

SENSATIONAL AFFAIR IN NEW YORK CITY

Woman Besieged In Her Pala- tial Home by Officers.

SEEKING TO SERVE WARRANT.

Millionaire Platt Claims that Hanna Elias, the Octoroon, Secured from Him by Blackmail, nearly \$700,000 In Cash and Real Estate.

New York, June 4.—A charge by police reserves has been necessary to drive thousands of persons blocking Central park west in front of the home of Hanna Elias, the octoroon, who is charged by John R. Platt, an aged millionaire manufacturer, with having secured from him by blackmail nearly \$700,000 in cash and real estate.

Mounted police headed the charge,



MRS. HANNAH ELIAS.

and they were compelled to use extreme measures in order to drive off the crowd which was composed largely of negroes, friendly to the woman.

Mrs. Elias has been besieged in her splendid residence by deputies seeking to serve a warrant since suit was begun by Platt. As it is a civil case, the officers are not empowered to break in the door, so they have awaited about patiently expecting the woman to attempt an escape.

Meanwhile scores of private detectives employed by numerous persons interested in the case, have stationed themselves at the entrance of the residence. The crowd became so dense that the Central park west was crowded for a block in both directions.

From the sullen attitude of the negroes it is surmised that they or at least some of the leaders, had an idea of protecting Mrs. Elias, should she endeavor to leave the house.

When the police reserves were called the negroes became extremely sullen, and were driven away with much difficulty, jeering and insulting the white men as they went. No one was injured.

LOST LIFE FOR FREEDOM.

Desperate Effort of Sailor on Battleship to Escape.

New York, June 4.—By the finding of his dead body, it has developed that Elmer S. Lewis, of Cleveland, O., a sailor on the battleship Kentucky, lying at the New York navy yard, who escaped from that vessel May 26, and jumped overboard, had lost his life in the attempt to get away.

The man had been imprisoned under orders from Washington, which said that he was wanted in Manila on a civil charge, but of what offense was accused was not stated.

During the night of Lewis' escape a shore boat with three men was seen hanging about near the battleship. The men rowed around for an hour and were finally ordered away by the ship's officers.

It is thought the men were friends of the prisoner and were expecting to pick him up.

A short time after they had rowed away Lewis broke from the bridge, and running on deck, leaped overboard. He was not seen again.

Getting the Worst of the Bargain.

The Protective Tariff league, which is a league of trusts and protected monopolists, is of course interested in making the taxpayer believe that he, too, is protected, but the palpable massing of the wealth of the country in the hands of a few and the continued struggle for existence of the many is an unanswerable argument to the farmer, the storekeeper, the clerk, the artisan and the laborer that they have the worst of the bargain. As the protectionists have acknowledged that the sugar trust is the worst trust, because it dictates the price of its product and who shall deal with it and bears hardly on the sugar planter, why are not the other trusts that protection pampers equally harmful to the American people? Tariff reform is the only way to reach them.

THE INTELLIGENT FARMER.

He Is Bothering the Republicans With Awkward Questions.

Giving the farmers taffy before election and promising them legislation that never was intended to materialize is a favorite game of the Republican leaders. It is therefore not an unexpected pleasure to read the first installment of guf and bluff given out by Hon. Joseph Weeks Babcock, chairman of the Republican congressional committee, in which he brings in the "intelligent farmer" as the standby of the G. O. P. Mr. Babcock says he has implicit faith that the "intelligent farmer" will vote the Republican ticket, for they have telephones in their houses and read the daily newspapers. That Mr. Babcock really believes the party in league with the trusts and corporations is doubtful, for he is evidently much exercised, though he says he is not worrying over the outlook for a Republican majority in the next congress.

Yet Mr. Babcock evidently is alarmed about what the "intelligent farmer" will do, for he also says, "It keeps a member of congress busy all the time to answer the questions they ask him about public affairs." Maybe when he gave out that interview Mr. Babcock was thinking of the uncomfortable questions that many of his own constituents have been asking him about the charges of his too close connection with the railroad corporations, of padding the mails in the interest of those institutions and his failure to push his bill to reform the tariff schedule that shelters the steel trust, though he had declared the tariff must be reformed, or possibly he was thinking of the charges made by Secretary Bristow that over 100 Republican congressmen, including himself, had been mixed up with the postoffice grafters if not in league with them.

The "intelligent farmer" who reads the daily newspapers could hardly have missed knowing about those charges and a number of other scandals that Mr. Babcock and his party are responsible for, and it is hardly any wonder that it has kept those members of congress busy—as it has Mr. Babcock, for he tells us so—explaining and twisting and turning to answer the questions of not only the "intelligent farmer," but others of his and their constituents.

No more favorable news for the Democrats has been published than this acknowledged interest the farmers are taking in public affairs. No doubt they are inquiring about Republican extravagance, about the enormous increase in price of what they buy and the cause for it. They doubtless want to know why the packers' combine is paying less for cattle and hogs and yet the price of meat to the consumer is relatively higher than it was. There is no end to the questions that intelligent farmers will ask candidates for congress that will puzzle the Republicans to evade, let alone to answer. That is just what the Democrats want—full and free discussion and intelligent inquiry by all voters.

The G. O. P. Machine.

All the acts and doings of the coming Republican national convention are being fixed up at the White House. The candidate for vice president, the platform, who shall be temporary and permanent chairman, even the speeches, are all being considered and censored by President Roosevelt.

Political bosses and dictators generally have a hard time of it, so the report that the president is much exhausted by the constant and prolonged conferences that are being held is probably correct. It would seem to be a total waste of time and money to hold a convention the proceedings of which are all arranged in advance, but for the sake of appearances the forms at Chicago will have to be gone through with.

The public interest in the Republican convention will be dampened, for the cut and dried programme will be known and published long before the delegates ratify the decisions of the bosses. The G. O. P. is indeed a perfect machine and runs smoothly if oiled liberally.

That Do-nothing Congress.

When the Republican leaders determined to pass the appropriation bills and "go home" it is possible that a good many of the lesser lights of the party did not approve the programme, but they are all equally guilty, for when given an opportunity by Democratic amendments they were voted down by a strict party vote; also the bills introduced by Democrats, which covered all the matters of public interest, were not allowed even to be considered in the committees or rejected by a party vote. So there is no escape from the record made that the Republican party feared to go on record on bills of great importance or were so intent on a policy of conciliation that they adopted the "do-nothing" programme.

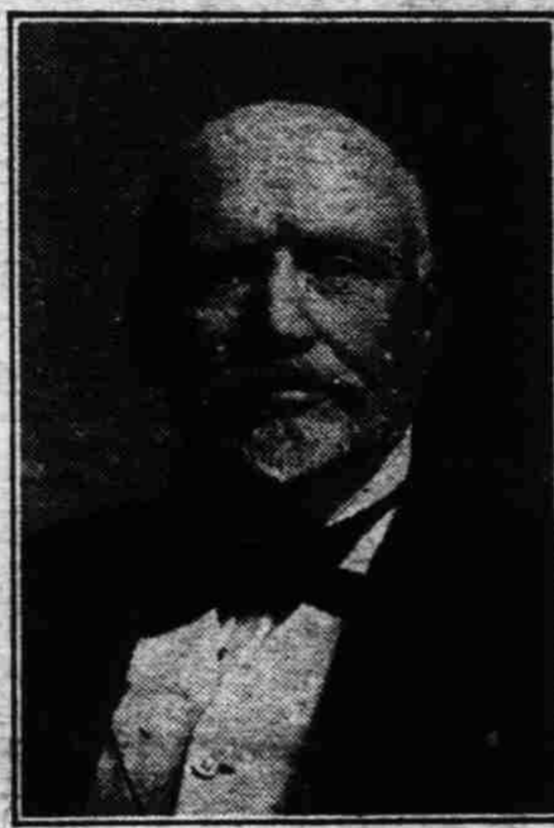
Safe and Sane.

Paris is to have a newspaper for the dead, published under the name of "the Journal of the Deceased." Its editorial policy will doubtless be "safe, sane and conservative."—New York American.

Men In the Public Eye

Theodore F. Davidson

Theodore F. Davidson was born in Haywood County, N. C., March 30, 1845. He was prepared for college at Asheville, by Col. Stephen Lee, a cousin of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and had been appointed a naval cadet at Annapolis, when the breaking out of hostilities between the sections of the Union changed the course of his life. Responding with alacrity to the call of his State, he, on April 16, 1861, being just 16 years of age, enlisted as a private in the Buncombe Rifles, W. W. McDowell, Captain, that being the first company organized in the State, West of the Blue Ridge. This company was assigned to the First North Carolina Regiment, and was disbanded at the end of six months, its term of enlistment. However, young Davidson at once enlisted in Company C, of the Thirty-ninth Regiment, Col. David Coleman, commanding the Regiment, serving with the western army. He was made sergeant-major, and held that position until



HON. THEODORE F. DAVIDSON

after the battle of Murfreesboro, when he was commissioned as aide to Gen. Robert B. Vance, who was assigned the command of the military district of western North Carolina. Subsequently, he served as assistant adjutant-general, on the staff of his brigade, successively commanded by Col. John B. Palmer and Gen. James G. Martin, which post he held until the close of the war. He participated with gallantry and heroism in the campaigns of Chickamauga, Cumberland Gap, Kentucky and East Tennessee. A portion of the brigade to which he belonged, about May 1, 1865, fired the last hostile gun in the great drama of the war, east of the Mississippi River.

As soon as peace was restored, young Davidson resumed his studies under the direction of his old preceptor, Col. Lee, and toward the close of the year 1865, he began the study of the law under Judge J. L. Bailey at Asheville, and two years later was admitted to the bar. In 1868 he entered into partnership with his father, in the practice of the law, and, on the dissolution of that partnership, upon the retirement of his father in 1882, he became a partner of Col. James G. Martin of Asheville. In 1867 Mr. Davidson was elected Solicitor for Clay County, and he retained that office until it was abolished by the Constitution in 1868. He opposed the adoption of that constitution with all his powers, and early took an active part in the political contests of that time. In 1872, his talents for organization, and his zeal, led to his selection for the arduous post of chairman of the democratic executive committee for Buncombe County, the exacting duties of which position he acceptably discharged for a period of ten years. At the same time he was also chairman of the democratic congressional executive committee for the Ninth District. In 1878 the people of Buncombe County called upon him to represent them in the State Senate, the district being then composed of Buncombe and Madison; and two years later he was re-elected to the same position. At the first session, he was assigned to the chairmanship of the important committee on corporations, Western North Carolina being at that time largely interested in the extension of railroad construction and at the succeeding session he was chairman of the judiciary committee, and the recognized leader of the body. In 1879 he was appointed Director for the State at large, of the Western North Carolina Railroad, whose completion was of such vast importance to the western counties; and in 1881 he was made Director of the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum, the act

HIS HOPE BEING FULFILLED.

Formal Memorial Services Over the South's Dead at Arlington.

Washington, June 5.—In the presence of thousands of ex-Confederate and ex-Union soldiers and a number of officers of the United States army and the Grand Army of the Republic, the first formal memorial exercises ever held over the graves in the Confederate section of Arlington cemetery were held today.

As the result of a movement initiated by the late President McKinley, the Confederate dead now have been gathered in a large and beautiful circle in the southern part of the cemetery where the graves have been marked with separate stones. When the vast crowd had gathered to hold the memorial services over the graves of the Confederate dead, the exercises were opened with music by the Fifteenth cavalry band.

In a spirit of good will and fraternity after the exercises over the graves of the Confederate dead, those in charge of the services repeated them over the graves of the two thousand unknown Union soldiers dead at Arlington and decorated the graves with flowers. The Rev. Alexander W. Pitzer, pastor of the Southern Presbyterian church in this city, and an ex-Confederate soldier, was the orator of the day. He referred to the fact that the government of the United States, through the representatives of its army, participating in the exercises and that the government of the United States had collected the remains of the Confederate soldiers and had erected suitable stones to mark their graves. He asked the ex-Confederates present if they should not recognize that it is true magnanimity. He feelingly referred to the interest Mr. McKinley, while a member of congress had taken in the proper care, by the government, of the graves of the Confederate dead and how the establishment of a Confederate section in Arlington as a fulfillment of Mr. McKinley's cherished hope.

The exercises were brought to a close by the Rev. Dr. Prettyman, who prayed fervently for the living representatives of those who fell on both sides and for the coming of universal peace and good will, which the ceremonies of the day fore shadowed.

establishing that institution having been zealously and ably advocated by him.

In 1882 Mr. Davidson was appointed Judge of the Criminal Court of Buncombe, called the "inferior court," which position he filled with great acceptability and credit to himself until June, 1884, when the State Democratic Convention, recognizing his excellent talents, his purity of character and sound learning, nominated him for Attorney-General. He was elected, together with the rest of the Democratic State ticket by a handsome majority, after a warm campaign, in which he made an able and extensive canvass of the State, winning many encomiums for the excellency of his political addresses. At the end of his term, so satisfactorily had he discharged his duties as Attorney-General and reporter of the Supreme Court's decisions, that there was no opposition to his re-nomination by the State Democratic Convention, and he was again chosen for a four years' term, by an increased popular majority, leading the State ticket. As Attorney-General, Mr. Davidson largely increased the high reputation he has so long enjoyed as a safe and learned jurist and he so conducted the affairs of the office as to enhance the respect and confidence with which he has ever been regarded.

At the close of his second term as Attorney-General, he declined to stand for re-nomination, and returned to the practice of his profession at his home. In 1895, he was called upon by the Democrats of Asheville to make a contest for Mayor, and was elected by a decisive majority.

In 1902 he was again called upon by his party to make a contest for the General Assembly, and was elected to the House of Representatives. In that body he took a prominent position, being Chairman of a committee on Constitutional Amendments, and an active member of Committee on Judiciary and Finance. He was also Chairman of the Joint Committee to revise and Codify the Statutes of the State, and prepared and secured the passage of the Act, under which the Code Commission is now acting.

During his service in the Legislature, Mr. Davidson was especially kind and helpful to younger and more inexperienced members of that body, who seemed to turn to him instinctively for counsel and suggestion.

In spite of his large participation in public affairs, Mr. Davidson has not neglected his private business, and is now actively identified with some of the most prosperous business institutions of the State. He is still in the active practice of his profession, and is regarded as one of the foremost lawyers of North Carolina.

In temperament and method, Mr. Davidson is progressively conservative, and all his life has been largely guided by the principle that is embodied in these homely, but expressive lines:

"Be not the first by whom the new is tried, Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

AT WORLD'S FAIR.

Athletes Give Exhibitions—Miss Alice Roosevelt Presents Medals.

St. Louis, World's Fair Grounds, June 4.—Athletes from all parts of the country, many of them with world's records, were seen at the stadium today where the championship events of the amateur athletic union were held.

The first of the program proved to be the junior contests, postponed from yesterday owing to the rain, and the closing numbers decided the senior championships. The heavy rains of the last few days prevented fast time being made in the sprints, and distinct runs, but as the entries included the countries best men in their respective classes, great interest was taken in the events.

The feature of the day was the presentation of medals to the winner of the senior championships by Miss Alice Roosevelt, the daughter of the president.

President Roosevelt is the honorary president of the Olympic games, and Miss Roosevelt was requested by Chief Sullivan, of the physical culture department to represent her father.

The contests included all the regular department, to represent her father.

The contests included all the regulation events recognized by the A. A. U. In several there were so many entries that it was found necessary to divide them into heats.

TOTAL AREA IN COTTON.

Statistics of the Department of Agriculture.

Washington, June 4.—The feature of the statistics of the department of agriculture estimates the total area planted in cotton in the United States this season at 31,730,371 acres, an increase of 2,823,016 acres, or 9.8 per cent upon the acreage planted last year.

The average condition of the growing crop on May 26 was 83 as compared with 74.1 on May 26, 1903; 95.1 at the corresponding date of 1902, and a ten-year average of 85.8.

The percentage of increase in acreage of the different states (the comparison being with the area planted last season), is as follows:

Virginia 19, North Carolina 13.5, South Carolina 9, Georgia 7.2, Florida 10.7, Alabama 9, Mississippi 10.3, Louisiana 13.5, Texas 7.1, Arkansas 9.2, Tennessee 11.5, Missouri 23, Oklahoma Territory 29.2, Indian Territory 26.

The condition of the crop on May 26 was as follows:

Virginia 82, North Carolina 84, South Carolina 81, Georgia 78, Florida 88, Alabama 80, Mississippi 85, Louisiana 86, Texas 84, Arkansas 84, Tennessee 85, Missouri 82, Oklahoma 93, Indian Territory 90.

Aside from the large increase in the acreage due mainly to the high price of cotton there are no conditions calling for special comment at this time.

MAN MISSING AT ZEBULON.

Community Excited Over Strange Disappearance.

Zebulon, Ga., June 4.—Zebulon has been much excited over the sudden and mysterious disappearance of W. C. Scott, a printer, in the employ of the Pike County Journal office.

Mr. Scott came to Zebulon 15 months ago and went to work on the Journal, boarding at the home of E. H. Smith. When he failed to come to breakfast his room was entered and Mr. Scott was missing.

A pool of blood was found on the floor and finger prints of blood on the door, together with articles of his clothing scattered about in the room. His coat hanging on the wall created at once the suspicion that he had committed suicide or had been murdered.

The light in his room was put out about 10 o'clock and no one heard him leave the house. Diligent search in and around town failed to reveal the slightest clew to the mystery. Spalding county bloodhounds were sent for, but no trail could be found by them, and as yet no trace of the missing man has been heard from.

Charge of Conspiracy.

St. Louis, June 4.—The April grand jury which reported today indicted James M. Seibert, state excise commissioner, on the charge of conspiracy to hinder the due administration of law. The indictment grows out of an investigation into the flagrant violations of the excise laws in the city of St. Louis. The grand jury also returned indictments against five captains of steamboats, who are charged with permitting gambling on their boats.

Writing and Dressing.

Dorothy—Don't you feel in awe of literary women?

Dora—No, indeed. My literary cousin says it takes more sense to dress well than it does to write a book.—Detroit Free Press.

A VERY WEAK PRETENSE

Republican Desire For Reciprocity Is a Hollow Mockery.

NO REAL REDUCTION SOUGHT.

Protectionists Will Reduce the Tariff Only on Noncompeting Materials. Which Do Not Exist—Let Well Enough Alone' Is the Cry.

Reciprocity is doomed as far as the Republican party is concerned, for the leaders have determined to "stand pat." Senator Lodge, the head of President Roosevelt's "kitchen cabinet," is as much opposed to reciprocity as Congressman Littauer, he of glove scandal fame, whom the president described as his personal friend and close political adviser. Senator Dolliver, who not long ago was defending the "Iowa idea," has just made a speech in the senate renouncing his former heresy and urging that the tariff does not shelter the trusts, but rather hurts them by helping their small competitors. And so the list of those Republicans who flirited with tariff reform and courted reciprocity, including President Roosevelt, may nearly all be said to have decided to do nothing, go home and tell the people, "We must let well enough alone." Ex-Congressman Foss of Massachusetts says he is still fighting for reciprocity with Canada, and Governor Cummins of Iowa may continue to declare he has not surrendered, but it is only with a faint heart and a knowledge that reciprocity has been put to sleep with trust medicine in allopathic and not homeopathic doses. If McKinley were alive he would be forced to recant his last speech, in which he declared for reciprocity, or be read out of the Republican party by those who now control it.

But if the politicians have surrendered to the threats of the trust magnates and have abandoned their efforts for reciprocity or the reform of those schedules of the tariff law that give the trusts their monopoly there are more people demanding tariff legislation than ever before. Democrats are united for a reasonable reform of the tariff, and Republican business men, farmers and others all over the country have organized reciprocity leagues, the object of which is to promote business with other countries by mutually reforming the tariffs that now bar the way. To show how extensive this movement has become here is a list of these organizations:

New England Reciprocity League—William E. Brigham, secretary, 803 Board of Trade building, Boston, Mass.

Minnesota Branch of National Reciprocity League—Benjamin F. Beardsley, secretary, 649 Endicott building, St. Paul, Minn.

Lower Lakes Reciprocity League—Campbell Shaw, secretary, 730 Elliott square, Buffalo.

Tri-City Reciprocity League—Nathaniel French, secretary, Davenport, Ia.

National Reciprocity League—Adams Express building, Chicago.

It is hardly probable that these leagues will be able to convert the Republican party to the kind of reciprocity they demand, although they have thousands of members, for Congressman Dalsell, who is the recognized mouthpiece of the protectionists, declared in the house of representatives that "Republican reciprocity is reciprocity in noncompeting articles and in nothing else." That means that the protectionists refuse to lower the tariff barriers to any product of a foreign country that is produced in the United States.

Since the United States has included in her territory tropical and semitropical countries there is hardly a production of any foreign country that will not compete with our products, so that reciprocity of the Republican brand under those circumstances is impossible or would be so infinitesimal that it would amount to nothing. The Republicans at great expense made reciprocity treaties with several countries, but the Republican leaders in the senate refused to ratify them because some of the articles included in those treaties were products of the United States.

"Any declaration for reciprocity by the coming Republican national convention will be for reciprocity in non-competing articles and not for the reciprocity that the reciprocity leagues are striving for. Such a declaration will not lead to any increased trade with foreign countries because true reciprocity means that both sides must give and take or there can be no trade. The Republicans are so wedded to protection that they fear real reciprocity as an opening wedge to break down the protection walls. The protected interests—mostly the trusts—control the leaders and by furnishing them money for Republican campaigns demand in return full protection, and with that real reciprocity would interfere.

An Unsolvable Problem.

Whether congress adjourned in obedience to Theodore Roosevelt or in fear of John Sharp Williams is a problem that is none the less interesting for being insoluble.—Philadelphia Record.