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AGAINST LYNCH LAW

President Discusses Race Problem at Little Rock.

NAVY IS THE "BIG STICK"

Enthusiastic Demonstrations by Thousands of Persons.

The President Visited Fort Logan H. Root, His Guard of Honor Being Composed of Former Confederate and Federal Army Veterans—Then an Address Was Delivered Before 40,000 Persons in City Park—A Luncheon Was Tendered the President at the Masonic Consistory.

Little Rock, Ark., October 25.—President Roosevelt spent seven crowded hours in and around Little Rock today, and his journey from Fort Logan H. Root on the north side of Arkansas river to the city park in Little Rock was marked by enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome by thousands of persons who lined the streets. While in Little Rock the President delivered two speeches, in one of which he denounced lynching, eliciting hearty applause.

After the President's address before 40,000 persons, in the city park at Little Rock, the party was taken to the Albert Pike Masonic consistory where a luncheon was given to the President. This function ended at 3:30 o'clock, and the visitors then entered a special train at the Rock Island station to return to Memphis.

GOVERNOR JEFF DAVIS GREETED THE PRESIDENT.
Governor Jefferson Davis was the first to greet the President when the latter left the train this morning at Big Rock. A reception committee which included United States Senators James H. Berry and James B. Clarke, Mayor W. E. Lemon and President George W. Rogers, of the Little Rock board of trade and twenty other prominent citizens united with the governor in welcoming the chief executive and his party. Carriages were taken to Fort Logan H. Root on the summit of Big Rock, overlooking the city of Little Rock, across Arkansas river. A salute of 21 guns was fired at the fort and the President, after inspecting the buildings, the grounds and the garrison, companies E and F, thirteenth United States infantry, spent half an hour in the officers' quarters as the guest of Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Sharpe, commandant, and the other officers of the post.

CIVIL WAR VETERANS FORM GUARD OF HONOR.
When the President left the officers' quarters he shook hands with the guard of honor, composed of 12 Union army veterans headed by Colonel A. S. Fowler, and 12 former Confederate veterans, headed by former Governor Daniel W. Jones.

This guard had met the Presidential party and accompanied it to the army post. They rode in pairs, each former Confederate by the side of a Federal army veteran. Each of the veterans was given a verbal greeting by the President, who remarked on approaching the group, "Gentlemen, it does me good to see the blue and the gray riding together." He called each veteran "comrade."

As the Presidential party reached the Arkansas river bridge the blowing steam whistles was the signal for cheering in Little Rock, whose principal thoroughfare, Main street was picturequely decorated with flags and bunting. The great outpouring of people was evidence that the cloudiness and cool weather could not interfere with the popular welcome. From all parts of Arkansas, people had come to greet the President.

EXERCISES AT THE CITY PARK.
As the party entered the city park under the arch bearing the inscription "Little Rock Greets You," twenty-one white doves were liberated from the apex of the arch directly over the President's carriage. This feature caused great cheering and the President smiled. The exercises at the city park opened at 11:30 o'clock.

Governor Davis delivered an address of welcome in which he drew a word picture of the resources of Arkansas, touched lightly on the race question, and assured the President that the people of Arkansas were glad he had come among them. The governor's tribute to southern women was applauded by the President. When reference was made by Governor Davis to the famous "rebel yell," the proceedings were interrupted by a manifest desire on the part of the many in the crowd to give a semblance of this yell. The President seemed pleased with the effort.

STAND BY THE SQUARE MEN.
The President spoke substantially as follows: "Thank heaven we are free now from

all the danger of territorial antagonisms. Now we must see that there shall never come any antagonisms of the classes or antagonisms between capital and labor. Treat each man according to his worth as a man. Don't hold for or against him that he is either rich or poor. But if he is rich and crooked, hold it against him; if not rich but crooked, then hold it against him. But if he is a square man stand by him. Distrust all who would have any one class placed before any other. Our republics have fallen because of the unscrupulous rich or the unscrupulous poor who gained the ascendancy, who substituted loyalty to class for loyalty to the people as a whole."

REFERENCE TO THE RACE PROBLEM.
Referring to the race problem, to which Governor Davis had alluded, the President said:

"The worst enemy of the negro race is the negro criminal, and above all the criminal of the hideous type so often hideously avenged. Every reputable colored man owes the duty to himself and to his race to hunt down that criminal. Now as to the white man's side: Now to avenge one hideous crime by another is to reduce the avenger to the bestial level. Another thing which makes this lynch law so abhorrent is that three-fourths of the crime for which it is invoked are for others than that against the women of the country. Governor, you and I and all others in authority owe it to our people to drive out the reproach and the menace of lynch law in the United States. We can afford to be divided on questions of mere partisanship, for comparatively the difference of tariff and the currency are of no consequence. After all the real question is that of decency in the life of the home and honesty in public life. It makes little difference in the long run whether a Democrat or a Republican is President, but it makes every difference to have all our public officials honest and clean. The candidate is the candidate of the party, but the President is the President of the whole people. You can't get good public life until you have good private life."

The President's party passed through a throng densely packed with cheering men, women and children to the Albert Pike Consistory, where the luncheon was given.

Judge U. M. Rose, formerly president of the American Bar Association, in an address, said that President Roosevelt had proved himself the President of every man, woman and child under the protection of the American flag. The President joined in the applause which greeted the remark.

The President was wildly cheered as he rose to respond.

As the President sat down the curtain track of where he was seated collapsed and a tableau was presented. Twenty-five boys, each attired in a sailor suit, formed a group, which spectacle won the President's applause.

THE NAVY IS THE "BIG STICK"

He rose and said he believed his auditors knew how he felt about the navy of the United States. The navy of our country, he said, was the United States' "big stick," which would never be used against the weak, unless the weak put themselves in a position like a bad child, wherein chastisement was necessary. He added that the "big stick" would be kept in such condition that the necessity for its use against the strong would never arise.

Lieutenant Governor Lee responded to a toast "The State of Arkansas, and the Presidential party went to the Rock Island station along a route which was lined with people. The special train left for Memphis at 4 o'clock.

LAST STAGE OF JOURNEY

The President Arrives at Memphis and Soon Leaves for New Orleans.

Memphis, Tenn., October 25.—President Roosevelt and his party arrived tonight at 8:30 o'clock from Little Rock. The President's itinerary did not include a stop here longer than was necessary to switch his car to the Illinois Central tracks, the original programme being that he would proceed at once to New Orleans. These plans were somewhat modified when a large crowd of citizens appeared at the depot and loudly cheered the President and called upon him for a speech. The President acknowledged these greetings and from an improvised stand he made a short address dwelling upon what constitutes good citizenship.

An unexpected greeting to the President was the firing of a Presidential salute by General Peter Tracey, who upon the occasion of the President's former visit to Memphis, received him at the depot with a salute of 21 guns.

The trip from Little Rock to Memphis was uneventful. The President entertained the departing newspaper men at dinner on his private car and bade them a cordial good bye.

Report of National Ginners Association.

Dallas, Texas, October 25.—The report of the National Ginners' Association estimates the amount of cotton ginned to October 18 to be between 4,400,000 and 4,500,000 bales. The report indicates a crop of under 10,000,000 bales.

Several Persons Wounded.
St. Petersburg, October 25.—An encounter took place this evening between strikers and engine drivers who were preparing to take out trains. Revolver shots were exchanged, and a number of persons were killed or wounded.

AFFAIRS OF MUTUAL

Committee of Trustees Will Investigate Company

TO BEGIN WORK AT ONCE

Men Appointed are Prominent in Business World.

The Committee Was Appointed at a Meeting of the Trustees Yesterday, and Was the Result of the Insurance Investigation—Almost an Entire Day Given Over to the Examination of Actuary McClintock of the Mutual—Adjournment Then Taken Until November 8th.

New York, October 25.—More startling than the testimony before the legislative committee investigating the methods of insurance companies today was the announcement by President Richard A. McCurdy, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, that a committee of the board of trustees of his company had been appointed to investigate the company and its methods.

The members of the committee are: William H. Truesdale, Edinham B. Morris and John W. Auchincloss, all prominent in the financial and business world. This action was taken at a meeting of the board today, and was the result of the insurance investigation committee. The matter was brought before the board by President McCurdy, and the committee will begin its work at once.

Still another interesting development in insurance matters was the statement issued today by President Morton of the Equitable Life, showing that the receipts of that company for nine months of this year exceeded the expenditures by \$16,723,197, an increase of over \$500,000 compared with the same period last year. Receipts from premiums of policies for the third quarter this year were over \$1,000,000 less than in 1904.

After an entire day given over to the examination of Emory McClintock, actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and to reading column after column of figures, the legislative committee adjourned until November 8, the day after the municipal election. This extended adjournment was taken to enable the members of the committee who are candidates for re-election to the assembly to meet their constituents and conduct their campaigns.

The testimony of Mr. McClintock was of a technical nature. A number of his explanations brought out the fact that his ideas were in many respects at variance with the established methods of insurance companies, and that of his company in particular. This was especially apparent when the subject of deferred dividends policies was being inquired into. He said the word "deferred" was ambiguous, and misleading, as it implied that dividends were accumulating or were paid at the end of each year. The company, he said, reserved the right when it wrote a policy to say what amount should be apportioned at the end of each dividend period.

Mr. McClintock also said he was strongly in favor of limiting the amount of business a company should write. He said an attempt had been made to come to an agreement with the New York Life and the Equitable Life to limit the amount of business done by each company to one billion dollars. This was finally increased to \$1,500,000,000, but James H. Hyde, of the Equitable declined to enter the agreement and then George W. Perkins of the New York Life objected. Mr. Hyde's reason was his ambition to make the Equitable the largest insurance company in the world. Mr. McClintock thought that a law limiting the amount of business would be a good thing and felt sure the Mutual Life would lend its support to such legislation.

These views are contrary to those expressed by President McCurdy of the Mutual, when he was on the stand. Mr. McCurdy did not think that any company's business should be limited even at the point when that business failed to be profitable to the company.

Mr. McClintock also thought that a law compelling the declaration of dividends at stated periods would be unwise. As to the method of computing the dividends that should be paid on a policy, he said the apportionment was made upon his judgment. It was not a matter of accurate calculation, but was based on the experience of previous years. The interest earned by the company or the increase in the market valuation of the securities held by the company, Mr. McClintock said, were not taken into consideration in apportioning these dividends. He said that in 1903, when the dividends were re-

MADE SENSATIONAL CHARGES

Delay in Census Bureau's Bulletin Caused Complaint.

DIRECTOR NORTH EXPLAINED

Secretary Hester Had Information That the Report Was Delayed So as to Allow Certain Parties Time to Sell Cotton—Mr. North Replied That the Reports Were Completed as Soon as Was Possible and the Men Compiling It Were Locked in a Room With a Guard on the Outside.

Washington, October 25.—The census bureau issued a bulletin today placing the cotton ginned in the United States up to October 18 at 4,940,728 bales. The statement is based on reports made by the bureau's special agents in the field.

No estimate is made of the total crop for the year, but figures are given out concerning crops of former years. These figures show that up to this date in 1904 the product of the gins had reached a total of 6,417,894 bales out of a total of 13,693,279 bales for the year. In 1905 the total production was 10,045,615 bales and the ginning output up to October 23, 706,248; in 1902 the total was 10,827,165 and the output to October 25, 5,983,006. Today's report covered 26,394 ginneries, and the statements upon which it was prepared were supplied by telegram by 702 special agents in the field, most of them representing one county each.

The fact that the bulletin was not issued until 2 o'clock, two hours after the usual time, caused some complaint from brokers in different cities, and some of these which reached the bureau before the document was given to the public were of a sensational character. They are summarized in the following from Secretary Hester of the New Orleans cotton exchange:

New Orleans, Oct. 25, 1905.
Hon. S. N. D. North, Director of the Census, Washington, D. C.:

Much disappointment and dissatisfaction here at delay in issuing ginneries report at 2 p. m. Yache and Company of New York, wire Hayward, Vick and Clark, of New Orleans as follows:

"David Miller has just made the statement to the effect that the ginneries report has been delayed from 12 o'clock to 2 o'clock, so as to allow more time to certain parties to sell cotton and says he will stand by the above."

One rumor here is that the report will show counting rounds as half bales 6,500,100. All kinds of rumors are being spread and parties are selling the market down under suspicion of something wrong in your bureau. I send this because I think it proper you should know it. The David Miller referred to was the receiver of Sully and Company and is a prominent member of the New York cotton exchange.

M. G. HESTER.

To this Director North replied: Washington, D. C., Oct. 25, 1905.

Henry G. Hester, Secretary New Orleans Cotton Exchange, New Orleans.

Telegram received. Nobody in this office knows even approximately at the moment how many bales ginned the report will show. The men engaged in compiling it are locked up and the door is guarded on the outside. More than half of the telegraphic reports from the country agents were received this morning and their compilation prior to 2 o'clock was a physical impossibility.

This telegram was forwarded before the bulletin was given out and after it was issued, it was stated that some of the reports from the agents were not received until 10 minutes before 2 o'clock.

The ginning product for the present year to date by states is stated as follows:

Alabama	641,133 bales.	Arkansas	117,511.
Florida	38,007.	Georgia	1,058,167.
Indian Territory	79,222.	Kentucky	177.
Louisiana	141,750.	Mississippi	311,472.
Missouri	8,575.	North Carolina	325,298.
Oklahoma	95,280.	South Carolina	639,974.
Tennessee	62,625.	Texas	1,417,456.
Virginia	4,051.		

Annual Meeting of Voting Trustees of Seaboard Air Line.

New York, October 25.—The annual meeting of the voting trustees of the Seaboard Air Line railway was held at the company's office in this city today. The object of the meeting was to select a board of directors to be voted for at the annual meeting of stockholders to be held in Petersburg, Va., November 9. The old board of directors were renominated without change, but John Skelton Williams entered a protest against the election of Thomas F. Ryan, J. A. Blair, J. B. Darrin, T. J. Coolidge, Jr., and J. M. Barr.

These views are contrary to those expressed by President McCurdy of the Mutual, when he was on the stand. Mr. McCurdy did not think that any company's business should be limited even at the point when that business failed to be profitable to the company.

He was still on the stand at adjournment.

STRIKE IS SERIOUS

Crucial Situation Confronts Russian Government

MINISTERS IN SESSION

Under Count Witte Trying to Find Way Out of Trouble.

The Emperor's Ministers Spent the Day and Far Into the Night in Considering the Acute Situation That Confronts the Country—Strike on the Railroads is Practically Complete and the Industrial Strike Has Assumed Large Dimensions—Many Public Gatherings of a Strongly Revolutionary Character.

St. Petersburg, October 26.—4 a. m. Confronted by a situation more crucial than any since the beginning of the political and social upheaval of Russia, and which at the time this dispatch is filed shows no signs of amelioration, the emperor's ministers under the leadership of Count Witte, spent nearly all of yesterday in conferences in the hope of finding some way out of the crisis into which the revolutionists and the socialists have cast the country.

The general strike on the railroads is complete except in a few border provinces, and St. Petersburg, Moscow and other large cities are almost as closely beleaguered as if they were invested by besieging armies. At the same time the industrial strike has assumed large dimensions, and the turbulent elements in several localities are offering open resistance to the troops.

The ministers who had been in session during the day, resumed their meeting after a short interval for dinner and continued their deliberations until long after midnight. The result of these deliberations is not known.

The ministers were summoned to meet, not as the committee of ministers, of which Count Witte is president, but as council of ministers, of which Count Solsky is properly the chairman, and the selection of Count Witte to preside which was done by direction of the Emperor, shows that a ministerial cabinet is actually, though not formally, an accomplished fact. It is understood that an edict formally establishing a ministerial cabinet, which will bear the old name of "sovyet" or council will be published in the official Messenger Saturday next, together with an imperial rescript addressed personally to Count Witte, entrusting him with the simultaneously created position of premier.

The Finland railroad to Helsinki and the steamers constitute St. Petersburg's only means of communicating with the outer world this morning. The postal authorities are now refusing to accept ordinary mail, and commercial correspondence is at a standstill. The strike is complete in the great factory region on both banks of the Neva above the city, and in several other industrial quarters. Forty thousand men are out, but they are conducting themselves in a most orderly manner. The store clerks union tonight proclaimed a two weeks sympathetic strike for political reasons, but it is probable that it will be partially obeyed. Prudent inhabitants are laying in stocks of provisions as to prepare for emergencies. As a consequence the prices of provisions have risen sharply.

Large meetings, mainly of workmen, were held last night in the University, and the higher schools, after which the sentiment was unanimous for continuing the strike on the railroads to the bitter end. The proceedings at several of the meetings were of a strongly revolutionary character the orators calling on their audience to rise and say all "chinovniks" and the police and to meet the troops with armed force. The speeches were received with enthusiasm. The police were powerless to interfere, the precincts of the university being forbidden ground to them under an imperial ukase.

EACH CLAIMS OTHER GUILTY

Autopsy to be Performed on Body of Charles G. Smith.

(Special to The Messenger.)
Raleigh, N. C., October 25.—Tonight the body of Chas. G. Smith, murdered by a fakir in the Union Railway station here Saturday was brought back from Petersburg upon order of Dr. Thos. M. Jordan, the coroner of this county. An autopsy will be held tomorrow. Dr. Jordan has summoned a jury. Another brother of Smith is here, another brother was here when he was shot. The body has never been buried. The two men alias Morris and Lelliston, or Littleton make no defense, but each claims the other is guilty.

One hundred and fifty dollars is offered by the governor for the arrest of John A. Huffman, of Wilkes county, who beat his wife, inflicting severe injuries about three months ago.

LITTLE KANAWHA PROPERTIES

Chicago Man Asks for Appointment of a Receiver.

OVER \$8,000,000 IS INVOLVED

George J. Gould and Joseph Ramsey, Jr., Appear as Defendants—Question is Before Judge Richards Sitting as a Circuit Judge of Appeals.

Cincinnati, O., October 25.—Which railroad corporation or great moneyed interest has gotten into the center of West Virginia coal fields through the Little Kanawha syndicate is one of the questions pending before Judge John F. Richards, sitting as a circuit judge of appeals. The fight for that great railroad and coal mining property began in court today. Over \$8,000,000 is involved in the contest. George J. Gould and Joseph Ramsey, Jr., recent rivals for control of the Wabash system appear as defendants but each has separate counsel.

The plaintiff is John S. Jones, of Chicago, who subscribed \$300,000 to the syndicate who asks for the appointment of a receiver for the property. The coal holdings of this syndicate include 50,000 acres near Fairmont, and 35,000 acres in Gilmer, Braxton and Lewis counties. The lines of railroad immediately concerned are the Little Kanawha, the Parkersburg bridge and terminal company, which was to bridge the Ohio at that city, the Burnsville and Eastern, the Buckhannon and Northern, the Beltington and Northern, the Evansville, Marietta and Parkersburg, and the Marietta, Columbus and Cleveland. The plaintiff alleges that the plan was to make a continuous line of railroad of these integrals to supply outside markets from their coal holdings.

Mr. Jones alleges that the money has been squandered, that Mr. Ramsey has built the Green county railroad in which Mr. Gould did not join, but which Mr. Ramsey is endeavoring to sell at a price harassing to the other properties of this company, the whole combination being lumped.

Mr. Gould's subscription to the scheme was \$3,000,000. Mr. Ramsey's \$300,000, and other defendants, W. E. Guy \$300,000; J. T. Blair \$100,000 and E. D. Fulton \$100,000. Plaintiff states he does not know other syndicate subscriptions, but does believe seventy per cent. thereof has not been subscribed. The attorneys for the defendant raised the question of the jurisdiction of the court, and the entire day was devoted to argument of that point, Judge Richards announcing on adjournment that he would give his decision tomorrow.

SOLD BY JOSEPH RAMSEY
Little Kanawha Syndicate Hands and Railroads Purchased by the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Company.

Cincinnati, October 25.—The Times-Star today publishes the following: "The Pittsburg and Lake Erie railroad company has purchased the Little Kanawha syndicate coal lands and railroads which are in litigation in the United States circuit court of appeals in Cincinnati. The Times-Star has absolute authority on this point. The sale was made by Joseph Ramsey, Jr., former president of the Wabash system. Mr. Ramsey and George Gould did not differ on this proposition.

"The Pittsburg and Lake Erie is a Vanderbilt line. It will come into the new coal field through Pittsburg. The several railroad lines are integral parts of the Little Kanawha will be used by the Vanderbilts to make a new line through Virginia to the Atlantic Seaboard. This is one of the greatest railroad deals of recent times. It is understood the Vanderbilts with their new property, will co-operate directly with the Chesapeake and Ohio.

PRICES FALL AND RISE

Sensational Fluctuations on the Cotton Market Caused by Census Bureau Report.

New York, October 25.—The report of the census bureau issued today caused sensational fluctuations in the late session of today's cotton market. Before the report was issued the market had been very nervous and unsettled owing to rumors that the report would show fully 5,000,000 bales ginned and prices just before the report was issued showed a net loss of about 19 to 20 points with January selling at 10.33. Inside of ten minutes after the figures were published January shot up 27 points to 10.70 and even with the highest point of yesterday morning. The market was feverishly excited with shorts active buyers and bidders taking on fresh lines of small crop theories. On the bulge leading bears became very aggressive, however, and the market reacted almost as rapidly as it had advanced. When around 10:50 for January the market turned very strong again on an overwhelming volume of general buying and the market went up to a new high level for the movement with January selling at 10.75 or a net advance of 23 points and a recovery from the lowest point of the session of 44 points or \$2.21 a bale. The closing was steady at a net advance of 13 to 20 points. The sales of the day were estimated at 1,500,000 bales.