

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

THE MORNING POST.

TEMPERATURE:
Temperature for the
past 24 hours:
Maximum, 74.
Minimum, 60.

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Gov. Glenn to Colored A. & M. Graduates

Declared His Friendship for the Race and Urged Importance of Industry. Believes Dudley a Greater Man Than Booker Washington

Greensboro, N. C., April 27.—Special. The feature of the graduating day exercises at the A. and M. College for the colored race, held here today, was the address by Governor Glenn. A well known characteristic of the governor's addresses is warmth, and the fire was lacking today. He spoke with the warmth of sympathy and the zeal of interest in the future welfare of the negro race. He emphasized the importance of industrial training for the race. Frugal habits and energy must be exercised to put the race in its most advantageous attitude for promoting its own happiness and material welfare.

The governor declared his belief this morning that James B. Dudley, the president of this college, is a better and a greater man than Booker Washington. With this expression those who heard it cheered their hearty concurrence. The graduating exercises were made up of musical selections, instrumental solos, and orations. All of these were of a most creditable order, showing careful training and intelligent personal application to studies. These exercises proved that that part of the colored race being trained here is fitted for better living, greater earning capacity and better citizenship.

The graduating orations were four in number, along practical lines, and the subjects were as follows: "The Mechanic Education, Great Deeds of Negro Men, The Negro and the Nation, The Negro as R. R. Turner of Raleigh, and among other things he declared that negroes had many times spent more time attending political conventions and making speeches when they should have been establishing farms and truck farms. He also declared that men may pass laws regarding the ballot, but they cannot make laws that will curtail manhood.

Governor Glenn Speaks
There were great cheers when President Dudley announced the governor's presence in a speech full of appreciation and enthusiasm. Hon. A. M. Scales, who was for six years president of the board of trustees of the institution, introduced Governor Glenn. Mr. Scales is justly popular at this college, and was given an ovation. In proof of his sincere regard for the colored race Governor Glenn related his early associations on the farm—there were with negro boys. He at once attracted the attention of the audience by relating the fidelity of an old slave, in his old black mammy, and asked, "Can I forget that they were colored people and these things being so can any one believe there is aught in my heart but good feelings and kindness for your race?" President Dudley, you said that what you asked was simple justice, and I tell you that during my administration if you expect justice you must do justice. I want to teach you to teach your race to be true and honest and pure and truthful. Your environments don't prohibit

this, as some seem to think. I see men in the white race who steal some little thing and are hurried to the penitentiary, some others steal large amounts and it seems they are to get off lighter. This is all wrong. And in your own race you do things wrong. In my town of Winston a returning convict was met at the depot and made a hero of. That is wrong. You must not make heroes of thieves nor heroes of harlots." He emphasized the importance of politeness and courtesy, saying that he had no respect for any man who was not polite to people who are worthy of it and entitled to it.

The governor then left the questions of character and manners, and said he wanted to say something about the right kinds of education. "Educate the hand and the brain and the soul all at one and the same time. You have right, here one of the best institutions on earth for proper training. Some of you have an idea that I am opposed to negro education. Those who heard my inaugural address cannot have any such idea. I said I wanted to give you education as fast as you are able to receive it, sufficient for today, enough now, and more tomorrow if you need it. This will be the policy of my administration. (Cheers.)

"But the people, many of them, are complaining, and say that you don't deserve an education. These complaints are well founded in the case of many of you. You will spend all the money you can get when summer comes in excursions, water melon feasts and high cake walks, that don't do you any good, but give you a great deal of trouble. Stop it, my friends, and stop your gambling, whiskey drinking and idleness. Work and save your money, and invest it in homes and enterprises to make livings for yourselves and families. Educate yourselves, but don't let it make you ashamed of work. An educated mind ought to make a better mechanic.

"Another reason the people give why we ought not to educate you so much is that as soon as you get through school you pull up stakes and leave us. It is ingratitude and you ought to stop it. I'll tell you if you'll work in North Carolina one-half as hard as they make you work north of Mason and Dixon line you will not suffer, and you will make money. I want you to stay here. Haven't we been just to you? Go back a few years, and at least a few of you will know that I am telling the truth. Your people came to me for advice in making contracts and renting land. You sought my advice in everything until it came to politics you wouldn't believe a word I said. You were led by bad and designing men and you've reaped more grief out of it than all other things combined. (Cheers.)

The governor gave good advice all through his speech, and though the language was plain, it was well received. "North Carolina offers a grand and glorious opportunity to the people of both races to elevate themselves. We need the people of both races," he declared, "and we appeal to you colored people to be industrious, lead pure lives and stay in North Carolina." In conclusion Governor Glenn said that during his term he would do justice to the humblest colored man as well as the richest white man. He urged the people to denounce the crime when they undertake to denounce lynching. Remove the cause and there will be no mob. It was a splendid effort, one of the finest the governor has ever made, and that is saying much. President Dudley gave good and wholesome advice to the graduating class in awarding the diplomas.

wounded removed 55,000; killed 15,000. The Russians lost 32 guns, including twenty-six quick-fires. All the siege guns were removed two days before the retreat.

Torpedo Boats Near Hong Kong
Manila, April 27.—The steamer Rubia which arrived today, reports that she was thrice circled by three torpedo boat destroyers, carrying no lights, on the night of April 22nd, when sixty miles from Hong Kong. It is believed they were Japanese.

Lincolnton Reports More Skirmishing
St. Petersburg, April 27.—Under date of April 26th, General Lincolnton reports further skirmishing on his left flank near Kalyuen. He says the Japanese were dislodged by artillery from their entrenchments and retired to a hill, which they were preparing to defend.

Russians on Korean Border
Tokio, April 27.—It is stated that the 3,000 Russians who were lately reported on the Korean border are awaiting the arrival of 5,000 reinforcements and artillery from Vladivostok, when they will try to advance on Gensan.

REBATE QUESTION MORE IMPORTANT

Walker Hines Says Esch-Townsend Bill Provides No Additional Safeguards

Washington, April 27.—Walker G. Hines, representing the Atlantic Coast Line, in continuing his argument against government rate regulation before the senate interstate commerce committee, today took up the question of rebates, which was, he said, a question of far greater importance to the public than fixing rates because it more desirable that every one be charged the same rate for the same service. One of his objections to the Esch-Townsend bill was that it provided no additional safeguards against rebates. On the other hand, the rigidity of the rates to be fixed by the commission created by the bill would be an additional incentive to the granting of rebates by the roads. Then, too the present law made it easy to reach rebates by injunctions in any United States circuit court, whereas under the proposed legislation such efforts would be confined to one court—the transportation court.

Mr. Hines said that in his opinion the Esch-Townsend bill was a drastic and far reaching measure, which, if it had become a law, would have been productive of disastrous results. The rebate system would never have been so bad, Mr. Hines thought, if the interstate commerce commission had originally taken more vigorous action, had interpreted the law differently, and had gone to work in the proper manner. But the commission at one time stated that it had "other things more important on hand," and the shippers were quick to note this and to take advantage of it.

"The honest railroad and honest shipper will be satisfied with any legislative enactment that will suppress rebates and discrimination or any device that gives one shipper or class of shippers an advantage."

This was the statement this afternoon by James C. Lincoln, general freight agent of the Missouri Pacific system, before the senate committee. He discussed the questions involved in the proposed legislation from the standpoint of a man who is constantly in touch with the shippers and engaged in making rates for his railroad.

P. B. Yates, a prominent manufacturer of wood working machinery of Beloit, Wis., gave the views of the shipper on the commission proposed in the Esch-Townsend bill. He expressed himself as unqualifiedly opposed to this bill.

DAUGHTERS OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH

Annual Luncheon of New York Chapter of Daughters of the Confederacy

New York, April 27.—Daughters of the north and south joined hands at the annual luncheon of the New York Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at Delmonico's this afternoon and sang "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle" with equal enthusiasm.

The 320 women seated at the tables cheered alike for the stars and stripes and the flag of the Confederacy, which were entwined at the back of the honor table. At one table Mrs. Joseph L. Wolcott, a northern woman, had as her guests ten daughters of the Confederacy. At the guests' table, beside the president, Mrs. James Henry Parker, was Mrs. Fairbanks, wife of the vice president and former president general of the D. A. R. After the luncheon, when Mrs. Fairbanks was called on for a toast, she said: "I am pleased to see that your organization is preserving the records of the heroic past. And I am glad to have the honor of belonging to an organization which I consider has helped to hide the scars of the past division in our country. And I believe that together we have covered this division

with flowers of forgetfulness and garlands of gentle remembrance." Loud applause from both northern and southern representatives. Mrs. Parker, the president, received a silver loving cup and a set of Confederate colors. Mrs. Charlotte Wilbour, president of Sorosis; Mrs. William Cummings Storey, regent of the Manhattan chapter, D. A. R.; Mrs. William G. Slade, president of the Daughters of 1812, and Mrs. Dore Lyon, who read some original verses, also spoke.

Rumor of Big Shortage

New York, April 28.—The World of Friday morning says there was a report in Wall street yesterday that one of the largest financial institutions is in trouble and that an official of the concern has been found to be short between \$1,750,000 and \$2,000,000. The said institution was a trust company, it is said, and the state banking department is investigating the matter.

Interviews with leading financial leaders failed to produce any verification of the rumor. Several bank presidents admitted having heard the rumor. Some expressed belief that the report might have been put out to affect the stock market.

BIGELOW'S CREDITORS ALL OVER COUNTRY

Admits Owing Two to Three Millions—Files Voluntary Petition in Bankruptcy

Milwaukee, Wis., April 27.—Frank G. Bigelow, the defaulting bank president, has confessed an indebtedness to banks, commercial institutions and estates of which he had charge which will aggregate between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000, and based on his confession a voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the United States district court which contains the names of as many of Mr. Bigelow's creditors as he can remember, together with a list of assets on which Mr. Bigelow's valuation is \$1,419,000.

By his own admission his creditors extend all over the United States. One estate has been looted, his indebtedness to the Broadway estate being \$100,000. It is also believed other trusts held by the former banker have suffered. Those familiar with the situation and with what information they can glean from the former banker fear his liabilities will run up to considerably more than his present estimate, as they believe subsequent revelations will reveal transactions of even a more startling nature.

Attorney Charles P. Spooner, who filed the voluntary petition in behalf of Mr. Bigelow, was compelled to make up the petition in such a short time that it is far from complete and will necessarily have to be amended.

The revelations as to the system of Mr. Bigelow in conducting large affairs are such as to stagger the belief of bankers, to whom the method in such transactions is as a second nature. The filing of the petition in bankruptcy will necessitate the withdrawal of securities which were turned over by Mr. Bigelow to the First National Bank, as being made within four months of the filing of the petition in bankruptcy, it constitutes an act of preference to creditors, and the amount, which was estimated at about \$300,000, will be equally divided among all the creditors of Mr. Bigelow. This will in no way affect the bank, however, as the guarantee of the directors and stockholders more than covers the default.

ANOTHER PETITION FOR A RECEIVER

M. J. Fitzsimmons in Baltimore Asks for an Accounting in the Equitable

Baltimore, April 27.—In the United States district court today a bill was filed by Michael J. Fitzsimmons, a resident of this city, for a receiver or receivers for the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The plaintiff asks for an accounting between the policy-holders, the directors and the stockholders of the defendant company for the purpose of ascertaining the surplus profits and assets, and that a distribution of the same may be made among the policy-holders. He also asks that an accounting may be had between James H. Hyde and other officers of the company for the purpose of ascertaining what portions of the assets of the company they have converted to their own use, which have not been accounted for. The plaintiff charges in his bill that Mr. Hyde and certain officials of the company have fraudulently used the converted money and assets of the company to their own use and benefit, and have manipulated the same in such a manner as to make large profits for themselves.

New York, April 27.—Samuel Untermyer, counsel for James H. Hyde, denied flatly on behalf of his client today that "James H. Hyde and associate underwriting syndicate," had ever participated in any way in the shipbuilding venture, as charged. Mr. Untermyer intimates broadly that the Dresser suit was inspired by the Alexander factionists. That the suit has been brought in the interest of Mr. Alexander and those associated with him in the present controversy was denied indignantly today by both Mr. Dresser and the supporters of Mr. Alexander.

Carnegie Gives Millions for Professors' Annuities

To Organize a Corporation Styled "The Carnegie Foundation"—Gift Is \$10,000,000 in First Mortgage 5 Per Cent Steel Corporation Bonds

New York, April 27.—A gift of \$10,000,000 from Andrew Carnegie to provide annuities for college professors who are not able to continue in active service was announced today by Frank A. Vanderlip, vice president of the National City Bank of New York. Professors in the United States, Canada and New Foundland will share in the distribution of the income of the fund.

United States Steel corporation 5 per cent first mortgage bonds for \$10,000,000, have been transferred to a board of trustees and steps will be taken at once to organize a corporation to receive the donation. Dr. Pritchett, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Mr. Vanderlip have been selected by Mr. Carnegie to obtain data on the subject to be presented at the first meeting of the board of trustees which will take place on November 15th.

Mr. Vanderlip today sent the following letter to the press: "Mr. Andrew Carnegie has transferred to a board of trustees consisting in the main of presidents of most of the important colleges in the United States and Canada, \$10,000,000 of first mortgage 5 per cent steel corporation bonds.

"The purpose of the trust fund thus created is to provide annuities for college professors in the United States, Canada and New Foundland, who, from old age or other physical disability are no longer in a position to render the most efficient service. It is Mr. Carnegie's belief that this fund will not only provide a dignified pension system for a body of most worthy, self-sacrificing and poorly paid men, but that it will be of distinct value to the cause of education in offering an opportunity to the trustees of a college to retire members of the faculty who have faithfully served the institution for many years, and to replace such men with young, vigorous and efficient professors. The corporation which is being formed will be styled 'The Carnegie Foundation.'"

Mr. Carnegie's letter to the trustees is dated April 18 and is as follows: "I have reached the conclusion that the least reward of all the professors is that of the teacher in our higher educational institutions. New York City generously and very wisely provides retiring pensions for teachers in her public schools and also for her policemen. Very few students of our colleges are able to do so. The consequences are grievous. Able men hesitate to adopt teaching as a career and many old professors whose places should be occupied by younger men can not be retired. "I have therefore transferred to you and your successors, as trustees, \$10,000,000 of the United States Steel corporation, the revenue from which is to provide retiring pensions for the teachers of universities, colleges and technical schools in our own country, Canada and New Foundland, under

such conditions as you may adopt from time to time. Expert calculation shows that the revenue will be ample for the purpose.

"The fund applies to the three classes of institutions named, without regard to race, sex, creed or color. We have, however, to recognize that state and colonial governments which have established or mainly support universities, colleges or schools may prefer that their relations shall remain exclusively with the state. I cannot therefore presume to include them.

"There is another class which states do not aid, their constitutions in some cases even forbidding it, viz: sectarian institutions. Many of these, established long ago, were truly sectarian, but today are free to all men of all creeds or of none—such are not to be considered sectarian now. Only such as are under control of a sect or require trustees, or a majority thereof, or officers, faculty or students, to belong to any specified sect, or which impose any theological test, are to be excluded.

"Trustees shall hold office for five years and are eligible for re-election. The first trustees shall draw lots for one, two, three, four or five year terms, so that one-fifth shall retire each year.

"Each institution participating in the fund shall cast one vote for trustees. "The trustees are hereby given full power to manage the trust in every respect; to fill vacancies for non-official members, appoint executive committees, employ agents, change securities, and generally speaking, to do all things necessary in their judgment to insure the most beneficial administration of the funds.

"By a two-thirds vote they may from time to time apply the revenues in a different manner and for a different, though similar purpose to that which I hope this fund may do much to such changes as render this necessary in their judgment to produce the best results possible for the teachers and for education.

"No trustee shall incur any legal liability flowing from his trusteeship. All traveling and hotel expenses incurred by trustees in the performance of their duties shall be paid from the fund, the expenses of wife or daughter accompanying the trustees to the annual meeting included. specified should coming days bring the cause of higher education and to remove a score of deep and constant anxiety to the poorest paid and yet one of the highest of all professions.

"Gratefully yours,
(Signed) "ANDREW CARNEGIE."
The trustees are: President A. T. Hadley, Yale; Charles William Elliot, Harvard; William R. Harper, Chicago; Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia; Jacob G. Schurman, Cornell; Woodrow Wilson, Princeton; L. Clark Seelye, Smith; Provost Charles C. Harrison, Pennsylvania; President Alexander C. Humphreys, Stevens; Chancellor S. B. McCormick, Western University of Pennsylvania; Edward B. Craighead, Tulane; H. C. King, Oberlin; C. F. Thawing, Western Reserve; Thomas C. McClelland, Knox; Edwin H. Hughes, Depauw; H. McClelland Bell, Drake; George H. Denny, Washington and Lee University; Peterson McGhill, Samuel Plautz, Lawrence, David S. Jordan, Leland Stanford, Jr., W. H. Crawford, Allegheny; Henry S. Pritchett, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; F. A. Vanderlip, New York; T. Morris Carnegie, New York; R. A. Franks, Hoboken, N. J. T. Morris Carnegie is a nephew of Andrew Carnegie. R. A. Franks is Mr. Carnegie's financial secretary.

Russian Fleet Located Not So the Japanese

A Private Telegram Says Rojstvensky and Nebogatoff Have Joined, but It Is Not Probable

London, April 28.—The Morning Post's dispatches from the far east stating the Russian fleet are printed prominently in the morning papers here. They give the last word concerning Admiral Rojstvensky's command. According to the Tokio correspondent of the Telegraph, part of the fleet re-entered Kamranh Bay on April 24, but the main force seems to be making Hainan Island its base. The correspondents add that the Japanese fleet will reserve the right to act as it thinks fit. Nothing has been received from Tokio or elsewhere regarding the whereabouts of Admiral Tozo.

Fleets Reported Joined
Tientsin, Shantung Peninsula, China, April 27.—A private telegram received here states that Admiral Rojstvensky's fleet has joined Nebogatoff's detachment.

Junction Assured
St. Petersburg, April 27.—1:15 p. m. According to the calculations of the

All Out of Kamranh Bay

Kamranh Bay, Via Saigon, April 27.—The only ships remaining in Kamranh Bay are four German transports. All the rest of the transports and the Russian hospital ship Orei and other vessels led behind by Admiral Rojstvensky left the bay yesterday morning. This fleet is now assembled outside the bay and forms an extended line stretching from Cape Varela to the head of the Kamranh Peninsula. Torpedo boats are scouting in all directions. The ships seem to be awaiting Vice Admiral Nebogatoff's division.

Russian Losses at Mukden

St. Petersburg, April 27.—The Novoye Veremya says that the Russian casualties at Mukden were two generals, 1,985 officers and 87,877 men, killed, wounded and prisoners or missing. The captured numbered two generals and from 7,000 to 8,000 officers and men; the missing from 10,000 to 12,000;

Loomis Denies Charges Made by Minster Bowen

President Said to Be Satisfied the Assistant Secretary of State Was Innocent. Bowen to Be Given Another Post

Washington, April 27.—Secretary of War Taft, acting in behalf of President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay, today called upon Francis B. Loomis, the assistant secretary of state, to make a complete answer to charges affecting his official conduct while serving as American minister at Caracas, Venezuela.

These charges, it was disclosed, were formally made by Herbert W. Bowen of New York, who succeeded Mr. Loomis as the American diplomatic representative at Caracas. It became known also in connection with the Loomis-Bowen case that President Roosevelt has determined to transfer Mr. Bowen to another post. This transfer will take place soon and will be only one of several other changes among American ministers to South American countries. Mr. Bowen, it is understood, will be succeeded by Irving W. Dudley of California, the present minister to Peru. Mr. Loomis gave out a statement tonight in which he denied all the charges made against him by Mr. Bowen, although he did not admit that they had been submitted officially. His denial was addressed to newspaper statements of the allegations and there is no intimation even in his communication that Mr. Bowen has fathered them. The charges now made officially by Minister Bowen against Assistant Sec-

retary Loomis have been known, in part at least, to President Roosevelt. The president showed a deep interest in the charges, affecting as they did an officer of the government and one of Mr. Roosevelt's closest advisers, and he called on Mr. Loomis for an explanation. But the president did not stop there, for he also asked Former Police Commissioner Andrews of New York, who had been connected with the New York and Bermudez Asphalt controversy, to give the details involved in the allegations that Mr. Loomis had received \$10,000 from the New York and Bermudez Company while serving as the United States minister at Caracas. The explanation of the transaction made by Mr. Andrews to President Roosevelt was similar to that given by Mr. Loomis in the statement above, and it was said today by an official, not Mr. Loomis, that the president was satisfied that Mr. Loomis had not been guilty any wrong doing.

LONDON STOCK MARKET WEAK

London, April 27.—The stock market opened weak this morning as a result of the uncertainty regarding the naval situation in the far east. The reported cutting of the Hainan Hong Kong cable by the Russians was one of the unsettling factors.

There were rumors in the city that a great naval battle had taken place in which several Japanese warships were said to have been lost. No confirmation of such rumors was received from any source, and today's news from Saigon indicates that they are baseless.