

THE WEATHER TODAY:
For North Carolina:
Fair, warmer.
For Raleigh:
Fair, warmer.

THE MORNING POST.

TEMPERATURE:
Temperature for the past
24 hours:
Maximum, 69.
Minimum, 45.

Vol. VI RALEIGH, N. C., SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1904. No. 60

CLAUDE KITCHIN GIVES THE REPUBLICANS ANOTHER ROUND

He Declares Himself the Champion of the Leaders on the Other Side and Is Surprised at Their Want of Appreciation--Hepburn Called Him a Peanut Politician

By THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, April 23.—Special.—Stung by the quick by Representative Claude Kitchin, who so clearly analyzed the character and record of Theodore Roosevelt, the Republicans felt it necessary to make reply today, and they assigned their most powerful speaker, Col. Pete Hepburn, to the task. Colonel Hepburn, though one of those denounced by the president some years ago, went about his task with much bitterness. His effort was not up to the Hepburn style, because there is no Republican in the land who has less use for the president than he. It was not on the cards for Mr. Kitchin to speak and he had no idea of engaging in the debate today, but when Colonel Hepburn had concluded he took the floor and made a speech in reply that was better, if anything, than the one he delivered yesterday. Mr. Kitchin's remarks, while invested with keen satire, were good-natured, and he had Colonel Hepburn laughing all the while. He was accorded enthusiastic applause before he took the floor, and his speech was frequently interrupted with laughter and expressions of approval.

Mr. Hepburn characterized Mr. Kitchin's speech yesterday as a "criminal denunciation of the executive of the nation." Mr. Hepburn declared that the attack was made upon the entire nation through its executive, and was calculated to injure the prestige of his country in the eyes of the world. Mr. Hepburn recalled Mr. Kitchin's reference to President Roosevelt's statement that a trace of brutal barbarism runs through the people of the south. "This gentleman (Mr. Kitchin) is a representative of the people of the south," said Mr. Hepburn. "I call up the speech he made yesterday as a witness to justify the president's statement."

Mr. Hepburn said that there is always prevalent a disloyal spirit, a refusal to obey laws, resulting in mob rule. It is rampant and frequent in one section of the country and is occasionally found in other sections. The president wrote of the extreme frontier in his reference to lynching, and the gentleman from North Carolina took it as justification for lynching in the south, where civilization exists and courts are to be found.

Mr. Hepburn said he would not permit the brutal arraignment of President Roosevelt to go unpunished. At this point Mr. Hepburn branched off into a tariff speech and replied to some words of Mr. Champ Clark of Missouri. Mr. Kitchin took the floor to reply.

Surprised at Republican Assaults
Mr. Claude Kitchin.—Mr. Speaker, I do not hesitate to express surprise at the assault made upon me by the gentleman from Ohio yesterday and at the assault made upon me by the gentleman from Iowa in the beginning of his remarks this morning. I express regret that I have incurred the ill-will of the gentleman from Ohio and the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. Hepburn.—You have not.
Mr. Grosvenor.—Nor have I.
Mr. Claude Kitchin.—The deeper is my regret when I reflect upon the fact that I was standing here yesterday hoping to sustain his character by supporting the man who had defamed the gentleman from Ohio (Applause on the Democratic side). The gentleman from Ohio stated that I was a peanut politician, and the only evidence he had of that fact was that I quoted here from his letters in the New York Journal (Applause on the Democratic side). Well I admit, Mr. Speaker, that it does not approach the dignity of evidence, but it casts upon the suspicion of being a peanut politician when I stand here in this House, and in this country, and find myself agreeing in anything with the politician from Ohio (Applause on the Democratic side). The gentleman from Iowa this morning said that when I quoted from Mr. Roosevelt's work yesterday that "through the southern character there ran a streak of coarse and brutal barbarism," the strongest evidence of the truth of that was my speech yesterday, and the only evidence that he produces to show my barbarity is that I had no little respect for this house as to quote the barbaric language of Theodore Roosevelt (Applause on the Democratic side). He says I made a criminal assault upon Theodore Roosevelt. I want him to change that and to put it in the Record as it was that I protested here in this House, and before the country against Roosevelt's criminal assault upon the majority of the law of this land (Applause on the Democratic side).

Mr. Speaker, it has been said that the pain of ingratitude is severer than

times, according to the annual report of the civil service commission. Grover Cleveland, with his eight years violated it not once. Benjamin Harrison, with his four years, violated it not once, and McKinley, with his five years, violated it only three times. Yet Theodore Roosevelt in his short time has violated these rules and suspended their operation sixty times. Will you refuse to believe, sir, that his spectacular opinions on civil service are monstrous when you consider these facts? (Prolonged applause on the Democratic side.)

COAL ROAD COMBINE

Hearst Wants Knox to Institute Proceedings

Washington, April 23.—Representative William Randolph Hearst of New York today filed with Attorney General Knox a complaint alleging that a combination of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and the Central of New Jersey under common management has stifled competition, and petitioning the department of justice to proceed against them under the Sherman anti-trust law.

The complaint asks that action be taken to restrain the Reading company, while the owner of the stock of the Philadelphia and Reading Company, from owning, holding or voting upon the stock of the Central, and decreasing that the stock be returned to its lawful owners, and that all the provisions of the anti-trust law be applied to the parties in these transactions when found upon investigation to be guilty of willful violation and disregard of the law.

Governor of Porto Rico

Washington, April 23.—President Roosevelt has selected Judge Beckman Winthrop, of the court of first instance, Philippine Islands, to succeed William H. Hunt as governor of the island of Porto Rico. The appointment has not been announced officially, but probably will be in a short time. Judge Winthrop is a member of one of the oldest families of New York. He is a graduate of Harvard and a personal friend of President Roosevelt.

Thread Mills Cut Time

Pawtucket, R. I., April 23.—The five cotton thread mills in this city owned by the J. & P. Coats Company, limited, today went on a schedule of five days a week. The plant employs 3,000 hands. About 7,000 mill operatives in this state are working on short time schedules, owing to unfavorable trade conditions.

Another Step Taken Toward Adjournment

The Senate Passes the General Deficiency Bill With Many Amendments Tacked on--Pension Bills Passed

Washington, April 23.—The Senate today passed the general deficiency appropriation bill, after amending it in several important particulars. This leaves but one of the great money measures—the military academy bill—yet undisposed of. The House provision re-enacting the present Chinese exclusion laws, which was rendered necessary by the denunciation of the present treaty by China, was amended by eliminating several sections which made the execution of the law more drastic than at present—excluding Koreans, etc. Various amendments were added regarding the claims of states for reimbursement for the expense of raising troops during the civil war, among them reopening the claims of Maine, New Hampshire, California, New York, Rhode Island and Ohio, with a view to the allowance of certain classes of items adjudicated in the Maryland claim, and giving all the states the privilege of appealing from the decisions of the accounting office of the treasury.

Golden Key to Set the World's Fair in Motion

The President Will Push a Button in the White House on the Last Day of the Present Month

Washington, April 23.—At one o'clock (eastern time) on the afternoon of April 30, the president of the United States will press the key of a Morse telegraph instrument in the east room at the White House and through direct wire connection which will have been arranged by the Postal Telegraph Company will convey instantaneously to the great central switchboard on the World's Fair grounds, the electric energy which will release the 40,000 horse power required to operate the cascades, the great engines in machinery hall and other mechanism of the great exposition.

VIRGINIA WINS THE SECOND GAME

The Visitors Got a Lead in the First and Held It to the End of the Contest

Greensboro, N. C., April 23.—Special.—Virginia won the second game of the series from Carolina today by a score of nine to two by doing some fine playing and by making use of Carolina's errors. Carolina went to the bat first and the last half of the ninth was not played. In the first inning Carolina let Virginia score six, after which Carolina played good ball up hill and held Virginia down to one in the third, seventh and eighth innings. Pollard for Virginia and Oldham for Carolina pitched excellent ball. Both teams had great support in the hundreds of rooters; in fact the rival squads were irrefragable. Scrapping on the side lines started early in the game. A big flag was flaunted in the face of the Carolinians on the side seats so near that they caught it and tore it to shreds. For ten minutes there was a crush. The Virginians finally secured some parts of it, but the two teams bore out in noble manner that cordial rivalry in college athletics that has long existed.

The score:
R.H.E.
Carolina . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2 5 6
Virginia . . . 6 0 1 0 0 1 1 x—9 9 2
Batteries: Oldham and Noble; Pollard and Chadwick. Umpire, Legrand.

Trinity 1; Wake Forest 0

Durham, N. C., April 23.—Special.—In a hard contested game this afternoon Trinity defeated Wake Forest in the tenth inning. From the very beginning it was seen that it would be a close game. The end showed the score 1 to 0. Two plays by Trinity men won the game. A quick return of the ball from right field by Elliott cut off a man at first and prevented a run in the seventh inning, and a fine running catch by Smith prevented two runs by the Baptists in the ninth. One of the largest crowds of the season witnessed the game, Wake Forest bringing a special train. Tonight the Trinity team was banqueted at the Carolina by Dr. Kilgo.

The score:
R.H.E.
Trinity . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 3 2
Wake Forest . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 2
Batteries: Bradsher and Chadwick; Edwards and King. Umpire, Dickey Winston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Philadelphia . . . 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 3 3
New York . . . 1 2 1 0 5 1 0 0 x—10 14 3
St. Louis . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—2 4 2
Chicago . . . 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 2

Cincinnati . . . 0 0 1 0 4 0 0 0 0—5 6 1
Pittsburg . . . 0 0 0 3 0 1 1 0 0—1 4 10 2
Brooklyn . . . 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—3 6 1
Boston . . . 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—2 8 2

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York . . . 2 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0—4 11 2
Washington . . . 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 8 2
Boston . . . 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—3 9 1
Philadelphia . . . 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 3 1
Chicago . . . 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—6 7 1
Cleveland . . . 3 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—5 9 6
St. Louis . . . 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3 10 0
Detroit . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 8 1

Parker Boom in Indiana

Indianapolis, April 23.—A movement is a foot here, headed by Thomas Taggart, the Parker leader in this state, to adopt the unit rule when the delegates to the St. Louis convention are selected, and thus insure a solid delegation of thirty for Parker. A total of 1,200 delegates have been selected to the state convention and Parker men claim that at least two-thirds of these will vote for delegates favorable to him. They say that no matter how the remaining counties may stand Parker will have a clear majority in the convention.

Betting Concern Ruled Out

Washington, April 23.—In deciding a case of a western turf investment concern, Assistant Attorney General Robb, of the post office department, holds that the business of receiving bets to place on the races is a violation of the law prohibiting lotteries and games of chance. The concern, therefore, is prohibited from using the mails.

Will Preach to Students

Greensboro, N. C., April 23.—Special.—Rev. Egbert W. Smith, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church, left today for Chapel Hill. He is engaged by the University to preach to the students tomorrow night and is appointed by Orange Presbytery to install Rev. W. T. D. Moss pastor of the Chapel Hill Presbyterian church in the morning.

Forsyth Republicans

Winston-Salem, N. C., April 23.—Special.—Forsyth Republicans met here today and elected delegates to the state and Congressional conventions. Forsyth has twenty-five votes in the state convention. Postmaster C. A. Reynolds addressed the convention. He criticized the Democrats for not selling the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad and charged the officials with bad management. He confessed that the Democrats had done more in this state than the Republicans, but his explanation was that this was because the Democrats had more money and spent more.

BRYAN ATTACKS JUDGE PARKER

The New York Platform Assailed as Corrupt and Dishonest

Chicago, April 23.—Judge Parker, as a presidential candidate, was held up to the ridicule and scorn of the Democrats of the nation by William J. Bryan from a Chicago rostrum tonight. At the same time the wily defeated Nebraskan explicitly disclaimed that he was for Hearst or any other candidate now in the field, asserting that his position is one of absolute neutrality except when such neutrality will interfere with the party weal or the common good. Judge Parker, he pointed out, as one upon whose candidacy he could not afford to be neutral. With invective and sarcasm the New York platform, which Mr. Bryan declared was practically the handiwork of Judge Parker, was analyzed plank by plank, and contemptuously tossed aside as absolutely colorless and without a spine.

"Be on guard against a surrender to Wall street, a capitulation to money interests of the country," was the burden of the speech. Such surrender, he asserted, was contemplated by those back of Parker's candidacy, and he sought to prove his charge by stamping the New York platform as "ambiguous, uncertain, evasive and dishonest."

The speech was delivered at the Second Regiment armory before a large audience. Some of the most important extracts were:

"I can prove to every unbiased mind that Judge Parker is not a fit man to be nominated, either by the Democratic party or by any other party that stands for honesty or fair dealing in politics."

"A Republican could run on the New York platform, and after the election construe it as an endorsement of every policy for which the Republican party stands."

"There is not a line in the platform that is written in behalf of the people; not a line will excite criticism in Wall street."

"The New York platform is a dishonest platform, fit only for a dishonest party. No one but an artful dodger would stand upon it."

"I protest against mortgaging the party to the capitalists to secure an enormous corruption fund."

THE HOUSE IN WHITE HEAT OF EXCITEMENT

Bourke Cockran Floors Dalsell in a Colloquy and Makes a Tremendous Sensation--A Dramatic Situation of Great Power Arousing Intensest Feeling

Washington, April 23.—Representative W. Bourke Cockran today enlivened the proceedings of the House with another of his great oratorical efforts. It was greater by far than his effort of two weeks ago when he made his initial speech upon his return to Congress. It was greater in eloquence, greater in dramatic incident, greater in interest and of greater advantage to his party. He was in his old time form, for he was talking chiefly upon his favorite topic for assault, the protective tariff; he was today more like the Bourke Cockran of a decade ago when he made his masterly argument upon the Wilson tariff bill; he was vastly different from the Bourke Cockran two weeks ago, and the scene which he produced was more like the scenes in the 53rd Congress than anything which has occurred since that time. The Democrats cheered him to the echo and time again as he sailed into the Republicans, and one after another but their leaders to rout, as now and then they arose to interrupt him. Some left fleeing in anger, others he simply knocked over with his oratorical shafts of wit, logic and eloquence, and left them where they had fallen. The climax was reached in his great speech when he encountered Mr. Dalsell of Pennsylvania, one of the leaders on the majority side. As a result of their colloquy a feeling of such bitter personal animosity was engendered that, taking Mr. Cockran's remarks as meaning what he said, these two statesmen, until today warm personal friends, are henceforth hated personal enemies. It came about because Mr. Dalsell, charged that Mr. Cockran had been paid for the speeches which he made in support of McKinley in 1896 which charge Mr. Cockran denounced in most scathing language and called upon Mr. Dalsell to name the man from whom he had obtained his information. This Mr. Dalsell sneeringly declined to do, and took the rebuke which Mr. Cockran gave him without even so much as a word of reply, but retired amid the hisses of the Democrats. But Mr. Dalsell was not alone among the witty Irishman's victims. Mr. Payne, Grosnor and others who interrupted came in for their share, but no such bitterness of feeling was caused as was produced by Mr. Dalsell's interjection.

Protection and Subsidy

The Gardner bill to appoint a commission of members of the Senate and House to investigate the condition of the American merchant marine and recommend measures for its development was before the House. Mr. Cockran obtained the floor to speak for thirty-five minutes. He talked for two hours and thirty-five minutes, drawn on by questions from the Republican side and urged by the Democrats to reply. He began by showing the connection between the protective tariff and a ship-subsidy, in which direction the pending bill, he said, led. The protective tariff, he declared, was the foundation of all political corruption. A subsidy was in short a proposal on the part of the government to pay individuals for carrying on a losing business. If it was well to pay individuals for conducting an enterprise at a loss, how much better it would be to pay them for carrying on a business which was profitable. The payment to those who carried on a losing business must come from those who carried on a lucrative business; some business must prosper in order that a subsidy might be paid to another; success was therefore to be realized in order that inefficiency might be encouraged. If everybody got a like benefit from protection, nobody would be injured. It was only the inequalities of protection which made it profitable to some to advocate it because they derived that benefit at a loss to others. He discussed at length the fundamental principles underlying the doctrine of protection the farmer had "protection only upon the statute books, but none at a custom house." Between the principle of free trade and the doctrine of protection, he declared, there was all the difference between civilization and savagery.

Mr. Cockran had been talking along this line for a while when Mr. Marsh of Illinois interrupted. Mr. Marsh asked of Mr. Cockran had not voted for the Wilson bill which embodied the principle of protection. Replying, Mr. Cockran declared that he helped to frame that measure and voted for it when in a blaze of enthusiasm it passed the House, but he declared, amid loud Democratic applause, that he had voted against amendments added in the Senate through the corrupt influence of corporations which had been strong enough to write the schedules in that

body. Mr. Cockran proceeded to define prosperity and declared that the Republicans could make no issue out of that, as every Democrat as well as Republican was in favor of that, but the policy of protection he denounced as the policy of plunder.

The Excitement Begins

Mr. Dalsell asked if Mr. Cockran had made speeches of that character when in the campaign of 1896. Mr. Cockran declared that by supporting McKinley he had not changed his views upon any subject or issue. In supporting McKinley he had supported Democratic doctrine. "I supported Mr. McKinley," declared Mr. Cockran, with emphasis, "because I thought he was right. You of the Republican party supported him because you thought it was profitable." "I will state that I have been informed," declared Mr. Dalsell, again interrupting, "that it was profitable to the gentleman from New York to support him when he did." At this there was a loud outburst of laughter and applause on the Republican side. Both the statement and the greeting which it received greatly angered Mr. Cockran. He turned white with anger as he replied. "Mr. Speaker, that is a statement which has been made wherever there has been found a mouth foul enough to utter words behind which there was no conscience." Democratic applause greeted this, but it was only the beginning of the tumult which was to follow: "It has been my fortune at various times to support different political parties. I have never yet gone through a campaign where some one did not throw a stone at me as this gentleman does. I challenge him," he proceeded, charging down the aisle and pointing his finger sharply at Mr. Dalsell, "and the cohorts of vice and crime and corruption that are embodied in the Republican party to show that the national committee ever contributed as much as my railroad fair during all that campaign." (Prolonged cheers and applause on the Democratic side.) "I wonder if the gentleman will answer that."

Warning up a Little

Continuing, Mr. Cockran declared that he paid his own expenses wherever he went, as he had always done in all campaigns, and when he went anywhere to deliver an address upon a subject other than politics. He had challenged contradiction while Mr. Hanna was yet alive. For the past twenty years he had been a contributor to campaign funds rather than a recipient of them. "But sir," he continued, "I welcome the interruption, as it shows exactly the weapon with which this organized corruption that we call Republicanism means to conduct this campaign. I said it had wrought the demoralization of our service, our political as well as our industrial systems; and who testifies to it so strongly as the gentleman who attributes to me what he knows to be the universal custom of every Republican politician?"

At this the Democrats responded with cheers, applause and cat calls which lasted for several minutes. "I can say for myself," shouted Mr. Dalsell, when his voice could be heard above the din, "precisely what the gentleman has said as to himself with respect to campaigning."

"It would not have been necessary," said Mr. Cockran, "to have stated that to me, for until that interruption I should not have suspected the gentleman; but it has been my experience in life that no man is quick to accuse another of infamy unless he has become intimate with it himself."

This was the first instance where a shot had been delivered home to Mr. Dalsell, and the Democrats relished it and applauded loud and long.

"The gentleman had better apply that logic to himself right now," retorted Mr. Dalsell when he could be heard. "And let me say to him that I have been informed—" But Mr. Dalsell could get no further then, for Mr. Cockran, now aroused to great anger, shouted "By whom, by whom, by whom, sir? Name him here and now."

"By a Democrat," retorted Mr. Dalsell, himself becoming heated.

"Name him, name him, name him. I demand that you name him."

The Democrats joined in the chorus and shouted "Name him, name him." Mr. Cockran charged madly down the aisle, and shaking his fist at Mr. Dalsell, again demanded that Mr. Dalsell name his informer. Great confusion prevailed and the speaker hammered loudly with his gavel for order, but it was no use. For several minutes pandemonium reigned. Then came the climax as Mr. Cockran, pitching his voice to write the schedules in that

(Continued on page 2.)