

NOTABLE SPEECH OF GOV. AYCOCK IN POLK COUNTY

Democracy and Education the Burden of an Address That Made a Great Impression

Columbus, N. C., Oct. 22.—One of the most notable speeches ever made in Polk county was that of Governor Charles B. Aycock at the court house here yesterday.

"When I became your governor I studied the conditions with which we were confronted, and turning for guidance to the grand old Constitution of North Carolina, I read there, as coming down from the old Revolutionary days, that religion and knowledge being essential to the prosperity of the people, education shall ever be encouraged.

"I trust," he said, "that every man and every woman of North Carolina shall find their protection in the law of the land, and dare not take the law in their own hands. There is one thing of which we may be justly proud, and that is that it takes less money in North Carolina in dealing out justice than in any other State; so we are not so bad as we might be."

"I deplored the stirring scenes of the war in North Carolina, the desolation, and how, after the ravages of battle, the brave soldiers had returned to their homes to restore the fabric of civil government. However great the sorrow of North Carolina were for battle," he declared, "they were even greater in the times of peace."

"When the legislature of 1891 met, they took off part of other appropriations and appropriated \$200,000 to the Confederate soldier, and we intend to do more. But, thank God, we have no pension appropriations for deserters."

"I found another distressing condition when I came into office—that the State was lacking in its accommodation in providing for the aged and infirm. He depicted the distressing condition of affairs—how the aged and infirm, for lack of homes, had to be sent to the jails. 'We made an appropriation,' he said, 'for a new asylum to be built at Morganton, which is now nearly complete and costs some-

thing over \$100,000. And I am here today to ask you to vote the Democratic ticket, for we have spent your money. We are not ashamed to spend your money for the weak, the helpless, the blind and the insane."

He referred to the Republican State convention at Greensboro, declaring that the Republicans had endorsed the policy of the Democratic administration, and declared that it was about time for them to go out of business. "They have changed their style of firm so much," he said, "that it is hard to keep up with them. When they become in so ill repute they always change. From plain Republicans they went to Liberals, then to Fusionists, and now to Citizens."

The Governor explained about the charge made by the Republicans that he had had his salary increased. "The enactment," he said, "to increase the governor's salary was brought about by my Republican predecessor." He spoke of other charges made against his administration by the Republicans, mainly that of paying out \$8,000 in lawyers' fees.

Another clause in the Constitution I read which said: 'The legislature, by taxation and otherwise, shall provide a four-months term of school in the year.' I called the attention of the legislature to this clause and asked that we might all keep the faith. The sum of \$200,000 was appropriated to bring these conditions about. Do you believe that the State ought to have appropriated this amount for school purposes? If you do, then you are fit to be a Democrat. If not, you are none of us and not in our class. We don't want you."

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The brute who attempted the crime is a strange negro who had been working in the neighborhood for about three months. His first name is John. He went to the home of the lady this

afternoon while her husband was off at work and while there was no one in the house with her but her ten months old baby. The negro made improper proposals which were resented, and he then tried to secure by force what he had failed to accomplish by persuasion. In the scuffle he had torn the lady's clothes and had dragged her into the yard where he had begun to choke her when he saw Mr. John Daniel Edwards coming down the road with a team and a load of wood. The negro broke and ran across the field to the woods and has not been seen since.

When Mr. Edwards came up to the house he learned the particulars of the assault from Mrs. Johnson. Mr. Edwards went to town where he told the news. Searching parties were soon organized and the woods are being hunted everywhere for the brute, who if he is caught will have swift and terrible punishment meted out to him.

The Synod at Winston Winston-Salem, N. C., Oct. 22.—Special.—At today's session of the North Carolina synod President H. L. Smith made an address in the interest of Davidson College in which he said the college had sent out 375 ministers. At present 67 young men meet together for the study of the Bible. Dr. R. F. Campbell of Asheville preached a strong sermon from Hab. 12:24.

Touching memorials on Revs. F. H. Johnson, P. C. Morton and J. H. Hines, ministers who died during the year, were presented and read. The synod was not in session this afternoon, the time being given to several standing committees for work.

Unless you register before the books close on the 25TH OF OCTOBER, you cannot vote this year. The books are now open for registration, and will be open for that purpose every day, Sunday excepted until sunset SATURDAY OCTOBER 25TH.

Let everybody register who is entitled to do so—There is an Entirely New Registration This Year.

Your Old Registration Will Not Entitle You to Vote This Year.

NOTE FIRST! The adoption of the Constitutional Amendment made an entirely new registration necessary. The disfranchised negro registered in the campaign of 1900, and if the Legislature had not provided for new registration this year, the names of all these negroes would remain on the registration books.

NOTE SECOND!! An entirely new registration this year was necessary to put the amendment in operation in this election.

NOTE THIRD!!! Each Democratic paper is requested to keep this in a prominent place in the paper until the registration closes.

NOTE FOURTH!!!! Cut this out and post it at some prominent place in the voting precinct.

F. M. SIMMONS, Chairman State Dem. Ex. Com. A. J. FIELD, Secretary.

Troubles Not Ended in the Coal Mining Region

Strikers Who Will Not Get Their Jobs Back Are in Ugly Mood. Acts of Violence Reported

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 22.—The order of President Mitchell issued last night for the men to return to work, instead of ending all violence, was apparently the cause of a fresh outbreak in different parts of the region in an endeavor to drive the non-union men out and to take revenge upon the companies which keep them here.

Several delegations of these men waited upon President Mitchell. "The operators have said that there would be no discrimination," said Mr. Mitchell, and he directed each man to send him, in writing, a statement of the facts of the refusal, so that he can refer them to the arbitration commission. This was all the satisfaction the men received. There is much grumbling.

As to discrimination, the operators declare that they plainly stated that there will be no discrimination between union and non-union men. Either they will be engaged to work as long as there are places for them, but the non-union men now at work will not be discharged. A number of the steam workers will find no places because those non-unionists who hold good positions in the engine and fire rooms and are residents of the region will remain in their places. There will be no lack or work for the actual miners, and the engineers and firemen can probably get work in the mines. They will have no excuse for being idle.

Today a number of the coal and iron police were discharged, there being no further need of them on the coal properties, and many non-union men, unwilling to face the risk of persecution and injury, also gave up their places. These were mostly imports, however, and are the men to whom President Mitchell referred when he said that in a week all the non-union men would be out of the mines and returned to the cities and the country from which they were brought. They comprise only about half the number of employees, the remainder being citizens determined to maintain their positions.

At some of the collieries the ill feeling towards the non-union men was marked. The workers taken back by the men who aided the companies. There was no violence, but an undercurrent of impotent hatred which is expected to cause a great deal of trouble.

The rush of workers back to the region is remarkable. Every train that reaches this city empties its load of strikers, into the district. They come from all over the country, some with money enough to pay car fare, others riding on freight trains and some walking. This afternoon a large delegation arrived from Ashtabula, Pa. where they have been working steadily for \$2.50 a day. They could not remain away from the mines. "We did not like to work outside in the rain," they explained.

It is expected that within two weeks most of the 40,000 who went to other places will have returned and asked for work here again.

Tomorrow morning the whistles of collieries which have not sounded for three months will be blown and the strikers will report for work. Then they will learn their chances. Some few mines will not be able to take a full force back for several weeks and may spend most of the first two weeks pumping and repairing, in which case most of the workers must wait. Others can take back all of them at once. It will be a week before the general adjustment which is to prevail will be effected. At the five mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western in this district work can start with a full force tomorrow. The mines have been cleared and are in good condition. They will be operated day and night with as many men as they can accommodate until the supply of coal overtakes the demand. The same plan will be tried at other collieries and those which are in shape to work will be rushed to the utmost.

The strike leaders are watching carefully for evidence of black listing. They believe that some of the companies will try to oust the men who have been most active during the strike. If there is evidence of this it will be submitted to the commission and their reinstatement requested.

President Mitchell and the operators as well as hard at work preparing for reports for the commission. President Mitchell had the three district presidents and two regular secretaries busy all day while each delegate at the convention was instructed to send to headquarters certain material facts which are to be used by Mr. Mitchell in presenting the strikers' case to the commission. He expects to be very busy for several days upon the work. The operators are also busy, their clerks working far into the night, and voluminous reports will be made.

John Markle posted at his collieries today the following notice: "All men desiring to work for us are hereby notified to make application at our offices at Jeddo with the brass checks heretofore issued by us."

The brass checks are those bearing numbers and given to the miners who possess too many consonants in their names. Mr. Markle made his first statement today since the strike ended. He said: "I shall abide by the decision

of the arbitration commission, and I expect my men to do the same." It is the intention of Mr. Markle to have all the men return to work as individuals, and some of the strikers are indignant over this, but have no other course open to them.

Joseph Kern and John Reed of Cranberry saw Emil Elck upon the street, and believing him to be a non-union man, brutally attacked him. Part of his lower lip was torn off and he was severely bruised. It transpired that he is a striker returned from Pittsburgh to get work. Reed was sent to jail in this city. Kern got bail.

Two efforts were made to wreck Delaware, Lackawanna & Western trains between this city and West Pittston last night, but the vigilance of the track-walkers and the trainmen prevented an accident. In one case a heavy wooden wedge was jammed into a frog in such a manner that a train would have been thrown from the track. This was cleared away and a warning sent along the road. Two hours later a large pile of stones was found in a lonely place in the road, a number of them being fitted tightly along the division are doubled.

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A score of engineers, firemen and stable men who had been on strike reported at the Burnside and Reading collieries this morning and were refused their old positions, being told that none of the imported men who worked during the tie-up would be discharged. They bore their grievance to Secretary Hartlein of the Ninth district, who, after a talk over the long-distance telephone with President Mitchell, told them the latter would present their case to the arbitration commission. Local superintendents say no fire bosses who struck will be given their old places, claiming the men deserted positions of trust.

Pottsville, Pa., Oct. 22.—Three dynamite explosions followed each other in rapid succession in different parts of Fort Carbon today and shook the town. The homes of three residents were destroyed by the explosions, and in each instance the families had narrow escapes from serious injury. The first explosion occurred at the residence of Mrs. Harry Schodding, in Coal street. A few minutes later the second occurred at the home of Charles Shirzy, in Spruce street. The third occurred at the home of Peter Weaver, a square distant, shortly afterward.

Mrs. Schodding is a widow with a large family and one of her sons is a deputy. Weaver and Shirzy are both scabs.

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Whether the sessions of the commission will be open to the public is a question the commission itself will have to determine. At the conclusion of the hearing each member of the commission will be supplied with a copy of the testimony adduced and will consider it at his leisure. Subsequently the commission will reconvene, perhaps in this city, to formulate its report for presentation to the president.

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Payne and Clarkson Oppose Pritchard's Views

How the President Was Induced to Change His Unqualified Approval. Topographic Mapping of the State

Washington, Oct. 22.—Special.—Recently in explaining his attitude towards the colored race President Roosevelt said to a well known gentleman that he would never recognize the negroes in proportion to their numerical strength, but that he would always give recognition to negroes of education and character. This is the president's program. Booker Washington is his type of the black man who is to receive recognition. Already the negro educator has almost as much influence with the president as any other southern man. He absolutely controls federal patronage in Alabama and no appointment of importance is made unless it receives Washington's approval. It is the general belief that until a few weeks ago President Roosevelt was with Senator Pritchard heart and soul, in his effort to build up a Hly white party in the south. On his Asheville trip the president said after leaving Greensboro that he had nothing but admiration for the fight Pritchard was making. He stated that Pritchard, Blackburn and Moody were the kind of Republicans he liked and that he would never go back on them.

According to a story about Postmaster General Payne, who is running the president's political campaign, heard of the president's utterances of friendliness to the Pritchard movement. He at once sent for John S. Clarkson of New York and the two faced the president with the ultimatum that he must drop Pritchard's Hly white move-

ment or expect to lose the house and possibly the nomination for the presidency. The negro vote in the north and middle west, where it turns the tide in half a dozen states did the work. As I have said before that's the current story of how the president abandoned Senator Pritchard's movement.

The Star editorially says: "The Hly whites are doomed to overwhelming defeat. They are going to get as sound a drubbing as man have ever received at the ballot box in the United States, and then we shall hear after all is over that the Clarkson letter did the business. But for that, we have swept the south, and have stood the democracy in North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana and elsewhere on its head. Humbug, pure and simple. Not so very pure either, but very simple. The lower south will remain Democratic for many a year to come. Let the issues be as they may and the party's national leadership as eccentric as you please."

In a recent report of H. M. Wilson, geographer in charge of the topographic work which is being done in the state of North Carolina by the United States geological survey in co-operation with the state geologist, J. A. Holmes, the progress of the topographic mapping of the state is shown. For convenience in the contraction of maps the area of the state has been divided into quadrangular sections, each covering one-quarter of a square degree of latitude and longitude or approximately 1,600 square miles. These quadrangles take their names from important towns or features within them. Work is being conducted on six of these quadrangles, viz, the Spring Hope, Turnage, Wilson, Boyett, Eagle Rock and Raleigh.

In the Spring Hope quadrangles 23 miles of spirit levels and 253 miles of road traverse were run, and a number of permanent bench marks and elevations were established. In the Turn-

age quadrangle 245 square miles were mapped, while in the Wilson quadrangle 327 miles of spirit levels and 274 miles of road traverse were run and 500 elevations established. Albert Pike, topographer, is in personal charge of all the field work in the state. He was assisted in the survey of the Boyett quadrangle by Robert Coe, assistant topographer. In this quadrangle 300 miles of spirit levels and 27 miles of road traverse were run; besides, a large number of elevations were established. In the Eagle Rock and Raleigh quadrangles 25 and 18 miles of spirit levels were run and bench marks and other elevations were established. The data thus collected will be embodied in the form of maps, to be issued as soon as possible and to be uniform with the maps of the state already printed, about 20 in number.

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The Danes Refuse to Sell Us Their Islands

The News Surprising and Disappointing to the State Department—Hoping for Another Chance

Copenhagen, Oct. 22.—The Landsthing today rejected the second reading of the bill providing for the ratification of the treaty between Denmark and the United States in regard to the cession of the Danish West Indies to the latter country. The vote stood 23 to 22.

The vote in the voting there was one abstention. The rightists and two independent conservatives opposed the bill. The leftists and six independent conservatives supported it.

The vote was taken without debate. The announcement caused the greatest excitement in the house and demonstrations on the part of the spectators. The result was greeted with mingled cheers and shouts of disapproval. The public galleries were crowded. Crown Prince Frederik, all the ministers and many members of the diplomatic corps and

members of the Folkething were present.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Official confirmation of the action of the Danish upper house in declining to ratify the treaty for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States was received at the state department this afternoon. The officials of the department express themselves as very much disappointed.

The action of the upper house was not only a great disappointment to Mr. Hay but also a surprise. It has been regarded as inevitable, despite the continued opposition to the treaty that the upper house would follow the lead of the lower house in ratifying the sale.

The vote of the lower house representing the views and wishes of the people in the matter and it is seldom that in constitutional or limited monarchies the highest chamber dares to go contrary to the expressed desire of the country.

The defeat of the treaty is a defeat for the Danish ministry and it is probable that the ministry will resign and appeal to the country. In that lies the hope of the United States for a successful termination of the treaty negotiations. For it is believed that the Danish people, the noble classes excepted, are heartily in favor of selling the islands which have been a continual expense to the crown.

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