

Washington, Oct. 4—Forecast for North Carolina for tonight and Tuesday: Fair, not much change in temperature.

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SENSATIONAL CHARGES MADE BY PARSONS

Says There Was a Deal Made By Tammany and the Republicans

HOW IT WAS DONE

Parsons Charges That Speaker Cannon and His Followers Had an Understanding With New York Upstate Republicans and Tammany Hall Wherby, in Exchange For a Few Tammany Congressmen the Reform Election Bill in the New York Legislature Should be Beaten—That Tammany Delivered the House Organization the Votes is Now History—Cannon Professes to be in Ignorance of the Deal.

(By Leased Wire to The Times)

Washington, Oct. 4—One of the most sensational charges made by a prominent republican against the republican organization of the house of representatives was sprung in New York Saturday by Representative Herbert Parsons, president of the New York republican county committee concerning a deal between Tammany Hall and men in control of the lower branch of congress. As telegraphed from New York last night Parsons alleges that the democrats who booted their party last March, when the house was being organized, and assisted Speaker Cannon and his lieutenants to defeat the plan to amend the rules so as to deprive the speaker of a great deal of power and change the order of legislative procedure, did so because prominent New York up-state republicans promised that the legislature at Albany would kill a bill perfecting registration laws which would be inimical to the schemes of Tammany Hall. While the rules governing the remaining sessions of the sixty-first congress were adopted last March, it is not impossible for them to be amended. The expectation here is that Parsons' charge will re-open the controversy and stimulate the insurgents to a heroic attempt to revise the rules when congress re-convenes in December.

Details of Deal.

(By Leased Wire to The Times) Washington, Oct. 4—As long as several weeks ago the American News Service made the exclusive announcement that the defeat of the republican insurgents in the house last March, when the adoption of the rules was up, was due to an understanding between certain New York democrats, Speaker Cannon and certain republican leaders of the house. This assertion was confirmed last Saturday by a statement from Representative Parsons, of New York, a republican leader who now boldly charges that Speaker Cannon and his followers had an understanding with New York up-state republicans and Tammany Hall whereby in exchange for a few Tammany congressmen the reform election bills in the Albany legislature should be beaten and the old rules of the house, with slight modification, should go through.

That Tammany delivered the house organization the votes is now history, but it was not known at the time that such a deal as charged by Representative Parsons had been made, for had it been intimated it would have failed, as several republicans would have voted with the insurgents against the Cannon organization. The making public at this time of some of the details of the up-state republicans and Tammany deal as charged by Representative Parsons, will, it is said in Washington by those in a position to know, re-open the entire fight on the rules next December. The insurgents will be stronger and the Tammany congressmen will be discounted. Speaker Cannon, from his home in Danville, Ill., professes to be in ignorance of any such deal as now exposed by Representative Parsons, but it will be recalled that before the house met in extra session for organization Mr. Cannon, who had not then been re-elected speaker, said to a party of newspaper correspondents that the regulars would "win out", and that the insurgents would find themselves outside the breakwaters. It now seems that the speaker had inside information at the time, for it came out just as he asserted would be the case.

Captain Jack Bartlett.



Captain Bartlett, of Commander Peary's Arctic vessel, the "Roosevelt," who has just arrived in New York with his ship, to take part in the Hudson-Fulton celebration. Captain Bartlett went nearer to the North Pole with Peary than any other white man.

THE COTTON REPORT POOR COTTON CROP

Number of Bales Ginned to September 25 Condition 58.5 Per Cent of Normal

Whole Number is 2,562,888 Compared With 2,590,229 Last Year—Number for North Carolina is 80,472, for South Carolina 284,726, for Texas 1,037,876.

(By Leased Wire to The Times)

Washington, Oct. 4—The census report on cotton ginned shows this morning 2,562,888 bales, counting round as half bales from the growth of 1909 to September 25, compared with 2,590,629 of 1908; 1,532,602 for 1907; and 2,067,383 for 1906.

Round bales included this year are 48,176; compared with 57,107 for 1908; 43,369 for 1907; and 66,502 for 1906. Sea Island 13,826 for 1909; 11,467 for 1908; 4,269 for 1907 and 2,689 for 1906.

The cotton ginned by states is as follows for 1909: Alabama, 188,660; Arkansas, 83,777; Florida, 19,433; Georgia, 535,026; Louisiana, 62,351; Mississippi, 96,976; North Carolina, 80,472; Oklahoma, 134,247; South Carolina, 284,726; Tennessee, 17,125; Texas, 1,037,876; all other states, 2,219.

The distribution of the sea island cotton for 1909 by states is: Florida, 6,131; Georgia, 7,645; South Carolina, 50.

The statistics in the report for 1909 are subject to slight corrections when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail. The corrected statistics of the quantity of cotton ginned this season to September 1 are 388,242 bales.

HEAD OF CUNARD COMPANY DEAD

(By Cable to The Times)

Liverpool, Oct. 4—William Watson, president of the Cunard Steamship Co., died this morning at his residence, Spital, Cheshire.

Mr. Watson was very wealthy and a powerful figure in the commercial life of Great Britain. In addition he held business interests in the United States. He was born in 1843.

Mr. Watson entered business early and was entirely successful. He was head of the firm of Watson & Company, of Liverpool; founded the houses of Watson & Hill, of Charleston, S. C., and Watson, Wood & Company, of Memphis, Tenn. Both were merchandise firms.

Later Mr. Watson became chairman of the Cunard Steamship Company. He was chairman of the Royal Insurance Company and a director of the North and South Wales Bank.

Average Condition of the Cotton Crop on September 25, According to the Department of Agriculture, Was 58.8, Compared With 67.7 Last Year—Comparison by States.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

Washington, Oct. 4—The crop reporting board of the bureau of statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates from the reports of agents and correspondents of the bureau, that the average condition of the cotton crop on September 25 was 58.5 per cent of the normal, as compared with 63.7 on August 25, 1909, 69.7 on September 25, 1908, 67.7 on September 25, 1907 and 67 per cent the average of the past ten years on September 25.

Comparisons of cotton conditions by states as follows:

Table with columns: States, 1909, 1908. Rows include Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri, Oklahoma, and United States.

HIGH DIVER BREAKS HIS NECK

(By Leased Wire to The Times)

San Francisco, Oct. 4—Towers, the high diver, made his last sensational plunge last night at the chutes, breaking his neck in the shallow tank. With a big crowd of pleasure-seekers surrounding the foot of the leap the diver, whose real name is John Mangels, hurtled through the sheet of flame on the surface of the water. Instead of quickly coming up he struck the bottom with death-dealing force. Although alive when taken to the hospital he is not expected to survive the injury.

Gorham Gilman Dead. (By Leased Wire to The Times.) Netwon, Mass., Oct. 4—The death of Hon. Gorham D. Gilman, consul general of Hawaii previous to its annexation to the United States, occurred today at his home. He was in his 87th year.

AFRAID HE WOULD GO MAD KILLED HIMSELF

Albert Pulitzer Brother of Publisher of New York World a Suicide

HE TOOK POISON

Was Staying at the Grand Hotel in Vienna—Suffered From Nervous Breakdown and Feared He Would Go Mad—Sent Attendants Away and Took Poison and Shot Himself. He Was Once Owner of the New York Journal—Since 1895 He Has Lived Abroad With the Exception of One Visit to This Country—Declared He Was Going to Start Another New York Paper But Announcement Was Only Outcome.

(By Cable to The Times)

Vienna, Oct. 4—Albert Pulitzer, brother of Joseph Pulitzer, the proprietor of the New York World, driven nearly to madness by a nervous disease, committed suicide in the Grand Hotel here by taking poison and then shooting himself through the head. The body was found early today.

Mr. Pulitzer and his servants were occupying an elaborate suite in the Grand Hotel and the sick man was under the almost constant care of Dr. Jakob Pollak. With Mr. Pulitzer in addition to two servants was Count Mikorsky, his secretary. Late last night Mr. Pulitzer dispatched all three on errands. Some hours afterward Dr. Pollak called and found the door of his patient's room locked. Fearing a tragedy, the physician had the door broken down and Pulitzer's body was found stretched upon the floor in front of a mirror. A pool of blood had formed from a wound in the head. Dr. Pollak examined the body and said that death had been doubly sure by the administration of poison before the shooting. Dr. Pollak said:

"Mr. Pulitzer has been my patient for a number of years. He suffered terribly from nervousness and feared that he would go insane. His mania was that he was being persecuted and he feared everyone."

Mr. Pulitzer was wealthy. His brother has been notified.

His American Experience. New York, Oct. 4—Albert Pulitzer was once proprietor of the old New York Journal before it was purchased by William Randolph Hearst.

Mr. Pulitzer, who was fifty-eight years old, had lived abroad since 1895, with the exception of a visit to this country three years ago. At that time he reached New York and aroused considerable interest in the newspaper world with the announcement that he was going to start a new newspaper in New York City. He declared at the time that all the newspapers in New York were dull. His announced plan never went any further than the preliminary announcement.

From New York Mr. Pulitzer went to San Francisco. He created a sensation there while sojourning at the Tavern, on the top of Mount Tamalpais, just outside the city. He arose at 4 a. m. and made such a disturbance that he aroused the other guests. He said that he was writing his memoirs and could only do his work before sunrise. He returned to Europe shortly afterward.

Mr. Pulitzer was a Hungarian and came to the United States first in 1867.

He went west and taught German for a living at the schools in Leavenworth, Kas. From there he went to Chicago and started his journalistic career. He afterward came to New York and founded a newspaper here.

EIGHT KILLED MANY INJURED

(By Leased Wire to The Times)

Roslyn, Wash., Oct. 4—Eight men were killed and fully as many were injured when the coal shaft of the Northwestern Improvement Company blew up yesterday noon from a terrific gas explosion at the bottom of the shaft. The Roslyn shaft is 670 feet deep and has a producing capacity of 3,000 tons of coal per day. When the explosion occurred the big hoist of the shaft crumpled like an egg shell as the fierce flames swept up from the shaft.

SPECTACULAR AIR FLIGHT BY WILBUR WRIGHT

Flew Up Hudson River and Cirled Over International Naval Squadron

NEW YORK

Flight Was Especially Remarkable From the Fact That It Was Made Under Adverse Weather Conditions—Wind Was Blowing at Eighteen Miles An Hour When the Start Was Made—Flew Twenty Miles in Thirty-four Minutes at Times Going at Rate of Fifty Miles an Hour—To Many Spectators It Was the First Sight of an Aeroplane Flight and Many Looked on in Wonder—Sailors Cheer the Airship.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

New York, Oct. 4—In the most spectacular air flight the world has ever seen, Wilbur Wright flew up the Hudson river in his aeroplane from Governors Island today, passing Grant's tomb and circling in the air 100 feet above the ships of the international navy.

It was a flight that set New York mad with enthusiasm and hundreds of thousands cheered the daring aviator, who flew with life preserver about him and a canoe strapped to the aeroplane to avert death from drowning if he should fall into the river.

Wright's flight was especially remarkable from the fact that he made it under adverse weather conditions. When he started from Governors Island the wind was blowing at the rate of about eighteen miles an hour. It is considered hazardous to make an airship flight in a wind blowing at more than ten miles an hour.

The flight was begun at 9:55 o'clock. It ended at 10:29 o'clock, so that it took Wright exactly thirty-four minutes to fly about twenty miles. At times the machine went at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

The Dayton aviator reached Governors Island at about 9 o'clock in the morning and after landing held his handkerchief up to test the wind. The test did not seem to satisfy him. "Will you fly today?" asked the newspaper men.

"If I fly at all I must do it this morning," he replied. "The wind is increasing."

Wright then went over to the shed where his aeroplane was housed.

"Get the machine out," he said to his mechanics. They at once became greatly excited for they knew that this meant Wright intended to make his real flight. The folding doors of the shed were thrown open and the white-winged flyer was brought out. Wright looked it over very carefully. He found that the gasoline tank was not full and he took an old can and filled the reservoir. He always does these things himself, because his own life depends on their being done properly.

After he had satisfied himself that everything was shipshape with the aeroplane, he told his assistants to haul it over to the monorail.

By this time word had been spread around the island that Wright was getting ready to fly. It was also flashed over to New York and circulated to every corner of the city. It brought tremendous crowds to the battery and along both the Jersey and Manhattan side of the Hudson river. The roofs of the great skyscrapers were massed with people.

The crowds at Governors Island consisted of army officers, their wives, the soldiers, and a chosen few who had obtained permits to witness the start. They stood around a roped enclosure which protected Wright and his assistants.

Wright and his chief mechanic began to "crank" the engine and finally the propeller wheels began to revolve. Wright wore a golf cap and a light business suit. He did not have any goggles to protect his eyes from the wind.

When the aviator had satisfied himself that the engine and batteries were in prime working order, he shut off the power and propeller blades ceased to revolve. The crowd then began hurling questions at him, none of which did he deign to answer.

At 9:40 o'clock Wright again started the engine going. The aeroplane was held in place on the monorail by a strong brass wire. Wright climbed into his seat in the machine. After making sure that everything was alright, he cut the wire and the

(Continued on Page Two.)

BREACH IN MRS. EDDY'S HOME CHURCH

Drastic Steps Taken to Remove One of the Teachers of the Church

NEW YORK

tion of Mother Church is Based upon Charges of Wrongful Influence Exerted by Mrs. Stetson Upon Her Pupils—An Exhaustive Investigation Was Made by the Directors of the First Church of Boston Into the Methods of Teaching and Preaching Used by Mrs. Stetson—Sought Such Control Over Her Students as Would Hinder Their Moral and Spiritual Growth—Interview With Alfred Farlow.

(By Leased Wire to The Times)

New York, October 4—The most drastic step yet ever taken by the leaders of the Christian Science Church in Boston to remove Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, the dominant influence in the first church of Christ Scientists, in this city, became known today when it was learned that the Boston officials have revoked Mrs. Stetson's license to teach Christian Science and have removed her card as a practitioner and teacher from the Christian Science Journal.

The action by the mother church is based upon charges of wrongful influence exerted by Mrs. Stetson upon her pupils. An exhaustive investigation was made by the directors of the First Church of Boston into the methods of teaching and preaching used by Mrs. Stetson. The investigation came to a close last month.

Other allegations against Mrs. Stetson are an "erroneous sense of the work of Christian Science, particularly in regard to the human needs and conditions"; "an endeavor to exercise a control over her students which would hinder their spiritual and moral growth"; "an attempt to intrude herself upon the attention of her pupils in such a way as to divert their attention from the divine principle, and finally "that Mrs. Stetson has strayed from the right way so as to be unfitted for teaching."

Eugene R. Cox, formerly of Chicago and now the head of the publication committee for the Christian Science Church in this city, gave out the following statement:

"At the inquiry twenty-five persons with whom Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson has held daily meetings, called 'practitioner meetings' were summoned as witnesses. Mrs. Stetson was not present. After hearing twenty-five witnesses the charges were drawn up."

Mrs. Stetson takes apparent downfall philosophically though her friends gave out a statement in her behalf today, defending her against the charges. The breach between Mrs. Stetson and the Boston officials of the church has been widening for some time.

Alfred Farlow, publication agent of the First Church of Christ, Scientists, the Mother Church, today confirmed the reports of the Mother Church that Mrs. Augusta Stetson of New York had been ousted. Mr. Farlow said:

"I have read the dispatches carefully and have made diligent inquiries from the authorities of the church and have found the statement given out by Mr. Cox as it appeared in the press as correct in every detail."

When Mr. Farlow was asked what further remarks he had to make on the subject, he replied:

"None whatever, as I find that Mr. Cox has covered the whole ground."

In reply to questions as to how Christian Scientists would accept this action, he replied:

"It is hoped that they will receive it in a Christian manner and treat it accordingly."

TOWN EXCOMMUNICATED.

Pope Excommunicates City of 12,000 Because of Riot.

(By Cable to The Times)

Rome, Oct. 4—The pope, through the consistorial congregation has pronounced personal and general excommunication against all the 12,000 inhabitants of the city of Adria, and its suburbs for severely injuring Bishop Boggiani of that diocese with sticks and stones during a recent anti-clerical demonstration there.

This is the first general excommunication of a city during the present pontificate.

Adria is a town near the Adriatic coast and close to the banks of the River Po.

Two Killed in Trolley Car Accident.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 4—Two passengers were killed and thirteen others injured when a fast moving Highland-Butler car on the Highland Park line jumped the track and turned turtle in Chislett street from a broken front axle.