

THE WEATHER TODAY.
For North Carolina:
Partly Cloudy
For Raleigh:
Partly Cloudy

THE MORNING POST.

TEMPERATURE:
Temperature for the
past 24 hours:
Minimum, 86;
Maximum, 87

Vol. IX RALEIGH N. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1905 No. 71

LOOKING INTO BANK ACCOUNTS

Important to Know What Hyde and Holmes Have

NEW LINE OF INQUIRY

A Wilmington Negro Wants to Know Why He Does Not Receive a Civil Service Appointment—A Catawba County Man Has a Cotton Spinning Invention

By THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, Aug. 21.—Special.—There was renewed activity today in connection with the investigation of the scandal and graft in the agricultural department, and the fact developed that an inquiry of much importance is being undertaken for the consideration of the grand jury. Local bankers are being visited by government agents with a view of securing information relative to the account of John Hyde, a former statistician in the crop department, who went to Europe to have a carbuncle treated and who is taking his time about returning as promised. Information is likewise being sought as to the bank account of E. S. Holmes, Jr., the former associate statistician, who is also spending his summer away from Washington, though in parts unknown. These government agents were armed with letters, notifying the local bankers that unless they acceded to the request contained in the communication—that the detectives be fully informed concerning the relations, if any, existing or that had existed, between Holmes or Hyde and the bank trust company or safe deposit concern in question—subpoenas would be issued and the grand jury itself would exact the information.

A part of this work was completed last week. It is said that admissions, important in themselves, but bare of details, have been secured. It has not been known heretofore that the authorities, in addition to the effort to indict Holmes, were on the trail of Hyde as well. The fact that Hyde's financial record is being examined into, it is said, has not occasioned any surprise on the part of those familiar with the situation.

The investigation by detectives will be continued this week until all of the financial institutions in the city have been covered. Such subpoenas as are, in the discretion of the district attorney, then considered necessary will be issued. The only occasion for surprise in connection with this inquiry into the financial standing of Holmes and Hyde, in the opinion of those who are familiar with the facts in the cotton crop scandal, is that this particular phase of the investigation was delayed so long.

Alleged discrimination against a North Carolina colored man, who has apparently been denied employment in the departments here because of the color of his skin, despite the fact that on eight different occasions he stood highest on the civil service eligible list, is to be brought to the attention of the president, provided a way can be found.

Alfred G. Howe of New Hanover is the negro. His father represented New Hanover in the legislature during the days of fusion. Howe, Jr., stood the civil service examination for messenger here, and received a very high mark. Every time a vacancy for messenger's position occurred in one of the departments his name was certified at the head of the list by the secretary of the commission. Eight different times Howe's name was sent to a department, and as many times a candidate with a lower grading was selected. Finally Howe appealed to an influential Republican to make an investigation, who was informed at the department of justice and the department of commerce that the name of the negro was passed over because a white man was preferred for the job. Howe and his friends think that when the matter is brought to the attention of the president he will get a position and that appointment clerks in several departments will get a call down. At least that is what they say.

Joe Stanley, who was a member of the famous Red Birds of Raleigh, has been secured by Washington and is expected to join the locals on their return from the west three weeks hence. Stanley has been hitting and playing well with the New Orleans team this season, and the belief is expressed that he will make good in the American League. Another member of the old Red Birds, Frank Smith, is one of the greatest pitchers in the business and is doing fine work in Chicago.

Osborne Brown of Long Island, Catawba county, has applied for a patent on a device for spinning cotton, which, it is claimed, will give uniform strength and prevent the breaking of threads.

Cotton mill experts, it is said, have praised the invention.

Near the city of Washington, over the Maryland line, a town has been laid out, which the promoters contemplate shall be a second James City, N. C. It is promoted by negroes and will be owned exclusively by members of the black race. The name chosen for this annex to Washington is Roosevelt.

Mr. and Mrs. Fab. H. Briggs of Raleigh were here today on their return from the mountains of Virginia. Other arrivals today are Miss Mary Wilson, Misses Jessie and Edith Thompson and Mrs. F. A. Thomas of Charlotte, James M. Weeks of Elizabeth City, S. F. Mordecai of Durham, G. L. Best of Charlotte and J. R. Bowie of Mount Airy.

Mary E. Bridgers is appointed postmaster at Meherrin, Northampton county.

BLOODLESS BULL FIGHT

The Sultan of Sulu Wanted to Marry Alice Roosevelt

Jolo, Aug. 18, via Manila, Aug. 21. (Delayed in transmission)—Secretary Taft and party arrived here at noon and immediately proceeded to the parade grounds to witness an elaborate program arranged for their entertainment. The Sultan of Sulu with his retinue and other Moro dignitaries occupied seats on the grand stand along with Secretary Taft and Miss Roosevelt.

Thousands of Moros, residents of Jolo, and from the neighboring islands, were present to take part in the festivities which were wonderfully picturesque. In the afternoon there were carabao and bull fights of an amusing, but not bloodthirsty character.

Secretary Taft and Miss Roosevelt were presented with many Moro presents by the sultan, who offered his hand in marriage to Miss Roosevelt and would make her sultana of the Sulu archipelago, saying that his people desired her to remain among them.

While some members of the party were bathing in the afternoon Frederick O'Brien, editor of the Cable-News, was seized with cramps and the undertow was rapidly carrying him out to sea, when Representative Longworth of Ohio, seeing his peril, started after him and rescued him at the risk of his own life.

TROLLEY CAR SMASHED

Nine Persons Killed in a Collision With a Freight Train

Butte, Mont., Aug. 21.—Nine persons were killed, one fatally injured and about thirteen more or less injured in a collision between a street car filled with returning merry-makers from the Columbia Gardens and a freight train on the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway last night. Numerous others were slightly hurt and were taken to their homes for treatment.

That more were not killed is miraculous, for the accident occurred with a suddenness that precluded any hope of escape for those on the front end of the car. Most of them were women and girls, and six of these were killed, the other two victims being men.

Conductor Hoakland says he was on top of the train with a lantern and warned the motorman, but the latter put on speed and attempted to cross ahead of the train.

Last Year's Cotton Crop

Washington, Aug. 21.—The census bureau today issued a supplemental report on the quantity of cotton ginned from the crop of 1904, showing the total growth for that year as fixed by the ginners to be 13,693,279 bales, counting a round bale as a one-half bale, instead of 13,597,782.

In explanation of these figures the report states:

"Census bulletin No. 19, on cotton ginning, issued April 25, 1905, showed that at the time of the March canvass of the cotton ginners for the data published in that report there remained to be ginned 197,270 bales from the crop of 1904. A canvass made between July 20 and August 5 for the purpose of verifying the estimates showed that 95,497 bales, counting round as half bales, were ginned in excess of the estimates published in April."

Louisville Bank Closed

Washington, Aug. 21.—The doors of the Western National Bank of Louisville, Ky., were closed this morning by order of the comptroller of the currency. A statement issued by the acting comptroller of the currency says: "An examination of the bank showed that its capital was badly impaired by losses. Steady withdrawals have been made for several days and, as there was not sufficient funds on hand or immediately available to meet further demands likely to be made by depositors and other creditors, the acting comptroller directed the bank to be closed, in order to protect the interests of all creditors alike and prevent those having knowledge of conditions securing preference over those without knowledge."

Unique Suit for Damages

Durham, N. C., Aug. 21.—Special. P. E. Greenhill, superintendent of the Commonwealth cotton mill, has instituted suit for damages against the Southern Railway. His suit is unique. Under the rules of the union depot only those holding tickets can get through the gate. He claims that he went to the depot with a sick wife and that she suffered on account of him not being able to assist her in getting on the train. The papers in the case have not been filed as yet.

POLES PROTEST IN USUAL FORM

Objection Takes the Shape of Industrial Strike

THEIR RACE IGNORED

Scheme for National Duma Leaves the Poles Out—The Whole Matter Hedged About With Imperial Prerogative—Political Arrests Make a Sensation in St. Petersburg

Warsaw, Aug. 21.—A general strike, made in protest against the disregard of the rights of the Poles in the imperial scheme of the national duma, or state council, began here today. The employes of the Visunk Railway were among the strikers, and trains in many cases were left at intermediate stations. It is feared that employes on other lines will go out. The general situation is regarded as serious.

Although much was granted by the czar's manifesto on the subject of a national assembly, issued Saturday, one of the notable omissions was that of the right of petition, which had been promised by a previous ukase. This means that in all probability the people will not be allowed to convene in public assemblies in order to carry on a political campaign after the manner of the English and Americans.

The dominating note of the czar's manifesto is that of caution, the newly granted liberties of the people being carefully hedged in by imperial prerogatives. Especially is the formation of the council a matter of careful thought. The text on this subject is this:

"We reserve to ourselves entirely the care of perfecting the organization of the gosudarstvennaya duma, and when the course of events has shown the necessity for changes corresponding completely to the needs of the time and the welfare of the empire, we shall not fail to give at the proper moment the necessary indication."

It is reported that the duma will assemble some time in January, 1906.

Russian Reformers Arrested

St. Petersburg, Aug. 21.—P. N. Nitukoff, professor of Russian history in the University of St. Petersburg, Prof. T. N. Denissovitch and many others, all identified with the reform movement, were arrested at their respective residences last night by the political police and are now in prison.

Altogether there were seventeen political arrests last night, mostly of professors, advocates, physicians and architects.

The reason given by the department of police for the arrests is that the prisoners were arranging for a meeting to discuss the imperial manifesto. Their contention is that they were simply arranging to continue the reform movement. The arrests have caused a sensation in St. Petersburg. It is rumored that there will be a general strike of railway men throughout Russia soon.

Great Distress Among Strikers

London, Aug. 21.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from St. Petersburg says that the results of the continuous strikes are becoming terribly apparent. Among the strikers of the Putiloff works, who with their families number 60,000, hunger and disease are making terrible ravages. The number of deaths, especially among the children, is alarming. The state of things at Ivanovskensensk is worse. The strike there lasted three months and 150,000 are absolutely starving. The number of deaths from hunger exceeds those among the Putiloff workers. The Sormova Steel Work at St. Petersburg are closed, making 14,000 idle. At Riga 15,000 men with their families have been fighting hunger for over three months.

Jealousy and a Shoe Knife

Brookton, Mass., Aug. 21.—James W. Crawford, aged 53, and his wife who is somewhat younger, were found dead in their bed today at their home. The man had evidently killed his wife with a shoe knife that was found near the foot of the bed. Then he cut his own throat with a razor. A letter was written yesterday by Crawford to his nephew, in which he gave a motive for the crime. In this letter a Brookton business man is mentioned as the cause of jealousy on the part of Crawford.

Seaboard Conductor Murdered

Savannah, Ga., Aug. 21.—Julius T. Landsberg, Jr., a conductor on the Seaboard Air Line Railway, was shot by William S. Sims at Ellabelle, Bryan county, today, and died while being brought to this city. Landsberg had put Sims off his train Saturday. Sims escaped.

HOPE FOR PEACE IS ALMOST GONE

The Russian Mission Regards It as All Over

PUT BLAME ON JAPAN

The Terms, the Russians Say, Are Humiliating—They Have Made All the Concessions Possible. They Charge the Japanese With Greediness and Obstacity

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 21.—The Laffan press tonight obtained following authoritative explanation of the peace situation from the Russian mission:

"We don't believe that there is any probability of peace in the actual situation, which is very strained. The conditions of the Japanese are humiliating to Russia, who has made all the concessions she can make."

"It seems to us that the Japanese tried to drag things along. They come now apparently with changes in the text of the protocols which make it necessary to rewrite and may make it impossible to finish the protocols before tomorrow's meeting. We cannot say before tomorrow that all hope is lost, but the hope seems so insignificant that we consider it lost. Also we personally will consider peace an absolute necessity for Russia, as we have always done, but greediness and obstinacy of the Japanese will compel a continuance of the war."

"We deny in the most formal way the following three statements: "That President Roosevelt has proposed arbitration."

"That the Russian envoys have received any instructions other than those originally received from St. Petersburg."

"That President Roosevelt has proposed that the Russians shall buy Saghalien Island for the amount of the indemnity."

It is further announced that the emperor has sent personally to M. Witte a telegram from General Linievitch in which General Linievitch asks that the war be continued.

But it has always been the baron's custom to darken the waters in the face of the interviewers. The true position of Baron Kaneko, it would seem, is that of a sort of unofficial envoy, who smooths the way for the official communications and takes away their stern qualities by pleasant conversation in advance. What he told the president here today doubtless will be officially communicated both in Portsmouth and here.

"But I thought you said you did not expect to come here again."

"Oh! something has happened and I had to come," said he.

He let it be understood that he came on his own initiative, and this time it seems likely that the language of diplomacy expressed the truth. One thing Baron Kaneko did settle today was that the question of arbitration at The Hague or elsewhere never entered the president's mind or any one else's mind except perhaps the mind of some hard pressed correspondent.

"Arbitration?" he said, in response to a question. "The Hague tribunal, why all that?" and this he accompanied with a look of utter blankness.

That the president has offered his good offices, as Mr. Witte is reported to have said, is a truism. The president certainly did. But he did more. In his frank way, it is believed, the president, in addition to the good offices offered, tried to point out to Baron Rosen just what he believed to be Russia's position at the present time as a friendly and impartial observer. He pointed out how much less costly it would be for Russia to pay some indemnity now than, say, a year later.

He showed Baron Rosen that whatever Russia may lose, it is small compared with what she may lose in a year more with another winter facing the armies in the field. The loss of eastern Siberia, he probably pointed out, was a loss that could be borne much less than even a large indemnity. On the other hand, he probably showed that after Russia built up her navy and double-tracked and perfected the Siberia Railway, she would give a different account of herself in any future war in the east.

The president hopes, it is believed, that Russia will take all this in consideration and so instruct her envoys that the "not one kopeck" phrase will yield to more reasonable terms. It all lies with St. Petersburg now, and when Baron Kaneko said "Tomorrow at 3 o'clock we shall know," there was an expression on his shrewd oriental face of expectation as well as doubt. But that Japan has said the last word little doubt remains.

Whether the president has or has not received a communication from St. Petersburg touching upon Russia's attitude, cannot be learned, since the

president has decided that he can make none of this peace business public. But it is believed here that the president will know before 3 p. m. tomorrow just what way the wind blows.

What the president would do should the conference fail cannot of course be known. But those who watched his work closely and heard his earnest expressions on behalf of peace felt that he has yet another shot in his locker and that he will yet attempt some new move as a last resort. Whether that last resort is not in some way connected with the opinions of European powers, which it is believed have all been recently sounded, it would of course be idle to speculate.

PORTSMOUTH VIEW IS GLOOMY

There is Little to Encourage Hope for Peaceful Outcome

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 21.—When the peace conference reassembles tomorrow after a recess since Friday it will be merely for the purpose of a short business session, and an adjournment will be taken until Wednesday. In this, those of optimistic tendencies find cause for hope, but generally speaking, the viewpoint of most of the men concerned or interested in the negotiations is that the gloomy situation which existed when the last meeting was held has not been changed.

It is understood tonight that the Russian delegates have received instructions from St. Petersburg in response to the suggestion of President Roosevelt that he serve as mediator between the belligerents for the purpose of securing concessions which will lead to a lasting peace agreement. While information as to the character of this reported news is refused by members of the Russian mission the hint was given that it was of a decidedly discouraging character. Yet in the face of this one of the most prominent Russians, a man familiar with every move which is being made by each side, expressed the opinion that the negotiations after all would result in success to the cause of peace. He admitted that this view was opposed to that of nearly all of his colleagues, but he insisted that he was as much entitled to the benefit of his hopeful feeling as they were to their contrary belief. This man is almost alone among the Russians in his tendency to see a silver lining to the black cloud that has obscured the sun of peace. Among the Japanese, if the guarded statements of one of their number are to be taken as representing the general view of the mission, the sentiment appears to prevail that a continuation of war is by no means certain.

M. Witte indicated today that he had heard nothing from his government that had any bearing upon the peace situation. Tonight, however, after it was hinted that something important of an intensely gloomy character had come from St. Petersburg, the Russians in authority are silent, declining to affirm or deny the understanding that they have significant information. They still hold to the idea that the Japanese, by refusing to make concessions, will lose the sympathy of the world by placing themselves in the attitude of fighting at the expense of thousands of human lives for the mere sake of filthy lucre. Some of the czar's emissaries are apparently honest in their expression of belief that Japan will not break off the negotiations when they find that the Russians are determined to adhere to their refusal to pay indemnity. It is this one item in Japan's list of demands that has produced the present uncertain situation.

All the other points of difference could be adjusted in a fairly satisfactory manner if a compromise were affected upon the matter of money.

JAPAN SAYS TERMS ARE FAIR

The Payment of Indemnity is a Necessary Condition of Peace

Oyster Bay, Aug. 21.—Baron Kaneko, who maintains that he is not Japan's financial agent but who would not define his position, had a three-quarters of an hour conference with the president between 11 and 12 o'clock today, and from it two points seem certain: First, that the president now knows just how much Japan would concede to Russia in deference to the president's wishes; and second, that Japan is bound to have indemnity and that it is now, so to speak, up to Russia; that is if the Russian plan of "not one kopeck" really signifies anything, the Portsmouth conference, despite all good will and endeavors, must end in failure.

"At two o'clock tomorrow we shall know," said Baron Kaneko today. What he meant was that at that time when the conference reconvenes Russia's position would be officially known. Whatever Baron Kaneko is or is not for Japan, he is certainly the man in this country who has had more to do with the indemnity question than any one else. In all his interviews that he gave out here, shrewd, non-committal and evasive as they have been, he never failed to emphasize the justice of Japan's indemnity demand.

"Is Japan likely to make concessions on the indemnity question?" he was asked today.

"Japan's demands," he responded with great spirit, "are as fair as any victorious nation can be expected to ask."

That has never been the genial little baron's slogan in Oyster Bay at all events. But there is no doubt that today Baron Kaneko submitted to the president Japan's bottom figure. There is reason to believe that the baron heard from his government after the cabinet meeting of last night in Tokio, although he said "I read in the newspapers that there has been such a meeting."

BLAME PLACED ON ENSIGN WADE

He Was Chief Engineer of the Bennington

NEGLIGENT OF HIS DUTY

The Board of Inquiry Recommend a Court-martial—Three Men Who Were Killed Held Partly Responsible for the Disaster—The Report Shows Strong Case of Culpability

Washington, Aug. 21.—The proceedings of the court of inquiry which investigated the accident on board the gunboat Bennington in the harbor of San Diego, Cal., on the morning of July 21, resulting in the death of nearly sixty men and injuring half a hundred, have reached the navy department. Late this afternoon Secretary Bonaparte made public the finding and opinion of the court. Ensign Charles T. Wade, chief engineer officer of the gunboat, is charged with neglect of duty and the court recommends that he be court-martialed. Three enlisted men, members of the working force in the fire room of the Bennington, all of whom were killed, are each held partly to blame for the disaster by neglect of duty. These men are D. N. Holland, fireman second class, Frank de Courtani, oiler and acting water tender at the time of the explosion, and E. B. Ferguson, chief machinist's mate.

Secretary Bonaparte has taken no action on the court's recommendation for a general court-martial of Ensign Wade, but he will probably do so as soon as the proceedings and the finding of the court have been sent to Oyster Bay. This will be done immediately. It lies with the secretary of the navy to order courts-martial in such cases as this, and there is no doubt that Secretary Bonaparte will put Ensign Wade on trial.

The explosion on the Bennington was caused, according to the written opinion of the court, by "excessive steam pressure on boiler B, which was the first to explode. That explosion forced boiler B aft upon boiler D, which in turn exploded.

The connections of all the boilers were broken and the scalding steam, carrying with it water, ashes and fire, went with terrible force all over the ship.

The closing of the valve connecting boiler B with its steam gauge, instead of the shutting off of the air cocks alone as was intended, rendered the steam gauge useless, not a pound of steam being recorded. Even this was not noticed by the fire-room workers. The pressure on the boilers went rapidly higher under heavy firing in the furnaces, and the boiler succumbed to the strain in its weakest place, afterward found to be the corrugated flue of the lowest or middle furnace. This collapsed with the terrible result which marks the Bennington disaster as the worst accident ever known in the American navy. Holland, it is shown, shut off the wrong valve. Courtani and Ferguson failed, as was their duty, to observe the gauge. Ensign Wade is held culpable because he failed to see that the valves on boiler B were in good working order.

So far as the court could learn through its investigation there was nothing to show that the safety valves blew off at any time during the morning of the accident. It was shown too that there was no record of the safety valve of boiler B having been overhauled since July, 1904, though orders were given to do this in March last; but there is no record to show that the orders were carried out. It was shown that Ensign Wade accepted the word of subordinates that the safety valves were in good condition and set according to the pressure which was being put upon the boilers. Furthermore it was shown that the safety valves were set to blow off at 144 pounds pressure, although several weeks before the accident orders had been given not to carry more than 130 or 135 pounds of steam. The safety valves were not changed, although this order was clearly understood. It was shown also that the hand gear for working the safety valves was not in working order.

The proceedings of the court indicate that there was great negligence in the engine room of the Bennington. Notwithstanding the fact that the steam gauge on boiler B showed no pressure the firing was pushed heavily. D. N. Holland, second class, was firing boiler B at the time of the explosion as well as before. He is held to blame for shutting off by mistake the valve connecting boiler B and the steam gauge instead of cutting off the air cock as directed by Frank de Courtani, the acting water tender. Courtani told Holland to shut off the air cock, and Holland immediately climbed up and

(Continued on Page Two.)