

Second Day's Debate Just a Trifle Warmer

Crowd at Smithfield Clearly With Craig, Who Scores Senator Pritchard Severely

By H. S. PHILLIPS

Smithfield, N. C., Sept. 23.—Special.—The second day of the joint debate between Senator Pritchard and Hon. Lee Craig was warm. Today was the second day of the debate, and the crowd at Smithfield was clearly with Craig, who scored Senator Pritchard severely. The attendance was not as large as that of yesterday, being probably due to the fact that the debate was held in the afternoon. The crowd at Smithfield was clearly with Craig, who scored Senator Pritchard severely. The attendance was not as large as that of yesterday, being probably due to the fact that the debate was held in the afternoon. The crowd at Smithfield was clearly with Craig, who scored Senator Pritchard severely. The attendance was not as large as that of yesterday, being probably due to the fact that the debate was held in the afternoon.

Senator Pritchard again touched upon the question of the treaty with Spain. I don't know whether there were any Johnston county boys in the Philippines army, but I tell you the Democrats in Congress spent two-thirds of their time in trying to prove that those soldiers were scoundrels and the Filipinos were little angels. They put themselves on record against giving comfort and aid to the sick and dying in the camps in that far-away land.

Mr. Pritchard again touched upon the Democrats in lively fashion for their management of State affairs, the increase of the governors salary, the cost of the impeachment trial, which he declared, was a shame and disgrace to the State.

Mr. Craig says a great deal about the care of the Confederate soldier, and I want to tell him I am a better friend to them than he is. My father and brother were among them. Where was your father, Mr. Craig?

Mr. Craig—Senator, I hope you will not allude to my father again in these discussions. My father was over thirty years old and a minister of the gospel. I was a member of the Democratic State administration. It was a better speech than any I have ever heard of. I will not mention your father again.

Mr. Pritchard again touched upon the Federal money to Confederates, and you people wouldn't have Northern money to clean up the graves of the Confederate soldiers. You declined to allow that much help toward the burial of sectionalism. You would prefer to turn the graves into fields or let the hogs root them up than to bury the old war issue and turn your batteries on things that retard the growth and development of the South. Your pride, you said, would not let you take that money to clean up and mark the graves, but you would do it yourselves. How many have you cleaned up?

Boy Instantly Killed

Aberdeen, N. C., Sept. 23.—Special.—A colored boy was instantly killed at this place this evening by the Aberdeen & Ashboro passenger train No. 11. The boy was supposed to have been swinging between the coach and an old cotton platform near the

FAR OVER THE SEA

French Aeronauts Attempting to Cross the Mediterranean

Paris, Sept. 23.—The latest tidings from Count De La Vaux and the aeronauts who are trying to cross the Mediterranean in an airship were brought to Certe today by the steamer Southland, which picked up a pigeon with a message from the count last evening. The message read:

"We are over the Mediterranean, twenty-five miles from Palavas, heading for Biserta, Africa. The weather is very fine but there is no wind. The experiments in altering the course of the balloon will begin as soon as there is sufficient breeze."

The count and his companions ascended from Palavas at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Marseilles, Sept. 3.—A scaphandre message from Certe this evening states that the balloon of Count De La Vaux descended there at three o'clock this evening. Thus has the count's second attempt to cross the Mediterranean completely failed. At nine o'clock this morning the balloon was only forty miles from its starting place, Palavas on the French coast.

STRIKE AT MT. AIRY

Seven Hundred Hands Quit Work in Furniture Factories

Mr. Airy, N. C., Sept. 23.—Special.—The first strike that has struck this town for many years occurred yesterday at noon when about three hundred hands shut off steam and walked out of the Mt. Airy Furniture Company's factory, about two hundred out of the National Furniture factory and about the same number from the Mt. Airy Table and Mantel Company. The trouble grew out of an unwillingness on the part of the factories to allow hands to leave one factory and hire to another without written permission. The strike is still on and some of the hands are leaving town.

ALL CUT AND DRIED

New York Republican Convention Fixed up Beforehand

Saratoga, Sept. 23.—Ante convention harmony and a prearranged programme known to all the members of the party, detract from the picturesque features of a convention and make little promise of excitement and excitement for the spectators. So it was that when the Republicans of the Empire State met again in convention this morning there was an air of listlessness about managers, delegates, alternates and spectators which seemed to point the way for a dull and uninteresting session. A change came during the delivery of the address of Lemuel E. Quigg, temporary chairman of the convention, which called forth the applause of all the delegates, not only by the manner of its delivery, but also by the substance of its matter. Mr. Quigg has seldom been in better voice and he had himself under perfect control. When he spoke of the leadership of President Roosevelt, which he declared the Republicans of New York State accepted, there was applause. Then he said: "We are with him; we are back of him." And the hall rang with cries of "Good, good," and cheers for the president.

When the convention met again in the afternoon the appearance of Mr. Quigg on the platform was the signal for applause. Lieutenant Governor Woodruff made the report for the committee on permanent organization, recommending that Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth of Niagara county be made the permanent chairman. Mr. Ellsworth was elected and was escorted to the platform by ex-Senator Silvano of Oswego and Frederick D. Killbuck. Then Mr. Quigg introduced him and Mr. Ellsworth began his speech.

When Mr. Ellsworth spoke of the president carrying out the policy laid out in a general way by Mr. McKinley there was a response of cheering, and when he asserted that it was easy to foretell that Mr. Roosevelt would be returned to the office of president the convention responded with applause. The first day of the convention ended with the delegates ready to take their hats off and cheer for the party and its policy at any time.

When Mr. Ellsworth called for the

Y. M. C. A. Secretaries

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 23.—Special.—The Y. M. C. A. secretaries' conference of the Carolinas assembled here today for a two days' session. The meetings are being occupied in the reading of papers regarding the work of the association and a general discussion of subjects of interest to the Y. M. C. A. Work.

THE SULTAN DEFIANT

General Sumner Expects to Crush the Moro Uprising

Manila, Sept. 23.—Captain Pershing, who headed the expedition against the rebellious Moros in Mindanao, has returned to Camp Vicars. He simply reiterated the Macin country. He discovered that it was strongly entrenched with a number of small forts commanding a peninsula surrounded by swamps. The sultan's forces rejected Captain Pershing's proposition for their surrender as they regard their position as impregnable.

General Sumner, who is in command of the troops who are to proceed against the Moros, has sent messages to the sultan urging him to surrender and also to return the horses he has stolen from the Americans, promising in return that he (Sumner) will cease operations, but if the sultan refuses he will send a second expedition against him. General Sumner proposes to build trails and surround the Macin swamps completely, thereby crushing the sultan's soldiers, who are apparently the sole important rebels.

The cholera epidemic has almost disappeared.

PULLS OUT

The University Withdraws from Southern Inter-collegiate Athletic Association

Chapel Hill, N. C., Sept. 23.—Special.—The student body of the university of North Carolina met in Gerard Hall tonight to receive report of committee appointed some days ago to confer with a committee of three members of the faculty in reference to withdrawing from the Southern Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association. The committee reported that as a result of their deliberations it would be advisable to withdraw from the association. A motion to this effect was made and carried amid a storm of applause. A committee was appointed to notify all members of the association of the action of this university.

A HINT TO ROUMANIA

Her Own Interests Would Be Served by Revising Her Anti-Jew Legislation

Berlin, Sept. 23.—The Cologne Gazette says the fact that the Berlin treaty was signed at Berlin does not imply that Germany as a single power is obliged to act specially in its defense apart from the other signatories. It adds: "We therefore do not feel called upon to take a leading part in the question opened by England as regards the difficulties of a solution. On the other hand it is undeniable that the simultaneous action of two great civilized powers must show Roumania that it would have done better in its own interests to amend its legislation concerning the Jews. At all events Roumania is the most interested party in making the Jewish question disappear from the order of the day."

LOOKS LIKE A PLOT

Circumstance of Unlocking the Jail Doors at Elizabeth City

Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 23.—Special.—Sunday night, September 14, Tom Wilcox, father of the alleged murderer, James Wilcox, secured admittance to the jail. He said he wanted soiled clothes for the laundry. A third party followed and sought concealment on top of the steel ceiling near the main entrance. After Wilcox departed the third party unlocked every cell, that of Wilcox included. Four men availed themselves of the opportunity to escape, and three remained, Wilcox being one of these. It appears that Wilcox's friends could have no possible motive for unlocking these doors than that the press would say that Wilcox had an opportunity to escape and refused it, thus creating a change in sentiment. The recollections of the jailer and an investigation by officials and reporters unearthed a strong chain of circumstantial evidence that corroborates this view of the matter.

Young Relates Another Story About the Murder

He Contrived the Scheme to Dispose of the Body After Eillman Killed Her. The Story Is Not Believed

New York, Sept. 23.—William Hooper Young, handcuffed to Detective Sergeant Peter Finley, boarded a train at Derby, Conn., at 7:18 this morning for New York. Lawyer Hart abandoned the idea of making a fight against the removal of the prisoner to New York and this morning had absolutely nothing to say about the case. On the train with Young, besides Finley, were Detective Hughes, Lawyer Hart and Dixey Anzer.

Young had in a measure recovered his self-control this morning. He had had the first good night's rest he had experienced since the crime, and, relieved to a moderate degree of the awful suspense and encouraged by his attorney, his mental condition was much better. The man has supplanted his confession made last night with a positive statement that Mrs. Anna Pulitzer was killed by his accomplice, Charles Eilling, who, he says, lives in Bridgeport, Conn. Young was arraigned on an affidavit made by Detective Sergeant Hughes and the hearing was set for September 30. The proceedings were brief and without any unusual incident.

At the close of the interview between Detective Captain Titus and Young, Captain Titus said Young had made the following statement: "About three weeks ago I met a man named Charles Simpson Eilling in Central park. He accosted me. We talked and got acquainted, though he was a degenerate. After that he called on me several days at my flat. "On the night Mrs. Pulitzer died, Eilling and I met her at Broadway and Forty-sixth street by appointment I had made. We went to the flat together. I went out for some whiskey after we got there and left Eilling and the woman alone. When I got back, I found Mrs. Pulitzer lying across the bed with a gag in her mouth. Eilling had gone. "I split open her clothing and moved her hands back and forth over her head to induce respiration. When she didn't

breathe I put my hand under her waist and felt her heart. It was not beating. Then I decided to notify the police, but thought that instead of calling a policeman I would go to police headquarters, which I thought was in the city hall. I got on a train and started down town and on the way I got to thinking what a lot of disgrace the affair would bring upon me and my father. That made me decide to get rid of the body. I took a long knife and cut into the body, intending to cut the body up so that I could get it into a trunk. I did not carry out this plan, however."

Captain Titus said that Young had described Eilling as being a man about 23 years old, smooth face, 5 feet 7 inches in height with a "bright, clear look in his eyes, pale face and wearing dark clothes with a straw hat when last seen."

Young says he alone hatched up the plan for the disposition of the body. He says that his friend took flight at once, acting at his (Young's) earnest solicitation.

The police say that they do not believe Young's story implicating the other man. They go so far as to assert that there is no such man. The authorities of Bridgeport were communicated with as soon as Young made his confession and all attempts to find such a man have so far proved futile. MacLeary, the physical culture instructor, who formerly employed Young, declares the man is innocent of any murderous intention. MacLeary professes to believe the accomplice end of the confession and says Young was always straight in his dealings with him. He does not think the crime was premeditated.

Young's counsel, W. S. Hart, after interviewing Young, said: "I can hardly believe the story. It seems like the tale of a madman. His motive could not have been revenge."

The prisoner reached the Grand Central station at 9:24 o'clock. A mob of 700 or 800 people surged about the gate to get a glimpse of him. Women struggled in the crowd and leaned over the shoulders of the men to peer into the face of the accused man. Young read the papers, chiefly the stories of himself, and chatted with the onlookers. He told them whiskey had got him into the scrape; that hereafter he would let it alone and be good.

Roosevelt's Scheme to Defer Tariff Revision

He Wants a Commission to Go Over the Schedules Before Congress Has a Say About It

Logansport, Ind., Sept. 23.—The train bearing President Roosevelt and party which left Detroit at 2:10 this morning for Indianapolis, arrived here at 7:15 amid the screeching of factory whistles and the cheers of a crowd assembled at the Wash station.

The president was escorted to the high school. He spoke rapidly because the speech as prepared was too long for the half hour stop. As it was, the train left Logansport twenty minutes late. The president said in substance that he favored the appointment of a bi-partisan board of tariff commissioners which would take the adjustment of the tariff schedules out of politics.

"On the stability of our business conditions," he said, "depends the stability of our tariff laws and these laws can never be stable as long as they are being made the football of politics. Our object should be stability, but not fossilization."

This important utterance came unexpectedly. The occasion seemed to warrant only a brief address. Logansport is a thriving town of some 16,000 people. After a brief introduction he stepped forward, refused the use of an umbrella and made his speech. It is one of the few addresses which the president has read from manuscript. The drops of water bothered him quite a bit in handling his manuscript. He wore a long rain coat.

The speech was one that received careful consideration before the president left Oyster Bay. It was intended to be one of the five principal speeches of the trip west. When the stand was reached the rain was coming down hard. A great many umbrellas were raised and cries from those in the rear who could not see the president induced him to say: "I will make a bargain with you; I won't have an umbrella over my head if you won't have one over yours."

The crowd laughed and a great many of the umbrellas were lowered. Senator Beveridge and Congressman Landis joined the party at this place.

President Roosevelt was introduced by Mayor Sidney A. Vaughn and began his remarks by thanking the people for coming out to hear him on such a bad day, and especially the members of the Grand Army of the Republic. "No law can create industrial well being or make shiftless and idle men prosperous," he said, at the outset of his speech. Then he spoke of the importance of individual endeavor in contrast with combination. He referred to the sixty of our financial system and our

economic policy, from which, as it regards the tariff, it may be too much to expect the elimination of political partisanship. But the proper aim of the party system, he declared, is to observe the public good. "We must inevitably divide on party lines but woe unto us if we are not Americans first and party men second." Leading up to tariff revision, he said:

"No nation can stand radical readjustments of the tariff schedules at short intervals. Containing sweeping changes cannot but be disastrous, but if the industrial needs shift as rapidly as they do here, where we often live in one year what Europe does in ten, we need the reapplication of established principles to changed conditions. "We must re-adjust without resorting to a violent surgical operation, the threat of which alone would paralyze the business of the country. We must solve this problem with partisanship as a secondary consideration. There are a number of ways of bringing this about. My own personal preference would be an investigation of the entire subject by a preliminary body of experts, who would deal with the matter merely from the standpoint of the business world. This machinery can be provided and can operate successfully if the people make up their minds to believe that it will handle the question from a business standpoint. Protection is in the interest of American producers. Its imperative need exists in the choice of maintaining the high American standard of living of the American workmen—the best fed, best educated and most intelligent workman on the face of the earth."

Upon the platform were seated 150 persons and the president shook hands with a few of these before leaving. He overlooked the outstretched hands and stood in the carriage raising his hat and bowing. The crowd seemed to resent this, for when he was here during the last campaign he shook hands with every one who could get near enough.

UNDER THE WHEELS

Both Legs of an Old Negro Badly Crushed

New Bern, N. C., Sept. 23.—Special.—Sandy Elms, a colored employe of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, met with a serious, if not fatal, accident at noon today. Sandy, while leaving the shops for dinner, met the shifting engine in the yard running slowly. He attempted to board the plow on the front of the engine, slipped and fell under the wheels, which crushed both legs so badly that they had to be amputated. Drs. R. S. Primrose and Dussard rendered necessary medical aid. Sandy is 60 years of age. He has been in the employ of the road for 30 years.