

EDITOR BAILEY TALKS.

Says Republicans Have Thrust Moral Issue on the People, Must Take Consequences.

A QUESTION OF RIGHT ONLY.

Temperance Law Benefit to Schools, Churches and the General Public—Under it Many Victories Have Already Been Won.

The last local election on the drink question for the present year has been held. Next spring we confidently expect the temperance forces throughout the state to pitch their tents in a final struggle with the saloon. We look for fighting all along the line in Eastern North Carolina, which is now the stronghold of the bar-rooms.

But meanwhile we have no reason to rest on the victories won. We have right at hand throughout North Carolina a campaign involving the very foundation of the progress in the cause of temperance that has been achieved and with that foundation, of course, our hopes of progress in the future. The next ninety days are the most critical to all the history of the temperance cause in North Carolina. In that time the people shall determine whether that cause shall go forward or backward; whether the party that has given sympathy to that cause shall be the loser or the gainer thereby; whether indeed, future general assemblies shall understand that the forces in our public life that make for temperance and righteousness are greater than the forces that advocate the abandonment of our people to the bar-rooms; whether, in particular, the cause of the churches and schools in our country districts is dearer to the people than the cause of the bar-rooms and distilleries.

Of course there will appear people who cry out against going into politics. Let us reason upon this a moment. We could not obtain this present law without enactment by the general assembly, could we? Certainly not. Then what else has been done? The republican convention denounces that law. We could not help this. Who then made this law a political issue? The republicans convention. And it must take the consequences. If it desires the moral forces to let it alone, why did it attack the legislation of the moral forces?

The man that advocates running away from an attack of this sort is either a coward or a traitor in the ranks of temperance, and the sooner he understands that he is regarded the better for all concerned. We seek none of his counsel.

The republican party has made the present temperance legislation of North Carolina a political issue; and it must take the consequences.

What is that temperance legislation? It is, first, prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors outside of incorporated towns, excepting in certain limitations brandy and wine.

Is this worth while? Is prohibition throughout our rural districts worth while? Is it a blessing to our country churches? Is it a boon to our country schools? Is it a protection to our country homes? Is it not indeed the most admirable piece of moral legislation that has been enacted in North Carolina in a generation?

If so, you will stand by it. If so, the country people will not let men come to Raleigh to destroy this legislation. Your course in this matter will determine your true relation to the temperance cause.

To be sure, partisans will tell you that you must oppose this law because the opposite party passed it. They will say that it is a partisan law. Well, study it. Take it on its merits. It is no more partisan than any other prohibition law. It was enacted by a party vote, but this is nobody's fault but the party leaders' who ordered their representatives to vote against it. It is a political issue simply because one of the parties chose to oppose it.

For our part we hold us under great obligations here. This legislation was enacted in response to the demands of the moral forces of North Carolina. For one we do not propose that any party shall lose by responding to such demands, and on the other hand we wait every party that opposes such demands to suffer. We call upon the people, therefore, the people who believe in this legislation, to stand for it no matter what political leaders may say. Let them instruct every candidate in every party, and if any candidate does not take a four-square position on this issue so vital to all our hopes, let us tell him candidly that he cannot have our support, and so teach a lesson that shall never be forgotten.

We understand that this legislation will be especially opposed in the Eighth Congressional district—which under the operation of this law has been made prohibition territory excepting two spots. It becomes

the moral leaders of that territory, whether preachers, teachers or mere citizens, to see to it that the people are arrayed on the side of right. If they are in earnest for prohibition they will make their earnestness tell now.

For our part if the people should not endorse this legislation, we would not be disposed to insist that any party shall attempt so much again.

In the second place, the Watts Act has given us local option in the cities and towns. The presumption was that the rural districts were ready for prohibition, and that while some cities and towns were, others were not. This presumption has been vindicated. We have lost elections in ten places and won them in more than twenty. Within recent weeks elections were held in Charlotte, Greensboro, New Bern and Wilmington. In the first three prohibition carried; in the last saloons carried. We submit this is a fair sample of the working of the law and an evidence of the state of public opinion.

Shall we not show our appreciation of a law under which we have achieved such progress? Or shall we be indifferent while politicians conspire to take it from us? We cannot afford to assume that all is well. To be sure the large majority in this state is with us. But this is not just the question. The question at this juncture is, Will the majority that is with us be more active in defense than the minority that is against us in the attack? It is a question of fighting blood.—Biblical Recorder.

WEST VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS

Meet in State Convention to Select Standard Bearer.

Parkersburg, W. Va., August 3.—The democratic state convention here today did not meet under such harmonious conditions as had been anticipated, especially for minor places on the ticket. The delegates were still disposed to subordinate everything to the desire of aiding Henry G. Davis in carrying his own state for the national ticket, but there was difference of opinion as to "what was best for Davis."

On re-assembling in the evening the convention indulged in a long continued demonstration as former Senator Davis entered the wigwam. Mr. Davis thanked the convention for its hearty greeting and hoped its harmony and enthusiasm would continue until November. He said in part:

"I cannot refrain from an expression of my gratification at this large and enthusiastic convention of democrats, showing as it does, the same spirit of unity and determination in West Virginia that pervades the democracy throughout all sections of the country. Our national standard bearer will, on the tenth day of this month, be formally notified of his nomination, and in the acceptance thereof, will naturally give his views upon the questions at issue in the campaign. A week later I will be notified at White Sulphur Springs of my nomination for the office of vice president, and at the same time, it will be my duty to give some expression of my views on political issues. It is therefore, I think, my duty to both our candidate for the presidency and to our party that I should not now enter into a discussion of the issues."

As Mr. Davis was concluding some one yelled "Hurrah for a white man's party," when Mr. Davis replied: "I certainly agree with you on the white man's proposition." Then followed a rousing demonstration that lasted some moments.

Parkers Notification.

Esopus, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Preparations for the coming to Rosemount of the notification committee occupied the attention of Judge Parker today.

Mr. and Mrs. William S. Rodie, of New York, were the guests for the afternoon. Mr. Rodie is a member of the New York state democratic executive committee, and expects to take an active part in the campaign in New York state. He will be in charge of the Sagamore, which will bring the committee from New York on Wednesday. The boat will land its passengers at the Esopus dock and then anchor in mid stream until the ceremonies have been concluded.

William F. Sheehan, chairman of the national executive committee, called on Judge Parker late in the afternoon. He will return to New York tomorrow, when the committee will hold its first meeting.

Judge George Gray, of Delaware, and former Secretary Daniel Lamont, who had arranged to visit Rosemount, were unable to make connections to reach here today, and it is now possible they will not be able to consult with Judge Parker until after the notification ceremonies. Judge Gray is staying with Mr. Lamont at Millbrook, N. H.

Mr. Parker and members of his family attended church services at Kingston today, making the trip in a steam launch.

BRYAN NOT HALF-HEARTED.

Judge Parker Assured of Nebraska's Enthusiastic Support.

READY TO TAKE THE STUMP.

Former Standard-Bearer Will Place His Services at the Disposal of National Committee.

Esopus, N. Y., August 3.—Edward C. Wall, of Wisconsin, and Mrs. Wall were the guests of Judge Parker today. They are en route to Europe. Mr. Wall brought a cordial message direct from Wm. J. Bryan, assuring Judge Parker that he is heartily with the ticket and will place himself at the disposal of the democratic national committee to do everything in his power to insure party success this fall. Mr. Bryan breakfasted with Mr. Wall at the latter's home in Milwaukee, July 23, and they spent several hours together. Mr. Wall said Mr. Bryan had been misunderstood in the East and that the feeling toward him is unfortunate. Continuing, he said:

"Mr. Bryan is a democrat and never will be anything else. While differing on some questions with delegates at St. Louis convention, he realizes these things were ruled upon and has accepted the decision. He is satisfied with the platform and thinks, all circumstances considered, the platform is for the best interests of the party at large. I will not attempt to say that he has abandoned any of the principles he advocated in his campaign, but he thinks that if he was right he will eventually be vindicated. That, however, will not turn him from what he believes to be the duty of every democrat to support loyally the platform and the ticket of the party."

"The admiration Mr. Bryan has for Judge Parker is not half-hearted. He said to me that Judge Parker's telegram to the convention denoted courage and bravery confessed his convictions; that he is a suitable standard bearer for the party and one that every democrat can endorse and support with credit to himself."

Mr. Wall was asked about the report that Mr. Bryan, while supporting the ticket, would not speak directly in favor of Judge Parker's election. He said emphatically: "That is not true, and I want you to quote me as saying so. Mr. Bryan was twice given a commission to lead the democratic party and at the St. Louis convention he surrendered his position of command. But in surrendering that he abandoned none of his party fealty. Again I want to say, he is a democrat in every sense of the word."

Judge Parker was greatly interested in the Wisconsin situation. Mr. Wall told him that while the state, under normal conditions, gives 20,000 plurality to the republicans, the breach between the La Follette and the "stalwart" factions is of such a nature that it cannot be healed. He expressed the belief that if the democrats who supported Governor La Follette two years ago for the purpose of administering a rebuke to the faction headed by Senator Spooner and Congressman Babcock return to the party, there is no doubt that the democratic state ticket will be elected. Mr. Wall said that while the two factions have the same set of electors, the law enacted two years ago to take advantage of a break in the democratic party would now work against the republicans. Under this law the same name cannot appear twice on the same ballot. The electors will be placed on the ballot over the ticket of the "stalwarts" or over the La Follette faction. Whichever faction wins this distinction, said Mr. Wall will get the vote of the party man who always votes the straight ticket. But if a representative of the other faction wants to cast his ballot for the republican electors and his own state ticket, it will be necessary for him to place a cross before the name of every person on the ticket for whom he desires to vote.

Mr. Wall expressed the belief that this fight will cause a defection to the democratic ticket.

"At any rate," he continued, "Wisconsin must at least be counted as one of the doubtful states."

Among the prominent visitors expected at Rosemount tomorrow are Senators Jos. W. Bailey of Texas; National Committeeman H. D. Clayton and Col. E. L. Russell, of Alabama. Col. Russell is general solicitor for the Mobile & Ohio railroad.

End of Bitter Fight.

"Two physicians had a long and stubborn fight with an abscess on my right lung," writes J. F. Hughes of DuPont Ga., "and gave me up. Everybody thought my time had come. As a last resort I tried Dr. King's new discovery for consumption. The benefit I received was striking and I was on my feet in a few days. Now I've entirely gained my health." It conquers all Coughs, Colds and Throat and Lung troubles. Guaranteed by all Drug stores. Price, 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

PARKER RESIGNS JUDGESHIP.

Took Part in Clearing Up Cases Before the Court of Appeals Then Sent His Resignation to Secretary of State.

Albany, N. Y., August 5.—Alton B. Parker ceased to be Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of this State at 3:20 p. m., today, and became the untrammelled candidate of the democratic party for the presidency of the United States, lacking only the formal notification, which will take place at Rosemount next Wednesday afternoon.

Without any advance announcement or intimation of his purpose, he came to Albany, took part with five of the other judges in clearing up practically all the cases which had been argued before the court, and then sent a messenger to file his formal resignation in the office of Secretary of State, as the constitution and public officers' law required.

He left Esopus at 10:26 a. m., accompanied by the newspaper men who have been on duty at Rosemount ever since his nomination. Until after the train had left Kingston, he would not divulge his destination. Few people in the day coach in which he rode, appeared to recognize him, though there were one or two Ulster county acquaintances with whom he chatted until the train reached Kingston. He arrived in Albany just after 1 o'clock, and after luncheon went to the capitol and at once joined in consultation with his colleagues over the cases pending before the court. The consultation lasted a little over one hour, and at 3:05 the judges filed into the court room and handed down to the clerk 66 decisions, which practically cleared up the business before the court. The only cases remaining are two or three in the hands of Judges Gray and Bartlett who are in Europe. All of the cases in which Judge Parker was assisting judge were disposed of. An interesting feature of the session of the court was that the judges were without the long, black silk robes which they ordinarily wear. This was owing to the fact that the session was unexpected and there had not been time to get the robes, which had been packed away for the summer.

The judges present were: Parker, O'Brien, Martin, Vann, Cullen and Werner.

The court was in session less than two minutes, and adjournment was taken until October 3. It is a long time since any such number of decisions has been handed down at one sitting of the court. His business as Chief Judge being thus completed, Judge Parker then took up the matter upon which he had come to Albany, the filing of his resignation. He called in all the newspaper men, took them through the court chambers and consultation rooms, and introduced each one to his Associate Judges. In his own room, which he has occupied so long, he stopped and looked out of the window to the distant hills across the Hudson. His voice trembled perceptibly as he said: "This room, boys, was mine."

The very slight emphasis upon the word "was" was the first indication he had given of his intention to resign.

Returning to the consultation room, he took a long envelope from his pocket and, turning to Buell C. Andrews, one of the officials of the court said: "Andrews, will you do a kindness for me? Just take this down stairs and file it with the Secretary of State."

The document read: "Hon. John F. O'Brien, Secretary of State: 'Sir: I hereby respectfully resign my office as Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, such resignation to take effect immediately.' ALTON B. PARKER, Rosemount, Esopus, N. Y., August 5, 1904."

Judge Parker spent the remainder of the afternoon in conversation with his late colleagues in the court. He refused to make any statement or comment in connection with his resignation, beyond saying: "It speaks for itself."

His fellow judges were not so reticent, however, and each one of them had something to say testifying to the esteem in which they hold him.

"Sweet" Asheville. Asheville, Aug. 2.—John S. Huyler, the New York candy millionaire, bought today at auction the Asheville college property and grounds for \$20,000. It is understood that Huyler proposes the erection of a large seminary under the auspices of the Montreal religious association, established at Black Mountain a few years ago by Huyler and other millionaires, of which Huyler is president. The Asheville college was a well known religious institution and was formerly under the auspices of the Southern M. E. Church.

THREE JAPS LICK FOURTEEN RUSSIANS

The Capture of Liao-Yang Not Feared by Russians—Other War News of the Week.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 2.—It is officially announced that the Russians have fallen back from Yanze Pass, but are holding their position on the Siamatza road.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 3.—General Kuropatkin reports that the Japanese have occupied Iknaven, east of Liao Yang, and the Yangee Pass, thirty miles east of Liao Yang.

Tokio, Aug. 2.—It is reported here that after three days of desperate fighting the Japanese have captured Shantalkow, one of the important defenses of Port Arthur.

Shantalkow is situated on the railroad leading from Port Arthur to Kinohou and is between Ingentzi bay and Victoria bay, but closer to the former than to the latter. Roughly speaking Shantalkow is about ten miles from the actual fortress of Port Arthur. It is a position of great natural strength, commanding a broad plain leading to Wachiatsu, another strong position on the hills about four miles from the fortress.

Liao Yang, August 3.—The Russians attempt to push back a numerically superior force of Japanese from Kuchiatzu on July 31 resulted in an admitted Russian loss of 1,000 men.

Hai-Cheng, August 3.—In consequence of the desperate fighting of the last few days and the Japanese turning movement, the Russians have been compelled to evacuate Hai-Cheng and fall back on Anshanshan.

St. Petersburg, August 3.—Whether a general engagement is already progressing around Liao Yang between the forces of General Kuroki and the three Japanese armies which have been moved against them from the south and east, the decisive battle of the campaign is regarded as certain if the Japanese energetically follow up their preliminary success of the last three days. At various points the fighting has been of a desperate and bloody character, the Russians offering the most stubborn resistance. The losses, therefore, although their extent is not yet established, must be heavy on both sides. Between six and eight thousand men is one estimate given of the Russian losses.

The strong screen drawn around General Kuropatkin's interior positions has been driven in at all points, Hai-Cheng being practically abandoned without a blow. The pressure of the Japanese numbers and the failure to hold the northern positions probably rendered it useless to try to hold out there.

The Russian forces last night constituted a compact chain in the form of a semi-circle around Liao-Yang, extending from Anshanshan, half way between Hai-Cheng and Liao Yang, to An Ping, which is only 13 miles east of Liao Yang. Unless the bulk of General Kuropatkin's army has already been withdrawn north of Liao Yang, it is difficult to see how he could now do so with such great pressure, the Japanese almost upon his main lines. Inasmuch as portions of four army corps were engaged in the fighting up to the last night, and these corps comprise three-quarters of the whole Russian army, it seems certain that nothing except a portion of the stores and munitions have yet been removed. Nevertheless well informed military attaches express the opinion that General Kuropatkin will get away with the bulk of the main army if he finds the chances against him.

Intense anxiety prevails in all circles. All newspaper specials from the front are suspended, which is considered ominous.

St. Petersburg, August 4.—A rumor is current that a battle is in progress north of Hai Cheng.

General Sakharoff reports that twenty-nine officers and over a thousand men were killed or wounded in the engagement of July 30 and July 31, and that six guns were abandoned.

London, August 4.—A dispatch to a news agency from Anshanshan says the Japanese attack is being conducted with great energy against the southern forces.

The Russian main forces continue their

retirement northward, but the cavalry has checked the Japanese threatening flank movement.

Nagasaki, Aug. 6.—(Noon)—It is reported here that Port Arthur has been captured by the Japanese. (It is not probable that Nagasaki would be the first point and the only point to learn of the fall of Port Arthur. There are no advices from Tokio or the Japanese legations at Washington or London to confirm the Nagasaki report.)

St. Petersburg, Aug. 6.—Lieutenant General Stoessel, commanding the Russian military forces at Port Arthur, in an undated dispatch to the emperor says:

"I am happy to report that the troops repulsed all the Japanese attacks of July 26, 27 and 28 with enormous losses. The garrison's enthusiasm was extraordinary. The fleet assisted in the defense by bombarding the Japanese flank. Our losses during the three days were about 1,500 men and forty officers killed or wounded."

A telegram from Chefoo, dated Aug. 7, says that according to Chinese information, a fierce battle was fought on the land side of Port Arthur, August 5. The Japanese are reported to have been repulsed with great loss, the killed alone being estimated at 10,000, while the Russians lost about 1,000.

The telegram says that Lieutenant General Stoessel was personally in command and that the conduct of the Russian troops was splendid.

Capture of Liao Yang Not Feared by Russians. Liao Yang, August 7.—Liao Yang is in no immediate danger, though the Russians have been compelled to fall back owing to the superior number of the Japanese.

A Russian cavalry division until today was in contact with the enemy south of Anshang. The Japanese did not capture any rolling stock at Hai Cheng. It is rumored here that the Japanese are changing their base to Niuchwang.

Double Track Declined for the Siberian Railroad. St. Petersburg, August 7.—Prince Hilkoft, minister of railroads, left St. Petersburg today for Baku to inspect the railway in that district. He declined the favorable offers of foreign companies for the double tracking of the trans-Siberian railway, and the project has been postponed.

Three Jap Destroyers Meet Fourteen Russian. Tokio, August 7.—General Togo reports an exciting torpedo boat destroyer fight which took place off Port Arthur on Friday evening, August 5. The Japanese torpedo boat destroyers Akabono and Oboko approached the entrance of the harbor for the purpose of reconnoitering.

Fourteen torpedo boat destroyers dashed out, separated and endeavored to surround the Japanese boats. The latter broke through the cordon, however, driving off three of the Russian boats. At this point the Japanese torpedo boat destroyer Inasuma joined the other two and the three turned and spiritedly attacked the eleven Russian boats. The latter retired within the harbor. The Japanese boats were uninjured. The damage to the Russian ships is unknown.

Admiral Togo congratulated the men and officers of the three Japanese boats in attacking and causing the retreat of a superior number of the enemy's ships. Lieutenant General Yamaguchi, of the Fifth division, who commanded the Japanese troops during the Boxer uprising, died today, after a lingering illness. The emperor made General Yamaguchi a viscount yesterday.