

1,250,000

DAILY AVERAGE FOR SIXTY DAYS. LARGEST EVER REACHED. A MILLION AND A QUARTER A DAY.

1,250,000

Read the News- Then the "Wants"

NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER.

WEATHER.

FOR NEW YORK CITY: Clearing in early morning; colder. For New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Eastern Pennsylvania: Clear and colder. The highest temperature yesterday was 60 degrees, at 8 p. m. The lowest temperature yesterday was 57 degrees, at 7:30 a. m.



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MAKING A SLATE FOR ROOSEVELT.

Platt's Machine Will Have It Ready by Saturday.

Will Submit It to the Governor Elect When He Sees the Boss.

J. RIIS FOR SECRETARY.

J. Whitney Tillinghast Will Look in Vain to See His Name on the Stone.

GENERAL ROE MAY SUCCEED HIM.

Man for Aldridge's Place Not Yet Selected—Lou Payn May Resign Before a Year Has Passed.

RECOMMENDED BY PLATT. Adjutant-General—E. A. MALPIN. Inspector-General—EDWARD M. HOFFMAN. Superintendent of Banks—FREDERICK D. KILBURN. Commissioner of Agriculture—CHARLES WELTING. Quarantine Commissioners—EDMUND J. PALMER, FREDERICK L. SCHROEDER. Health Officer—Dr. A. H. DOTY. Board of Arbitration—HENRY C. JOHNSON, W. H. WEBSTER. Commissioner of Labor Statistics—COL. LOVELL H. JEROME.

Governor-elect Roosevelt may be spared the necessity of making up his cabinet and military staff unless he chooses to exhibit the independence for which he once was famous. Platt machine leaders are already making up a slate to submit on Saturday. The Colonel will first appoint a private secretary. The chances yesterday seemed to favor Jacob Rills. He has enjoyed confidential relations with the Colonel from the day he became president of the Police Board and the Intimacy continued during the recent canvass. Eliza Root may be requested to take the chairmanship of the Statutory Revision Commission, a place now held by Mr. Lincoln, of Cattaraugus. The salary would, of course, not attract Mr. Root, for his income from his private legal practice is understood to be at least \$50,000 yearly.

Tillinghast to Go. Platt as well as Roosevelt men agree that Adjutant General C. Whitney Tillinghast must go. Friends of the Governor-elect insist that Major General Chas. F. Roe ought to succeed him. Long before election day the Colonel's attention was called to the efforts of General Roe to undo the disorganization of the National Guard (the responsibility for which was charged upon Tillinghast) and the organization leaders of West Point and in the regular army, and his popularity with the local militia. The Governor-elect has spoken many a kind word for Roe. But Platt machine leaders yesterday resurrected General E. A. McAlpin as candidate.

After McAlpin had served under Governor Morton, Governor Black refused to reappoint him, though he was backed by Senator Platt and all the organization leaders. Since then McAlpin, as treasurer of the Republican State Committee, has collected hundreds of thousands of dollars for the last two State campaign funds. J. Sloan Fassett has begged for the reappointment of Inspector General Edward M. Hoffman. He and other Platt men argue that Hoffman has not only proved himself an excellent National Guard officer, but led his Third Regiment as near the front during the Spanish war as the Federal Government would permit him to go. General Hoffman was in town yesterday.

All the other members of Governor Black's staff hope to be retained, especially General Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery, who made the remarkable report that the New York soldiers in camp were as well treated as they would have been in their own homes. General Carroll counts on Senator Platt's influence.

Who'll Succeed Aldridge? For the while the machine is not grooming any man to succeed George W. Aldridge as Superintendent of Public Works, though the Governor-elect is expected to retire him.



The Aeroplane, the Only Dirigible Flying Machine, and Its Inventor.

very soon after inauguration day. The Governor-elect's personal choice is said to be Joseph Murray, former president of the New York City Excise Board. Murray is a contractor, and, besides, one of the most intimate personal and political friends Colonel Roosevelt possesses.

The machine men seem inclined to leave Aldridge to his fate since reading the election returns from Monroe County. Though the Governor-elect soon after his nomination asked Chairman Barnes just when the term expired of Louis F. Payn, Superintendent of Insurance, Platt machine men say Governor Black's right bower will be allowed to serve until 1900, the time for which he was appointed ends. Roosevelt's intimate friends, however, say that Payn may resign before a year passes.

Ask for Re-appointment. The machine men will ask that Frederick D. Kilburn, Superintendent of Banks; Charles Welting, Commissioner of Agriculture; Quarantine and Frederick L. Schroeder and Health Officer A. H. Doty shall be reappointed.

The new Governor is expected to name successors of his own choice to Civil Service Commissioners Willard A. Cobb, George P. Lord and Silas W. Burt, and to get rid of State Inspector of Gas Meters James L. Stewart, better known as "Lightning Jim."

The machine will also insist upon the retention of Henry C. Johnson and W. H. Webster, Republican members of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration. Colonel Lovell H. Jerome is being pushed for Commissioner of Labor Statistics, a place which John T. McDonough will resign when he becomes Secretary of State. The five members of the State Fisheries, Game and Forestry Commission are safe probably until 1900. But several of Roosevelt's friends are after the Commissioner-ship of Lunacy, now held by Goodwin Brown, of this city. It pays \$5,000 a year, and will be vacant January 1.

ROOSEVELT TO SEE PLATT SATURDAY.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Nov. 10.—Colonel Roosevelt is spending his few days of rest quietly with his family. In the street it was disagreeable going between the village and the Roosevelt villa, and the Governor-elect had few callers today, aside from some newspaper men.

Colonel Roosevelt said he would make no plans regarding the Governorship until after he had conferred with Chairman Odell and others who had so ably conducted his campaign. He expected to see Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Saturday.

Among the messages received by Colonel Roosevelt are: The year has given you two notable campaigns, both ending in victory, for which I am gratified, and congratulate you. WILLIAM MCKINLEY. Your election is largely a personal triumph. I offer my sincere congratulations. FRANK S. BLACK. Congratulations. NELSON A. MILES.

BANQUET FOR GOVERNOR-ELECT.

Governor-elect Roosevelt will be the guest of honor at a banquet at the Republican Club to-morrow night. William Henry, who has charge of the arrangements, said last night that the demand for tickets had been so great that at least two hundred and fifty members of the club had to be denied them for lack of accommodations in the dining room. Covers can be laid for less than one hundred and fifty.

Chauncey M. Depew is to preside. The Governor-elect is to sit at his left and Senators at his right. The Republican Club members intend to give Dr. Depew a boost for the United States Senatorship along with the offering of congratulations to the Governor-elect.

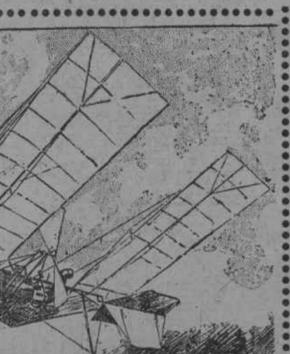
Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff was to have also been a guest. He has, however, gone to the Adirondacks for a rest with Michael J. Daly, George H. Roberts and Walter B. Atterbury.

CHICAGO FORMS A TIN PLATE TRUST.

It Comprises the Industry Throughout the United States, with \$50,000,000 of Capital Stock Oversubscribed. Chicago, Nov. 10.—According to a local financial news bureau the consolidation of the tin plate industry of the United States is now practically assured. The Chicago promoters say the \$50,000,000 of capital stock has already been oversubscribed.

STEAMER'S CREW RESCUED AT SEA.

Montreal, Nov. 10.—Cape Magdalen reports that the steamer Montevideo has passed, having on board the crew of the steamer Westmeath, from Hamburg to Montreal, which was abandoned. The steamer Westmeath was bound for Montreal with a 10,000-ton cargo, mainly consisting of sugar and cement. She is a British steamer, built from Sunderland, England, and owned by R. M. Hudson Co. She was a steel vessel, built at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in 1895, and registered 6,801 tons gross and 4,286 tons net. She sailed from Hamburg on October 12 and Antwerp October 22, in command of Captain John C. The Hamburg-American line chartered the Westmeath for the voyage.



The Aeroplane, the Only Dirigible Flying Machine, and Its Inventor.

ACTUALLY TO TRY AERIAL WAR SHIPS.

Board of Ordnance to Experiment with Flying Machines.

General Greely, of the Signal Corps, Will Have Charge of the Work.

PROF. LANGLEY WILL AID.

Aeroplane Inventor Thinks an Air War Ship Can Be Built.

WOULD HAVE TERRIBLE POWER.

If They Could Be Governed War Would Practically Cease—European Nations Also Making Experiments.

Then there came a noise of shouting. And there rained a ghastly dew From the nations' airy navies Grappling in the central blue. —Tennyson ("Locksley Hall.")

Washington, Nov. 10.—The Board of Ordnance and Fortification has decided to institute an investigation of the possibilities of flying machines for reconnoitering purposes and as engines of destruction in time of war, and at the meeting of the Board



Wilmington, N. C., the Scene of Yesterday's Bloody Race War.

Ten negroes were killed and one white man fatally injured in a riot which turned the city into a pandemonium yesterday. The trouble has been a long-simmering one, but flamed out into murder and sudden death over an abusive editorial in a colored paper directed against white women.

yesterday \$25,000 was appropriated for the purpose of experimenting. The subject of the use of air-ships in time of war has been a most attractive field for speculation during the past few years, and eminent men have expressed the opinion that once the dreams of the believers in practical flying machines were realized the whole scheme of war would be revolutionized. Modern fortifications would be powerless against the flights of a fleet of aerial war ships, which could sail over them at will and annihilate them with high explosives. Cities and armies could be destroyed. The air war ship would make war almost impossible. But whether the dream of the believers in the ultimate successful operation of an air ship of weight carrying power and under complete control is ever realized, the progress already made in that direction has induced England, France and Germany to test the possibilities of existing inventions and contrivances for war purposes.

We Used a Balloon at Santiago. The immense advantage of being able to view the enemy's position has led to the adoption in Germany of a sort of war balloon, and during the campaign against Santiago our own army employed a balloon to reconnoiter the Spanish position. So impressed were the authorities here with the advantages which might result from the employment of air machines during the operations of the late war that Secretaries Long and Alger last Summer selected a commission to report upon the subject. The commission made a favorable report upon the desirability of experimentation, and that report was submitted to the Ordnance and Fortification Board, under whose general direction all such matters are investigated.

Professor Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, the inventor of the aeroplane, appeared before the Board yesterday and gave his expert opinion in favor of experimentation. He explained the problems of aerostatics involved, the successful light experiments, and the progress made in Germany and France, where he went last Summer to investigate and study the inventions of others working along similar lines.

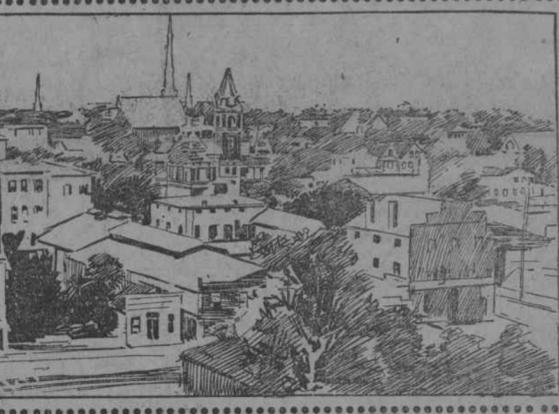
Langley Confident of Success. Professor Langley is extremely conservative, but he is confident of the ultimate success of a practical flying machine. The Board decided, after hearing Professor Langley and reviewing the report of the commission, to expend \$25,000 with a view, at present, to the perfection and use of some aerial contrivance for reconnoissance. The experiments will be conducted under the direction of General Greely, of the Signal Corps, and Professor Langley has agreed to give General Greely the benefit of his devising and advice, but with the distinct understanding that he does so without compensation. He desires, he says, to render all the aid in his power without reward save for the benefits which may accrue to his country and to science.

TWENTY-THREE NEGROES SLAIN IN RACE RIOTS AT WILMINGTON AND GREENWOOD. TWO THOUSAND WHITES UNDER ARMS.

Negro Newspaper Office at Wilmington Destroyed, and Fighting Followed.



The Armory at Wilmington, N. C. Headquarters of the white men or "Red Shirts."



Greenwood, N. C., the Scene of Yesterday's Bloody Race War.

Ten negroes were killed and one white man fatally injured in a riot which turned the city into a pandemonium yesterday. The trouble has been a long-simmering one, but flamed out into murder and sudden death over an abusive editorial in a colored paper directed against white women.

Rioting and Killing at Greenwood Resulted from a Clash on Election Day.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 10.—Sixteen negroes were killed and scores wounded in the war of races here to-day. One white man was killed and two slightly wounded. The North Carolina Naval Reserves and Light Infantry are here to bring about peace. Their efforts have so far been unsuccessful. White citizens are engaged and are determined to rid the city of negro domination.

South Carolina has been telegraphed to for help, and before morning several thousand people are expected from there and from the vicinity of this city and county. The committee of negroes which was ordered to remove the printing press of the Record, Alexander Mapley's paper, which printed an article reflecting on white women, out of the city, and given twelve hours to reply, failed to respond within the specified time.

Attack the Newspaper Office. Two thousand armed white citizens, headed by ex-Congressman A. M. Waddell, marched to the Record office this morning, broke open the doors, smashed the press and cases to pieces with sledgehammers and burned the building to the ground. While the house was in flames thousands of rifle bullets were fired into the place. A few negroes attempted to resist, and after one was shot the others dispersed. In response to a fire alarm, the engines turned out, and the firemen were ordered to protect surrounding property.

No disguises were worn by the citizens, and every man was sober and deliberate. After the building was reduced to ashes, the crowd repaired to the corner of Fifth and Market streets, and was addressed by Colonel Waddell. The speaker declared that Manley, the negro editor, had forfeited his right to live, and said that he should be shot on sight.

Detachments of armed men were then dispatched to various sections of the city. Their headquarters is at the Armory. The burning of the printing office created a great commotion among the negroes of the town. The rumor spread that the whites were going to burn and murder in the negro quarter. This rumor reached the negro employees of a cotton compress numbering three or four hundred, who quit work and hung about the streets. Other negroes congregated in the negro section, and it was in one of these that the first tragedy was enacted.

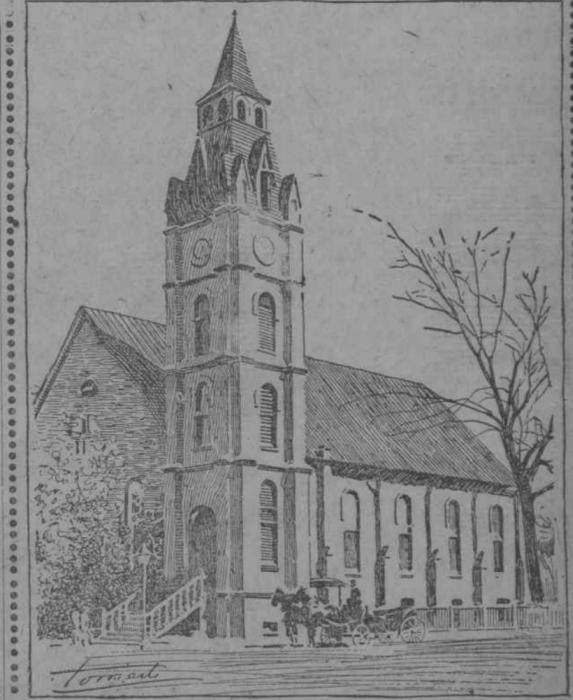
Negroes, It is Said, Fired First.

The men were standing on a corner and were ordered to disperse. They declined, and it is claimed fired first in the whites. A fusillade was immediately opened upon them by the whites and three negroes were killed. Two whites were wounded slightly. One negro ran down the street and passing a residence fired a rifle at William Mayo, white, standing on the veranda, shooting him through the lungs. This negro was recognized, pursued and captured while hiding under a bed. It is said he confessed to the shooting. He was riddled with shot by his captors and killed. Mayo, while lying on his veranda wounded, shot two negroes.

In the meantime the town was in a state of excitement. More whites rushed to the scene from every direction, the local military company was ordered out and a battalion of United States Naval Reserves proceeded to the vicinity of the trouble with a rapid fire gun.

About 1 o'clock some negroes in a house fired upon a passing party of white men. The house was surrounded and four negroes captured and taken to jail. One negro broke away and ran, but was shot down and killed before he had proceeded half a block.

During the afternoon there were other affairs of this kind, and several negroes were killed during various times in the disturbed sections. The total number killed was sixteen. The bodies of most of the negroes are lying in streets. The negroes



St. Luke's (Colored) Church, at Wilmington, N. C.

This church stood close to the office of the Record, the negro newspaper, which was destroyed by white men. The newspaper building was burned, and the flames threatened the church. It was saved by the firemen.

SIXTEEN LIVES PAID FOR THIS EDITORIAL!

"We suggest that the whites guard their women more closely, thus giving no opportunity for the human fiend, be he white or black. You leave your goods out of doors, and then complain because they are taken away. "Poor white men are careless in the matter of protecting their women, especially on farms. They are careless of their conduct towards them, and our experience among the poor white people in the country teaches that the women of that race are not any more particular in the matter of clandestine meetings with colored men than are the white men with colored women. Meetings of this kind go on for some time, until the woman's infatuation or the man's boldness brings attention to them, and the man is lynched. "Every negro lynched is called a 'big, burly, black brute,' when in fact many of those who have thus been dealt with had white men for their fathers, and were not only not black and burly, but were sufficiently attractive for white girls of culture and refinement to fall in love with them, as is well known to all."—From the Wilmington Record, the newspaper organ of the colored population of that city.

are now completely covered, and none can be seen on the streets. The red shirts in large crowds are patrolling the city to prevent any rising of negroes.

Other Cities Offer Help.

As the news of the riot spread through the neighboring cities, they offered to send help. As night fell, the town was completely patrolled and guarded. Very few negroes were on the streets, and they were not allowed to congregate anywhere. The city tonight is in the hands of a new municipal government. This afternoon the Board of Aldermen resigned, one by one. As each Alderman vacated, the remainder elected a successor named by the Citizens' Committee, until the entire Board was changed legally. They resigned in response to public sentiment. The new Board is composed of conservative Democratic citizens.

The Mayor and Chief of Police then resigned, and the new Board elected their successors. Ex-Representative Waddell was elected Mayor and L. G. Parmelee, Chief of Police. The first act of the new government was to swear in 250 special policemen, chosen from the ranks of reputable white citizens. They are vested with all the authority of the law, and will take charge of the city. The citizens will remain on guard, however, throughout the town to prevent attempts at incendiarism.

Message from the Governor.

George Rountree received a telegram late to-day from Governor Russell, saying he would use all his efforts to influence the Mayor and City Council to resign if that would restore peace. Mr. Rountree sent the following reply: "Mayor and Aldermen have resigned. Two hundred and fifty special policemen sworn in. Law will be maintained and peace restored." Mr. Rountree is an attorney and a member of the Democratic Congressional Committee.

The cause of the bloodshed to-day was the action of Alexander Manley, the negro editor of the Record, in publishing an article defamatory of white women, and a mass meeting of citizens yesterday ordered his expulsion from the city within twenty-four hours and the removal of his press. Fifteen leading negroes were called in by the Committee of Twenty-five last night and directed to notify the chairman by 7:30 o'clock this morning whether they would agree to the removal of the press. No word came and the slaughter, which has been described, followed.

It developed later in the day that the negro committee summoned last night had agreed to use its offices to have the Record press removed, although the editor had disappeared, and the committee had no authority in the premises. The letter stating this fact, instead of being delivered to the chairman of the Committee of Twenty-five in person was put in the mail, and did not reach him until three hours after the expiration of the time limit, which had been fixed for the reception of an answer.

A crowd was formed to-night to take from the jail and lynch two negroes, Thomas Miller and Ira Bryant, who were arrested to-day, charged with making threats, and were regarded as dangerous cases. The Mayor, Colonel Waddell, promptly prohibited the assembling of the crowd at the jail, and he himself headed a guard of twenty-five men, with Winchesters, to guard the prisoners.

Seven Dead, the List at Greenwood.

Greenwood, S. C., Nov. 10.—Seven men killed and two others at the point of death is the record to-night of the race riot growing out of the trouble over Tuesday's election. The list is as follows: DEAD.

- J. I. Etheridge, white. Wade H. McKinney, colored. Jesse Williams, colored. Columbus Jackson, colored. Essex Harrison, colored. Brayton Watts, colored. Ben Collins, colored.

Besides these Thomas Tolbert, white, is mortally wounded; John R. Tolbert, white, wounded; Stuart Miller, white, mortally wounded; M. J. Younger, white, shot in foot; Crosswell Fleming, white, shot in arms; Sim Tolbert, fifteen years old, white, wounded; Gleam Armstrong, white, shot in the neck.

Three or four negroes are reported to be dead in woods. It is also reported that a

Continued on Second Page.