VOL XI.

COLUMBUS, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1905.

NO. 28.

STRIKERS TIE UP ALL OF RUSSIA

Revolutionary State of the Empire Arouses the Grayest of Fears.

ST. PETERSBURG IN PANIC

Conservatives Suddenly Change Into Preachers of Democracy-All Classes Are Affected-Witte Warns Workers Who Denounce the Czar and the Government - The "Marseillaise" Being Sung in the Streets-Young Girl Leads Fellow-Peasants.

St. Petersburg, Russia. - A strike more sweeping than any of its predecessors has checked industry and traffic in almost every province of the Russian Empire. Hardly a wheel is turning on the railroads, and famine threatens many cities. The workmen n the factories have made common cause with the engineers, and the Back From Her Long Journey Tired, agrarian movement shows signs of renewed vigor.

from many provinces. Moseow is practically in a state of siege, anarchy prevails at Riga. Warsaw, Lodg and Odessa are in revolt, and there have been encounters at the capital and at Ekaterinoslav. Some of the popular leaders say that the strike is a test of strength in preparation for a great uprising at the close of the year.

This city is isolated; not a train has been moved. Warsaw is cut off and Moscow is in a state of siege. The situation is so grave that the bureaucracy for the first time since the nassacre outside the Winter Palace

ast January has admitted its power is Count Witte, acting as the spokesman of the Czar, made a remarkable statement. Since his return from the United States Witte has been the favored servant of the Emperor, and the significance of his present utterance may be judged from the fact that Nicholas has chosen Witte as his proxy to preside over the Ministers when they listen to a deputation of strikers. Witte wound up a long speech of advice to a delegation of

"Remember, the Government may fall but with it you will perish also by playing into the hands of the bourgeoise you are fighting."

To Tie Up Whole Empire. It is impossible almost to grasp the extent of the present uprising. The movement is being directed by the Social Democrats, and the immediate object is the tying up of every mile of railroad track in the empire. So far the success of the malcontents has been astonishing. The railroad service has been crippled and the Government powerless to move troops. The postoffice authorites issued an order that no registered mail was to be accepted for transmission abroad. Mr. Eddy, the American Charge d'Affaires, in structed Washington that mail communication has been cut off from this city. The British Ambassador, Sir Charles Hardinge, who bade farewell to the Emperor preparatory to starting on his mission relative to the Anglo-Russian entente, was unable to get a

train, and after being delayed for fif-

teen hours started by steamer.

The spirit of revolution has affected the entire populace. The "Marseillaise" is being sung in the streets. An incident showing the revolutionary drift is reported from Moscow. A crowd of strikers was breaking at the station there before a line of Cossacks, laying on brutally with their knouts, when a girl with hair streaming over her shoulders railied the workmen She fell on her knees and cried for the men to fight not for material gain but for human liberty in Russia. The strikers responded by presenting a solid front to the Cossacks, who were withmawn by the omcer in charge when h saw the crowd could be dispersed only by the wholesale sacrifice of lives. As the soldiers were retiring the strikers burst into the "Marseillaise," and a stirring demonstration. The girl was hoisted on the shoulders of two men, and was hailed as "Joan of Arc."

How complete is the tie-up of the railroads may be gathered from the fact that Prince Kilkoff, the Minister of Railroads, to get from Moscow to the capital, had to drive the engine himself. Kilkoff is beloved of the railroad men. It is estimated that there are now 60,000 troops in the city.

All Russia in Rebellion.

Men who but yesterday were pillars of the Government, types of discretion and parage's of respectability, stand fanatical proselytes, enemies of capital and friends of labor. Priests write to the papers blessing the strikers and hailing the adventure of the papers blessing the strikers and hailing the adventure of the papers blessing the strikers and small, in fact trifling. hailing the advent of a new era. Bankers publicly proclaim their approval of the men who have organized the pasthe men who have organized the pas-sive resistance to the autocracy and both in the large cities and in the counespitalism. Even military men stand try.

Prince Meschersky, for forty years an official preacher of autocracy and obscurantism, has become a stanch constitutionalist. Even General Trepoff, who in practice is a policeman, has acquired the reputation of being a liberal

The panic of the bureaucracy is shown by the attitude of Count Witte, who declined to meet the delegation of the strikers in his official capacity. He spoke as a private individual, and he sought to conciliate the men. He said that while all their demands could not be granted, that the more important issues would be conceded. He added that a law permitting greater freedom of meetings than that on the statute books of Italy and Austria-Hungary, and providing for the freedom of the press had already been drafted.

Witte's speech was greeted with groans and derisive cheers. The delegation on returning to a mass meeting of strikers and students reported that the mission had only served to give proof of the obstinacy of the Government. The meeting unanimously passed a resolution denouncing Witte and the Czar and demanding constitutional reform.

So the situation rests. The empire from St. Petersburg to the Black Sea and from the western frontier to the Ural Mountains is aflame with revolt. It is being circulated here that the railroad strike is only a plan of the Social Democrats for a preliminary test of strength, but it appears as if the movement has grown into an assault of a united nation against the autocracy of the Czar.

MISS ROOSEVELT HOME.

But Not Ill.

New York City.-The Harriman spe Rioting and bloodshed are reported cial arrived at the Eric Railroad depot in Jersey City at 7.421/2 o'clock at night. with Miss Alice Roosevelt, Miss Mable T. Boardman, Miss McMillan, Congressman Gillette, of Massachusetts, and J. C. McKnight on board. Mr. Harriman and family left the special at Arden, N. Y., just the other side of Tuxedo Park, where Mr. Harriman has a summer home.

> A small crowd, made up principally of Erie Railroad employes and commu ters, was lined up on the dark platform when the special of five cars rolled into the station with Engineer J Donnelly in the cab.

> It had been reported that Miss Roosevelt had been sick on the train, and some anxiety was expressed among those who were waiting. She looked tired, but by no means ill when she stepped from the train.

OUR WONDERFUL GROWTH.

No Other National Treasury Has Ever Held so Much Gold.

Washington, D. C .- In his annual re port United States Treasurer Treat says the continued increase in the circulation of money is a matter for just striking railroad men with this portenpride and has attracted the admiration and attention of the financiers

of the world. During the year the general stock of money grew \$79,605,729, making a per capita circulation of \$31.08.

There was a continued increase in the proportion of gold and national bank notes in circulation, and no other government has ever held so much gold as the \$748,425,923 in the United States Treasury in the middle of October.

SIX DIE IN A FIRE TRAP.

Hotel For Patients at Hot Springs Burns at Night.

Hot Springs, Ark .- Six bodies have been taken from the ruins of a railroad hotel at Elm and Olive streets here which was burned early in the morning. Those identified are:

Harry Bradley, a waiter: Edward Snyder, a porter; Mrs. Mack, a musician, and A. L. Mann, a railroad conductor, believed to be from Denver,

The hotel was a two-story frame building, and was patronized by invalids and cripples who were under treatment. 'There was only one narrow

MILITARY BALLOON IMPROVED.

French Minister of War Reconnoitres City in Half an Hour.

Toulon, France.-Minister of War Borteaux participated in the most successful trial of the Lebaudy military dirigible balloon. Accompanied by a number officers he made a half-hour trip in the balloon and reconneitered the whole range of

CATHEDRAL DOME FALLS.

fortified works and the city.

Crushes Whole Edifice at Monterey Into a Heap of Ruins.

El Paso, Texas.—The dome on the great cathedral in Monterey, Mexico, fell, crushing the church into a heap. The edifice was one of the landmarks of Mexico. It was built in 1792. As far as learned there was no one

injured by the collapse of the dome. Coal is Active.

Coal is experiencing the usual active fall demand, hampered, however, by inability of shippers to fill orders, owing to lack of cars.

Bank Clearings Stable.

Building is Active.

up publicly to repent their errors of a lifetime and bid their newly found ROOSEVELT'S TRIP CLOSES BITS

New Orleans Has Most Demonstrative Day in Its History.

NARROW ESCAPE IN COLLISION

The Entire South Gave the President Such a Welcome as No Other Chief Executive Has Ever Received Before -Returns by Sea-Official Boat Hit During the Night.

New Orleans, La.-Roosevelt day in New Orleans was the greatest day the city has ever seen.

with an enthusiasm never shown for any former visitor. The reception of President McKinley a few years ago was mild compared with the greeting to the present Chief Executive, and the carnivals of past years were mere mockeries.

The crowds were greater, the enthusiasm more intense and genuine. It reached such a height as to nullify the program, and, instead of a formal reception and parade, partook of a popular demonstration that swept everything before it.

Much of this was due to the local outburst resulting from the popular belief that it was to the President and his prompt action in giving the assistance of the United States Marine Hospital Service to wipe out the yellow fever that escape from an awful epidemic was due.

"Hurrah for Teddy," greeted him at every corner, and "run for President again and we all will vote for you," as nurled at him with an earnestness that made an impression, although he frequently shook his head. It is doubtful if any man was ever more popular in New Orleans than Theodore Roosevelt.

The President was welcomed not simply as the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, but as the saviour of New Orleans. This idea pervaded the welcome and all the speeches made during the day. The President seemed to appreciate this fact, and his warm praise of the fight against the fever here and his promise to do all that he can possibly do to prevent it ever getting in here again aroused the utmost gratitude, the expression of which the police and militia could not control.

The crowds in the streets were so great that the military and civic parade, which had been carefully arranged, could not force its way through and at Lafayette Square, facing the City Hall, where it had been arranged that the President should speak to the people, more than 50,000 persons assembled, and such was the crush that the President deemed it advisable to materially cut down the speech he had intended to deliver.

It was well he did so, for the crowd was unmanageable, and a catastrophe like that which attended the coronation of the Czar some years ago was threatened. There were numerous accidents, dozens of fainting women, and the President, realizing the situation, after a few words told the crowd to go home and be good. He left by a side door of the City Hall to avoid the crush, while the crowd lingered there for several hours in the hope that he would return and resume his speech.

There has been something of a new order in this trip of the President, for the character of his welcome, in every place he has visited, has seemed more Western than Southern - noisier and breezier than has been the case when a Republican President visited this part of the country.

After traveling through four States in Dixie, Mr. Roosevelt must believe in the unmistakable sign that the South claims him just as loudly as the East: where he was born, or the West, where he spent several years of his young manhood. Here in the extreme end of the black belt the President has been as cordially received as in any other State he ever traveled through and in Florida and the other Southern States the receptions have signified a good deal more than the traditional

courtesy of the people of the South. At the end of nine strenuous hours of varied entertainment President Roosevelt at 6.30 o'clock at night boarded the lighthouse tender Magnolia and began his return journey by sea to Washing-

ton, D. C. The lighthouse tender Magnolia while conveying President Roosevelt down the Mississippi River from New Orleans to the Gulf, where he was to board the armored cruiser West Virginia for his return to Washington, was in collision about midnight with the fruit steamer Esparta. Both vessels went aground on the river bank, and the Magnolia was disabled. No one was injured. The President was transferred to the revenue cutter Lvy. and he resumed his trip and boarded the West Virginia on schedule time.

TRAIN DESTROYS BRIDGE.

Cars Drop Into a Creek and Many Persons Are Injured.

Lexington, Ky. - Twelve persons were badly injured at night on the Southern Railway when part of a train was hurled from a wooden bridge seven miles from Lexington into a creek forty feet below.

The tender, mail and the baggage coaches and the smoking car were splintered and thrown into the creek. The tender of the locomotive jumped the track about 100 yards from the bridge. Engineer Phillips threw the throttle wide open and barely succeeded in getting the locomotive across the bridge when the sides of the bridge were battered down by the cars.

WASHINGTON.

The annual report of Charles H Treat, United States Treasurer, showed a remarkable increase in the country's financial resources.

The United States Supreme Court decided that George E. Green must stand trial in Washington on charges of postal fraud.

The Philippine Commission paid the Dominican order \$3,325,000, closing the friar land deal.

Desertions from the enlisted force of the army are on the increase. The re port of the Judge-Advocate-General shows that something more than ten Theodore Roosevelt was received | per cent of the total enlisted force has taken French leave.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS. Insurgents of the Cotabato Valley, in Mindanao, P. I., threaten to kill all the Moros friendly to the American Gov ernment

Manila has been free from cholers for many days.

The annual report of the only railroad in the Philippines shows earnings of fifteen per cent. on a capital stock of \$5,353,000.

The reorganization bill now before the Philippine Commission providing for reducing the departments of the Government will save \$1,250,000 (gold) annually.

DOMESTIC

An association was formed of Mutual Life policyholders in Minnesota to oust

the McCurdys from the company. John F. Stevens, chief engineer of the Panama Canal, denied a rumor that he would resign.

Up ward of 500 delegates are expected at Chattanooga, Tenn., for the Southern immigration and quarantine conference, November 9 and 10.

After a week's trial the charge against Charles M. Chamberlain of wrecking the Chamberlain Bank, at Tecumseh, Neb., has been dismissed. The President of the wrecked Enterprise National Bank, at Pittsburg, Pa., says the shortage will reach \$1,500,000.

David S. Scott, who forged his wife's name to obtain funds, requested a Pittsburg (Pa.) judge to send him to

New indictments have been found at Ciryeland, Ohio, against O. L. Hays and Edward Flickinger, charges with violating the National banking laws. Sequoia trees have been sent from the National parks in California to the Yellowstone Park and promise to thrive

Three hundred Syrians rioted at Liberty and Church streets, New York City. Daggers and pistols were drawn and a dozen men were wounded.

Herman Schultz knelt at the coffin of his sucide son at their home in New York City, and sent a bullet through his own brain.

Five miners were killed by the cavein of a slope in a Utah copper mine. Receivers took charge of the Tubular Dispatch and New York Mail and

Transportation Companies and the pneumatic mail tube service in Manhattan (New York City) was stopped. In ten factories in the mountain district 1500 men of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America

will go to work at once. Beef Trust men indicted in Chicago, Ill., filed a special plea, contending that testimony given by them in the Government beef inquiry had been used in obtaining their indictment, and therefore they could not be prosecuted on that finding.

The Royal Mail Company began its service between the Isthmus and New York City. \

James A. Shuttleworth, of Louisville, Ky., announced the gift of fourteen acres as a site for a Presbyterian College for Women.

The fiercest storm in years swept over Lake Erie, strewing the shore from Buffalo to Detroit with wrecks. In a revolver duel Mrs. J. S. Stoops and J. A. Armitage, both of Marshfield, Ore., killed each other.

George Pickens confessed at Cripple Creek, Col., that he was guilty of murdering P. E. Walsh, at Louisville, twelve years ago.

FOREIGN.

The Russian forces in Manchuria are being rapidly demobilized and sent home by trains from Harbin.

A statue of Pope Pius X. was unveiled in Riese, the Venetian village where he was born.

Count Zeppelin is continuing his experiments with airships on the Lake of Constance with great perseverance. William J. Bryan and Captain Glover, of the battleship Wisconsin, were presented to the Mikado, at Tokio, Japan. .

The Kiel correspondent of the London Daily Mail says that a German cruiser squadron has been ordered to the Far East, where it will visit the principal Japanese ports. The German Minister at Copenhagen,

W. von Schoen, has been appointed German Ambassador to Russia in place of Count von Albensleben, who retires on a pension. Sir Purdon Clarke, the new director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in

New York City, bade King Edward for New York. According to a special Tangier dispatch, difficulties arose over the reservice captured by Moorish tribes-

WILL ESTABLISH HISTORY

Important Finds By Secretary of

Raleigh, Special.—Several valuable finds have just been made by Secretary of State J. Bryan Grimes and these will no doubt throw much light upon matters connected with the Revolutionary days in North Carolina, especially the Mecklenburg Declaration the Cumberland Resolves and the Tryon Committee Report.

The pamphlet relating to the Meck lenburg Declaration is one printed in 1831 and which was thought to have been lost from the State Library. It was among the papers filed away from the Secretary of State's office, and may have been used by Col. Saunders. In it is the testimony of "Captain Jack" as to his ride in June, 1775, with the declaration, as well as other evidence of the 20th of May, 1775. Declaration. On the outer cover the reading is "The Declaration of Inde-Sendence by the Citizens of Mccklenburg County on the Twentieth of May, 1775, with Accompanying Documents and the Proceedings of the Cumberland Association, Published by the Governor under the authority and direction of the General Assembly of North Carolina. Raleigh, Lawrence &

Lemax, Printers to the State, 1831.' Another valuable find was the original copy of the "Journal of the Proceedings of the Provincial Congress of North Carolina, Held at Hillsboro, Twentieth of August, 1775. Published by authority. New Bern, Printed by James Davis, Printer to the Honorable the House of the Assembly, 1775." The president of the Assembly was Samuel Johnston, the Secretary, Andrew Knox.

A unique document as to its clear and specific terms and writing is the "Resolutions of the Committee of Surry county, Twentieth of August, 1775." The chairman of the committee was Benjamin Cleveland.

Bound in part of a copy of a newspaper of 1774 is another find. It is the "Minutes of the Proceedings for Tryon County, 1775. The Twentysixth of July, 1775. It is bound in part of a copy of what is evidently the "South Carolina Intelligencer and General Gazette," the date showing being "from Friday, June 3rd to Friday" the evident date missing being "June 10th, 1774."

All these documents will be careful ly examined and copies will be made so as to keep the facts for use in the clearing up of mooted points in his history.

Two New Corporations.

Charters were issued by the Secre tary of State to new corporations Friday as follows:

L. Harvey & Son Company, of Kinston, in Lenoir county, organized for the purpose of doing a general real estate and mercantile business. The capital stock subscribed is twenty thousand dollars, authorized, \$50,000. The incorporators are Lemuel Harvey Charles Felix Harvey and P. P.

The Salisbury Transfer Company, with a capital stock of \$10,000 authorized, to do a general transfer business and to maintain storage and waiting rooms and to operate between Salisbury and Spencer, in Rowan county. Incorporators are Chas. W. Mowery, T. B. Marsh and Max L. Barker.

To Employ White Servants.

the waiters and other help at the Mountain Park Hotel at Hot Springs will be white instead of colored people. This statement was made by a friend of Jack Rumbough's on the authority of Mr. Rum wigh, one of the owners and managers of this noted hotel at Hot Springs. Mr. Rumbough, it was said, had gone to New York to engage white help for the coming season.

Fell on His Head.

Goldsboro, Special.-George Saundrs, a white boy about 15 years old, fell from the top of a loaded tobacco wagon Friday afternoon and was very badly hurt. His head struck a by some unknown party. There being brick bat which made an ugly wound from which the blood flowed freely Dr. M. E. Robinson dressed his could be expected.

The Governor's Private Secretary.

Raleigh, Special.-Governor Glenn on Friday appointed as his private secretary to take the position made vacant by the death of his brother, General James D. Glenn, Mr. A. H. Southern Railway. The names of Arrington, a son of the late Capt. J. those who have grievenees and will P. Arrington, and teller in the office furnish the State corporation commis-VII., at London, farewell before sailing of the State Treasurer. The appointment was not a surprise as it had been meets here were announced. Those known for some days that Mr. Arring- present were unanimously of the opton had been highly recommended for lease of officers of the British marine | the position. The appointment, however, was only decided upon by the to protect them interests must de-Governor Friday. Governor Friday.

Items of Interest to North Carolina People

Charlotte Cotton Market.

The cotton market steady.	
Low middling 9	91/
Strict low middling10	
Middling	1/
Strict middling	3/
Good middling10	1/
Concept Cotton Market	U

General Cotton Market. Savannah, steady..103-8 Philadelphia, steady.......10.90 Augusta, steady 10 7-16

The Jefferson Turnpike.

Raleigh, Special.-Mr. R. B. Lacy, state treasurer, has returned from a visit to Wilkesboro, where he went to look at the Wilkesboro and Jefferson Turnpike. He expressed himself as being charmed with the country and impresed with the possibilities of the proposed road. The turnpike has now been completed to within nine or ten miles of Jefferson, from the line of Wilkes and Ashe counties. This means from Wilkesboro a construction of twenty-eight miles of the proposed turn-pike, much of which traverses some of the most difficult mountain sections considered from an engineering point of view and at the same time some of the most beautiful country to be found in the State. The completion of the road to Jefferson depends upon the action of Ashe county which in ten days will decide whether or not it will furnish the four thousand dollars additional needed to complete the route.

Charters Issued.

The Secretary of State Friday chartered the following corporations: The Morris Telephone Company to engage in the construction of telephone and telegraph lines, etc. The principal office will be at Roxboro, in Pearson county. The authorized capital is one hundred thousand dollars, but business is commenced upon

the payment of \$10,300, which is sub-

scribed by Messrs. T. H. Street, R. J.

Teague, A. C. Boyles, J. D. Morris. The Washington Investment Company, to construct electric street railways in Washington, Beaufort County. Authorized capital stock \$100,000 Incorporators: R. T. Hodges, L. R. Mayo, E. S. Simmons, Jno. B. Wheeler, W. E. Jones. McDowell Land and Trust Company, to do a general real estate building and mining business. Principal office Marion, N. C. Authorized capital stock \$50,000. Incorporators: M. Morgan, E. L. Gaston, J. W. Streetman, J. S. Biddix, R.

S. Clay. The Imperial Company, to own and sell farms, land, etc., and to do a general merchandise business. Principal office, Spray, in Rockingham County. Authorized capital stock \$125.000. Incorporators: Thos. G. Asheville, Special.-In the future McAllister, B. K. Terry, J. Worth Me-

Allister. The New Garfield Wood-working Company was granted a charter with an authorized capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, to be located at Salisbury and New Garfield, and to work in and manufacture all kinds of woods, metal, etc. The incorporators are Leopold Graf, Weslie C. Ketchie and Hayden Clement.

Murdered by One Unknown.

Wilson, Special.—At the coroner's hearing of the murder case of Amos Batts, the jury brought in a verdict that the deceased was foully murdered no evidence against George Jones and Sylvester Jones, who have been under wound and he is doing as well as arrest charged with the crime, they were released.

Shippers Meetings and John A.

Winston, Special.-At a meeting of the business men here a number of large shippers made addresses, which they criticised, in plain English, the unsatisfactory freight services now being given Winston-Salem by the sion with facts and figures when it inion that time for action had arrived and that the business men, in order