THE WEATHER TODAY.
For North Carolina:
Showers; cooler
For Raleigh:
Showers; cooler.

THE MORNING POST.

TEMPERATURE;
Temperature for the past 24 Hours:
Maximum, 93.
Minimum, 74.

Vol. IX RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1905. No. 21

State Library

OUR PLACE IN THE BIG WORLD

Prime Minister Balfour Gives a Broad Hint

AN END TO ISOLATION

The United States Should Assume Responsibility for a Share in the Great Matters That Concern the Family of Nations—Ambassador Reid Welcomed to Englanc

London, June 23.—The banquet of the Pilgrims Club at Claridges Hotel tonight, welcoming Ambassador Reid, proved an occasion of great international significance. Not only was the remarkable tribute to the new ambassador participated in by one of the most distinguished companies that ever gathered in London, but it gained almost historic importance from Prime Minister Balfour's solemn declaration that America's duty to civilization and the cause of peace must soon impel her to abandon her traditional policy of isolation and accept rightful responsibilities in the family of nations.

His words constituted almost an invitation for America to enter into a compact or alliance for safeguarding the world's peace. They were so interpreted at least, by the distinguished Anglo-American assembly which received them with a great demonstration of enthusiasm. Field Marshal Lord Roberts presided. The company included almost every one of prominence in English politics, art, letters and science, as well as many visiting Americans.

Mr. Balfour proposed the toast of the evening. After a high personal compliment and a warm welcome to Mr. Reid, he said:

"Immemorial traditions have indicated the desire of the United States to keep themselves as little entangled as may be with the complex political relations of the older world on this side of the Atlantic. I doubt whether in its absolute and extreme purity that doctrine is likely to be permanently maintained. So great a nation as you (Mr. Reid) represent, owing so much and giving so much to the civilization of old Europe, sharing its learning and advancing its science, can hardly expect to be able to share all these things and yet take no part whatever in the political life which is an inseparable element of them.

"It is almost as inconceivable that the United States should remain in that ideal isolation as that some vast planet suddenly introduced into the system should not have its perturbing influence on other planets. I do not think that either America or Europe will regard this inevitable contingency with other feeling than gratification, and, so far as we in Great Britain are concerned, with pride."

Mr. Balfour then referred to the efforts made by President Roosevelt to bring about peace between Russia and Japan, and said that every man in the civilized world desired that the negotiations should end the war.

Mr. Reid was given an enthusiastic welcome. After acknowledging the personal greeting, he said:

"I shall not equal my distinguished predecessor in winning your plaudits. What American of this generation can? But in one thing he shall not surpass me; in pride alike in the country that sends me and the country that receives me, as well as in the proud conviction that what is in a large way for the real interest of one will be generally found for the real interest of both, and that common institutions, character and aspirations must make our great advances lie henceforth along parallel lines.

"And now, as to the business which one hears on every hand is the great duty of American ambassadors, the business of laboring in season and out of season with the sole thought and aim of bringing about friendly relations between the two countries. Now, however, is surely a time when one need not weary you by saying at length such an undisputed thing in such a common way. Of course we ought to be on good terms. Why not let me put it a little differently. We are on good terms. Why not? What conceivable reason is there now why the two great branches of the English-speaking family should not have been, as they are actually, enjoying the friendly relations we are told it is our duty to bring about? That is their normal state."

Mr. Reid went on to discuss the duties of the American ambassador to England, and said that his chief duty was to raise himself to the demands of a British welcome and a British hospitality. He expressed pleasure at the fact and closed by saying that whatever brought the church of the two countreis together would clasp the whole English-speaking family in a single bond, the strongest that ever held them or ever will, a bond of historic reverence of race, for conscience in duty.

Sir George Wood, General Woodford, Sir Conan Doyle and Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman also spoke.

Russian Cruisers to Go Home

St. Petersburg, June 23.—As a result of the British protest against the sinking of British merchant vessels by Russian warships it has been arranged that British warships shall convey orders to the Russian cruisers Dneipir and Lion to cease meddling with shipping and return home immediately.

Expulsion Report Untrue

London, June 23.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today in regard to the reported expulsion of American and European firms from Port Arthur, the under-secretary of foreign affairs, Earl Percy, said the government had been informed that no such orders had been given by the Japanese authorities.

Russia Wants an Armistice

Paris, June 23.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says that Russia will ask President Roosevelt to obtain an armistice. The correspondent says he is assured that the czar has commanded Foreign Minister Lamsdorff to write to Ambassador Meyer to this effect.

RUSSIA'S NAVAL PROGRAM

The Emperor Appoints a Commission on Construction Plans

St. Petersburg, June 23.—The admiralty announces that the emperor has appointed a commission on naval construction to which will be entrusted all building proposals. It will shortly begin work. It includes Admiral Tchouknine, commander of the Black Sea fleet, Admiral Dubassoff and Admiral Avellan, formerly minister of marine. The admiralty states that all reports of arrangements with foreign companies for the rebuilding of the navy are unfounded.

Accordingt to the Novoe Vremya the rumors of the transfer of local shipbuilding yards to steel or shipbuilding trusts emanate from Charles M. Schwab, who, when he was in St. Petersburg recently, made a proposal with regard to such transfer, which the admiralty did not accept or even take into consideration.

KAISER'S YACHT WINS

Meteor III Beats the Hamburg by a Minute

The Emperor Entertains American Yachtsmen and Presents His Photograph to Non-winners in the Ocean Race for the Cup

Imperial Yacht Club, Kiel, Germany, June 23.—Emperor William today raced his yacht Meteor III. against the schooner-yacht Hamburg, owned by the Zefahrt and belonging to the Nord Deutscher Regetta Verien. On board the Meteor with the emperor were Ambassador Tower, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Wilson Marshall and George Lauder, Jr. The Meteor III. beat the Hamburg by a minute.

Prince Henry of Prussia sailed the Orion, which went over the course alone in her class. In the prince's party were Allison V. Armour and Jordan Mott.

R. W. Goelet sailed the Swan, the only American entry, against Thyra Capri, Alexander and Brand.

Among the steamers following the race was the Princess Victoria, with the directors of the Hamburg-American Line and a large party on board.

Emperor William, at the conclusion of the dinner, which he gave on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern last night to the yachtsmen who had taken part in the trans-Atlantic race, arose and said that as there were more Americans present than persons of any other nationality, he would, with the consent of Lord Brassey, who was one of the guests, propose the health of the president of the United States.

Privately, the emperor said he was delighted with the success of the race, which had attracted more entries and had turned out to be more interesting than he expected. He added that he felt indebted to Allison V. Armour and C. D. F. Robinson, the American members of the committee, and the Americans had occasion to say that Commander H. G. Hebbinghaus had handled the questions connected with the race with much tact and judgment.

The emperor presented to each of the non-winning owners of yachts which competed in the trans-Atlantic race and who were present at the dinner, his photograph bearing his autograph, simply framed, as a souvenir of the contest.

New Position for Admiral Alexieff

St. Petersburg, June 23.—The viceroyalty of the far east having been abolished by the imperial ukase of June 21, Admiral Alexieff has been appointed a member of the council of the empire and will continue his position as aide de camp general to the emperor.

The minister of the interior has prohibited the publication of the Russ for a month.

JEROME ON THE SCENT OF GRAFT

District Attorney Looking into the Equitable's Affairs

INDICTMENT TO FOLLOW

Searching Inquiry to Be Made into the Relations of the Company With Men in High Places—Attorney General Mayer Working on a Different Line

New York, June 23.—A thorough investigation of the old management of the Equitable Life Society is to be made by District Attorney Jerome for the purpose of finding out if any criminal charge can be lodged against any officer or director or any set of them. Mr. Jerome will give the affairs of the Equitable a complete overhauling, and it is his intention to spare no one. The investigation may take some time, but when he is through with it Mr. Jerome will have decided if there has been any criminal mismanagement of the affairs of the company. If there has, those responsible for it will be indicted.

The preliminary movement was taken by Mr. Jerome today when he asked Justice Davis in the supreme court, criminal branch, and Recorder Goff to continue their courts in session during the summer months, which they consented to do. These courts will not be open for routine business, but if Mr. Jerome should need them for the Equitable affair they will be convened at once.

While Mr. Jerome refused to outline his plans today, it is pretty definitely known what he is going to do. He has already got Superintendent Hendricks' preliminary report, and tomorrow he will write to Governor Higgins asking him for the evidence gathered by Mr. Hendricks. Then Mr. Jerome will get a copy of the Frick report and collect whatever other evidence he can get between now and next Tuesday. Then he intends to take two weeks off and devote most of the time to the Equitable investigation. If, after going over the evidence carefully, he finds on the face of it that criminal offenses have been committed, indictments will be drawn. Mr. Jerome will submit the case to the grand jury then in session, but this will not be done unless there is complete evidence of crime.

Should Mr. Jerome decide that crimes have been committed but that prolonged investigation will be necessary to fix the responsibility, a special grand jury will probably be called. Before he takes any action, it is understood that Mr. Jerome will first communicate his findings to Governor Higgins. Mr. Jerome realizes that the interests of 600,000 policy holders must be considered, and he will make no move until he knows his ground thoroughly.

A man familiar with the Equitable situation is authority for the statement that a group of policy holders have retained a well known criminal lawyer in this city to overhaul the Hendricks report and the evidence upon which it was based, with a view to obtaining grounds for appearing before a police magistrate and asking for warrants for the arrest of some of the Equitable grafters.

Attorney General Mayer spent a busy day today at his offices, going over evidence in the Equitable ascandal and making preparations for the suits which he has announced he will bring against the faithless officers and directors of the society to compel them to make restitution, to oust them from the society and to force an accounting of moneys wasted. He said he would bring suit against Hyde without delay to establish the society's ownership of the $65,000 which Hyde refunded to the society as profits on underwriting transactions. This means that suits will also be filed against all the other members of the James H. Hyde and Associates syndicate named in the Hendricks report. It was said today that the attorney general, in his suits for an accounting, would undoubtedly strike among others, Senator Chauncey M. DePew, who has drawn a salary of $20,000 a year for several years, and probably David B. Hill, who also has received a retainer from the society. Mr. Mayer, it was said, had Jacob H. Schiff marked and would bring a suit against him to compel him to turn back to the policy holders his share of the profits made by the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company and its sale of bonds to the Equitable.

Officials Want Fast Train

Chicago, June 23.—In the face of an order of President Newman of the Lake Shore system, taking the eighteen hour train between New York and Chicago off the road, western officials, headed by Vice Presidents Brown and G. J. Brammer, are going to appear before a special meeting of the directory in New York next Sunday and fight to have the eighteen hour schedule restored. The western men think the eighteen hour train is as safe as the twenty-four hour train, and there is a strong possibility that they will win their point and influence President Newman and the directory to re-establish it.

Attorney Transgressed the Rules

Norfolk, Va., June 23—Judge Hanckel this afternoon allowed a new trial to O. M. Baldinger, convicted of forgery in an election fraud case here and given two years in the penitentiary. The court allowed a new trial upon the ground that Attorney Hicks, for the prosecution, referred to the fact that Baldinger did not take the witness stand in his own defense.

Governor of Hawaii Resigns

Honolulu, June 23.—George R. Carter has resigned the governorship of Hawaii. His resignation went forward to Washington on the steamer which left here Wednesday. The governor has received by cable from the president permission to come to Washington and discuss the matter with him. The governor's resignation was the result of antagonism to other members of his party.

Bloody Riots in Lodz

Lodz, Russian Poland, June 23—Practically the whole working section of the city is in revolt. All factories warehouses and shops are closed, and public conveyances stopped. There has been street fighting in various parts of the city all day. The rioters constructed barricades in fifteen places. These were stormed by troops this afternoon and bloody struggles followed. It is known that forty or fifty persons were killed and two hundred wounded. There is a general panic in the city. Martial law will be declared.

Farmer Assassinated

Wilmington, N. C., June 23.—Special. Passengers who arrived this afternoon from the south report a tragedy this morning near Sanford, S. C., between Chadbourn and Conway. It is reported that this morning about 9 o'clock a farmer of that vicinity, H. G. Grainger, was shot and killed by some one whose name is not known at this writing. It is said he was shot from ambush while he was at work ploughing in a field. Grainger was also a preacher and was about 40 years of age. A diligent search for the assassin was instituted.

KILLED IN THE DARK

A Citizen's Life Lost in Assisting the Sheriff

George C. Bass Riddled With Buckshot—Not Known Whether He Was Killed by the Criminal or One of the Sheriff's Party

Dunn, N. C., June 23.—Special.—Geo. C. Bass, a rural free delivery mail carrier, was shot to death this morning between one and two o'clock about seven miles from here while assisting the sheriff and his deputies to capture William Henry Smith, an ecaped convict from the chain gang of Wayne county. Smith is a notorious, desperate and violent criminal, and the sheriff had several deputies and assistants, all well armed, to assist him. An examination shows that Bass was riddled with buckshot from the head down; several entered the back of his head. He died in about two minutes after it was found out that he was shot. It all occurred in the dark and several shots were fired. It seems that Smith was up and apprehending trouble; it is not known who nor how many were there to assist him in resisting the attack of the officers.

At present it is not known who did the fatal shooting, whether it was an accidental shot by one of the sheriff's posse or by some one stationed outside of the negro hut to prevent the arrest of Smith. It is reported here today that the posse became scattered or divided, and no one knows who fired the shot. The facts in full will doubtless come out before the coroner's inquest.

The scene of this sad affair was in what is called the "neck" section between Cape Fear River and the Beaver Dams, and also between Upper and Lower Little Rivers. The negro house is situated in a cotton field and an orchard surrounds the house.

Bass was about 30 years of age and of good character. He was highly regarded here and his death is greatly deplored. He leaves a wife and small child.

Train Runs Over Children

New York, June 23.—In their eagerness to secure the coins thrown from one of the race trains, four children were run down on the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad in East New York this afternoon, and two of them were removed to St. Mary's Hospital in a dying condition. Ever since the racing season opened in Gravesend hundreds of children watch for the return of trains, as some of the passengers usually throw them coins. Parallel with the tracks of the Long Island road are the tracks of the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach road.

The children were running along the tracks today after a race train when a Rockaway train ran them down.

CRISIS AGAIN IN GRAVE PHASE

France Stands Firm With British Support

PRESS BACKS ROUVIER

The Premier Consents to an International Conference on Morocco, but Will Not Consent to Open Matters Covered by the Treaty With England

London, June 23.—The crisis between France and Germany has again assumed a grave phase. This is due to the fact that Great Britain has again assured the French government in unqualified terms that she will support France unequivocally in a policy of defence of all the terms of the Moroccan agreement. Moreover, France has recovered from the war panic of a week ago. She has recognized Germany's real object to be the destruction of the Anglo-French entente and has determined for the time being at all events to maintain her right of independent action. The attitude towards Germany is still most courteous and conciliatory.

Prime Minister Rouvier, in a long discussion with the German ambassador last Saturday, expressed an earnest desire to meet Germany's wishes on every possible point regarding Morocco. This interview led Germany to believe that France was ready to concede all her demands. It was found this week, however, when France reduced the conversation to writing, that while she was willing to consent to an international conference to concede the sovereignty of the sultan and the principle of the open-door, she refused to reopen any of the matters covered by her Morocco agreement with England and Spain. The terms of that instrument were for the first time detailed to Germany, together with the whole history of the question. This answer really concedes nothing. Germany, if she accepts it, agrees formally to approve the agreement which she now denounces.

The French position is further emphasized by a remarkable chorus of press utterances in favor of maintaining the entente with England against Germany. Journals which always heretofore have been Anglophobe have joined this almost unanimous opinion.

It would not be safe to affirm that M. Rouvier will maintain his firm attitude if the kaiser renews his virtual threat of war. He might give way completely despite the assurances of England's assistance if he is convinced that Germany is really determined to invade France.

English opinion inclines to the belief that Germany will not dare to assume the responsibility for breaking European peace on such a pretext. This view undoubtely has been impressed upon the French government. There is little question, however, that the kaiser will press his bluff, if bluff it be, a step further.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs an inspired statement tonight saying:

"It is difficult to see how, after M. Rouvier's note, the opposing interests can be adjusted, the more as England is apparently strengthening France's resistance."

The correspondent says that the French note does not meet German wishes. The result creates disappointment and, for the first time, uneasiness.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News quotes a diplomatist belonging to Chancellor Von Buelow's intimate circle who is well informed as to the chancellor's views, as saying it was undoubtely true that the Morocco question had certain aspects that had been dangerous. It was also true that the danger was not yet quite averted, but the assumption that German policy wished to pick a quarrel with England or France in order to deal the latter a deadly blow while her Russian ally would have to remain passive was utterly groundless.

Rome, June 23.—The Italian government has decided to propose to the powers the summoning of a European conference to discuss not only the Moroccan question but all questions that require solution.

Situation Really Calmer

Paris, June 23.—Although the papers are already giving maps of the frontier, showing the positions of the French and German forces, thereby alarming the timid, the situation is really calmer today owing to the known moderation of Rouvier's note.

Negro Ordered to Leave

Pelham, N. Y., June 23.—Spencer Miller, the only negro living in North Pelham, has been served with notice to abandon the town before July 1, or his house will be dynamited and he and his family killed. Miller received the notice today, which is signed by the "black hand society" and bears a skull and cross-bones. He is much exercised over the matter. Tonight he turned the note over to the chief of police of Pelham, who has been in consultation with the Mount Sterling police. It is said that Miller recently made a number of enemies when his dog bit a neighbor.

Initiation Fee Reduced

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 23.—Upon the suggestion of President Mitchell of the mine workers union the initiation fee of $10 will be reduced to $2 in the anthracite region in an effort to quickly increase the membership in the union. The aim is to increase the membership to 100,000, and thus secure from the operators an eight hour day.

Lost Jewels Recovered

Cleveland, O., June 23.—A bag containing jewels valued at $32,000, the property of Samuel C. Beckwith of New York, supposed to have been stolen from the wrecked train at Mentor, was found today. It had been picked up in the wreckage and brought to the Lake Shore claim agent's office in Cleveland. Before the whereabouts of the jewels was known a search had been started for them on behalf of Mrs. Beckwith. Mr. Beckwith died soon after being removed from the wreck.

A GRAFTER'S TROUBLES

Another Case of Forgery Against a Philadelphia Official

Philadelphia, June 23.—Much surprise was occasioned today by the issuance of an additional warrant for the arrest of John W. Hill, former chief of the filtration bureau, on the charge of forgery in connection with filtration contracts. Hill, on Wednesday, was given a hearing before a magistrate on similar charges, and is now under $8,000 bail for his appearance at court.

As in the case of the previous warrant, the affidavit was signed by Captain of Detectives James I. Donaghy, and charges Hill, as chief of the bureau, with forgery in causing the utterance and publication of false records of work done by Daniel J. McNichol, a contractor, for the purpose of defrauding the city.

The contracts in connection with which the alleged offense was committed are not specified in the affidavit.

CLUE TO MENTOR WRECK

The Switch Was Thrown and Locked Opeu

Officials Believe It Was Done by Some Person Who Had a Key—A Suggested Explanation Declared to Be Impossible

Cleveland, O., June 23.—H. S. Storrs, general superintendent of the Lake Shore road, said tonight he believed he knew the man who opened the switch at Mentor and locked it open, thereby wrecking the Twentieth Century flyer. Detectives of the road have been working hard upon the theory that a certain man had a motive for wrecking the train.

"It must not be forgotten," said Storrs, "that whoever tampered with that switch had a key. This limits the scope of our investigations very materially."

Perhaps the investigation will be prolonged some days before the guilt is fastened upon anybody, but on the other hand the culprit may be apprehended at any moment. Officials of the road will be much surprised if the suspicions they now entertain are not verified.

That D. W. Pardee is mistaken in believing the engineer of the ill-fated Twentieth Century flyer put on the emergency brakes a half a mile before the point of the switch was reached is the expressed opinion of Mr. Storrs.

"The point where Tyler began to throw sand on the track tells that story," said he. "That point is clearly perceptible and every one has noted it. It is not more than three or four rail lengths back of the point of the switch. The inference is clear and unanswerable that it was there that Tyler first noted the danger. He would, of course, and did, put the emergency brakes in operation and begin to throw the sand at the same moment.

"There can be no question in my mind that the switch was opened and locked at the last possible moment. The engineer looked down the track and saw all white lights. That meant that the track was clear. He reported as much in exchanging signals with his fireman. That must have been a mile or two back. Between that time and the time of the accident the switch was thrown and locked. That could be done in an instant if a man knew how."

A report was received today from Painesville that orders were received at Wickliffe Wednesday night directing a freight to make the siding at Mentor after No. 10, the Boston Mail, had passed, and immediately before the flyer. It was said the switch at Mentor had been thrown open to receive the freight. The freight, it was said, had taken the siding at Willoughby, but the switch at Mentor was not closed and the limited ran into it.

This report is denied by General Superintendent Storrs, who says no such orders were sent by the dispatcher.

END OF WAR IS NOT IN SIGHT

Armistice Improbable Before Peace Commission Meets

HOPE IS ABANDONED

Some of the Difficulties in the Way. The President Making Efforts for an Early Assembling of the Plenipotentiaries—Japan Has Reasons for Pressing the War

Washington, June 23.—Reluctantly and lingeringly, the administration has reached the conclusion that hope of an armistice between Russia and Japan before the assembling of the peace representatives in Washington must be abandoned. In view of this conclusion representations have been made by President Roosevelt to both belligerents with a view to having them decide quickly upon the earliest practicable date for the initial session of the peace conference. Some difficulty in securing an early response from Russia to these representations is being encountered through the fact, of which this government has been notified, that Count Lamsdorff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, is ill and unable for the present to give his personal attention to the matter.

The administration, it is understood, has been given reason to hope that the Russian government will not be indifferent to its suggestion of an armistice, but the difficulty of securing Japan's concurrence is believed to be insuperable. Although it was somewhat unwilling, for reasons of pride and international danger, to take the initiative in this matter, Russia realizes that only in that way can a cessation of hostilities be secured. But the Japanese government, even if it were not opposed to an agreement to cease fighting at this time, regards its position as such that it feels that the war must go on until the peace plenipoentiaries meet in Washington and draw up an agreement to suspend hostile operations pending the negotiation of peace and amity.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, got back to Washington from his New England trip this evening and found awaiting him at the legation a request from the president that he come to the White house at his earliest convenience. Mr. Takahira promptly complied with the president's desire and they were in conference for some time.

While it is stated that information has been received encouraging to the hope that Russia will be willing to consider the question of arranging an armistice before the peace plenipotentiairies meet, there is reacon to believe that the president's purpose in sending for the Japanese minister was to emphasize the view of the Washington government that the earliest possible date should be fixed for the envoys o fRussia and Japan to meet.

SQUARE DEAL WANTED

The President Orders an Inquiry into Dock Construction

Washington, June 23.—A thoorugh investigation of the methods of Civil Engineer James G. Walker, who had supervision of the building of the new navy dock at Charleston, has been ordered and will begin Monday. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling will have charge of the investigation. Mr. Walker was transferred a little more than a week ago to another post, taking him away from Charleston after he had considerable trouble with the officers of the New York firm having the contract for the construction of the new dock.

The officers of the company complained to Walker that he was too severe in making them live up to their contract, and when he refused to be more lenient they threatened that they would have him transferred. Rear Admiral Endicott, chief of the bureau of yards nad docks of the navy department, refused to remove Walker, but a transfer was ordered later by Secretary Morton. A petition then came to the president from citizens of Charleston, which asked for a "square deal" and the retention of Walker at Charleston. President Roosevelt directed the order transferring Walker be suspended, and then ordered an investigation.

New Spanish Cabinet

Madrid, June 23.—King Alfonso has approved the new cabinet formed by Montero Rios, which is as follows: Premier, Montero Rios; interior, Garcia Prieto; foreign affairs, Sanchez Roman; finance, Senor Urzaiz; justice, Gonzales de La Pena; public instruction, Senor Mellado; war, General Weyler; marine, Senor Villanueva; public works, Senor Romenones.