

Butler Says the Populists Will Be Strong in the Faith

He Will not Tie Himself to Clark or Bryan—A New Jersey Congressman Says Cleveland or Gorman Can Win Out

BY THOMAS J. FENCE

Washington, May 21.—Special.—Former Senator Marion Butler, chairman of the National Populist executive committee, does not believe that the Populists generally will support President Roosevelt in the campaign next year. "There may be individual cases," said Mr. Butler, tonight, "where Populists, members of the People's party, will support Mr. Roosevelt for president, but members of the party generally will not follow the lead of the candidate of either the Republican or Democratic party. Democrats are going to nominate a man of the Cleveland type; and that will make the Populists throughout the country more loyal than ever to their principles, and will cause their number to grow. The present situation makes it certain that the Populist party will put a candidate in the field for president."

Mr. Butler said, in addition, that the Clevelandites were circulating the idea that Populists would support Mr. Roosevelt for the purpose of injuring the president in New York, where there is a certain amount of prejudice against the name Populist. Mr. Butler, who has always been a strong champion of Colonel W. J. Bryan, having led the fight on two occasions to force his party to nominate him, was asked if Mr. Bryan's alleged candidature, Chief Justice Clark of North Carolina, would be acceptable to the Populists. The Populist chairman would not commit himself further than to say that the indications at this time pointed to the nomination of an independent candidate.

Representative McDermott of New Jersey said today that the Democrats of his state favor for the Democratic presidential nomination next year that great, good and unselfish patriot, Stephen Grover Cleveland of New Jersey,

with Senator Gorman of Maryland a second choice. "Cleveland," said Mr. McDermott, "is a native of New Jersey. He was born there and lives there. Aside from this fact, however, New Jerseymen favor him because they believe he is wise and a conservative leader, and that he would handle the affairs of the nation to the utmost satisfaction."

"Mr. Gorman is also looked upon favorably. The people seem to have confidence in him. With Cleveland or Gorman at the head of the ticket we could sweep the country. New Jersey would certainly cast her votes for either man. And I think also that either could carry Delaware and Connecticut. The New York Democracy, from what I can learn, is in good shape. There is every prospect that the state will vote for the next Democratic nominee, providing he is a man of the Cleveland or Gorman type."

There is to be a change in the post office at Franklinton. It has only been a short while since B. F. Cook, an independent, was given the place; but his resignation has been received and William A. Harris, a straight-out Republican, is to be the postmaster.

N. B. Bryan is to be appointed postmaster at Garner. The present postmaster has been removed, a charge of inefficiency having been preferred by a department inspector.

The post office department today announced its acceptance of the proposition of A. A. Shuford and W. M. Ellis to lease the premises at present used for the post office at Hickory, N. C., including complete equipment, for a term of five years, to date from July 1, 1903.

Cranberry Iron Ore

"Iron ore deposits of the Cranberry district in North Carolina-Tennessee" is an abstract from the descriptive text by Mr. Arthur Keith of the Cranberry Geologic Folio, just published by the United States geological survey. Deposits of magnetic iron oxide occur along a line passing through Cranberry in a northwestern direction. They begin near Old Field on North Toe river, and extend, with small intervals, south of Smoky Gap through Cranberry and on to Shell creek in Tennessee. The ore has long been worked and produces iron well known for its purity.

At the Cranberry mines open cuts have been made at intervals over an area 900 by 300 feet and to the depth of 250 feet, with branching tunnels running in for considerable distances. The ore occurs as veins dipping southwest. The ore is very free from phosphorus and sulphur. It yields an average of

42 to 46 per cent. of iron. The quantity of ore is more or less uncertain, though the deposit has apparently a length of over half a mile. Quantities are now in sight and a large output is to be expected in the future.

Red hematite is found in this area on the east side of Bull Ruffin mountain. Little work has been done in the development of the ore and its value and quantity are questionable. Specular hematite is found along the south slope, and also north and northwest of Beech mountain. The veins are small or of only moderate thickness. Brown hematite ores are abundant in the Tennessee district.

Of talc deposits of North Carolina, Mr. Keith states there are two general sources of North Carolina talc, the marble group of deposits, occurring as masses and sheets in the blue and white Cambria marbles (the Cherokee marble) along the Nantahala valley and Nolichucky river, and the soapstone group, found also in quantities in the French Broad valley. Practically all the talc mined in the state comes from the Cherokee marble.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Fuller and children of Durham are here spending a few days. United States Marshal J. M. Miliken and daughter are here. Assistant Paymaster P. W. Delano and bride have arrived from Wilmington, N. C.

PRICE OF COTTON

Louisiana Farmers Trying to Protect Themselves

New Orleans, May 21.—A meeting of cotton planters of Louisiana, held at Shreveport, has been formed for the purpose of mutual protection in disposing of their cotton. It is understood that much will depend on a general meeting which will be held June 17 as to the plans upon which the association will work.

A general outline of the object of the association is to obtain for the cotton growers the benefit of high prices that usually prevail after the cotton has passed out of their hands, but what means will be adopted to this end has not as yet been disclosed.

Proceeding the meeting in June an address will be issued to all of the planters and farmers in the Red river valley, inviting them to join the association and co-operate with it in the work of organization.

Influx of Russian Jews Something Not Desired

A Watch Will Be Kept on the Movement and Measures Will Be Taken if Necessary to Shut the Doors

Washington, May 21.—Reports that many Jews are leaving Russia to escape persecution have attracted the attention of officials here. A close watch will be maintained for any prospective Russian-Jewish emigration to the United States. Should the government satisfy itself that measures which the Russians could prevent are responsible for an exodus of Jews from that country to America, proper representations will be made to St. Petersburg. An examination of official documents discloses that there is precedent for such a course.

On May 17, 1903, W. Q. Gresham, secretary of state, telegraphed Andrew D. White, then minister at St. Petersburg, as follows: "Representations made here that Russian government is about to enforce edict against Jews which will result in a large immigration of destitute people of that class to the United States. If there is foundation for what we hear, you will please ascertain and report as speedily as possible the terms of the edict and its probable effect."

Mr. White made an exhaustive report, in which he said that while no new edict had been issued against the Jews, old edicts were being enforced with great severity. He attributed this renewal of the anti-Semitic agitation in great measure, if not entirely, to the assassination of Alexander II. Secretary Gresham, in his response to Mr. White, said the subject was receiving President Cleveland's earnest attention and "it has been for some time evident that the measures adopted by the imperial government against the Jews, although professedly a domestic policy directly affecting the subjects of the czar, were calculated to injuriously affect the American people by abruptly forcing on our shores a numerous class of immigrants destitute of resources and unfitted in many important respects for absorption into our body politic. The continued enforcement of such harsh measures, necessarily forcing upon us large numbers of degraded and undesirable persons, who must, in a great measure, be supported, cannot be regarded as consistent with the friendship which the Russian gov-

ernment has long professed for the United States."

The edict of which Mr. Gresham had heard was subsequently issued, but there is nothing to show, in the correspondence obtainable, that it caused the United States government to protest against the Jewish immigration. An inquiry was made, however, about a report that the Russian consuls in Europe were paying the passage money of Russian Jews bound for the United States. This report was officially denied.

A sensational statement, made in Milwaukee yesterday by Dr. Walter Kempster, to the effect that a report made by him for the United States government of an investigation of the condition of Jews in Russia in 1891 had been suppressed and "all the government edition made way with and destroyed by the Russian representatives in Washington," is not borne out by the facts. Copies of the report are obtainable here without difficulty. Dr. Kempster said the entire edition of 10,000 copies, ordered printed by Congress, had disappeared, with the exception of a few held by himself. There were only 6,000 copies printed, 2,000 for the use of the Senate and 4,000 for the use of the House of Representatives. Some of them were never called for and are still awaiting distribution.

Dr. Kempster was a special immigration inspector who, with four others, was sent to Europe in 1891 to investigate the importation into the United States of alien contract laborers. John R. Weber, then commissioner of immigration at the port of New York, was chairman. Mr. Weber and Dr. Kempster went to Russia and made a very full report in which the charges that the Jews were forced to emigrate on account of persecutions were confirmed. It is probably true, as Dr. Kempster charged in his statement yesterday, that copies of the report sent to Russia were not admitted into that country. In concluding the report, Mr. Weber and Dr. Kempster said:

"In view of the fact that the restrictive measures leveled against the Jews in Russia affected the conditions of from five to seven millions of people, that these persons are in consequence forced to emigrate, and that, owing to various reasons, the chief of which being the superior advantages of personal and religious liberty, their trend is toward our shores, we gave more time to the investigation of and more space to Jewish immigration than to any other, as in every country visited, except Russia, the movement is due almost entirely to normal causes. In Russia, however, emigration is incited by causes within

the control of the authorities. There is a propulsive force behind it which can be stopped by an imperial edict, or by an intimation to cease these persecutions, just as was done after the May laws of 1882 started the exodus, which swelled the figures of immigration to our country and promised to grow into huge proportions, but which was stopped by the protests that came from all directions.

"While the principle of non-intervention in the regulation and management of domestic affairs of foreign countries is recognized and generally observed by all nations, and practically by the United States, it cannot in respect of the Russian government be regarded as a friendly act to strip these persons of their substance and force them to our land impoverished in means and crushed in spirit. Neither should it be regarded a violation of these principles to protest against a continuance of such measures in view of their effect upon our affairs, even if the question of humanity be alienated from consideration."

Bad Man Smoked Out and Riddled With Lead

New Orleans, May 21.—Mose Hart, a negro, was shot to death by citizens of Corinth. The trouble began in the office of Mayor Young, where Hart had been tried and convicted of carrying concealed weapons. The mayor had just sentenced Hart to jail, and the crowd was leaving the office, when he noticed the negro was trying to draw a pistol from his pocket. The mayor called to Officer Meeks to shoot the prisoner, but before the officer realized what was said to him, Hart began shooting. A fusillade followed. Hart's shots were aimed at his wife, who had been a witness against him.

There was a crowd of negro witnesses in the room who were in the act of

Crusade Against the Jews in Eastern Europe

Berlin, May 21.—Dispatches to the Vossische Zeitung, the Tageblatt and Lokal Anzeiger today show that a violent anti Semite epidemic has resulted from the Kishineff massacres, and is spreading throughout eastern Europe. In the district of Dorogoi, Roumania, Prince Moruzzi, former governor of Bucharest, is reported to be inciting the populace against the Jews by stories of ritual sacrifices by the latter. The prefect of Dorogoi has informed the Roumanian government

COSTING TOO MUCH

Deficiencies in the Post Office Free Delivery Appropriations

Washington, May 21.—Congress will be asked, at the opening of its next session, to make an appropriation to cover deficiencies in both the regular free delivery service and the rural free delivery service of the post office department.

Postmaster General Payne today announced that this deficiency now aggregated exactly \$27,467, of which \$105,000 is in the free delivery branch and \$121,600 in the rural free delivery service.

The postmaster general said he very much regretted the existence of the deficit, and for the first time publicly criticized the administration of A. W. Machen, general superintendent of the free delivery system, who is out on indefinite leave of absence. "The free delivery office," said Mr. Payne, "was going on increasing the deficiency, and if we had not taken steps to curtail expenditures and suspend the establishment of routes until the beginning of the next fiscal year the deficit would have been much larger. It was not good administration." Mr. Payne said it was not feasible to curtail the service now maintained, and that a deficiency appropriation would be asked from Congress.

CASE FOR PROBING

Coal Company Presidents Refuse to Answer Questions

Washington, May 21.—Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission is authority for the statement that Attorney General Knox has instructed District Attorney Burnett of New York to go into the federal circuit court and ask for an order compelling the presidents of the various coal companies to answer questions put to them at the hearing of the Hearst charges before the commission. Said Mr. Knapp today:

"The proceedings in question are directed against Messrs. Baer, Thomas, Truesdale and others who refused to answer questions relative to the contracts in writing existing between the coal companies and the independent operators, whereby the latter were paid for coal at the mouth of the mines a percentage of the average price at which coal was sold at tidewater. They did it on the alleged ground that such an inquiry is irrelevant to the jurisdiction of the commission. This question will now be legally determined."

Threatened Massacre of Jews

Berlin, May 21.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Riga says the Russian Baltic provinces have been excited for weeks by persistent rumors of an impending general massacre of the Jews. A movement to organize for self-defense is growing among the Jews there, who have bought large numbers of revolvers, rifles and other weapons. They place little reliance on the police for protection.

Burned to Death

Roxboro, N. C., May 21.—Special. Sam Wintry, a miner at the Yancey mine, was roasted to death Tuesday night in the residence of George Woody. The other occupants of the house barely escaped. One man who slept in the same room with Wintry was painfully burned as he passed out through the flames. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Louisburg Visited by Midnight Flames

A New Cotton Pest

New Orleans, May 21.—A new sort of worm is reported from Bexar county, Texas. It is said to be devouring everything green, leaving cotton until all else has been devoured, and then stripping the fields. The pest is said to resemble the tomato worm, but is not so large and is of a different color.

Discord Among Rebels

Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, May 21.—A government official who arrived here from Barquisimeto, reports that that town, which was occupied some weeks ago by the revolutionists under the leadership of General Mateo, who transferred it into a fortress, has for some inexplicable reason been abandoned by the rebels, who have moved in the direction of Coro. According to reports received here there seems to be much discord among the rebels.

GAS PLANT BLOWS UP

Fire in Freight Yard Starts a Big Explosion

New York, May 21.—A fire in the Mott Haven freight yards of the New York Central and Harlem railroads, followed by four terrific explosions, shortly after noon today, wrecked the gas-making plant of the Pintsch Company, which supplied all of the cars with gas lights, set fire to the supply shops and machine shops, destroying them, and caused the death of one man and painfully injuring a number of others.

The Pintsch people made their gas in a small two-story brick building at the end of the Mott Haven yards. The origin of the fire is unknown. As soon as the flames were seen everybody in that part of town ran. The worst explosion came when a tank-car full of gas caught fire. This explosion split the tank in half and hurled one piece, weighing about five hundred pounds, down the yard. It struck Joseph Carono, an Italian track laborer, who was standing 150 yards away. Carono was removed to the hospital, but died shortly after getting there.

John Weyler, a machinist, and Leonard Stocker, an electrician, were slightly burned. A number of others whose names were not obtained by the police were also slightly burned.

Hotel, Stores and Stables in Ashes—Bank Building Demolished by a Falling Wall—Loss is Heavy and Insurance Light

Louisburg, N. C., May 21.—Special.—This morning at 1:30 o'clock the alarm of fire was given and the people turned out in great numbers. It was found that the sample room in the rear of the brick hotel was blazing and from this the fire communicated to Hill's stable and also the rear of Hill & Co.'s store in Main street. Then the store building owned by Mrs. Williamson and occupied by M. C. Pleasants caught, and this seriously threatened Cooper's brick building, but on account of the fire shutters of the latter and the unremitting attention of a number of people this building was saved, though it was damaged.

All of the stock of G. H. Cooper was removed, as was the drug stock of M. K. & F. R. Pleasants in the same building. Many of the goods belonging to M. C. Pleasants were saved.

Then the large brick hotel building caught. In this building was the post office, the general merchandise stock of J. P. Winston, the jewelry stock of Dr. Miller, in addition to the Louisburg Hotel. Much of the contents of the building was saved. The high three-story walls of the hotel fell over on the building of the Farmers and Merchants Bank and utterly destroyed it. On the north of the hotel the dwelling owned by the hotel, but occupied by J. P. Winston was also burned, and the kitchen of R. D. Pinnell was also destroyed in the effort to save the house.

This was the extent of the burning. The loss was about \$30,000 in buildings, on which there was only about \$6,000 insurance. The loss on the various stocks cannot yet be estimated. Goods are all over the streets, and the effort now is to divide them among their owners.

The origin of the fire is not known. It was burning in the southwest corner of the sample room, outside, when first seen. Many people think that it was of incendiary origin. The motive for this is, however, unknown.

The wreckage has been so far cleared away from the bank that it is now thought the vault went through safely.

Machen Explains Why the Cash Ran Behind

But His Statement Is Not Regarded as Satisfactory. He Will Not Resign and May Be Removed

Washington, May 21.—Some weeks ago the postmaster general called on First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne for a statement of the financial condition of the rural service. Mr. Wynne, in reply, sent Mr. Payne a copy of the report made to him May 1 by Superintendent Machen, showing a deficiency of only \$20,000 for the rural free delivery and a surplus for the city delivery. The fact that the rural service was behind this small amount did not alarm Mr. Payne.

Superintendent Machen, however, has an explanation. He said tonight: "While the fact that there is a deficiency in the rural free delivery service is regrettable just at this time when every act of an official who is under fire, is liable to misinterpretation, yet I believe that there is reasonable satisfactory explanation that will be accepted after consideration. Let me say, most emphatically, that the report sent by me to First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne, stating that there was a deficiency of \$20,000 only, was not, as has been asserted, a misrepresentation, intentionally or otherwise. The fact that the deficiency shown in the statement of May 1 was \$20,000 and the deficiency reported to Postmaster General Payne yesterday was over \$122,000 is easily understood, when the facts are known. The statement of May 1 covered the money paid out for the rural service up to that time. Since then—May 1, and May 15—hundreds of carriers (I do not recollect just how many) received their appointments and were given positions on newly established routes. Not only this, but many more routes have been laid out to go into effect June 1 and June 15, and the carriers have been selected. All of May 1 and May 15 appointments and the contemplated expenditures for the service to go into effect June 1 and June 15, were charged up against the rural free delivery funds, in the statement made to the postmaster general yesterday, and are the occasion for the wide discrepancy between the statement on May 1,

showing the \$20,000 deficiency and that of yesterday showing one of \$122,000. Even the most loyal and optimistic of Mr. Machen's friends now admit that he has not the ghost of a show of ever returning to the post office department as head of the rural free delivery service or in any other capacity. As an official remarked today, "he's a dead duck if there ever was one, and it's only a question now of whether he will be permitted to resign or be summarily dismissed."

According to the postmaster general, Mr. Machen will not resign. This is also what Mr. Machen says. Postmaster General Payne said yesterday, "I am not looking for Superintendent Machen's resignation and I don't expect it. He has said on a number of occasions that he will not retire from the department of his own free will, and if the present investigation into his conduct of affairs results in the discovery of any criminal acts or irregularities, Mr. Machen must take his medicine. There will be no attempt to shield any one nor to avert the natural consequences of wrong doing. The innocent will have a fair show and the guilty will be punished to the full extent of the law."

Late this afternoon Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow went to Mr. Payne's office and had an interview with him. Neither official would discuss the nature of the conference, although it was not denied that it related to the investigation into the official acts of Mr. Machen and that the manner in which the present deficit in the rural service was created came in for a good share of attention.

ROUSSEAU IS ROUSS

Boy Gets a Share of the Racket Store Man's Estate

New York, May 21.—The jury in the suit of Charles Broadway Rousseau, who was suing the Charles Broadway Rouss estate for \$100,000 for maintenance and support, returned a verdict for the full amount today with \$5,765 interest.

The boy, in suing, claimed to be the son of Charles Broadway Rouss. He is ten years old. Mrs. Eva S. Feggett Rousseau claimed that Rouss was the father of the boy and had promised to settle \$100,000 upon him when he reached the age of ten years.