

THE RALEIGH EVENING TIMES.

VOLUME 27.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1906.

PRICE 5c.

PLANTER AND SPINNER MUST COMBINE NOW TO WHIP COTTON GAMBLER

The International Conference Sounds Keynote in Fight for Salvation

BETTER REPORTS ON CROPS ARE NEEDED

President McCall Speaks of Problems Confronting the South in Agricultural and Manufacturing Lines—Mr. Livingston Deplores Tendency to Make it Appear That There is Antagonism Between Those Who Grow the Crop and Those Who Turn it into Cloth—Labor Question Discussed—Officers Elected.

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, May 1.—The first international conference of cotton growers and cotton manufacturers began a two days session in this city today. Represented at the conference were the following: The American Manufacturers Association, the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Census Bureau, the Department of Agriculture, the Southern Cotton Association, the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers (formerly the New England Cotton Manufacturers Association), the National Ginners Association, the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges, the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association, and the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union.

A permanent organization was at once effected, the following officers being elected: President, James R. MacCall, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers; First Vice President, Lyville Jordan, president of the Southern Cotton Association; Second Vice President, R. M. Miller, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association; Third Vice President, H. W. MacAlister, of the International Federation; Secretaries, Richard Cheatham, C. J. H. Woodbury and C. B. Bryant.

President MacCall opened the proceedings by a brief address in which he expressed the view that the meeting would throw much light upon the problems that confront the cotton industry in this country and at the same time assist in a better understanding among the representatives of the several interests. Among these problems he enumerated the question of an ample supply of cotton for the world's needs; the stability of price; speculation; the better handling of cotton; the accuracy of government crop reports.

Mr. MacCall did not believe that American manufacturers wanted to see a low priced cotton that was unprofitable to the southern growers, whom he thought were entitled to a fair and ample profit. At the same time he felt that economy in which practical and improvements made in the growing of cotton in order that the price might be reduced without reducing the margin of profit.

On account of the established system of trading in futures by optional contracts, Mr. MacCall declared that speculation had become injurious to the legitimate industry and of cotton growing and manufacturing and he hoped the conference would suggest a way of at least controlling speculation so that it might be the least harmful. He thought there was great room for improvement in the matter of ginning and baling cotton. He also expressed the hope, in view of the wide difference of opinion regarding government cotton reports, that the influence of the conference will be directed toward securing accurate reports that will be helpful to the industry.

their hands and tell within a fortnight what it costs to make cotton. "But," he said, "I think it will be hard for you to pull that proposition out of this house now." He declared that while the production of cotton had improved some, labor was getting more scarce each year. The mills were taking the laborers away from the farms and the young negro don't go back to the farms. "We have a system of education down south," he said, "that educates the negro away from the farm and not to the farm. Booker Washington is trying to correct that as much as he can. He is having some success, but it is small compared with the great bulk of negroes who grow up and drift to the towns, cities and villages.

No Real Cotton Picker.

"After a while," he said, "the manufacturers would get them all and then the south would get another class of laborers that would stick to the fields. The people of the south were attempting to make up for that deficit by intensified cultivation, by heavy fertilization, but no report could be made intelligently now about it. He declared that in the south a laborer could not be found who would use a gang plow, and that there was not a cotton picker in the world and there never would be any. So long as the southern growers had to pay so dearly for their mules, corn, wheat, and meats these products would continue to enter into the cost of producing cotton."

The Wall Street System.

The growers were embarrassed in raising cotton he said, "by this new Wall street system of slipping down south and buying large quantities of cotton and taking it to New York and flooding it over the spot market and when the friends of the south undertake to put the price up to a living figure they stick that cotton in your face and the spinners won't buy."

As a remedy he suggested that every legislator in the south pass a law providing that Wall street cannot do business in that state.

Jordan to the Spinners.

Mr. Jordan called upon the spinners to answer the question as to what the consumption of cotton would be for the year 1906. None of them was in a position to say. J. R. Montgomery of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers expressed sympathy with the desire of the growers to get a profit from their product. He said that if the growers had an association that was strong enough and powerful enough to fix the price of cotton and maintain it, he would guarantee that the manufacturers of the world would adjust the price of their goods to that of the raw material. He gave as an illustration the fact that he had known cotton to sell as high as \$1.83 per pound and that the manufacturers made a profit under these conditions.

Mr. Hickman, of the American Manufacturers Association said that the question of Mr. Jordan could not possibly be answered because the mills consumed a different quantity of cotton each year according to the sale of the goods they were making. The trade, he said, varied considerably.

A BINGHAM BOY WAS DROWNED.

(Special to The Evening Times.)
Asheville, N. C., May 1.—The remains of J. Sispare, Jr., of Lancaster, S. C., a student at Bingham school who was drowned last yesterday evening while swimming, were shipped to the former home this morning. A battalion of cadets at Bingham school escorted the remains to the station.

GAINES RANTS IN THE HOUSE

Heard Above Roar of Bedlam on Floor

WAS ALL ABOUT SEED

Speaker Worked Gavel Arm Like Stone Mason—Mr. Gaines Declared Poor and Deserving of His District Who Wanted Free Seed Must Not Be Put Down.

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, May 1.—An echo of yesterday's session growing out of the failure of the agricultural committee to continue the appropriation for free seed distribution was had in the house today when Mr. Gaines (Tenn.) rose to a question of personal privilege. He stated that he had been misrepresented by a newspaper which by implication charged him with unfair dealing with the house.

Mr. Daniel wanted the article to which Mr. Gaines objected reported to the house so that the speaker might rule whether it was really a subject of personal privilege.

Mr. Gaines read from the article in question in which he is pictured waving aloft a bundle of letters which he said came from constituents demanding seeds, but which on examination turned out to be public documents.

The speaker read from the manual that a criticism in a newspaper upon a report was not a proper subject for personal privilege.

Mr. Gaines asked five minutes to make a statement which was granted him. He then launched forth into a speech of justification of his course of yesterday, reading letter after letter from his constituents demanding free seeds.

The house by this time had become a bedlam. The speaker worked his gavel arm like a stone mason, but Mr. Gaines above the roar of the house, above the satirical applause, was heard protesting his square dealing and declaring that the poor and deserving of his district who wanted free seed must not be put down.

At the conclusion of Mr. Gaines' speech the house went into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill.

The seed question was discussed by Mr. Brooks (Colo.), Mr. Wood (Mo.), Mr. Lever (S. C.), and Mr. Kline (Pa.).

Mr. Lamb (Va.) offered an amendment appropriating \$242,920 for the purchase, propagation, testing and distribution of valuable seed, of which amount not less than \$202,000 shall be allotted for congressional distribution.

JUMPED FROM TRAIN

Young Negro Recaptured, Escaped Again

Federal Prisoner, Escaped Scotland County Convict, Charged With Robbing Elmore Postoffice, Is At Large Somewhere in the Neighborhood of Teacheyes.

(Special to The Evening Times.)
Wilmington, N. C., May 1.—Near Teacheyes yesterday afternoon, while the Atlantic Coast Line southbound train was making for Wilmington at a lively clip, James Johnson, a young negro federal prisoner, leaped for liberty from the rear coach. He narrowly escaped death.

THE MARATHON RACE

Won by William Sherring of Hamilton, Ont.

Superiority of Individual American Competitors is Acknowledged by All—The Great Marathon Race This Evening, Twenty-Six Mile Run Marathon to Athens.

(By the Associated Press.)
Athens, May 1.—The Marathon race was won by William Sherring of Hamilton, Ont.

Athens, May 1.—The Americans already have won the greatest number of events in the Olympic games. The Greeks come next, with the Swedes probably third and the Englishmen fourth. The superiority of the individual American competitors is acknowledged by all, but the defeated athletes are endeavoring to find some solace in the fact that the Americans had many strings to their bow, and held a superiority in number in nearly all events. The official list of the results will be published tomorrow.

Various finals are being decided in the stadium this morning preparatory to the Marathon race, the great event of the games. There will be forty-eight competitors in this twenty-six mile run, starting from Marathon at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and finishing at the stadium. William G. Frank, Irish-American A. C., New York; J. J. Fowler, Cambridgeport, Mass.; Michael Spring, Pastime A. C., New York; and Joseph Forshaw, Missouri A. C., St. Louis, Mo., are the American representatives.

Canada is represented by Herring, and England by J. N. Cornack and J. J. Daly. The competitors were driven to Marathon last night and slept there.

The running high jump was concluded today. C. Leahy, England, first, with one metre 77 1/2 centimetres.

Guency, Hungary, was second, 1 metre, 75 centimetres.

H. W. Kerrigan, Maltonomah, Amateur A. C., Portland, Ore., and Diakler, Greece, tied for third place, with one metre, 72 1/2 centimetres.

In the final of the hurdles R. G. Leavitt, Williams College, Williams-town, Mass., won, time 1:6 1/5 seconds. A. H. Healy, England, was second and Daneker, Germany, third.

TESTIMONY TODAY FAVORED PATRICK

(By the Associated Press.)
New York, May 1.—The effects of embolizing fluid in concealing evidence of death by inhaling chloroform was the subject of expert testimony today at the hearing of Albert T. Patrick's motion for a new trial on the charge of murdering William Marsh Rice of Texas. Dr. Albert T. Weston, a coroner's physician and witness called in Patrick's behalf, said that he had injected embolizing fluid into the bodies of 12 persons before making an incision of the lungs. Although none of these persons had died of inhaling chloroform he was satisfied, he said, that embolizing fluid made entry into the lungs and would make it difficult to determine whether death had been caused by breathing in any irritant vapor, chloroform included. One of Patrick's contentions has been that embolizing fluid may cause the lungs to appear as if the subject had died of chloroform poisoning.

5 REPORTED DROWNED IN COLLISION TODAY

(By the Associated Press.)
New Haven, England, May 1.—The British steamer Blanefield, which sailed from Junn, March 10, for Dover for orders, was sunk off Beach Head today by the British bark Kate Thomas, from Antwerp for Calais. Five persons are reported drowned.

TILLMAN STILL AFTER BARNES

Resolution to Investigate Morris Case

DANIEL ON RATE BILL

Pronounced Question Greatest Economic Problem of the Age—Congress Has Power to Regulate Railroad Charges and Enforce Compliance With Commission's Rates.

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, May 1.—Mr. Tillman presented to the senate today and had read a resolution directing the committee on the District of Columbia to investigate the arrest of Mrs. Minor Morris at the white house last January and it went over until tomorrow. The resolution recites that the arrest was attended with "indignity and cruelty" and provides for an extension of the inquiry to the investigation of the affair made by the superintendent of police of Washington, directing the committee to "especially inquire whether the said superintendent of police and one of the chief witnesses against Mrs. Morris have since received recognition by the appointment of near relatives to office."

Mr. Lodge asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution of thanks for General Horace Porter passed by the house yesterday, but Mr. Aldrich insisted that it should go to the committee on foreign relations. Quite a number of protests against this course was made but Mr. Aldrich insisted upon his position.

There was a brief discussion in the senate today of the disposition of the \$2,500,000 appropriated for the benefit of the San Francisco sufferers. Mr. Allison said that practically the entire sum had been expended in procuring supplies under the direction of the secretary of war.

Mr. Daniel was recognized to speak on the rate bill.

He began with a presentation of his views on the magnitude of the question before the senate, pronouncing it the greatest economic problem of the age because of the vast extent of the railroad business.

Taking up the bill he outlined a number of questions involved, including the power of congress to regulate railroad charges, to fix rates from any station in one state to any station in another state, and whether (Continued on fourth page.)

TROOPS PATROL PARIS

TO CHECK RIOTING ON MAY DAY CELEBRATION

LIGHTS IN 'FRISCO

For First Time Since the Disaster

Did More To Make People Hopeful Than Anything Since the Earthquake—Street Car Service Being Extended Rapidly—Food Question Causes Anxiety.

(By the Associated Press.)
San Francisco, Cal., May 1.—For the first time since the earthquake and fire laid this city in ruins street lights last night gleamed through the black mantle which had enveloped the city after nightfall since the day of the disaster. For nearly two weeks everybody stayed in doors after dark, and nearly all San Francisco went to bed at sunset. Glimming of are lights in the Joffroy district last night was seen from all over the city, and did more to make people hopeful, to restore confidence and good feeling than anything since the earthquake. Next to the resumption of street car service the restoration of electric lighting is one of the most important indications that the city is rapidly returning to normal conditions.

The street lights burning last night in the Potrero district, in the southern part of the city, were operated by the electric lighting company's Potrero plant, which was practically uninjured by the earthquake and was not in the fire zone.

The street car service is being extended as fast as large gangs of men can clear the streets of debris and replace the warped rails. Last night was the warmest since the thousands of people have been compelled to camp in the open air. In nearly all the parks and squares the homeless are now well provided with warm bedding, and are comfortably housed in tents. This problem has been practically solved by the arrival of tents and blankets, but the food question is causing the authorities much worry.

PRICES WENT TUMBLING DOWN.

(By the Associated Press.)
New York, May 1.—A rise in the call money rate this afternoon in the stock exchange to 10 per cent, caused by the calling of loans on stocks, precipitated renewed heavy liquidation in the stock market. With the decline once established there was a heavy throwing over of speculative accounts due to exhaustion of margins and uncovering of stop loss orders. Prices fell violently to a level materially below the lowest price of last week. Net declines from last night at the low point reached in Anaconda 12 1/2, Great Northern preferred 9 5/8, Northern Pacific and Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Omaha 9, St. Paul 6 3/4, Northwestern 6, Smelting and American Express, Reading 4 1/2, Tennessee Coal 4 1/4, Amalgamated Copper and Colorado Fuel 4 and the Pacific and other leading speculative favorites 3 to 3 1/2. The volume of the market's activity rose to large proportions on the selling movement and the trading was accompanied by considerable excitement.

INSPECT HARBOR OF WILMINGTON.

Norfolk, Va., May 1.—Messrs. Ransdell of Louisiana, Davidson of Wisconsin, and Jones of Washington, from the house rivers and harbors committee, and Representatives Small of North Carolina, and Maynard of Virginia, returned this morning with United States Engineer Winslow from Elizabeth City, N. C., to which point they went yesterday on the government cutter McGregor on an inspection of the route of the proposed North Carolina inland waterway. They were entertained at an elaborate dinner by the Norfolk Board of Trade and the entire congressional party leaves this afternoon for Wilmington, N. C., for an inspection of that harbor tomorrow. They will return by rail to Washington, arriving there Thursday morning.

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS

White Man Picked up on the Sidewalk

An Unknown Young Man Supposed to Be the Victim of Some Drug—Removed to Rex Hospital Where He Remains Unconscious.

This afternoon an unknown young white man was found unconscious on the sidewalk near the corner of Morgan and Dawson street and at 2 o'clock he lies in Rex Hospital unidentified, and still unconscious.

The man is apparently about 26 years old, his hair is a reddish tinge, his complexion is rather florid and he was decently dressed. No one seems to have seen the man until he was discovered stretched upon the sidewalk.

A crowd had soon collected about him waiting, apparently, for something to happen. Dr. T. W. Davis, who is visiting his father on Dawson street, saw the crowd and went to the spot. From a hasty examination he thought that the man was probably suffering from morphine poison. Col. F. A. Olds, who arrived a few minutes after Dr. Davis, halted a passing delivery wagon and sent the man to the hospital.

Upon his arrival at the hospital the man was still unconscious but an examination failed to reveal any wound and his pulse was regular and strong. Nothing was found on his person to afford an identification. He was put to bed and appears to be resting well. Whether loss of consciousness was produced by an excessive use of whiskey or some drug has not been determined, but one of these is supposed to be the cause. No diagnosis has been made. The man is in no danger so long as his respiration is good and his heart beats strong and regular.

Canada's Chief Justice.

Ottawa, Ont., May 1.—Sir Henry Taschereau, chief justice of Canada, has resigned. He probably will be succeeded by Charles Fitzpatrick, minister of justice.

Seventy Thousand Men With Guns Prepared for Any Conflict Today

BANKS ARE GUARDED; CITY AN ARMED CAMP

(By the Associated Press.)
Paris, May 1.—May 1, the day for which the government made prodigious preparations, finds many quarters of the city presenting the appearance of an armed camp. The forces concentrated under Prefect of Police Lepine are estimated at 50,000 troops, 12,000 police and 8,000 republican guards, gendarmes and detectives. Detachments of troops of all arms took up positions in the main centers at an early hour. The bulk of the military forces had been strictly confined to barracks since midnight and remained under orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice. The troops at midnight began to guard the public sources of water, gas and electric supply.

The plan of the authorities was to avoid the use of the military unless such a step was imperative to maintain order. Accordingly the aspect of the city during the early hours was little different from usual, but toward noon the military activity increased.

The metropolitan railroad and the omnibuses continued to operate, but cab traffic was crippled owing to the cabmen's fears. The extensive central markets were deserted, the country folk refusing to risk bringing in provisions. The suburbs which are guarded by troops, were reported calm.

Strong bodies of troops are posted at the main railroad depots in the city. The Saint Lazare station is surrounded by a squadron of cuirassiers, several companies of infantry and republican guards.

Prior to the opening of the Bourse a regiment of infantry took up a position on the terrace and detachments of cuirassiers occupied the neighboring streets. The Bourse opened at the usual hour, but business was restricted.

The Bank of France was similarly guarded by infantry, cavalry and pickets of troops patrolled the vicinity of all the leading banks and important commercial establishments.

The American Express Company and many other institutions had guards of infantry men carrying rifles pacing up and down before their doors.

The appearance of the sentinels and patrols on the main boulevards and streets was an unusual sight. Squads of dragoons passed frequently through the jewelry district, the Rue de la Paix where a number of the stores did not raise their iron shutters.

The Place de la Republique is the chief center of the labor agitation. The stores in its neighborhood are closed and police patrols were busy keeping the crowds circulating. Many of the strikers wore a cockade bearing an emblem with the words: "Eight hours work with a weekly holiday."

About three thousand infantry occupied the barracks facing the Place de la Republique and other regiments were stationed in houses adjoining the labor exchange and the headquarters of the confederation of labor.

The iron doors and windows of the Prince Eugene barracks are closed. Fight at Brest.
Paris, May 1.—3:50 p. m.—At Brest the strikers, carrying a black flag, were charged by the police. A severe fight followed, the flag was seized and many arrests were made. The labor exchange opened at 9 and (Continued on fourth page.)