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A JAPANESE-RUSSIAN FIGHT

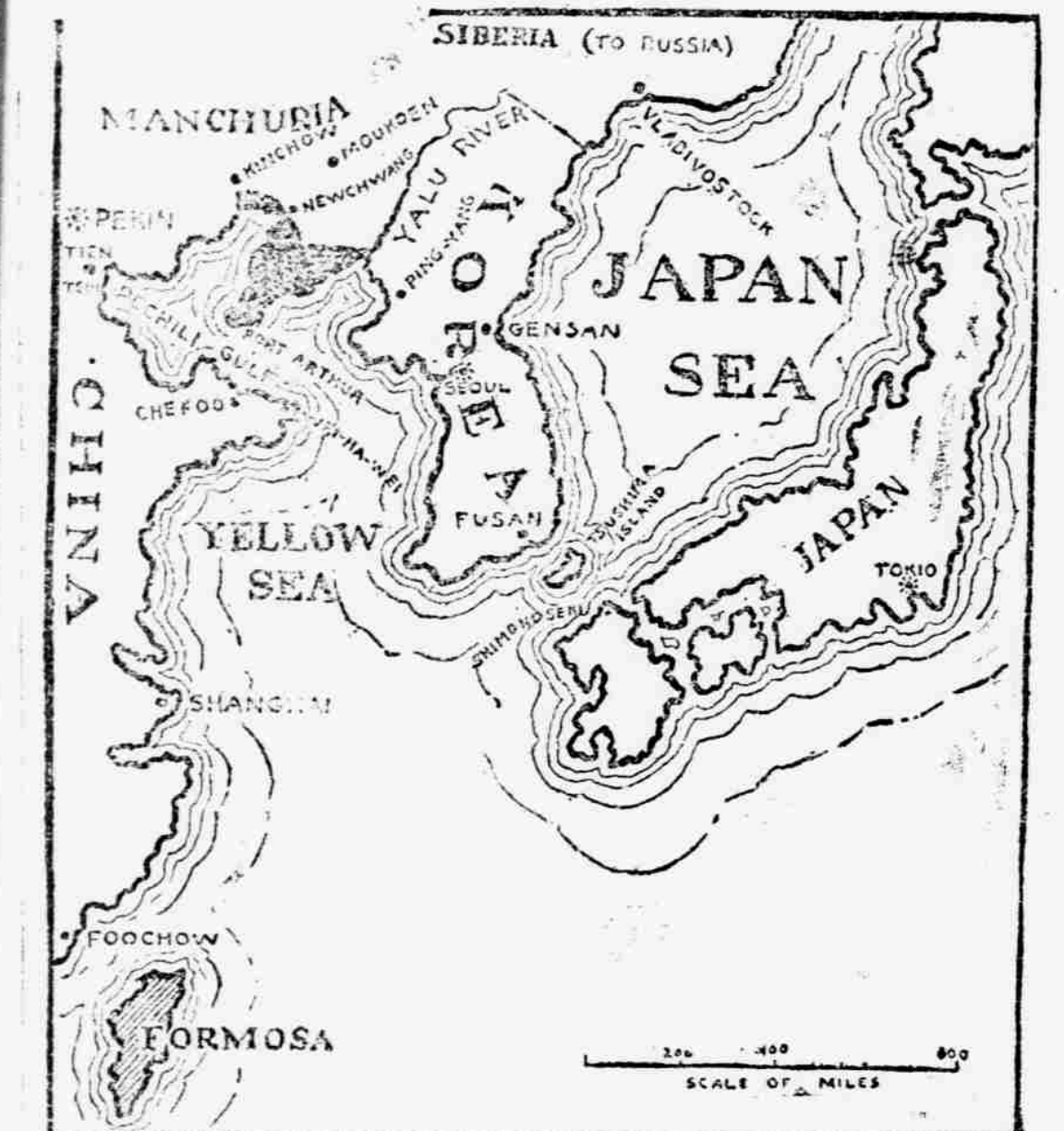
Brave Stand Made By Russian Ships That Went Down

THEY GALLANTLY WENT TO DEATH

With Bands Playing and Fleets Cheering in Rusesians Faced the Enemy in Prospect of Certain Death.

Nagasaki, By Cable.—The vessels comprising the Japanese fleet which attacked and destroyed the Russian cruiser Varig and Korietz at Chemulpo on the 8th inst, were the cruisers Naniwa, Akachiho, Akashi, Suma, and the Asama. Japan did not lose a man. The survivors from the Varig and the Korietz, the Russian cruisers that were sunk by the Japanese fleet at Chemulpo last Tuesday, still remain on board the British cruiser Talbot, the Italian cruiser Elba and the French cruiser Pascal.

The situation is becoming acute as the Japanese have twice made demands on the commanders of the three foreign vessels that the Russians be surrendered as prisoners of war. The captain of the Talbot, being the senior naval officer, each time replied that he was awaiting instructions from his government. None of the Russians is on board the American gun-boat Vicksburg whose commander considers that



MAP OF THE SCENE OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

The Japanese are right in their demand as the Russians took advantage of the clemency of the Japanese in returning to the harbor, then taking refuge on the foreign vessels and refusing to surrender, whereas the Japanese fleet refrained from sinking them in the open sea as they could have done.

A magnificent episode in the battle was the second sortie of the two Russian cruisers. With bands playing the national anthem, the international fleet loudly cheering the bravery and gallantry of the Russians, the Varig and Korietz faced the Japanese fleet in what was certain death. The positions of the wreck appear to be such that it will be easy to recover the guns. The Russian losses were one officer and 40 men killed and 164 wounded.

Two Killed; Seventy Five Injured.

Cumberland, Md., Special.—Two persons were killed and about 75 injured, 25 of whom were seriously hurt, in a trolley car accident in Frostburg Sunday. The car ran away on a steep grade and crashed into a telephone pole. The dead are: John Gough, of Millard; J. J. Ross, of Laconing.

Gorman's Challenge.

Washington, Special.—In the report on the naval appropriation bill made to the House by Chairman Foss, of the naval affairs committee, the gauntlet thrown down by Senator Gorman in his announced policy of internal improvements in place of naval construction, is taken up with vigor. The report says:

"If we judge public sentiment aright it is in favor of the continuance of the policy of building up the navy. If we stopped now we would be left and behind the leading countries of the world."

"The American people are not willing to lessen their influence on this hemisphere, nor to forsake their interests on the other."

1,800 Reported Killed.

Nagasaki, By Cable.—Six Norwegian steamers chartered by a Russian naval contractor have been captured. The vessels are the Lena, Acta, Sentis, Seirstadt, Argo and Hermis. They carried coal cargoes. The Hermis arrived here Sunday and under convoy of a cruiser. It is rumored that 1,800 Japanese soldiers have been killed, presumably by the sinking of a transport. Disturbances are reported in Japan.

Turks Attacked.

Berlin, By Cable.—The Frankfurter Zeitung Salonica correspondent telegraphs that a Bulgarian band, numbering 100, has been attacked at Dehumbala by Turkish frontier guards, who were reinforced by two companies of infantry. The battle, the correspondent adds, lasted a long time and the Bulgarians fled at night, leaving twelve dead on the field. The Turkish loss was one man killed and two wounded.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

What the Nation's Lawmakers Are Doing Day By Day.

Speaker Takes the Bit

Speaker Cannon Friday took the bit in his teeth and ran completely away with untried legislative precedent in the House. Incidentally he broke all previous records in the dispatch of private pension bills. Under his guidance 200 of these measures of relief received the favorable consideration of the committee of the whole and passage by the House in the short space of 155 minutes. Nearly the whole of this time, however, was consumed in committee of the whole. The House passed the bills "en bloc" under unanimous consent, which the Speaker himself asked for. About half of the bills were disposed of under this request—those without amendment. When objection was temporarily made the Speaker plainly showed his displeasure by dragging the proceedings.

Hurry Orders at Colon

Colon, By Cable.—Hurry orders were received yesterday to embark a battalion of marines on the Pacific. A special train left Colon this morning and returned at noon with the 450 marines who were encamped at Bas Obispo station on the Panama railroad.

The Pacific's boats were kept busy all day embarking the camp fittings, baggage, stores, etc., and this task is not yet finished. Major Lucas will command the battalion and the Pacific will sail under sealed orders. It has been ordered here that the marines are destined for Santo Domingo. Only about 100 marines now remain at Bas Obispo.

Then, with a note of disappointment in his voice, he concluded: "Objection is made. The clerk will report the first bill."

The first bill contained an amendment, and when the clerk announced that fact, the Speaker inquired facetiously: "Does the gentleman from Carolina desire to hear the amendment read?"

"Oh, no," replied Mr. Finley.

"Well," continued the Speaker, "the gentleman does not know what the nature of the amendment is. Neither does the chair."

He then insisted on the reading of the entire amendment and, when this was done, his announcement of a third reading and passage of this bill was noticeably slow. In the meantime Chairman Lunderslager, of the pension committee, and several of Mr. Finley's Democratic colleagues went to his seat to remonstrate with him for the objection. A fresh request for unanimous consent was made no objection was offered.

Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, made what he declared, with some heat, was his last attempt to set a day set for the consideration of the bill, creating a joint commission to consider the question of ship subsidy. His request was that this measure be made a special order for Feb. 20. Several objections had been made and withdrawn.

Mr. Hardwick, of Georgia, objected because Mr. Bartlett, his colleague, had objected when the request was made previously and was not in his seat at the time.

The Senate will vote on the Panama Canal treaty on some day between February 15 and 23. An agreement was reached in executive session today to take action on Monday next to decide upon a time for voting on the treaty, and it was determined that such date should be on or before February 23.

The Senate was in executive session for more than four hours, and after the agreement to vote on the treaty had been reached nearly the entire time was devoted to general discussion of the encroachments of the Senate and the President on each other's prerogative under the constitution.

Senator Teller opened the debate on this subject. In a speech lasting more than two hours, and filled with incidents which the Senate has interferred with the President in regard to making of presidential appointments, he aroused a number of the Republican leaders to the defense of President Roosevelt. Some of the Republicans agreed that there had been many encroachments by the White house upon the rights of the Senate. The political phases of the debate were finally eliminated, with the result that several administrations were discussed and brought under the ban of disapproval. The first was under the Cleveland administration, in which it was said that the President used undue influence for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. President McKinley's influence upon Republican members of the Senate for the ratification of the Paris treaty and President Roosevelt's pressure in bringing about the ratification of the Cuban treaty, and also the influence he has brought to bear looking to the ratification of the Panama Canal treaty, were cited as instances in which the Senate has not been left free to deal with these topics according to individual judgment. The criticism was not alone of an administration, and several Senators, including Messrs. Spooner, Allison, Dubois, Gallinger and Platt, agreeing that the Senate had often insisted upon the appointment of certain men for executive positions against the wish of the Presidents mentioned.

BOTH HOUSES ADJOURN.

Both houses of Congress adjourned on Tuesday immediately upon the announcement of the death of Senator Hanna. No business was transacted in either house. The usual committees to attend the funeral were appointed. The flags on the capital are at half-mast, and will remain so until after the funeral. The desk of Senator Hanna in the Senate chamber is draped in mourning and will remain so until after he is buried.

M. A. HANNA IS DEAD

His Death Was Peaceful and Without Pain

ALL OF HIS FAMILY AT HIS BEDSIDE

A Public Funeral in the Senate Chamber Will Be Held at Noon Wednesday.

Washington, Special.—Marcus A. Hanna, United States Senator from Ohio, and one of the foremost figures in American public life, died Monday evening in his apartments at the Arlington Hotel at 6:49 p. m., of typhoid fever, after an illness of two weeks. He passed away peacefully and without pain, after being unconscious at 3 a. m., at which time the first of a series of sinking spells came on, from the last of which he never rallied. All the members of the family, with one or two exceptions, were at the bedside when the end came. They were: Mr. and Mrs. Dan Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Persons, Miss Phelps, M. H. Hanna and Mr. Dover.

During the last hours life was kept in his body by the use of the most powerful stimulants.



HON. MARCUS A. HANNA.

Mrs. Senator Hanna was not at the bedside when the end came. She had been ill with a severe headache and a short time before had been given a narcotic and she then went to bed.

Drs. Osler and Carter and two nurses were at the bedside when the end came.

Senator Hanna's death followed a sinking spell that lasted 10 minutes, beginning at 6:30.

A public funeral in the Senate chamber was held at noon Wednesday. The funeral will be held in Cleveland Friday.

Senator Hanna's fatal illness, in the beginning, dates back nearly two months. About the middle December he informed his friends that he did not feel quite well, but declined to take a period of rest. A month later Mr. Hanna visited Columbus during the session of the Legislature, when he was re-elected Senator, and on returning to Washington was taken ill January 19. His trouble was diagnosed as grip. It was not until February 2 that his illness assumed a serious form. On Friday last the Senator was seized with a chill, from which he rallied only to lose ground again slowly until the end.

SKETCH OF SENATOR HANNA.

Marcus Alonzo Hanna, of Cleveland, Ohio, was born in New Lisbon (now Lisbon), Columbiana county, Ohio, September 24, 1837; removed with his father's family to Cleveland in 1852; was educated in the common schools of that city and the Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio; was engaged as an employe in the wholesale grocery house of Hanna, Garrison & Co., his father being senior member of the firm; his father died in 1862 and he represented that interest in the firm until 1867, when the business was closed up; then became a member of the firm of Rhodes & Co., engaged in the iron and coal business; at the expiration of ten years the title of this firm was changed to M. S. Hanna & Co., which still exists; has been identified with lake carrying business, being interested in vessels on the lakes and in the construction of such vessels; is president of the Union National Bank, of Cleveland; president of the Cleveland City Railway Company; was director of the Union Pacific Railway Company in 1885, by appointment of President Cleveland; was a delegate to the national Republican conventions of 1884, 1888 and 1896; was elected chairman of the national Republican committee in 1896, and still held that position to the time of his death; was appointed to the United States Senate by Gov. Business, March 5, 1897, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Hon. John Sherman, who resigned to accept the position of Secretary of State in President McKinley's cabinet; took his seat March 5, 1897. In January, 1898, he was elected for the short term ending March 3, 1899, and also for the succeeding full term. His term of service would have ended March 3, 1905 and he had recently been re-elected for six years more.

Baltimore Still Rallies.

There is some disappointment, especially among business men who have valuable property buried under the ruins, over the determination not to send federal troops here to police the fire district, but Governor Edwin Wardfield is firm in his insistence that the soldiers are not needed.

Many laborers were paid off Saturday as usual. Others had to wait on account of the difficulty of getting cash.

WILL KEEP NEUTRAL

Decision of Our Government On Japanese-Russian War.

SEC'Y HAY MAKES SUGGESTIONS

He Recommends to the Powers That China Be Accorded the Claim of Perfect Neutrality—This Will Aid Japan.

Washington, Special.—"To Russia and Japan the Washington government suggests the propriety of limiting hostilities within as small an area as possible and of respecting the neutrality and administration entity of China, that China may be free from disturbance and foreign interests there from menace."

This the Associated Press is enabled to give as the substance of the note addressed by Secretary Hay on Feb. 19 to the St. Petersburg and Tokyo governments. On the same day Germany, Great Britain and France, Mr. Hay invited these powers concurrently to address Russia and Japan with the same suggestion, and on Feb. 11 this invitation was extended to Italy, Austria-Hungary, the Netherlands, Denmark, Spain and Belgium.

Germany was the first to respond with a prompt acceptance of the invitation and the promise that she immediately would address the two combatants.

Great Britain was heard from next, expressing adherence to the principle laid down in the note, but withholding formal acceptance pending an answer to an inquiry whether the "administrative entity" of China involved Manchuria. Japan was heard from quickly with the answer that she would act readily on the suggestions of the United States if a similar promise could be obtained from Russia. Italy, Hungary and the Netherlands expressed sympathy with the idea and promised an answer after consultation with other powers. There is reason to believe that Spain and Belgium will also accept that invitation. Russia thus far has been silent and the attitude of France is one of hesitation. This is the situation tonight. Meantime it is believed that Germany is addressing the combatants with a note in substance the same as that of Secretary Hay. Regarding the attitude of Great Britain here that, as the principle is one for which the British have stood in the past so ably, it is thought that the formal acceptance of the invitation until it has learned further details. On the highest authority it can be stated that there are no details to the note, as it would be manifestly impossible to hope for concurrent action by all powers upon any but the most general lines. That the officials of the Washington government could have had in mind the neutrality of Manchuria is declared on the face of it to be absurd. Manchuria is recognized by this government with Korea as being in the United States sphere of interest, and for that reason, primarily, the suggestion was made that hostilities be restricted.

Washington, Special.—President Roosevelt Thursday issued a proclamation declaring the neutrality of this government in the Russo-Japanese war. The document, after setting forth the existence of a state of war and that the laws of the United States without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or the open manufacture or sale of arms or munitions, shall not be permitted to any supplies, belligerent, or enlisting or hiring or retaining another person in the service of either; fitting out and arming, or commissioning vessels of war, increasing the force or armament of any vessel of either the belligerent, or conveying to either the United States ports, and setting on foot any military expedition against either belligerent.

The proclamation further declares the use of United States waters to prepare for hostile operations a violation of neutrality; that to convey to either the United States ports, or to any other foreign ports, any supplies, or such material as may be sufficient to carry the vessel to the nearest home port.

The proclamation further declares the principle as to the rights of neutrals at sea, containing in effect the laws of the United States and Russia of 1854 as permanent and immutable, as follows:

"That free ships make free goods—that is to say that the effects of goods belonging to subjects of citizens of a power or state at war are free from capture and confiscation when found on board of neutral vessels, with the exception of articles of contraband of war; that the property of neutrals on board an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation, unless the same be contraband of war."

The proclamation declares that no person within the United States shall take part in the war, and warns all citizens "that while the free and full expressions of sympathies, in public and private, is not restricted by the laws of the United States military forces in aid of either belligerent can not lawfully be organized within their jurisdiction; and that while all persons may lawfully and without restriction, by reason of the aforesaid state of war, manufacture and sell within the United States arms, munitions of war and other articles ordinarily known as 'contraband of war,' yet they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of either belligerent. Nor can they transport soldiers or officers of either, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the war, without incurring the risk of hostile capture, and the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf."

BALTIMORE RALLIES

Desolated City Puts Up a Bold Fight For Rebuilding

FIRMS GETTING READY TO REOPEN

The Property Loss Hardly As Great As at First Estimated—Outside Assistance Appreciated But in No Case Asked For and Not Needed.

An incident that inspired the whole community with tremendous confidence was the resumption of business by the banks, deposits being received and checks honored in the usual way. It would be difficult to estimate the volume of transactions in this respect, but according to the leading bankers it was satisfactorily large in view of existing conditions.

The knowledge that Baltimore's terminal facilities are intact and that the grain elevators also served to promote a popular conviction that the situation is not so dark as it has heretofore appeared. Indeed the optimistic feeling is manifestly growing that the calamity, though harrowing in every detail, will give the city an opportunity to re-adjust itself on new and more modern plans and that a new city of imposing grandeur is to rise from the ruins of the old.

The progress which has been made in the work of clearing the debris from the streets in the burned district seems almost magical. Baltimore street, which at sunrise was a confused mass of rubbish, is practically clean, and likewise South street, one of the great banking thoroughfares. Hanover street, near where the fire started, was made passable for wagons, and Pratt street, a long avenue of trade, is clear of encumbrances all the way through. The city engineer's department, the building inspector and the street cleaning department, all worked in conjunction. No attempt was made to do more than to clear the streets from curb to curb, the debris being piled high on the sidewalks and back of the building line.

Many dangerous walls which overhang the streets were pulled down. The most ambitious attempts at razing walls were on Liberty and Lombard streets. At each of these places there are hoisting engines with wire cables, which are fastened to a section of the topping walls and then wound upon the spools. The Hurst building in which the first started was pulled down. All through the financial district preparations are being made to open safes and vaults. Those of the German Bank and the German Fire Insurance Company were opened and the cash and books taken out uninjured. The vault of the Marine Bank was opened and found intact. In no instance have the contents of any vault been seriously damaged.

The chamber of commerce has been exceedingly active in sending broadcast to every center of trade in this country and Europe the assurance that Baltimore is even now in condition to transact all shipping, grain and foreign trade, and that all other lines of business will be restored to their normal channels within the next two or three months. The officials of the chamber of commerce announced that plans are already nearly completed for the rebuilding of their \$200,000 structure.

Many merchants and manufacturers whose places of business were swallowed up in the conflagration have signed contracts for rebuilding and there are on all sides the greatest signs of activity in this respect. All are simply waiting for the city to clear the streets of debris and give permission to the owners of the ground to take possession. The matter of accepting aid from other cities, has not yet been finally decided upon, according to Mayor McLane. The fire did not reach the residence of the city, and there is no actual destitution at this time. The indications are that the citizens of Baltimore will be fully able to take care of all cases of want that might present themselves. The mayor feels grateful for the many proffers of aid from the citizens of this country and from foreign lands.

The following was received from the Pope:

His Holiness, deeply moved by the news of the great calamity which has recently visited the city of Baltimore, desires your excellency to convey to the citizens of Baltimore his sincere sympathy. He prays that they can stand the severe loss their city has suffered and that it will continue to prosper. (Signed) "CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL."

The leading savings banks in the city combined in a public announcement last week that none of them have suffered any loss of securities by the fire, and that they are in as good condition financially as ever and that they will be open for business February 15th.

A composite estimate of the total loss from the fire by 25 expert representatives of leading insurance companies outside Baltimore places the figures at \$85,000,000. Some of them think that the total loss will be reduced to \$70,000,000, as much salvage is being done out of the ruins which was thought to have been destroyed. The loss to the insurance companies is estimated by the same experts at 75 per cent. of the total loss.

Steamer Ashore.

New York, Special.—Marine advice received here reports that the ship Henry B. Hyde, bound from New York to Baltimore, with coal, is ashore near Dam Neck life-saving station, Va., having gone ashore during a furious gale. The crew of 14, including the captain's wife, were taken off safely today. Although the storm continued to rage, attempts will be made to save the ship, which lies in a fairly good position.

NORTH STATE MATTERS

Newsy Items Gleaned From Murphys to Lantons.

Tar Heel Items.

Burning with a fendish desire to persecute his wife, with whom he had quarreled intermittently for a year or more, Will McKay, a young negro walking about as if nothing had happened in Wilmington, went home Saturday night, lifted his only child, three months old, from its crib and literally drenched it from a pint flask of powerful acid used in the manufacture of fertilizers where the negro worked. The child died in great agony within three hours, and the inhuman wretch of a father made good his escape. The poisoning took place before the very eyes of the mother, who had escaped to an adjoining room to avoid her husband's wrath. Seeing the acid running out of the child's mouth on its body, and burning the clothes about it, the mother snatched the infant from its father's arms and hurried with it to the office of a physician, but it was too late.

Lee Greenan, employe of the Gulf ford Cafe, at Greensboro, got a pistol ball shot through his breast Tuesday night as he was going home. He says that just as he was crossing the railroad somebody fired from somewhere and hit him. He went home and next morning his mother telephoned the chief of police to hurry a doctor there, as Lee had been shot and was bleeding to death. When the doctor and the chief arrived they found Lee employed at the Navassa guano faceted. The pistol ball had made a clean hole through his body. The chief of police had his own idea as to how Lee got his wound, and is on the lookout for the man who did the shooting.

William B. Page, father of John Page, of Asheville, died suddenly Tuesday morning near Smith's bridge in Buncombe county. Mr. Page, who lives about four miles across the river from Asheville, near Dryman Mountain, had started to Asheville in one of his farm wagons in company with a gentleman of that section, and when near the Canoe Brown Cut just across the river, he was attacked with paralysis, but remained in his seat in the wagon. The wagon was driven on towards Asheville, and just as the wagon crossed Smith's bridge, entering the city, Mr. Page expired.

Glady DeArmand, the five-year-old daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. Mack DeArmand, of Charlotte, was seriously, although it is thought not fatally, burned at the home of her parents at Mint Hill Tuesday morning. Glady and her six-year-old brother, Frank DeArmand, were in the room by themselves. The little girl was standing before the fire place when her dress caught fire. Her screams attracted her parents, who ran to her rescue. The flames were soon extinguished.

At the meeting to be held in Greensboro Tuesday, Feb. 16, by real estate agents from the various towns of the State to form a real estate association, Mr. M. V. Richards, land and immigration agent for the Southern Railway, will be one of the speakers. A letter was received from the Chamber of Commerce at Chicago, strongly approving the objects of the meeting, and accepting an invitation to address the body, his subject being, "The Real Estate Agent."

Three negroes, Tom Parker, Jim Richard, and Eugene Salisbury, arrested in Julian last week charged with wholesale robbery of Southern Railway freight cars at Pomona shifting yards, near there, were given a preliminary trial in the cases Tuesday afternoon. In default of bond they are in jail to await the next term of the Superior Court.

The Greensboro Hardware Company has obtained the contract for furnishing all the mill work for the new government building at Goldsboro. The contract has just been made with the King Lumber Co., of Charlottesville, Va.

Telegraphic Briefs.

The temperance movement which began in Japan in 1873 with a society of foreign residents of Yokohama has grown until now there are 46 of these societies united in a national temperance league. The league represents 2,617 members. As a result of their agitation a bill has been passed prohibiting the use of tobacco by persons under 20 years of age.

According to figures published by the Baltimore News the cash value of the cotton trade in the year 1903 exceeded a million dollars a day. Sundays and holidays include. The country is in just \$278,000,000 in round figures, by the shipments abroad of cotton last year. That it piles up a mighty sum is shown by the figures covering twenty years, inclusive of 1903. In this time our exports of cotton aggregated five billions of dollars, or twice the total amount of money of all kinds now in circulation in the United States. Seventy-three years of cotton exporting has brought us from \$29,000,000 in 1830 to \$278,000,000 in 1903. The total for 1903 makes all records. It was greater by \$4,000,000 than the record-breaking year of 1900.

The Traders' National Bank, of Clarksville, W. Va., has been closed by order of the Comptroller of the Currency and Bank Examiner C. W. Robinson has been appointed temporary receiver. The bank was organized April 15, 1894, with T. M. Jackson, as president and S. H. White, cashier. The Comptroller is not in possession of sufficient information to enable him to state the exact cause of failure. The bank has a capital of \$45,000 and deposits of \$75,000.