

## BOOKER WASHINGTON A BIG MAN AT THE WHITE HOUSE

### The President Takes Advice from Him in Regard to Federal Appointments in the South

By THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, Oct. 24.—Special.—Booker T. Washington, the negro educator, spent half an hour at the white house this afternoon in conference with President Roosevelt. While no statement was made by Professor Washington relative to his visit, it is the general belief that the subject of the negro's status as a political factor in the Republican organization at the south was the object of the conference. Washington, like all the other members of his race is very much opposed to the Fritchard idea of converting the Republican party into a "Lily white" affair.

It there have been doubts among southern people as to the wonderful influence Booker Washington exerts at the white house they are dispelled in a letter that the negro educator sent President Roosevelt last September, some time ago, which was obtained today. The letter is given herewith:

"To President Theodore Roosevelt, Washington, D. C.:

"Dear Mr. President:

"I send you the following informa-

tion through my secretary, Mr. Emmett J. Scott, whom you can trust implicitly.

"Judge Bruce, the judge of the middle district of Alabama, died yesterday. There is going to be a very hard scramble for his place. I saw ex-Governor T. G. Jones yesterday, as I promised, and he is willing to accept the judgeship of the middle district of Alabama. I am more convinced now than ever that he is the proper man for the place. He has until recently been president of the Alabama State Bar Association. He is a gold Democrat, and is a clean, pure man in every respect. He stood up in the constitutional convention and elsewhere for a fair election law, opposed lynching, and has been outspoken for the education of both races. He is head and shoulders above any of the other persons whom I think will apply to you for the position.

"I will give you more detailed information regarding other southern appointments when I see you, which will be within a few days."

"Yours truly,

"BOOKER T. WASHINGTON."

P. S.—I do not believe that in all the south you could select a better man through whom to emphasize your idea of the character of a man to hold office than you can do through ex-Governor Jones.

The ex-Governor Jones referred to was appointed by the president a few days after the receipt of the above letter. Shortly after this Booker T.

Washington came to Washington, presumably to give the president "more detailed information about other southern appointments," when the Washington-Roosevelt dinner incident took place.

While the dinner episode created much indignation throughout the country, it did not affect the president's admiration for the negro educator, who has been most cordially received at the white house something like half a dozen times. It is generally recognized here that few southern men have the influence with the president that Professor Washington has. The distribution of federal patronage in Alabama is practically under his direction and judging from his letter he has much to do with "other southern appointments."

There is small doubt here now but that Clarkson and the negro bishops correctly reported the president since it has become apparent that Booker Washington opposes the movement for a "Lily white" party.

It is stated that Professor Washington talked over many matters today with the president relative to the colored race and their political affiliations and sentiments. Professor Washington greatly desires to have the president visit the big negro educational institution at Tuskegee, and would like to have him do so this fall. The president has never fully decided that he will not go to Mississippi and Arkansas for a bear hunt next month. If he makes this trip he would be sure to visit Tuskegee.

worked as non-union men were terribly beaten today, and one is in a dangerous condition.

President Mitchell said tonight he had received a request to attend the meeting of the commission in Washington on Monday and would leave here Sunday.

### Cheap for a Wounded Heart

New York, Oct. 24.—Mrs. Jennie Blasco got a verdict of six cents for a wounded heart in part VII. of the Supreme Court today. Mrs. Blasco sued William J. Sloan, a wealthy builder, for \$3,000 for alleged breach of promise. When the verdict was rendered she fainted and on her recovery said she would appeal.

The woman claimed that Sloan roomed at her house and promised to marry her. Then he married another woman. Mrs. Blasco is twenty-three years old and pretty.

### Races at Greensboro

Greensboro, N. C., Oct. 24.—Special.—Closing races Central Carolina fall: 2:21 class, mixed, purse \$300. Little Bell B. M. by Sidney (Dyer) III. Queen Bess R. O. M. (Neely) 322. J. S. E. C. (Harden) 253. Time, 2:23 1-2, 2:23 1-2, 2:23 3-4. Running, 5-8 mile heats, purse \$100. My Vic Bk. M. (Denton) II. Mark Hanna R. C. (Emery) 25. Loving Heart B. M. (Eagle King) 33; 1:08, 1:09.

### Roosevelt's Name Cheered

Paris, Oct. 24.—In the chamber of deputies President Roosevelt's name was enthusiastically cheered when Deputy Jaures, speaking on the French coal strike, urged the government to follow the example of the American President and take a conciliatory attitude.

## Arbitration Commission Organizes for Its Work

### Instruction Received from the President—All Formal Meetings to Be Open to the Public

Washington, Oct. 24.—The anthracite coal strike commission has held its first meeting. The commissioners met at the temporary white house this morning and had a short talk with the president over the work they are about to undertake.

The president greeted the members of the commission cordially. The interview was brief, lasting scarcely twenty minutes. The work to be done by the commission was informally discussed. The president impressed upon the commissioners the importance of expedition and informed them that he had decided to appoint two assistants to the recorder to facilitate the work.

He then presented to them their instructions as follows:

White House, Washington, Oct. 24, 1902.

To the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission:

Gentlemen—At the request both of the operators and of the miners I have appointed you a commission to inquire into, consider and pass upon the questions in controversy in con-

nection with the strike in the anthracite region and the causes out of which the controversy arose. By the action you recommend, which the parties in interest have in advance consented to abide by you will endeavor to establish the relations between the employers and the wage workers in the anthracite fields on a just and permanent basis and as far as possible to do away with any causes for the recurrence of such difficulties as those which you have been called on to settle. I submit to you herewith the published statement of the operators following which I named you as the members of the commission, Mr. Wright being named as recorder; also the letter from Mr. Mitchell.

I appoint Mr. Moseley and Mr. Neill as assistants to the recorder.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Moseley, named as assistant to the recorder, is Mr. Edward A. Moseley, secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission and Dr. Charles P. Neill the other assistant to the recorder, is professor of political economy of the Catholic University.

The members of the commission withdrew in a body. When they left the white house they declined to comment upon their conference. They went direct to the office of Commissioner of Labor Wright to organize and prepare for their work.

Every one except the members of the commission and Mr. Wright, the recorder, was excluded and an organization was effected by the election of Judge Gray as president and the formal naming of the assistant recorders whose names had just been given the commission by the president. The commission adjourned at 12:45 o'clock to meet again next Monday at 2 o'clock.

After the adjournment the announcement was made that only two conclusions had been reached. The first of these was to admit the public to all formal meetings of the commission, and the second to notify the parties to the controversy to be present at the meeting Monday for the purpose of arranging a time for hearings which will be convenient for all concerned. Notices were accordingly sent to the mine operators and to Mr. Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers asking them to be in attendance Monday. It was stated that most of the time of today's meeting was taken up with a discussion of the question as to the time when the hearings shall be held, the results of which was the conclusion to call in the people interested before reaching a decision.

The commission has already adopted an official name and has had its printing prepared, designating it as the "Anthracite Coal Strike Commission."

President Roosevelt invited the members of the commission to take luncheon with him, and the invitation was accepted. The members of the commission arrived at the White House at 1:30 o'clock and remained with the president until 3 o'clock.

## The Troops May Go Home from the Mining Region

### Peace and Order Restored According to Official Information—Political Motive Suspected

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 24.—General orders for the withdrawal of the troops from the anthracite coal regions were issued by Governor Stone to Major-General Miller today. The orders do not state the time and manner of withdrawing the troops, but it is expected by the state authorities to bring all of them home, with the possible exception of two or three regiments, before election day. This will avoid the necessity of appointing a commission to each regiment to take the votes of the soldiers in the field and the preparation of a special form of ballots.

The prospects are that the troops sent into the region last July will be ordered home before those which were ordered on duty later. Major General Miller's headquarters are at Pottsville, and the movement of the troops will be directed from there. Gov. Stone's order to General Miller contains the following: "The purpose for which the division National Guard of Pennsylvania was placed on duty in the several counties of the state, embraced within what is known as the anthracite coal regions, having been accomplished and peace and order having been restored in the several communities, and it being evident that the local civil authorities will be enabled to preserve the peace and give the necessary and proper protection to life and property, the Major General commanding division National Guard of Pennsylvania will relieve the troops now on duty and return the several organizations to their respective home rendezvous as promptly as conditions will permit."

Today orders were issued for the Twelfth regiment and batteries A, B and C to return home tomorrow. Other orders are expected tomorrow and Sunday and Monday will probably see the majority of the troops breaking camp.

### At Least a Brigade Needed

Tamaqua, Pa., Oct. 24.—Governor Stone's action in issuing an order relieving the troops in the anthracite region from duty does not meet with the approval of the operators and a large portion of the citizens. It is held that such action will only intensify the warfare which is being conducted against the non-union men. It is held that a portion of the troops, at least a brigade, should be kept in the region at least a month. It is very likely that the governor will be asked to modify his order so as to make such action possible.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company intends to discharge all men from its employ who are known to have incited or taken part in the lawlessness which prevailed almost incessantly in the Panther Creek valley since the opening of the strike, shown by the fact that fully 100 men have already been told that their positions have been filled. Some of these men have already left the region.

The Greenwood colliery, which was boycotted by the union men, is now running full-handed and producing its normal output. It is claimed that there is not a union man employed at the place.

### Markle Collieries Still Idle

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 24.—The employees of G. B. Markle & Co.'s collieries and the men working at the Drifton mines of Cox Brothers & Co. last night voted to continue on strike until the conditions under which they are to be taken back by these firms are changed. One of the officials of Cox Brothers & Co. said today:

"We insist that all the men formerly employed at our mines who went on strike shall apply to the respective foremen as individuals if they wish to return. If we have room for them, and they consent to be taken back during the strike, they will be taken back, with the understanding that the non-union men must not be molested. Every man who struck is considered by us as having left our employ, and that is why we will not resume operations by permitting the men to return to work in a body."

At Silverbrook colliery, operated by J. S. Wentz & Co., the men must also make application as individuals before operations are resumed.

### STILL DEADLOCKED

Miners Object to Making Individual Applications for Work

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 24.—The strikers and operators in the Hazleton district are still deadlocked over the question of agreement and all large individual operations except the collieries owned by the A. S. Van Wyckle estate are idle. Today committees waited upon John Markle and the Pardees and were informed that the position of the companies was unchanged. As a result to remain so for some time. Markle wants his men to apply individually for work and promises to abide by the decision of the arbitration commission. He employs 2,500. Cox Brothers & Co., and Pardee & Co., each employing about 2,500 desire their

men to apply individually and to sign this agreement:

"As a condition precedent to my employment I do hereby solemnly promise not to interfere or molest in any way any non-union man, or any other man at work, or who may have worked during the strike or who may work hereafter for my employers, and I do further agree to work with them as with any other employee."

J. S. Wentz and the Mill Creek Coal Company employing about 2,500 each have practically the same agreement to be signed. The men have refused to sign any agreement. They have been advised by their district officers not to do so, and today their locals met and declared their intention to remain away from work until the companies took them back in a body as other companies had done.

The strikers from the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company mines in that district are also holding out because some steam men have not been taken back. The Lehigh Valley collieries have been opened and men are being taken at the A. S. Van Wyckle collieries, but aside from this there is no work in the region.

President Mitchell was asked tonight what he had to say about this condition and about the attitude of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company refusing work to men prominent in the strike, but he declined to say anything. His policy now is to remain silent regarding all matters between the operators and the union, owing to the impending session of the arbitration commission. Then, to all questions he answered, "I have nothing to say."

In the upper field the conditions remain unchanged since yesterday. It is estimated that seventy per cent of the total normal force is now engaged. There is some friction between the union and non-union men, but it has not yet become serious. Men have refused to be lowered into the mines by the non-union engineers, and there have been small troubles. The cases of alleged discrimination will be referred to grievance committees at each colliery in accordance with the operators' agreement to consider the grievances of their men at any time. If the result of this is not satisfactory they will then be referred to the district board and, through President Mitchell, placed before the arbitration commission.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western leads the other companies in shipments. Today 10,000 tons of freshly mined coal were sent to New York, as against 6,000 shipped last night, while 3,000 tons of washery coal were sent to the east yesterday, 6,000 being sent. This will be steadily increased, Superintendent Phillips says.

The Ontario & Western today reached 6,000 tons, just half its normal output, and has all its collieries working except one. Yesterday 4,000 tons were shipped and this ten thousand tons should reach New York tomorrow, having been delayed until this evening at Preston Park by a large wreck.

The Delaware & Hudson sent a large amount of coal tonight to New York, but the number of tons will not be reported till tomorrow. The Temple Coal and Iron Company, although it opened three more collieries, the Lehigh Valley with four more, and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre with all its collieries in this region open, did not ship much coal because most of the men were engaged in clearing up. The regular shipments will commence Monday.

### Coal at Former Prices

Wilkesbarre, Oct. 24.—The Lehigh Valley today placed coal on sale for local customers at the same price which prevailed before the strike. Two strikers who were suspected by their fellow countrymen of having

## REGISTER! REGISTER!

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.

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 every person who is entitled to vote under the amendment register at once.

Register and get your neighbors to register.

**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.

## ASIATIC KING FOR UNCLE SAM'S GUEST

His Majesty of Siam Desires to See the Great Western Republic

Washington, Oct. 24.—On top of the news which grew out of the visit of the Crown Prince of Siam to West Point yesterday, that his father, King Chulalongkorn, would be the guest of the American nation next year, came a telegram to the state department today from Hamilton King, the United States minister at Bangkok, saying that one million taels had been set aside from the royal treasury to defray the cost of the "voyage."

Minister King added to this message a suggestion that a resolution of congress formally inviting the King to visit the United States should be acted upon promptly. There are several things that nobody here appears to be able or willing to explain in connection with the intention of the King or Siam to come to America. For some reason the matter is being covered with a veil of mystery. Inquiry today in the proper official channels concerning the announcement made in West Point yesterday, was met with statements that if his Siamese majesty was coming the United States government did not know it either officially or unofficially, and the announcement was surprising news to the administration. But, as a matter of fact, the King's desire to see the great republic of the west, has been known to this government for nearly a year and as long ago as last December the initial steps were taken to comply with all formalities in inviting him and to secure means to provide for his entertainment in royal style.

A resolution was introduced in congress formally inviting the King to visit this country, but for some reason it never passed.

**Contract Let for Depot**

High Point, N. C., Oct. 24.—Special.—The contract has been let for grading and removing the dirt preparatory to the building of a modern depot for this place. The plans and specifications are in the hands of the building department.

**Calvert Elliott Must Die**

Lincolnton, N. C., Oct. 24.—Special.—Calvert Elliott, who committed an outrage on Mrs. Julia Brown, was found guilty this afternoon at 4:45 o'clock. The jury was out two hours. He was sentenced to be hanged Nov. 25. The case created considerable interest. Court was concluded today.

## Political Speaking at Graham and Haw River

### Lindsay Patterson at the Former and J. C. Buxton at the Latter—Both Expected in Burlington Tonight

Burlington, N. C., Oct. 24.—Special.—Hon. Lindsay Patterson, independent candidate for congress in the fifth district, spoke in the court house at Graham tonight. He was introduced by Capt. R. G. Foster, editor of the Tribune, after which he waded into his speech and attacked the record of Hon. W. W. Kitchin, his Democratic opponent. He dwelt largely on national issues, comparing the condition of the country under Republican and Democratic administrations. The Burlington

brass band was hired for the occasion to stir up some enthusiasm and they livened the scene in the fore part of the evening. The audience seemed to be well pleased with the speech and applauded the speaker liberally. In the audience was noticed many of our best citizens and former Democrats.

Hon. J. C. Buxton of Winston spoke at Haw River, in this county tonight to a very fair and representative audience. A large number of Burlington people went down to hear him. He confined his remarks chiefly to state issues and riddled the Republican camp with hot shot and paid his respects to the "Independents" in very caustic language. He wielded his cudgel with telling effect and was greeted with rounds of applause at each stroke. He will speak in Burlington tomorrow night, and at the same time Hon. Lindsay Patterson and Hon. R. Z. Linney, the "Bull of the Brush," will hold forth across the street. A warm time is anticipated.

## The Use of Oil for Fuel on Ships in the Navy

Washington, Oct. 24.—Forty years ago experiments were begun to determine whether oil could be used safely and effectively as a fuel for operating engines on steamers. Within recent years the original difficulties have been overcome to the extent that liquid fuel is now used on a number of merchant vessels, but the problem of substituting it for coal on men of war presented aspects that served to prevent any nation from attempting the installation of oil burning furnaces on any of its largest ships, although some torpedo boats have been furnished with experimental appliances.

It was only within the past few months that the United States navy department undertook a series of exhaustive tests that were designed to determine whether it was advisable from every standpoint to use oil in place of coal in the furnace rooms of battleships and other large naval vessels. While these tests are to be continued the results so far have been sufficiently conclusive to justify the board which conducted them in making a preliminary report of great value and interest from which it appears that there is no likelihood of the substitution of oil for coal as fuel on battleships, armored cruisers and other large naval vessels for some time to come if at all, although the installation of oil-burning furnaces on torpedo boats is regarded as feasible and is urged for the purpose of further experiment.

Congress at its last session appropriated \$20,000 for liquid fuel experiments and with an additional \$5,000 which was available, there was sufficient money at hand to enable the navy department to make a thorough practical investigation of this matter, which was and is regarded as of the greatest military importance.

The tests were made in a machine shop in Washington, where the Oil City Boiler Works had erected free of cost to the government a thoroughly equipped experimental plant, the boilers being of the Hobenstein design. A uniform quality of oil from the Beaumont, Texas, field, slightly refined, was used. The experiments were begun in June and were conducted by the board with the assistance of officers and crews of two torpedo boats.

Rear Admiral George W. Melville, chief of the naval bureau of steam engineering has submitted to the secretary of the navy a very complete review of the board's report in which he explains the importance from every standpoint of the success of efforts to use oil instead of coal for engine room fuel on ships of war. He deals mainly with the military aspect, but also devotes some attention to the commercial phase of the matter.

The fuel board did not submit many views and recommendations leaving Admiral Melville to make these on the basis of its report, but contented itself with a business like account of what was accomplished and learned in the opinion that there should be immediately installation of oil fuel appliances on two torpedo boats and two destroyers, "to test the adaptability for use with water tubular boilers of the type." The board submitted certain observations among them that the firemen are disposed to favor oil, that the issuance of heavy smoke from the stack, an important drawback in time of war, could not be prevented under heavy forced draft conditions, and that compressed air is better than steam to atomize liquid fuel.

## Reducing the Army

Washington, Oct. 24.—Following his decision of several weeks ago, Secretary Root today issued an order for a further reduction of the enlisted strength of the army to 59,866 men. Last July an order was issued for a reduction of the enlisted force from 100,000, the maximum strength, to 66,711. The reduction to 59,866 men will be gradual, being dependent upon the casualties in which are included expiration of enlistments. A separate order was issued by Secretary Root directing that the Porto Rican regiment be also reduced from 85 to 55 men in each company.

## Wonderful for Havana

Havana, Oct. 24.—Dr. Finlay, chief sanitary officer, says in his September report that not a single case of yellow fever originated in Havana. This has never occurred before in thirty years.