

REPUBLICAN CONSPIRACY Laid Bare

Senator Simmons Exposes Their Scheme to Carry State Next Fall

FEDERAL JUDICIARY TO LEND ITS KINDLY AID

Policy of Laying Low and Promoting Democratic Dissension to Prevail Until an Opportune Moment for Attacking the Constitutional Amendment Through the Grandfather Clause—The Negro to Be Kept in the Back Ground Until a Favorable Decision is Obtained from the Federal Court.

Washington, July 2.—Special.—Chairman Simmons of the Democratic State Committee authorizes the following statement:

For some time past prominent North Carolina Republicans in Washington have been intimating that their party would control the next North Carolina legislature and that Senator Pritchard would be returned to the Senate. Democrats have been unable to understand the grounds of this hope in the face of the fact that that party lost the State in the August election in 1900 by about sixty thousand majority, and since that time has lost, by the educational provision of the amendment, between seventy and eighty thousand of its former voters.

The persistence with which this claim was made aroused in my mind a suspicion that it was based upon some secret scheme and led me to an investigation with the view of ascertaining what it all meant. As a result of this investigation I have discovered a shrewdly devised and well developed conspiracy.

The scheme, briefly stated, is to stir up and promote dissensions and independentism and, by raising the cry that the amendment has eliminated the negro and freed the white man, to bring about during the early stages of the campaign a hopeless division among Democrats, and then on the eve of the election have the Federal Court set aside the amendment. In this enterprise and in organizing the opposition forces, the conspirators are to have unlimited money furnished them by the National Republican Executive Committee upon the promise of two, if not three, Republican Congressmen from the State and the retention of the present Republican Senator.

In order to divide the Democrats, every local dissatisfaction, every local quarrel, every fancied complaint and grievance against the party and State administration, every disappointment growing out of the nomination or defeat of candidates, is to be assiduously nursed and fanned. The Democratic party is to be charged with hostility to certain interests and with maintaining men to office known to be prejudicial against those interests, and conservative voters are to be appealed to to resent this alleged assault and to cast their votes against those objectionable candidates. It is expected that the opposition to Judge Clark's nomination will start the ball and that, on account of the unusual number of Democratic candidates this year, defeated candidates all over the State will be found who will be ready to hazard their chances by allowing the use of their name.

On these lines our adversaries propose to open and for a time conduct their campaign. When the lines of battle have been drawn and the contest when passion has been stirred to white heat by the friction of conflict, when alignments have been made and when it is believed that the bolters have gone so far in a passion and pride will not permit them to return to their old associations, as the day of election draws near at hand the courts will be asked to declare the amendment unconstitutional and void. Every detail to this end has been carefully arranged and the conspirators are confident there will be no hitch or failure or delay in carrying out the program at any point. Between the 1st and 15th of October a white man, who has been refused registration because he has failed to pay his poll tax, will apply to a Republican Federal judge, who has already been selected, for a mandamus to compel the registrar to admit him to registration. This judge will hold that it is within the authority of the State to make the payment of poll tax a condition precedent to the right to vote, but he will also hold that the grandfather clause is unconstitutional, and, as the amendment provides that

the whole shall stand or fall together, every part of the amendment is affected by this infirmity. The attack will be made upon the poll tax instead of the educational clause, to avoid going into court with a negro as complainant.

By reason of the shortness of the time, it will be impossible to get the case heard on appeal before the election, and, as the judgment will be effective until overruled on appeal, it is the expectation of the conspirators that the election will be held under the law as thus declared. If registrars refuse to recognize and act upon this decision, mandamus will be issued by the thousands, to be followed, if necessary, to carry out the conspiracy, by Federal Court bench warrants.

The negro, who is always ready to obey the orders of his party leaders, is to be kept quiet, but secretly organized and kept in readiness to rush to the polls when the time is ripe and the way is clear, and in the celebration of the conspirators that with one hundred and twenty thousand negro votes added to the Republican and dissatisfied Democratic voters, they will be able at least to carry enough counties to control the Legislature.

The conspirators have thoroughly discussed in connection with this scheme the election law passed by the last Legislature and are greatly encouraged and comforted in their enterprise by its fairness and the large representation it gives to the opposition party. They expect before their designs upon the amendment are discovered, that the county boards, registrars, judges of election, etc., will have been appointed and organized, and that they will have secured on these boards all the representation necessary to protect their voters and to carry out their conspiracy.

This is the Republican scheme to capture the State and it is the basis of all the predictions we have heard recently of the re-election of the present Republican Senator. It is not a scheme merely in contemplation, but one which has been entered into and agreed upon. In asserting this, I speak not from conjecture, but from positive and reliable information.

Of course the success of this scheme required the utmost secrecy, and for this reason but few have been taken into the inner circle. The lieutenants have been given to understand that the party chiefs have a big card up their sleeves, which it is expected at the right time will be turned and sweep the deck. But so far the scheme is a secret to all except the big leaders. The success of this scheme requires also the prostitution of the judiciary for purely partisan purposes, but Republican officialdom in North Carolina is a close corporation, and this part of the program presents no practical difficulties.

I have felt it my duty to expose this conspiracy to take snap judgment against the white people of the State and bring them again under the rule of negro domination. Never did the old maxim, "forewarned, forearmed," apply with greater force. In the name of the white people of North Carolina I tell these conspirators that never again, under any circumstances, will negro rule be permitted to exist in North Carolina. White supremacy is not only written in the constitution, but it is written in the hearts of the white people of the State, and the Republican party, when it comes into power in North Carolina, it must look elsewhere than to the negro vote. All hopes of political success based upon that vote is doomed to disappointment. There must either accept the amendment in good faith or openly repudiate. They will not be permitted to invoke its beneficent and liberalizing provisions while secretly plotting its assassination.

of the articles of war, the court being convened on an order issued personally by the president. The court's findings, therefore, go direct to the president for review, not, as in the Waller case, to General Chaffee. The charge was that General Smith, in giving instructions to Major Littleton W. T. Waller of the marine corps, who had been ordered for the work of pacifying Samar, told him to "kill and burn and make a howling wilderness of the island" and that when Major Waller asked him as to the age limit for killing he replied: "Everything over ten."

CHASED BY A MOB

A Coal Mine Deputy Has a Close Call for His Life

Pittston, July 2.—C. A. Brown of Wilkesbarre, an acting deputy at the William A. Colliery at Connelton, had a narrow escape with his life in an exciting fight with a mob of 300 angry Italians at Duryea, within one mile of this city, at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon. Brown left the stockade at the mine and started for a car to go to Wilkesbarre. The strikers' picket on a hill top sighted the man and sent a signal to the Italians who were congregated at several points close by. The mob was soon between the deputy and the stockade, and Brown realizing his perilous position, started on a run down the main street of Duryea with a mob closely at his heels, shouting and pelting stones. About every hundred yards or so the deputy turned and fired several shots in the air, and as the crowd hesitated he made an attempt to increase the distance between them. He was finally caught by Chief of Police Cosgrave who placed him under arrest for carrying concealed weapons and shooting fire arms.

The deputy was armed with four revolvers and 200 rounds of ammunition and showed an amount of pluck, Chief Cosgrave, with an assistant, held the crowd at bay with revolvers as they took their prisoner to the borough jail. A moment later the deputy made a break to escape, but had no gone a dozen yards until several of the mob struck him down. The police quickly rescued their man before he had received any serious injury. For fully an hour the mob, many of whom were armed with revolvers, hung about the jail threatening to break down the doors and get the prisoner, but they were finally driven away.

AT OYSTER BAY

Seat of Government to Be Moved for the Summer

Washington, July 2.—The seat of government will be transferred Sunday from Washington to Oyster Bay, L. I. Bright and early on that day President Roosevelt will be established for the summer at his old home, with all the machinery necessary for carrying on the business of the executive branch of the government.

About half the regular White House force, including Secretaries Cortelyou and Loeb, stenographers, telegraphers and messengers, will be transferred to Oyster Bay. The president will have offices in the village, which is 3 1/2 miles from his residence, and will keep regular business hours there in order to preserve as much as possible the quiet of his home.

The president will leave Washington by the Pennsylvania railroad for Pittsburg at 7:45 Thursday evening, in order to participate in the big Fourth of July celebration at Shenley park in that city. He will make an address at the park in the forenoon and shortly after midday will be the luncheon guest of Henry C. Frick, the steel magnate.

At 3 o'clock Saturday morning the special train will be turned in the direction of Oyster Bay.

A NEW RIVAL TO THE SUGAR TRUST

Trenton, N. J., July 2.—The Federal Sugar Refining Company, that was incorporated here recently with an authorized capital of \$100,000 today filed papers increasing its capital to \$50,000,000, one-half of which is preferred stock with 6 per cent. cumulative dividends. The incorporators are Everset Jackson, New York, president; Perrie H. Smith, Morristown, N. J., secretary, and Charles T. Bingham, Brooklyn.

Senator Pritchard Will Plunge Into the Campaign

He Will Have a Force of Clerks at Work in Marshall—Craig Will Accept His Challenge

By THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, July 2.—Special.—General Gillespie, chief of engineers, has completed the organization of boards of engineer officers for the execution of certain river and harbor works, specially provided for in the river and harbor act just approved by the president. The board that will have charge of the inland water route consists of:

Colonel P. C. Hains, Lieutenant Colonel Charles J. Allen and Major James B. Quinn.

Senator Pritchard, after a short rest, will begin his temporary campaign work at his home in Marshall. His office force of clerks will go from here to Marshall, where they will remain several weeks. It is Senator Pritchard's desire to organize his campaign committee at once, and after this is done he will establish Republican headquarters at Greensboro, from which place the campaign of that party will be conducted. Before leaving

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New York, July 2.—It was learned here this afternoon that the business of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, as specified in the certificate, is principally of refining sugar. The company was recently organized by C. A. Spreckels and his associates for the refining of sugar by a new process.

Mr. Spreckels, when seen in regard to the matter and asked who were the officers of the company, said: "The board of directors of the Federal Sugar Refining Company consist of the following: John W. Mackay, Sir W. O. Vanhorn, Dumont Clark, Edwin Hawley, W. W. Cook and myself. I am president of the company."

KING EDWARD ON THE MEND

Another Spectacular Review of Troops Attended by the Queen

London, July 2.—At Buckingham palace the following bulletin was issued at 10 o'clock this morning on the condition of King Edward:

"The king passed an excellent night and is making steady progress in all respects. The wound is much less troublesome and is beginning to heal."

The following bulletin was issued from Buckingham palace at 7 p. m.:

"The king maintains his steady progress. The local pain being less, the days are passed with greater comfort."

The review of the East Indian troops today was largely a repetition of yesterday's function, but the varied coloring of the uniforms of representative corps from all parts of Hindustan formed an altogether more picturesque spectacle. Queen Alexandra was again the central figure of the proceedings, and the public welcomed the opportunity to testify once more its sympathy with her on account of her recent anxiety, and its congratulations at the continued good news regarding King Edward's condition. The review procedure of yesterday was followed. About 1,800 dark skinned troops, headed by a detachment of the body guard of the viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, of Keddleston, marched the horse guards in parade to the strains of Sousa's "March across the Sea."

Members of the royal family who reviewed the colonials yesterday traversed the lines of the soldiers of the Indian empire. The Prince of Wales, representing the king, standing by the side of his mother's carriage, took the salute, and the proceedings ended like those of yesterday with cheers for the king, led by the Duke of Connaught, the Indians drawing their swords and waving them as they joined the cheering.

On returning to the palace the queen appeared at a window and took several snap shots of the Indian troops as they marched past on their return to camp. The British fleet which assembled off Spithead for the proposed coronation review dispersed this morning.

A HISTORIC PEN

Buenacampo Secures It for a Library in Manila

Washington, July 2.—Senator Buenacampo, the Filipino leader, gave the president today to ask for the pen with which the president signed the Philippine bill yesterday. Buenacampo said that the pen was desired for a public library to be established in Manila. As the bill initiates civil government in the Philippine archipelago and transmits something of American genius and institutions to that country, the pen which completed the law is naturally of historic interest. The president gave the pen to Senator Lodge yesterday, but the Massachusetts Senator, who was at the White House when the Filipino statesman called and who knew the object of the visit, generously gave the coveted article to Buenacampo.

Third District Gives Thomas Another Term

Unanimous Nomination at Goldsboro — Resolutions Denounce Trusts, High Tariff and Imperialism

Goldboro, N. C., July 2.—Special.—Hon. Charles Randolph Thomas, representative in congress from the third district, was renominated today by acclamation.

Chairman W. L. Hill of Warsaw called the convention to order in the opera house and requested A. D. Ward of New Bern to preside temporarily. Committees on platform and permanent organization were announced. While they were preparing their reports Mr. Charles L. Aysaethy of Beaufort made a short speech, saying:

"The untimely death of the third congressional district have met here today to name the standard bearer who is to lead us to victory in November. Never before in the history of the district has our party been so united. There are no bickerings nor petty strifes to endanger success. The white manhood of the district have been aroused and are enlisted for the battle, confident of victory. We plant our banner in the forefront and bid defiance to the enemy. This unity of action and purpose has been brought about by conditions which happened so recently that they are well remembered by our people, yet it is well to refresh their minds upon the great events in our political history, which produced revolution, lest they forget the causes that led to this revolution and give encouragement and aid to the enemy, who seek ever to put us back under the political thralldom of negro domination."

"The Boers of South Africa who have struggled so hard, so long and so persistently for freedom, have a day set apart once a year, at which time they meet and make impassioned speeches ever kept in the minds of their countrymen the day in their early history known as the day of Slachter's Nek, lest they forget the outrageous conduct of Great Britain against the Boers on that day. It was on the 22d day of January, 1816, that a small band of Boers were hanged at Slachter's Nek for an uprising against the British government. It was England's use of the negro Hottentots of South Africa as soldiers to subdue these brave people, and the murdering of a Boer farmer by these negro soldiers that brought about this uprising."

"There are certain epochs in the political history of North Carolina that should be kept in the minds of our people, lest they forget the days of carpet bag rule and the years of the fusion regime. Our people should not forget the black pall that spread over North Carolina during the fusion administration. You remember how our women and children were in danger of outrages and how in many of our cities the hands of women suffered indignities at the hands of the negro; how during that time there were more than 1,000 negro office-holders within the State; when and how the white manhood of North Carolina arose in their might and strength and swept from power the infamous gang who had the reins of our government, and that in 1900 we carried the constitutional amendment which perpetuates white supremacy in North Carolina for years to come, and God grant that it may be forever."

"It was during the great revolution of 1808 there arose in this district a sterling Democrat who said he was willing to carry the banner of Democracy, though at the time it seemed a forlorn hope, and with a brave heart he went into the fight and achieved a glorious victory. Again in 1900 he became the standard bearer and achieved a greater victory than before. Notwithstanding this expressed majority of the district, Mr. Fowler, representing the allied forces of fusion—the devil's own off-spring—contested the election. It was during this contest that the good white people of the third congressional district were slandered, maligned and abused. They were charged with fraud and corruption, the integrity of the Democracy of the district was assailed. It was such a vile slander of the good white people of the district that a partisan committee in the national House of Representatives refused to give it credence, and Mr. Fowler was unanimously told to go home and stay there. What is the outcome of that contest here in the district? We find here today a united manhood who are determined that the Democracy of the third congressional district shall be vindicated."

"It is known to the district that I was a candidate for the nomination for Congress, and no man should make any apologies for being a candidate for such a high and honorable position; but I found I owed a duty to my State, a duty to the great Democratic party, a duty to my opponent and a duty to myself; that it was my duty to withdraw from the congressional race this time, and, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, how could I do otherwise, if I loved my State, my party and by own self respect, than to lay upon the altar for the great Democratic party my personal ambition and to thus insure a complete vindication of the Democracy of the third congressional district?"

"I come here today not to make you a lengthy speech, but to lift my voice in behalf of the Democratic party, to help nominate the man who has been harassed by the enemy, to help you in showing to the world by our actions here

that the Democracy of the third congressional district today vindicates the true and noble manhood of the district by renominating our present congressman for another term in Congress."

Col. Joseph E. Robinson, chairman of the platform committee, read the resolutions, which pledged support to the Democratic party and its nominees, condemn trusts, high tariff and imperialism and President Roosevelt's Arlington speech.

Mr. B. M. Green of New Bern read a resolution endorsing the record of Hon. C. R. Thomas in Congress and urging his renomination.

Mr. A. D. Ward placed the name of Hon. Charles R. Thomas before the convention as the Democratic candidate for Congress from this district, and he was nominated amid wild applause by acclamation. Mr. Thomas was presented to the convention, and he made a short but stirring speech in accepting the nomination.

The following were elected as the executive committee: W. L. Hill, Duplar; C. L. Ewald, Craven; T. D. Webb, Carteret; S. B. Taylor, Onslow; A. H. Herring, Sampson; T. C. Whitaker, Jones; J. B. Black, Pender; Jos. E. Robinson, Wayne; D. B. Hooker, Pamlico. The committee organized by electing Mr. W. L. Hill chairman and Mr. T. C. Whitaker secretary.

Hertford County Convention

Murfreesboro, N. C., July 2.—Special.—Hertford County Democratic convention gives Peebles 31 and a fraction and Winston 22 and a fraction for judge of the superior court for the second district.

G. H. Erwin leads by a good majority for associate justice and Walter Clark receives a majority of the votes for chief justice. Jno. H. Small receives the vote for Congress. Delegates go unopposed for corporation commissioner and superintendent of public instruction.

At a meeting of the county executive committee Hon. B. B. Winborne having resigned as county chairman, D. C. Barnes of Murfreesboro was elected chairman of the executive committee for the county.

Gulfport County Primaries

Greensboro, N. C., July 2.—Special.—Three out of four wards in this city at the primaries tonight took votes for judges with the following result: Clark 112; Justice 5. Associate justices—Connor 94; Brown 24; Walker 62; scattering for Arnsfield, Lockhart and Moore. Two wards did not vote for western judge and one ward took no vote for any judicial candidates. The total strength of the three wards polled in the county convention is thirty-nine and the ward not polled has eight votes.

A strong effort was made by Connor's friends to prevent a vote being taken for Walker, but it was insisted on by both his and Brown's friends with the result named, except in two wards.

Country precincts heard from took votes for judges as follows: Pomona, all for Connor; Gilmer, all for Connor and Clark; Proximity, all for Connor. At each of these precincts were Connor leaders from Greensboro, so no vote was taken on any other candidate. Except at the precinct attended by Chairman Scales all voted for Clark. At other precincts anti-Clark friends of Connor attended from the city and only his strength was polled. Attendance at the country precincts was from five to ten, is the information received.

GEORGIA NOMINEES

Democrats Ratify the Results of the Primaries

Atlanta, Ga., July 2.—Georgia Democrats in convention here today nominated the following ticket: For governor, Joseph M. Terrell; secretary of state, Phil P. Cook; treasurer, Robert E. Park; controller general, Wm. A. Wright; attorney general, John C. Hart; prison commissioner, Thomas Eason; commissioner of agriculture, O. B. Stevens; state school commissioner, W. B. Merritt; associate justices of the supreme court, A. J. Cobb and Samuel Lumpkin; United States Senator, A. S. Clay.

The action of today's convention ratified the results of primaries held throughout the state June 14. The names of Col. James H. Estill, editor of the Savannah Morning News, and Col. Dupont Guerry, a prominent attorney of Macon, who were entered in the gubernatorial campaign, were also placed before the convention as candidates for governor.

An effort was made by a certain wing of the party to agitate the question of local option (now a state law), but the convention refused to insert such a plank in the platform. The Kansas City declaration was entirely ignored.

Congressman L. P. Livingston, representing the fifth district, was renominated without opposition in the congressional convention today.

Soft Birth for a Rough Rider

Washington, July 2.—President Roosevelt today decided to appoint his former comrade of the Rough Riders, Major Michael Jenkins of South Carolina, to the collectorship in that state, which has continued vacant by the refusal of the Senate to confirm the nomination of M. J. Koester.

Railroad Appointments

Charlotte, N. C., July 2.—Special.—The Southern Railway has appointed Mr. H. S. Duval to succeed Mr. C. L. Bunting as local soliciting freight agent. Mr. Bunting is transferred to Jacksonville, Fla., where he will act as general agent for the railroad. Mr. Duval for some time has been in the office of the general freight agent at Washington.

General Smith Let Down Easy by Court Martial

The Verdict Neither Convicts Nor Acquits Him, but Recommends That He Be Cautioned by the President

Washington, July 2.—The verdict of the court martial that recently tried General Jacob H. Smith in the Philippines is unique in the history of the American army. The general was not unqualifiedly acquitted, as had been supposed, nor was he sentenced to be reprimanded. From a source of unquestioned authority it is learned today that the court held that General Smith, to a certain extent, exceeded the authority conferred upon him by his superiors and by general order 100, in issuing his famous "kill and burn" and "howling wilderness" order to Major Waller. It was the view of the court, however, that the general's offense was palliated