THE WEATHER TODAY:
For North Carolina:
Fair
For Raleigh:
Fair

THE MORNING POST.

TEMPERATURE:
Temperature for the past 24 Hours:
Maximum, 85.
Minimum, 68.

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MR. DAVIS NOTIFIED BY MR. WILLIAMS

Speech of the Democratic Leader a Masterpiece of Sarcastic Arraignment---Vice-Presidential Candidate Makes a Brief Response Of Acceptance

By THOMAS J. PENCE

White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Aug. 17—Special.—Henry Gassaway Davis learned officially today that he is the Democratic nominee for the vice presidency, and 2,500 enthusiastic Democrats representing every state in the union, though largely from the two Virginias, made the occasion memorable. The weather was perfect and the picturesque surroundings of the former summer home of presidents ideal.

The personality of the candidate was the central feature of interest to visitors. They soon learned that the appearance of the man nullified Elihu Root's words of warning as to his age. Mr. Davis is as young in activity as the former secretary of war, who is now 60. If I had not known Mr. Davis I should have said he is a man of 60. He carries his 81 years lightly. He is quick of step. His eye is bright and he possesses all the vigor of a man of middle life. When the band struck up Dixie his foot kept time with the music. On the platform before the exercises began he was the busiest of all the notables, moving around with celerity and giving attention to all demands.

As a speaker Mr. Davis is not a wonder by any means. As he jokingly prefaced his remarks, he is not an orator. He is simply a plain business man untrained for public speaking. There was one commendable characteristic in his speaking, and that is he was not hedged around by formality. He practically discarded his manuscript and spoke extempore. In fact he left out a good part of his speech as it was written, and other portions he abbreviated and gave to his hearers in condensed form. His reason for doing this was probably due to the great length of John Sharp Williams' effort, though Republican newspaper men claimed that he was a victim of stage fright.

Mr. Davis was seated during the delivery of Chairman Williams' speech. The frequent smile that spread across his striking countenance showed that he was pleased with Mr. Williams' satire. The thrusts at Roosevelt pleased him immensely, for he nodded repeatedly and beamed with smiles.

Mr. Davis was given a fine demonstration when he began to speak. It was several minutes before he could secure quiet. His voice trembled with emotion as he acknowledged Mr. Williams' kindly reference to him personally. The speaker did not confine himself strictly to manuscript and introduced several new matters. For instance he said that the nation should not forget Rome's history under Ceasar's reign, illustrating the importance of maintaining and preserving local self government. He frequently predicted Democratic success at the polls and called on the women to do their share of the work.

Nothing pleased the crowd more than his declaration that he is the first nominee on a presidential ticket selected from south of Mason and Dixon's line since the civil war.

Mr. Davis welcomed the audience to the inauguration at Washington next March, and much hurrahing followed.

Col. R. L. Holt, the North Carolina member of the notification committee, was not present, and F. L. Fuller of Durham represented the state at the request of the Tar Heels present. Mr. Fuller attended the informal meeting of notification early in the morning, when John Sharp Williams broke the news to the vice presidential candidate. He also appeared in the group picture of the committee taken immediately afterwards.

There was a good representation of Carolinians at the exercises today. They wore Davis badges and were among the most enthusiastic of the participants in the day's exercises. Conspicuous among the Tar Heel delegation was B. Frank Mebane of Spray, who represented North Carolina Republicans at the notification of Senator Fairbanks iat Indianapolis. Mr. Mebane's Democratic friends congratulated him on his appearance here today, and he accepted in fine spirit the good natured but humorous remarks that came his way.

Other Tar Heels who attended the notification were Gen. W. R. Cox of Edgecombe, Prof. W. A. Withers of Raleigh, Mr. and Mrs. James Thomas of Wilson, Major T. L. Emory of Weldon, Geo. Ransom of Halifax, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Staton and Mr. C. Staton of Tarboro, Mr. and Mrs. B. Frank Mebane of Spray, Miss Gray Morehead and Mrs. Thrash.

Notification by Williams

Mr. Williams said in part:

"As soon as I learned that I was, by resolution of the convention, to be the mouthpiece of the committee for the performance of this pleasant duty, I began to look about me in order to see how the welcome task had been fulfilled by others. We found from recent examples of a similar character in the Republican camp that for a notification address a historical essay is altogether the proper thing, absolutely necessary for the emergency. We shall therefore entitle our notification address "A brief disquisition upon some of the historical blunders of our ancestors as view from the standpoint of the wisdom of Republican statesmen who have embraced the strenuous life.'

"The first of these consisted in discriminating against the redman—the image of God in cherry—on account of his race and color. Our ancestors said it was on account of the inherent or inherited race traits, tendencies, and supposed incapabilities, of which his color was but the outward sign. Be that claim pretense or sincerity, we found to our astonishment that 'the door of hope and opportunity' in the way of office-holding and voting was closed to Lo! the Poor Indian. He was not invited in by the select men in Connecticut, nor by the electors of the self-governing towns in Massachusetts, to help govern our ancestors and the country, which had been committed to their charge, nor did our ancestors promise to assimilate him. The first violation in America of the divine right of manhood suffrage and of the cherished fundamental dogma that all men of all races are equally capacitated to govern themselves, and especially to govern others, has doubtless been the 'Iliad of all our woes.' Plainly, it was what the Boston Transcript so eloquently calls 'Colorphobia.' We cannot account for it, except upon a line of thought suggested by a sentence in the notification address of the permanent chairman of the Chicago convention. Informing the president of his nomination by the Republican party to succeed himself. Mr. Cannon said: 'By blood, by inheritance, by education, and by practice, we are a self-governing people.' We wondered if our ancestors in New England, New York, and Virginia were stupid enough to have some notion of the converse of that utterance in their heads, and if they based their action on the fact that the 'noble redman' had none of 'the blood' of self-governing races in his veins, none of that subtle force of 'heredity,' which accounts for so much and which is so hard to be accounted for itself, or if they thought that he had not for any sufficient length of time been 'educated' in the task of governing while men or had had no 'practice' in it, except such as seemed to lead to the conclusion that he was not capable of it.

"The next great blunder in the early history of our people consited in their taking up arms against King George and his forces, when the latter were actuated, as they themselves confessed, only by the kindest designs of 'benevolently assimilating' to themselves our resources and our opportunities. You, who have a Republican son-in-law and, therefore, possess culture by affinity at least, will hardly believe that our ancestors were stupid enough to fight against the principle which we so frankly recognize in the Philippines, viz, that it is perfectly right, self-evidently proper, for a flag to cover and emblemize two entirely different sorts of government—one for ourselves 'at home,' protecting individual, civil, and political liberty, and pretending to furnish full and equal opportunities for industrial development, and another for others 'in the colonies'—absolute and discretionary in its character, and limiting industrial development there by the necessities of commercial exploitation for the benefit of the 'home' merchant and the 'home' manufacturer.

"We found another period of popular hysteria that is incomprehensible to us of a wiser generation in view of some facts in our recent history. Some men in the troublesome little town of Boston, masquerading as Indians, seized and threw into the sea certain cases of tea belonging to certain merchants of the East India Company. That this was a violation of law, no man now in England or America had any doubt; that the violators of the law ought to be amenable to punishment under the law, through its usual process, among which were indictment by a grand jury and trial by a petit jury, none doubted. With a wisdom, however, equaled only by that of the present occupant of the chief executive's chair in these United States, these usual remedies by law against law-breakers were ignored by that sapient statesman, King George, as being reeds too weak to depend upon in an extreme like that. The consequence was that the entire population of Boston, men, women, and children, observers of the law as well as law-breakers, were punished, and the Boston port bill was passed, closing the port; thus in a fashion royally excommunicating the little town, commercially and industrially. Then came that strange and unaccountable outbreak of popular hysteria to which I have referred, unaccauntable in the light of higher civilization.

"We have, however, made the amende honorable for their silly position in regard to the Boston port bill, by our governmental strenuosity at Indianola, Miss. Not long since it was alleged, although not proven, notwithstanding the fact that there was a United States marshal to arrest, a United States grand jury to indict, and a United States petit jury to convict, that certain people in the tow nof Indianola, Miss., had conspired together for the purpose of preventing an incumbent of a federal office from continuing to hold that office. True, there is a plain statute of the United States, "writ large" on the pages of the Revised Statutes, providing punishment for those guilty of that identical crime. It was, perhaps, however, thought that the alleged crime could not be proven in a court of justice by the ordinary forms of law; that the forces of law, as in the precedent cited in Boston, were "too weak" or not to be altogether "relied upon" by those in authority. The necessary and righteous consequence was that, recurring to the precedent established by that miracle of wisdom, George of Hanover and his cabinet, we promptly and strenuously deprived the little town of Indianola of all mail facilities, proceeded to punish for the law-breaking intent of a few, if, indeed, such intent ever existed—which I frankly admit is questioned—all of the town men and women, doctors, lawyers, merchants, black and white, by cutting off their mail facilities; thus, by a White House decree, ex-communicating them from from the intelligence of the world.

"The next great historical blunder, in

(Continued on Page 2.)

COTTON CROP WILL BREAK RECORD

Reports Received at Census Bureau Indicate that 1903 Returns Will Be Exceeded

Washington, Aug. 17.—Reports received at the census bureau indicate that the cotton crop for the present year will be the largest in the history of the United States, exceeding the returns for 1903, when more than 9,000,000 bales were produced. This unofficial estimate of an unusually big cotton crop is based upon reports already made, which show that there has been an increase of nearly ten per cent. in the acreage. Great care will be exercised by Census Director North in making public this year's statistics of the ginning of cotton in the south. Hereto charges have been made that interested persons had frequently obtained advance information which they used to their advantage. This year at least five monthly reports will be made, beginning the 31st instant. About October 1 daily reports containing the returns from the smallest subdivisions will be given to the public. This will not interfere with the monthly reports, which will give the total for the thirty-day period. The officials expect to make the published reports more accurate this year than ever before. Mr. Roper, the cotton expert of the bureau, has been in the south several months instructing field agents with a view to getting reports more uniform in their character than has been the case in the past.

Ward Nominations

Suffolk, Va., Aug. 17.—The Democratic convention of the first North Carolina district met today at Edenton, and nominated John Small of Washington for congress, George W. Ward of Elizibeth City for district judge, and Hallett S. Ward of Plymouth for district solicitor.

Distress Increases

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 17.—The distress as a result of the cotton spinners strike is on the increase. The rooms of the overseers of the poor swarmed all day with applicants for relief. Unless the mills reopen within a few weeks there will be a shortage in the treasury of the poor commissioners of no small amount.

GUILFORD RETURNS.

A. M. Scales for Senate, Roberson and Dr. Gordon for House.

Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 17.—Special. While it is impossible to get complete returns from all Democratic primaries held in Guilford county yesterday and last night, enough of the precincts took a poll to show that A. M. Scales of Greensboro had no opposition for the senate. Wescott Roberson of High Point and Dr. J. R. Gordon of Jamestown are probably nominated for the house. Present Register of Deeds Kirkman has a large majority for renomination, and Sheriff J. F. Jordan has a safe majority. Indications now are that the present treasurer, McKinney, is defeated by McNairy. The contest is so close it will have to be decided in the county convention which meets Saturday. The primaries were largely attended and no bad feeling developed, though the fight was lively.

SENATOR HOAR DYING

His Breakdown Commenced With Mrs. Hoar's Death.

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 17.—Senator eorge Frisbie Hoar is dying. His physicians and also his son, Gen. Rockwood Hoar, said this morning that the senator would not live perhaps more than three days.

Senator Hoar's illness began several weeks ago with lumbago, and last night he suffered a relapse, which, his relatives fear, makes his case hopeless.

Rockwood Hoar, son of Senator Hoar, said today that the senator's entire system seemed to be worn out. In fact, he was so greatly exhausted that recuperation from his trouble, which otherwise would have been insignificant, seemed impossible. The senator's breaking down began at Washington during the last session of congress with the death of Mrs. Hoar, which occurred suddenly. The attachment between the aged couple was well known, and it was remarked at the time, in view of the senator's age, that he would not long survive. His mind is clear and he seems comparatively free from pain, but since last night's relapse no hope has been given that he can recover.

SULLY PREDICTS UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND

New York, Aug. 17.—According to his promise, Daniel J. Sully issued a circular today on the condition of the crop, in which he said that the crop of 1904 and 1905 will not exceed 10,750,000 bales. Mr. Sully gives several reasons for his belief that the cotton crop will be poor.

"When the true condition of the crop is known and the buyer of the raw product fully realizes to what extent the consumption will exceed the production, a demand such as never before will prevail, and the American consumer should be the first in knowing the extent of production."

Cut in Steel Products

New York, Aug. 17.—The American Steel and Wire Company sent a circula rout today announcing a cut in steel an dwire products which went into effect on Tuesday. It is believed that the cut will run from $5 to $11 a ton. There is no doubt that thec ut is made to meet the competition of concerns outside the United States steel corporation, such as the Republic Iron and Steel Company.

MAY INTERVENE YET

Strikers Said to be Hoping Roosevelt Will Act

Chicago, Aug. 17.—The activity of T. A. Carroll, special agent of the federal department of labor and commerce, gave rise again today to the impression that President Roosevelt either has or is about to enter into the strike situation. After having been in close touch with both sides of the controversy, Carroll visited President Donnelly this afternoon and held a long conference with him.

It was declared at labor headquarters this afternoon that the mysterious man the strikers are depending upon to aid them in reaching a settlement is President Roosevelt.

Violence marked the past twenty-four hours. One home containing a group of non-union men was attacked by a mob, and strike breakers were assaulted.

ENTERED LADY'S ROOM SHOT TO DEATH

Mob at Thomaston Riddled Lock-up and Killed Their Man

Mobile, Ala., Aug. 17.—News was received today of the lynching of a negro about 24 years old at Thomaston. It is alleged that the negro entered the home of J. P. Hollis, residing near Thomaston, about three o'clock Sunday and went into the room of Mrs. Hollis. Mrs. Hollis screamed and the negro escaped through the window. Mr. Hollis fired at the negro, but missed his mark.

The miscreant's hat was found near the window and identified.

The negro was captured yesterday afternoon and confessed. He was placed in the village lockup. About two o'clock this morning a volley of shots was heard and when investigation was made it was found that the lockup had been riddled with bullets and the negro shot to death.

Mr. L. A. Peebles Dead

Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 17.—Special. Mr. L. A. Peebles, one of Salisbury's prominent citizens, died here yesterday after a desperate illness of a month's duration. The funeral was held today, Rev. W. R. Ware officiating.

500 Bushels of Apples Lost

Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 17.—Special. During a storm last week Mr. J. D. Schenck, one of Rowan's well known citizens, lost 500 bushels of apples, which were washed away by the heavy freshet, which was little less than a cloud burst. The fruit was at the distillery of Mr. Schenck, and a part of it had already been prepared for use.

UNCOMPROMISING REFUSAL GEN. STOESSEL'S ANSWER

Expressed Thanks in Courteous Terms for Offer to Allow Non-Combatants to Leave--Refugees and an Attache Report Appalling Bombardment Begun

London, Aug. 18.—The Tokio correspondent telegraphs: "I am informed unofficially that the Japanese commander outside of Port Arthur has received and has transmitted to the emperor the reply of the Russian garrison to the demand to surrender. This reply, while thanking the Japanese commander in courteous terms for the offer to allow non-combatants to leave the town, is an uncompromising refusal to surrender.

Chefoo, Aug. 18,—Refugees, who have arrived here on six junks from Port Arthur, report that the Japanese are shelling the town. Their fire ignited the docks and lighters containing cardiff coal, causing a terrific conflagration. They said that the Japanese have been reinforced with a hundred more seige guns.

An American military attache, who arrived from New Chwang today (Thursday) stated that when the vessel on which he traveled was twelve miles off Port Arthur at 2:30 this morning he witnessed a severe bombardment. Mortars were being used on all sides. The result must have been appalling.

Chinese Complications

London, Aug. 18.—The Chinese correspondent of The Daily Mail says an unconfirmed statement is made that the Japanese threaten China's independence of action because she does not insist upon the immediate disarming of the cruiser Askold and the destroyer Grovoki, which are in Shanghai harbor.

Revulsion of Feeling

St. Petersburg, Aug. 17.—The announcement of the Mikado to allow non-combatants to leave Port Arthur, coupled with the demand for the surrender of the garrison, caused a revulsion of feeling here. The original report that non-combatants would be permitted to depart before the storming operations began was regarded as a humane and considerate act.

The war office is without confirmation of the summons served upon General Stoessel, but not the slightest idea exists in military circles that he will yield, so long as food and ammunition hold out, without a fight, even to protect defenseless women and other noncombatants from the horrors of bombardment.

"General Stoessel, as an independent commander, would have a perfect right under the Russian military regulations to surrender at discretion," said a member of the general staff to the correspondent of the Sun, "but it may safely be assumed that a man of Stoessel's temper will not create a new precedent in Russian history. Our military annals do not show a single case where a commander yielded a fortress upon the demand of the enemy in order to avoid a fight. Sebastopol was taken by storm."

Havoc on Czarewitch

London, Aug. 18.—The correspondent of the Telegraph at Tsin Tau says that in the course of an interview with the officer in charge of the Czarevitch he was told how three 12-inch shells were received in less than five minutes. The first killed Admiral Wittshoeft. The second shell struck the conning tower and entering a blockhouse its effect was simply fearful, killing or wounding everybody in the vicinity. The third shell burst against a foremast leaving it hanging by the stays. In addition to the murderous work done by the second shell it damaged the telephones, telebraphs, compasses and steering gears, causing the ship to travel rapidly in circles for ten minutes. The ship was then steered with her engines, the course being laid by the stars, all the compasses being broken.

Japanese Loss

St. Petersburg, Aug. 17.—Nemrovitch Danchenk, a noted Russian war correspondent, estimates the Japanese loss before Port Arthur up to August at 10,000. He says that in Port Arthur every one is carrying weapons.

Second Russian Army

Paris, Aug. 17.—A dispatch to the Echo de Paris from St. Petersburg announces the arrival of Viceroy Alexieff at Vladivostok and says he is engaged in organizing a second Russian army, to be commanded by either Gen. Kaulbars of Gen. Soukhomlinoff. The formation of this army, says the correspondent, of which Gen. Kuropatkin has been informed, will, it is thought, diminish the influence of the commander-in-chief and, to a large extent, interfere with his movements. It is considered in military circles at St. Petersburg that the choice of generals in the far east leaves much to be desired.

No Change in Military Situation

St. Petersburg, Aug. 17.—A telegram from Mukden says: "The Japanese are inoccupation of Tishan on th extreme left. On Monday last a small force of the enemy's infantry occupied Dupidshan Pass. Our outposts retired."

Gen. Kuropatkin telegraphs the czar that there is no change in the military situation. He says that the rain continues everywhere.

British Steamer Stopped

London, Aug. 17.—Lloyd's agent at Ajaccio, Corsica, telegraphs that the British steamer Scotian, bound from Tyne to Ajaccio with coal, reports that last Friday, in latitude 36 north, longitude 7.47 west, just west of the strait of Gibraltar, the Russian auxiliary cruiser Ural, under a war flag stopped her by firing two blank shots and a shell. An officer from the Ural boarded he rand examined her papers. She was then allowed to proceed. The Ural's officers said today they were searching for over 200 steamships carrying contraband goods for transhipment at Spanish and Italian ports.

Letters Missing

Nagasaki, Aug. 17.—The mails and boxes which were taken by the Russian volunteer steamship Smolensk from the North German Lloyd steamship Prinz Heinrich in the Red Sea on July 15 and afterward rturned to her through the British steamship Persia minus two packages of letters, were examined today in the presence of the British, German and French consuls. Many registered and other letters were found to be missing.

The Russian officer who took the mails on board the Persia said that the letters retained were addressed by a German arms factory to Japan.

War Briefs

Tokio, Aug. 17.—Reports from General Kuroki's army state that dysentery is rife among the Russians.

Paris, Aug. 17.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Parisien telegraphs that the Russian cruiser Diana, which took part in the sortie of the Port Arthur squadron a week ago, has arrived at Vladivostok.

London, Aug. 17.—A news agency dispatch from Peking says that the Chinese railways have been asked whether their rolling stock is equal to the transportation of 40,000 Chinese troops to Shanhaikwan: if so, how quickly they can take the troops through.

London, Aug. 18.—The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Standard says that the French and American naval attaches have left Port Arthur.

Shanghai, Aug. 17.—A rumor is current here that the Russian cruiser Rossia, which was badly damaged in the engagement with Vice Admiral Kamimura's squadron Sunday, sunk while trying to reach Vladivostok.

Mr. J. C. Millican of Waldo, Fla., entered King's Business College yesterday.

United States and England Formally Raise Questions

Foodstuffs Not Contraband, Unless Directly Proved They Are Destined for Belligerents. Great Britain Attacks Legality of Sinking Neutral Ships

St. Petersburg, Aug. 17.—The United States and Great Britain have formally raised the question of foodstuffs as contraband of war, except when directly proved that they are destined for belligerent armies or navies. While acting on parallel lines the United States and Great Britain are proceeding independently. The communications of both governments are couched in friendly terms, and they make the positions of the United States and Great Britain quite clear and emphatic.

The American communication is in the form of a protest against the confiscation of flour on board the Arabia. The general American contention regarding coal and naphtha, as set forth in Mr. Hay's note of June 10, is also placed before the Russian government.

Great Britain raised not only the qeustion of foodstuffs as contraband, but the legality of sinking neutral ships. The communication takes exception to the Russian doctrine that foodstuffs are contraband, takes a position against the right of Russia to sink neutral merchantmen, and demands compensation in the case of the Knight Commander. With regard to foodstuffs consigned to an enemy's ports, the communication maintains that proof that they re intended for a belligerent's military or naval force is necessary in order that they be considered contraband.

It illustrates in this connection the case of the flour on board the Arabia, which was consigned to a British firm at Yokohama, and which was declared contraband by the Vladivostok prize court. Great Britain contends that the Russian doctrine is equivalent to a declaration that all foodstuffs consigned to an enemy's port are unconditionally contraband.

The American and British representations relative to foodstuffs have been received without resentment by the Russian authorities and it is learned that they are being considered with the probabilities that some modifications will be made in the direction of meeting the views of the two governments.

"Charm for Every Woe" As Regards Colored Man

Speech of Cummings, Negro Who Seconded Roosevelt's Nomination—ex-Senator Camden Says Democrats Have Even Chance in West Virginia.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 17. —Special. "Without Theodore Roosevelt as president of the United States that dark cloud which threatens desolation to the colored race would be without a silver lining," declared Harry Sythe Cummings of Baltimore, Md., at a banquet in his honor at the Colored Odd Fellows Hall. "President Roosevelt," he continued, "is the 'charm for every woe' as far as the colored man is concerned today."

Cummings is the negro who seconded, on behalf of his race, the nomination of President Roosevelt at the Republican national convention in June. When Mr. Cummings was introduced he launched forth at once into a consideration of the convention and election.

"We are now ushered into a campaign bringing more menaces to the colored race than any campaign since our race was accorded its freedom. At no time since the negro first enjoyed suffrage has a campaign been fraught with more significance than this. If the enemy is determined in one thing, it is to nullify the freedom given us. Not content with disregard for the protection given us by the fifteenth amendment they have pushed the fight to the north."

"I think it is more than an even chance that West Virginia will go Democratic this year," said ex-Senator J. N. Camden of that state today. "Personally I feel sanguine that its electoral vote will be cast for Parker and Davis. There has been public announcement of a number of prominent Republicans in our state who have openly announced their intention of quitting their party, but many who have come to the same conclusion will not declare themselves in advance.

"If it were not for the hordes of illegal negro voters from Virginia and Maryland that are taken from one polling place to another and voted for the Republican ticket, there would not be the ghost of a chance of Republican victory in West Virginia. These negroes are not citizens and have no right to exercise the suffrage, but the party in power having all the election machinery in its hands, connives at the fraud which insures its triumph."