

THE WEATHER TODAY :
For North Carolina :
Partly cloudy.
For Raleigh :
Partly cloudy.

THE MORNING POST.

TEMPERATURE :
Temperature for the
past 24 hours :
Maximum, 68.
Minimum, 63.

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No. 4

SECRETARY WILSON'S FLING AT THE SOUTH

A Speech in Vermont That Will Be Heard From Again--Discouraging Reports of Boll Weevil Ravages--Col. Macon Arranges Affairs Satisfactorily

BY THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, Aug. 30.—Special.—Congressible indignation was expressed by visitors to Democratic headquarters today over the speech made by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson in Vermont. In this campaign effort Secretary Wilson sought to appeal to the prejudices of the Vermonters by maligning the south, a section of the country that has been especially gracious towards him heretofore. He said the Democratic party had its headquarters in the south and the Democratic voters came from the "back alleys" in the south. "That is just where the Democratic voters in the south do not come from," remarked Representative Slayden of Texas. "The south is fast eliminating ignorant and vicious voters, and today I venture to say, the most intelligent vote, taking the country as a whole, is cast in the south. It is made up of intelligent farmers, manufacturers and business men. There is no back alley vote in the south. Secretary Wilson's speech is the most outrageous slander of the whole campaign thus far."

"You may say for me," spoke up Representative Livingston of Georgia, "that it is the most malicious and absurd display of ignorance that has ever come to my knowledge, and it emanates from the smallest man that ever held a cabinet office. The south does not cast a 'back alley' vote. The vote of the ignorant negro and white man is being eliminated in the south and there has been in no other section of the country."

Secretary Wilson evidently has it in for the south. When our farmers in the south were getting high prices for their cotton last fall Secretary Wilson was boasting and declared it would ruin the country. You notice that he says nothing about wheat at over a dollar a bushel. That affects the western farmer of Mr. Wilson's section. He does not say that dollar wheat and the high price of bread will ruin the country, although he was much disturbed when southern farmers were getting 10 cents for their cotton.

Democrats are saying this Vermont speech and Secretary Wilson will have time for reflection when it goes in the record of the House in the coming session of congress.

Incidentally it is remarked that the \$25,000 appropriation made at the last session of congress to exterminate the boll weevil has not yet enabled the agricultural department to find a solution of this pest problem. Representative Slayden says the indications are that the ravages will be as great this year in Texas as they were last season. "One farmer," said Mr. Slayden, "told me a few days ago that he was so discouraged that he intended to turn one thousand acres of his cotton land back into pasture and quit attempting to raise the staple."

"I had in a pair of bright-colored tights and shirt to match, over which he wore a long linen duster. William Matthews, an acrobat, about twenty-five years of

Former Sultan of Turkey Dead in Prison

Murad V Deposed on the Pre- tense of Insanity and Cru- elly Confined by Order of Brother, the Reigning Sultan

Constantinople, Aug. 30.—Former Sultan Murad V died yesterday of diabetes from which he had long suffered.

It was reported in May last from Vienna that Murad V, the thirty-third sovereign of the house of Osman, was deposed and at the same time it was reported from the same source that his adherents all over Turkey, known as the Young Turks, were secretly arming and only awaited the signal to rise in rebellion. Murad V was born in 1846 and ascended the throne after the murder of the Sultan Abdul Aziz, in May, 1876. In July of that year Murad was placed under the regency of his brother, the present sultan, Abdul Hamid II, and on August 31 he was deposed. Outwardly this act was performed legally by the council of ministers on the ground that he was insane.

The facts of the case, however, will

probably never be known, but it has been claimed that Murad was a good deal more sane than his brother, and one of the greatest terrors of Abdul Hamid's existence was the fear that this Turkish "man of the iron mask," as he has been termed, might escape from his place of confinement in the Cheragan palace. Some six years ago he was removed to the Malta kiosk, in the grounds of the Yildiz palace, occupied by Abdul Hamid, which is surrounded by lofty walls.

The confinement of Murad has been of the cruelest character. Only his jailers were allowed to see him, and every precaution was taken to prevent any intelligence of what was going on in the outside world from reaching him.

Gompers Called In

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 30.—It is reported today that Samuel Gompers has been asked to come to this city and look over the strike situation. There is a possibility that he will confer with the manufacturers and ascertain if there is willingness on their part to suggest something that might be accepted by the textile unions and thus end the strike. There is much interest in the mission of two Boston lawyers who have been here investigating the strike.

It is understood that they are acting for C. Minot Weld and other Boston parties interested in philanthropic work, with a view of extending relief on systematic lines.

Exaggerated Report

Manila, Aug. 30.—An official investigation today showed that the report of the great loss of life by fire in Binan, province of Liguna, was incorrect. Lieutenant Turton of the 23d Infantry has committed suicide on the island of Minandao.

A Kentucky Lynching

Hickman, Ky., Aug. 30.—Joseph Bumpass, a negro who attempted an assault upon Topsy Clay, aged 15, a white girl, in this county, was captured by a party of citizens and lodged in jail. He was taken from jail by a mob last night and lynched. His body was thrown into the river.

Conference of Editors

New York, Aug. 30.—Joseph Daniels, a member of the Democratic National Committee for North Carolina, who has been designated as chairman of the committee on editorial conference, arrived in New York today and began the work of the organization for the coming conference of the Democratic editors, who will assemble here September 6.

Mexicans No Good

New Orleans, Aug. 30.—The planters in Concordia parish, La., who imported Mexicans from Texas to pick cotton and work on the cotton plantations, report them a complete failure. Concordia is the blackest parish in Louisiana, the negroes being 12 to 1 white. As the negro labor has latterly not been satisfactory or sufficient, a large number of Mexicans were imported and put to work. They proved unsatisfactory. Most of them have deserted the cotton fields and are congregating in Vidalia or in Natchez, Miss.

Convention of Bankers

New York, Aug. 30.—The convention of the American Bankers' Association, which is to be held in this city September 14, 15 and 16th, will be largely attended by representative bankers from all parts of the United States as well as from Canada. James R. Branon, president of the association, says letters he has already received indicated that not less than 3,000 out-of-town delegates will be present.

Closed up and Skipped

Jackson, Ky., Aug. 30.—W. R. Day, one of the best known business men in the Kentucky mountains and state treasurer under the administration of Governor Taylor, has disappeared. It is charged that Day has been for months reducing his assets to cash and borrowing all the money he could, and it is said that he has gotten away with the bulk of his known fortune. Cincinnati creditors have sued in the federal courts for the appointment of a receiver for the firm of N. B. Day & Co., of Jackson, of which W. R. Day was a member. One of the reasons assigned for Day's conduct is that he is in fear of the state recovering judgment against him for money paid out by him while state treasurer under the Taylor administration after the legislature had declared Governor Taylor to be a usurper.

GREEKS NO RUNNERS

Americans Take Prizes in Olympic Games

St. Louis, Aug. 30.—A Marathon race, the first important event of the Olympic games, took place here today under favorable weather conditions. The distance traversed was forty kilometers, equal to twenty-four miles 600 yards. Thirty strong limbed, long winded athletes faced the starter. Eighteen of these were Americans, nine hailed from Greece; there were two Kafirs from South Africa and one Cuban. If the Greeks were renowned in ancient days for their speed, their representatives today showed no trace of it, and at the best their exhibition was ludicrous. Loping along in a sort of a strange trot, the Greeks were more interesting in their personal appearance than in covering ground. The nine men ran bunched and with great shocks of curly hair reminded the spectators more of the old prints and frescoes of Grecian runners than of men in a competition. The men were sent away at 3 o'clock and after more than three hours wait the 2,000 spectators were brought to their feet when it was announced that a man was facing the stadium. After the man crossed the line, however, he coolly announced that he rode a half mile in an automobile and of course was quickly disqualified.

The next man to show in sight was Thomas J. Hicks, of the Young Men's Christian Association of Cambridge, Mass., and he received the prize. Albert B. Conroy of Chicago was second, more than five minutes behind Hicks, and Al. Newton of the New York Athletic Club finished third more than thirteen minutes behind Conroy.

All declared that the roads were abominable. Up to a late hour tonight the Greeks and others had not been heard from.

Hicks' time was 3 hours 28 minutes 53 seconds. Each of the three winners walked to his dressing room after finishing.

NEW YORK PRIMARIES

McCarron Maintains His St- premacny in Brooklyn

New York, Aug. 30.—Republican and Democratic primary elections were held throughout New York state today. The chief interest centered in the fight for control of the Democratic organization between the present leader, Senator Patrick H. McCarron, and William A. Doyle, who represents the Tammany faction. Democratic national leaders have been worried over this factional fight, claiming that Tammany leader Charles F. Murphy's efforts to oust McCarron from control of the Brooklyn patronage would affect Parker's vote.

Returns up to midnight indicated that McCarron had won easily, capturing 17 of the 21 districts. Today's primaries in Manhattan and the Bronx boroughs upset not a single district leader in either the Republican or Democratic organizations, unless the result in the 17th (Tammany) where both factions were claiming a victory at midnight, upsets the present calculations. This general outcome was expected, despite the lively fight in a few districts.

There were nominally nine Democratic and seven Republican contests, but only half of these were serious.

In the Tammany district contest Big Bill Devery went down again with a hard bump. Frank J. Goodwin practically had a walkover.

"This here's bad for the downtrod," said Big Bill after he had been thrown out of a polling place near his home a few minutes before the expiration of the time for voting. He had tried to vote and three election captains held him up. Devery went out and returned with some of his followers, but again he was shunted back. The excuse was that he had registered last year under the emblem of the Socialist Labor party. He was not allowed to vote.

CLEAR CUT WOUNDS

Russian and Japanese Bullets Seldom Maim for Life

San Francisco, Aug. 30.—Dr. F. E. Fremantle, a county health officer of England, who is traveling around the world investigating the sanitary and hospital conditions in the various countries he visits, has arrived here from the Orient. After visiting the scene of warfare in Korea and Manchuria, he spent considerable time visiting the big hospitals for the wounded soldiers and sailors of Japan at Tokio and Sasebo.

In discussing the care taken by both sides of their wounded Dr. Fremantle says there are no split or dum-dum bullets used, and the wounded, even when shot through what is generally regarded as a vital spot, heal quickly, and there is but little maiming for life.

The Russian bullets are a little larger than the Japanese, but both make a clear cut wound, and blood poisoning from wounds properly treated is very rare. One reason for this is the fact that the bullets are sterilized by their heat which is engendered by their passing so swiftly through the bore of the rifle and the friction while flying through the air.

BAD FOR COTTON

The Government Report is Generally Unfavorable

Washington, Aug. 30.—The weekly crop report issued by the weather bureau today says:

In northern Alabama and in the southern portions of Mississippi and Louisiana cotton has improved, and the crop is in good condition in Oklahoma and Indian Territories, but elsewhere the reports generally indicate unfavorable progress. Deterioration from rust and shedding is reported from nearly all districts. Heavy rains have proved injurious in portions of Florida and Georgia, while over a large part of Texas the crop has suffered decidedly from drought. In the last mentioned state boll worms continue destructive and boll weevils are puncturing nearly all quarters in southwestern, central, eastern and coast divisions, and causing much damage as far north as Dallas, Kaufman and Hunt counties. Picking is in full progress in Texas and is general in the eastern portions of the central and eastern districts.

Tobacco is generally reported as improved since last week. In Wisconsin the crop is doing well, although maturing slowly.

MILITIA NOT IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Washington, Aug. 30.—In response to a request from Major General Corbin, commanding the regular and militia troops on the Bull Run battle ground near Manassas, Va., where the fall maneuvers of the army will be held, Major Porter, acting adjutant general of the army, has prepared an opinion, which

has been approved by General Adna R. Chaffee, chief of staff, to the effect that militia troops participating in maneuvers in time of peace with organizations of the regular establishment are not to be considered in the service of the United States.

The decision is very timely just now, as 30,000 men will be engaged in the Manassas maneuvers and as to the military troops, which will outnumber the regulars, the question of jurisdiction might have proved exceedingly troublesome. Major Porter's decision on the point is in part as follows:

"In the opinion of this office the organized militia of the states, etc., when participating in encampment maneuvers and field instruction with troops of the regular army, under the provisions of section 15 of the militia act of January 21, 1903, are in the service of the United States within the meaning of sections 8 and 9 of the same act.

"The act is understood to provide that as the condition of their being allowed with the troops of the regular army, they shall submit themselves to the command of the officers in command of such troops; but it is not understood that as an incident of such command, discipline in the militia is to be enforced by United States authority. On the contrary, it is believed that such discipline is to be enforced through state authority, and that offenses are to be tried under the rules prescribed by the state to which the particular organization of the militia belongs. In other words, it is understood that the militia are still the militia of the state, and subject to its control and instant withdrawal from the maneuvers.

"For the militia to be in the service of the United States within meaning of sections 8, 9 and 22 of the militia act it must be called forth as authorized by the constitution, and in accordance with the laws enacted by congress to carry the provisions of the constitution into effect."

Report on Military Riot

Washington, Aug. 30.—The war department has received a report from Col. W. T. Duggan, first infantry, giving full particulars of the recent troubles at Athens, O., at the recent joint encampment of regulars and Ohio state militia, when several national guardsmen were killed or wounded by regular troops in resisting arrest. The report states that all the regular soldiers known to have been implicated in the fracas have been arrested and turned over to the civil authorities for trial.

World's Fair Income

St. Louis, Aug. 30.—Announcement is made semi-officially by members of the World's Fair management that the \$1,000,000 loan, applied for more than a month ago to be used in case of emergency, will not be needed. It is stated that the revenue to the World's Fair is beyond expectation and that the total daily receipts in round numbers amount to about \$75,000. According to the statement of President Francis the cost of maintaining and operation loan payment, is \$65,000 a day, in which event, based on the conservative report, the exposition has a net revenue of \$10,000 each day.

Parker Going to a Fair

Esopus, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Judge Parker will leave tomorrow to attend the Ulster county fair, which opened at Ellenville today. It has been his annual custom to visit the fair and Mrs. Parker usually accompanies him. His presence has been advertised widely and a banner crowd is expected. The candidate is not likely to make any political addresses, however.

Spencer Trask, the New York banker, lunched with Judge Parker and remained until four o'clock. His visit was said to be a social one.

REVIVAL OF BOXERISM

Missionaries Leave Their Work for Safety

Shanghai, Aug. 30.—A revival of Boxerism is reported from Taming-fu in the southwestern part of Pechili province, 215 miles from Tien Tsin. Over twenty American missionaries, including women and children, have been obliged to evacuate owing to an intended massacre on the part of the Boxers, who call themselves "Tsal-yun."

The local telegraph company refused to transmit a message from these missionaries to American minister Conger at Peking. Fortunately, however, an English friend in Honoa forwarded their message, whereupon Yuan Shi Kai, viceroy of Pechili province, dispatched urgent orders for their protection.

In view of the fact that the local authorities gave them no protection and there was no hope of continuing their work, the missionaries came out.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 30.—The greater part of the business section of Palmer, forty miles south of Dallas, was burned today. The fire was started by a gasoline explosion. The Odd Fellows building, a national bank and a wholesale general store were the most important concerns burned. The loss is estimated at \$60,000; insurance \$18,000.

Simla, Aug. 30.—It is understood that Tibet has yielded terms that are considered satisfactory and that the British expedition will leave Lhasa earlier than was expected.

CONTENDING HOSTS MEET IN A DECISIVE CONFLICT

Great Battle Begun at Liao Yang--Japanese Search the Whole Russian Line With Artillery Fire and Then Advance to the Attack--May Take Several Days to Fight It Out

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—The long expected battle of Liao Yang has begun and the two armies are now fighting what probably will be the decisive battle of the campaign. The Japanese armies are attacking General Kuro-patkin's forces upon his chosen ground near Liao Yang and his friends and admirers here are confident that, having accepted a general engagement, he will defeat the Japanese.

The latest reports received by the war office indicated that the battle will probably extend over several days. The Japanese are directing their energies to bombarding regiments of the defensive positions occupied by the Russians. The latter have suffered heavily from the hail of shells.

The Russian cavalry won a notable success west of Liao Yang, repulsing the Japanese advance from that direction. This was the first time the Russian cavalry had an opportunity to charge the Japanese on open ground since the war began.

A dispatch dated from Liao Yang, at 10 a. m. today, says:

"The main Japanese attack is being directed against the Russian center and right, where the Russian losses have been the heaviest.

"The Japanese posted numerous artillery within range of all the Russian positions during the night. A hot fire was opened at five a. m. and by 9 o'clock the Japanese were close to the Russian positions.

"The Japanese shrapnel fire inflicted considerable losses on our troops at several points. Lieut. Col. Posatioloff, commanding a battery of the sixth east Siberian brigade, was killed.

"The Japanese are delivering an obstinate attack on our center, and at 9 o'clock this morning they were in close proximity to our advanced guard."

General Sakharoff also reports that a large Japanese force is advancing northward along the Taitse River valley west of the railroad.

In a brief telegram received this morning General Kuropatkin says the general advance of the Japanese began yesterday at noon, the Russian outposts falling back upon the main line. The Russians suffered principally from the shrapnel fire of the Japanese artillery.

The Japanese selected the mikado's birthday for the decisive battle and it will not be surprising if today is also signalized by a grand assault on Port Arthur.

Systematic Artillery Fire

Liao Yang, Aug. 30.—Rife firing began at the southward at five o'clock this morning. From five o'clock there has been an incessant shower of shrapnel. The heaviest cannonading is coming from the southeast, where the Japanese evidently have numerous guns. Deadly shells are bursting everywhere, their white smoke being distinctly

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traceable against the dark foliage on the mountain sides. The Japanese are searching the whole countryside with their fire, selecting certain squares of territory on which for a few moments they mass a hail of shot and shell from all their guns.

Then they pass to another square, thus working the whole field, with mathematical precision, from right to left. In this way the entire Russian front has been systematically searched in the first four hours of the cannonading. Then began the general Japanese advance along the whole line.

The Russians have been holding their ground gallantly and their losses are small, considering the terrible nature of the Japanese fire.

The advance was pressed with such vigor that it developed into hand-to-hand fighting, the 23d regiment repelling an attack at the point of the bayonet. One Japanese battery was dismantled.

Wounded men have been pouring into Liao Yang since 8 o'clock this morning, mostly hurt by shrapnel shells and some by rifle bullets. The heights of Maeting, near the railroad, have been showered with projectiles.

Kuropatkin's Flank Turned

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—It is stated that there can be no doubt that several Japanese divisions have succeeded in turning General Kuropatkin's flank north of Liao Yang, leaving only the Mongolian road open to him.

Battle Was Very Severe

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—A later message from General Sakharoff says that today's battle is very severe and that the Russian losses are heavy. The Japanese are still attacking. General Sakharoff reports that the Japanese cannonaded the Russian positions all day yesterday. The Russian cavalry was in action throughout the day and prevented an outflanking movement on the Russian right. Bands of Chuchues (Chinese bandits) were also dispersed by the cavalry. The commander of one of the Russian brigades has been killed.

Heavy Losses at Port Arthur

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—Direct news from Lieutenant General Stoessel, commanding the Russian military forces at Port Arthur, up to August 25 of a favorable character, has been received here. General Stoessel's report says that the Japanese attacks were repulsed till August 25, with heavy loss to the attackers. He gives no details of the positions held or of the Russian losses in men, but says the officers suffered severely, especially the younger ones. Some of the larger Russian guns were placed out of action by the Japanese batteries and were replaced by field pieces. He reports that the morale of the garrison is excellent. Finally, the general recommends Generals Fock,

Sheriff Tells About the Mob at Statesboro

His Evidence Tends to Excul- pate the Military--Deput- ties Deny Knowing Anybody in the Lynching Mob

Savannah, Ga., Aug. 30.—The court of inquiry appointed by the governor to investigate the recent negro lynchings at Statesboro continued its sessions at Statesboro today.

Judge A. F. Daly, the first witness, related the circumstances surrounding the trial of Cato and Reed and the events of the evening. He said that when Capt. Hitch arrived he placed him in entire control. He said he instructed the sheriff to arrest the leaders of the mob. Tuesday when sentence was pronounced he endeavored to be calm, but he was obliged to speak by installments. He said he told Captain Hitch Monday that a plan was on foot to take the guns from the soldiers, but Tuesday he told him he thought the danger was over.

Sheriff Kendrick, the second witness, denied that he pointed out the prisoners. He said he was attempting to take them from the prisoners' room to the solicitor's office.

"When the mob started up the stairway I hurried to the prisoners' room, tried to get them out and hide them in the next room. I expected to get

them through the scuttle hole. I tried to lock the door. Two men entered the door as I did; I could not get my key. I said to Sergeant Fulton that Captain Hitch had been overpowered and told him to stand aside and let me have the prisoners. Before I could do anything the mob grabbed me. One man said I had been shooting off my lip too much and that he would shoot my head off. I could offer no resistance."

The witness said he did not know any of the men in the mob. He said he acted in concert with Captain Hitch. He heard the prisoners would be lynched after the trial, but did not communicate the information to Captain Hitch as he discredited the report. The witness said that Monday afternoon the mob told him that they were after J. E. Myrick, an attorney employed to defend the prisoners.

The witness said that arms were stored in the neighborhood of the court house and one shot would have meant a wholesale slaughter. He estimated the mob and the military as evenly matched.

Deputy Mooney testified that he did not know a man in the mob. He had resided in Statesboro for years. He got out of the way when the mob flooded the court room because he was afraid they would shoot. Deputy Sheriff Albert Kendrick said he knew no one in the mob. The witness acknowledged that Captain Conger had asked him to wire the governor for assistance, but he had not done it. He was told some one else had. He told Lieutenant Mall that reinforcements were needed at the court house.