

NEGRO QUESTION FORMS SUBJECT OF SPEECH IN SENATE

Clark of Montana Waxes Bitter Against Senators From South

SEES BUGABOO IN PROPOSED LAW

He is Man Who Does Butler's Work on Floor of the Senate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In language so plain that some times it was bitter, Senator Carter, of Montana, opposed the adoption of the resolution as reported by the senate judiciary committee providing for election of senators by popular vote. He charged Northern senators who support the resolution with ignorance and Southern senators with attempting to saddle upon the country constitutional disfranchisement of negro voters. Mr. Carter claimed that the election of senators by direct vote, and taking out of the constitution the right of congress to make any law or regulation for the protection of senatorial elections against fraud, violence, or corruption, were so indissolubly united in the resolution that the people of the polls could not separate them in order to express their choice. He contended that the resolution when sent to the committee on judiciary carried only the simple proposition of having senators elected by direct vote and that the other proposition had been adopted as a "rider" in order to get the support of senators who favored giving to legislatures the right of disfranchising negroes. "The occasion demands plain speech and forbids evasion," said Mr. Carter. He said that certain senators, "not content with the success obtained in suppressing the negro vote through a curious variety of state constitutional provisions and legislative devices," now seek absolutely to deprive the general government of all power to protect the election of members of the senate "from such fraud, violence or corruption as may taint a senatorial election North or South." He said that the adoption of the amendment would give substantial, though limited, national sanction to (Continued on Page Four)

FORTIFICATION OF CANAL IS URGED BY PRESIDENT TAFT

Declares His Love For Peace And Hatred of War, But at Same Time Urges Protection of Panama.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—President Taft tonight began an earnest campaign for the fortification of the Panama canal. His entire speech at the annual banquet of the Pennsylvania society in New York was devoted to this subject. He has high hopes that congress at this session will declare in his favor and appropriate \$5,000,000 to begin the work. In the senate, the president has been told, the sentiment in favor of fortification is almost two to one. The house seems pretty evenly divided, but not along partisan lines. Most of the members appear to have an open mind, however, and are willing to be convinced by the side that makes the better presentation of its case. Will Use All His Influence President Taft will bring all his influence to bear in favor of fortifications. In his speech tonight he said that there were absolutely no treaty obligations in the way of fortifying the canal; that the United States had every right and reason to protect what was purely an American waterway. To the Pennsylvania diners the president in part said: President's Speech "I am going to call your attention to the discussion now pending in congress as to whether the Panama canal ought to be fortified. In 1850 we made the Clayton-Bulwer treaty with England, which contemplated a canal built by some other than the contracting parties. By that treaty with England we would neither of us own any part of the land through which the canal was to be built and we would neither of us fortify it and we would unite together in guaranteeing its neutrality and would invite the rest of the nations to become parties to the agreement. The cruise of the Oregon of 12,000 miles along the coast of two continents fastened the attention of the American people upon the absolute necessity for a canal as a military instrument. This lesson brought about the modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty for the very purpose of securing the right on the part of the United States to own the land through which the canal was to be built; to construct the canal itself and to retain the power to fortify the canal which it had parted with in the treaty of 1850. "The purpose and assertion of the right of the people of the United States to fortify the canal are shown again in the passage of the Spooner act in 1902, directing the president to build the canal and to make proper defenses. The treaty with Panama reaffirms the treaty with England, made in 1850, and expressly gives the United States the power of fortification. "Again under our treaty with England and other countries it is we who guarantee the neutrality of the canal. It is not the other countries that guarantee it to us. We have to preserve that canal as a means of transit to belligerents in time of war as long as we ourselves are not engaged in the controversy. "Then it is said the fortifications are going to cost \$50,000,000. The estimated cost of the fortifications for the canal is \$12,000,000. It is also said that it will cost \$5,000,000 a year to maintain it. This is also an error. I have consulted the war department and they advise me that the cost of maintenance of fortifications and military establishment in time of peace would not exceed a million dollars. "I yield to no one in my love of peace, in my hatred of war, and in my earnest desire to avoid war. If I have my way and am able to secure the assent of the powers, I shall submit to the senate arbitration treaties broader in their terms than any that that body has heretofore ratified, and broader than any that now exist between the nations. In laying down my office I could leave no greater claim of gratitude of my countrymen than to have secured such treaties. But I cannot permit myself in the enthusiastic desire to secure universal peace to blind myself to the possibilities of war. We have not reached the time when we can count on the settlement of all international controversies by the arbitration of a tribunal. The Pennsylvania dinner was also notable for the presentation to Andrew Carnegie of the society's gold medal awarded annually for "distinguished achievement." Mr. Carnegie made appropriate acknowledgment. Other speakers were Jos. Chilton former ambassador to Great Britain and Governor Dix. Among those at the president's table were Dr. Henry S. Drinker, president of Lehigh university; Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart; Hartford; Captain Peary, Jno. Wainmaker, Senator Boise Penrose, Atorney General Wickesham and Chas. D. Norton, secretary to the president.



President Urges Canal Protection.

RECIPROcity NEGOTIATIONS WITH CANADA ARE FINALLY CONCLUDED

Commissioners For United States and Dominion of Canada Complete Their Important Work and Reports Will be Submitted to Two Governments This Week.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The negotiations have reached an understanding which, when certain formalities are complied with, will be made public at Washington and Ottawa. It is thought this may be done next Thursday. Though potent, this joint statement, issued by the commissioners representing Canada and the United States, was all that could be learned at adjournment of the meeting today. Those few words of negotiation, however, brought about a reciprocal trade agreement. The Canadian reciprocity conference which terminated today, was preceded by several other attempts which came to naught, the last being about ten years ago, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, headed a delegation of prominent Canadians that came to Washington during the McKinley administration and attempted to secure a reciprocity arrangement on a very limited scale. Failure attended this movement, principally because the reciprocity idea was hopelessly involved with other important subjects, such as the regulation of the seal fisheries and the delimitation of the Alaskan boundary, which aroused the national spirit on both sides of the boundary to a point that caused an abrupt close of the negotiations. Present Movement Different The present movement differed from others that had preceded in the absence of long drawn out negotiations for it is a fact that the important agreement announced was reached within a remarkably short space of time, considering the importance of the subject matter. In fact, these reciprocity negotiations really occupied much less than a year's time, even allowing for extended preliminary soundings and exchanges before the point of actual negotiation was reached. They may be said to have grown out of the conference between the United States and Canada incident to the allowance to Canada of the minimum tariff rates under the Payne-Aldrich tariff act of 1909. Canada was one of the last important countries or dependencies to take advantage of that section of the tariff act. President Taft Endorsed It President Taft endorsed the first official note of the wish of the United States to meet these desires in his notable speech at Albany last spring, when in the presence of Earl Grey, the governor general of Canada, he voiced the general demand in this country for a reciprocity treaty with Canada. So well was this suggestion received in the press that Secretary Knox felt justified in making a concrete proposal to Canada that commissioners should be appointed to see what could be done towards framing a reciprocity scheme. (Continued on Page Six.)

ONE AND ONE SIXTH MILES WAS NEAREST PEARY GOT TO FROZEN TOP OF WORLD

Experts Work Out Chart From Perry's Data of Trip

INSTRUMENTS ERROR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—That Captain Robert E. Peary came within 1.5 miles of the North Pole—near enough to establish his claim of having been at the exact spot, is the decision of the house committee on naval affairs which has been considering the bill to retire Captain Peary with the rank of rear admiral. The basis of the committee's finding is the chart prepared by Hugh C. Mitchell and C. R. Duxall of the United States coast and geodetic survey, and based on Peary's observations. This chart shows that Peary went to the left on nearing the pole due to an error in his instruments. Later he crossed toward the pole, his nearest point being 1.5 miles. A minority report submitted by Representative Roberts, of Massachusetts, does not question Captain Peary's performance but arraigns the National Geographic society's committee, which he claims announced its findings after only a cursory examination of Peary's proofs. "Had such a chart been worked out," said Mr. Roberts, "and given to the geographical society, the controversy that has raged throughout the world would undoubtedly have ended then and there." The majority report recommended the passage of the Hale-Bates bill, giving Peary the thanks of congress and creating him a rear admiral on the retired list. A fight is certain to develop in the house over the proposed legislation. Representative Macon, of Arkansas, has indicated that he will oppose its passage on the floor. QUARANTINE RAISED CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 21.—The shipping quarantine against Constantinople was abolished today and clean health bills will be issued. Since the outbreak of the cholera in September last, there have been 1,135 cases with 753 deaths.

WAS BEATEN TO A FRAZZLE BUT BARNES CAME BACK AND LANDS AS CHAIRMAN

Vindication For Crowd Which Teddy Downed In N. Y.

WOODRUFF SMILES

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Wm. Barnes Jr. of Albany, who led the fight against Theodore Roosevelt last fall in the Saratoga convention, was chosen chairman of the republican state committee here today to succeed Ezra P. Proutie, resigned. The position had been offered by cable to James Watson Jr., former speaker of the assembly, but he was out of reach and no reply had been received from him at noon when the committee met. "Does your election mean that the state committee will be against Colonel Roosevelt in 1912?" Mr. Barnes was asked immediately after the result of the balloting became known. "Not necessarily," he replied. "Will the committee be for President Taft?" "It is reasonable to suppose so" he asserted. Timothy L. Woodruff, former state chairman, took much the same view of things. "Don't you think," he was asked, "that in view of what happened last fall this smacks a little of what the boys call 'getting square'?" "I don't feel that way at all, but at the same time I am not one bit sorry that it may be taken as a vindication." For the first time in many years the balloting was held behind closed doors. ROUGH HOUSE AT NEGRO FESTIVAL GREENVILLE, S. C., Jan. 21.—At a negro festival in Anderson county, three were killed and eight injured in a wholesale fight which occurred at the home of Claude Ware, a negro tenant on the Jackson plantation. The dead negroes are: Will Wyatt, Alice Boazman and Jim Pressly, the names of the injured not having been learned. Details are meagre, though it is stated the fight started when one of the negroes from a nearby roadway opened fire on the Ware home.

BODY OF PAUL MORTON IS LAID TO REST IN WOODLAWN

Many Distinguished Associates of Financier Attend Funeral Services

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Double funeral services for Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Insurance society, and former secretary of the navy, were held today. The public service at St. Thomas Episcopal church on Fifth avenue, was attended by his many former associates at Washington, and by prominent financiers and business men in this city. Theodore Roosevelt, who appointed Mr. Morton to his cabinet in 1904; Victor H. Metcalf (Continued on Page Four)

HORRIBLE CONDITIONS IN HIGH SCHOOLS REVEALED

Arrests Followed Confessions Made to Boston Truant Officers Yesterday

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The address of Fred D. Smith, of Chicago, regarding morality among pupils of high school age delivered in that city Thursday night was recalled tonight when 14 girls ranging in age from 12 to 16 years were taken into the Chelsea juvenile court on charges of being wayward children. Two men aged 65 and 67, respectively, are under arrest charged with statutory crime, and the police assert that many other men are involved. The revelations are alleged to have been made to a truant officer by high school girls, who had repeatedly absented themselves from the sessions and frequented lodging houses, where it is asserted they met elderly men. The court will consider what to do with the children next Wednesday. TRIED TO "SHOOT UP" TOWN. DALTON, Ga., Jan. 21.—Horace Springfield, a young white man who was shot down Thursday evening by Chief of Police Fincher, after he had tried to "shoot up" the town, died today as the result of his injuries. When Springfield defied arrest Chief Fincher emptied a load from a shot gun into his legs.

CORPORATIONS NO LONGER PAY ENORMOUS SALARIES

In Future Plan Will be to Make Maximum Fifty Thousand a Year

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—It came out as a Wall street presumption today that the day of fancy salaries for the heads of corporations is past and the maximum beneficence will be \$50,000. The action of the United States Steel corporation directors in recommending that James A. Farrell, its new president, receive \$50,000 instead of the \$100,000 paid to W. E. Corey, resigned, was the first symptoms of reduction. The death of Paul Morton, who received \$80,000 as president of the Equitable Life Assurance society, removes another of the few men whose services has commanded unusual salaries, and gossip in financial circles had it today that the Equitable trustees were considering a reduction to \$50,000 in the case of Mr. Morton's successor, who is as yet unnamed. A record in high salaries was established in 1905 when Richard A. McCurdy's salary as president of the Mutual Life Insurance company was increased from \$100,000 to \$150,000 a year. The Armstrong committee's investigation brought a reduction, and Charles A. Peabody, the present head of the Mutual Life, now draws but \$50,000 a year.

INSURANCE BILLS IN LEGISLATURE MANY AND VARIED

Would Regulate All Phases of All Sorts of Insurance In State

IMPORTANT BILL TO PREVENT MONOPOLY

Attempt to Place Fire Insurance Under Anti-Trust Law Failing

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 21.—There was introduced in the senate today a bill by Lemmond, of Union county, to prevent monopolies of gas and electric lights and power; providing that no corporation engaged in the business shall put in operation rates, where there is competition, for driving competitors out of business, and where rates are cut they shall not be allowed to be increased again and must apply to all points served by the corporation reducing the rate. For violation of the act it is proposed to forfeit the right of eminent domain. The senate and house both received the report of the legislative commission appointed two years ago to investigate the advisability of applying the Torrens system of land titles in North Carolina. The commission urges this legislature to enact some such law. Insurance bills were introduced by Burlington, of Iredell, making insurance agents personally liable for insurance placed in unlicensed companies and requiring citizens using unlicensed companies to pay the tax on their premiums. Ross, of Harnett, introduced a bill requiring standard provisions for all health and accident policies of insurance; Williams, of Buncombe, one relating to the investment of capital of real estate titles of insurance, allowing investment of capital in this abstract after \$50,000 has been invested in securities specified in section 4731. A large number of purely local bills passed both houses. A bill by Weatherston of Scotland county, introduced today, proposes to establish the "valued policy" for fire insurance in this state, requiring that buildings be valued when insured and in case of total loss that full value be paid unless fraud is proven, this is in line with the recommendation of Governor Kitchin, but will be opposed by the state commissioner of insurance and all companies. An important bill introduced in the senate by Senator Thorne, of Nash, is in relation to casualty corporations and liability loss reserve. This is the bill agreed upon by the state insurance commissioners of the United States and prohibits casualty companies from assuming risk beyond their assets. Another important insurance bill is by Senator Holgood, of Guilford, authorizing home insurance companies to deposit as security notes or bonds secured by mortgage on real estate in other states as well as in North Carolina. Still another insurance bill of importance (Continued on Page Four)

SHADOW OF PATTERSON AS POSSIBLE SENATOR COMPLICATES SITUATION

Desperate Struggle Will Come This Week in Tennessee

FACTIONS SPLIT

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 21.—It seems to be generally conceded among the political leaders now assembled here that the supreme struggle between the fusionists and the regular democrats over the United States senatorship will come in the general assembly next week. It is also the opinion that unless the fusionists induce Luke Lea to run and center upon him, that they will be unable to elect a man representative of their cause. Mr. A. B. Baker is still in the field, yet fusion leaders, it is said, do not believe that he can win. As to the regulars it is asserted a supreme effort will be made to elect Ex-Governor Benton McMillin Monday or Tuesday. There are grounds for believing that McMillin's chances will be weakened by the entrance of Colonel L. D. Tyson, ex-speaker of the house; Thomas R. Preston, the Chattanooga banker; K. D. McKellar, of Memphis, and Speaker Nat Baxter Jr., of the senate. If McMillin fails to win early next week, it is said the regulars will divide, most of them going to Nat Baxter Jr. There are reports that two or three independent democrats may vote for McMillin, for fear that unless they accept him, Governor M. B. Patterson will be elected. The Patterson shadow is undoubtedly becoming more and more formidable. Neither side is without internal dissensions.



SHOWERS