

Gates of St. Louis Exposition Are Thrown Open to Nations of Earth

Odening Exercises, Marked By Great Simplicity, Passed Without Single Hitch

GREAT OVATION GIVEN

To President Francis— President Roosevelt Touched the Button That Started the Big Exposition Wheels to Moving—The Weather Was Fine and the Program of the Day Carried Out to a T.

St. Louis, April 30.—Notwithstanding the predictions of bad weather, the skies were bright and favorable for the formal opening of the exposition. The official hour for the opening was 9 o'clock, but long before this time the grounds were filled with half the population of the city, augmented by thousands of visitors. The crowd thronging the grounds was quite as large as a year ago, when the exposition was dedicated. At the hour set, the officers and directors, members of the national commission and lady managers, gathered at the administration building and rapidly formed in procession and marched to plaza St. Louis, where the opening exercises were conducted. At the head of the column was a detachment of Jefferson Guards, who are to do police duty during the exposition. Then a band of Philippine scouts, followed by Sousa's Band leading the officers and directors of the national commission, and last, the board of lady managers, some on foot and others riding. From another avenue came the representatives of the foreign governments, which have ambassadors accredited to the United States; then the foreign ministers to the United States. The third column was formed of representatives of States and Territories of the United States.

The participants in the exercises took place at the base of the Louisiana monument, where a stand had been erected for the speakers. President David R. Francis, of the exposition, called the assemblage to order and introduced Rev. Frank M. Gunsalus, of Chicago, who delivered an invocation. This was closed with the Lord's prayer, in which the audience joined.

President Francis then delivered his address. At the conclusion, William H. Thompson, of the committee on grounds and building, presented to President Francis, Isaac S. Taylor, director of work, who handed to Mr. Francis the keys of the exposition and presented diplomas of merit to the staff. After the march "Louisiana" played by Sousa's band President Francis transferred the exposition building to Frederick Skiff, director of the exhibits, the performance being emblematic of the fact that the buildings were ready and waiting for installation of the exhibits. Mr. Skiff then made an address. A grand chorus, "Hymn of the West," was then sung by an immense choir, music by John Knowles Payne, and the words by Edmund Clarence Stedman.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition had its inception in 1898 and was completed today. It commemorates the centennial of the purchase from France by the United States of the vast strip of territory stretching from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada, and from Mississippi to the Crest of the Rocky Mountains, since known as the "Louisiana purchase." Early in 1898 the movement to celebrate the event was taken up by representatives of the twelve States and two territories included in the purchase. Government aid was promised on condition that States showed their ability to raise \$10,000,000, and a sum of \$15,000,000 was soon assured. The Exposition, ready for the opening, represented expenditures of nearly \$50,000,000. The Chicago World's Fair included 633 acres. The Paris exposition in 1900. The Pan-American at Buffalo 300. The Centennial at Philadelphia 235.

ment's total appropriation was \$7,063,000 and in addition the government recently loaned \$4,600,000, making a total of \$11,665,000 which the government has invested. More than fifty foreign governments made elaborate displays, nineteen of which erected pavilions costing from \$10,000 to \$25,000. The exposition gates are to be opened at 9 o'clock each morning and closed at 11:30 at night. The Exposition is not to be open on Sunday. It will close finally on December first, seven months after the formal opening.

Mayor Wells' of St. Louis, extended the welcome to the city. Thomas H. Carter, president of the national commission, spoke in behalf of that body. Senator Henry E. Burcham, of New Hampshire, spoke in behalf of the United States senate, and Representative James H. Rawney, of Minnesota, for the lower house of Congress. Edward H. Hartman, president of the New York State commission, spoke for the domestic exhibitors. The speaker for the foreign exhibitors' Commissioner General Albine R. Uncia, of Mexico, expressed the thanks of the foreigners of the treatment accorded them and predicted a brilliant outcome for the exposition. The chorus sang "America," and Secretary Taft representing the President of the United States, delivered the final address of the day.

At the conclusion of his speech, the signal was given for opening the fair. President Roosevelt was waiting at the White House to touch the golden key which would formally open the fair and set the machinery in motion. Secretary Taft had not turned to resume his seat when the signal had been flashed to Washington, instantly there was a returning flash which started the machinery, set fountains spraying and the great exposition was opened.

MUST FIGHT TO THE END Did Not Want War, But Now It Is On, Will Fight It Out.

St. Petersburg, April 29.—The official Messenger publishes a circular which has been addressed to the Russian representatives abroad, empowering them to refuse friendly intervention by European governments.

The circular says: "Russia did not want war. Everything within the limits of possibility was done to solve the complications which had arisen, but after a treacherous surprise on the part of the Japanese, which forced Russia to take up arms, in friendly mediation could evidently have any success. The government will not permit intervention by any power whatsoever. Direct negotiations only, will effect the termination of hostile operations."

CANAL DEAL IS NOW CLOSED.

The Transaction Took Place in Paris.

Washington, April 26.—Forty million dollars has been paid to the New Panama Canal Company and a title to the canal property is now with the United States. The deeds are in possession of Assistant Attorney General Day and Russell, who will leave Paris for Washington in a few days. The money was paid the company on the authority of Attorney General Knox by the French syndicate and a draft for forty million drawn on the treasury, is now on the way to New York.

The payment of forty million in exchange for the deeds, completed the deal at Paris and it is thought that the transfer of all the canal company's property on the isthmus took place today. Major Mark Brooks, the engineer of the crops stationed at Colon, was instructed by cable to receive the property in the name of the United States and the representatives of the Canal company on the isthmus were ordered to turn it over to him. \$10,000,000 is to be paid the Panama Co., within a few days and the deal will then be complete. Payment to Panama will also be made from the sub treasury in New York, making a total of twenty-two and a half millions that will be withdrawn from the institution.

THE "PETRIFIED" CASE ENDS

Jury Fails to Find True Bill in this Noted Case.

The grand jury this morning failed to find true bills against Messrs. Sitton and Long, charged with obtaining money under false pretense and with fraud in the sale of the alleged "petrified" man to the Pristine Petrified

Outnumbered Japanese Win In Bloody Battle Along the Yalu

Less Than Sixteen Thousand Japanese Drive 30,000 Russians from Fortifications



JUDGE FRANCIS D. WINSTON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Bertie county on Oct. 2, 1859 of distinguished parentage. He is, in deed and in truth, "A man in the public eye," having been prominent in public affairs since he was admitted to the bar in 1881. He was prepared for college in Fetter school at Henderson and Horner school at Oxford, graduating at the State University, with high honors, in 1879. Mr. Winston read law with Messrs. Deck & Dillard at Greensboro, completing the course in 1881, when he received license to practice. During that year he received the appointment of Superior Court Clerk for his county, which position he filled with ability and efficiency.

Mr. Winston has filled many empty honors at the hands of his party, but it so happens that few remunerative places have been awarded him. He was a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee for ten years; member of the Congressional Committee of his district for eight years; President of State Association of Democratic Clubs in 1891; Bryan elector in 1896; Organizer of White Government Unions in 1898; organizer of White Supremacy Clubs in 1900, and has never failed to respond to the call of his party for service of any kind. He represented his county, Bertie, in the General Assembly of 1899 and also in 1901, being an acknowledged leader in the House. Mr. Winston was one of the originators and the author of the constitutional amendment introducing in the Legislature of 1899 and an important factor in securing its ratification by the people in 1900. He placed himself in the hands of the State Committee and went wherever directed, without compensation of any kind, being frequently in demand as speaker in various parts of the State.

In the General assemblies of which he was an honored and influential member, Mr. Winston served on the following committees: Privileges and Elections (as chairman) Judiciary, Corporations, Institutions for the Blind, State Library, Public Printing, Con-

Phenomenon company for \$5,000. After hearing the evidence of the state's witnesses the bills were returned marked "not true," and thus will probably end the efforts of the state and the Pristine company to place behind iron bars Messrs. Sitton and Long. It developed to day that had the grand jury returned true bills, counsel for the defendants would have again asked that the bills be quashed, as they were before, by reason of the alleged irregularity of the grand jury.

The grand jury of the former term of court which returned true bills against the defendants did so with a margin of one majority, and the attorneys several days ago expressed themselves as confident that the present grand jury would not find true bills.—Gazette news April 27.

At least one hundred Republican Congressmen have already left Washington for home to look after their fences, to repair their defenses. May we not hope also to expiate their offenses.

gressional Districts and University Trustees. He was one of the hardest workers in either house and noted for his geniality of disposition and kindness of heart. He was true to his constituents and never broke a promise made to any one; always fair, open and trustworthy. He has given much study to political questions and is today one of the best informed men upon public questions in the South.

Recognizing his sterling worth, merit and ability, Governor Aycock appointed Mr. Winston Judge of the newly created Second District in April 1901,—a deserved compliment to one so well suited to fill such an honored position. He completed the term for which he was selected and retired with the plaudits of all, regardless of politics.

Judge Winston is an able champion of educational work and a great advocate of donations for charity. And he is a man who always practices what he preaches. He is a Mason, Shriner and Knight Templar, being a Deputy Grand Master of the Masonic fraternity. He canvassed the State in the interest of the great Masonic Temple at Raleigh last year and through his efforts large donations were secured to aid in the completion of the same.

Mr. Winston received a large vote in the convention of 1900 for Attorney General, but the west being entitled to the place, he graciously withdrew and Hon. R. D. Gilmer was selected. This year Bertie county will ask that Judge Winston be named by the democratic state convention for its candidate as Lieutenant Governor. He is a fine presiding officer and has full knowledge of parliamentary law and usage. He was appointed by the legislature to conduct the ceremonies attending the inauguration of Governor Aycock in 1901 and presided in his usually masterly manner. He is a man of large legal experience, as well as literary attainments, and would fill any position with credit and ability. See what his own own people think of him, in article on last page.

FOR GUDGER AND DAVIDSON.

Polk County Democrats Take Decisive Action.

Columbus, N. C., May 2.—The democratic of Polk county assembled in convention here today and selected delegates to the various conventions.

The congressional delegation was instructed to vote unanimously for Congressman Gudger, delegates to state convention unanimously for Judge Justice of supreme court.

Harmony and best of feeling prevailed and the democracy of Polk county will doubtless elect a full county ticket, and all democratic candidates by good majorities in the fall election. The majority of the delegates favored General Davidson for governor.

The Rutherford democrats held their convention on Monday and unanimously endorsed Judge M. H. Justice for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

OUR SENATORS MAY REMAIN.

Contemplate Spending the Summer In Capital City.

Washington, D. C., April 28.—Both the North Carolina Senators may spend a good deal of time in Washington during the summer. Senator Simmons has decided to return to the state very soon after adjournment, but his family will remain here, where his children are in school, and he will join them after transacting some business at home. Senator Simmons will then remain here a greater portion of the time until the end of the school year. The senate committee on privileges and elections, which is taking the evidence in the Smoot case, has unanimously adopted a resolution asking the senate to authorize the committee to continue the hearings during the recess and it goes without saying that this resolution will be approved. Senator Overman is a member of this committee, and will of course remain here whenever the committee is in session, for he has been as active as any member of the committee in procuring all the evidence possible from the witnesses. Senator Overman will, however, return to Salisbury the first of the week, and will remain there until his committee duties make necessary his return.—Observer.

ANOTHER CONVENTION.

Republicans of the Eighth Have Troubles Still.

Chairman Carson, of the republican executive committee of the Eighth congressional district has issued a call for a convention to be held at Taylorsville, June 1, for the purpose of nominating a republican candidate for congress. After reciting that it had been proved by the committee on credentials at the Wilkesboro convention that "the primaries were not lawfully held and that there was not a quorum of legally elected delegates sent to said convention," and adding in substance that the majority of the Blackburnites had been too aggravating to be endured, the call continues:

Therefore I, Charles J. Carson, chairman of the Eighth republican congressional district of the state of North Carolina, hereby call a convention of the republicans of said district to meet at Taylorsville, N. C., on Wednesday, June 1st, 1904, for the purpose of nominating a republican candidate for congress from said district.

Call for Congressional Convention.

A convention of the democratic party of the tenth congressional district is hereby called to assemble in Hendersonville, N. C., at 1:00 p. m., on Tuesday, June 21, 1904, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent said district in the 59th congress, to elect an executive committee and perform such other business as may be properly brought before the convention. The various counties will please take notice and select delegates to the district convention.

The counties of the district will be entitled to cast the following vote in the convention, based upon the democratic vote cast by each in the last gubernatorial election:

Buncombe.....	87
Cherokee.....	16
Clay.....	8
Graham.....	8
Haywood.....	35
Henderson.....	22
Jackson.....	22
Macon.....	21
McDowell.....	23
Polk.....	11
Rutherford.....	48
Swain.....	11
Transylvania.....	12

It is earnestly desired that each county shall be fully represented by duly accredited delegates. By order of the Tenth District Executive Committee, in session at Asheville, N. C., on April 28.

This April 30, 1904.
Respectfully,
R. M. WELLS, Chairman.
M. L. SHIPMAN, Secretary.

The average Briton possesses gall. The London Telegraph assumes to speak for England and the United States in saying that they will not consent that this war "shall diminish the importance of Japan".

TOOK CHINTIEN CHENG

After Crossing the Yalu Japanese Attacked a Manchurian Town Held by Russians—Reinforcements for the Japs—After Five Days Fighting Japs Drive Enemy Before Them.

Tokio, May 1.—7 p. m.—The Japanese losses on the Yalu Sunday were about 700 killed and wounded.

The Russians lost over 800 men. The Japanese captured 28 quick firing guns, twenty officers and many men. The Russians made two stands.

Tokio, May 1.—11 a. m.—Advices from the front say that Japanese forces began an attack on the Russians on the Yalu river last Tuesday. The battle was continued Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

A decisive struggle is anticipated today (Sunday).

On Thursday the Japanese effected a crossing of the Yalu and secured a lodgement on the right bank of the Yalu river.

The fighting on Saturday was at long range and there was a duel with heavy guns across the river. Fighting was resumed at daylight today (Sunday). The Russian force is estimated at 30,000 men.

The Japanese loss reported to have been small thus far.

Chin Tien Chen Taken.

Tokio, May 1, 3 p. m.—The Japanese today captured Chin Tien Cheng ten miles north of Antung, which is regarded as the key to the Russian position on the right bank of the Yalu.

It is expected that the Russians will retreat to Feng Huan Chang, which is the road to Liao Yang.

Russians' Light Flank.

Tokio, May 1, 2 p. m.—Advices received here state that the twelfth division of the Japanese army forced a crossing of the Yalu river above Wiju just before dawn Saturday morning.

The second pontoon bridge across the river near Wiju was completed at 7 o'clock Saturday night and the imperial guards of the second division crossed during the night. The Russian's left flank has been turned and a general attack began at dawn today (Saturday). Nearly all the regular batteries on the south bank of the river and a flotilla of gunboats is co-operating with the army.

The Japanese have the advantage of position and numbers and are confident of routing the enemy.

Kaupang Tse, Manchuria, April 30.—The first great land battle of the war is persistently reported to have occurred on the Yalu river.

Sixteen thousand Japanese crossed the stream Thursday and attacked 30,000 Russians, who were strongly fortified.

It is rumored this morning that the Japanese were reinforced and that the battle continues.

The Japanese sharpshooters killed many Russian officers, whose uniforms were conspicuous.

Washington Officials Hear of Japanese Victory.

Washington, April 30.—Reports have reached the state department, the source of which the officials do not care to divulge, to the effect that a great battle has been fought on the Yalu river, resulting in a complete Japanese victory. Details are unobtainable.

The state department's advices place the scene of the Japanese crossing of the Yalu at Chintien-Cheng, a town on the Manchurian side of the river, which, is reported was finally captured by the Japanese.

The date of the battle is stated to have been last Tuesday, and the delay, in receiving the news is ascribed to the absence of telegraph facilities in this remote quarter of Manchuria.

The Japanese legation here has no news confirming these reports, but the