

RUIN AND DEATH BY OUAKE

DISASTER GROWING IN HORROR

Meagre Later Intelligence From Stricken Jamaica Shows the Situation to be More Serious Than Was First Reported—Casualty Lists Will Grow When Teams Are Searched—Search Stocks Continue and Panic Prevails Among the People—Looting and Disorder Followed Upon Heels of the Disaster—No Reliable Estimate of the Property Damage—Shipping Escaped Undamaged.

RADIUS OF DEVASTATION.

The devastation would appear to have been confined to the vicinity of Kingston, one dispatch giving 10 miles as the radius of damage. The rest of the island, including Port Antonio, does not seem to have suffered severely. The estimates of dead range from 100 to 400, but with the exception of Sir James Ferguson and perhaps half a dozen other white men, there is no mention of fatalities to foreigners. The American tourists who were at Kingston at the time, estimated at about 2,000 persons, it would seem, are safe. The estimates of persons injured is placed in the thousands. It is feared that when the ruins of the city are searched the casualty lists will be materially increased. A large majority of the 50,000 population of Kingston are black, and it is probable that nearly all the casualties were among these people. It is reported that about twenty black soldiers were killed to death in a military hospital near the city.

LOOTING AND DISORDER.

Looting and disorder, including raids on rum shops by the blacks, followed the catastrophe, but prompt repressive measures restored order. Panic prevails, however, especially as the earth shocks continued yesterday and to-day, and great numbers of the city's population have fled to the neighboring countryside. Food supplies are beginning to be seriously needed, and the demand for medical supplies has exhausted the stock in hand.

SHIPPING ESCAPED DAMAGE.

The shipping in the harbor is said to have escaped damage. The crews of the members of the party of Sir Alfred Jones are safe on board the steamer Port Antonio. The Navy Department has sent the battleships Missouri and Indiana from Guantanamo, Cuba, to Kingston to render all the aid possible. A reliable estimate of the property damage is impossible. The fire that followed the disaster, it is reported, did not extend to the water front. The flames were supposed to have been checked by Kingston in Washington this afternoon, dated Jamaica, January 16, 3:31 p. m., said among other things: "Kingston destroyed. Hundreds of lives lost."

ENGLAND IN SUSPENSE.

Meagre Reports From Jamaica are Unsatisfactory—Intense Gratification at Safety of the 'Jones' Party. London, Jan. 16.—The brief dispatches received here to-night, including those from Kingston in Jamaica, declaring that 100 persons had been killed in the earthquake of Monday, leave the country a prey to renewed suspense as to the fate of the captives of the island of Jamaica. Earlier reports, including private dispatches, had tended to minimize the worst features of the first messages received, and although there is an inclination still to credit these official accounts in the absence of confirmation of the later reports, the belief felt this afternoon tends to give place to despondency at the possibility that the worst fears will be realized when the full accounts of the disaster come to hand.

Two things stand out of the general gloom and bring intense satisfaction to the British public. The first is the fact, confirmed to-night in a dispatch from Sir Alfred Jones himself, that the Jones party are all safe, and requesting that their friends be so advised. The second is found in the prompt and active steps taken by the American government to investigate the real conditions and afford the necessary succor to the unfortunate city.

Special appreciation is felt at Secretary Metcalf's decision to act without waiting for congressional sanction. All possible steps are being taken here to the same end, but America's generous action is none the less appreciated.

Warships to the Rescue. Washington, Jan. 16.—Captain Behler, at Key West, has informed the Navy Department that he has received a wireless dispatch from Guantanamo, stating that Admiral Evans commanding the Atlantic fleet, has sailed from that place on the torpedo boat destroyer Whipple for Kingston, Jamaica, to ascertain conditions and extend such aid as may be necessary. A later dispatch states that the battleships Missouri and Indiana have followed Admiral Evans.

THE MISERY INDESCRIBABLE.

Rich and Poor Alike Homeless at Jamaica—Money is Useless—Dead Buried Under Smouldering Ruins—Loss of Life Great. St. Thomas, D. W. J., Jan. 16.—(Noon).—Later advice received here from Jamaica declares that all people have been warned to keep away from Kingston. The stretch there is described as awful. There is no fodder for animals and famine is imminent. Money is useless. The banks have been burned, but the vaults are supposed to be safe. The misery on all sides is indescribable. Rich and poor alike are homeless. Provisions of all kinds are urgently needed. It is impossible to say where anybody can be found. Sir James Ferguson, vice chairman of the Royal Mail Steamship Company is among the killed. The loss of life is very great, but the exact numbers are not yet known. The dead are buried under smouldering ruins. The mercantile community suffered most severely, warehouses falling upon them. Many professional men are dead or injured. The negroes are footing. Ghastly scenes are being witnessed. All the shops have been destroyed, and all the buildings in and around Kingston are in ruins. Very few of them are safe to live in.

RAN INTO OPEN SWITCH.

Seaboard Florida Limited Derailed 2 Miles North of Raleigh—No One Seriously Injured—Fire Follows Wreck—Switch Thought to Have Been Maliciously Thrown. Raleigh, Jan. 16.—Train No. 84 of the Seaboard Air Line, known as the "Florida Limited," ran into an open switch two miles north of Raleigh early this morning. None of the passengers were seriously injured. Conductor Haddock, of Richmond, was slightly bruised and cut. The accident occurred at the Raleigh and Pamlico entrance to the Seaboard main line, and according to statements of the division superintendent there is strong evidence that it was due to the work of wreckers. Fire started immediately and the baggage Pullman, sleeping car, and the Midlake were entirely consumed, along with three or four freight cars on the siding.

JURY DISMISSED.

Federal Court Handicapped by Absence of Attorneys—Will Resume Work Tuesday. Greensboro, Jan. 16.—United States Court for the western North Carolina district convened this morning at 10 o'clock. It was impossible for the court to proceed on account of a number of unfortunate circumstances, and the jury was excused until next Tuesday morning. By that time if there is nothing ready for trial a calendar of railroad damage suits will be fixed and the cases tried. The court has been convened twice a week since January 10, and adjourns regularly until it is seen that it would be impossible to do anything this week.

It is understood that the attorneys for the Charlotte cotton mill men will arrive here to-morrow and the demurrer to the bill of indictment will be argued. This will probably be done in a few days, but several of the attorneys in the case have been in Asheville attending a circuit court. District Attorney Holton went to Winston-Salem to-day, but will return to-morrow in time for the argument on the demurrer. Whether or not the case will be tried at this term depends upon the disposition of the demurrer.

MEETS NEXT IN PHILADELPHIA. Union of American Hebrew Congregations Decides That All Jewish Organizations Must Unite for General Welfare—Banquet Tendered Visiting Delegates. Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 16.—The second day's session of the council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations was chiefly devoted to discussion and adoption of a plan for a general welfare in Philadelphia. The debate was animated and showed great divergence of opinion. The final action of the council was to the effect that all Jewish organizations in this country make a plan for the promotion of the general welfare in so far as is possible to prevent unjust discrimination. Philadelphia was selected as the next meeting place.

The reports of the several committees and the determination that the American passport for American citizens must be recognized in all civilized countries, regardless as to whether the holders of such passport in Philadelphia are not, were all acted upon affirmatively.

To-night a banquet was tendered the visitors by the Jewish citizens of Atlanta.

NO CLUE TO MURDERER. Death of Young Man Found Dead Near Advance Still a Mystery—Printers on Strike. Winston-Salem, Jan. 16.—W. L. Crews, of Advance, states that the officers of Davis county had been unable to locate any clue to the party who murdered a young man near Advance three or four weeks ago. It will be remembered that the man was found with holes in his abdomen and breast, evidently inflicted by a shotgun.

The printers in the employ of the Barbee Printery went out on a strike yesterday. The men refused to work because a non-union man, Mr. T. F. Quackernack, of Charlotte, was installed as foreman.

Three Southern Railroads Grant Operators Shorter Hours. New Orleans, La., Jan. 16.—Three Southern railroads to-day took action to shorten the number of hours of work of their telegraph operators. The New Orleans & Northeastern, the Alabama & Vicksburg and the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railroads signed an agreement fixing the regular day's work of operators and agents at 12 hours, increasing their wages 15 per cent, and allowing 25 cents per hour pay for overtime.

The agreement affects 116 operators and agents.

Ex-State Senator Hay Dies in Camden, S. C. Observer Bureau, 1209 Main Street, Columbia, S. C., Jan. 16.—Ex-State Senator Hay died to-day at his home in Camden, S. C., after a period of ill health extending over a year. He was chairman of the legislative investigating committee.

RUSH RELIEF TO JAMAICA

WAR DEPARTMENT QUICK TO ACT

Anticipating Instructions United States Warships Set Out for the Island of Jamaica—Though Congressional Legislation is Necessary Before Action Can be Taken, the War Department Proceeds Promptly with the Work of Getting Food Supplies to the Sufferers—First Official News of the Disaster Comes From the Consulate, Though the Sender of the Cablegram is Unknown to the State Department—Few Further Details of the Devastation Wrought by Earthquake and Fire.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Official news of the disaster at Kingston, Jamaica, reached Washington slowly to-day. The first report did not come to hand until well along in the afternoon when a dispatch was received at the State Department, dated "Jamaica, Jan. 16, 3:31 p. m." and signed "American consul," stating that Kingston had been destroyed and hundreds of lives lost, and that food was badly wanted. The signature of this dispatch was misleading, for the consul is absent on leave from his post. It was assumed at the Department that the vice and deputy consul, William H. Orrett, at Kingston, had sent the dispatch. A reference in the cablegram to an "American consul" is understood to convey assurance of the safety of the consular records and papers. It was also regarded as possible that the message might have come from Nicholas R. Snyder, the American consul at Port Antonio, on the island of Jamaica.

RELIEF MEASURES.

However, the dispatch was regarded as warranting the taking of instant measures of relief. Indeed the Navy Department had been in advance in its matter, for through Captain Beecher, the officer in charge of the naval station at Key West, wireless communication was early established between the Navy Department and Admiral Evans, commanding the Atlantic fleet at Guantanamo, Cuba. Admiral Evans' Root later indicated the desirability of sending warships at once to the distressed island, it turned out that Admiral Evans had anticipated instructions and had started on a torpedo boat at once to Jamaica, leaving for to-morrow the question as to how the supplies are to be given to the needy inhabitants.

The appeal for food supplies directed attention to the fact that the government supplies could be used for outside relief save by special authority of Congress. That fact, however, did not prevent Secretary Metcalf from ordering two supply ships with full cargoes of food at once to Jamaica, leaving for to-morrow the question as to how the supplies are to be given to the needy inhabitants.

RUSHING FOOD TO ISLAND.

The War Department up to the close of business had not acted upon the application for food, but it is expected that in anticipation of the passage of the necessary legislation by Congress, it will at least take measures to get supplies to the island ready for the distributing agencies. There are stores of food at San Juan, Porto Rico, and at Havana, which might be used for emergencies, leaving the Department to draw later on the large stocks at New York.

FARRISH-MOREHEAD WEDDING.

Brilliant Ceremony at Spray, Where Mr. Robert L. Parrish and Miss Emma Gray Morehead Are Wedded. Special to The Observer. Spray, Jan. 16.—In the presence of one of the most distinguished gatherings that ever assembled in North Carolina or Virginia, Miss Emma Gray Morehead, the youngest daughter of Major and Mrs. Jas. Turner Morehead, of New York, was united in marriage to-night to Mr. Robert L. Parrish, of Covington, Va., at the palatial country home of the brother-in-law of the bride, Hon. B. Frank Mebane, of this place. Right Rev. Bishop A. M. Randolph, of the Southern diocese, officiated at the wedding, which was performed in the north parlor of the home of Mr. Mebane.

The entire interior of the house down stairs was decorated beautifully with garlands of plants and hot-house flowers.

To the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March the bridal party entered the north parlor in the following order: the bridesmaid, Mrs. M. M. K. and Nelson Harris, and Harris Nelson, all of Danville, Va., nephews of the bride; ushers, Messrs. B. K. Terry, of Spray; Robert Tunnell, of Norfolk, Va.; J. R. Skeen, of Covington, Va.; W. M. Skerrett, of Covington, Va.; S. W. Venable, of Richmond, Va.; C. R. Melvory, of Spray; and P. McPherson, of St. Louis, Mo., all of whom were accompanied by honor, Messdames W. T. Harris, of Danville, and B. Frank Mebane, of Spray.

Then came the bride on the arm of her father, who was met at the altar by the bridegroom, Mr. Parrish, who, after the reading of the vows, Mr. Motley Morehead, of Chicago, Ill., a brother of the bride. Here the ceremony was performed according to the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Following the wedding a reception was tendered and an old-fashioned North Carolina supper served.

A special train came out from Danville to bring a party of guests, among whom were Governor R. B. Lee, of North Carolina, and Senator Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia. Miss Morehead is one of the most popular and charming young ladies of the two States, being known in the society of both, as well as in New York City.

Mr. Parrish is a prominent lawyer of Virginia, and is division counsel of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. They leave to-night for an extended Southern tour.

KILLED BY YARD ENGINE.

Capt. Charles B. Wooten, Crushed to Death by Shunting Engine in Columbia Yard. Observer Bureau, 1209 Main Street, Columbia, S. C., Jan. 16.—Captain Charles B. Wooten, formerly a conductor on the Southern road between Columbia and Charlotte, was run over and instantly killed this afternoon by a shunting engine in the yards here. The locomotive was in charge of G. W. Bird, engineer, and T. A. Myers, conductor. The body was frightfully mangled. The remains were gathered up and placed in a basket. Nobody has yet been found who saw the accident. He is supposed to have had his back to the engine. The firemen were entirely unaware of his presence.

Captain Wooten was 53 years old and leaves a wife. The inquest will be held to-morrow.

\$75,000 FIRE AT STATESVILLE.

Fire Discovered by Watchman at 5 O'clock Yesterday Morning Completely Destroys Lumber Plant of Statesville Flour Mills—Gather Lumber Company Loses \$500 or \$600 and Southern General Casualty Insurance \$55,000.

Special to The Observer. Statesville, Jan. 16.—One of the most expensive fires in the history of Statesville occurred early this morning, when the large plant of the Statesville Flour Mills was completely destroyed. Other companies suffered losses. The flour mill's loss is \$75,000, with about \$55,000 insurance. The other losses are the Gather Lumber Company and the Southern Railway. The lumber company lost property valued at from \$500 to \$600, with no insurance. The Southern lost a number of cars.

The big roller mills, a four-story brick structure with a large sheet iron elevator, standing nearly 100 feet high, was located just north of the freight depot, on the east side of the plant of the lumber company and the west side of the mill warehouse and that of J. K. Morrison & Sons Company. The fire was first discovered by the fireman of the mill when he came to fire the boiler at 5 o'clock. It was then making good headway in the large elevator, which contained 2,000 bushels of wheat. The fire alarm was given and the fire companies responded promptly. Everything in their power was done to save the building, but to no avail. The mill shut down last night at 10 o'clock and it was supposed that the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion and had been burning on the inside for some time. A strong wind was blowing and when the flames broke through the upper stories of the building large showers of cinders threatened all adjoining buildings.

The warehouse of the mill, on which was \$12,000 of the above mentioned insurance, was partially burned and much flour was damaged by water. The passenger and freight depot caught fire a number of times and had to be abandoned. The cars and hundreds of loaded cars would have been destroyed. Many people had narrow escapes from death when the large sheet iron elevator fell and some believe that one or two men were caught under the falling building. There is no one missing, however, and if any one was killed it was a negro.

The Statesville Flour Mills was one of the largest and best equipped roller mills of the South. The company controlling it was organized several years ago and Statesville's leading capitalists were the stockholders. At a recent meeting of the stockholders the following officers were re-elected: J. C. Irvin, president; Geo. H. Brown, vice president, and F. A. Sherrill, secretary and treasurer. The mill kept a number of men on the road and did an immense business. The case, therefore, is a distressing one for Statesville. During the past summer \$30,000 was spent in installing new machinery, which increased the capacity of the mill to 500 barrels per day.

PARRISH-MOREHEAD WEDDING.

Brilliant Ceremony at Spray, Where Mr. Robert L. Parrish and Miss Emma Gray Morehead Are Wedded. Special to The Observer.

Spray, Jan. 16.—In the presence of one of the most distinguished gatherings that ever assembled in North Carolina or Virginia, Miss Emma Gray Morehead, the youngest daughter of Major and Mrs. Jas. Turner Morehead, of New York, was united in marriage to-night to Mr. Robert L. Parrish, of Covington, Va., at the palatial country home of the brother-in-law of the bride, Hon. B. Frank Mebane, of this place. Right Rev. Bishop A. M. Randolph, of the Southern diocese, officiated at the wedding, which was performed in the north parlor of the home of Mr. Mebane.

The entire interior of the house down stairs was decorated beautifully with garlands of plants and hot-house flowers.

To the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March the bridal party entered the north parlor in the following order: the bridesmaid, Mrs. M. M. K. and Nelson Harris, and Harris Nelson, all of Danville, Va., nephews of the bride; ushers, Messrs. B. K. Terry, of Spray; Robert Tunnell, of Norfolk, Va.; J. R. Skeen, of Covington, Va.; W. M. Skerrett, of Covington, Va.; S. W. Venable, of Richmond, Va.; C. R. Melvory, of Spray; and P. McPherson, of St. Louis, Mo., all of whom were accompanied by honor, Messdames W. T. Harris, of Danville, and B. Frank Mebane, of Spray.

Then came the bride on the arm of her father, who was met at the altar by the bridegroom, Mr. Parrish, who, after the reading of the vows, Mr. Motley Morehead, of Chicago, Ill., a brother of the bride. Here the ceremony was performed according to the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Following the wedding a reception was tendered and an old-fashioned North Carolina supper served.

A special train came out from Danville to bring a party of guests, among whom were Governor R. B. Lee, of North Carolina, and Senator Claude A. Swanson, of Virginia. Miss Morehead is one of the most popular and charming young ladies of the two States, being known in the society of both, as well as in New York City.

Mr. Parrish is a prominent lawyer of Virginia, and is division counsel of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. They leave to-night for an extended Southern tour.

KILLED BY YARD ENGINE.

Capt. Charles B. Wooten, Crushed to Death by Shunting Engine in Columbia Yard. Observer Bureau, 1209 Main Street, Columbia, S. C., Jan. 16.—Captain Charles B. Wooten, formerly a conductor on the Southern road between Columbia and Charlotte, was run over and instantly killed this afternoon by a shunting engine in the yards here. The locomotive was in charge of G. W. Bird, engineer, and T. A. Myers, conductor. The body was frightfully mangled. The remains were gathered up and placed in a basket. Nobody has yet been found who saw the accident. He is supposed to have had his back to the engine. The firemen were entirely unaware of his presence.

Captain Wooten was 53 years old and leaves a wife. The inquest will be held to-morrow.

CARMACK FLAYS CRITICS

STANDS BY PRESIDENT'S ORDER

Republican Senators Who Have Taken Issue With Chief Executive on the Famous Brownsville Order, Have Attempted to Dethrone Him, He Declares—He is Not Overwhelmed With the Burden of His Love for the President, Whom He Declares, "Loves the Negro Not Wisely, But Well." But He Can Support Him When His Right—He Flays Foraker—Unmercifully—The Latest Offers a Substitute for All Executive Resolutions and the Whole Matter Goes Over Until To-Day.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Senate leaders to-night regard the end of the Brownsville discussion in sight and it is confidently expected that before the close of the week a compromise resolution offered by Senator Foraker, just before the close of to-day's session will be adopted. Mr. Foraker has the floor to make what he to-day expressed the hope, would be the concluding speech on the subject. Whether he speaks to-morrow or Friday, it is expected that a vote will soon follow.

Mr. Foraker to-day offered a substitute for all of his previous resolutions on the Brownsville affair, as follows: "Resolved that the committee on military affairs is hereby authorized and directed by sub-committee, or otherwise, to make and have printed a report on the Brownsville case, ascertaining all the facts with reference to or connected with the affair at Brownsville, Texas, on the night of August 13, 1906. Said committee is authorized to send for persons and papers to administer oaths, to sit during the sessions of the Senate, and if deemed advisable at Brownsville or elsewhere; the expense of the investigation to be paid out of the contingent funds of the Senate. The largest sum for this provision is satisfactory to Senator Lodge and other supporters of the administration.

CARMACK ARRAYS CRITICS. The feature of the debate to-day was the arraignment by Senator Carmack of Republican Senators who have criticized the President for his action in the Brownsville matter. He regarded it as an attempt to "dethrone" the President as the leader of the party, and declared that either the President must be re-nominated at the next term or he must stand returned to the Democrats.

Senators Stone, Money and Knox followed, each upholding the authority of the President to take the action he did, and each favoring an investigation of the facts connected with the Brownsville affair.

Senator Carmack in his speech, announced that he heartily supported the President in his action in dismissing the two negro soldiers. He said that the President's action was the same position, were his personal views.

Mr. Carmack then paid his respects to the President as follows: "I think it proper to say that my report that Senators Stone, Money and Knox had been invited to support my support in this matter, that he urged me to forgive and forget certain energetic personal remarks and begged me to stand between him and his enemies, the negro soldiers. In addition, the Senator from South Carolina and Ohio, is a gross exaggeration. I will not say that it is an infamous falsehood because such language belongs to the vocabulary of the demagogue rather than that of Senatorial debate.

"Nor is it true, as Senators may have heard, that I have been moved to undertake the President's defense because of my infatuated devotion to the man. I have a great admiration for that strong, brave, large-minded gentleman, the Secretary of War. My admiration for the President is more temperate and subdued. In the language of Hamlet it waits upon the moment. The President once said that he would see a certain member of the Tennessee delegation in hades before he would do anything for him—a remark entirely gratuitous in view of the fact that the person supposed to have been invited, had never asked a favor at his hands, but with supreme indifference to his good opinion, had criticized him when he was wrong and with like indifference to his good opinion, can support him when he is right."

"So far as the negro race is concerned, the only charge that can be justly made against the President is that he has loved the negro not wisely, but too well. There is something pathetic in the President's plaintive recital of the wrongs of the Indian race and his attempt to remedy them. There is no man in this country to-day, not even the Senator from South Carolina, who is so universally and so justly hated by the negroes as the man who abolished the Indian land postoffice and dined with Booker Washington. All that he has done for the negro, all the evidences of friendship he has shown in the past, have been utterly forgotten, simply because he has not shown the sympathy with the criminal negro which pervades the negro population of this country from one end of it to the other."

He then turned his attention to Senator Foraker, saying: "I can remember with what frantic energy he used to wave the bloody shirt—a shirt dyed with the crimson current of his own rhetoric. I remember how he used to go raging over the land, a bifurcated, peripatetic volcano, belching fire and smoke and melted lava from his agonized and tumulous bowels. I can remember how in public speeches he spat the gall of his bitterness upon the South until I came to think that the Senator wished all the white people of the South, men, women, children and babes at the breast, had a single neck, that he might sever it at a blow. I would not have to go back forty years to make an inquiry into the Senator's pedigree to prove to you the evidence that the Senator from Ohio is the last man to sit in judgment in a case of murder where a negro was the murderer and a Southern white man was his victim."

"DRACONIC FEROCITY." "But I will not do the Senator such gross injustice as to judge his heart by the testimony of his own mouth; and when my Southern friends ask me if the Senator from Ohio is really as rabid and as bitter as he seems, I tell them no—he is ferociously so; that it is simply the unerring force of a tyrannical habit which continues to have some power over the tongue long after it has been expelled from the heart."

Paying his compliments to Senator Tillman, Mr. Carmack said: "The Senator's speech was powerful, but it was picturesque. It was full of good and strong points, but it seemed to me that his promises were upon one side of the earth and his conclusions upon the other, with no bridge between. If there is anything that appears plainly to my mind from this speech, it is that those soldiers ought to have been discharged from the army a long time ago, and that the President deserves criticism, not for doing it now, but for having delayed it so long."

Mr. Carmack then gave what he regarded as the real purpose of the agitation—an attempt to unhorse Mr. Roosevelt as the Republican leader.

FIGHT WILL SUCCEED.

Declaring this to be "the beginning of the fight to break the power of the chief leaders of the Republican party, who ever arrayed himself against the enemies of the people," he said: "It is an effort to put the party back into its old position to renew its old alliances, make peace with its old friends and renew their covenant with the plunderers and oppressors of the American people." And he declared it would succeed. "All the resources of the gentleman in the White House cannot stay the inevitable. He has attempted the impossible task of recreating the Republican party. You may whitewash the Ethiopian and unspoil the leopard, but you cannot make the one a Caucasian and the other a lamb. There is a force as potent as any and more complete of gravitation, that will pull the Republican party back to the position from which, by main strength and awkwardness the President has lifted it."

He declared that the sentiment which the President had helped to arouse against plutocracy will bring millions of votes to the ranks of the Democratic party and said that "if President Roosevelt himself chooses to come with them, he will have an opportunity to exercise and influence the welfare of the people and also learn some respect for the law and the constitution."

"LET THE FUN GO ON."

Senator Stone said he was aware there was a disposition among Democratic members of the Senate to vote against the resolutions. He at first was in sympathy with that. But, he added, there was a family feud among Republicans involve and he saw no good reason why Democrats should be asked to administer the punishment by pulling out hot chestnuts for the Republicans. "Let the fun go on," he concluded.

Senator Money said that if by legislation this battalion should be restored as he had heard it hinted, to the army, it would be the duty of the President to dismiss it instantly if he still held to his present opinion as to its guilt. He confined his discussion of the subject to the question of the President's authority, which he maintained was ample.

Senator Foraker said he was not aware there were to be any other speeches on the resolution and he desired to close the debate.

MR. JORDAN WILL DECLINE.

President of Southern Cotton Association Will Not Stand for Re-Election—Plans for \$10,000,000 Holding Company Under Discussion in Executive Session. Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 16.—The feature of to-day's session of the executive committee of the Southern Cotton Association was the announcement by President Harvie Jordan that he will not stand for re-election. While Mr. Jordan is positive in this announcement, it is believed that his decision is the result of certain criticisms that have been made of his conduct of the office, and that if he is endorsed by the convention he may be prevailed upon to accept the office for another term. Walter Clark, president of the Mississippi association, is prominently mentioned as Jordan's successor. The meetings of the executive committee to-day have been executive, but it is understood that the chief topic under discussion had been the plan for the formation of the \$10,000,000 holding company to enable Southern planters to store cotton and hold it for prices which meet their approval. The first session of the convention will be held to-morrow morning, and hundreds of delegates arrived to-day and to-night for these meetings. The morning session will be given over to welcoming addresses and responses, after which President Jordan will deliver his annual address.

Secretary Shaw Has No Preference for Location of Sub-Treasury.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Chairman Payne, of the House committee on ways and means, has received a letter from Secretary Shaw concerning the location of the new sub-treasury in the Southeast, in which the Secretary expresses no preference for any of the cities which are fighting for the new branch of the Treasury. Mr. Shaw says that if local interests are to be considered there should be a Treasury in the Southeast, but that if the interests of the government are to be considered at least two of the existing sub-treasuries should be abandoned. He suggested that a mere examination of the map is sufficient to show where any new sub-treasury should be located, but fails to indicate definitely what city he would select.

Investor of Mallory Plow a Suicide. Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 16.—Suffering from an attack of temporary insanity, following ill health, A. B. Mallory committed suicide by shooting himself in the head here to-day.

Mallory, who was 52 years of age, was the inventor of valuable agricultural machinery, particularly a plow known as the Mallory plow, which is used extensively in the South.

TARIFF REFORM FAVORED

ROOT SPEAKS OUT BOLDLY.

Unexpectedly Crystallization of Sentiment at Convention for Extension of Our Foreign Commerce in Favor of Tariff Revision and Reciprocity—Mr. De Lima Broadly Subjects Consistently and is Backed up by Secretary Root—Convention Adopts Resolutions Advocating Non-Partisan Tariff Commission to Consider Question—Representative Shirley Refuses to Accept Appointment to Judiciary Committee.

BY W. A. HILDEBRAND.

Observer Bureau, 1411 G Street, N. W., Washington, Jan. 16.

A remarkably well-defined sentiment in favor of tariff revision and reciprocity has developed during the sessions of the convention for the extension of foreign commerce. It was with extreme reluctance that Mr. De Lima first touched the subject, and he pleaded that this fundamental economic policy of the government could not be "wholly at fault" for the rather deplorable state of our foreign trade, when it was shown that Europe, with its various tariff systems, had greatly outdistanced us in South America and the Orient. Finally Secretary Root showed that he had the courage, speaking or himself alone, to declare for a tariff of maximum and minimum rates, and with this declaration the flood gates of tariff talk were opened.

ADVOCATES TARIFF COMMISSION.

The convention declared through formal resolutions, in favor of reciprocity and tariff revision, advocating that Congress should create a tariff commission, non-partisan and permanent in character, to study this tariff question as a business proposition. The resolutions also called for a maximum and minimum tariff; the maximum to be the schedules now in force and the minimum to be 20 per cent. lower, with discretion to be placed in the hands of the President. That this notable demand for the re-creation of the commercial interests of the country, should take even this step is regarded as significant. To-day some of the delegates saw the Speaker about the action of the convention, but got little encouragement.

He let it be understood he meant Congress to stand pat on the present schedules. It is not believed that Congress will see the necessity of creating a tariff commission, non-partisan and permanent in character, to study this tariff question as a business proposition. The resolutions also called for a maximum and minimum tariff; the maximum to be the schedules now in force and the minimum to be 20 per cent. lower, with discretion to be placed in the hands of the President. That this notable demand for the re-creation of the commercial interests of the country, should take even this step is regarded as significant. To-day some of the delegates saw the Speaker about the action of the convention, but got little encouragement.

He let it be understood he meant Congress to stand pat on the present schedules. It is not believed that Congress will see the necessity of creating a tariff commission, non-partisan and permanent in character, to study this tariff question as a business proposition. The resolutions also called for a maximum and minimum tariff; the maximum to be the schedules now in force and the minimum to be 20 per cent. lower, with discretion to be placed in the hands of the President. That this notable demand for the re-creation of the commercial interests of the country, should take even this step is regarded as significant. To-day some of the delegates saw the Speaker about the action of the convention, but got little encouragement.

URGE FOREST RESERVE BILL.

To-morrow representatives of the convention will see the Speaker about the forest reserve bill. Mr. Tompkins was designated to speak for the States of the Appalachian region. These gentlemen will doubtless get about the same measure of encouragement as they did in the matter of tariff revision. Forty House members attended the meeting to-day in the interest of the forest reserve bill. Dr. Pratt, State geologist of North Carolina, explained the object of the meeting and resolutions which were drawn by Mr. Smith were passed in asking the Speaker to allow immediate consideration of the bill. Nine members, representing that many States, were designated to present the resolution to the Speaker the latter part of the week. Mr. Thomas will represent North Carolina on the committee. Dr. Pratt does not see how the Speaker can possibly give his promise that he will bring to bear upon him, and feels encouraged over the outlook.

SHIRLEY REFUSES JOB.

The first thing after the House convened to-day Representative Shirley announced that he desired to be excused from service on the judiciary committee. Shirley declined to rest under the suspicion that he was accepting membership on the committee because of his friendship for the liquor interests that are opposing the Hepburn-Bolton bill. The latter committee is discussing a position in which he was forced by the Speaker. Besides Mr. Shirley resented the act of the Speaker in ignoring the recommendation of Mr. Webb by the minority leader, Senator Overman, in discussing the position of Speaker Cannon to-day, and is inclined to believe that the Speaker will yet appoint Mr. Webb. As for Mr. Webb, he has not mentioned the subject to the Speaker. The latter has been told that Mr. Webb is level-headed, conservative man from a conservative district.

Mr. Small has been invited to speak before the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association in Baltimore on the 23rd inst.

Officers of National Board of Trade Chosen.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The convention of the National Board of Trade to-night elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, Frank D. La Londe, Philadelphia; first vice president, Ambrose Swasey, Cleveland; second vice president, P. M. Estes, Nashville, Tenn.; treasurer, W. R. Tucker, Philadelphia.

The board of managers will be appointed by President La Londe and will consist of the following: Charles H. Johnson, Baltimore; J. B. McPherson