

THE WEATHER TODAY -  
For North Carolina:  
Showers; not so warm.  
For Raleigh:  
Showers; not so warm.

# THE MORNING POST.

TEMPERATURE;  
Temperature for the  
past 24 hours:  
Maximum, 83.  
Minimum, 72.

Vol. IX RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1905. No. 30

## GOV. GLENN AT TAMMANY HALL

### Points Out Some Dangers Menacing the Country

### JUDGE PARKER'S LETTER

#### Lieut. Gov. Sanders of Louisiana Urged War on Aggregation of Predatory Wealth—Congressman Sulzer Said the Senators are Owned by the Monopolies

New York, July 4.—As a general custom in the speeches heard at Tammany's Fourth of July celebration local political matters are taboed and the national eagle screams uninterruptedly. But at today's festival Walter S. Logan, in presenting to the Tammany society an engraved copy of the declaration of independence, departed from that custom when he casually exclaimed: "Democrats in this home of Democracy, let us see to it that we are in the thickest of the fight. Democrats in this city of George B. McClellan, let us see to it that we follow our leader no less valiantly than our fathers followed his father at Antietam."

The prolonged cheers which followed the mention of Mayor McClellan's name would probably have tempted some of the local speakers whose names were on the list of "short talkers" to break loose on the coming municipal campaign had the chance been given them. There were ten names on the list, but as the "long talks" of Governor Robert B. Glenn of North Carolina and Lieutenant Governor J. B. Sanders of Louisiana were extremely long, the only one of them who got an opportunity to speak was Congressman Sulzer. He spoke for twenty minutes on the antiquities of the United States Senate.

#### Judge Parker's Letter

In the course of his letter Alton B. Parker, former Democratic candidate for president, advocated the divorce of business and politics. Judge Parker wrote:

"It is an interesting fact that a great political organization, nearly as old as our government itself, should be almost the only body which celebrates with regularity and old time enthusiasm the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. In doing this it has established and maintained patriotic conditions of the highest importance. Year by year, without interruption, and over a long period, your society has been able to compare past with present conditions and to mark the advance or retreat in the march of our national life. In doing so your members must have noticed the suggestion repeated again and again, that old issues are dead and that as a natural result new ones must be sought. It would be difficult to find any assumption more thoroughly gratuitous.

"Unfortunately we are not permitted as a people to take up and deal with new problems. We sometimes fondly assert that greed and over-government, those inseparable evils, are new. However, the smallest reflection forces the conclusion that these perils have been so manifested from the earliest days of history to bring ruin to governments and desolation to peoples. And curiously the relations they bear have been so close that over-government has sometimes been suggested by well-meaning persons as an antidote to greed with the result of showing in the end that their interests and their effects are the same.

"Thus, because greed, left to run riot, has produced some bad conditions in cities and in great corporations, we are advised to run headlong into municipal or government ownership in spite of the fact that in other countries and in surroundings far more favorable for these experiments than our own, they have uniformly interfered with development and curbed initiative. In other words, the only alternative thus presented for the curbing of greed is that of rushing wildly into all the perils of over-government. The fact that this insipient stage of socialism finds advocacy ought not to excite surprise. For nearly half a century we have been preaching and practicing it on a larger scale than ever before tried. We have thrown greed, organized as it never was before, into an active partnership with government. In order to swell the public revenues by one dollar, we have permitted a small exclusive grasping class to put into their own pockets at least three dollars drawn in

the form of inordinate and extortionate profits from the whole body of consumers of every calling and employment. It is no cause for wonder if some of the latter have reached the conclusion that no formal socialism could be much more dangerous than the fiscal system which, producing such results, grows by what it feeds on."

#### Lieut. Gov. Sanders on Predatory Wealth

Lieutenant-Governor Sanders urged upon Tammany that as the greatest political organization in the greatest city of the union its responsibilities were correspondingly great for the carrying out of the principles of the Democratic party. These principles, he proceeded to explain, were to fight the "aggregation of predatory wealth" bound together "to wring from the pockets of all unjust and iniquitous tribes."

#### Sulzer Says Monopolies Own Senators

Congressman Sulzer said that the monopolized class never by crushed as long as the United States Senate remained as it was. He described his efforts to have the Senate elected by the people. Autocratic, aristocratic and plutocratic he called the Senate.

"Every good bill sent by the House of Representatives to the Senate," he said, "and every bill to repeal a bad law is killed by that body. They defy the president and defy the people; you cannot get a bill to regulate the railroads or the monopolies through the Senate because the railroads and monopolies own the senators."

Continuing Mr. Sulzer said that three centuries ago Russia had the most representative government then existing, but that it was destroyed because of the supineness of the people. He pointed the moral that unless the people of this country woke up to their danger the United States senators "would establish an oligarchy worse than anything Russia has ever known."

(Continued on page six.)

## BARON ROSEN'S ARRIVAL

### Would Not Talk of the Peace Conference—Likes America

New York, July 4.—It was well for the nerves of Baron Rosen that he had been in this country before. An ambassador of the czar unfamiliar with the American customs of the Fourth would very likely have jumped to the tune of the cracker cannonading that was going on along the Hoboken water front when the Kaiser Wilhelm II was docked yesterday. But it was Baron Rosen's twenty-fifth trip across the Atlantic, and he only smiled at the explosions and was interested in those who caused them.

Russia's new ambassador was accompanied by his wife, the Baroness Rosen, and his daughter. With them was Prince Kondacheff. The ambassador was met by M. Hassen, first secretary of the Russian embassy at Washington, and most of the officials connected with the Russian consul general's office in New York. M. Hassen went aboard the Kaiser, and the ambassador had a long talk in a cabin of the dining saloon. Baron Rosen was asked whether he thought the peace conference would result in a quick cessation of hostilities.

"I never speak of politics until the proper time arrives," said he, "and in this case the proper time has not arrived."

Nor would he make a guess as to what will result from the conference. "Diplomacy, like whist, is mostly silence," he remarked with a smile. He had not heard of the revolt in the Black Sea. He would not say whether he considered the mutiny important.

"I will say," continued the ambassador, "that I am delighted to be here, for I like America very much."

Baron Rosen said that he had not learned of the death of John Hay until the steamsip was coming up the bay. "I knew him for twenty years and was very much grieved by the news," he said.

## VESPERS AT HENLEY

### Philadelphia's Eight Beat Christ College, Cambridge, in Their Heat

Henley, Eng., July 4.—The Vesper boat club's eight of Philadelphia won their first heat in the race for the regatta trophy in the Henley Regatta today. They defeated the crew of Christ College, Cambridge. The American crew won by a length, time seven minutes twelve seconds. The wind blew up the course rather strongly but was dropping some when the Vespers met the Christ College crew. There was no advantage to either in the stations.

Both crews rowed at 40 strokes in the first minute, Vesper being clear at the end of that time. They did not get quite so clear in the first two minutes as the Leander eight had in their heat, but they were two lengths ahead at Fawley court. At the mile the Vespers led by a length and a half. The Leander boat club's eight beat Jesus College, Cambridge, by one and three quarter lengths, time 7:20.

The draw will bring the Vesper and Leander eights together in one of the semi-final heats tomorrow.

#### Booker Washington on Chinese

Montclair, N. J., July 4.—Booker Washington addressed about 2,500 persons today. More than 1,000 were colored people, some of whom came from

## GHASTLY STORY OF MASSACRE

### Standard's Correspondent Says 7,000 Done to Death

Orange, Newark and other neighboring cities.

Washington spoke of the progress of the negro, saying no one will doubt that the negro in America is rendering a service to the commercial world that is many times greater than he ever rendered in the days of his bondage.

"Russia," Washington said, "is drinking to the dregs the cup of sorrow because of her failure to learn that her people could better serve her in a state of freedom. I believe that our own country has a lesson to learn and to put into practice regarding the Chinese who wish to come into the United States. I believe that we will soon learn that it will pay from every point of view to give these people a fair chance. I am glad to see that some impression is gaining ground, but I wish it had happened before the Chinese boycott had been spoken of or before our conscience had felt the value of the Chinese dollars. The white man of this country has a tremendous responsibility and a tremendous opportunity; to him every door is open. Such strength should never have been used to crush, but to uplift. There is no slavery more hurtful than that of hatred, whether it be of one section for another, or of one race for another; for, as is shown in his story, in the end the oppressed become free and their oppressors are lost."

## TO PETITION ROOSEVELT

### Canton Merchants Will Protest Against Exclusion Act

Hong Kong, July 4.—The merchants of Canton are preparing a petition to President Roosevelt representing the hardships of the Chinese exclusion treaty.

Picards are posted throughout the city urging a boycott of American goods. Native Christians in Canton are being intimidated by the police.

A meeting representing 20,000 Chinese was held at Canton July 1 to discuss the Chinese exclusion act. As a result the native Christians formulated a petition to President Roosevelt protesting against the exclusion act and pointing out the hardships it entailed upon merchants and students.

Picards bearing the following appeal have been posted throughout Canton: "Let us with one heart boycott American goods."

## A HEAD-ON-COLLISION

### C. & O. and L. & N. Trains Naar Lexington, Ky.

L. & N. Was Pulling Into Siding as C. & O. at 30 Miles an Hour Rounded Curve—Many Passengers Badly Hurt

Lexington, Ky., July 4.—An express train on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway and the Louisville accommodation on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad met in a head-on collision at Valley station, four miles west of Lexington, tonight and a number of persons were injured, but no fatalities occurred. The Louisville & Nashville train was running twenty minutes late and was just pulling into the siding at Valley as the Chesapeake & Ohio train, running at thirty miles an hour, rounded the curve and crashed into the engine of the east bound train.

Among the seriously injured were: W. P. Walton, editor of the Kentucky Journal, Frankfort, Ky.; L. H. Fetch, agent of the Louisville & Nashville; Ashbrook Frank, merchant, Louisville; J. T. Weaver, Louisville; Mrs. William Wood, Lexington; Mrs. George Roberts, Lexington; E. T. Murphy, Chicago, and F. T. Luxon, druggist, Lexington.

## Ryan Knocks Out Herbert

Butte, Mont., July 4.—Buddy Ryan of Chicago knocked out George Herbert of San Francisco this afternoon after 11 rounds of vicious fighting. Owing to many counter attractions in a sporting line there was a slim attendance and the fighters wanted to call off the bout. Joe Clifford, manager of the club, then donated free the use of the arena and gave \$600 of the receipts, while Jack Kelly donated \$100 additional to each fighter for nine rounds.

Herbert led the fighting, but in the tenth the Chicago lad went in to end it and the rest was a whirlwind, Herbert being sent to the floor twice. At the opening of the 11th Ryan landed low on Herbert and his friends called a foul, which was not allowed by Referee McDonald. Herbert had a look of pain on his face when he arose after a count of eight, and Ryan rushed at him, landing a left swing on the face and immediately a right swing on the neck, which put Herbert out.

## Shot to Death in Ohio

Youngstown, O., July 4.—Louis V. Bergman was shot to death at 917 Belmont avenue early this morning by James Ivy Harrison. The latter is locked up. He admits the shooting and says he is glad he killed Bergman.

## GHASTLY STORY OF MASSACRE

### Standard's Correspondent Says 7,000 Done to Death

London, July 4.—A dispatch to the Temps from Constantinople says that the Russian steamer Emperor Nicolas II., which has been ordered to proceed to Alexandria in place of Odessa, owing to the troubles at the latter place, was unable to leave Constantinople on account of a mutiny of the crew of the Emperor Nicolas II., who insisted on going to Odessa to protect their families.

## FIENDISH POLICE PLOT

### Mutineers Declare They Will Bombard Russian Territory and Ships. Odessa in Terror—Kniaz Sighted Off Kustenji—Battleship Crews said to Have Mutinied

London, July 5.—The Odessa correspondent of the Standard says: "Hitherto it has been a very partially penetrable veil which has hidden the ghastly tragedy of the nights of June 27 and 28. At last it has been lifted and the mind recoils from the truth. My authorities are unimpeachable.

"For many months past about 150 specially chosen agents have appeared from the third section of police under a variety of disguises, chiefly of artisans. They lived and labored in intimate association with the work people in the suburbs of Pereyop and Molavanka, and frequented all the social Democratic meetings. These agents knew every secret and every movement of revolutionary propaganda. Their infamous role was played with consummate horrifying success.

"The arrival of the mutinous battleship Kniaz Potemkin was expected and gave these emissaries plausible ground for the statement that the whole fleet had mutinied and would join the naval rebels and protect the revolutionists there. It should be noted that none of the local police, but the third section were the secret agents, organizers and engineers of the whole fiendish plot. As already mentioned, they were hurrying and arson commenced in the evening, but there was absolutely no attempt to arrest the devastation until long after sundown. During the interval every possible avenue of escape was closed by the military, and machine guns were placed at every point of vantage.

"I have the authority of numerous eye witnesses for stating that no fewer than seven thousand people were done to death during the awful ten hours of that night of massacre. The killed outnumbered the wounded three fold. This is not surprising, the field of slaughter having been restricted. Two hundred persons threw themselves into the harbor, from which their bodies were recovered by boats and hooks. A thousand corpses were cast into the glowing heaps of ruins at dawn when the fire had been only partially extinguished. The huge conflagration was made to serve as a monster crematory. Four-fifths of the dead were thus got rid of. Their ashes mingled with the ruins. Their bodies were hurriedly packed into several hundred coffins and carried to the common grave yard, but only the military and police witnessed the rough interment and the grim unloading of the covered carts, the nature of whose burdens was not suspected by the people. This secret butchery, engineered by the police, was designed in St. Petersburg as a frightfully effective method of crushing the insurrection in south Russia."

#### Unrest Among Russian Sailors

Bucharest, July 4.—There is unrest among the sailors of the Russian vessels at Roumanian and Bosphorus ports. The crew of the steamer Bulgarevic has mutinied at Ismal.

## OFF FOR CLEVELAND

### President Joined by Several Cabinet Officers at Jersey City

New York, July 4.—President Roosevelt left Jersey City at 5:45 this afternoon on a Pennsylvania special train to attend the funeral of Secretary Hay. The president, Secretary Loeb and two secret service men left Oyster Bay at 3:30 in a special Long Island Railroad train, made up of President Peeler's private car and a day coach. A crowd was at the station. At 4:25 the train reached Long Island City, where a squadron of police held back the cheering multitude, waving particularly at small children held up for him to view. A number of secret service men in charge of Agent Flynn and many central office detectives closed in behind the president and followed him on board the Long Island Railroad transfer boat Wyandotte.

The craft along the route saluted as the boat passed. She reached the Adams Express pier of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 5:20. Chief Murphy of Jersey City had a squad of police in waiting there to escort the president. Attorney General Moody, Elihu Root and Paul Morton boarded the Pennsylvania train at Jersey City. The train was made up of two private cars, the diner Oberlin and a buffet car. It was arranged that Senator Knox should board the train at his summer home and Emory Smith and a number

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## Two More Mutinies Reported

Paris, July 4.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petit Journal says it is reported that the crews of two battleships at Rival in the Baltic have mutinied.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Petit Parisien says the reason why the George Plehadonosteff surrendered was that she had gone aground under the guns of a fire and could not be moved.

## War on Russian Vessels

Bucharest, July 4.—The news from Kustenji is that delegates from the Potemkin before leaving, handed to the prefect a proclamation to the powers declaring war on all Russian vessels that should refuse to join them. The proclamation stated that the mutineers intended to respect neutral territory and shipping, but would bombard Russian territory and ships at any cost. They had a coal supply for several days' steaming and two thousand shells aboard.

## Odessa Excited Again

Odessa, July 4.—The Kniaz Potemkin has not come in sight of the city yet, but six large vessels are visible from Cape Fontaie, and are believed to be a squadron searching for the mutineer ships. The city is in a state of excitement again, as the people believe that if the mutineers return they will be more aggressive than they were before.

## Hunting for the Kniaz

Bucharest, July 4.—The Russian torpedo boat destroyed Stremetlini has arrived off Kustenji. She exchanged signals with the Russian gunboat Peshape in the harbor of Kustenji, which indicated that she had come from Sebastopol, hunting for the Kniaz Potemkin.

It is reported that the Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchivsky has held up an Italian collier.

## Raided a Village

Berlin, July 4.—A dispatch to the Anzeiger from Odessa states that a crew of the Kniaz Potemkin raided a village near Odessa and seized and took on board their ship a number of cattle.

## 111 Couples on Floor at One Time

### During German—Good Fishing

Atlantic Hotel Morehead City, N. C., July 4.—Secial.—The german at the Atlantic Hotel was led by Mr. Parham of Oxford. There were 111 couples on the floor at one time. The hotel is practically full tonight with nearly 700 people in the house.

Mr. Kennedy of Kingston returned with a party consisting of four, including himself, with a catch of 114 magnificent blue fish and trout. The fishing at present was never better.

The accommodations at the hotel remain still at the high standard at which they opened up and you hear nothing but praise for Gresham's management. His assistants are all working hard and giving perfect satisfaction to every one. The guests are all made to feel at home and they have special privileges that are not extended at any other hotel in North Carolina.

The sailing is beyond comparison. By the 15th if all the people come that are booked we will have no room for any more.

## THE LIVERPOOL MARKET WILD

### Went Our Rise About 20 Points Better THAT MEANS 10 3-4C

Yesterday's Rise in Liverpool Is Beyond Precedent and More Remarkable Because Foreign Spinners Took Enormous Quantities of Cotton at the Low Figures

New York, July 4.—The sensational rise in cotton in the New York and New Orleans markets yesterday brought about a wild Liverpool market, according to cable advices from abroad this morning. A great deal of interest was aroused in cotton circles over the question as to how foreign operators would regard the government report of 77 and the rise of a cent a pound in New York. In order to meet the American advance it was necessary for Liverpool prices to rise 47 points. The foreign market opened 53 points higher and at 2 o'clock was 55 points higher than yesterday. The rise therefore exceeded the advance here by about 20 American points and in the event of this rise being maintained tomorrow cotton in New York would be selling at 10 3/4, as against 10 1/2 at the close last night.

The rise in Liverpool today is beyond precedent and is the more remarkable by reason of the fact that foreign spinners have taken enormous quantities of cotton at the low figure of the winter. Exports of cotton from this country so far this season have exceeded all previous records and amount to more than 8,000,000 bales or 2,250,000 bales more than the exports of last season.

Owing to the large supplies abroad many cotton men were not inclined to look for as sensational a rise in Liverpool as that shown this morning. The foreign situation is normally a balance wheel in extremes of speculative enthusiasm in this country, but from the advices received today the foreign apprehension is fully as acute as that existing in this country. This apprehension is explained by the enormous business being done in Manchester.

For months reports of trade conditions in Lancashire show a genuine boom in progress, with business better than for twenty or thirty years. As a result of the bull speculation in cotton during the past few years prices advanced to a point where great distress in cotton manufacturing districts in Great Britain resulted, from the efforts to run machinery on high priced raw materials.

This winter, for the first time since 1898, cotton could be obtained in large quantities at moderate prices, and consumption increased rapidly. For this reason 10 or 12 cents for cotton is not regarded as an excessive price in foreign trade circles.

Later dispatches from Liverpool said that prices had advanced still further to 58 points above last night's close.

## FOR MINISTERIAL RELIEF

### Southern Presbyterian Church Has Gift of \$100,000 From Atlantian

Louisville, Ky., July 4.—It is intention of the executive committee of ministerial education and relief of the Southern Presbyterian Church to make the \$100,000 gift of an Atlantian, which has just been announced, the nucleus of an endowment fund of a quarter of a million for ministerial relief.

Rev. H. H. Sweets, secretary of the committee, said today that the committee had for a long time \$25,000 intended for this purpose, and that since the donation of \$100,000 was received several large contributions have been sent in. The name of the donor is withheld for the present.

## HAS THE CZAR YIELDED?

### Report That a Liberal Constitution Will Be Granted

Modeled on That of Great Britain, Upper House of Aristocrats, but Real Power in Lower House, Two From Each Zemstvo

London, July 4.—The World quotes a London leader of the Russian revolutionary movement as saying that the czar and the grand dukes and other leaders of the revolutionary party have now yielded to the pressure of circumstances, and that a liberal constitution will be granted soon. The new government will be modeled on that of Great Britain, an upper house to be composed of the grand dukes and members of the aristocracy, but the real power being lodged in a lower house to which each zemstvo will send two representatives. Full personal and religious liberty will be granted to all, including the Jews. The revolution, this leader is said to declare, is over and it has been comparatively bloodless.

## 700 AT ATLANTIC HOTEL

### 111 Couples on Floor at One Time During German—Good Fishing

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## THE LIVERPOOL ACCOUNT

Liverpool, July 4.—The cotton market was in a highly excited state and the opening trade seemed likely to be active, but during the day as prices advanced buyers hesitated and general stagnation followed. From about 2:15 o'clock prices steadily hardened to 65 points advance, which maintained until late in the afternoon, when there was a further advance, the market closing strong at 67 points advance for the near months' distant positions, the total advance on the day being nearly three farthings a pound. In view of the fact that there are three-quarters of a million bales stored in Liverpool the increase is reckoned to be equivalent to 1,000,000 pounds sterling. Although the excitement throughout the day was kept the market displayed no panicky feeling. Nevertheless the sudden movement paralyzed trade in Lancashire, and the business in yarn and cotton cloth in Manchester was practically suspended.

The day's turn over was quite small, buyers merely looking on and awaiting developments. Spinners of American yarn quoted 60 twist and wett at 3-3 in the higher. Manufacturers who bought yarn did very little.

The cotton mill market was depressed. Manchester and Oldham stockholders wanted to see. There were no buyers. It is reported that some employers at Burnley and Blackburn were caught seriously short.

Considerable doubt is expressed at the Manchester cotton exchange of the accuracy of the departmental report, readers found consolation in private reports from well credited sources indicating a much heavier crop. Nevertheless the warning was heeded, but see much confidence will not be placed on it.