

TEACHERS MEET IN GREENSBORO

The Assembly Puts Itself on a Working Basis

PLAY LEFT OUT OF IT

Attendance Is Large and the Pro- ceedings Enthusiastic—Women's Work for School Improvement. Some Who Are Contributing to the Success of the Meeting

By BRUCE CRAVEN

Greensboro, N. C., June 13.—Special. The twenty-second annual assembly of North Carolina teachers was called to order at 8:45 tonight by President Jas. P. Foust, who with a few remarks presented Hon. A. M. Scales to deliver an address of welcome. Only a moderate crowd was present, but they were practically all teachers, who gave the closest attention to the addresses. Mrs. Scales, in well chosen words, discussed the development of Greensboro in relation to schools and paid a tribute to the teachers. He was followed by Superintendent W. H. Swift of Greensboro schools, who emphasized the spirit of welcome as coming from teacher to teacher.

Dr. E. W. Sikes of Wake Forest responded, bringing rich good humor and progressing into an earnest discussion of the part teachers should take in upbuilding the commonwealth. He honored the man who was last at Appomattox, but no more than he who first began to teach our people. Dr. W. W. Stetson, superintendent of Maine, the speaker of the evening, was introduced by Lieutenant Governor Winston with characteristic wit that put the audience into a good laugh and prepared them for the feast of reason and flow of soul that followed. Dr. Stetson is a large man physically and intellectually. He had the audience in his power from the start. He joked Judge Winston unmercifully, spoke pleasantly of North Carolina and praised in highest terms the visit of Winston and Aycock to Maine last fall. He said his subject was "Three distinct systems of Educational History: first, trouble over curriculum; second, about the proper work to be done by schools of the various grades; third, financial embarrassments. Each phase was discussed logically but humorously, and the interest of the audience was maintained. It was an able, practical talk with no attempt at eloquence or oratorical effect.

More Work and Less Play

Greensboro, N. C., June 13.—Special. The first North Carolina teachers' meeting, and though the annual meetings in the years following were interesting and profitable, they were much less in scope and purpose than the great Assembly here. In recent years, the annual meetings at Morehead have degenerated into pleasure outings and though large numbers of teachers attended, it has been decided best to remove the recreation feature and establish the movement on a solid business basis, so the teachers have come together in Greensboro with only one aim and that is to learn. The meeting has opened auspiciously, large crowds attend every exercise and the management is much encouraged over the excellent prospects of complete success.

Woman's Betterment Association

The business meeting of the Woman's Association for the Betterment of School Buildings and Grounds was held at the Normal College this morning at ten o'clock. Committees were appointed and organization perfected for an aggressive continuance of the good work so well begun already. Mrs. W. H. Hollowell of Goldsboro, the president, and the other officers made their reports, and while it was entirely for business organization, the meeting was very interesting.

Delegates are present representing many counties from all sections of the state and great interest is manifested in the meetings which will be conducted in sections Wednesday and Thursday afternoon. At both of these times, an address will be made by Miss Maria Adelaide Shaw, the distinguished writer on these topics in "World's Work." The Association was organized in 1902 at the suggestion of Dr. McIver and he and Mrs. Hollowell, Mrs. E. A. Ebert, Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, Mrs. E. E. Moffitt, Miss Mary Taylor Moore, Miss Edith Royster and others have been active and faithful in maintaining and extending the work. Much good has already been accomplished and the reports of officers and delegates demonstrate that the movement is gaining adherents and that the people generally are in sympathy with it. The purpose is to stimulate interest in building the school attractive and to aid in the work in every way possible. Mrs. Hollowell is a model presiding officer and her witty and timely remarks are invariably appreciated by the audience. The two secretaries, Misses Moore and Appiewhite, made excellent reports that showed the effect of work carefully done. Mrs. Ebert of Winston

made an interesting report of the good work done in Forsyth county, and Miss Fannie E. S. Heck of Raleigh then made an elegant address discussing the promise of woman's work in public education, of the ubiquity of North Carolina school, problems and of the things that the school should do for the community in return for what the community does for the school. Superintendent Stetson of Maine spoke briefly, complimenting the North Carolina women and mentioning the various ways in which the women can help the schools and the great work they have already done.

The hotel lobby is a good place to study human nature. A man is never more likely to show his real nature than when in a crowd, probably because of the fact that humans were intended for social intercourse. At any rate, the scenes and conversations are generally interesting.

Secretary W. D. Carmichael is the general in command of the active operations, and he is a good man for the place. It is largely due to this remarkable energy and efforts that so great an occasion as this Assembly was made possible. He is calm and genial but full of life and force and the teachers of the state owe him a debt of gratitude for the success of this meeting.

The president of the Assembly, Prof. J. I. Foust, Dr. McIver and Prof. T. R. Foust have also been active in preparing for the meeting and it is a group of able men.

Some gentlemen in the lobby were philosophizing, or thought they were. "I don't see that teachers are any different from ordinary people," said one as he viewed the other; "you can tell a teacher anywhere you see him." Then the Morning Post representative put in and pointed to two gentlemen standing near the register talking and asked the second philosopher if he could tell their occupation. "Both drummers," was the prompt reply. One was Dr. McIver and the other was the Hon. E. Spencer. (Continued on page 2.)

ARMY MEN GRADUATE

Hero of Peking Among the Successful Ones

A Georgia Cadet Leads the Class.

Tail-ender Cheered as Heartily as the Rest—Words of Counsel and Encouragement

West Point, N. Y., June 13.—Ideal June weather today favored the graduating exercises of the first class of cadets. There was an unusually large number of visitors in attendance. Among the general army officers present were Lieutenant General Miles, Lieutenant General Chaffee, Major General West and Brigadier General Brooke. In addition to these were Secretary of War Taft and the French ambassador. The exercises were held beneath the shade of the stately old elms in front of the library, where a platform for the speakers was erected under a canopy of canvas.

Brigadier General Albert Mills, superintendent of the academy, presided and introduced ex-Governor Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, president of the board of visitors, who delivered the address to the graduating class. He spoke in a happy vein and his remarks were well received. In conclusion he said to the class: "Boys, love and reverence your country's flag. It stands for more than any other flag in the world. Cling to it with a love that shall never die."

General Chaffee was next introduced. He spoke briefly upon the duties devolving upon an officer and soldier and congratulated the class on the successful conclusion of their course at the academy. The French ambassador said that he was glad to be here, and on behalf of the people he represented congratulated the graduates. He dwelt upon the friendly relations between France and the United States.

Before entering upon his duty of delivering the diplomas the secretary of war made a short address to the class in which he congratulated them upon their entrance to military life. "Until you put off your clothes as retired army officers you can not fully realize the great sacrifice you today make for your country's good," he said. Then the secretary began the delivery of the diplomas, beginning with DeWitt C. Jones of Georgia, who headed the class.

To Cadet Titus of Iowa, who as a volunteer soldier was the first to scale the wall at Peking during the Boxer uprising, he offered special words of congratulation and good wishes. In advancing to the platform to receive their diplomas all the members of the class were heartily applauded, but none more so than Cadet Charles C. Bankhead of Texas, who graduated at the foot of the class.

PICKING PLACE OF CONFERENCE

Geneva and The Hague Most Favorably Mentioned

THE FIRST PREFERABLE

Russia Objects to the Far East and Japan Is Opposed to Paris—Formal Response of Russia Received. Publication of Notes Will Not Be Made for the Present

Washington, June 13.—From present indications Geneva or the Hague will be the meeting place of the Russian-Japanese negotiators. While Japan still desires that the negotiations be conducted at Chefoo or some other accessible place in the far east, she is open to suggestion and has shown no disposition to assume an uncompromising attitude on this point. Russia, which originally named Paris, is anxious to have the plenipotentiaries meet in Europe, and there is reason to believe that she will gain her point.

Both Russia and Japan are now considering a suggestion, transmitted through President Roosevelt, that a place in Switzerland be selected with preference for Geneva or Berne. They have also the selection of The Hague in mind. Russia is unwilling to Chefoo or any Chinese or far eastern place, mainly on the ground of inaccessibility, while Japan does not favor Paris for the reason that it is the capital of her enemy's ally, where pro-Russian sentiment is prominent. The proposal that a city in one of the smaller of the European countries be chosen is favored by the United States government, and if the choice is left to President Roosevelt he will, it is understood, name Geneva or The Hague. The Hague, while advantageous in many ways, is chargeable with the same objection that was urged against Washington by Japan, that it will be too hot during the meeting. On the other hand, Geneva is delightfully cool and pleasant in summer and is historically famous as a treaty-making seat. It is urged in behalf of Geneva that it is situated in a country which is a nonentity in national politics, and for that reason marked as neutral ground.

President Roosevelt, it is understood, does not favor Washington or any place in the United States, and there has no consideration been given to American summer resorts. The formal Russian response to President Roosevelt's note of June 8th has at last come to hand. It reached the state department late yesterday, having been transmitted in cipher by Mr. Meyer, the American ambassador at St. Petersburg, to whom it was communicated on the same day by the Russian minister of foreign affairs. President Roosevelt has caused a copy of the response to be transmitted to the Japanese government. It is regarded as entirely satisfactory, confirming the somewhat informal assurances conveyed to the president before it was received. No doubt now remains in the minds of the officials who are cognizant of the note's contents that peace is assured, barring always, of course, that unforeseen differences of a serious character should bring the warring nations to sword's points again.

The expectation that the Russian and Japanese answers would be made public as soon as both had been received was not realized today for the stated reason that the Russian and Japanese governments have withdrawn their willingness to have their notes given to the world. Each now desires that the publication of the notes be withheld for the present, but it is believed that this embargo will be lifted as soon as the Japanese government has had time to receive and examine the Russian response.

The Czar Takes a Vote

Paris, June 13.—According to a St. Petersburg dispatch to the Echo de Paris a special council of war was convoked at Tsarskoe-Selo to decide what answer should be returned to President Roosevelt's note. The Grand Duke Michael and Generals Sakharoff, Gripenberg and Lokko voted for continuation of the war. The Grand Dukes Vladimir, Alexis and Alexander Michaelovitch and Admiral Avellan, minister of marine, voted for peace. At first the emperor was undecided, but he finally decided to accept President Roosevelt's offer on condition that the acceptance should not prejudice the final decision, which must depend entirely upon the Japanese conditions.

Fourth of July

Capital City Council of Jr. O. U. A. M. has appointed a committee to get up a celebration for the Fourth of July in Raleigh, the object being to revive the old time patriotic celebrations. It will be remembered that Capital City Council started the movement that resulted in the celebration last year.

ONE FORT PUT OUT OF ACTION

Result of Attack on Defenses of Baltimore

FORT MONROE ATTACKED

Searchlights, Artillery, Mines and Torpedoes Figure in the Opera- tions—Rain Favored the Fleet. Admiral Dickins Parades Before Old Point Hotel

Baltimore, June 13.—The progress of the war game today, embracing an attack on this city, might be thus summed up: Maryland reserves on Sylvia technically removed mines this morning near Fort Howard, but the vessel was later theoretically sunk.

Admiral Dickins, with bigger vessels, made two attacks on Forts Monroe and Texas today, being beaten off both times. Some of the "enemy's" fleet is in the lower Potomac river preparing to attack Washington forts. Torpedo boats still lurk near Baltimore, ready to attack local forts again. Banana boat American struck a mine and was theoretically sunk below Fort Carroll. The crew was badly scared. Bay Line steamer Georgia, mistaken for a warship, was fiered upon by Fort Howard.

Navy observers claim that the navy won yesterday's attack on Fort Howard, completely demolishing it.

Operations at Fort Monroe

Fort Monroe, Va., June 13.—When the sunset gun sounded at Fort Monroe today and the post flag fluttered down from the top of its staff, the battleship Texas, the training ship Hartford and a vessel of the converted yacht type, presumably the Hornet, lay at anchor in the channel off toward Cape Henry and a report had been received that eight of the smaller vessels of the fleet were at Indian Head, some thirty miles below Washington. The whereabouts of the other vessels was unknown, but their presence in this vicinity was suspected and another night attack was regarded as certain. The main forces on both sides had an opportunity to rest during the afternoon and everything was propitious for a maximum of efficiency on the part of both the contestants in the event of the materializing of the expected engagement. Another heavy downpour of rain occurred during the forenoon and there was some precipitation during the latter part of the day, but at dark the weather was comparatively clear and much more favorable to operation of the searchlights than when the first attack was made this morning.

Official information secured tends to confirm the statements made in the earlier dispatches sent from here. The searchlights were more effective than was at first supposed by the artillerymen, the official calculations showing that the Texas was picked up by the lights at a distance of approximately twenty thousand yards, instead of 9,000 as at first reported. There is a difference of opinion as to whether the Texas or the Hartford was first discovered, but the general opinion now is that it was the former, since she was in front and her white hull offered a better target for the powerful ray than the dark body of the old training ship. Fort Wool did more work than any of the land batteries, her guns having fired some forty rounds. The batteries in Fort Monroe, proper, fired two rounds, either constructively or actually.

One of Fort Monroe's principal searchlights was completely blanketed by the searchlight on the Texas during the progress of the fight. The big ray from the battleship was concentrated directly on the one on shore and the latter became immediately ineffective, with the result that the flagship had a temporary advantage. The shore light soon met the light from the vessel full in the face, however, and being the more powerful, in turn blanketed it and held it so. Then another of the shore lights was turned on the Texas, and she was in full view once more.

Reports to the contrary notwithstanding, the approach of the "enemy" was first discovered by the searchlights, and not by the scout boats or through contact with the mines. Six mines were struck during the period between the discovery of the ships and the close of the engagement, but the mine experts believe that three were constructively exploded while the action was in progress.

The torpedo planters were ordered out at dawn and performed the remarkable feat of replacing all six of the exploded mines with fresh ones before seven o'clock this morning. Nobody here seems to understand the purpose of the demonstration made by Admiral Dickins shortly after noon when with the Texas and the converted yacht which is now supposed to be the Hornet, he sailed into Hampton Roads, drew a limited constructive and actual fire from the main fort, and then passed out to the point where he

was anchored at sunset after having executed a graceful loop directly in front of the big hotel. The Hotel verandas and the pier were crowded with spectators expecting something spectacular, and they seemed to be as interested to the sailors who swarmed the decks of the two vessels as the jacks were to them. The battleship was not much more than a hundred yards from the pier when she turned to port and started for her anchorage.

The logical inference is that the admiral took advantage of the pouring rain to make a test of the possibilities involved in approaching a fort under such conditions.

Admiral Dickins moved on Fort Monroe for the third time within twenty-four hours shortly before 9 o'clock tonight. As was the case in the first attack early this morning the vessels engaged were the Texas, the training ship Hartford and the converted yacht Hornet. All were constructively sunk for the fifth time since the present exercises commenced.

Attack on Potomac Forts

Fort Hunt, Va., June 13.—An attack was begun on the fortifications guarding the city of Washington by Admiral Dickins' fleet at 9:10 this evening. The first vessel of the hostile fleet to be picked up by the big searchlight at Fort Hunt was of the cruiser type. Her name could not be made out. The firing was begun by the 8-inch guns in Fort Hunt on the Virginia side, of the Potomac. Five rounds were fired by this battery and then the rapid fire guns here and the big 10-inch guns, mounted at Fort Washington across the river, roared out their salute. When the necessary number of shots had been fired to put a ship out of action the forts ceased firing. It is believed here that a general attack on the city of Washington will be made tonight. Reports received by the commanding officer of these defenses announce that the cruisers Atlanta and Newark and several other vessels are approaching up the Potomac.

WENT THROUGH BRIDGE

Wreck of a Train Carrying Veterans to Louisville

Supports Gave Way and Engine Went Into a River With Cars Piled on Top—Several Persons Killed and Injured

Princeton, Ind., June 13.—A train carrying Confederate veterans to the reunion at Louisville, Ky., went through a bridge over Little Wabash river, just opposite this city in Illinois, today, and four persons were killed and twenty injured, some of them, it is thought, fatally. The train consisted of an engine, baggage car, four chair cars and two sleepers, and all but the sleepers plunged into the river and were partially submerged in the water and mud at the bottom of the stream.

J. D. Johnson, fireman; Wm. Grates, engineer; J. J. Uhis of Arkansas and an unknown woman pinned under the wreck, are dead, and Henry Lancaster and A. B. Hayes are believed to be fatally injured.

As the engine passed on the bridge the engineer found the structure sagging under its weight, and it is said that the train gave a sudden lurch forward as the bridge gave way. The engine and tender sank into the stream below and dragged the four cars after it, but the two sleepers were derailed by the overturning chair cars and remained upon the bank, the passengers in them escaping injury.

The first chair car to go down fell upon the engine and was overturned in the river. The second fell upon that, and the third struck the second and remained with the end leaning against the end of the bridge that protruded. With the falling of the cars the passengers were thrown violently forward and the majority of the injured received their hurts in this way. Two of the passengers, however, were caught under the cars and killed, and the engineer and fireman went down with the engine and both were buried beneath it. The train was running about fifty miles an hour, and except for the warning received by the engineer when the bridge began to settle under his engine, the passengers were in the river in a struggling mass of humanity before they knew what had happened. It is said that the bridge was inspected a short time ago, but it is thought that recent heavy rains had weakened the supports, thus causing it to give way.

Another Rothschild Dead

Vienna, June 13.—Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild, brother of the head of the Austrian branch of the firm, died today. He had been seriously ill for a long time. Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild was an elder brother of Baron Albert Solomon Rothschild, head of the Vienna banking firm, and was regarded as having the best financial mind in the country. He was a cousin of Baron Mayer Alphonse James Rothschild of Paris, who died two weeks ago. He was a son of Anselm Solomon Rothschild, who died in 1854, and a grandson of Solomon, who founded the Vienna business and died in 1855.

OUR MOUNTAIN TIMBER TREES

Government Report by a For- estry Expert

THE CHINESE QUESTION

The President Consults With Secre- tary Metcalf, Who Can See No Relief Except Through Legisla- tion—North Carolina Graduates of Georgetown and Johns Hopkins

By WILLIS G. BRIGGS

Washington, June 13.—Special.—An interesting bulletin relating to the forests of Western North Carolina was made public today by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. The publication is issued under direction of Gifford Pinchot, millionaire and a close personal friend of the president, who devotes his time to his office of United States forester only because of his deep interest in this work. The author, however, of this pamphlet is Franklin W. Reed, an assistant in the bureau of forestry.

The subject of Mr. Reed's investigation was the tract of the Linville Improvement Company, comprising a mountain area of about 16,000 acres in the counties of Mitchell, Caldwell and Watauga, cornering on the north peak of Grandfather mountain. About 7 per cent. of this territory has been cleared.

After dealing minutely with the character of the forest Mr. Reed reaches the conclusion that logging in a small way can be carried on without impairing the beauty of the scenery, but operations on a large scale would be disastrous to the aesthetic value of the forest. In conclusion, this report, which is handsomely illustrated, says: "It is therefore earnestly advised that a competent forester be employed to take complete charge of all the forest work upon the property, advise the laying out and building of roads and trails, the planning and supervising of lumbering operations, the development of an effective system of fire and game protection, and the general development and improvement of the stand."

The visit to President Roosevelt Monday of a delegation from the Asiatic Association, in which North Carolina was largely represented, has been productive of some results. Today the president had a talk with Secretary Metcalf of the department of commerce relative to this petition from the cotton mill men, which urged that in the enforcement of the Chinese laws that race should be accorded such treatment as to give the Chinese people and officials no cause to attempt a boycott on American goods. Mr. Metcalf said at the cabinet meeting today that he would look into the matter, but that he had practically reached the conclusion that the suggestion is properly for congress and not for the executive branch of the government. If congress wants to relax the immigration laws so as to admit Chinese merchants, capitalists and tradesmen it has that power, but, said Secretary Metcalf, the officials must enforce the law just as it stands until changed.

The bureau of forestry and the geological survey are calling in outside engineers, mostly representatives of railroads, for consultation in the testing of the character, durability and strength of structural materials such as stone, cement and timber. A continuing body may be formed for this work. It is the first time in the history of the government that such co-operation has been effected. D. W. Lum, chief engineer of the Southern railway, was among those here for the meeting.

The first assistant postmaster general announces that after July 1 the salary of the postmaster at Tarboro will be increased from \$1,800 to \$1,900. The salary of the Concord office will be reduced to \$2,100.

Seven new rural free delivery routes for North Carolina, to begin August 15, were approved today. They are at the following places: Bules in Robeson county, Burgess in Perquimans, Colfax in Guilford, Dover in Craven, Eleiod in Robeson, Lawndale in Cleveland, Rocky Hook in Chowan.

Among the graduates in law at the Georgetown University here today were Robert Emmett McNamara and David Wilkinson Bell, both of North Carolina.

North Carolina will be represented among the graduates of Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore tomorrow by Eugene W. Gudger and Henry B. Phillips, doctors of philosophy. Dr. and Mrs. J. Graham of Charlotte and Mrs. Alice H. Webb and Miss Rebecca Hill of Hillsboro were here today on their way to Atlantic City. Today's arrivals: R. F. Renfrow, Lewiston; R. A. Burch, Roxboro; S. G. Worth, Beaufort; M. D. Gillespie, Tarboro.