

There Will Be No War in the East

Japan Will Not Fight Over Manchuria and Russia is Giving No Trouble About Korea—All Late News is Peaceful

London, Oct. 13.—The following may be accepted as an authentic statement of Japan's position in the present war in the far east: Nothing that Russia may do in Manchuria will be made a casus belli by Japan. Russia is under pledge to the United States to begin the evacuation of Manchuria. Now that it is evident that she has no intention to fulfill her promise, any aggressive action by Japan might furnish Russia with a pretext for her failure to keep her agreement. Japan has no intention to do anything which would relieve Russia from the embarrassment of her position towards the United States government. War between Japan and Russia, if it comes, will have its cause in Russian designs upon the Korean peninsula. Any movement by Russia in this direction will be resisted to the utmost by Japan. There is nothing in the developments of the past few days within Japan's knowledge to indicate that this crisis is imminent.

Russian Viceroy Contradicts Reports Cologne, Oct. 13.—The Cologne Gazette says that, according to a telegram from Port Arthur, Admiral Alex. Alex. Russian viceroy of the far east, contradicts the stories of the reported movement of Japanese troops to Korea. He adds that the reports were evidently intended to serve the purposes of speculation and to provoke alarm.

Dispatch from St. Petersburg to Washington says that the number of torpedo boat destroyers on the Pacific station has been increased. Eleven torpedo boats with forty officers and 200 men in addition to 1,000 sailors from the Baltic fleet, have recently sailed for Port Arthur.

Paris, Oct. 13.—Officers of the Russian embassy here have received no communication in regard to the occupation of Manchuria by Japan. Dr. Komuro, the Japanese minister, says that communications from his government are all of a peaceful nature, that the diplomatic relations of Japan and Russia are cordial and that there is no tension between the two governments. Mr. Kurino, the special Japanese plenipotentiary, now in Paris, attributes these dispatches printed by the Franfurter Zeitung to stock jobbers.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY

Premature Publications Have Occasioned Considerable Irritation

London, Oct. 13.—The Alaskan boundary commission resumed their consideration of the case but adjourned at 4 p. m. in the afternoon without having reached a decision. Considerable irritation has been caused by re-publication in England of the report that the decision of the tribunal would be adverse to Canada. This report is based on alleged statements of Mr. Aylesworth, one of the Canadian commissioners, and upon the rumor that Lord Alverstone informed the diplomatic and colonial officers interested that he would decide accordingly.

Lord Alverstone authorizes an absolute contradiction of this report. He says that he has not made such a statement to any one and that he has not made any dispatch to that effect to Mr. Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Prime Minister.

Mr. Aylesworth, in an interview today said that the statement attributed to him was not devoid of truth but that it had been distorted and that he had never intended it to be used for publication. Upon being asked as to the likelihood of the tribunal being affected by diplomatic considerations, he admitted that he had said that personally he would not consent to give away a single inch of territory which he believed to be British. Mr. Louis Jette, the other Canadian commissioner, who was standing near by and who overheard the remark, said: "Yes, I know you will stick to that."

A New Virginia Railroad

New York, Oct. 13.—It is reported in Wall Street circles that New York capitalists are greatly interested in the new Virginia railroad company recently incorporated by C. R. Ransford and D. H. Rittenhouse of Charlottesville and George Webster of Fredericksburg, N. J. The new line will run from Point of Rocks, on the Virginia Maryland line, to and through the counties of Loudon, Fauquier, Dappahamock, Madison, Greene, Albemarle, Nelson, Amherst, Bedford, Franklin and Henry to the North Carolina line.

GERMAN NAVY

Program of Construction and Equipment Outlined

Berlin, Oct. 13.—The German naval estimates for 1904 are in the hands of the finance minister. It has been learned that they contain nothing except statements of the sums required for maintenance and the construction of vessels already under way and they have been placed at an irreducible minimum for keeping the fleet on its present effective basis. Such new ships as will be asked for under the naval program will be included in a supplementary budget which, it is understood, will provide for two battleships, one armored cruiser and five torpedo boats. None of these additional vessels has already been laid down, as is sometimes done, in anticipation of an appropriation, and no effort is being made to complete the program by 1905 or 1906, as it was generally supposed two years ago Germany intended doing. Such a realization is now deemed impossible. The program will take the sixteen year course originally outlined in 1900. The reason is an obvious one—lack of money.

The government's view is that the country is reconciled to carrying out the program under which by 1900 it will have 55 battleships, 28 of them up to date, with 3,000 officers and 55,800 men. But the country would not approve of largely increased burdens to carry it through in a shortened period. Besides, the government finds it will be necessary in two or three years to re-arm the army.

Cuban Cabinet Changes

Havana, Oct. 13.—Senor Queada, the Cuban minister at Washington, has been offered the post of secretary of state in the Cuban cabinet. Should he accept, Senor Montero, at present minister to London and Berlin, will be transferred to Washington; Senor Zaldo, at present secretary of state, will be transferred to the department of finance, and Senor Garcia-Lamontes, the present incumbent at the treasury, will go to Europe.

ENGINE TURNED OVER

Engineer Seay Remained at His Post and Was Killed

Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 13.—Special.—The engine of the southbound express train was wrecked as it pulled into this station today at noon. Engineer William Seay was almost instantly killed, his head being mashed as the engine turned over. The wreck was caused by an open switch, which was opened automatically by a bridge being opened to let a boat pass. The engineer failed to see this until too late to stop the train from rushing into the switch, which is intended to turn the engine over, preventing the train from running into the near by creek. The fireman jumped from the engine in time to save himself at the request of Engineer Seay, who remained at the throttle until he was killed. Seay was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and especially by railroad authorities. He had been in their employ twenty-five years.

WILL LOSE HER LEG

Too Much Enthusiasm for a Honeymoon Celebration

New Orleans, Oct. 13.—Mrs. August Corne, late of New Orleans and just married to a well-to-do farmer at St. Bernard Parish, below the city, was brought to the charity hospital seriously wounded in the leg, which she will lose. Mrs. Corne says that the wound was inflicted by her husband. Corne celebrated the honeymoon with too much enthusiasm. As a result he became drunk, and last night, returning home at an early hour and finding his wife already asleep, he seized a gun and opened fire on her, sending a ball through her leg and tearing away the knee cap. The wounded woman succeeded in crawling to the house of her husband's brother, who carried her to the hospital.

IMPORTANT CASES IN THE FEDERAL SUPREME COURT

Washington, Oct. 13.—A motion was entered in the supreme court of the United States today in the case of Carmikow, MacDougall & Co. vs. Collector Bidwell of New York, to reassign the hearing to a date subsequent to November 1. The case involves the validity of the act of 1900, providing for the collection

of duties imposed upon goods shipped into the United States from Porto Rico, and opens up the entire insular question. The specific motive of the action is to recover \$18,500, duty paid on Porto Rican sugar. The case is on the early call, and unless reassigned the hearing will take place within the next few days.

The motion to reassign was made by Attorney Van Dyke, as the representative of Couder Brothers of New York, his reason being that the elder Mr. Couder, who has the case in hand, is in poor health. Solicitor General Hoyt, speaking for the government, opposed the motion, and stated that he would be willing to have the case submitted on briefs already filed.

The same motion and the same opposition were made in the case of Stranahan vs. the United States, involving importations from the Philippines. Both the applications were taken under advisement by the court. Before the session closes the case of the United States against the Northern Securities Company will have been argued, as well as the case against the so-called beef trust, which is down on the docket as "the United States vs. Swift & Co. et al."

Attorney General Knox himself will argue the Northern Securities case for the government, while Judge William A. Day, who has conducted the case since the government took it up, will argue the government's case in the beef suit. The Northern Securities case is set down for argument December 15. No date has yet been set for the beef case.

Two other important cases involving anti-trust laws are the railroad injunction suits to prevent rebates and the case against the coal roads for refusing to produce documents.

Boycotters Enjoined

Hamilton, Ohio, Oct. 13.—Judge Belden today granted one of the most sweeping injunctions ever issued by an Ohio court. It was directed against the Hamilton Typographical Union and other labor unions. The defendants are enjoined from continuing a boycott on the Republican News or firms which advertise in it, and it is ordered that interference of every sort with the company's business must stop. The court said the law gave any company the right to employ whomsoever it saw fit. The boycott was to force the plaintiff to unionize and abandon its "open shop" policy.

Cotton Strike Ended

New Orleans, Oct. 13.—The non-union laborers brought here by St. Louis for the cotton strike were shipped back to that city, Mayor Capdeville

SOUTHERN RAILWAY AND SEABOARD

Some Wall Street Opinions of Recent Fluctuations in Stock Values

Baltimore, Oct. 13.—Accompanying the break of four points yesterday in the preferred stock of the Southern Railway there was a repetition in Wall Street of the local rumor that the Gould interests were endeavoring to secure control of the Seaboard Air Line. Commenting on this decline the New York Journal of Commerce says:

The heavy break in Southern Railway preferred was attributed by many to a rumor that Gould interests were endeavoring to secure control of the Seaboard Air Line, in which event it was feared there might be serious disturbances in the southern railway situation, as it is an open secret that the interests back of the Gould lines are known to be unfriendly to those who represent the Southern Railway. The unusual decline in the stock, however, occasioned the fear that some large holder had been compelled to sacrifice his commitments in that issue.

A different view is taken by the Wall Street Journal, which says: "The pressure in Southern Railway preferred came largely from traders and was part of the fairly well sustained attack upon the Morgan stocks which had been in progress for some time past. Traders argue that the full five per cent dividend is more than the road is conservatively entitled to pay, and claim that it is not doing as much for the property as it should do and as other roads are doing under similar conditions."

With the position already secured in the Seaboard by the Frisco-Rock Island interests, the faith that people of the south have in holding control of this property in the south and the possibilities in regard to the Goulds, the Seaboard situation is now attracting wide attention.

Motor Company Insolvent

Chicago, Oct. 13.—The property of the Chicago Motor Vehicle Company, one of the largest automobile manufacturing concerns in the west, was placed under the control of Edwin C. Potter as receiver in bankruptcy today. Secretary Lyman J. Gage and other men of prominence are said to hold large blocks of the stock in the company.

Patriotism at High Tide On Guilford Battle Ground

Sons of North Carolina Renew Their Love for the Old State—Pride in Tar Heel Ancestry Cherished by Descendants in the West

By R. S. PHILLIPS.

Greensboro, N. C., Oct. 13.—Special. The reunion spirit is at high tide in Greensboro today. There are more than three hundred non-resident native-born North Carolinians here enjoying the beaming smiles, happy words and hearty hand-shakes of those who have stayed at home and made North Carolina what she is. One of the speakers said yesterday that he had been asked why he didn't come back home to live, and he responded that the old state seemed to be doing well enough without him. Another explained the reason why so many citizens of this state have in former years gone to other states to live by quoting from a religious newspaper published in Richmond. In speaking of Tar Heels and their descendants in other states the Richmond paper said: "There is such an urgent demand for men of North Carolina pluck and brains elsewhere that they can not resist the call to go, and they are helping to do for other states what their kindred and friends are doing at home."

This reunion occasion is a bigger thing and means more than most people have conceived. Think of more than three hundred prosperous former citizens coming back to view their native land! Some of their expressions amount to wonder when they behold the forward strides that have been made. They see things they never expected to see in conservative old North Carolina. They have heard of great improvements but their imagination has never led them to believe the truth. It is a revelation to many of them, and the fact that they are so generally enthused is an inspiration to our people who have the matter here in hand to continue to stay at home and put forward still greater efforts to keep North Carolina in the front and achieve still more marked success in the future.

The scene at the battle ground this morning was a beautiful and inspiring one. Bright colored bunting and flags waved in the breeze from the pavilion and from arches and flag poles. The crowd numbered up in the thousands. Hundreds and hundreds of the finest specimens of North Carolina womanhood graced the occasion. Without their presence and smiles any gathering of this sort would be an incolorous affair. It was after 11 o'clock when the exercises under the immense battle

SOURILLOUS LETTERS

A Woman Charged With Setting a Town in Turmoil

Williamsport, Pa., Oct. 13.—Mrs. Cora Glover is under arrest at Dushore, Pa., on a charge of having written scurrilous letters to leading citizens of the town. The letters that she is charged with having written have been the cause of divisions in families and of an endless amount of trouble. She has been taken before the United States commissioner, where she will have a hearing.

Mrs. Glover is the wife of a business man and has always borne an unquestionable reputation. For months past Dushore has been scandalized by letters written to citizens in which reflections were cast on the reputations of their wives. In several cases quarrels ensued, some of which went so far as to end in separations. Finally a business man received a missive in which he was warned that his wife was untrue to him. He at once offered a reward of \$100 for the arrest of the person who sent it. Local officers made every effort to capture the guilty one, but failed. Several persons, one a well known church worker, were suspected.

The federal authorities were notified of the misuse of the mails and several secret service men were put to work on the case. They insist that they have sufficient ground for Mrs. Glover's arrest.

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Haywood Case Goes to the Jury Today

Col. Argo Concludes This Morning, Then Judge Peebles's Charge—Solicitor Daniel's Argument. Mr. Gilliam Finished and Capt. Day Spoke

The argument of counsel in the trial of Mr. Ernest Haywood for killing Mr. Ludlow Skinner will be concluded this morning and the jury will take the case. Col. Thomas M. Argo, for the defendant, began his speech at 5:20 last afternoon and at 6 o'clock court adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, when he will conclude. Judge Peebles will then deliver his charge to the jury. The trial has now been in progress thirteen days. The jury was selected Thursday, October 1st, the following Friday and Saturday were spent in examining state's witnesses; the defense began the introduction of evidence Monday, October 5, and consumed the and one-half days and the state took the afternoon in rebuttal. Argument was begun Friday, October 8, and has lasted four days. Eleven speeches have been made and 28 hours taken for their delivery. Senator Donnell Gilliam yesterday morning concluded his speech begun Monday afternoon. He spoke an hour and a half yesterday. Capt. W. H. Day followed, for the defense with a speech of characteristic force, consuming an hour and thirty minutes. In the afternoon Solicitor Walter E. Daniel of Weldon closed the argument for the state with a speech of two hours and twenty minutes that held the closest attention of a packed court room.

MORNING SESSION.

Mr. Gilliam began by saying that he had argued yesterday afternoon that there was no occasion for Haywood shooting Skinner and that he shot him from malice and hatred. There was provocation for Skinner striking Haywood. The defense objected to this line of argument. "This court says that there is not a particle of evidence of bad blood between the men. Counsel must not argue a theory not supported by the facts."

"Did not Simms say that they were struggling together; did not Ned Barnes say the same and did not Miss Pace say that Haywood was tapping him on the breast, hence there was apparently a provocation for the blow?" "Miss Pace said Haywood was seemingly remonstrating with him. A mere quarrel does not justify a blow," replied Judge Peebles. "Neither does a blow justify a shot," said the counsel.

"Limited as I am by the rules of his Honor I ask you to consider what took place on that sidewalk," and Mr. Gilliam argued defense had only four witnesses to prove that Skinner was not retreating, namely, Schmitz, Hocutt, Barnes and Thomas. Mr. Gilliam argued that it was the second shot that struck Skinner, and reviewed the testimony to prove this. Next Barnes is the only solitary witness who placed Skinner in a position to receive the first shot and he, logically and naturally, as Mr. Jones says, had him drawing his pistol from his right pocket. The testimony overwhelmingly contradicts Barnes on this point, and it must have been mistaken, as it was surely the second shot that struck him.

"There was no occasion for shooting Ludlow Skinner. Haywood rose, angered and burning with malice and resentment, with his pistol in his hand, fired once and then again with more careful and deadly aim, and therein he did a murder. The striking of a blow does not justify the taking of a human life. A blow given, a life taken. If such a doctrine is established it means a return to dueling. The jury must be satisfied that Haywood acted from necessity, apparent or real. A violation of the laws of North Carolina has been committed and Ernest Haywood stands convicted on this testimony, and if you are not convinced by it you would not believe though one rose from the dead."

CAPT. DAY SPEAKS.

Capt. W. H. Day followed for the defense and began at 10:40. He said Mr. Gilliam stood separate and alone and that the other counsel in his hand there was malice in Ernest Haywood's North Carolina out of a man when once it gets in. He said he went to Baltimore first: mixed half southern and half Yankee. Then to Brooklyn; not so badly mixed. Then to Boston. You see I have been on a B line—Baltimore, Brooklyn, Boston. (Laughter.) Dr. Dixon complimented the reunion idea and said he would like to bring one thousand New England men down next time to see North Carolina's industries, her manhood and womanhood. The next speaker was our own Mr. Walter H. Page, who was born in Wake county and now is editor of the great monthly publication, World's Work. Mr. Page said: "If those of us (Continued on second page.)"

an insult. Ernest Haywood to be met on the streets of Raleigh, the place of his birth, where his ancestors sleep, and snipped in the face in a dastardly manner. If Skinner did what they say he did then by the gods he got what he deserved. Is that life? Death, who would not take death in preference to shame and infamy? What, disgrace and humiliate me and expect me to be patient and weigh with scrupulous exactness the dangers and conditions of the moment? If Mr. Skinner did what Mr. Woodard says, then he ought to have been shot. Inflict that insult on you and you would cry to death with caution. If such cowardly and groveling men live in Wilson thank God they are confined there.

Capt. Day said the state, though demanding this man's life, had refused to give the defendant the benefit of the evidence against him. This was equal to the Spanish inquisition, a man locked in a dungeon and refused knowledge of the accusers. Mr. Jones Fuller is young and has an exaggerated sense of chivalry, and wanted to save Miss Pace coming into court, but should the prosecution say that Miss Mattie Pace's blushes outweigh a man's life? He declared that this was not the state asking for Ernest Haywood's life, but "the hellish cry for revenge," and he criticized the prosecution for not putting the child, Walter Thomas, the little country boy, on the stand, but instead "Sauls" feeling and striking in the life that he has made infamous that paragon of perjury, here clamoring for blood!"

Capt. Day claimed that the state attacked Simms on the cross-examination as severely as they could, but now they say that Simms makes out their case. Yes, they say Simms and Briggs make out their case but you notice they never put those witnesses on the stand.

The speaker said Schmitz was accused of being a liar because he is a dunder. Well, then Mr. Gilliam and Mr. Norris and Mr. Winder are also convicted of being liars. Mr. Strong, he thought, hardly comes under that head. But really that is the strongest thing they have against Mr. Schmitz and he didn't want to believe it for Mr. Gilliam's sake. What is there against Schmitz? First, he wears a low tall coat, a silk hat, a clean shirt, a diamond pin, prying his hair in the middle, and the crowning charge of all he is taken by the hand by supreme court judges and governors who are glad to call him friend. He ridiculed and denounced Clay Folger and Guy Wilson, brought here to attack Schmitz's character. But Schmitz is not only a liar but a conjurer because he must have found out what Miss Pace saw when no one else seemed to know, for Miss Mattie Pace clearly corroborated Mr. Schmitz.

Capt. Day said that Capt. Clark, Oslin and Peck testified to Schmitz's character one time and came back again and said that they themselves were liars. They heard Schmitz's testimony and they were the same as good. What is the word of Clark, Oslin and Peck compared to the dignitaries of Maryland?

Capt. Day began speaking of the defendant and his aged mother, when Mr. Woodard objected and Judge Peebles said there is no evidence that he ever had a mother.

The speaker said that any one knew if a man slapped another that was nothing but God almighty could prevent him killing him. How long would a man live that treated you so on the streets of Raleigh? The mistake Skinner made was that he got his hand between his overcoat and undercoat and missed getting his hand on his pistol. But after the death of the Saviors there were those who would not believe unless they could place their hands into the wounds. Here are the arms of Ludlow Skinner. Put your finger into the bullet holes, they tell the tale.

"They stand by Bob Simms, yes, as the devil stands by holy water, in fear and trembling. After they tried in vain to break him down they hug him and call him one of their preservers."

In refutation of Mr. Gilliam Capt. Day went over the testimony of Jones Fuller and Austin. Mr. Gilliam knows if the first shot struck him then the second shot amounted to nothing. "As to Ludlow Skinner because he could not shoot a man in the back and hit him in the side."

"What would have become of Haywood if he had not had means and wealth to withstand the attacks of malice and prejudice against him?" asked Capt. Day. "Where would a poor man be with such a prosecution directed against him?"