

Bull Weevil Fails to Impress Roosevelt

Visit of Congressmen to the White House Not Satisfactory—Simmons Disposes of the Report as to Receiving a Fee

By THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, Nov. 21.—Special.—The president gave an audience this morning to a delegation of congressmen from every cotton growing state, who asked that he recommend to congress that a large appropriation be made and a commission authorized to scientifically work for the destruction of the boll weevil. There were sixteen members in the party, among whom was Representative Pou of North Carolina. The president, after being informed as to the alarming ravages of the pest, indicated a disposition to bring the subject to the attention of the country and congress in his annual message. Mr. Burgess of Texas was the spokesman of the party. When he had concluded his presentation of facts relating to the danger of the boll weevil sooner or later spreading all over the south, the president took occasion to say that he would afford him great pleasure to comply with the president's request.

The president will confer with Secretary Wilson, who recently went south to investigate the destruction wrought by the weevil and takes a gloomy view of the success of a fight against the pest.

The impression of the delegation, who spent about ten minutes with the president, is that he was not fully impressed with the gravity of the situation. He remarked that he was being importuned on all sides to discuss everything in his message. The president had positively that he could not go into details, but intimated that he would refer to the situation in a general statement.

Specifically the plan which the Southern congressmen desire to put into effect is to have an appropriation of \$500,000 made by congress, which money is to be placed in the charge of a commission.

The delegation consisted of Messrs. Burgess, Randall and Field of Texas, Messrs. Little, Brundidge and Robinson of Arkansas, Messrs. Bankhead, Clayton and Bowie of Alabama, Messrs. Bartlett, Maddox and Brantley of Georgia, Messrs. Pajo, Randall and Breazale of Louisiana, Messrs. Leason and Alford of South Carolina, Messrs. Chandler, Hill and Spigott of Mississippi, Mr. Pou of North Carolina, Messrs. Pierce, Patterson and Padgett of Tennessee and Delegate McGuire of Oklahoma. Messrs. Thomas and Klutz were also invited to accompany the delegation.

Senator Simmons denied today the charge that the firm of Simmons, Pou & Ward, of which he was a member, had been accepted \$1,500 fee for defeating the London bill. You voted prohibition in Raleigh. Is that true?

The following message in reply was sent by Senator Simmons to Jordan: "Levy's alleged statement absolutely false, except that I voted for a dispensation in Raleigh. Firm of Simmons, Pou & Ward dissolved January 1st, 1901."

After writing the telegram Senator Simmons wrote Mr. Jordan a long letter, in which he said, among other things, that the firm of Simmons, Pou & Ward, composed of himself, James H. Pou, Edward W. Pou and O. D. Ward with offices at Raleigh, Smithfield and New Bern, was dissolved January 1, 1901, two years before the introduction of the London bill. The senator said that his present law firm that of Simmons & Ward, with offices only in New Bern, did little practice in Raleigh. Mr. Simmons further declared that neither himself nor his law firm received one cent or any sum to defeat the London bill or to promote any other bill before the last general assembly. As to Mr. James H. Pou, a member of the old law firm of Simmons, Pou & Ward, Senator Simmons said he had understood that he (Mr. Pou) had been offered a large sum (Continued on second page.)

Yale Beats Harvard Sixteen to Nothing

The Crimson Played in Hard Luck and Poor Judgment. Chances to Score Were Lost Three Times in the Game

Boston, Nov. 21.—Before a wonderful crowd numbering fully 30,000 people, who filled the huge stadium on Soldiers' Field from the ground up, Yale vanquished Harvard this afternoon by a score of 16 to 0. Harvard played a superb game in attack all the way through, but the crimson was severely handicapped by poor punting, slow and inaccurate passing, lack of head work at critical points, and fumbling that was heart-rending for the army of loyal Harvard men and women who went to the battle field with hope.

Yale's generalship and fierce playing, coupled with magnificent punting and well directed attacks when the occasion required them, won the day. The teams were about equally matched in point of physical strength, and Harvard, when it came to making ground, showed a marked superiority, but Yale made more spectacular individual plays and finished with a larger amount of stamina. Still Harvard, taking into consideration her poor showing in games with smaller colleges, played in such a plucky manner that after the conflict thousands who wore the crimson remained in their seats and cheered up each player individually, winding up with the soul-stirring song "Fair Harvard."

Yale had to fight for all she got. At the end of the first half, during which Harvard did the most aggressive work, the score stood 5 to 0 in favor of the blue. A touchdown had been made by Kinney after a superb run by Metcalf for 25 yards, but Mitchell missed the goal. Then in the second half, as a direct result of two blocked kicks, Hogan, the bull-necked tackle, who was probably by Yale's captain next

year, made two more touchdowns, Mitchell missing the first goal but kicking the second. Harvard lost at least three royal chances to score. Twice in the first half the Cambridge men worked the ball to the 5-yard line. On the first occasion, with only two yards to gain on the third down, instead of taking another chance to drive the ball through Yale's defense, Captain Marshall fell back for a drop kick on the 16-yard line, only to have the ball blocked in a way that made the Harvard crowd groan. Again, just as Harvard's attack was at its best, the ball was lost on a fumble and Yale was in high feather.

It was in the second half, however, that Harvard was certainly up against hard luck. Nichols, after the Yale line had been beaten back to the 14-yard line, made a gallant dash for the goal line around the left end. He was thrown by Rafferty, but had a chance to wriggle over the magic chalk mark when his head collided with one of the goal posts and half a dozen Yale men fell on him. When the heap was disintegrated the ball was found to be less than a foot from the goal line and Yale got it on downs. That reverse took the starch out of the Harvard crowd, but the players fought on pluckily even with the odds against them, and when the whistle blew in the rapidly approaching darkness the crimson were still hard at work in the middle of the field.

Many changes were made in the second half, but nobody was seriously hurt. There was absolutely no slugging as in the Princeton-Yale game, and the best of feeling prevailed.

Virginia 6; Indiana 0

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 21.—The game today at Lafayette field between the Carlisle Indians and the University of Virginia was a fiercely contested one and resulted in a tie, each team scoring six points. Five thousand people witnessed the game. The principal reason why the Indians did not administer a defeat to Virginia was because the latter was the heavier team and the Indians could not break through

the line. Virginia was at least fifteen pounds heavier per man. Each of the teams scored by a touchdown and goal. The feature of Virginia's play was a fake kick which gave her the ball, and on the kick the touchdown was made and goal kicked. In the last half, when it appeared that no points would be made, Carlisle got together and scored six.

The odds had been 3 to 1 on Carlisle.

CAROLINA CASES

Matters to Be Heard in Circuit Court of Appeals

Richmond, Va., November 21.—Special.—The case of the Guardian Trust and Deposit Company and the Guaranty Trust and Deposit Company, appellants, against B. J. Fisher et al, appellees; appeal from the circuit court at Greensboro, N. C., was today certified to the supreme court on questions of law. When the court meets in Richmond in adjourned session, December 16, counsel are cited to appear and formulate the questions of law on which the case will be certified to the supreme court.

A petition was presented today for a rehearing in case No. 473, F. M. Wirgman, et al, appellants, against H. H. Persons, et al, appellees; appeal from the circuit court at Raleigh, N. C., decided at this term in favor of the appellees.

A case to be called Monday is No. 474, Gastonia Cotton Manufacturing Company, plaintiff in error, against W. L. Wells Company, defendant in error, to the circuit court at Charlotte, N. C. It is to be reargued by Burrell, Walker & Candler of Charlotte and Charles Price of Salisbury, N. C., for the plaintiff in error, and by Murray F. Smith of Vicksburg, Miss., and Jones and Tillett of Charlotte for the defendant in error.

Court will adjourn next week until December 10th.

BOYETTE TRIAL

The Case Argued and Given to the Jury Last Night

Kinston, N. C., Nov. 21.—Special.—The defense concluded its evidence in the Boyette murder trial this morning when the state began its evidence in rebuttal. The evidence was all in and the arguments began at 3:45 this afternoon. Five hours will be the limit of the argument, two and one-half hours for each side. The argument will be concluded tonight and the jury is expected to take the case by 10:30 o'clock.

DAY FOR VOTING

Senate Program in Regard to Cuban Reciprocity Bill

Washington, Nov. 21.—At a conference of leaders of the Senate today an agreement was reached to take a vote on the bill of the House of Representatives, giving the approval of Congress to the Cuban reciprocity treaty, December 17. An effort will be made accordingly to bring the extra session to a close the latter part of next week.

If the House Republicans will not consent to the program, as Speaker Cannon and his lieutenants say they will not, the Senate will adjourn for three days at a time, whenever there are no speeches to be made, until December 7, when the regular session will meet. President Roosevelt is not opposing the plan of ending the extra session, as he now fully appreciates the fact that the friends of the Cuban bill have won their case, having a day set for a vote.

The bill will be reported to the Senate from the foreign relations committee Monday. Before the Senate meets Monday the Republican senators will hold a caucus and adopt the list of re-organized committees.

WHOLESALE GRAFTING

Seventeen Former City Officials Charged With Accepting Bribes

Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 21.—Warrants were issued today for seventeen former city officials, charging them with accepting a bribe in connection with the famous Garman-Cameron scheme for supplying the city with water from Lake Michigan.

All the warrants are the result of the confession made by former City Attorney Salisbury on his return last week from serving a two years term in the Detroit house of correction for breaking the federal banking law in connection with the scheme. While in prison Salisbury's conviction on a bribery charge in the state courts in connection with the same matter was affirmed by the supreme court, and with the prospect of being returned to prison, Salisbury went to the prosecutor's office and made a lengthy confession, which resulted in today's issuance of warrants.

COGHLAN REFUSED

Gen. Reyes Wanted to Land Colombian Troops on the Isthmus

Colon, Nov. 21.—Gen. Reyes, the Colombian peace commissioner, presented a letter today to Rear Admiral Coghlan, requesting permission to land Colombian troops in Panama territory. Admiral Coghlan refused the request. The letter asked that the troops be allowed to land outside the zone of the Panama railroad.

It is stated that Gen. Reyes says that if no satisfaction is received from President Roosevelt in regard to restoration of Colombian authority and rights on the isthmus he will start a political campaign through his Democratic friends in America, and through the newspapers to deal with the presidency at the next election. Gen. Reyes also intends to try to compel the present administration of the United States to withdraw the recognition of Panama.

Seventy Panamanian troops left here for Bocas Del Toro tonight.

BRISTOW'S REPORT

An Abstract to Be Made Public on the 30th Instant

Washington, Nov. 21.—After a conference at the White House between President Roosevelt, Postmaster General Payne and Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristol, it was decided that the abstract of Mr. Bristol's report on the postal service scandals should be made public Monday, the 30th. The abstract will contain about 12,000 words, it having been found impracticable to put it below that limit. The full report of 110,000 words, together with the one million additional words of testimony and exhibits, will not be printed for the information of the public until all the trials growing out of the investigation have been completed.

WILL WRITE A BOOK

Bryan Objects to Giving His Opinions to the Papers

London, Nov. 21.—The visits of American presidential candidates to Europe are rare and Englishmen are prepared to take considerable interest in the personality of a man who twice has been the nominee of a great party. The English newspapers undertook to

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GOMPERS AGAIN

Vice-Presidents Elected by the Federation of Labor

Boston, Nov. 21.—Samuel Gompers was today re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor by a large plurality.

The following were elected by acclamation: First vice president, James Duncan, Washington, D. C., president of the Granite Cutters' Union; second vice president, John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America; third vice president, James O'Connell, Washington, D. C., president of the International Association of Machinists; fourth vice president, Max Morris, Denver, member of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

APPEAL FOR CANTEEN

Gen. Young Asks to Have It Reinstated at Army Posts

Washington, Nov. 21.—In his first annual report as chief of staff of the army, Gen. S. M. B. Young makes an urgent appeal for the re-establishment of the canteen feature of the post exchange. On this point he says:

"It is a matter of the fact that Congress, after a full presentation of the general subject in the department's letter of January 8, 1903, failed to take any action. I have some hesitation, again bringing this matter to the attention of the department. I do not feel at liberty, however, to ignore a reform almost unanimously advocated by officers who have the best interests of the army at heart and whose recommendations are entitled to consideration. Since the original establishment of the canteen feature of the post exchange there has never been a time when the dominant sentiment of the army did not approve that feature, as tending strongly to promote morality, sobriety and discipline among the troops."

FIRE IN AN OLD DOMINION LINER

The Monroe Goes Through an Uncomfortable Experience Without Excitement

New York, Nov. 21.—The steamship Monroe, the newest and biggest of the Old Dominion fleet, got in today from Norfolk with a fire smoldering in her forward hold, but with her forty-seven cabin passengers placid. They discussed it with cheerfulness, wondering why there were no flames or smoke coming from hatches to indicate that there really was a fire.

Captain John G. Hulphers, commander of the line, laughed when asked if he had considered the situation aboard the ship to be serious at any time, although he had been partially overcome by smoke while exploring forward to find the fire. When he passed the quarantine he asked the marine observer to report the fire to the Old Dominion Company and suggest that tugs might be wanted. Then the Monroe proceeded serenely and everyone asleep in a shanty near Lily, Pa., on the Pennsylvania railway, early today, the building caught fire, and before the foreigners could escape at least thirty-five were burned to death and a score or more were seriously injured.

The men were employed by McMenamin & Sims on the Pennsylvania railway, doing improvement work. The shanty was about 100 feet long, one story in height and built in the usual style of such quarters. The eastern end was devoted to the cooking and eating, while the men slept in bunks like sardines in a can, in the western end. There was only one door at each end and the windows were few and small.

The fire is supposed to have started from an overheated stove at the eastern end. The building burned like tinder and the flames were upon the men before any of them were aroused. Then began a struggle for the outside and life. They fought and scrambled for the doors, and the weaker were crushed down and trampled. Others were roasted to death there. Those who strove for the doors were in the wildest sort of panic. They fought and kicked, and among those who escaped there are many who bear marks of the fierce strife which took place in their battle for life.

A few got out of the small windows minus clothes and with their bodies cut by broken glass. Many of those who did manage to get out had their savings of years in their trunks which they left behind them in the building.

Colombia Appeals to American Conscience

President Marroquin Expresses Confidence That the Public Sense of Justice Will Condemn the Action of the President

Bogota, Colombia, Nov. 21.—President Marroquin of the United States of Colombia, has issued an appeal to the American people for justice in the Panama case. President Marroquin has called upon President Castro of Venezuela for aid. The appeal to Americans follows:

"The President of Colombia to the American People: "The Colombian nation has just been the victim of unexpected aggression and is in danger of losing the best part of its territory. A military movement, not popular sentiment, was the origin of the proclamation of the independence of Panama.

"The American government, which always has been held by Colombia to be its best friend and ally, prevented, with marines, loyal militia from subjugating the traitors and checking the insubordination. "The solemn treaty between Colombia and the United States, entered into at the last moment by the American government, bids the United States not only to respect the sovereignty and ownership of the Panama Isthmus by Colombia, but to help the latter maintain them. The proceedings of the United States marines on the isthmus and of the American minister here are an open violation of that treaty.

Counterfeiter in Jail

Winston-Salem, N. C., Nov. 21.—Special.—William Morgan, a machinist, was tried before United States Commissioner Beckerdite today on the charge of counterfeiting. The evidence against him is damning. The silver dollars and fifty cent pieces were nearly perfect. They could only be detected by their light weight. Morgan served a term in the Albany penitentiary for counterfeiting ten years ago. He was committed to jail today to await the next term of the federal court at Greensboro. At the trial Morgan said he knew of persons in town who have been making spurious coin for three years. He told a witness that he had men assisting him.

Cotton Gin Burned

New Bern, N. C., Nov. 21.—Special.—The cotton gin and barn of Mr. Spencer, outside the city, containing many bales of cotton, cotton seed, peas, corn and oats was destroyed by fire this afternoon, a total loss of about \$1,000. Mr. Spencer says the fire was due to sparks from the furnace getting in the cotton.

Thirty-five Met Death in Fire Trap

Men Fought Savagely to Escape the Flames—Some Returned for Their Savings and Perished With Their Gold

Altoona, Pa., Nov. 21.—While over one hundred Italian railroad laborers were asleep in a shanty near Lily, Pa., on the Pennsylvania railway, early today, the building caught fire, and before the foreigners could escape at least thirty-five were burned to death and a score or more were seriously injured.

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Asheville Sued for \$5,000

Asheville, N. C., Nov. 21.—Special.—Deputy Sheriff F. M. Jones today instituted suit against the city of Asheville for \$5,000. Mr. Jones last summer, while walking in French Broad avenue, fell in a hole and broke his leg. At the time of the accident the city was doing some work in that street. It is alleged that the accident was due to the city's negligence.