

MORE ELOQUENT THAN ACCURATE

Collector Duncan Cut Short by Chairman Rollins

MANY WANTING OFFICES

Dr. Guthrie of Southport Appointed to the Marine Hospital Service. Tar Heel Republican Sentiment. Industrial News Staff Complete Except as to Business Manager

By THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, Aug. 26.—Special.—Republican State Chairman Thomas S. Rollins and National Committeeman E. C. Duncan put in a very busy day in Washington, though the national committeeman declared that his visit was made in his official capacity as collector of internal revenue. Mr. Rollins had not been here before in six months, and he had business in a number of departments, where the claims of a score or more of North Carolinians are pending.

Mr. Rollins and Mr. Duncan received most satisfaction during the day as a result of a visit to the office of Surgeon General Wyman of the hospital corps, where they were instrumental in securing the appointment of a young North Carolina surgeon in that branch of the government service. Dr. C. Guthrie of Southport, N. C., is the lucky young man. During the day a telegram was sent to him by Surgeon General Wyman, informing him of his selection, and ordering him to report at once to New Orleans for duty in connection with the yellow fever outbreak. The appointment, which is that of assistant surgeon in the hospital corps, is for life. The salary is \$1,800 and the position offers fine prospects of promotion. Dr. Guthrie stood the examination ten months ago for this appointment, and he would not have been eligible for appointment after the expiration of a full year. There was no vacancy in the service, but it was decided to increase the force by reason of the fact that the federal government has undertaken the control of yellow fever outbreaks.

Collector Duncan grew eloquent in behalf of Dr. Guthrie's cause before Surgeon General Wyman. "North Carolina has," he said, "no representation in the marine service. Our people are so busy farming and making money that they are not bothering much about entering the public service." "Hold on there," said Chairman Rollins, interrupting the conversation. "They may not be trying to break in the marine corps for duty in the yellow fever district, but I have enough applications from North Carolina to fill every vacancy in the government service."

The state chairman called at the department of justice, which is much frequented these days by visiting statesmen from North Carolina. Mr. Rollins let it be known that he did not go there with reference to the investigation of revenue frauds in western North Carolina. "I know nothing of this subject," he said, "save what I have read in the papers. If there has been wrongdoing in violation of the laws, as is charged, those guilty should be punished. My visit related to an application for pardon, and the only person I spoke to in the department of justice was the pardon clerk."

Mr. Rollins is endeavoring to secure the pardon of R. L. Roseman, convicted at Salisbury of violating the internal revenue laws and sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment. It is claimed that he is in ill health and that his life is jeopardized by prison confinement.

Nothing Doing in State Politics

"What about politics in the state?" "Absolutely nothing doing. The only apple in talk among Democrats of Chief Justice Clark and Ex-Governor Aycock for the senate to succeed Senator Simmons."

"How about presidential candidates?" "Of course Vice President Fairbanks, Secretaries Taft and Root and the others mentioned have their admirers, but absolutely there is no sentiment in North Carolina for any one man. It is entirely too early."

clears that the Republicans are going to put up a stiff fight, one that he predicts will give the Democracy all that it wants.

Mr. Rollins conferred during the day with Clinton M. Shuttz about the business management of the Industrial News. Mr. Shuttz is business manager of the Richmond Journal. He came here to meet Mr. Rollins and Mr. Duncan.

Among other visits made by the state chairman was one to the postoffice department, but Postmaster General Cortelyou was out of the city. Mr. Rollins said the vacancies in the post-offices at High Point, Dunn, Louisburg and other points will not be disposed of until late in the fall, probably after congress convenes. At that time Mr. Rollins will return to Washington and take up with the president some of the big patronage in the state.

The Baltimore News published the following about the condition of Ex-Governor Russell this afternoon: "Former Governor Russell, who came to Baltimore, accompanied by Dr. J. B. Cramer of Wilmington to consult Dr. Hugh H. Young, who performed an operation for him at the Johns Hopkins Hospital last summer, will probably return to his home in Wilmington tomorrow. He is now at the Belvidere. Dr. Young is out of the city and will not return until September 1."

"Mr. Russell's physician said this morning: "The trouble is an old, chronic ailment—a medical and not a surgical case. Governor Russell's condition is satisfactory and he will return to his home tomorrow, probably, or he may decide to go north for a while."

PRIEST KEPT PRISONER

Two Men and a Woman Work a Clever Game

They Got the Clergyman's Money and Jewels and Made Him Sign Notes and Checks, but All Were Found Out and Arrested

Cleveland, Aug. 26.—Upon the statement made to the police by Rev. Benedict Rosinski, a Catholic priest of St. Stanislaus church, that he had been held prisoner for 24 hours without food and forced to sign two notes for \$500 each and two checks for like amounts, which had been since cashed, besides being robbed of \$30 and some jewelry, two men and a woman were arrested today. The woman is said to have lured the priest to her room in Cedar avenue by pretending to be ill and in need of spiritual consolation, and the men are said to have rushed in upon them and held Rev. Rosinski prisoner until he had satisfied their demands.

Rev. Rosinski says that he received two telephone messages Thursday urging him to call upon Pennie Oleniski of 389 Cedar avenue. He had been there but a few moments when Julian Tussyski rushed in, and declaring himself to be the woman's fiancé, demanded that the priest give up \$4,000 for alienating her affections. With Tussyski was Leo Czechowski, both of whom, according to Rev. Rosinski's story, started to beat him and tear his clothes from his back when he refused to give them any money. His jewelry was taken from him as well as \$30, and he was detained as prisoner for twenty-four hours without food or drink until he consented to sign the checks and notes. These checks were cashed by Tussyski and the woman, it is said. Upon their return to the room with the money the priest says he was released. The trio were arrested. The two notes and \$39 were found under a carpet in the woman's room.

LIVES LOST IN FIRE

Three Guests Perish in the Burning of a Hotel

Readville, Me., Aug. 26.—Four persons lost their lives in a fire which destroyed the Maranacook Hotel at an early hour this morning. Three other persons were burned or otherwise injured. The three bodies found in the ruins later are those of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Martin and child of Boston. Over four score guests and employes escaped in night attire, many of them leaping from the windows. That there had been loss of life was not known until a search of the ruins during the morning revealed the charred bodies.

The fire, which is supposed to have been caused by a defective chimney, spread rapidly throughout the wooden structure. Clerk Robert Boutwell discovered the flames, and rushing through in doing this, however, he was seriously burned, and later while attending to the guests in the cold air of the early morning, contracted a severe cold which, it is feared, will develop into pneumonia. Many guests were forced to jump from windows to escape their flames. None of the guests saved their personal effects and many of them were unconscious by the time they had reached the open air. Near by cottagers provided clothing and shelter for the guests.

HOLMES BEHIND SCHEDULE TIME

His Lawyer Says He Will Come in Monday

BEACH WAITED IN VAIN

His Surrender Had Been Promised Yesterday and the District Attorney Was Disappointed When He Failed to Show up—Warrant Sworn Out and Detectives Posted for Him

Washington, Aug. 26.—Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., former associate statistician in the department of agriculture, who is under indictment for conspiracy in connection with the government crop reports, did not appear in the criminal court today and give bond as was promised he would by his attorney yesterday. Holmes was expected at the court room today before noon, and District Attorney Morgan H. Beach was very much annoyed by Holmes' failure to put in an appearance. Mr. Beach waited patiently until noon, and two hours later he swore out a warrant upon the indictment handed down by the federal grand jury Tuesday. Up to a late hour tonight the warrant had not been served. Holmes is understood to be here, but his whereabouts, so far as can be learned, has not been made known to the authorities. W. E. Lester, of counsel for Holmes, assured Mr. Beach that Holmes would be here Monday.

Detectives were stationed at both depots today, and it is understood the detail was made at the request of the district attorney. In speaking of the case today, Mr. Lester, who with A. S. Worthington, is representing Holmes' interest, said that his client had no intention of evading arrest, and that he had no fear of the outcome when the case was taken into the courts. Holmes' failure to appear to file bond today he said, was due to a misunderstanding. Mr. Lester said: "Mr. Holmes was in a far western state when the first publicity was given to what is called 'the cotton leak.' He at once returned to this city and I notified the district attorney of his presence and that he would be on hand if he was wanted. He stayed here for some time and then took an extensive trip west going as far as Washington state where he remained several days. He has never thought of leaving the country but on the contrary courts an investigation, which will disclose the real facts and which he knows will establish his innocence."

"His whereabouts for the past several days has not been known to the authorities, but he has at all times held himself ready to answer any charge, and as soon as I learned he was wanted I notified him. He will be here Monday morning and give such bond as required. I told Mr. Beach that I would have him here today, but I forgot at the time that today was but really a half day, and I could not get him here before 12 o'clock. I did not say that I would have him here by 10 o'clock, but he should have been here before noon but for an unusual and unaccountable delay in the mails. Mr. Holmes is not guilty and he has given no advance information concerning cotton crops, which fact is well known to all those who know the workings of the office which he held, because all such persons know very well that such information could not be given for the simple reason that the acreage and condition of the cotton crop as furnished by the department represented the united judgment of at least four persons, one of whom was the secretary of agriculture himself, and that judgment was formed only after the reports from the various agents from all over the country had been tabulated and averaged, all of which was done in the same hour the report was made public. The contents of these reports, which came from these many agents, and which were tabulated, were unknown until they were known to all four."

"It is most remarkable that so much credit should have been given to the unsupported testimony of a man who says that he bribed a government official, and from information he received for his money made great profit. It is inconceivable that such a man should have 'confessed' without a strong motive for it, but would have preferred to continue making money, had it been true that he was making any or was receiving such information. What was his motive? When it is shown, as it will be, his pretended disclosures will be understood."

"I understood that a warrant was issued for Mr. Holmes, because he was not here before 12 o'clock. It true this was wholly unnecessary, for Mr. Beach knew very well that I would produce him in accordance with my promise."

He also knew very well where Mr. Holmes has been since the first of August. I repeat that Mr. Holmes will be on hand Monday morning."

There are two indictments in the case against Holmes, as there are against Peckham and Haas, both charging conspiracy to defraud the government. The witnesses named as having given testimony before the grand jury against the "cotton conspirators" are Richard Cheatlam, secretary of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, William H. Morgan and William R. Walden of the secret service, Louis C. Van Riper of New York, William M. Judd of New York, Frederick A. Peckham of New York, Moore Haas of New York, Victor Olmstead of the agricultural department, William P. McCabe of the department of agriculture, James H. Blodgett, Harvie Jordan, president of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, H. W. Desgraves, Samuel R. Baulsair and James Wilson, secretary of agriculture.

INDUSTRIAL STRUGGLE

Chicago Employing Printers Post Open Shop Notices

Chicago, Aug. 26.—Chicago today became the center of the struggle of employing printers throughout the country against the International Typographical Union to defeat the latter's attempt to secure the eight-hour day in job offices. Open shop notices were posted in four of the largest printing establishments, members of the Typothetae. The spirit of this declaration will be carried out by the employment of non-union printers at once. Other members of the Typothetae have planned to follow suit.

Union officials say that the first non-union man to appear in any of the Typothetae establishments will be the signal for a general walk-out in every plant controlled by the master printers organization. More than 20,000 job printers throughout the country may be involved in the struggle. The nine-hour day prevails at present and the employers contend that they have the right to employ men according to their worth. A strike of job pressmen may follow, but this has not been determined definitely.

None of the newspapers is involved in the impending conflict. It concerns the job printing establishments solely. In Chicago about 3,500 members of the union are employed in the job shops, about 200 of which are known as strictly union, using the union label. As many more shops employ union labor exclusively without using the label.

NEGRO BAPTISTS

Association Moderator Gives Some Practical Ideas on Education

Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 26.—The Rowan Baptist Association now in session here today elected Dr. J. O. Crosby as moderator. In his annual address on education tonight he said: "I want my people to educate. The white people of the south who are our best friends want us to educate; but I want you to stop thinking that education means that a man is not to work. Education helps you to cook, wash, iron, farm, pick up things or do anything."

Dr. J. A. Whitted spoke on "Christian Conquests." The association today voted to establish a Baptist academy at Salisbury. J. Elmer Dellinger of Greensboro introduced resolutions respecting the Greensboro church troubles. W. R. Toliver charged the association with being afraid of the matter and said he believed the committee was a "grave-yard committee." G. W. Johnston of Winston, in an address, said: "We are coming; the way looks dark, but we have confidence in the justice of the Caucasian race. Therefore we are not discouraged."

LAND FRAUD INDICTMENTS

True Bills Found Against Claude Thayer and Several Others

Portland, Ore., Aug. 26.—The federal grand jury investigating the Oregon land frauds have returned true bills against Claude F. Thayer, the Tillamook capitalist, son of former Governor Thayer of this state, and several other operators indicted with him. The significance of this action is emphasized by the fact that when the indictment was returned there remained but six hours until the law would have become powerless to reach the crime.

In September, 1899, approximately one hundred persons made filings at the Oregon city land office to enter timbered lands in Tillamook county; the lands being situated in the famous Nehalem Valley. It is alleged that Claude Thayer and his associates had secured a purchaser and the net profits were to be divided. The allegations of fraud in the affidavit to contest, which was subsequently filed, led to the order for an investigation. These cases involve more money value in timbered lands than all the cases which have been tried so far.

Negro Rapist Arrested

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 26.—Special. Thomas Gillespie, a young negro, was jailed here tonight charged with assault on a negro girl named Nixon at Middle Sound. It is alleged that Gillespie accomplished his purpose only after cruelly beating his victim. He escaped from Middle Sound Tuesday night and was apprehended at Rocky Point this morning.

ANOTHER CHANCE TO END THE WAR

The Peace Conference Still Holds Together

THE CRISIS POSTPONED

President Roosevelt Making Every Effort to Promote an Understanding—Definite Proposals Submitted to the Belligerents Constrain Them to Hesitate Before Breaking Up

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 26.—The vital question of whether there shall be peace or war between Russia and Japan depends for settlement mainly on the amount of influence Mr. Roosevelt can bring to bear. He does not hold the key to the situation, but to him belongs the credit of having prevented a rupture of the Portsmouth conference, which would mean a resumption of the far east hostilities. Had it not been for the strenuous endeavor of the president a break would have come today. As it was, there has been an adjournment of the conference until Monday to give Mr. Roosevelt the opportunity of making further representations.

There is the highest authority for the statement that the president has within the last three or four days made a definite proposal to both Japan and Russia for the adjustment of their differences. While the details of this important move on the president's part are not disclosed, it is admitted that it is of a character so entirely sane and reasonable that the powers of Europe would virtually insist upon its acceptance by the two warring nations if they knew of its character and scope. But for the present Mr. Roosevelt is working entirely with Russia and Japan, neither of which, however, is yet willing to bring forward the president's plan of settlement, partly for the reason that it is contrary to the basis upon which they have been negotiating.

The understanding obtained here with reference to the president's proposition is that it was made to the respective envoys through their governments. This appears to account for the positive statements of those in authority on the Russian side that Mr. Roosevelt has confined his communications to the plenipotentiaries to a tender of good offices and did not make any special suggestions. But whether the president in his direct exchanges with the envoys did, or did not, make his specific propositions is now a matter of no consequence in the knowledge that a plan, prepared and endorsed by him, has been placed before Mr. Witte and Baron Komura and has been given the most serious consideration.

It is a fact, however, that in the week that has passed since President Roosevelt had his interview at Oyster Bay with Baron Rosen, M. Witte's colleague, he has had a comprehensive correspondence by telegraph and through the medium of special messengers with both the Russian and Japanese envoys, in which every point of difference was discussed in detail in a free and frank manner, and in this exchange of views the president did not hesitate to suggest what he regarded as reasonable means for a common understanding on the part of the two belligerents. All the evidence now at hand shows that the president did not for a moment abandon his hopes to clear away the obstacles that threatened the conference.

In his communication to the Russians setting forth his reason why there should be peace made at Portsmouth the president spoke plainly. He said with frankness that Russia had been beaten and could gain nothing by going on with the war. In the name of humanity he appealed for peace, and made it clear that he believed the Japanese were showing a moderation which Russia should meet half way by assenting to buy back territory formerly belonging to Russia, but now held by Japanese troops. What more was said by the president, particularly that part of his proposal which is expected to meet with the approval of the world, will probably be disclosed shortly unless the belligerents make up their differences and agree upon the terms of a treaty in the meantime. The Russians are not pleased over the president's attitude. They hold that he has gone to too great length in the effort to induce them to pay for the cost of the war.

It is respect for his opinions and his enthusiastic endeavor to bring peace that has caused the envoys, with the approval of the powers that be at Tokyo and St. Petersburg, to hesitate in making the deciding stroke toward a continuance of the war. The Russian and Japanese governments were actuated also in this conservative course by a realization of the condemnation which they would risk from the civilized world if they rejected the

plan which the president is now urging with all his might and main. Had it not been for the influence of the president the Portsmouth conference would have ended today and the war would have gone on.

To their high regard for Mr. Roosevelt and their desire to show appreciation for the friendship of the United States, which must be attributed to the conciliatory spirit which was shown by the Japanese in offering to sell back the northern part of Saghalien Island to the Russians for an amount approximating \$600,000,000. The president was greatly pleased over this action of the Japanese government, and he has not hesitated to say so to the Russians. He spoke of the Japanese proposal as "moderate," this being the exact word used, and showed that he believed it should be accepted.

Since then he has devoted his efforts almost entirely to bringing the Russians to make concessions and the influence which he is wielding was demonstrated again today through the suggestion by the czar's representatives of a willingness on their part to cede the Island of Saghalien to Japan if the latter government would waive a demand of indemnity. It can not be said that this counter proposal to the Japanese suggestions with regard to the purchase was offered officially. The statement is that "it was made direct to the Japanese plenipotentiaries."

Today's formal conference was devoted almost entirely to perfecting the protocols that had not been compared and signed at the last meeting of the envoys, but afterwards M. Witte and Baron Komura had a private conference.

FINE FUTURITY RACE

Ormondale Wins Over Fifteen Others With Ease

The Magnificent Horse Was a Winner From the Start, and His Record Said He Could Have Run Away From the Field

New York, Aug. 26.—Under a cloudless sky and a radiant sun, tempered by gentle ocean breezes, and over a track that had dried out with remarkable rapidity since the heavy rain of Friday, Ormondale, a magnificent son of the famous Ormonde, out of the noted mare Sarah Eells, won a superb victory in the historic futurity run at Sheepshead Bay track this afternoon.

The race was worth \$42,680 gross of which Ormondale's share was \$33,680. From the first sixteenth pole he took up the running, and led to the end, where under a mild drive he finished a length and a half before H. P. Whitney's Timber. It was a sharp struggle for second place between Timber and Belmere, and the former beat Belmere by a head.

There were sixteen starters. An enthusiastic crowd of 30,000 persons saw the race. Ormondale ran in the name of the Ormondale stable. His victory was a popular one, he being heavily backed. John W. Gates was credited with a wager on Ormondale that netted him \$25,000. There was some delay at the start, owing to a good start. Redfern, who had the mount on Ormondale, and jockeyed his mount right ahead, and when a sixteenth of a mile was covered was in the lead. The others were beaten at this early stage of the race. Redfern shook up his mount and he landed under the wire a winner. After the race Redfern said that Ormondale had a world of speed and could have run away from the field with ease if he had permitted him to do so.

In addition to the \$33,680 that went to the winner, Timber's share was \$3,083.33, while Belmere's share was \$2,166.67.

Warm Reception for Woodward

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 26.—The common council of Atlanta is preparing a warm reception for Mayor Woodward, who made a scene at the municipality convention in Toledo. This afternoon it was decided to hold a special meeting of the council Monday when Mayor Woodward is expected to reach home. The special meeting is called for the purpose of considering the conduct of the mayor, and it is said that a majority of the council is pledged to work for the impeachment of Woodward.

The mayor, who was still in Toledo this afternoon, wired a message of defiance, which has increased the indignation.

Canadian Roads May Compete

Washington, Aug. 26.—Under an order issued by Secretary Bonaparte Canadian railroads will have an equal chance with the American roads bidding for the transportation of navy supplies to the Pacific coast. Incidentally this order revokes another made by Secretary Morton confining transportation of these supplies to American roads. The matter was recently brought to the attention of Secretary Bonaparte by a restrictive clause set out by the navy department which they were barred from competing for the traffic.

FEVER OUTBREAK AT NEW POINTS

Cases Found at Gulfport and Lake Providence

ANOTHER PANIC WAVE

The Situation in New Orleans Improving—Success of the Campaign of Extermination Depends Upon the Weather in September—A Troublesome Italian Sent to Jail

New Orleans, Aug. 26.—Yellow fever record today: Deaths 10. The appearance of yellow fever at Gulfport, Miss., the railroad and commercial center for the Mississippi Gulf Coast, and its reappearance at Lake Providence, just across the river from Mississippi City, have sent another wave of panic quinquaries through that state. Gulfport is only a few miles from Mississippi City, and great fear has been entertained that the disease would spread there. There are but three cases in Gulfport. They are thought to have come from Mississippi City, but the origin of the disease has not yet been definitely determined.

Lake Providence had an attack of the fever early in the season and the most strenuous efforts were made to stamp it out, apparently with success. The entire Italian population of the town was sent to the detention camp for ten days, until it was determined that they were free from fever. They were then allowed to return to town, when the fever again broke out among them. What is causing the people on the Mississippi side of the river apprehension is that there is a large colony of Italians there who have been in close touch with the Lake Providence Italians. The great majority of the people in southern Mississippi refuse to believe that the disease in Mississippi City is yellow fever. It has been found necessary for all the physicians to join in expressing confidence in the marine hospital service and declaring that there can be no question as to the character of the fever on the Mississippi coast.

The situation continues to improve in New Orleans and public confidence is being rapidly restored. This was shown today in the local streets and the announcement that a number of big building contracts that had been temporarily withheld had been let today. The confidence was based on the belief that Dr. White would be able to carry out his promise and get rid of the fever next month. It was decided today to make a complete sanitary census of the city, the condition of every building being reported. Another appeal was made to citizens to fumigate their houses with sulphur tomorrow or Monday, and to fumigate at least once a week until the fever is ended.

Dr. Boyce, the English expert, dean of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, where physicians are equipped for cholera and yellow fever, after having made a thorough examination of the fever situation here, declares it good, that the people of New Orleans have undertaken a great work, but are bound to win. Dr. Boyce believes that the work done will be of great benefit to the whole world. He considered the organization for fighting the fever perfect.

The only danger is a rainy September. If a drought prevails in September it means, in the opinion of Dr. White, the fever and certain crushing out of the early, but a rainy September will greatly increase the work and the danger.

The school board decided today to open the public schools October 2nd, including St. Philip's school, which is in the heart of the infected sections and patronized mainly by Italians. Frank Dandoni, the political leader of the Italian colony, has put the marine hospital service to great inconvenience by stirring up his people against the sanitary rules and regulations, was jailed by the police today. A mob of threatening Italians followed the police to the jail. All meekly opposing the health officers in their enforcement of the law will be judged.

The trouble about shipping fruits from New Orleans has been settled by transferring the business to Porth Chalmette, immediately below the city. This was proposed a week ago to meet the order of Surgeon General Wyman against banana shipments from the city.

One of the novel features of the Lewis and Clark Exposition this year will be a shallow lake 200 acres in extent, in which will be many kinds of fish. The lake will also contain about 125,000 electric lights, which will illuminate the water and allow the people to see the fish as they swim about.