

**BOLTS THE PRIMARY****McLaurin Says it Has Outlived Its Usefulness.****WILL KEEP OUT OF CONVENTION****He Will Not Subject His Friends to Subscribing to an Oath to Support Men and Measures Which Do Not Represent Their Views.**

Washington, Special.—Under date of May 3, Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, has issued the following address to the people of South Carolina:

"My Fellow Citizens of South Carolina: The great doctrine of representative responsibility is the foundation stone upon which our republic rests, and no one more keenly than I recognize its accountability to the people of South Carolina for all official acts. At the same time, no people who insist that their representatives adhere to political policies and traditions long since dead and declare them vital issues, can ever become truly great. Every advancement in the history of our race has been the direct result of independence of thought and action. In most of the States of this Union, this is secured by the presence of two political parties and the resultant discussion of every public question before the people, who are thus enabled to form an intelligent opinion and give a verdict at the ballot box. Unfortunately in South Carolina for nearly 40 years we have been unable to have two parties for fear of negro domination, and for ten years, after the Hampton revolution in 1876, our people took no interest in public affairs, beyond maintaining a 'white man's government.' About the year 1890, however, began what was known as the 'farmers' movement,' which was nothing more than an instinctive effort on the part of the people to preserve the principle of self-government. With Shell, Irby, Norris, Tillman, Donaldson and others, I contributed what I could towards its success, simply because I felt that agitation was better than stagnation, and it is passing strange, in that connection, that the leader of that movement, B. R. Tillman, was then denounced, as I am now denounced, for attempting to Mahoneize the State. The freedom of thought and action, however, which followed the farmers' movement, opened the doors for every white man and every negro who voted for Hampton in 1876, and they could advocate whatever views they cared to express, provided only that they took an oath to support the nominees of the primary election. Men who voted the national Republican ticket were allowed to vote in the primary for State and county officers, and I have heard from the same platform men claiming to be Democrats, advocating Cleveland and the gold standard, and others, Weaver and free silver. And since then no attempt has ever been made to exclude those who bolted with the independent Haskill movement, the Populist Rowden movement, or the Republican Pope movement.

"I was elected to Congress in 1892, after a heated canvass against able opponents and yet on every stump in the district, I proclaimed my independence and announced that upon national questions I would follow my own judgment and not be bound by the caucus of any party. Although my Democracy was assailed at that time, I was elected four times upon the same declaration of principles. Carrying out my pledges to the people, I began a systematic study of the questions of the day with the result that I changed my views upon many of them. The first marked difference with my party associates arose over the tariff question while I was in the House and a member of its ways and means committee. Again, in 1897 when I was a candidate for the Senate, I was charged with being a Republican, but I disregard the characterization, and resolutely contended that the policies which I advocated were for the material advancement of the people, regardless of how they were labelled.

"My attitude was endorsed by 80 per cent. of those voting in the primary, and I came to the Senate. The issues growing out of the Spanish war widened the breach between myself and the Democratic party leaders, for I could only follow the dictates of my conscience and stand by American soldiers fighting upon a foreign soil. At that time the war was not a party question and I hoped it would not become so. In this I was disappointed and was soon confronted by the alternative of retracing my steps, or finding myself in opposition to a majority

of the Democratic party leaders and excluded from their caucus. I concluded that not even a seat in the United States Senate was worth a surrender of my convictions and that opinion is unchanged. There is not a speech or vote of mine upon any question growing out of the Spanish-American war that I would change, even if I could, and which I do not take pride in, thus proving my loyalty to my country.

"I have ever maintained this independence of thought and action. Last summer, recognizing my responsibility to the people, there being no campaign in the State, I announced my intention of going before them for the purpose of discussing these national issues, I was immediately and violently assailed for advocating Republican doctrines and branded as a Republican in Democratic disguise. The State Democratic executive committee met and under the dictation of my colleague in the Senate, formally declared that I was not a Democrat, which formed the basis for similar action on the part of the Democratic caucus of the United States Senate. The policy of my opponents had been to belittle the real issues into a personal quarrel between Tillman and McLaurin. This issue I am not willing to accept, as I do not propose to be influenced in my public course by personal spleen or petty jealousy. The public interests should never be subordinated to purely personal ends. Now, the proposition of my political enemies is to exclude me from the primary as a candidate, and to exclude all candidates of office who entertain my views, and thus prevent the people from hearing me in justification of my course and in advocacy of the absorbing public measures now confronting the American people. I am convinced and forewarned of this purpose to exclude me and my friends, because I have read the speech of Senator Tillman, the acknowledged dictator of the Democratic machine of South Carolina, delivered at Manning, in which he directs revision of the rules and form and oath of the party for the purpose of excluding myself and friends from participating in the primary. I resent the suggested exception of myself, for of course I would not make my race for the Senate, or proclaim my views under conditions which were not equally applicable to those who entertain and advocate my views, I have an abiding faith that it will yet be shown that the dictator of the machine is not the exponent of the views of the majority of our people. The primary system adopted in our State through the farmers' movement has been prostituted and perverted into a political machine for the purpose of excluding all candidates who are not in full accord with the views and wishes of the dictator. The question, therefore is, will the people of the State submit to disfranchising the intelligent people and excluding them from our elections?

"With such a system I have no sympathy and feel impelled by a strict sense of duty, to warn the people against such tyranny as it encourages and establishes. With these facts before me, and my convictions as to the original purpose of the primary system, I am driven to the conclusion that it has subverted its purposes and has outlived its usefulness. It is, therefore, a matter of no concern to me what may be the action of the May convention as to the rules of the primary and a revision of its pledges.

"The suppression of free speech and independence of action by such means renders it impossible for any self-respecting citizen holding my views, to become a candidate in the Democratic primary in South Carolina. It is apparent that the system has been warped and twisted so as to serve the one purpose of throttling free speech, free thought and liberty of action. The primary system in South Carolina has been sacrificed upon the altar of partisanship and personal malignity, and has therefore become unpatriotic and useless and should be ignored and finally repudiated by our people with a purpose similar to my own, to look hopefully to the results of a fair and just general election under our State and national laws.

"A party yoke has been placed upon our people and it has become too galling for further endurance, and yet I realize that many of my loyal friends would even once more hold in check their resolution not to again enter our system of primary elections in order to again vote for me, but I have reached the point where I will not subject them to subscribing to an oath to support men and measures which do not represent their views upon the issues of the American people.

"Respectfully,  
"JOHN LOWNDES McLAURIN."

Right Side First Wears Out on Cars.  
"The journals in street car tracks always wear out on the right side first."

**PRESIDENT PRESENT****President Roosevelt Talks to Cadets at Annapolis****SPEAKS TO GRADUATING CLASS****Outline of the Duty and Responsibility of the Men of the Navy—The Speech of Dr. Winston.**

Annapolis, Md., Special.—The special train conveying President Roosevelt and party to Annapolis to attend the graduating exercises at the Naval Academy, arrived here over the Pennsylvania Railroad. As the President alighted from the train he was received by Superintendent Wainwright and his aide, Lieutenant Seibmeier. A battalion of marines, under command of Captain Lucas, was drawn up at the station. The party proceeded in carriages to the Academy grounds. The President walked across the campus to where the cadets were lined up, and passing down the line, looked each cadet squarely in the face. He was then presented to the officers of the Academy by Commander Wainwright. While this was going on, the shore batteries fired the President's salute of 21 guns. At the sound of the bugle blast the cadets stacked guns and marched by fours to the chapel, where benediction was pronounced by the chaplain. In the meantime, the President had been escorted down the aisle by Commander Wainwright, and was shown to his seat on the platform, the battalion of cadets, the officers and others, receiving the President standing.

Commander Wainwright then introduced Dr. George T. Winston, a member of the board of visitors, who delivered a short address. He was loudly applauded when he referred to Dewey as the hero of Manila and Sampson as the hero of Santiago, and at the conclusion of his remarks was congratulated by the President. The graduating class discarded their guns and accoutrements and advanced close to the platform. President Roosevelt then addressed them, his remarks being frequently interrupted by applause. The President said in part:

"In receiving these diplomas you become men who above almost any others of the entire Union are to carry henceforth the ever-present sense of responsibility which must come with the knowledge that on some tremendous day it may depend upon your courage, your preparedness, your keen intelligence and knowledge of your progression, whether or not the nation is again to write her name on the world's roll of honor, or to know the black shame of defeat. We all of us earnestly hope that the occasion for war may never come, but if it has to come, then this nation must win and the prime factor in securing victory over any foreign foe must of necessity be the United States navy. If the navy fails us then we are doomed to defeat, no matter what may be our material, wealth or the high average of our citizenship. It should, therefore, be an object of prime importance for every patriotic American to see that the navy is constantly built up and above all that it is kept to the highest point of efficiency both in material and in personnel. It cannot be too often repeated that in modern war and especially in modern naval war, the chief factor in achieving triumph is what has been done in the way of thorough preparation and in training before the beginning of the war. It is what has been done before the outbreak of the war that is all important.

"Officers and men alike must have the sea habit; officers and men alike must realize that in battle the only shots that count are the shots that hit and normally the victory will lie with the side whose shots hit the oftenest. Seamanship and marksmanship—these must be the two prime objects of your training, both for yourselves and for the men under you."

At the conclusion of his address and the distribution of the diplomas, the President requested that he be taken to the hospital where Cadet Emery S. Land, of Wyoming, a member of the graduating class, was lying ill. Sitting up in bed, the sick boy received his diploma from the President, who made a few appropriate remarks, in which he expressed the hope that he would soon be out. The President was then given an opportunity of witnessing the customary prank of the plebes throwing the graduating class out of quarters, which afforded a great deal of amusement. After lunch, the President and his party went aboard the torpedo boat Gwynn for a short trip on Chesapeake Bay.

**SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL****Raleigh to Tidewater.**

At a meeting of business men held recently at Raleigh, N. C., \$21,000 were subscribed for building the proposed Raleigh & Eastern North Carolina Railroad, to extend from Raleigh to Washington, N. C., via Wilson and Greenville. This line would be about ninety miles long, and would provide a very direct route from Raleigh to Tidewater on the Pamlico river. James H. Pou, E. B. Barbee and Josephus Daniels are among the subscribers to the fund. It is estimated that the line can be constructed for \$1,000,000, and the necessary shops can be built for \$50,000. The line would, it was stated, traverse one of the richest and most fertile sections of North Carolina. Provided the necessary subscriptions are raised, bonds will be floated to build the road.

In this connection it is interesting to note that a line is proposed between Stantonsburg and Wilson. Regarding this project, Dr. S. H. Croker of Stantonsburg writes the Manufacturers' Record that citizens of the two towns propose connecting them by a railroad. Continuing, he says: "We had about enough money pledged to build the road, and the delay is due to the contemplated Raleigh & Eastern North Carolina Railroad from Raleigh via Wilson and Greenville to Washington, N. C. If so, that road will be on our line, and we are now working in harmony with the Raleigh & Eastern North Carolina. The road will run through the finest timber and agricultural belt in the State, and we see no reason why it will not pay from the beginning."

**Industrial Miscellany.**

The large lumber plant at Hitchcock, near Emporia, Va., operated by the Hitchcock-Trego Company, will under a contract pass under the control of the Emporia Manufacturing Co., which will utilize a large portion of the output of this mill at its planing mill and box factory in North Emporia. The Hitchcock mill will cut from 40,000 to 50,000 feet of lumber a day, and under the new management will be operated at its full capacity.

A syndicate of prominent Maryland and West Virginia financiers have organized a company in Hagerstown, Md., with a capital of \$100,000. The company has purchased about 10,000 acres of timber land—spruce, hemlock and hardwoods—from ex-Senator Henry G. Davis in Randolph county, West Virginia. This tract will be developed at once. The main office will be located at Hagerstown, with R. H. Alvey, Jr., the local representative.

Governor Montague of Virginia has signed a bill granting to Mr. H. L. Page and his associates the right to build a tunnel under the Elizabeth river in Virginia, so as to connect Norfolk, Portsmouth and Berkley. It is provided that the work of constructing the tunnel must begin within ninety days, and it is expected that cars will be run through it within a year from the day the work is begun.

**Textile Notes.**

The Vale Royal Mills at Savannah, Ga., have been sold by Mr. H. P. Smart to the Hilton-Dodge Lumber Co. The mills are located west of the Central Railway & Ocean Steamship Co.'s terminals, and are among the most modern and best equipped plants in the State. These mills have made a specialty of cypress lumber and shingles. The Hilton-Dodge Lumber Co. will continue to operate the mill, having leased from Mr. Smart large lumber interests along the Savannah river. It is understood that the price paid for the mills was \$30,000.

Work is progressing rapidly on the construction of the Alexander City (Ala.) Cotton Mills, and the buildings will be completed soon. The main structure is of brick, three stories high, equipped with electric lights, water and sewerage system, fire equipment, etc. There is a spinning-room on the second and the third floor, each 128x165 feet in size. The picker-room is on the third floor, and is 46x128 feet. The company is capitalized at \$200,000, and will operate 10,000 spindles.

Tavora Cotton Mills of Yorkville, S. C., has ordered between \$5000 and \$10,000 worth of additional machinery, the funds to be obtained from its recent increase in capital from \$40,000 to \$65,000.

J. L. Bond of Ruston, La., is endeavoring to form mill company; \$25,000 has been subscribed.

A movement is on foot at Monticello, Ark., for the organization of a \$35,000 company to build a cotton-ropo mill.

Bowling Green Knitting Mills of Bowling Green, S. C., previously reported, is completing its buildings, and has ordered the machinery to equip. Ladies' underwear will be the principal product; investment \$15,000.

**CAPTURE OF MORO.****Insurgent Stronghold Succumbs to American Forces****A BIT OF REAL WAR AT LAST****Fort Defended by 300 Natives and Shelled by Four Mountain Guns. Hand-to-Hand Fighting in the Ditches.**

Manila, By Cable.—General Davis, the commander of the American forces in the islands of Mindanao, cables that the 84 Moros who survived the attack and capture of the Moro fort by American soldiers, in Mindanao, have surrendered and that the Sultan of Bayan, Bajah Muda, Sultan Panda Padto and a number of the leading Dattos, were killed in the engagement. The assault on the principal fort, reports General Davis, was one of the most gallant performances of American arms in the Philippines and the regiment of Lieutenant Colonel Frank D. Baldwin, the Fourth Infantry, deserves the greatest credit of its conduct. The men of the Fourth Infantry had a hand-to-hand struggle with the Moros in the four lines of ditches under the walls of the fort. When the position was captured these ditches were found to be lined with Moro dead. General Davis characterizes the rifle fire of the Americans as excellent and says he has never witnessed a performance excelling the capture of the Moro fort in gallantry. General Davis says also it is his painful duty to announce that the overthrow of Moro power was not accomplished without severe loss to the Americans. One officer and 7 men were killed, while 3 officers and 37 men were wounded.

After the 84 Moros who survived the assault had marched out of the fort, 3 others who were concealed there made an unsuccessful break for liberty. Some of the Moro wounded tried to stab the American soldiers, who were caring for them. It is impossible to give the total of Moro dead, as a number of them are lying in the tall grass. The fort was defended by 300 men. Its capture saves a siege, as it would have been impossible to carry the position without scaling ladders.

General Davis further reports his intention of retaining his prisoners until the few adjacent Moro forts are occupied. Then, with the consent of General Chaffee, he will retain ten of his principal captives as hostages and release the others. The American forces who attacked the fort numbered 470 men and four mountain guns. It rained hard during the night preceding the attack, and the men were without blankets. The battery fired 120 rounds at a range of 1,400 yards.

General Davis adds that he is sending the dead to Malabang for burial. He intends to invite the Sultan of Tarac to an interview. His fort is of the same strength as Bayan, the one captured yesterday. General Davis is urging the people to return to the cultivation of their rice fields. He believes the Moros have learned a lesson which will prevent further trouble.

Washington, Special.—The President has sent the following dispatch to General Chaffee, from whom he had received a cablegram confirming the Associated Press dispatch from Manila:

"Washington, D. C., May 4.

"To Chaffee, Manila:  
"Accept for the army under your command and express to General Davis and Colonel Baldwin especially, my congratulations and thanks for the splendid courage and fidelity which have again carried our flag to victory. Your fellow countrymen at home will ever honor the memory of the fallen, and be faithful to the brave survivors who have themselves been faithful unto the end for their country's sake. (Signed) "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

**Wreck on New York Central.**

Clyde, N. Y., Special.—New York Central fast mail No. 3, west-bound, collided with a fast freight going in the opposite direction a quarter of a mile west of the station here at 5 p. m., killing the engineer and fireman of the mail and seriously injuring thirteen mail clerks.