

The President Goes Back on His Southern Antecedents

No Hope in Hanna for the Lily Whites—Duncan and Skinner May Prepare to Hear it Thunder Before Long.

By THOMAS J. FENCE
Washington, Nov. 15.—Special.—The hope of the North Carolina Republicans that a Hanna presidential boom will be launched is doomed to disappointment. At least this is the belief in political circles here.

Not only in North Carolina, but all over the south, would the advent of the Ohio senator as a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination be hailed with much joy. It is generally accepted that Senator Hanna could get practically the entire southern vote in the presidential nomination, but those who know him have no idea that he will contest with Mr. Roosevelt for the great honor, which is already practically his. Last January, before the president had done anything to show that he desired the nomination at the hands of his party, the strongest kind of efforts were made to induce Senator Hanna to become a candidate for the presidency. He had the politicians with him and he had consented there were many wise people who thought he would have all the best of such a race. Senator Hanna refused to be tempted then, and it is not considered probable that he will listen to the siren's voice at this time, with the knowledge that President Roosevelt has fortified himself with a hundredfold with the practical politicians of the land. This is the view generally taken here.

There is one possibility that might make Senator Hanna a candidate for the presidency. If the president should make a break that would put him out of running then he would likely step to the front. There are old politicians who claim that if the president is given rope enough he will finally hang himself. Herein lies the hope of the Tar Heel Republicans. It is a saying that President Roosevelt is liked everywhere except in the district and in the south. On the surface the indications are that way. Politicians of all kinds declare that his popularity in the west exceeds that of Bryan when he was at his best, and yet Democrats believe he would be an easier man to defeat than Senator Hanna, one of the strongest men in public life.

Senator Pritchard and Senator Hanna have always been strong friends, but there is no reason to believe that Senator Hanna would act differently than Mr. Roosevelt in the treatment of negroes inside the party organization. The Republican party live by means of the negro vote and it would not do anything to offend the colored man, it matters not who is at the head of the party. If it did it would lose some of the principal middle and western states, and this it

could ill afford to do in order to take a haphazard chance in the south. The Star this afternoon said: "All the prestige that was fostered as a result of Mr. Roosevelt's southern maternal ancestry is now being severely tested. To the average southerner his plan for building up a strong Republican organization in the south means only negro supremacy. The idea that there are principles embodied in the Republican platform that are regarded as vitally important to many business interests and of consequence to the entire country is one that they do not consider in relation to this question. It is now regarded as very certain by many southern Democrats that the 'lily whites' will from now on lay their plans for the defeat of Mr. Roosevelt unless something happens to convince them that he has experienced a change of heart on this subject, and that is what they do not expect."

"President Roosevelt has always been a strong friend of the colored man, and there was no reason for thinking that he would give his endorsement to the Lily White movement in the South, had one stopped for a moment to glance at his record. Before Booker Washington broke bread at the White House, the President received negroes on terms of social equality while Governor of New York. Back in 1884 he made known his sympathies in no unmistakable manner. This was at the Republican National Convention when ex-President Arthur and George F. Edmunds were contending with Blaine for the Presidential nomination. The Blaine forces presented Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, for presiding officer, while Arthur and Edmunds offered a colored man in the person of J. R. Lynch, of Mississippi. As between Clayton and Lynch the President championed the colored man's cause in a strong speech on the floor of the convention. It is significant that both Mr. Roosevelt and his great political friend, Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, made speeches placing Lynch in nomination for presiding officer of that convention."

Senator Pritchard left for North Carolina to-day and will be in attendance at Federal Court in Charlotte next week. Despite the fact that Senator Pritchard has spent the week here he has not been accessible to newspaper men. At the Elliott it was stated that he did not wish to see them. It has been suggested that the Senator will stand by his Lily White movement. In fact, he said in private conversation, Tuesday that he would, as has already been stated in this correspondence. The surprise has been that Senator Pritchard did not assert himself after the President gave out his statement through Postmaster General Payne repudiating the Lily White movement. It was most remarkable treatment of a United States Senator by the President of the same political party.

It is the general opinion among Republicans that the President has not only acted in bad faith towards Senator Pritchard, but that he has taken foolish advice on a subject about which he knew nothing. So much for a man of the President's pretensions

and professed ideals for taking up with a character of the strips of John S. Clarkson, whom no one has yet denounced more severely than did the President on several occasions.

It is charged that several of Collector Duncan's deputies threatened to use physical force on colored delegates at Greensboro, if they did not leave the hall in which the Republican State Convention met, and this is to be used against the collector by colored influence, which will seek to bring about his removal along with that of District Attorney Harry Skinner. As yet no developments have come to light in the fight which is to be made. It is to be imagined that the indignation of the President and Postmaster General Payne would be wrought to a high pitch if it is shown to them that colored delegates were threatened with force for seeking to attend a Republican convention. Two of the revenue deputies who, it is claimed, threatened colored delegates with bodily harm, are John Broadnax and O. A. Starbuck.

The president has again demonstrated his friendliness to the colored race and the fact that he is going to recognize, as he terms it, "meritorious colored citizens," despite what the south may say or think. John S. Durham (colored) of Pennsylvania, former minister to Hayti, has been tendered the appointment as assistant attorney to aid in the defense of claims against the government before the Spanish claims commission court. Durham speaks Spanish and the appointment is an important one.

Against the appointment of Dr. W. D. Crum, a negro, as collector of customs at Charleston, S. C., President Roosevelt has received protests from Mayor Smyth and other leading citizens of Charleston. However, as the protests are only against the color of his skin, it is believed the appointment will be made.

Congressman T. F. Klutzki arrived in Washington today and he was congratulated by his many friends upon his election to congress. Mr. Klutzki is not only one of the most popular members of the North Carolina delegation, but one of the strongest members on the Democratic side of the house. Among other things Mr. Klutzki called at the post office department and secured the promise that a rural free delivery inspector would be sent to his district on the 24th. There are a large number of applications for the establishment of rural free delivery routes in his district.

Mr. Chas. A. Webb of Buncombe, who was elected to the state senate by a handsome majority, was in Washington today on private business. Mr. Webb is a strong supporter of Locke Craig for senator. "We are going to make a strong fight in Mr. Craig's behalf," he said today. "The western counties will be solid for him and Mr. Craig has a unances of strong support in the east." Speaking of the president's throw down of Senator Pritchard, Mr. Webb said the western Republicans were harshly criticizing Mr. Roosevelt.

Other arrivals today: J. A. Holmes of Chapel Hill, J. D. Murphy of Asheville and C. C. Clark, Jr., of New Bern.

tries and should report from time to time to Congress upon the changing conditions in different lines of industry so that the American tariff schedules could be kept at a point where they would cover the exact difference in the cost of labor in this and foreign countries.

The President, however, it was said, was not in favor of waiting until this commission should report before revising some of the important schedules.

TAR HEELS ABROAD

A North Carolina Society Organized in Baltimore

Baltimore, Nov. 15.—Special.—An organization known as the North Carolina Society was effected in this city today with a large membership composed entirely of former residents of the Tar Heel state. Commander Edwin H. Geer of the Maryland naval reserves was chairman of the meeting which was held in the rooms of the Atheneum Club, one of the most fashionable clubs in this city. While all those who were enrolled as members today are resident of this city the opportunity of joining the society is extended to any former North Carolinian who now resides in the state of Maryland.

After effecting a temporary organization the following committees were appointed by Commander Geer to form a constitution and set of by-laws and to enlist additional members: Committee on constitution and by-laws—John C. Davis, chairman; John W. Jenkins, secretary; C. G. Joyner and Prof. Henry E. Sheppard. Committee on membership—Dr. A. Marshall Elliott, chairman; Chas. G. Hill, Col. W. F. Beasley, M. J. Nolly, Rev. J. W. Miller and Rev. H. C. Harding. Monday night, week the society will meet for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization and officers will be elected to serve for a term of six months. Arrangements will also be

made to hold a banquet which will be an annual feature of the society. About 200 are expected to join.

A New One on Bryan

Indianapolis, Nov. 15.—A sensational charge is made this morning in the Indianapolis Journal, the Republican organ of Indiana. It declares on the authority of "a Republican of unquestionable reliability," that William J. Bryan caused the slump of 15,000 in the Democratic vote at the recent election. The charge is that Bryan sent out between 10,000 and 15,000 personal letters to Indiana Democrats urging them to defeat the state ticket.

WALTERS RETIRES

Important Change in Affairs of the Atlantic Coast Line

Baltimore, Nov. 15.—There was an important meeting of the directors of the Atlantic Coast Line Company of Connecticut held here today. At this meeting Mr. Henry Walters, who has been president of the company retired from this office and in his place Mr. Warren G. Elliott, president of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company was chosen.

Mr. Walters' retirement is with the object of getting rid of the laborious details of his office. He continues as a director and as chairman of the board. Mr. Michael Jenkins was re-elected vice-president of the Connecticut company and Mr. B. D. Cronly secretary.

An important feature of this change is that Mr. Elliott will make his headquarters in Baltimore instead of at Wilmington, N. C., where he has been formerly located.

Messrs. Walters, Jenkins and Elliott will leave tomorrow for Richmond, Va., where they will attend the special meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company Monday. The stockholders will be asked to authorize an increase of the capital stock from \$23,150,000 to \$28,150,000, and to issue \$5,000,000 of 50-year four per cent bonds.

LABOR RESOLUTIONS

Striking Propositions Submitted to the Federation of Labor.

New Orleans, Nov. 15.—As usual, the committee on credentials had the floor when the convention of the American Federation of Labor opened this morning. The auditing committee made the following report of the financial condition of the organization.

Balance on hand at the opening of the last fiscal year, \$8,814; ordinary receipts, \$14,453; total cash received during the year \$153,312; expenditures, \$119,138; balance on hand \$34,226.

The president announced that, inasmuch as many delegates were unable to prepare their resolutions in time for presentation yesterday they would be allowed to submit them today. The most important submitted today were as follows:

That the good offices of the impending executive council be asked to secure the enactment of national laws for disabled working people and to provide a system of national insurance for their assistance during enforced idleness.

That the American Federation of Labor appeal to congress to submit to the legislatures of the several states a proposition for an amendment to the general constitution which shall prohibit money fines in court and "put the administration of justice to rich and poor upon the same footing."

That the time is ripe for the organization into union bodies of the school teachers in all sections of the country.

That \$1,000 be appropriated by the Federation to further legislative work for the improvement of labor conditions in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi.

That the Federation condemn the recent utterances of President Elliott of Harvard College, in which he characterized "scab" workers as "heroes."

That no recognition be extended by the Federation to any laboring man holding a political office.

TELEGRAPH TERSITIES

gent, the American portrait painter, will shortly start for the United States to paint a portrait of President Roosevelt.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., arrived here this afternoon from Groton, Mass., and he will remain here until his eyes are in better shape. They have been giving him considerable trouble, and he was forced to discontinue his work at the Groton school.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 15.—Fire to-day destroyed the plant of the Alchigh Cereal Company and damaged the building and stock of the Poyer Printing Machine Company, adjoining, causing a loss of \$80,000.

London, Nov. 15.—The Evening News announces that the Crown Prince of Siam, Chovfa Maha Aitavudh, is engaged to marry the eldest daughter of the Emperor of Japan. The Princess is 1 year of age.

YALE TOO MUCH FOR PRINCETON

Jerseymen Beaten and Battered by the Nutmeg State Giants.

Princeton, N. J., Nov. 15.—With the setting of the sun today Princeton's hope went down. Battered and bruised, nearly of their regular players sat upon the side lines groaning and in tears, while their plucky substitutes made a last gallant fight against the giants from old Yale. Though the victory went to New Haven it was not without the hardest kind of a struggle and when the final whistle blew and the score stood 12 to 5 against Princeton, the followers of Nassau went away sad, but satisfied with the belief that their representatives had not been disgraced. Yale's tremendous strength in the rush line, a remarkable fleetness of foot on the part of the backs, mechanical team play coupled with electrical snap and dash and a physical condition produced by Trainer Mike Murphy that was well up to the usual standard, served to carry the day for the blue.

All of the scoring was done in the first half. Nine minutes after the first kick off DeWitt, Princeton's giant guard, kicked a magnificent goal from the field from the 48-yard line and aroused great enthusiasm, which was cut short several minutes later when Chadwick, the Yale captain, was thrown through an immense hole in Princeton's line and ran fifty yards down the field for a touch down. As Bowman kicked the goal the score was 6 to 5, which was increased toward the latter part of the half by a similar play by Chadwick, who at this time made a magnificent sprint of 60 yards and placed the ball behind the goal post. Another goal by Bowman ended the scoring of the day.

Harvard for Harvard
Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 15.—Dartmouth gave Harvard the hardest run that it has had on the gridiron today on Soldiers' field, and the New Hampshire team played the best game of any visiting team this fall. The score at the end of the game was 16 to 6, but that did not at all represent the closeness of the contest. At the end of the first half Harvard had scored a touch-down, but missed the goal. Then at the very beginning of the second half Dartmouth scored in about five minutes of play and as they kicked the goal had Harvard beaten 6 to 5. Thus the score stood until the last five minutes of play when Harvard ran in two touch downs and kicked one of the goals. At the close of the game it was so dark that neither players nor spectators could follow the ball, and time should really have been called on account of darkness before Harvard made the last touch down on two long runs.

Other Games
Annapolis, Nov. 15.—The Bucknell College team simply overwhelmed the Annapolis midshipmen here this afternoon, winning from them by a score of 23 to 0.

Ithaca, Nov. 15.—Lafayette could not get on in constant hammering to which they were subjected by Cornell to-day, and the Ithacans won with comparative ease by the score of 23 to 0.

Philadelphia, Nov. 15.—Pennsylvania's foot ball team was scalped on Franklin field this afternoon by eleven red men from the Indian school at Carlisle. Playing like a team of wooden men the Quaker eleven did not appear to be awakened to the fact that they were in a foot ball game against a real foot ball team until the game had been lost and it was too late to save the day. Score, 6 to 0.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 15.—St. John's College foot ball team, of this city, was defeated here this morning by the Gettysburg College eleven by the score of 12 to 6.

At West Point—West Point, 46; Syracuse, 0.

At New York—Amherst, 5; Columbia, 0.

At Providence—Brown, 11; Springfield Training School, 0.

At Bethlehem—Lehigh, 0; Dickinson, 11.

At New Haven—Yale freshmen, 10; Harvard freshmen, 22.

At Memphis—Tennessee, 11; Mississippi, 10.

At Chicago—Michigan, 21; Chicago, 0.

At Lexington, Va.—Virginia Military Institute freshmen, 11; Washington and Lee freshmen, 6.

Pistol Shots Fired at King of Belgians

Deliberate Attempt on the Life of Leopold—His Assailant Arrested and Protected from Mob Violence

Brussels, Nov. 15.—Three shots were fired at the king of the Belgians this morning as he was proceeding to the cathedral to attend a tedium in memory of the late Queen Marie Henriette.

No one was hurt. The man who fired the shots is an Italian. He stood in front of the Bank of Brussels on the Rue Royale. The other cartridges in his revolver proved to be blank. The man was arrested immediately and the police had some difficulty in rescuing him from the hands of the crowd. He gave the name of Rubino.

The royal cortege consisted of several carriages besides that of the king, containing the Count and Countess of Flanders, Prince and Princess Albert of Flanders, the Princess Clementine, aids camp and ladies of honor.

A full investigation satisfied the police that Rubino fired a ball cartridge the bullet of which smashed the window of Comte D'Outremont's carriage and grazed the grand marshal's face. When rescued from the mob Rubino was placed in a cab and infuriated crowds of people immediately surrounded it and attacked the vehicle with knives and sticks.

The police had great difficulty in forcing a way to the police station through the crowd, which shouted alternately: "Kill him!" and "Long live the king." The cab was badly hacked with knives. A search of the prisoner revealed a package of ball cartridges.

It is reported that Rubino had been heard to express anarchistic opinions, and it was also said that he came to Brussels from London expressly to kill King Leopold, and went to the cathedral today for this purpose, but refrained from shooting for fear of killing soldiers who stood between him and his majesty. Rubino is also reported to have said he was employed in the Italian secret service in London, and he came to Brussels a fortnight ago with the intention of assassinating King Leopold.

The news of the outrage spread rapidly throughout the city and the greatest excitement prevailed. The people

thronged the streets, eagerly discussing the attempt on the life of the king, and large crowds gathered in front of the bulletin boards. The newspapers issued frequent editions and these were eagerly bought. General abhorrence was expressed by the people at the apparently deliberate attempt to assassinate the sovereign.

King Leopold appeared to be quite unmoved by the attempt of Rubino to kill him. After luncheon at the palace his majesty entered a motor car and proceeded to the railroad station, where he boarded a train bound for Groendendale.

The police believe that Rubino was aided by accomplices. Several well-dressed men were observed pushing children near Rubino's rifle just before the passage of the carriages. This gives the impression that the affair was the outcome of an organized plot. Rubino was perfectly cool throughout the magistrate's examination. He said he came from London, where he had vainly sought work. He obtained a few pounds from one of the embassies and was engaged to watch anarchists in behalf of the Italian government. It was discovered that he was furnishing information to the anarchists instead of to his employers, and he was summarily dismissed.

Thereupon he purchased a revolver with the money he had received from the embassy and came to Brussels and again unsuccessfully sought work. He then resolved to strike a blow for the anarchist cause and went to the cathedral for the purpose of shooting King Leopold. Finding the troops drawn up outside the church he left the building.

In reply to a question as to why he fired at the third instead of the first carriage Rubino said that owing to the fact that a trot as it reached him he had some difficulty in getting out his revolver. Rubino said he had been in Brussels since the end of October. He had frequented various places in the hope of seeing the king. He professed himself an anarchist. He said he did not regret his act and hoped some one else would succeed better than he had. He would have fired at any king—at the king of Italy just as well as at the king of Belgium. Kings were tyrants and were the cause of all the misfortunes of the people. Rubino maintained resolutely that he had no accomplices.

Count D'Outremont, the royal marshal, in an interview said he was in the third carriage. Suddenly the window and the door flew into fragments and splinters hit him in the face.

The Lawyers Fire Many Questions at Mitchell

As a Rule He Testified Frankly but Occasionally He Got Around the More Difficult Propositions

Seranton, Pa., Nov. 15.—The anthracite strike commission held what might fairly be termed a lively session in this city this afternoon. President Mitchell was still a witness under examination. The chances seem to be that he will be on the stand for the greater part of the coming week. Counsel for the different coal corporations apparently intend to take him in hand in turn. Yesterday it was Mr. Wilcox, of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. To-day it was Mr. Wilcox and for the balance of the time Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, formerly Attorney General of the United States.

It was during the examination of the witness by Mr. MacVeagh that the lively incidents developed.

First there came Mr. Mitchell's reason for advocating an eight-hour day. Then there came a controversy between the miners' leader and Mr. MacVeagh as to who was responsible for the additional burden in the increased price of coal placed upon the poor. Later there was ineffectual attempts to get Mr. Mitchell to admit that a prosperous mining town was an indication of the prosperity of the miners living there. Then came Mr. Mitchell's reasons for the belief that every man working about mines should receive \$600 at least a year. And as a finish there was an emphatic declaration from Mr. Mitchell as to why he did not think that the coal mining companies should be allowed to employ armed coal and iron police about their properties for the purpose of protecting them.

One of the notable features of the testimony by Mr. Mitchell was his evasions. As a rule he testified with readiness and apparent frankness.

During his examination by Mr. Wilcox, President Mitchell expressed his objection to having children employed at the mines under any circumstances. He admitted, however, that so far as he knew the United Mine Workers had never taken any steps to have the laws regarding the employment of children about mines modified. He would not advocate dispensing with boy labor altogether. He also said that the United Mine Workers are not

opposed to the introduction of machinery at the mines.

Mr. MacVeagh questioned the witness at length concerning remarks that he had made at times about wages that yielded the American standard of living. He was asked what percentage of mine workers are of foreign birth and answered that he did not know. He was certain that all of them wanted to maintain the American standard of living. An income of \$600 a year would yield a fair standard of living, he thought.

Mr. Mitchell was asked what was the earning power of the workmen who came here from foreign lands. He did not know nor did he know what was the average rate of wages paid in the United States to maintain the American standard of living. Mr. Mitchell intimated that a business that could not pay living wages to its employees ought to go out of existence.

How many hours a day the contract miners work. Mr. Mitchell's first remark was that the miner generally worked as long as the breaker did. He added hastily that he was not in possession of sufficient data to answer the question fully. The eight hour day was not for contract men, Mr. Mitchell said.

Turning to the eight hour day question, Mr. MacVeagh asked Mr. Mitchell if he did not know that not one of the members of the commission hearing the case, not evening excepting the bishop and the learned judge, would have reached his present station had he only worked eight hours a day. Mr. Mitchell answered that the circumstances of the commissioners were altogether different.

Taking up the question of the recognition of the union Mr. MacVeagh read from documents and reports to show that in the bituminous coal field, where agreements are made with the miners as an organization, conditions have not improved, but that they have in fact grown worse.

Mr. Mitchell questioned the accuracy of the reports.

Grocer Kills Conductor

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 15.—John Stevens, conductor on the Southern Railway, running between Greenville and Spencer, N. C., was shot and killed to-day by B. F. Rush, a former grocer of this city, as the result of a quarrel. Rush surrendered.

Another Disappointment for Our National Nimrod

Smelers, Miss., Nov. 15.—The president put in a hard day's hunting today, but without results. The second bear was brought in last night after the reporters left camp. It had led the dogs such a lively chase that all the hunters high and hopes of retrieving the fiasco of the bear that was smitten with sunstroke and the butt of a Winchester yesterday noon. But another disappointment awaited them. The bear was a mere cub and was wanted to death by the dogs before the hunters came up.

This morning early the pack started out on what seemed to be a fresh trail. They split soon after starting and Colby with the best half of the pack struck off down the Little Sandover and had not been heard from when the reporters left camp at five o'clock. The rest of the pack started over the ground covered by the first bear killed. Mr. Fort, who with the president was following them up made up his mind he knew which way the bear was heading and made through a cut off to head him off. Mr. Fort's judgment was excellent, but not quick enough for the bear. The president waited a few minutes and had the disappointment of seeing the pack cross the cut off of the bear was far ahead. He pushed on into the tangle after the dogs. Later they could not hold the bear at bay. The pack behind which the president had been hunting is in very bad way. The best and quick succession of hunts have wearied them to exhaustion. They have been bitten and scratched by every dog bears the marks of many a mauling. Their dog collection, rabbit dogs, deer dogs, turkey dogs and all kinds of mongrels. They came limping back to

TARIFF REVISION

Babcock Says an Extra Session is to Be Called.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 15.—The Wisconsin delegation this afternoon endorsed Congressman Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, for speaker of the fifty-eighth congress. The indorsement came after the delegation had offered its unanimous support to Congressman J. W. Babcock and he declined.

Even more important than the indorsement of Congressman Cannon was the positive assurance given at the meeting that it was the intention of President Roosevelt to call a special session late in March as soon as the short regular session was over for the purpose of revising the tariff. Congressman Babcock bore this intelligence to the delegation, and while Senator Spooner was present, he would say nothing for publication. The members of the delegation said he admitted that this is the programme.

It was said at the meeting that the plan to have a permanent tariff commission which shall visit foreign coun-