

# The News and Observer.

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### HANNA DISCUSSES THE SUBSIDY BILL

The Subject Arouses the Senator to Eloquence.

### MONDAY DATE FOR A VOTE

The Measure Providing For Protection of the President.

### CLAY OPPOSES IT IN ITS PRESENT FORM

Declares it an Invasion of the Jurisdiction of the States. Patterson of Colorado Says it Ought Not Pass as it Stands.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, March 6.—A notable speech was made in the senate today by Mr. Hanna, of Ohio, on the pending shipping bill, which he discussed from the standpoint of an American business man. His arguments were carefully arranged, he was always forceful and earnest and at times became eloquent. He commanded the undivided attention of the Senate and of the galleries and when he closed he received the congratulations of many of his colleagues.

Early in the session, Mr. Frye, in charge of the pending shipping bill, obtained an agreement that the Senate should vote on the measure and all pending amendments at 3 p. m. Monday, March 17, that time being entirely satisfactory to those opposed to the bill.

Before consideration of the shipping bill was resumed an extended debate occurred on the measure providing for the protection of the President of the United States. Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, took the ground that in its present shape the bill was an invasion of the jurisdiction of the States and that it ought to be amended radically. Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, while he agreed to the general propositions of the bill, urged that it ought not to pass in its present form. No action on the bill was taken.

Senator Bacon said that in view of the recent calamity which had befallen the nation in the assassination of President McKinley, the subject of the pending bill was a difficult one to discuss. He paid a high tribute to President McKinley, saying that he was the most amiable, courteous and pleasant man I have ever met in high station, and from him he personally always had received the kindest consideration.

Mr. Bacon believed that the proposed law was unnecessary and did not provide a more certain punishment for the assassin than was provided now in the State laws. The world, he insisted, was not large enough for the criminal to get beyond the reach of the law, and there was no place secret enough in which to hide himself from avenging justice. He urged that the bill indicated that there was not sufficient reliance upon the criminal laws of the several States.

Mr. Depew, of New York, pointed out that an attempt at assassination was not punishable with death in any State, as the pending bill provided. Mr. Platt, Connecticut, suggested, too, that some States had laws against capital punishment.

Mr. Bacon continuing said that the bill involved the right and the propriety of the Federal Government to enforce a law within a State different from any law on the statute books of the State. So far as the anarchist was concerned, the death penalty was not a deterrent against the crime of assassination, as the anarchist was willing to sacrifice his own life.

Mr. Hoar, Massachusetts, interrupted to say that the pending bill was proper because the assassination or attempted assassination of the President was an interruption of the Government, and it was vitally important to the government that such interruption should not occur.

Mr. Bacon urged that the bill at least ought to be amended in accordance with his proposition already offered, so that it should be shown that the crime was committed against the President, "because of his official power or for the purpose of destroying the government or impairing the execution of its constitutional powers."

Mr. Bacon said the bill was practically an enlargement of the law of treason and proposed to make treason of something, that, under the Constitution was not treason.

Mr. Clay, Georgia, resumed his speech on the shipping bill begun yesterday. He predicted the complete failure of the pending measure. Natural conditions alone, he argued, could increase the foreign carrying trade of the United States.

Mr. Hanna then addressed the Senate, his remarks being principally in answer to the statements made by Mr. Clay in his speech of yesterday. He said that when Mr. Clay quoted from Mr. Frye's remarks that all that there was in this question which required legislation was embraced in the one question of labor, he was correct. "I stand by that proposition, but I go further. Ninety-five per cent of the cost of a ship built in American ship yards or in any ship yards is purely labor. The cost of the construction of a ship in the United States as against that in either England, Germany or France, simply measures the

difference of wages and the efficiency of American labor."

The whole argument of Senator Clay, he said, was based on the fact that it is costing us more than it ought to, while at the same time and in the same breath he gloried in the fact that the United States has but recently leaped to the front and is now a world power.

"Will anybody deny," said he, "the importance, the absolute necessity of having an auxiliary for our navy in the shape of the merchant marine, shaped under the direction of the Navy Department, and in time of war, absolutely in the hands and under the control of the President of the United States to use it in the most effective manner."

Mr. Tillman interrupted to ask for information in regard to the reports that the Morgan Syndicate had bought two or three of the European lines of steamers.

"You must ask somebody who knows," replied Mr. Hanna. "I do not know anything about it."

"It was only reported you know," suggested Mr. Tillman. "And I thought that the Senator being in touch with that class of people—"

"Why does the Senator say I am in touch with them?" interjected Mr. Hanna.

Mr. Tillman: "The Senator is a man engaged in shipping, is he not?"

"On the great lakes, yes," responded Mr. Hanna, "but why does the Senator assume that I know what Mr. Morgan has done?"

"I thought the Senator and Mr. Morgan were business friends," replied Mr. Tillman.

"I know nothing about the purchase of the Leyland Line by J. P. Morgan and Company," said Mr. Hanna, "any more than the Senator does. That is simply the investment of American capital, under the provisions of this register or an American flag."

"If that be true," inquired Mr. Tillman, "why did the German Emperor not go to England to get his yacht built instead of coming to this country?"

Mr. Hanna said there were some things he could not answer, but he thought Prince Henry was glad the Emperor did not do it.

"Perhaps the Senator has not heard of the successes and prestige of America in the yachting line," suggested Mr. Hanna, amid laughter. The German Emperor, he said, wanted the best yacht and therefore he came here.

Mr. Tillman wanted to know what kind of yacht it was and Mr. Depew described it as a sailing ratchet machine of the type that beat the two Shamrocks.

Mr. Hanna declared that not an American ship yard had a contract for another merchant vessel after the nine or ten vessels now under contract were finished. Everybody knows, continued Mr. Hanna, that the United States is now engaged in a hand to hand contest with foreign nations to secure the commerce of the Orient.

The protection that a maritime fleet of the Philippine Archipelago was the key to the Orient, said he, and when it had become a naval station surrounded by all would need, it would become a factor in our commercial conditions in the Orient.

Mr. Hanna said it was the purpose of the bill, under the postal system, to establish a line on the Atlantic coast of South America.

The Senate adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Representative Polk, of Pennsylvania.

### Klutz Speaks Against the Bill.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., March 6.—The House devoted another day to debate upon the bill to classify the rural free delivery service and to place the carriers under contract. Little interest was manifested in the discussion. A vote is expected tomorrow. Among the speakers today were Klutz, (N. C.), Livingston, (Ga.), and Latimer, (S. C.), against the bill.

### REDUCE DUTIES 20 PER CENT.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, March 6.—Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means Committee today gave out the following authorized statement in connection with the discussion over Cuban reciprocity:

"I think the large majority of the Republicans have made up their minds that we must do something for Cuba. There are three propositions presented which have this proposed end in view. The proposition of Mr. Morris, of Minnesota, provides for an increase in the tariff on sugar to the outside world, and a rebate on sugar imported from Cuba. It does not seem to me that many Republicans are willing to increase the duty on sugar. Then there is the proposition of Mr. Tawney to vote between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 directly into the Cuban treasury and to ask the Cuban Government to distribute about \$1,000,000, according to his figures to native Cuban planters. This first payment is to be paid without any compensation from Cuba in any way or manner—a pure gift to the Cuban Government.

"Of course no bounty of this kind could be distributed without a scandal and a fraud. It would be just as easy for the sugar trust to obtain a concession on the sugar they bought on account of the bounty as to obtain a concession where the planter knew he was to have a twenty per cent concession in duty. So that Mr. Tawney's proposition has no advantages over that for a 20 per cent reduction, and it has the disadvantages named.

"The third proposition is that for a twenty per cent reduction of duties. This would injure no home industry. Nor would it inure to the benefit of the sugar trust. The witnesses before the committee united in testifying—and the

statistics prove—that the trust has received no benefit in buying sugar, either in Hawaii or Porto Rico, since the duty was reduced or removed. The entire benefits have been reaped by the planters in these islands.

"Many misleading statements as to the attitude of the President, the Cabinet and the House, Republicans are appearing in the newspapers. I cannot speak of conferences with the President. But I have every assurance that the Cabinet is not divided on this question, nor has a majority of the House Republican committed themselves either to the Morris, the Tawney or the do-nothing policy. The proposition of a 20 per cent reduction, if adopted, will put off, in my judgment, the annexation of Cuba for many years. She will not come in until her population is Americanized from the States. To refuse to do anything would put the House in a position hostile to the President, would cause uncertainty and a feeling of apprehension to the producers of sugar in the States, and would be utterly demoralizing."

### Death of Mr. Rufus Byrum.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Franklin, N. C., March 6.—Mr. Rufus D. Byrum died at about 10 o'clock this morning. Mr. Byrum was about 60 years old. He moved here two years ago from Granville. He had spinal trouble. He was an uncle of Mrs. Captain Clements, of Raleigh. He leaves a devoted sister and brother with whom the people of our town deeply sympathize. Dr. Henderson, who attended Mr. Byrum, says it must have been heart failure. He was not with him when he died.

### \$3,300,000 Goes Out Saturday.

(By the Associated Press.)

New York, March 6.—Heidelbach, Ickelheimer and Company will ship \$1,000,000 gold to Europe Saturday. Ladenburg, Thalmann and Company have engaged \$500,000 for export on Saturday. Goldman, Sachs and Company have increased their previous engagement to \$1,800,000, making the total thus far engaged for Saturday's steamer \$3,300,000.

### KILLED BY INCHES

An Atrocious Deed by American Officers. Were They Insane?

(By the Associated Press.)

Manila, March 6.—A court martial has been ordered to try Major Littleton W. T. Waller and Lieut. John H. Day, of the Marine Corps, on March 17 next on the charge of executing natives of the island of Samar without trial. Some of the circumstances in the case are peculiarly atrocious.

One native was tied to a tree and publicly shot in the thigh. The next day the man was shot in the arms. The third day he was shot in the body and the fourth day, the native was killed.

Friends of the two officers attribute their actions to loss of mind, due to the privations which they suffered on the Island of Samar.

### COTTON FIRE AT GOLDSBORO.

Ken Hill, a Fireman Breaks a Rib Falling Between the Cars.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Goldsboro, N. C., March 6.—Fire broke out on the cotton platform here last night at eleven o'clock and was subdued with difficulty. Thirty-five bales were injured, the loss being put at about \$800 under insurance.

The cotton was the property of Messrs. Borden and Schwab. The fire alarm system was out of order at the bell tower. The sound of the engine whistles alarmed the people.

Ben Hill, one of the firemen, had one of his ribs broken by a fall between the cars and platform while fighting the fire.

### CANNON BOOM LOUD WELCOME TO HENRY

Harvard Makes Him a Doctor of Laws.

### BOSTON BANQUETS HIM

But the Feature of the Day is the Visit to Cambridge.

### NOTABLE ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT ELLIOT

The Prince Delivers to the Germanic Museum Gifts from the Emperor. The Kaiser Congratulates Him on Honor From Harvard.

(By the Associated Press.)

Boston, Mass., March 6.—Prince Henry of Prussia was the guest of Boston today and his welcome to the city was a cordial one. Governor Winthrop, Murray Crane and Mayor Collins, acting for the State and the city extended the official courtesies to him, and when the Prince had ceremoniously returned their calls he went to Cambridge to deliver the gifts of his brother, the Kaiser, to the Germanic museum and to receive from Harvard the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Prince Henry's first act at the Harvard University shortly after he received the degree was to propose and lead three cheers for President Roosevelt, who is a Harvard alumnus. The Prince received a cablegram from the Emperor congratulating him on his newest honor.

Tonight the Prince was given a dinner by the city of Boston and sat at a table with more than 200 of the representative citizens of the commonwealth. He will resume his journey early in the morning and tomorrow he will visit Albany and the United States Military Academy at West Point on the route New York, which he will reach Friday evening.

Bright sunlight favored the day and the streets and avenues were thronged. The special train which carried the Prince was not delayed by flood or storm and made the time planned for it by the railroad men. It halted for a few moments at Springfield, but not at Worcester. Boston was reached at 3:35 o'clock and as soon as the special halted in South Station, Mayor Collins and a delegation of city officials boarded the train and were introduced to the Prince by Ambassador von Holleben. Escorted by cavalrymen and naval militiamen the party was driven to hotel Somerset. The people were packed in behind the police lines and every building was covered. Flags and streamers hung over the heads of the thousands.

The Prince wore his naval uniform and acknowledged the greetings with his characteristic salute. When the carriage reached the common, a battalion sounded a royal salute.

At the Somerset the Prince, surrounded by his staff in full uniform received Governor Crane, who came with an equally brilliant staff, and when the call was ended the Prince started at once for the State house to return the courtesies. There was another demonstration on that journey. After he paid his respects to Governor Crane he entered the House of Representatives, where the Legislature was in session and was presented from the forum by President Soule, of the Senate. Leaving the chamber he was shown the battle flags carried by the remnants of the State in the Civil War. After that he re-entered his carriage.

was driven to the public library, where he returned the call of Mayor Collins.

Thirty-five veterans who fought with his grandfather in the Franco-Prussian War were presented at the library and the Prince shook hands with them all and asked them questions.

The ceremony at the library over, the Prince returned to the Somerset and after a short wait there started for Cambridge. Mayor McNamee gave him the freedom of the city of Cambridge and the school children sang for him at the City Hall.

At the University he was first taken to Memorial Hall, where he met the corporation of the college and then to Sanders Theatre, where the degree was conferred. President Elliott, who appeared in the scholars gown, addressed the Prince, saying in part:

"We gladly welcome here today a worthy representative of German greatness, worthy in station, profession and character. We see in him, however, something more than the representative of a superb nationality and an imperial ruler. Universities have long memories. Forty years ago the American Union was in deadly peril, and thousands of its young men were bleeding and dying for it. It is credibly reported that at a very critical moment the Queen of England said to her prime minister:

"My Lord, you must understand that I shall sign no paper which means 'war with the United States.'"

"The grandson of that illustrious woman is sitting with us here.

"Now, therefore, in exercise of authority given by the President and fellows and the board of overseers, and in the favoring presence of the friends here assembled, I create Honorary Doctor of Laws.

"Albert William Henry, Prince of Prussia and Vice-Admiral.

"And in the name of this society of scholars, I declare that he is entitled to the rights and privileges pertaining to this degree and that his name is to be forever borne on its roll of honorary members."

The Prince did not respond in speech to the address of the President, but simply bowed an acknowledgment. He was next escorted to the faculty room where he met the faculty and with his staff lunched with them.

This was an entirely informal affair and at its conclusion the entire party repaired to the Harvard Union. This building was filled with students and other representatives of collegiate life.

Prince Henry, Admiral Evans and President Elliot occupied seats upon one platform while upon a second were seated Major H. L. Higginson, the donor of the building, O. G. Frantz, the musical director, President Richard Derby, of the Junior class, who presided, and others.

When the Prince had seated himself, Director Frantz started "Fair Harvard." The Prince intently read the words which were printed on the program. President Derby then addressed the Prince briefly and introduced Major Henry L. Higginson. When he had concluded, Major Higginson turned to the great body of students and said:

"Now, Harvard students, our greetings to Emperor William and the Harvard yell was given with a long drawn out 'Emperor William' thrice repeated.

President Derby then introduced R. C. Bolling to speak for the general student body.

The completed the spoken welcome. R. M. Greene, a student, read an appropriate poem to which Prince Henry paid considerable attention. At his close he extended congratulations and thanks to the young man through President Elliot. Three long cheers were then given terminating in the words "Prince Henry."

Prince Henry's face was a picture of enjoyment as he arose to respond to the felicitations. He read from manuscript, saying:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.—During my short stay in Cambridge I have found fully all that I expected, except one thing of which I have heard sometimes. Where is your Harvard indifference?"

"(Cheers.)"

"I can only state the fact that I have met with just the contrary in your entertainment, strenuousness and highness idealism. To be sure, if that is the real sentiment, I had already met the real Harvard spirit before I came to Cambridge, when I met in Washington that noble Harvard graduate who has brought honor alike to Harvard and to his country. Let us not forget him in our gatherings, and as I have been for two hours a Harvard man myself, (cheers) I propose in true Harvard fashion, three times three rals for Theodore Roosevelt."

The cheers were given with a will in response to the Prince's suggestion, the closing words being "Theodore Roosevelt," followed by clapping of hands.

Director Frantz then led in the song "Hard Luck for Poor Old Eli," after which the Glee Club sang in German the "Wacht am Rhein" followed by "Fair Harvard" again.

President Elliott now handed Prince Henry a cablegram which he opened at once. His face lighted up as he read its contents. He arose and said to President Elliot:

"If I may speak again, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, I have this minute received a message from the German Emperor. I don't know is song you there are enough to understand my language. (Laughter and cries of 'Oh! yes!') I am not joking, gentlemen, because the wording of the telegram is such I should prefer to give it as it stands here. It is addressed to me."

The Prince then read in German the cablegram, a correct translation of which follows:

"Henry, Prince of Prussia, Harvard University, Cambridge: I congratulate you upon receiving today the honorary degree of Harvard University, the highest honor which America can bestow. May the copies of the examples of German art and German civilization which I transmit through you to the professors as well as to the young academi-

cians, an incentive throughout their lives and an inspiring example in the pursuit of German ideals and in striving for all that exalts and is lasting."

(Signed) WILLIAM."

Major Higginson then personally led in a cheer for Emperor William and the meeting was over.

### LUKE SANDERS HANGED

He Pays the Penalty for the Murder of Road Overseer Mullins.

(By the Associated Press.)

Marian, Ala., March 6.—Luke Sanders was hanged here today at 11:15 for the murder of Road Overseer Mullins last April. The execution took place in the jail corridor and was witnessed only by the guards, forty in number.

Sanders made no reference to his crime in a short address from the gallows.

On April 18, 1899, Luke Sanders and his brother were members of a gang of negroes working under the superintendence of Mullins, the murdered man. Some words arose between Mullins and one of the Sanders and the next day the brothers came to their work armed. Another difficulty arose between Tom Sanders and Mullins and a fight occurred in which shots were exchanged, the negro being wounded. Luke Sanders then drew his revolver and emptied its contents into the body of Mullins. After the murder there were vague rumors of lynchings, but none took place. Sanders fled to Arkansas. He was captured, however, and brought to Perry county, where he was hanged today.

### Dr. Ferguson's Sad Death.

(By the Associated Press.)

Columbia, S. C., March 6.—Dr. Richard Ferguson, Jr., 28 years old, formerly of Richmond, Va., who came here eighteen months ago, was found dead in his house tonight. He had been suffering from nervousness, and it is supposed while attempting to put himself to sleep with chloroform, his head fell forward into a saturated handkerchief. His wife is on a visit to Hampton, Va. The local Elks took charge of the remains.

### STEAMER GOES DOWN IN COLLISION

(By the Associated Press.)

London, March 6.—The American line steamer Waaesland, Captain Atfield, from Liverpool, March 5th, for Philadelphia, and the British steamship Harmonides, Captain Pentin from Paris, February 13 for Liverpool, met in collision tonight off Holy Head Wales. The Waaesland sank. Her passengers and crew were saved.

The Harmonides rescued the passengers and crew of the Waaesland and is bringing them to Liverpool.

Tugs have been from Liverpool to meet the Harmonides. The Waaesland carried thirty-two cabin passengers.

The Waaesland is owned by the International Navigating Company and flies the Belgian flag. She plies regularly in the American line service between Liverpool and Philadelphia, touching at Queenstown each way. Formerly she was known as the Russia. She is a four masted bark rigged from vessel of 3,676 tons net. She is equipped with electricity and has triple expansion engines of 3,500 indicated horse power.

### DECIDE AGAINST CLAIMANTS.

Spanish Treaty Claims Commission Reaches a Conclusion.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, March 6.—The Spanish Treaty Claims Commission today handed down a decision against the claimants for death and injuries received by officers and seamen in the wreck of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor. The commission holds that:

"Individual claims of citizens of one nation may arise against the government of another nation for redress of injuries to persons or property which such citizens may have sustained from such government or any of its agents. But such individual claims do not arise in favor of the officers and seamen of a ship of war who receive, in the line of duty, injuries to their persons for which a foreign government is responsible. The claim against the foreign government is wholly natural and all injuries to such officers and seamen are merged in the national injury; and they can look only to their own government for such remuneration as it may choose to give to them."

"A seaman injured by the explosion which destroyed the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, on February 15, 1898, had no individual claim against Spain, even if that government was responsible to the United States for the explosion, and therefore such a seaman is not entitled to an award in his favor from the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission on the ground that the act of Congress of March 2, 1901, to adjudicate all individual claims of citizens of the United States against Spain which the United States released to Spain and agreed to pay by the treaty of peace of December 10, 1898."

The claims so far filed with the commission which will be effected by this decision amount to about \$2,500,000 which probably would have been increased to \$5,000,000 had the decision been favorable to the claimants.

### The Southern Trains Running.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, March 6.—Officials of the Southern Railway today announced that all Southern Railway trains are now running on regular schedule, damages caused by high water having been repaired.

## IT WILL RUIN THE RURAL FREE DELIVERY SYSTEM

So Declares Klutz in a Speech Strongly Opposing the Loud Bill, Which Places the Service on the Contract Basis.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Washington, D. C., March 6.—A delegation from Greensboro in favor of the proposed enlargement of the public building there will be here tomorrow to appear before the committee.

Representative Klutz made a twenty-minute speech today in opposition to the Loud bill, which proposes to put the rural delivery service on the contract basis, and to let the routes to the lowest bidder. Mr. Klutz contended earnestly that such a change would ruin the system. Rural carriers are now paid \$600 per annum and the proposed object of this bill is economy.

"If the policy of delivery of mails to citizens at their homes be admitted," said Mr. Klutz, "I can see no reason why the question of economy should arise as to the rural service, more than to the city service. I can see no reason why when a city carrier who works in comfort, walks on nicely fixed pavements, needs no conveyance, has all holidays and sick leaves, and works only eight hours a day, receives from \$800 to \$1,000 per annum, the sum of \$600 should be grudging to the

rural carriers who must furnish his own conveyance, his own substitute, and travel twenty or more miles every day in the year over bad roads, in all weather. I am in favor of all proper economy, but I have little patience with gentlemen who unquestionably vote for appropriation of hundreds of millions for other purposes and become suddenly every economical, when something is attempted for the betterment of the rural population. The rural free delivery service is the first real effort to put the farmer on something like equality with the city folks as to delivery of mails. It has been a grand success and has done much to make life on the farm more pleasant, and I am opposed to anything which would ruin it by degrading it to a level with the discredited star route service. The present regulations putting it under civil service, take it entirely out of politics and make it absolutely non-partisan.

Mr. Klutz paid his respects in lively fashion to the provisions of the bill and its supporters and had excellent attention and liberal applause. In fact it was one of the best speeches of the session.