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Leads all North Carolina Daily Papers in Both News and Circulation

RALEIGH'S PRIMACY IN EDUCATION

Fifteen Hundred Students Come Here Every Year.

OUTLOOK FOR 1904

The New Railroad, Masonic Temple, New Buildings for Baptist University, the most Important Operations Already Guaranteed.

To the Editor:—This city has had and is yet enjoying its full share of the general prosperity of the State. During the past year a larger number of handsome residences have been erected than during any previous period of the past, and the city now presents a more handsome and dignified appearance than ever before, having many miles of well graded streets and paved sidewalks.

The health of the city has been unusually good, and the exemption from business and financial difficulties has been remarkable. The banks and other financial institutions have prospered and are in excellent condition with larger deposits than at any previous report.

The volume of money paid out for cotton and tobacco during the past year has greatly exceeded the usual average and has carried comfort and prosperity to the surrounding country. Land sales have been numerous and many debts have been paid.

The seven colleges located in Raleigh have been filled to their utmost capacity, new buildings have been added and others are being planned for the coming years. The various mills and other industrial enterprises have been in continuous operation, and with satisfactory results.

The Yarrowburgh Hotel has had a change of management and extensive improvements are now being made, which will make it, when completed in February, one of the best hotels in the State.

During the past year Raleigh has had the pleasure of entertaining a large number of visitors from all parts of the State, who came to attend the session of the Summer School, held in the splendid new auditorium of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, meeting of State Superintendents of Education, meetings of Grand Lodge of Masons, State Historical Society, several conventions, pleasure excursions, and the Annual State Fair in October. These various meetings brought to the city many thousand citizens, who we trust enjoyed their visit to the Capital of the State as much as we enjoyed having them with us.

One of the important results of the year 1903, was the organization of the Raleigh and Pamlico Railroad Company, and the year 1904 will witness the building of the road and give this city another outlet to tidewater.

During this year a large amount of money will be expended in the erection of the Masonic Temple on Fayetteville street, which promises to be the most imposing building in the State, and in erecting a new dormitory at the Baptist University.

At the close of last year, the city lost twenty-four saloons, which were replaced by a dispensary, leaving that many places of business which have been occupied for other kinds of business.

The Summer School for 1904, is already receiving attention and it is confidently expected that with the advantages offered and the central location that one thousand students and visitors will attend during the month of July.

A great amount of work has been accomplished in this city during the past few years in the improvement of the streets and sidewalks, erection of handsome churches, public school buildings, two orphanages, public library, Baptist University, buildings, manufacturing enterprises, residences, stores, bank buildings, two new railroads—South and East. Several office buildings give an opportunity to make this city the headquarters of the various insurance and business agencies in the State. The Textile Department at the A. and M. College, the Business College with one hundred and fifty students, about one-half coming from a distance, the Summer School, the Historical Society, and several other societies for school and school-house improvement, loan and trust company, savings bank and several financial organizations show a substantial growth and increasing prosperity of the city.

Raleigh needs an addition to its teaching facilities by which the young women

and young men of the advanced classes can be trained and be prepared for industrial work—as knowledge of cooking, sewing, dress-making, wood-working, etc., would make them more valuable to the city and State, and the amount required would prove to be a good financial investment.

The past success attending intelligent efforts, should stimulate our citizens to renewed exertions in the future. In union there is strength, and now that prosperity is with us, there is every encouragement for our business men to devise and to aid in carrying forward several new enterprises during this year. It will require a strong pull and a pull all together and possibly a long pull in order to succeed. The Chamber of Commerce will in the future, as it has in the past, take part in every enterprise that promises benefit to the city.

GEORGE ALLEN, Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

THE LATE RICHARD PEED.

Humor and Pathos in the Career of One Whose Life Was a Benison.

To the Editor: Ever since the death of this remarkable man, I have thought that more than a passing notice of his life ought to be given to the public. There are lessons in his life that are well worth studying and learning. He had unusual native ability. His perception of men and things was keen and accurate. He was an original thinker. He gave you many new, rich thoughts. He was not what the schools would call an educated man. When a boy of seven or eight years of age he thirsted for knowledge. He went out one night and looking up at the stars he said: "How beautiful you are. O that I knew you made you!" His father was uneducated and had raised him in ignorance. When older he attended a session or two of the "old field school" taught sixty or seventy years ago. He learned to read and write well enough to help him much in life. Mr. Peed enjoyed a joke. When a school boy, one day at recess, he got a lump of rosin from a pine tree, and spread it out on the log bench by his side, where a school mate always sat. The boy came in and took his seat by Peed's side. After a while the teacher called the boy to recite his lesson. The boy made effort after effort to get up but was stuck fast to the bench. The teacher said sharply: "Jim, come on and say your lesson!" The boy tried again to rise but failed. "Jim, if you don't come I'll whip you!" The boy made a desperate effort, and broke his suspenders. Richard sat as sober as a judge, pretending to be studying his lesson.

In early manhood Mr. Peed married an excellent young lady. He promised her he would not drink any more. Not long afterwards, early one morning a neighbor came along with a tickler of whiskey, and offered him a drink. He accepted and took a little too much. It added his brain. He wanted to conceal the fact from his wife. To do this he got into an old fashioned loom in the room where his wife was preparing breakfast. He got over among the treadles and gears, and took his seat. He sat a moment, and said: "This won't do; if I sit this way she will find out I am half drunk." So he changed again and said "This won't do; she will find it out." He kept changing to every possible position. His wife eyed him with a slight glance, and a gentle smile. Presently she said mildly: "Mr. Peed, breakfast is ready; come out of the loom. I know what is the matter with you." This was his last drink. When he got sober he went out alone, and looking up to heaven he raised his right hand and said: "O God with Thy help I will never drink another drop. There shall live and die one sober Peed." He kept this pledge to his dying day. He was called on to tell his loom story wherever he went. He worked and made speeches for temperance as long as he lived.

His wife was one of the most quiet and sweet-tempered women ever known. He loved to tease her. Getting her in company he would say: "Wife and I have big quarrels. We generally quarrel in the morning about the work of the day. She wants to boss me. She quarrels with me when I start to work until I get to the gate. Then I stop quarreling and let her have the last word; and when I do this I always get a good dinner when I come home."

Brother Peed was a good neighbor. He loved, helped and lived in peace with all. But strange to say, he had at one time a neighbor who hated him, and missed no opportunity to injure him. This man was taken sick in the winter. His wife and children could not get fine wool. Brother Peed took his hands and wagons and cut and hauled wool for him all day, and then left his hands to cut the wool the proper lengths for the fire places, and stack it on the porch, ready for use. This conformed his enemy and made a strong, lasting friend of him.

Brother Peed was a devoutly pious man. His Christian experience was based on a heart-felt sense of sins forgiven. He loved to talk of Christian experience, a thing now too much neglected. (Continued on Page Three.)

SENATOR SIMMONS FAVORS RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY

The Full Text of His Vigorous Argument Delivered Before the Senate on Wednesday Last.

(Special to News and Observer.) Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—The following is Senator Simmons' speech in favor of the ratification of the Isthmian Canal treaty. This speech was delivered before the Senate on Wednesday and was the first argument from the Democratic side in favor of the Panama treaty. The text of Mr. Simmons' address follows:

Mr. Simmons. Mr. President, it is my purpose in the remarks which I shall submit upon the pending resolutions to make a statement of the facts of this Panama situation as I see them and my conclusions drawn from these facts.

When the Fifty-seventh Congress met there was an apparently universal demand coming from all parts of the country for the construction of the canal by the Nicaragua route. The national conventions of both parties had declared for that route. The Canal Commission had unanimously reported in its favor, and the alternative route by way of the Isthmus of Panama, on account of the exorbitant, if not impossible, price asked by the Panama Canal Company for its concessions, had, so far as the public mind and sentiment of the country were concerned, been eliminated from discussion and consideration.

In these conditions the Panama Canal Company, realizing that its only chance of selling its property on the Isthmus to this Government, its only possible purchaser, was about to be lost, reduced its demand from one hundred and nine to forty millions of dollars. Thereupon the Canal Commission was promptly reconvened and changed its recommendation from a unanimous report in favor of the Nicaragua route to a unanimous report in favor of the Panama route.

As the result of this changed situation the old controversy between the two routes, which had slumbered for years, was revived and reopened, and the relative merits of the two routes again became the subject of earnest investigation and heated discussion. The discussion in this chamber was long and exhaustive. Every phase of the question was debated. In consequence of this debate and the discussions through the press and by the people there occurred one of the most remarkable changes in public sentiment ever witnessed in this country. The Senate, following the recommendation of the Canal Commission, adopted the so-called Spooner Act, expressing its preference for the Panama route.

The House, which had already passed a bill authorizing the construction of the canal by the Nicaragua route, reversed itself and followed the footsteps of the Senate, and the people acquiesced, as is shown by the fact that in States where the demand for the Nicaragua route was once the strongest, notwithstanding their disapproval of the methods by which the Hay-Varela treaty was made possible, the people are now demanding that that treaty shall be ratified.

I will not undertake to say what arguments, or reasons, or facts, in addition to the reduction by the canal company of its price, and the demonstrated feasibility of the Panama route, brought about this sudden and extraordinary change of opinion.

It may have been the fact that a canal by the Panama route may be made a sea-level canal, while a sea-level canal can never be constructed by the Nicaragua route.

It may have been the fact that it will require two nights and a whole day for a ship to pass through a canal at Nicaragua, while a ship can enter and pass out of a canal by the Panama route within the light of a single day. For the purpose of this statement and argument, suffice it to say that this change was not brought about by artifice or trickery, but that it was undoubtedly the result of a real change of opinion respecting the relative merits of these two routes.

In view, Mr. President, of these circumstances, in reaching a right conclusion as to the duties of the President under the Spooner Act, in locating the canal, the preference expressed in that act for the Panama over the Nicaragua route can not be considered as a mere perfunctory declaration by Congress or by the people. Undoubtedly the lawmakers by that declaration or preference meant more than simply to say to the President as between the two routes, "Which we somewhat prefer the Panama route, it does not matter much which you select so we get the canal, and get it quickly."

On the contrary, Mr. President, they meant to say to him, and to say it with unmistakable emphasis: "Panama is decidedly the best route. We have selected it after long and mature consideration. We therefore direct you to construct the

canal by that route, if possible to acquire title thereto within reasonable time." The circumstances antecedent to and contemporaneous with this expression of preference show that it was intended that this preference should be treated as vital, the only condition of defeasance being the failure to acquire title in reasonable time. Manifestly, Mr. President, by "reasonable time," as used in this act, is not meant the reasonable time of the courts. That phrase when used in litigation, in civil controversies and transactions between man and man has to do with the recurring terms of the courts and must be interpreted in the light of the universal principle of swift justice and its corollary, a speedy trial. The phrase "reasonable time" used in connection with this great transaction, which considered in relation to the great transactions of the world today is easily the greatest, the consummation of which after half a century negotiation is still in the future in which all civilized mankind are profoundly interested, must be interpreted in view of the supreme importance of the subject-matter and the slowness with which nations move in matters of such high import.

So interpreted, I cannot believe there was no such lapse of "reasonable time" as would have made it the President's duty to turn to the alternative route designated in the statute. I think that no one will contend that the President should have abandoned hope—broken off negotiations and gone to Nicaragua—while the Colombian Congress was yet in session and in any manner whatever considering the treaty, and this did not happen, as I understand, until the latter part of October.

But, putting aside and out of consideration the fact that a call had then been issued for an early extra session of Congress, and putting aside and out of consideration the President's claim that he thought, in view of this fact, it was his duty to wait and refer the whole matter back to Congress, the President, as everyone knew, that Colombia really and earnestly wanted the canal; that, if anything, she was more anxious that it should be constructed across the Isthmus instead of Nicaragua than we ourselves. He knew that the secret motive of Colombia's tortuous and dilatory diplomacy toward the treaty was directed to coercing the canal company into paying her for consenting to the sale of its concessions to this Government. He knew that the property of that company would become utterly worthless if the canal went elsewhere, and in these circumstances he might reasonably have concluded that mutual interest in the spoils would bring these traffickers together, and that either Colombia, with the canal and ten millions at stake, would abate her demand against the canal company or the canal company, rather than lose its only possible purchaser, would yield to the demands of Colombia, and that in this manner and "within reasonable time" the way might be made clear to give effect to the preference expressed in the Spooner law for the Isthmian route.

But, Mr. President, let me return to the recital of the facts of the case. Some time during the month of March 1903, the President presented to the Senate a convention known as the Hay-Herran treaty, duly signed by the accredited representatives of this Government and Colombia, granting to the United States, on certain conditions and terms not inconsistent with the Spooner law, an easement to build a canal across the Isthmus. That convention was ratified by the Senate, although if all the Senators who voted for the Nicaraguan route had voted against it, it would have failed of the two-thirds vote necessary for ratification.

I assume that those Senators who preferred the Nicaraguan route voted to ratify the Hay-Herran treaty not because they liked it, not because its terms were satisfactory to them, for many of them some of these terms were notoriously objectionable, but because they thought it was their duty to aid the President in carrying out the law and will of the majority as it was written in that law. This convention was rejected by Colombia and for that reason became inoperative.

The President now presents to the Senate another treaty, known as the Hay-Varela treaty, accomplishing the same purpose as the one with Colombia which has already been ratified by the other contracting party, and therefore only needs our ratification to make it effective. With this ratification the hostile interests both in this country and abroad which have so often circumvented our efforts to secure a canal in the past, which perhaps brought to naught our

recent negotiations at Bogota; which, if they had had sufficient time and warning, might have defeated the negotiation which eventuated in the treaty now under consideration; which, should we repudiate this treaty and go to Nicaragua, might indefinitely delay and ultimately defeat our necessary negotiations with that country or Costa Rica, one or both; which sought, with sinister designs, to lure us to Nicaragua when we were about to go to Panama; and which now, should we start to Nicaragua, would with like motive seek to lure us back to Panama; which, in divers and sundry ways, through many and long years, have succeeded in confusing and dividing our counsels and bringing to naught our negotiations for the construction of this great enterprise, will have finally met irretrievable defeat, and the last obstacle in the way of the accomplishment of the long-cherished aspirations of our people for a canal connecting the two oceans will have been removed.

Shall we refuse to ratify this treaty and enter again upon the long and weary struggle, with all its vexations, difficulties, and uncertainties? Mr. President, I do not intend to discuss the provisions of this treaty. I am prohibited from doing that in open session of the Senate, but the treaty has been ordered published and I think it is not improper for me to say, generally, in passing that in nearly every way this treaty is much more favorable to the people of the United States than the one negotiated with Colombia and which was ratified, but which failed of ratification by the Congress of that country.

I have heard of no contention nor intimation that Panama did not have the legal right to make this treaty. Some question has been made about the authority of the President, under the Spooner Act, to make it on behalf of this Government, but none has been made, and, in my judgment, none can be made, to Panama's right in the premises, for when we recognized the independence of Panama, and shortly thereafter practically all of the other great nations of the world, including Nicaragua, her competitor for the canal, joined us in that recognition, whether that recognition was rightful or wrongful, whether in accordance with international law or in contravention of it, Panama became an independent and sovereign state, with all the rights and powers which sovereignty implies, including, of course, the treaty-making power.

But, Mr. President, the opponents of this treaty, admitting that it is highly favorable to us and that Panama is a free State possessed with full right to make it, still contend that it should not be ratified—first, because, they say, the President had no right under the Spooner Act to contract with Panama for the right of way across the Isthmus, the language of that law restricting his authority to negotiations for that purpose to Colombia; secondly, because, they say, the President unlawfully and in violation of our treaty obligations with Colombia incited and promoted the revolution in Panama, and recognized her independence in violation of the principles of international law.

Mr. President, I can not agree, in view of the present ownership by Panama of the territory to be acquired, with the contentions that the Spooner law does not confer upon the President full authority to acquire the right across the Isthmus from Panama. In the construction of every legislative act the intent and purposes of the law furnish the rule for determining its meaning. If it had been any part of the intention and purpose of the Spooner Act to indirectly confer a bounty upon Colombia by buying from her a "specific thing" at a greater price than its actual value, then the President undoubtedly would not have had, by virtue of the powers vested in him by this act, authority to buy that "specific thing" from another who had in the meantime succeeded to its own ownership, because that would have contravened and defeated a material purpose of the law.

But it was no part of the purpose of the Spooner Act to confer a bounty upon Colombia; the sole object of that law was to authorize this Government to acquire the right of way to construct a canal across the Isthmus, and Colombia was named as the nation with which the President should negotiate for this right solely because at that time she was the owner of the territory over which we sought to acquire this right of way. To deny to the President authority under this act to acquire this right of way from Panama, its present owner, would be to hold that the letter of the law respecting a non-essential is of more importance than its letter respecting its main object. It would be to defeat the main intention of the law-makers, as well as the only object and purpose of the law itself. And in that event, Mr. President, who would be benefited; what public policy would be promoted by this strained construction of that statute? Surely no policy of this country would be advanced, for we have declared our preference for the Panama route. Colombia would not be benefited, because she no longer owns the territory, and can

WILL SPEND OVER THREE MILLIONS

Greensboro's Building Outlook in Year 1904.

IT MEANS PROGRESS

One Corporation, The White Oak Cotton Mills Will Expend Two and a Half Millions in Buildings, House and Machinery.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Greensboro, N. C., Jan. 30, 1904.—Two weeks ago, the statement was made in this correspondence that the outlook for a prosperous year in Greensboro was assured for this year at least, owing to the fact, including improvements already under way, just completed or to be erected during the year 1904, the sum of three million dollars would be put in circulation in that line alone, and this would not embrace a single item of strictly private expenditure such as residences, etc. From letters received by this correspondent, regarding the statement, it is evident that many people have considered it extravagant. For the purpose of verifying it, this correspondent, in association with Mr. J. Stuart Kuykendall, a most intelligent and reliable real estate dealer here, the following itemized list of such expenditures has been prepared, of improvements already definitely decided upon or already in progress, and this not counting those that may be undertaken at a later date during the year. It will be seen that the total, instead of three millions, foots up nearer four million dollars.

White Oak Cotton Mills with 900 operatives' houses, 3,000 operatives' dwellings	2,500,000
Expanding Revolution Mills, 150 additional houses, 400 additional employees	100,000
W. I. Young Cotton Mill, 600 houses, 1,500 operatives	250,000
Sisters of Charity Hospital; Free Carnegie Free Library	100,000
Improvements city streets and waterworks	30,000
Macadamizing county roads, \$70-600 per year for five years	250,000
Addition to county court house	15,000
Addition to Federal building, post office, etc.	65,000
Erection Methodist Protestant College	75,000
New Lutheran church \$3,000, New Spring Garden St. Methodist church \$5,000	8,000
Benbow business building and hotel annex—5 story	25,000
Greensboro Furniture Company; enlargement	10,000
Johnson and Watson Shoe Factory; new building	20,000
Empire Drill Company, new business house	5,000
R. G. Glenn, brick business block	15,000
Dr. W. A. Lash, brick wholesale block, Davie St.	15,000
G. S. Boren, brick business house on West Washington St.	15,000
John R. Cutchin, brick business house on South Elm St.	5,000
J. H. Gilliland, brick business house on Davie St.	3,699
Mrs. L. M. Kirkman, business house on South Elm St.	5,000
Making a total of	\$3,581,000

To this sum might with propriety be added the amounts which have to be expended in rebuilding property destroyed by fire since the first of January, which will involve the following amounts of cash construction: Normal and Industrial College \$60,000; Beville Building 5,000; Katz Building 6,000.

Making a complete total of \$3,654,000. ANDREW JOYNER.

The wife of John Hog Knight, a colored man who lives on Mr. R. H. Vall's place, in Lilesville township, has presented him with three children in less than 10 months. On March 30th of last year she gave birth to a boy; and on Wednesday of last week, January 29th, she became the mother of twin boys—Wadesboro Messenger.

If the uses of adversity are sweet there ought to be more sugar-cured hams on the stage.

