

BROKER GOT COTTON TIPS

Report of Secret Service Agents Will Be Sensational

HOLMES GREW WEALTHY

Statistician Hyde's Integrity Not Involved, but He Will Be Censured for Not Detecting Leak or Juggling—Matter Has Not Been Whitewashed

By THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, July 7.—Special.—The report of the secret service agents on the cotton scandal in the department of agriculture will be a sensation. It will be made public tomorrow.

There is the best of authority for the statement that the report will show that the charges of Richard Cheatham of Atlanta, secretary of the Southern Cotton Growers Association, that figures relative to cotton crops were not only manipulated for the purpose of affecting the market at different times, but that they were given out in advance by Edwin S. Holmes, associate statistician, who was suspended some days ago, for use in a speculative way to the profit of a broker in New York and Holmes and probably other persons. Holmes' removal will be announced by Secretary Wilson tomorrow.

The broker is said to have used the information in the New York market and elsewhere throughout the country. The secret service agents followed the operations of Holmes into devious pathways. They found that he had grown immensely wealthy in a few years, while receiving a small government salary, that he had made \$72,000 in one deal, that he is building a \$200,000 apartment house in Washington, that he conducts a millinery store in New York in partnership with one Moses Hoff, that he owns real estate in cities outside of Washington and a large farm in a northwestern state.

To what extent the broker profited by the Holmes leaks it is impossible to learn at this time. That Holmes and the broker did an official business in cotton will be brought out in strong language.

One broker is said to be mentioned in the report which will be given out tomorrow, but several are known to have been benefited by department leaks.

There have been reports in Washington and New York for more than two years that some one having an intimate knowledge of the inner workings of the bureau of statistics was furnishing brokers with information which was used in the market. They were generally discredited and no attention paid to them in official quarters.

Secretary Cheatham did not get a cordial reception when he arrived here some weeks ago to file his charges, but he persisted and was finally given a hearing. Soon after Holmes was suspended.

There is a belief here that the publication of the cotton scandal report tomorrow will not end the incident. An intimation was given on tonight that on information just received today the inquiry may be revived and lead to another direction.

The integrity of John Hyde, the statistician of the department, was not involved in the charges of Mr. Cheatham, and Mr. Hyde did not become involved as a result of the investigation. It is understood that he will be censured at least for not having detected the "leak" or the "juggling," which is said to have gone on under his very nose for the last two years.

There is a prospect that the division of statistics will be reorganized as a result of the disclosures. Whether this will result in Mr. Hyde's ultimate retirement from the department or his transfer to some other office has not, it is understood, been determined. These are details, it is said, that will come up for the consideration of Secretary Wilson later.

It was learned today for the first time that in his early interviews with Secretary Wilson, Mr. Cheatham acquainted him with the manner in which the cotton figures had been juggled, and that in the documents submitted to the secretary the finger of suspicion pointed to a certain official. Just what the scheme was and how it operated has not been disclosed, but it will be outlined in the published report. It is impossible to learn whether more than one official will have to walk the plank as a result of the investigation.

The authorities have handled the inquiry with such secrecy that the impression got abroad recently that a "whitewash" would be the inevitable outcome. But it is explained that in order to prosecute the inquiry successfully the utmost secrecy had to be observed as to the manner in which it was being conducted, and as to who was under surveillance. The scandal has not been "whitewashed," it is as-

serted in the strongest possible terms, and further it is declared that such suggestions are unfair to Secretary Wilson.

Congressman Pou to Mrs. Hay

Among the telegrams sent Mrs. John Hay expressive of sympathy on the occasion of the sudden demise of her distinguished husband was the following from Representative E. W. Pou of the Fourth district:

"Mrs. John Hay, Newbury, N. H.—I am shocked and deeply grieved at your great bereavement. The world's greatest diplomat has been taken. I beg you to accept for myself and my people most tender sympathy, for we have all sustained a personal affliction in the death of this great and good American.

(Signed) "EDWARD POU."

Demand for Monazite

A report issued by the United States Geological Survey today states that there is a growing demand for monazite, which is supplied exclusively from North and South Carolina. This mineral is used almost entirely for the manufacture of mantels for Welsbach and other incandescent gas lights. The report states that a series of experiments was made by Messrs. Charles Baskerville and T. B. Foust to determine the economic value of some of these rare earth compounds as mordants. Their general conclusion was that the rare earths can have little practical application as mordants.

Mr. W. P. Rose of Raleigh, the well known architect, is in Washington, being interested in the drawing of plans for several large structures to be erected here. "North Carolina," Mr. Rose said today, "is enjoying a remarkable era of prosperity, which is evidenced by the building and improvement going on all over the state. Raleigh is going forward all the while, and the building there is in keeping with its reputation as one of the most beautiful cities in the south."

An order has been issued at the navy department announcing the retirement of Lieutenant Commander Richard Henderson of North Carolina from the navy under the provisions of the personal act. In all fifty-five line officers were asked for retirement under this act.

Claud Lashley is appointed rural carrier in route No. 1 from Stagville, with Lee Lashley as substitute.

Among today's visitors were A. B. Andrews, Jr., who has been attending the meeting of the State Bar Association at Lake Toxaway, and Col. John S. Cunningham.

SOCIALISTS TICKLED

Barring of Jaures a Big Advertisement

Meeting Will Now Be a Protest.

Von Buelow's Polite Note Thought to Indicate Spread of Socialism.

Conservatives Indignant

Berlin, July 7.—Although the socialists profess indignation at Chancellor von Buelow for his action in prohibiting the noted French socialist, Jean Jaures, from addressing a meeting of the socialist democrats here, and the Vorwaerts is savagely vituperative on the subject, it is recognized that the chancellor's action has given the party a big advertisement and is likely to swell the demonstration. The meeting will now take the form of protest. The conservatives are wholly pleased by the ban placed on M. Jaures (but are contemptuously indignant over what they term Prince von Buelow's polite apology. They would stop the nonsense straightway with blood and iron methods.

Paris, July 7.—The French socialists are not pleased with Germany's action in barring M. Jaures from Berlin, but they are tickled to death by the manner in which Chancellor von Buelow communicated his decision. It is an advertisement worth having. M. Jaures himself has not lost sight of this point. He writes to the Humanite that the chancellor's action affords the strongest possible indication of the spread of socialism.

The Temps, the organ of the ministry of foreign affairs, writes restrainedly on the subject. Its reference to "the Chancellor's abnormal act" in dealing direct with M. Jaures through the German ambassador seems to indicate that the minister of foreign affairs is nettled.

Jaures Will Print Speech

Paris, July 7.—Jean Jaures will soon publish in a German review the lecture which he was to have delivered at a meeting of the German social democrats in Berlin next Sunday, but which he will not be able to deliver now, as the German government has forbidden his appearance in Berlin.

Mrs. Eva Taylor Dead

Oxford, N. C., July 7.—Special.—Mrs. Eva Taylor, wife of the late William Taylor, died at her home here this afternoon after an illness of several months. She was the daughter of the late Wiley Gray of Norfolk, Va. Six children survive her, among these being Mrs. William Smith of Wilson.

THE LAWYERS MAKE MERRY

Clement Manly President of Bar Association

ADJOURNED YESTERDAY

Vote on Changing Method of Examining Applicants for License Deferred Until Next Meeting—Report of Code Commission—Honors to Col. Thos. S. Kenan

Lake Toxaway, July 7.—Special.—The Bar Association adjourned this morning and a majority of the people who attended it have gone home. It was a convention of the best and brightest people of the state at the most beautiful spot imaginable, and whoever did not enjoy it was sick.

After the excitement last night over the question of changing the method of examining applicants for license, a lively time was expected this morning when the discussion was resumed. The audience chamber, the Inn ball room, was not taking the opposite view from of smoke. The brethren had got together over night and agreed.

Col. Pickens, one of the oldest members and as pleasant of speech as any, had a few things to say, the first of which being that he had once been hampered "by two faults, modesty and good looks."

"You have entirely recovered," said a voice. (Laughter.)

Col. Pickens opposed any change. Judge Womack moved to defer any vote on the matter until the next meeting on this and cognate matters. Mr. Jones of Caldwell objected to this. He said Judge Womack had changed his position. Mr. Biggs asked him if he was not taking the opposite view from his contention last night, and they laughed Mr. Jones out of a reply. But Mr. Jones kept on and finally, during his own remarks, underwent a change of mind and recommended that Judge Womack's motion carry. The question was referred to a committee.

Mr. F. H. Busbee read the report of the committee on nomination of officers. The vice presidents, in the order of their districts, were as follows: S. C. Bragaw, F. D. Winston, F. C. James, A. C. Zollieffer, S. C. Whistler, H. L. Godwin, N. A. Sinclair, R. H. Hayes, P. C. Graham, L. H. Clement, A. E. Holton, O. F. Mason, Edmund Jones, S. V. Pickens, M. W. Brown and Kope Elias.

Additions to the executive committee were T. T. Hicks and Julius C. Martin. Lieutenant-Governor Winston nominated Mr. Clement Manly of Winston-Salem for president of the association and Mr. Kope Elias nominated Judge Charles Moore of Asheville.

Mr. Elias made a hit in his closing sentence: "Do not go away and make empty panegyric speeches about us and leave us without honor in our own country."

"The secretary," said Judge Winston, "will announce the result."

"The secretary will hand the result to the chair," corrected President Kenan, creating a storm of laughter, "and the chair will announce the result."

Mr. Manly was elected, having received 62 votes to Judge Moore's 27. Mr. Kope Elias then moved to make the Manly election unanimous and the motion was carried.

Judge T. B. Womack then read the report of the code commission, to which the lawyers listened carefully, and which they interrupted with questions. Judge Womack and his colleagues were given a vote of thanks for their faithful services.

Mr. W. W. Kitchin read the report of Major Guthrie for the committee on legal ethics.

There was now but one thing else to be done. Mr. Jones of Caldwell called on General T. F. Davidson to present the thanks of the association to Colonel Kenan for the excellence of his services as president.

"Don't do that," protested Colonel Kenan. "Don't make it a precedent."

But they ignored the protest and General Davidson, peerless gentleman that he is, proceeded to obey the call. It was evidently embarrassing to Colonel Kenan to have these complimentary things addressed to himself. Someone noticed this and moved that General Davidson take the chair temporarily. He did so and, as president, made his speech.

Elks Are Gathering

Buffalo, N. Y., July 7.—The advance guard of the Elks are arriving here for next week's reunion of that order. Among today's arrivals were Grand Exalted Ruler O'Brien of Baltimore, Past Grand Exalted Ruler Joseph T. Fanning of Indianapolis, Grand Secretary F. T. Robinson of Dubuque, Ia., and Grand Trustee B. F. McNulty of Austin, Tex.

According to the grand secretary the

order now has 885 lodges with a membership of 200,040.

Fifty-five new lodges were instituted during the year. Messrs. O'Brien and Fanning and members of the grand lodge committee of the good of the order will go to Toronto today to hear an appeal from the Canadian order of Elks for affiliation with the American order, membership in which is confined exclusively to American citizens.

REVIEW OF TRADE

Steel and Railway Equipment the Features—Cotton Goods Stocks

New York, July 7.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

Customary quiet commercial conditions at mid-summer were augmented by the interception of a holiday. In wholesale and jobbing circles there was an unusually brisk duplicate order for business. Structural steel and all forms of railway equipment are the prominent features of the iron industry, but quiet conditions prevail at coke ovens and pig iron furnaces. Sensational soaring of quotations for raw material threatens the stability of the leading textile markets, although consumption is not yet perceptibly diminished by rapidly rising price lists.

New contracts for iron and steel are still confined to the few departments that have been overcrowded for months, especially rail mills and the plants producing structural shapes. Several large bridge contracts are still pending, and vessel construction is another feature, while the railways seek all kinds of rolling stock. Plate mills are not able to make deliveries at specific dates.

Any protracted maintenance of high prices for raw cotton would establish cotton goods on a much higher level, and this operation would be comparatively simple because of the limited stocks at all points. Similar conditions prevail in other leading textile industries, except the raw material has fluctuated less of late.

Increased activity is noted in the hide market. Foreign hides are dull, the present demand being restricted to light leather.

Salesmen have returned from western trips, bringing liberal orders for spring shoes, and buyers in the Boston market are operating freely on initial contracts.

Commercial failures this week in the United States are 160 against 249 last week. Failures in Canada are 21 against 16 last week.

TO DETHRONE THE CZAR

Conspiracy Among Reactionaries Is Reported

Demand a Stronger Ruler to Hold Reformers in Check—Imperial Family May Go to Estate Near Moscow

London, July 8.—The Vienna correspondent of the Chronicle claims to have excellent authority for saying that a conspiracy is afoot among the Russian reactionaries to dethrone the czar. They reproach the emperor for his excessive weakness and incompetence, as shown by his projected forms which are calculated to undermine the power of the bureaucracy. They demand a stronger ruler, who will be able to hold the reformers in check. The reactionaries desire as "Nicholas" successor Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch or Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch.

The correspondent adds that it is rumored that the czar and his family are about to take up their residence at Alynskoie, the beautiful estate near Moscow of the Grand Duke Sergei, where the palace is being prepared for the reception of the imperial family.

150 Sailors Imprioged

Sebastopol, July 7.—As a result of the investigation into the mutiny on the transport Prout, 150 sailors have been imprisoned in the fortress here. The others are still on board.

Famine Threatened

St. Petersburg, July 7.—Famine is threatened in many of the northern central and southern provinces, the crops having failed because of drought.

Won't Have de Witte

St. Petersburg, July 7.—It is officially announced here that the government has declined to nominate M. de Witte as a peace plenipotentiary.

Plot on Aurora Discovered

Manila, July 7.—A half-formed plot by Russian sailors to kill the officers of the cruiser Aurora has been discovered. Rear Admiral Retter has ordered the monitor Monadnock to anchor close to the Aurora and will remove the merchant shipping from the neighborhood of the Russian ships.

The Russian officers believe they know who the ringleaders are, but are awaiting developments before imprisoning them.

Admiral Retter may place American

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TELL OF BATTLE WITH KNIAZ

Left Theodosia Before Kruger Got There

DID NO DAMAGE TO TOWN

She Coaled From a British Collier Overhauled Near Port—Kruger Said to Have Caught the Rebel and Many of Her Men Killed and Wounded

London, July 8.—The Odessa correspondent of the Standard telegraphs a report that Admiral Kruger's squadron engaged the Kniaz Potemkin and that many of the Kniaz's men were killed and wounded. The report is not confirmed.

The correspondent adds: "In consequence of the military censorship it is extremely difficult to obtain trustworthy news from the southern Crimea, but since the plot for a general naval revolt failed, I find there is a considerable change in the point of view from which the people regard the doings of the Kniaz Potemkin. At first the battleship appeared in the light of a great aggressive force arrayed on the side of the popular struggle for freedom and a constitutional government. By the collapse of the naval plot, the purposeless movements and threatening attitude of the Kniaz Potemkin and not least by her black-mailing exploits, the people have become worried and exasperated and consider her a roving pirate. This, perhaps is scarcely just to the mutineers, as it is certain they were led to believe that they would be joined by a great military revolt here. Moreover, in maintaining their attitude of defense the crew of the battleship were then hampered by their need of provisions and coal. The tragic end of the situation can not be far away."

Left Before the Fleet Came

St. Petersburg, July 7.—The Kniaz Potemkin escaped from Theodosia before the Black Sea fleet arrived there from Sebastopol, and as the fleet did not put into Theodosia, it is presumed the warships are in pursuit of the Kniaz Potemkin.

The advice received by the admiralty, however, are meager and most conflicting. It is considered possible that "Ensign and Quartermaster" Alexieff, who commands the Kniaz Potemkin, was advised of the fleet's coming and left Theodosia.

At any rate, it is clear that she coaled from a British ship, which she subsequently released, and then sailed away.

Did Not Bombard Theodosia

Odessa, July 7.—A consular dispatch from Theodosia says that the mutinous battleship Kniaz Potemkin has left there. The report that she bombarded the town before departing is denied. She did not damage the town.

Found the Bird Flown

Theodosia, July 7.—The Russian torpedo boat destroyer Symeteln, which was manœvered with a volunteer crew and sent in pursuit of the rebel battleship Kniaz Potemkin Tavritschesk, arrived here today to find the Potemkin gone. She coaled and put to sea, presumably to continue to chase the mutineers.

Overhauled a British Collier

London, July 7.—The Kniaz Potemkin, according to a dispatch from Theodosia, allowed a British collier to leave port and then followed her out to sea and took a quantity of coal from her.

Story of Mutiny on Catherine II

St. Petersburg, July 7.—It is reported that the crew of the battleship Catherine II of the Black Sea fleet has joined the mutineers. "The crew of the battleship Catherine II numbers 530 men. The ship is an old one, and she was laid down in 1883, and is of little fighting value. She has a tonnage of over 10,000, a speed of sixteen knots and a coal capacity of 870 tons. She carries six 12-inch guns and a number of quick-firers and has seven torpedo tubes.

Rumor of Trouble on Kniaz

St. Petersburg, July 7.—Rumors of trouble on board the Kniaz Potemkin are numerous. It is stated that one of the crew who deserted says that life on the ship is unbearable.

Most of the crew are drunk continually. July 400 are anxious to surrender, but are overawed by the minority who control the arms. Another story says the crew landed a number of the fainted hearted at Kerch.

Warning the People

Novorossisk, July 7.—A squadron consisting of four battleships, including

the Georgi Pobledonosteff, a cruiser, a torpedo cruiser and four torpedo boats, arrived here this evening going south. An official notice has been posted warning the people if the Kniaz Potemkin arrived here not to go on the streets.

AN EMPIRE TURNS

Suit Against Mississippi Paper for Criticism of Rulings

New Orleans, July 7.—Morris Hatton of New Orleans has brought suit in the United States district court of Mississippi against the Jackson, Miss., Clarion-Ledger for \$10,000 damages for a criticism of his rulings as umpire of a baseball game between the Canton and Jackson teams.

Hatton was official umpire of the Delta baseball league. In the game mentioned his rulings aroused the indignation of the Jackson rooters, and the Clarion-Ledger, in its account of the game, started off with "Of all the robbers who ever walked abroad in the guise of an umpire, Hatton is easily the worst. As a partisan arbitrator of the great American game he not only takes the cake, but swipes the whole bakery and the cook book as well."

There was much more to the same effect. Hatton says he was seriously injured by the article and deprived of the means of making a living, and therefore wants compensation.

SHOT TO DEATH ON CAR

A Negro Charged With Attempted Criminal Assault

Taylorville, Ky., July 7.—Lon Bard, a young negro charged with an attempt to criminally assault Mrs. Chester Crawford of the Normandy neighborhood, was shot to death this afternoon while being taken to Shelbyville on a train for safe keeping. He had been in jail here, and fearful of a mob tonight it was decided to take him away. When the train made its regular stop at Normandy station twenty-five men got aboard. The negro, with the officers, in the smoking car, and before the trainmen or the officers knew what was happening there was a thunder of fire arms and the negro was dead, riddled with bullets and buckshot.

It is generally accepted that he was killed by Chester Crawford, husband of the negro's intended victim.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT

In Two Weeks Elihu Root Will Take Oath of Office

Mr. Root's Decision Was Finally Reached on President's Special Train During the Run From Cleveland

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 7.—Official announcement was made here today that Elihu Root has been appointed secretary of state.

The announcement was made today on the authority of President Roosevelt in the following statement given out by Secretary Loeb:

"Elihu Root has accepted the tender by the president of the secretaryship of state. He will take the oath of office in a couple of weeks, but it will necessarily be some little time before he closes up his business affairs. He will not go to Washington permanently until some time in September."

President Roosevelt is much gratified that Mr. Root's acceptance and is deeply sensible of the personal sacrifice made by Mr. Root in again taking up the burdens and duties of a member of the cabinet.

The decision of Mr. Root was reached finally on the president's special train during the run of the president's party from Cleveland. For personal reasons entertained both by the president and by Mr. Root it was deemed desirable not to announce the decision publicly until the president had returned to Sagamore Hill.

It is the intention of Mr. Root to assume the duties of secretary of state practically at once, although it will be perhaps two weeks before he formally will take the oath of office. His professional interests are so large that he will have to devote considerable time to a satisfactory arrangement of them before he goes to Washington to take permanent charge of the state department.

When he takes active charge of the department he will give up entirely his law practice.

Tried to Murder His Bride

New Orleans, July 7.—John L. Flynn, who married Miss Virginia Hudson of Greely, Col., a few weeks ago, attempted the murder of his bride today at Kaplan, La., and believing her dead committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. He opened fire on his wife as he entered her room at the hotel. The young woman, who is only 19, fainted from fright and Flynn believing he had killed her, turned the gun on himself.

COTTON MARKET STILL NERVOUS

Frequent Waves of Buying and Selling

TRADE IS MUCH AT SEA

Speculators Working on the Ten Million Bale Theory, Following Crop of 1903—In Reality, Present Situation Seems More in Line With That of 1900

New York, July 7.—There was practically no change in the excited character of the cotton market, and prices moved around in the same nervous fashion as during the previous days this week. October opened below 10 1/2, and after a temporary advance prices broke 10 points to 10.68. From this level the market recovered to 10 1/2 and trading was on a liberal scale. It was reported that some New Orleans operators were short and trying to start a break through selling abroad, but it was not a weak market in the face of selling.

At the decline one house bought some 20,000, or 25,000 bales, and this amount of cotton taken from the ring left the supply of contracts limited. While reports on one hand led to the belief that shorts were trying to break the market, the character of the buying showed conclusively that the larger speculative interests were doing their utmost to start another whirl over 11 cents.

There were frequent waves of buying and selling that left the course of the market more obscure than was the case yesterday and the tone was such that many operators withdrew from the ring. It was evident that the market was one in which mere force of buying could readily start another rise, and yet any effort to sell a large amount of cotton might readily start selling by those who have large paper profits, and the result would be that usually attending a one-sided affair. In the uncertainty traders left the market to the larger operators and large blocks of cotton changed hands at varying prices.

There were showers in various parts of the cotton belt this morning, with more predicted. The rainfall was not excessive in any instance however, and it is an open question whether the weather map is now unfavorable. Under ordinary circumstances the situation would be regarded as satisfactory, but after the deterioration shown as a result of June weather the trade is very much at sea. The worst is feared and the worst is being prepared for. That is, the speculative portion of the trade is working on the 10,000,000 bale crop theory, following the crop of 1903, with conditions about the same as this year, according to the Washington reports.

But in reality the present situation is more in line with that of 1900, as the complaint then was excessive moisture. The July report that year showed 75.8 and this year 77. The acreage for this year was about 4,000,000 less than the season ended with the Galveston disaster. Yet on that condition the commercial crop was nearly 10,000,000, with several hundred thousand bales that did not come into sight. With the present area and the same poor condition and the same production of a lint per acre as in 1900, the present crop would be 12,000,000 bales. There are, therefore, no more reason for estimating the 1905 production of 1903 than there is in calling the crop 12,000,000 bales following that of 1900. To those who follow the growth of cotton, as well as the speculative market, the following from the July report of 1900, giving the condition 75.8, may be of interest:

"Not only was the condition of July as a whole the lowest on record, but in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi it was the lowest in the entire period of thirty-four years, for which records are available, excessive rains drowning out the crop and followed by an extraordinary growth of grass and weeds, are reported from nearly every state.

"The gravity of the situation is greatly increased by the general scarcity of labor."

"During the week of July 5 that year the weekly weather report stated that the weather was very unfavorable for cotton. This week the weather report stated that the crop had improved. Comparing present conditions with 1900, it is not unnatural that conservative interests should regard July crop estimates with considerable amazement. Heretofore it has always been a difficult matter to guess the crop in November, and many a cotton man has missed the crop by 500,000 bales as late as March the following year. The fact of the matter is the cotton market

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