mrs. Saunders because of her sex. The county committee has endorsed General Gray, and, acting upon its recommendation, Senator Deboe presented his name and asked that he be appointed.

Mrs. Saunders has held the office for eight years, and she is a widow. She receives sixty dollars a month which she receives from the office is of great assistance to her in maintaining and supporting her two children. A large majority of the citizens of New Castle believe she should exhibit the right to retain her office, and have expressed themselves. Mr. Bristow, who has charge of the appointment of fourth-class postmasters, is also favorable to retaining her in the position, there being no charges against her or claim made as to inefficiency.

The politicians want the office for Dr. Gray, however, and are making a strong fight for it. Mrs. Saunders, who is a comely and attractive young widow, has come to Washington to fight her own cause. It is alleged that she found all the Kentuckians in office here either against her or unwilling to take up her cause, and it was only through the assistance of a Kentuckian not in office that Representative Clayton of Alabama was induced to look after her interests. Mr. Clayton called at the White House this morning, and she presented her petitions with a long list of signers who are citizens of New Castle, asking that she be retained.

The President welcomed her cordially, but as the matter is one for Mr. Bristow to settle he turned the case over to that official. Mrs. Saunders is quite certain that she will be able to defeat the aims and purposes of the politicians, and as she left the White House she told Representative Clayton enthusiastically that "it would be just the politest victory in the world" if she could go home with the appointment and thus beat Senator Deboe and the politicians.

Ready for Free Trade

San Juan, P. R., June 22.—Governor Allen issued a proclamation today calling a special session of the legislature for July 4, for the purpose of declaring free trade to exist between Porto Rico and the United States after a specified date. This action will be taken in conformity with the provisions of the Foraker act which allowed two years to test the ability of the island to sustain itself through internal taxation.

Americans Outshoot Scotch

Glasgow, June 22.—The American trap shooters shot a match at Nodhill today with a Scotch team. There were twelve men on a side and each fired at one hundred clay pigeons. The Americans scored 973 and the Scotch 882. Fred Gilbert of Spirit Lake, Iowa, and Richard Merrill, of Milwaukee, each made 100 hits.

GOVERNOR AYCOCK SPEAKS IN CHARLOTTE

He Gives the Manufacturers' Club Solid Chunks of Sound Wisdom

Charlotte, N. C., June 22.—Special.—Governor Aycock and party have been royally entertained during their stay in Charlotte. The Manufacturers' Club has put forth every effort to make all feel at home, and in this the club has succeeded admirably. Only club members were admitted to the roof garden tonight to hear his excellency's address. It was delivered in fine form and was most liberally applauded. The Governor and party will leave Charlotte early tomorrow morning for Raleigh.

The Governor spoke as follows: "Mr. President and Gentlemen—It is a very great pleasure to be with you tonight, Charlotte and Mecklenburg stand for much in the history of North Carolina. It was your great privilege to be the pioneers in the movement in behalf of liberty. It was your ancestors who wrote the first declaration of independence and who in emphatic terms declared the principles of independence of thought and action. It is your proud privilege now to be leaders in the industrial development of the State. What our ancestors did in behalf of liberty has been transferred to you as a precious heritage without labor on your part. What you have done in the development of the State is your own achievement wrought out by hard work and much thought. It is a privilege to speak to such a people. It is a higher privilege to be the Governor of a people who are so well versed in the principles of liberty and so much skilled in the modern development which makes life more tolerable.

"Having accomplished much in the past, you owe much to the development of the future. Your history is such as to justify great expectations. Your present is of that sort that makes one hope for the future. Having been the first to declare your independence of British oppression and set forth the true principles of liberty, it is meet that you should be pioneers in the movement for more liberal thought in the twentieth century. You will pardon me for reminding you in the beginning that your task is a difficult one and can only be wrought out by much charity. You have served the world well in the past, now well you shall serve it in the future, and I depend largely upon your attitude towards public questions. You may grow rich without power and have great honor without influence. The people who have influenced the world most have been those who gave least consideration for their own selfish purposes and most regard for the good of others. If they have advocated liberality of opinion they have also been foremost in yielding regard to the opinion of others. I trust that this will be your position.

"We have entered upon a new era in the development of our State. In my inaugural address as the Governor of North Carolina I declared that the time had come when we must have not only toleration of opinion, but respect for the opinion of others as well. Those who hold that opinion ought to be free should not assert their own opinion with that offensive assurance which ignores the views of others. If we are indeed to have a new era in this State, we must give due regard to the ideas of other people. We must not forget the past, but we at the same time must not hold a slavish allegiance to it. We must not forget the history of our State nor the genius of our people. We must not think that the great world outside of us is entitled to dominate our views and that the opinion of our own people past, and present, is entitled to no weight.

"Less than 18 per cent of our population dwell in cities and towns; 82 per cent of them still abide in the country, and provincial as the modern man may think them, they are still the power which controls the destiny of the State and shapes the hopes and aspirations of the entire community. It would be suicidal in us to regard this modern industrial development as entailing those who dwell in the cities to control the public opinion and to dominate the opinion policies and to dominate the opinion of the State. You cannot, in the nature of things, strike out on lines which are antagonistic to the views of 82 per cent of the people. I care not how strong you may be, nor how rich you may be; for after all this is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and particular interests will ever find that their true course is in harmony with that of a majority of the people. Your manufacturing industries are subject to legislation, and legislation is controlled by the views of a majority of the people. You must, therefore, ascertain those views and make harmonious with them your growth and development. I believe that there is a tendency in this day to ignore this fundamental principle of success and prosperity.

"You will pardon my plainness of speech. I trust that when I took the oath of office as Governor of the State I became the Governor thereby of its entire people interested in every movement which leads to the upbuilding of the State and to its enrichment. I recognize the necessity for riches. I am among those who believe that the educational, industrial, social and governmental development of the State is dependent upon increased wealth, and I am anxious to see every agency which tends to increase the wealth of the State prosper and receive that encouragement which comes from friendly views on the part of those who possess governmental powers. But I cannot believe, nor can I give my assent to the idea, that there is anything antagonistic to the true growth of the State in the opinion of the majority of the people of the State. This is a democratic State, and by this I do not mean to introduce party politics. I am simply making the

declaration that this State believes in government by the people. The history of the State shows the wisdom of this belief. The men who have been most distinguished in North Carolina, who have gained the utmost love of the people, have been those who have dwelt closest in contact with their views. The men who have done most for the growth of the State and for its integrity have been those who have always believed in the uprightness of thought and purity of purpose of the masses of the people. In recent years we have all lived to see the people move forward in advance of their leader and declare that the hour had come for independent action, and that passion with all its attendant evils should cease from among us, and the problem which had confronted us for thirty years should be finally settled in order that we may move forward toward higher things.

"May I ask you, gentlemen of the Manufacturers' Club, to remember these facts in your upward march toward prosperity and the development of industry? You are engaged in a great work—the study of the problem by which we may compete with other workers in like matters and bring to this State the wealth which she so sorely needs. In this effort I bid you God-speed and I join you in the hope that your wisdom may be such that you will solve the problem of cheaper production and the consequent ability to win from the world the trade which comes to greater skill and higher knowledge. You will not forget that the problem of this hour is that of economy in production and that you can only compete in this strenuous age with other manufacturers by learning how to produce more economically. This problem involves many factors which you have studied much more than I have, and upon which you are capable of expressing a more valuable opinion. I cannot, however, forbear to remind you that economy of power is in the future to be one of the factors in the development of manufacturing industries and that you must learn to utilize the forces of nature at the least possible expense. If water power shall be found to be the most economical you must turn your attention to the utilization of the streams of the State which contain sufficient power to do all the work of the State.

individual is essential to commercial prosperity. We may not tolerate the notion of a great and ever powerful governmental control; for with this doctrine comes the idea that the individual is incapable and that the government alone can care for the citizen. And with this idea we shall lose the enterpriser of the individual and that sturdiness and intelligence of thought and action which have made us what we are. We are living in an age of concentration of capital and of energy. The individual grows less and less, but to those who love liberty and desire to see the upbuilding of individuality there comes to us a conviction that it is time to call a halt, and while recognizing the necessity for commercial combination to deny the right to these combinations to destroy individual effort.

Learn all that may be learned of machinery and science and the laws of business and of industry, and apply them with aptitude, with economy, with carefulness of business; but never let us forget the traditions which have been most honorable to our State and which will in the future, as in the past, preserve the liberty of the citizens. Your prosperity and growth are the prosperity and growth of North Carolina. You have a great mission. You have to work out for yourselves the problems of trade as affected by the competition of other people and you have to do this in harmony with the people of the State whose legislation can affect your future. You are leaders in thought and in action. You have a great duty.

You are the center of the cotton manufacturing industry. You have enterprise, you have a love of liberty, you have a hot headed independence of thought which has been made permanent in the ideals of North Carolina by your employment of the hornet's nest as your emblem. You are a fighting people and also a brave people, and are therefore the gentlest of people. With all these qualifications you will continue to dwell in harmony with the best thought of North Carolina and send forward her industry with a mighty progress growing out of the support which will come to you from all her citizens in recognition that you are in the front of this great movement for universal education of the citizens. With education will come renewed activity, increased and better work, higher skill and consequently higher wages. Every one must recognize that the wealth of the State is dependent upon the wages which are paid to the earners, and these wages in turn are dependent upon the capacity of the wage-earner, and this capacity is dependent in a large measure upon the quickness and skill which come with acquaintance with books. When the glorious day of universal education shall come our State will stand among those in the fore rank of the nation; our opinions upon all questions will be as well founded before action, our writers shall do justice to the memories of the past; our historians shall give us an adequate account of the sufferings and sacrifices of our ancestors; our novelists shall find rich material for the illustration of the character of our people; our poets shall be enriched by the culture which comes from literature of our own people. God speed the day when men shall be willing to labor for the good of all, and when brethren shall dwell together in unity. God give us men a time like this; God give us men who can stand before a demagogue and scorn his treacherous flatteries without winking, men who live above the fog in public thought and in private thinking."

"But these problems I am glad to leave with you because I know your industry, your thoughtfulness and your enterprise. I am the rather concerned with the matters which can affect your development in the shape of legislation. It has been said that with the growth of manufacturing in the South there will be a tendency towards the doctrine of the protective tariff. I do not yield my assent to this proposition. On the contrary I believe that the South will be true to her convictions of principle even in the face of the fact that the manufacturers of the United States are in a large measure protectionists. It would be a strange thing if the South should take up with this erroneous doctrine at the very time when the people of the North are beginning to abandon their false position, and their abandoning it can be made no more certain than by the adoption of reciprocity treaties which have for their purpose the admission of goods into this country free, or with a tariff based on the agreement that foreign countries shall treat our goods in like fashion. I admit that the adoption of reciprocity is liable to mislead those who have examined it upon the surface, but to those who have studied the history of this country and of its legislation it seems strange indeed that any one in the South should believe in the so-called doctrine of reciprocity.

"Reciprocity is an executive act, which is dependent upon the will of the President. For more than forty years the Presidents of the United States have come from a certain section and for many years yet to be we are not likely to see a President taken from our Southern section. I care not how honest the president may be, how broad minded he may be, nor how his heart may yearn towards the less favored sections of this country, he will still be subject to the influence of envy and the treaties which he negotiates and the reciprocity which he declares will ever be differentiated in behalf of those among whom he dwells. He half of those among whom he dwells, he cannot free himself from environment. He knows more about the industries in his own section than he can know about the industries of our section, and when he comes to frame a reciprocity treaty you will ever find that the treaty is made in favor of those among whom he dwells and with whom he is in closest contact rather than with us. The only hope for the development of Southern manufacturing interests is in uniform laws which shall apply to every part of the Union equally and give us opportunity to 'surround out of all within us.'

N. C. MIDLAND RAILROAD Directors Meet to Prepare for Annual Report

Winston-Salem, N. C., June 22.—Special.—Col. A. B. Andrews, first vice president of the Southern Railway, and president of the North Carolina Midland Railroad, attended a meeting of the directors of the latter company here today. The meeting was held in Col. Andrews' private car. His private secretary, Mr. H. W. Miller, reported that the directors met to pass upon accounts, preparatory for the annual report of the road, to be made next month. Col. Andrews' special returned to Raleigh this afternoon.

Deputy Collector S. F. Shore, of Yadkin county, arrived here this afternoon from Asheville. He reports that Collector Harkins has made his bond for continuing in office and that his reappointment is not necessary. Mr. Shore learned that there would be a general shake up among the present deputies.

It was learned today that the Pennsylvania Railroad, which owns a controlling interest in the Norfolk and Western, is behind the movement to build the Winston-Wadesboro road, which is to connect here with the Norfolk and Western.

CAILLES SURRENDERS

His Force Will Surrender Their Arms Tomorrow

Manila, June 22.—The surrender of General Cailles and his insurgent force is practically accomplished except for the formal ceremony of marching three miles into Santa Cruz, the capital of Laguna province, and stacking arms, which is to take place Monday. His rendezvous at Pasanjan resembles the scene of a grand festival. Colonel Zurbano is now concentrating the troops of his independent brigade and has promised to surrender with four hundred riflemen at Tayabas, capital of the province of the same name, within a few days. He is determined never to forget that the liberty of the

FAREWELL GAME

Newport News Loses the Last to Richmond

IT WAS A TAME SHOW

Kain and Ashenback Performed in the Box—Three Men Retired on as Many Pitched Balls

Newport News, Va., June 22.—The Shipbuilders threw away their farewell game on the home diamond this afternoon to Richmond by a repetition of the score of yesterday. The exhibition was the sorriest on both sides that has been witnessed here this season. There was a goodly crowd in attendance, but there was no enthusiasm among the spectators nor with the players. The respective managers of the two teams, Kain of Richmond and Ashenback of Newport News, pitched the games. Kain made the best out of it, allowing only four hits. There was one feature of the game. The first three balls pitched in the first half of the fourth inning retired the side. Traeger, Thomas and Hooker landed the first ball delivered to them and fied out in each case.

The team will leave tomorrow for their new stamping-grounds—Tarboro. The score: Newport News.....00030000-3 R. H. E. Richmond.....02003000-5 12 Batteries: Ashenback and Foster; Kain and Manners. Time, one hour. Attendance, 500. Umpire, Clarke.

Norfolk 1—Wilmington 0 Norfolk, Va., June 22.—The first series of the Virginia-North Carolina League closed here today with an exciting contest in which the locals came out ahead by a score of one to Wilmington's string of goose eggs.

National League Games

At New York: R. H. E. St. Louis.....011022061-23 20 3 New York.....04003000-3 6 Batteries: Powell and Ryan; Deneau and Boorman. Umpire, O'Day. At Brooklyn—first game: R. H. E. Chicago.....001091311-16 20 2 Brooklyn.....000300030-6 11 2 Batteries: Muncy and Kling; Mo-James and McGuire. Umpires, Dwyer and Cunningham. Second game: R. H. E. Chicago.....200020100-5 18 1 Brooklyn.....200010200-2 4 3 Batteries: Hayler and Kjaer; Klitzner and Farrell. Umpires, Dwyer and Cunningham. At Boston—first game: R. H. E. Pittsburg.....100100000-2 13 1 Boston.....00010200-3 7 1 Batteries: Tannehill and Zimmer; Nichols and Kittridge. Umpire, Nash. Second game: R. H. E. Pittsburg.....000200004-8 11 1 Boston.....000200000-2 5 3 Batteries: Chesbro and O'Connell; Fitzgerald and Kittridge. Umpire, Nash. At Philadelphia: R. H. E. Cincinnati.....0020100003-8 14 2 Philadelphia.....0110100000-3 7 1 Batteries: Newton and Bergen; Donahue and McFarland. Umpire, Emslie.

American League Games

At Philadelphia: R. H. E. Chicago.....000020400-4 9 1 Philadelphia.....00010200-4 11 1 Batteries: Patterson and Suggen; Plank and Powers. Umpire, Cantillon. At Boston: R. H. E. Cleveland.....000000100-1 7 1 Boston.....00010200-3 7 1 Batteries: Hart and Wood; Winter and Schreck. Umpire, Mannassau. At Washington: R. H. E. Milwaukee.....00000-0 3 2 Washington.....10100-2 5 3 Caille on account of darkness. Batteries: Garvin and Maloney; Patterson and Clark. Umpire, Haskell. At Baltimore: R. H. E. Detroit.....000101010-3 4 1 Baltimore.....06180000-10 15 1 Batteries: Frick and Shaw; Howell and Robinson. Umpire, Shesidan; Connelly.

Sentence Commuted

Washington, June 22.—Special.—The sentence of James Manners, convicted in the Western District of North Carolina of illicit distilling October 2, 1900, and sentenced to imprisonment for a year and a day in the Tennessee State prison and to pay a fine of \$100, has been commuted to imprisonment for eight months, his release occurring immediately. On account of the destitute condition of his family the commutation general occurred with the stipulation that he be tried in the Federal court on a charge of violation of the act of commutation for legislative enactment.

Waiting in Tarboro

Tarboro, N. C., June 22.—Special.—The Tarboro and Wilmington football teams will arrive here from Norfolk at noon tomorrow. Games between the two are advertised to take place Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Fire in Greensboro

Greensboro, N. C., June 22.—Fire this evening destroyed the four-story brick building formerly occupied by King's tobacco factory. The building was unoccupied except by a quantity of hay and rubbish stored on different floors. Fire caught at 6 o'clock, and in half an hour the walls were falling in.