

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

THE MORNING POST.

TEMPERATURE:
Temperature for the
past 24 Hours
Maximum, 79.
Minimum, 62.

Vol. VII

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 8, 1904.

No. 11

VERMONT VOTE SIGNIFIES NOTHING NATIONALLY

Democratic Leaders in Washington Attach No Importance to It--Millionaire Proctor Got Out a Big Vote for Personal Reasons--No Effort in Arkansas

By THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, Sept. 7.—Special.—Republican organs are endeavoring to make much capital out of the result of the election in Vermont yesterday, which they assert is based absolutely on local conditions.

It is well known that Senator Proctor many times a millionaire and the wealthiest man in the state, wished to get out a big vote because he is to receive re-election at the hands of the new legislature. The spigot of a big barrel was opened and there really was no contest to the fight that Senator Proctor put up, though Democrats did their usual campaigning.

At Democratic headquarters there is no concern as to the result in Vermont. The enemy has held their own and that's all there is to it. As one Republican paper aptly said this afternoon, "a land-slide to the Democracy in New England is hardly indicated," and what's more, it is not expected. The fight this year is not in New England, neither is it in the south.

National Chairman Taggart's comment was about that of the average Democrat. Mr. Taggart said:

"It is not likely that the country will be startled by the news that Vermont has gone Republican. Nor will there be any excitement over the news that Arkansas has gone Democratic by a few thousand more or less than the normal Democratic vote. In Arkansas I understand no effort was made to bring out the full Democratic vote, as the Democrats had no opposition to speak of."

The board of construction has already approved the plans for the armored cruisers North Carolina and Montana and the battleship New Hampshire which was authorized by the last congress. As soon as they have been approved by Secretary Morton the plans and specifications will be announced. The armored cruisers, save in their internal arrangements, follow closely the lines of the Tennessee, New Hampshire and Louisiana class.

A story that several colonies of Guatemalan ants had been located in Maryland and Virginia for offensive operations against potato bugs and other harmful crop insects is denied. The department of agriculture has no such experiments in contemplation. Dr. Cook also said that the Guatemalan ants will eat the larvae of the boll worm, which differs from the boll weevil in that it is like a grub or caterpillar. The worm is destructive to cotton, but less so than the weevil.

Rural delivery routes, to commence operation October 1st, have been established from Rockingham and Warren Plains.

Prof. Collier Cobb of Chapel Hill, N. C., is to deliver an address before the eighth international geographic congress, which convenes here tomorrow. Delegates are here from all parts of the world. Prof. Cobb's subject will be "Topography of the Dune Areas from Cape Henry to the Isle of Palms."

Jesse E. Deviney has been appointed postmaster at Julian, Guilford county, succeeding J. R. Stout, deceased.

Association of Street Railway Employees to interrupt the operation of the elevated trains. All this was definitely decided at a conference held in the Interborough office this afternoon between Bryan and Mr. Headley, representing the Interborough Company and the national officers and a committee representing the three labor unions involved. The conference began at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and lasted without interruption until 8:30. At its close Mr. Wilson of the Locomotive Firemen tersely summed up the situation by saying:

"We have got everything. We are entirely satisfied."

Havana Notes

Havana, Sept. 7.—The Royal Canadian Bank, which is handling the money for the payment of the claims of soldiers of the revolution, will begin work on October 1st. The payments at that time will amount to fifty per cent. of the total claims.

President Palma today signed the house bill prohibiting the exportation of yaguas, or palm strippings, which are used to wrap bales of tobacco. The object of the bill is to prevent foreign tobacco being wrapped in yaguas and then passed off as the Cuban product.

A Hitch

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Unless some concessions are granted the unskilled workers the stock yards strike will be continued indefinitely. That was the substance of the decision reached by the allied trades conference board today. A committee was appointed to seek another conference with the packers and ask them to agree to submit the question of wages of the unskilled workers to arbitration, saying the other provisions made by the packers would be acceptable and the strike called off.

Arbitration Reports Denied

Fall River, Mass., Sept. 7.—Reports of efforts being made to adjust the spinners strike by arbitration are denied. Mr. Barry of the board of arbitration says he knows of no attempt being made by any one to settle the strike.

President Borden of the cotton manufacturers association said today that so far as he knew there was no intention on the part of the manufacturers to try to start the mills a week from Monday, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Some are of the opinion that the mills will not be started before October.

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Holtis Nominated Again for Governor by Democrats

Concord, N. H., Sept. 7.—When the Democratic convention met in this city today the nomination for governor was given by acclamation to Henry F. Holtis of this city, who was the candidate of the party two years ago.

Oliver E. Branch was made chairman, and he attacked President Roosevelt, whom he classed as a "secret ally and co-partner of secessionists and rebels in Panama." He also accused the president of insulting General Miles and of exploiting the military spirit.

"Do you wonder," Mr. Branch asked, "that Republican congressmen and politicians privately confess their doubts of the perfect sanity of this amazing man, and that the great business interests of the country regard with apprehension the possibility of his continuance in power?"

The platform, save that it endorsed the nominees of the Democratic national convention and affirmed "hearty and loyal allegiance to the platform adopted by that convention," was devoted entirely to state issues. A motion to strike out a plank relating to the license law and to substitute a declaration in favor of municipal suffrage for women was lost, and the platform was adopted.

LYNCHED AT LAST

Mob Had to Set Jail on Fire to Get It's Man

Huntsville, Ala., Sept. 7.—Horace Mapes, a negro charged with the murder of Ed. Waldrop, a white peddler, was lynched by a mob tonight. A company of militia had been ordered to defend the jail in which Mapes was confined but the mob got by the sentinels and forcibly disarmed and shot one of them. The mob gained possession of the ground floor, but soldiers who had taken possession of the floor above held the mob at bay. The mob finally set the jail on fire and Mapes jumped from a window. He was hanged. The negro confessed his crime, implicating two others. The body of the negro was riddled with bullets. Four thousand persons witnessed the lynching.

GOT EVERYTHING

Interborough Company Granted Unions' Demand

New York, Sept. 7.—All the conferences and discussions between the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the labor union leaders are now over, and all talk of a strike by the elevated railway employees is at an end. The Interborough Company has granted practically all the demands made by the labor unions, the important strike breaking army has been disbanded, for the present at least there is to be no attempt on the part of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Amalgamated

Theodore Roosevelt Parker

Washington, Sept. 7.—The navy department has received a request from Representative Theodore A. Bell of California, that a young Californian bearing the distinguished name of Theodore Roosevelt Parker be received as an enlisted man on the battleship Ohio, soon to go into commission at San Francisco.

Theodore Roosevelt Parker, whose politics is an unknown quantity, was formerly in the marine corps, but dropped out.

AT SAGAMORE HILL

Loomis Predicts Big Republican Majority in Maine

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 7.—President Roosevelt's only visitor today was Francis B. Loomis, first assistant secretary of state. He was at Sagamore Hill about two hours. He said that he went over with the president a few matters relating to the improvement of the consular service.

Mr. Loomis has been spending his vacation in Maine. He says from what he gathered during his stay in Maine that he is certain the Republican state ticket will get a big majority there next week. The greater part of the day the president spent out of doors, playing tennis and riding horseback.

In the course of the day he received many telegrams congratulating him on the result of the election in Vermont.

AMERICAN COTTON COMPANY INSOLVENT

Receivers Named—Debts are Over a Million Dollars, Assets Less than \$400,000

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 7.—Chancellor Magie signed an order late today adjudging the American Cotton Company insolvent and appointing as receiver Charles E. Kimball of Summit, N. J., and Wm. C. Lansing of Taunton, Mass. The application was made by Frederick V. Tanbury representing Frederick Y. Robertson of New York, who is vice president and treasurer of the company. The order of the chancellor states that owing to the emergencies of the case, as shown by the petition and affidavits of Mr. Robertson, the receivers were named without notice to either creditors or stockholders, who, however, may apply to the chancellor on October next to set aside the order.

The petition states that the debts of the company amount to \$1,327,706.77. It is charged that of the bills and accounts payable, all except a very small amount is now due, and the balance will mature within the next few months.

Mr. Robertson declares that the company is absolutely without funds to meet any of these obligations.

The American Cotton Company was organized in 1896 and has a capital stock of \$7,000,000. It owns all the stock, except the qualifying shares of the directors of the following companies: American Foundry & Machinery, Arkansas Cotton Products, Texas Cotton Products, Oklahoma Cotton Products, Indian Territory Cotton Products, Mississippi Cotton Products, Tennessee Cotton Products, Alabama Cotton Products, Georgia Cotton Products and Louisiana Cotton Products.

The bill of complaint explains in considerable detail the business operations of the company, and asserts that with sufficient working capacity it will prove a most valuable venture provided its varied interests can be kept intact as a single trust.

Annexed to the bill is a statement of its financial condition on August 31, showing the assets in cash, cotton on hand, etc., of \$369,971.

The only other assets, Mr. Robertson says, consist of patents and stocks of other companies. These he values at several million dollars, but says they are all pledged to the Central Trust Company of New York as trustee to secure the company's outstanding indebtedness.

ANOTHER TILDEN HAS COME SAYS WATTERSON TO EDITORS

Five Hundred at Banquet to Democratic Editors--Heaman Riddle Pledged Independent Vote to Parker. Clark Howell, McLean and Others Spoke

New York, Sept. 7.—The Democratic editors were dined at the Waldorf-Astoria tonight. The dinner was an elaborate affair. Henry Watterson was the orator of the evening. He made an attack on President Roosevelt, that brought tumultuous applause from his hearers. There were more than 500 guests at the dinner.

The big ball room in which the dinner was given had been decorated for the editors. From every side hung the national colors and over the head table were two immense pictures of the candidates.

S. E. Johnson, a former president of the Gridiron Club of Washington, acted as toastmaster, and on either side of him sat a score of celebrities, editorial and otherwise, from Colonel Watterson and Herman Ridder to Senator McCarren and Representative Cowherd. Besides these, the guests at the head table included Clark Howell of the Atlanta Constitution; Norman E. Mack, Ury Woodson, R. M. Johnson, August Belmont and Tom Taggart.

While the editors consumed the dinner, the band up in the gallery kept up a succession of tunes, including the "Suwanee River" and "Dixie," which got an editorial yell, the first of the evening.

Mr. Johnson started the speech making by introducing Col. Watterson in a short speech. Mr. Watterson was applauded when he rose to speak. He spoke in part as follows:

"Inevitably the personality, the character and performances of Theodore Roosevelt occupy the foremost place in the public mind. I would not for my part utter an unkind or discourteous word against the president. I admit that he is as sweet a gentleman as ever scuttled a ship or cut a throat. Indeed, very much that kind of a gentleman; for, hoisting the black flag over the south, has he not scuttled the ship of civil service reform and cut the throat of reciprocity?"

"Has he ever obeyed the law in case it stood in the way of his humor? He usurped the power of congress and added many millions of outlay to the pension."

"Does not his whole career reveal to us a self-willed adventurer upon the high seas of public life, having no rudder or compass except his own ambition?"

"Was Jackson, whose ignorance he rebukes, more personal and autocratic than he is himself?"

"Was Grant, whom in life he persistently antagonized, more indifferent to the admonitions of public sentiment? And if we have seen such things in the green leaf, what may we not expect to see in the brown? If elected president in 1904, why not again in 1908? The tradition broken, what may not be the possibilities in 1912?"

"As a Republican I would take no such risks; as an American, I shall not. I dread the one-party power; absoluteism at length barricading itself against the reach of the people; a republic only in name; a world power in fact more imperial in its aggressions and repudiation than Rome itself."

"If we want these things, let us by all means elect Theodore Roosevelt. Let us relegate conservatism to the rear. Let us bring to the front only socialism to fight with absoluteism a battle which no matter how it ends is bound to be dangerous to the liberties of the people and the peace of the country. Already the Republican press is making a hero of Tom Watson, the coming Robespierre, harranguing the sections and preparing the way for another reign of terror by and with the advice, consent and sustenance of the Republican national committee."

"Behind Theodore Roosevelt stands a group of radical Republican leaders ready to do his bidding. If the predecessors of these radical leaders had been given their way after the war of the sections, we should at this moment have in the south another Ireland, a second Poland. After forty-three years of but twice broken dominion, this party of oligarchism is proceeding with as high a hand under Theodore Roosevelt."

"Public opinion needs to rise up on its hind legs and kick into it a realizing sense that there is something yet greater than money and parties and patronage; that the machine is not invincible; that there are yet a people; that there is still a God."

"Never could a change of parties be effected with so little danger to existing conditions. What risks do even honest Republicans take in setting Roosevelt and Fairbanks aside and in preferring Parker and Davis? The money of the country is safe beyond human agency to disturb it. The revenue laws are not likely to be adjusted to suit me, and men like me, until the manufacturers come to see, as they surely will, that the protective tariff is a hindrance and not a help to the man-

ican industry. Where then is the danger?"

"For one, I believe in the Democracy of the declaration of independence and the constitution of the United States. I believe in expansion, but in that expansion which carries with it the promise of the declaration of independence and the principles of the constitution of the United States. I believe in the flag, but beneath it only and always uniformity of laws; I believe in the tariff, but in a tariff levied solely for the support of the government economically administered. I believe in the public credit, supported by a sound, stable circulating medium expressed in gold and silver and paper, convertible into coin on demand, the single standard of measurement permanent and absolute. I believe in the public order, all parties, the labor unions and the labor employers, to be made to obey the law, the government the master of both. Through my life I have fought to attain these ends. Some of them have been attained.

"Hence is it that I still believe in the people, and believing in the people I am confident that they will take no chance either in the would-be man on horseback or in a new lease of power to a party already too firmly set in the saddle, but will come to the rescue of their threatened institutions whilst they may. Another Tilden has arrived upon the scene and fittingly here in the empire state of New York; a very tribune of the people, calm, resolute and qualified; in all things the exact antithesis of Theodore Roosevelt, and in my belief, as surely as Tilden was elected, he will be elected. And when elected he will be inaugurated and all will be well."

Col. Watterson mentioned Cleveland once in his speech and it was the signal for cheering.

Following Col. Watterson, Herman Ridder was introduced. Mr. Ridder proceeded to pledge the independent vote to Parker. After his speech a letter of regret was read from Editor Pulitzer of the New York World. Clark Howell, Editor McLean of the Brooklyn Citizen, and others, spoke.

The Blue Army Turned the Tables on the Brown

General Grant Considered to Have Managed His Campaign Most Shrewdly--Attack on Gen. Bell's Line Day Before a Feint

Corps Headquarters, Gainesville, Va., Sept. 7.—"He is the son of his father." That is what an army officer said tonight, speaking of Gen. Fred D. Grant, commanding the first division of the maneuver corps. According to the indications of the umpire, General Grant's army had all the best of today's operations, having practically annihilated the "browns" during an attack by artillery. According to the decision of Colonel Wagner, the chief umpire, the "blue" army achieved a complete victory. The "brown" army lost about 1,500 and the "blue" army about 2,000, but nevertheless the "blue" force is considered to have performed the best day's work.

It was seen early this morning that yesterday's maneuvers were merely preliminary and for the purpose of compelling General Bell, the commander of the "brown" division, to fall back to the southward. This he did with disastrous results. At midnight last night General Grant, commanding the "blue" army, took up his task of forcing the "brown" army, commanded by General Bell, through Thoroughfare Gap. Although the actual fighting did not begin at that hour, there were continual clashes between the outposts and patrols of the two commands, and the re-arrangement of positions and the assuming of new lines of defense and attack occupied both armies until daylight.

Notwithstanding the fact that the attack on the "brown" center which was in progress yesterday afternoon when the engagement ended at the nightfall was repulsed, General Bell considered it advisable to fall back to shorter and more compact defensive lines. During the night this was established from Buckland through Thoroughfare, which is about one mile and a half east of Thoroughfare Gap, to the extreme north end of Antloch.

The "brown" line of defense was established at daylight and General Grant immediately advanced on this position. The second brigade of the "brown" army, commanded by Brigadier General T. H. Barry, held the line from Buckland to Thoroughfare, where he joined Colonel Regan's brigade, which extended it to Little Bull Run near the north. The line was completed by the "browns." General Lee's brigade being held in reserve in the vicinity of Thoroughfare. General Grant's main assault was made by Brigadier General Wint, commanding the second and fourth brigades, command-

ed by Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss of the regular service, and Brigadier General Frost of the continental guard, were not actually engaged yesterday, but bore the brunt of today's attack.

It was said at corps headquarters tonight that General Grant had managed his campaign most shrewdly. The attack on General Bell's line during yesterday, it was said, was merely a feint, so conceived as to give the impression that the "browns" right flank was in danger. Instead of this, General Grant massed his infantry in force, six brigades, on General Bell's right flank this morning, and in addition sixteen guns of his artillery, compelling the "brown" forces to fall back. An assault of infantry completed the maneuver.

At 6 o'clock tomorrow morning the second problem will be taken up.

Snizer at Rosemont

Esopus, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Congressman Sulzer of New York called at Rosemont this evening and is the guest of Judge Parker tonight. Congressman Sulzer was the most prominent caller today.

Mr. Sulzer said tonight he was on his way back to New York after a stumping tour of the southern tier. He was enthusiastic with regard to the outlook. He said he also made a tour through the west and in the middle west the Democrats would carry Indiana and Wisconsin.

Populist Muddle

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 7.—Populist leaders here claim to have assurance from close friends of Mr. Bryan that he will not accept any invitation to campaign for Parker in New York. Before he left for the mountains Bryan was deluged with requests from eastern friends, asking him to stay away, giving as a reason that if he does not go east the Bryan Democratic vote will be divided between Watson and Roosevelt and thus destroy any hope of Parker carrying New York and contiguous states. Bryan has declined to discuss the matter with newspaper men.

ROCK ISLAND IN CONTROL

Reported Transfer of Seaboard Interests

Baltimore, Sept. 7.—Local financial circles are discussing with considerable interest a report that another large set of capitalists are identified with the Seaboard Air Line in connection with the Blair-Ryan syndicate. In this connection the following from the Wall Street Daily News is of interest:

Announcement may be some time delayed, but banking interests are advised that Rock Island Company is to take control of the Seaboard Air Line. Rock Island, with its 'Frisco' lines, is already at Memphis, with terminal property purchased in New Orleans, and is installed there as well as Birmingham, where it naturally connects with the Seaboard system. This will put Rock Island into a position in many ways actually commanding, in addition to making it in mileage the greatest railway system in the world.

This statement indicates that the Rock Island 'Frisco' capitalists represented by Ladenburg, Thalmann & Company might figure conspicuously in the future management of the Seaboard. Local interests, however, are not in a position to confirm or deny the reported transfer of control to the Rock Island Company.

ed by Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss of the regular service, and Brigadier General Frost of the continental guard, were not actually engaged yesterday, but bore the brunt of today's attack.

It was said at corps headquarters tonight that General Grant had managed his campaign most shrewdly. The attack on General Bell's line during yesterday, it was said, was merely a feint, so conceived as to give the impression that the "browns" right flank was in danger. Instead of this, General Grant massed his infantry in force, six brigades, on General Bell's right flank this morning, and in addition sixteen guns of his artillery, compelling the "brown" forces to fall back. An assault of infantry completed the maneuver.

At 6 o'clock tomorrow morning the second problem will be taken up.

THIS MAKES THREE

Wm. E. Neale, Slayer of Shradler, Kills Wife and Self

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 7.—William E. Neale, the slayer of James K. Shradler, former assistant commonwealth's attorney, shot and killed himself this afternoon in a boarding house on West Broadway after he had slain the woman over whom he murdered Shradler.

The ghastly sequel to the startling tragedy of last winter was enacted in the upper room of a boarding house conducted by Mrs. Baird. Neale and the woman he killed were known at the house as Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.

The killing of Shradler by Neale was the result of the latter's charges that Shradler had been intimate with Mrs. Neale, and the shooting occurred on the night of February 1st at the Capitol Hotel, this city, Shradler dying the following day.

Neale was recently released on bond, and from letters found had made up with Mrs. Neale. The cause of today's tragedy will never be known.

THIS IN PHILADELPHIA

Mob, Deprived of Prey, Terrorizes Negroes

Philadelphia, Sept. 7.—Endeavoring to escape an angry mob composed of men, women and children, James Parker, colored, twenty-four years old, who had beat two white boys, raced madly through the streets near Ontario Park tonight, beating with a blackjack every one who blocked his path.

When the negro was finally cornered in a cigar store at Eleventh and Poplar streets it was all the police could do to restrain the mob from lynching the man. The combined efforts of four policemen finally landed Parker in the police station out of the way of the infuriated mob. Then began a reign of terror for all the negroes in that section of the city. Until far into the night thousands of men and women and their children paraded the streets seeking colored men to beat and crying vengeance. Several times the police of the Tenth and Thompson street station arrested colored men from the midst of the wild crowd who had ropes for lynching, and locked them up to protect them from physical injury. There were eight negroes in the station house after midnight.