

For North Carolina: Rain

# THE MORNING POST.

Temperature for the past 24 hours: Max. 74; Min. 58.

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## DEMOCRATIC LANDSLIDE IN GREATER NEW YORK

### McClellan Elected Mayor by a Colossal Plurality Over Low

### MARYLAND ELECTS THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET

### Kentucky Swings Back to Her Old Place in the Party

### GAINS IN BAY STATE

### Ohio Considers the Mark Hanna Idea Good Enough for Her to Tie To

### Republican Majority in Iowa Reduced—Pennsylvania Is Joined to Idols—Rhode Island Holds on to Her Democratic Governor—New Jersey Remains in the Camp of the Enemy—Nebraska Claimed by Republicans—The Democrats Make Almost a Clean Sweep in Virginia—All One-sided in Mississippi—Probable Mormon Victory in Utah—Colorado Has Gone Republican

New York, Nov. 3.—The elections throughout the country for an off year apparently had almost as much interest to the voters as the hottest of presidential years. Elections for governor were held in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maryland, Ohio and Iowa.

The indications, based on early and most scattering returns, are that Bates (Republican) is re-elected governor of Massachusetts by a reduced plurality over Gaston (Democrat), who carried the city of Boston by 18,000.

A dispatch from Providence says that Garvin, the present Democratic governor, is re-elected by a reduced majority over Colt (Republican).

In Maryland, owing to the size of the ticket the count proceeded very slowly, but the latest dispatches from Baltimore said that returns thus far favored the election of Warfield (Democrat) for governor.

From Ohio all the reports that came in, and they were few, showed that Mark Hanna had elected his candidate, Herrick, by about 100,000 majority. Republican State Chairman Dick claims the legislature by an immense plurality.

### OHIO

Columbus, O., Nov. 3.—Excellent weather throughout Ohio had everything to do with the immense vote polled today. Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, for Governor, will land a majority over Single Taxer Tom Johnson of Cleveland from 90,000 to over 100,000. The legislature will be Republican.

Franklin county, of which Columbus is the county seat, with the majority of country precincts to hear from, shows the Johnson followers stronger than was believed. In the face of this, however, the entire county Republican ticket will be elected.

Hamilton county, the metropolis, gives Herrick for governor an exceptionally large vote, the ratio being about five to one in favor of the full Republican state ticket. Cuyahoga, Johnson's home county, up to this time shows the Johnson-Bryan ticket far behind.

Ottawa county, which has been a Democratic stronghold, shows a Republican gain in all parts.

Lucas county, the home of Mayor Jones, shows the trips of Johnson in his "red devil" in the northwestern part of the state to have been a losing game.

The legislature will be Republican by a good majority. This insures Senator Hanna another six-year term in the United States senate.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 3.—At this hour, 10 p. m., it appears to be only a question of figures and speculations as to what the Republican majority in this county will be. Complete returns have been received from 140 precincts, of which Johnson carries only two. It was a solar plexus blow that the electors of Hamilton county administered to Tom L. Johnson.

### MASSACHUSETTS

Boston, Nov. 3.—John Bates, the Republican candidate for governor, was re-elected to the office by a plurality of about 40,000 over Col. Wm. A. Gaston, the Democratic nominee. The entire Republican state ticket won and the legislature is heavily Republican, although the Democrats made slight gains in both branches.

The result of the balloting surprised even the most sanguine of the Republican managers, none of whom looked for anything better than 25,000 plurality for Bates. The conservative men who had been misled by the hue and cry made by the Democrats were unable to see how Gaston could be beaten by more than 5,000 and there were a great many Republicans who really thought the Democratic candidate would be victorious.

In Maryland, the Democratic ticket carried the state by a reduced plurality over the Republican ticket. In Kentucky, the Democrats carried the state by a reduced plurality over the Republican ticket.

In Pennsylvania, the Democrats carried the state by a reduced plurality over the Republican ticket.

In Rhode Island, the Democrats carried the state by a reduced plurality over the Republican ticket.

In New Jersey, the Democrats carried the state by a reduced plurality over the Republican ticket.

In Nebraska, the Democrats carried the state by a reduced plurality over the Republican ticket.

In Virginia, the Democrats carried the state by a reduced plurality over the Republican ticket.

what is known in bill-posting parts as a "three-sheet poster." It is fully one foot wide and three feet long. When folded it looked something like a sheet which had come home from the laundry nicely creased and folded. It did not take many of these to congest the legal receptacle for ballots. Extra boxes belonging to the city were dug out of the dusty rooms in the city hall basement, but then no keys could be found to them. There meant a hurried trip to the hardware stores and shops of the locksmiths. Both Democrats and Republicans complained of the delay, and many lost their votes because they would not wait and refused to return to the polling places.

### Mob Beats Negroes

New York, Nov. 3.—Suspected of having shot Jeremiah Healy, a white boy, Arthur Paterson and William Black, negroes, were taken upon by a mob of 500 white men today and shops of the locksmiths. Both Democrats and Republicans complained of the delay, and many lost their votes because they would not wait and refused to return to the polling places.

### HAD A BIG GUN

Washington, Nov. 3.—The expected has happened in a revolutionary outbreak on the Isthmus of Panama, where, according to advices received by this government, a spirit of unrest has prevailed for several months. It is a broad statement to make, in view of the comparatively meagre information in the possession of the state department, that the object of his political disturbance is the establishment of an independent republic composed of the present Colombian states of Panama and Cauca, but all the indications point to the conclusion that those responsible for the movement, while they would be glad to obtain control of the entire territory embraced in the present nation, would be satisfied if they succeeded in securing a division of the country into two separate governments.

### MAXWELL'S SLAYER

George Daniel to Be Tried for Murder This Week in Duplin

Goldboro, N. C., Nov. 3.—Special. In Duplin county, where court this morning George Daniel, the man who killed Will Maxwell in the lower part of the county on the third of September, was arraigned on the charge of murder in the first degree, and the presiding judge ordered a special venire of one hundred men, returnable before him Wednesday morning at 9.30 o'clock. The case will be a very serious one for Daniel. He went into the woods where Maxwell was at work and shot him down without warning. It is reported that Daniels had ordered Maxwell to stay away from his home and that Maxwell had persisted in paying attention to the stepdaughter of Daniels. This is alleged to have furnished the motive for the shooting. Soon after his arrest Daniels was brought to this city and placed in jail for safe keeping. Yesterday morning he was taken to Kenansville for trial.

### Federal Jurisdiction in Cases of Lynching

Judge Boyd's Charge to the Grand Jury Startles Asheville Lawyers—He Also Refers to the Rights of Labor Unions

### A Louisiana Negro Mob Officiates at a Lynching

New Orleans, Nov. 3.—Joseph Craddock, a negro, was lynched yesterday on the S. J. Smith plantation in Bossier parish by a mob of negroes, after a series of bloody crimes in which two other negroes were killed by him and severely injured. Craddock was a cotton picker on the Smith plantation and bore a bad reputation, having recently been run out of another town. According to best accounts he first killed Westley Chambers with an axe, attacking him without a word of warning, severing the head from the body. Chambers' wife, who saw the crime, fled. With a swing of the axe he severely wounded her,

## Revolutionary Outbreak On the Isthmus of Panama

### Movement Begun Looking to the Separation of the Isthmus From Colombia—All on Account of the Panama Canal

Washington, Nov. 3.—The expected has happened in a revolutionary outbreak on the Isthmus of Panama, where, according to advices received by this government, a spirit of unrest has prevailed for several months. It is a broad statement to make, in view of the comparatively meagre information in the possession of the state department, that the object of his political disturbance is the establishment of an independent republic composed of the present Colombian states of Panama and Cauca, but all the indications point to the conclusion that those responsible for the movement, while they would be glad to obtain control of the entire territory embraced in the present nation, would be satisfied if they succeeded in securing a division of the country into two separate governments.

For several days, the state department has been aware that a political disturbance was impending on the Isthmus. Its denial of the report that the band of seventy armed men who landed on the Colombian coast, seventy miles north of Colon, within a week, were Nicaraguans, indicates that the movement is of a purely internal nature. There are other things which show that the state department was expecting trouble. At its instance the navy department sent the United States training ship Dixie with four hundred marines on board to Kingston, Jamaica, which is within two days steaming of Colon, and the gunboat Nashville was ordered from Kingston to Colon.

So well posted was the state department on the prospects of an outbreak that yesterday it sent an inquiry on the subject to Mr. Malmros, the United States consul at Colon. His answer was received today. He said that there was "every evidence of a revolution," and, according to reliable information, he said nothing else. The statement did not surprise the department officials. In a measure it was pleasing news, for it justified their action in sending the Nashville to Colon.

Washington dispatch to the Morning Post, some of them sent several months ago, have told of advices received here from agents of the government on the Isthmus that there was a decided sentiment among the people in favor of seceding from the United States of Colombia, and that this sentiment might result in an outbreak if the Panama canal treaty were rejected by the Colombian congress. That the refusal of the congress to ratify the treaty is responsible for the "evidence of a revolution" of which Consul Malmros informs the state department today, officials here do not doubt. Panama, that is, the Isthmus proper, is heartily in favor of the canal, and it regards the refusal of the government at Bogota to agree to its construction by the United States a direct blow at

ishmian interests. There are other reasons, too, which the people of the Isthmus have against the federal government. They claim that the rest of Colombia has been assisted materially at the expense of the Isthmus, stringent laws having been provided for applying Isthmian revenues to the benefit of other states.

All these things have tended to ferment the spirit of dissatisfaction on the Isthmus. With the rejection of the canal treaty the boiling over stage was reached. Naturally, those behind the present insurrection, movement hope to gain the assistance of the United States, which is anything but kindly disposed at this time toward the Colombian government. Under ordinary circumstances there would be no hesitation. In view of the known ill-will of the president and his advisers over the rejection of the canal treaty it is better, perhaps, in this instance to confess ignorance of what the government's course will be.

The treaty between the United States and New Grenada, which went into operation nearly sixty years ago, provided that the Washington government should at all times maintain free traffic on the Isthmus. Under this treaty, the United States has on several occasions landed marines and blue jackets on the Isthmus during political outbreaks and prevented the interruption of traffic between Colon and Panama. That it will do so if present disturbances assume that aspect is a foregone conclusion. What may result from the presence of a large body of American troops on the Isthmus at this time, with the entire personal, if not the official, sympathy of the administration with the revolutionists, may only be conjectured. But it is not an exaggeration to say that the administration feels that the rejection of the canal treaty by the Colombian congress was a breach of good faith toward the United States. As every one who has read history knows, breaches of good faith have frequently caused war.

The Dixie, with her four hundred marines, was sent to Guantanamo, Cuba, ostensibly to leave the marines to garrison the new coaling stations which the United States have acquired at that place. When she left the United States it was reported that she had secret orders, the purport of which was not known to the public. The navy department denied the report. The Dixie went to Guantanamo. She did not land the marines, but took them to Kingston, Jamaica. It was plainly hinted today that the department's reason for sending her there was that Kingston was centrally located for a show-up on the Isthmus of Panama. Santo Domingo, where revolutionary disturbances are occurring. No official explanation is obtainable for the sending of the Dixie to Kingston, which is 546 miles from Colon.

A few days ago the navy department ordered the cruiser Baltimore from Norfolk to Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, to safeguard American interests. The gunboat Nashville was then at Kingston. Officials of the department said that the reason they had not ordered the Nashville to Puerto Plata was that there was something wrong with her machinery. The explanation given today of the Nashville's presence at Colon is that reports indicating a state of political unrest on the Isthmus had made it the part of wisdom to have her show the stars and stripes there to let malcontents know that American interests must not be interfered with. Captain C. B. Humphrey and Lieutenant E. V. D. Murphy of the army recently returned to Washington from a secret mission to Venezuela and the Isthmus of Panama. They had long interviews with members of the general staff of the army and Secretary of the Navy Moody. The Post's Washington dispatches said at the time that they had brought back news which the officials regarded as too important to disclose.

### The Outbreak Announced

Washington, Nov. 3.—This cablegram was given out at the White House tonight after a conference between the president and Mr. Hay: "An uprising took place at Panama tonight. Independence was proclaimed. The Colombian army and naval officials were made prisoners. A government was to be organized, consisting of three consuls and a cabinet. It was rumored at Panama that a similar uprising was to take place at Colon."

### Independence Proclaimed

Washington, Nov. 3.—Dispatches received tonight by the state department and the navy department say that a revolutionary outbreak, having for its object the establishment of the independence of the state of Panama, was begun this evening. Independence was proclaimed and the Colombian troops were made prisoners. As the result of a conference at the executive offices of the president, between President Roosevelt and a number of state department and navy department officials, the cruiser Atlanta and the training ship Dixie were ordered to

Colon and the cruiser Boston to Panama. The gunboat Nashville arrived at Colon yesterday and has landed marines and blue jackets for the purpose of carrying out the treaty pledge of the United States to prevent interruption of traffic across the Isthmus.

Not the slightest doubt is felt here that the acute cause of the insurrection was the action of the Colombian congress in rejecting the Panama canal treaty. The people of the Isthmus are almost unanimously in favor of the construction of the canal by the United States, and it has been frequently asserted that if the treaty were defeated at Bogota the state of Panama, and probably the adjoining state of Cauca, would secede and make terms with the United States for building the Isthmian waterway.

The first news that there had been an uprising at Panama came in a telegram received at the state department shortly before 10 o'clock tonight. Its contents were immediately communicated to the president, who lost no time in calling a conference of state and navy department officials. There was Secretary Hay, Assistant Secretary Loomis, Acting Secretary of the Navy, Darling and Rear Admiral Taylor, chief of the bureau of navigation. It did not take the president and the other officials long to determine what course to pursue. Realizing that the insurrection was serious, they decided to send warships to both Colon and Panama for the purpose, not only of protecting American interests, but of landing men to preserve the freedom of traffic between Panama and Colon, as required by the treaty of 1846 between the United States and New Grenada. Instructions to the commanders of the vessels named were accordingly prepared.

In addition to ordering the Atlanta, the Boston and the Dixie to the Isthmus, instructions were telegraphed to Rear Admiral Glass, commanding the Pacific squadron, now at Acapulco, Mexico, 1,300 miles from Panama, to hold his vessels in readiness for service in Isthmian waters.

## FATAL FALL OF A NAVAL OFFICER

### Lieutenant Beecher of the Maine Fell Through a Hatch Forty Feet

Newport, R. I., Nov. 3.—The big battleship Maine came tearing into port late this evening with her ensign at half mast. She had on board the remains of Lieutenant Albert M. Beecher, who was killed accidentally early in the afternoon. The Maine was off Gay Head preparing for target practice and Lieutenant Beecher, the ordnance officer, was in the forward turret inspecting the 12-inch guns. While thus engaged, Lieutenant Beecher lost his balance and fell headlong down the hatch to the handling room, forty feet below, striking his head. As soon as the Maine arrived word was sent to Lieutenant Beecher's brother, Paymaster Beecher, on board the training ship Monongahela, at Portsmouth, and his relatives in Dodge, Kas.

Lieutenant Beecher was the ordnance officer of the ship and was looked upon as one of the experts in the service, having previously to his duty on the Maine been attached to the bureau of ordnance at Washington. He was unmarried.

## SUIT FOR MILLIONS

### Widow of Cecil Rhodes Wants Her Share of the Estate

London, Nov. 3.—Princess Radziwill today issued a writ demanding \$7,000,000 from Lord Rosebery, Earl Grey, and Messrs. Alfred Bell, Dr. Jameson, L. Mitchell and B. A. Hawksley, trustees of the estate of the late Cecil Rhodes, under an agreement alleged to have been made on or about June 30, 1895, between herself and Mr. Rhodes. This is a sequel to the arrest and imprisonment of the princess at Cape Town in 1902 on the charge of forging Rhodes' signature to bills for several thousand pounds.

The case, which doubtless will prove sensational, is expected to lead to many exposures. The friends of Princess Radziwill say she possesses documents of high political importance, which were suppressed during the trial at Cape Town, and which will be produced in court, dealing with South African matters, particularly with the Jameson raid and the alleged complicity of former Colonial Secretary Chamberlain therein.

## Improvements at Biltmore

Asheville, N. C., Nov. 3.—Special. Since Mr. Huxley's last visit to Montreat, near Black Mountain, reports have been in circulation that many changes will be noticed in Montreat shortly. It is said that very considerable additions will be made to the hotel and a number of new cottages will be built and will be equipped with all modern conveniences.