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FIVE CENTS

Irregularities Alleged Discussed in the Senate

SPIRITED DEBATE

The Debate Arose Over the Motion to Refer the Carmack Resolution, Which Calls for a Senatorial Investigation, to the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads-Several Senators Took Part in the Debate. The Democrats Claimed That the Country Would Not be Satisfied Unless a Thorough Investigation is Mede.

Washington, January 6 .- Alleged irregularities in the postoffice department consumed nearly all the time in the Senate today. The question came up on a motion first made by Mr. Lodge and afterwards by Mr. Penrose to refer the Carmack resolution looking to a senatorial investigation of the department to the committee on postoffices and post roads. The democratic Senators resisted the motion and contended that the country would not be satisfied with an investigation of a department made by the department itself. The debate continued for almost two and a half hours and was extremely spirited from start to finish.

Mr. Carmack resisted Mr. Lodge's motion, declaring that if departmental rregularities were to be investigated only by the department themselves it would not be long until there would be "a stench in the nostrils of the people." The only safeguard was in congrestional investigation, he said.

Mr. Clay, expressed surprise that there should be opposition to the resolution and called attention to the declarations by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow and Counselfors Bonaparte and Conrad that the investigation should be carried further. He declared that the Bristow report "demonstrates the absolute guilt of the late first assistant postmaster general, Mr. Health. He (Bristow) says h'mself that this leading high official was guilty and the prooof is overwhelming. If this is true, Mr. Heath should have been indicted. "I will do Mr. Bristow the credit to say that his report shows | Oahu, territory of Hawaii, which came that frauds of postoffice department originated in Mr. Heath's office. If so | mittees. Owing to objections made to he must have had cognizance of them. Then why should the subordinates in recommitted to the committee on territhat office be indicted and the principal be allowed to escape?"

Reference also was made to the negotiations with D. S. Richardson concerning the Montague indicator in which Mr. Clay said there were many suspicious features pointing to Mr.

Mr. Clay declared his conviction from a thorough reading of the Bristow report that Mr. Bristow had been satisfied beyond a doubt that the guiltiest party of all was the retired first assistant postomaster general, yet he had never been indicted or arrested. "In the interest of fair play, in the interest of justice, in the interest of good government and clean administration" he said, " there should be an inquiry, and I am surprised that my friend the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Lodge) should object."

Mr. Clay also declared that the President had reflected seriously upon Mr. Heath and had desired the retirement of Mr. Heath from the secretaryship of the Republican National convention.

Mr. Clay was careful to say that he intended no reflection upon Mr. Wynne. the present first assistant postmaster general. On the contrary, he to k pains to speak in high terms of Mr. Wynne, saying that he had given material assistance to the department inquiry.

Mr. Carmack made a general plea for a senatorial inquiry and the reason given by him was the newspaper report to the effect that the postmaster general had not been in sympathy with the postoffice department inquiry when undertaken and that he had pronounced Tulloch charges to be "hot air."

The statement aroused Mr. Spconer, who said that the charge did great injustice to the postmaster general. So far as the Bristow inquiry was concerned Mr. Payne had been in thorough sympathy with it and had placed the entire machinery of the department at the command of the official who made this most remorseless inquiry.

Mr. Carmack repeated the report that Mr. Payne had referred to the Tuiloch charges as "hot air" and Mr. Spooner replied that Mr. Payne had remained at his desk in this city day after day all last summer while the inquiry was in progress, notwithstanding he was in very poor health, devoting every energy to seeing that "the truth should be brought out and the department purg-

ed of every element of graft." Mr. Carmack declared the irregularities in the postoffice department had shown an inefficiency in the administra-

Mr. Spooner said there could not be any disputing the fact that inefficiency had been shown, and that it was begun in the Cleveland administration.

Mr. Gorman said he was willing to have all the resolutions calling for investigations of the postoffice depa tment referred to the committee on postoffice and postroads as he had r ce ved assurances from the chairman tha prompt action would be taken. In this connection, however, he said, he wanted to call attention to the fact that all of the debate on this subject had but emphasized the necessity for an investigation of the postoffice department. He said he had no desire to investigate any particular officer; that he believed the investigation should be much broader than that, as the irregula.ities had crept in by degrees and their corruption possibly had been a part of three or more administrations. It has now reached a point, where men who are corrupt themselves have disclosed the corruption of others "My purpose," he added, "is not so much to expose this corruption as by the action of Congress in making protective laws to eliminate the chance of such corruption in the future in the postoffice depart-

Mr. Spooner asked if Mr. Gorman would not be willing to supplement that suggestion by calling upon congress for a thorough investigation of all departments at stated periods.

Mr. Gorman answered that he would be willing to make the change, but for the present he was content to deal with the question in hand. Continuing he declared that the corruption was not a party matter; that the present postmaster general could not have been responsible for the state of affairs in his department, as it started before he entered upon his duties at the head of the

A severe denunciation of the charge of suppression of information was made by Mr. Lodge, who sa'd that he was thoroughly tired of that old weakened story which had been made ove, and over again by Senators on the other side of the chamber. He said it is quite true that the Republicans had nearly two-thirds of the members of the Senate and that he wanted to inform the other side that they were thoroughly responsible for their conduct of affairs and that as they were responsible they proposed to conduct their affairs in their own way. Continuing he said: "We are not afaird of day light; we are not afraid of the Senator from Maryland and least of all we are not afraid of that old time worn story of suppression of public in-

After some further colloquy between Messrs. Spooner and Teller over caucus control of party action in the Senate an agreement was reached to postpone further discussion of the postoffice question until Friday next and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Washington, January 6.-The only measure considered in the House today from Hawaii to ratify an act of the Hawaiian legislature to authorize the manufacture and distribution of el ctric light and power on the island of up for consideration under call of comthe bill in the form presented it was tories. Reference was made by Mr. Robinson to the absence of Delegate Kathanianaole, saying the committee

was embarrassed on that account. CAPTAIN LEMLEY SUED

By Naval Officer for Arbitrary Conduct Toward Him.

Washington, January 6.-Robert Burton Rodney, paymaster with the rank of lieutenant commander on the retired list of the navy, today brought suit for \$50,000 damages aaginst Captain Samuel C. Lemley, judge advocate general of the navy for alleged long continued "pecuniary and naval grade losses" and indignities. The complainant alleged that Captain Lemley has usurped practical supremacy in the navy department and is depriving the complainant of legal rights under his commission.

NO SUCCESSOR TO LONGSTREET.

Officer of Railroad Commissioner to be Abolished.

Washington, January 6 .- Secretary Hitchcock, of the interior department has recommended to the President that the office of railroad commissioner held by the late General James Longstreet, be abolished. It seems probable now that the recommendation will be adopted and that no successor to General Longstreet will be appointed. | For two years the interior department has made no estimate for the salary of railroad commissioner, the necessary appropriation for General Longstreet's salary of \$5,000 being made by congress on office practically have been absorbed by the inter-state commerce com-

Resigns Position With the Southern.

Columbia, S. C., January 6 .- P. I. Wells, superintendent-of the Savannah division of the Southern railway has resigned, effective January 31st or as soon before as he can be relieved. He has accepted the position of general manager of the Columbia Electric Street Railway Company, which was re-organized today. Mr. Welles has been superintendent of the Savannah division since September, 1895.

LACK OF CARE NOT

fairs Existed in the Theatre

Terrible Condition of Af- Japan Has Not Received Concessions from Russia

NO PRECAUTIONS STATUS OF CASE

By the Testimony of the Managers of the Iroquois it Was Shown That There Had Been no Provisions Made for Putting Out a Fire if One Occurred-None of the Employes Were Instructed What to Do if Fire Should Occur-Eleven of the Exits Were Locked on the Day of the Fire.

Chicago, January 6.—By their own evidence given today before Monroe Fulkerson, who is conducting the fire department investigation into the Iroquois theatre horror, the proprietors of the theatre showed that a worse condition of affairs existed than had heretofore been thought possible.

the Iroquois theatre, were examined by Mr. Fulkerson today. All of them pleaded ignorance of any precautions taken to prevent loss of life by fire at their theatre. They admitted failure to instruct employees in fighting fire, and failure even to provide suitable appliances, for use, against the flames. Their statements were corroberated by the testimony of twenty employees of the theatre, none of whom had ever been told his duty in case of

Noonan who is the working manager of the theatre under direction of Davis and Powers, admitted today, that eleven of the theatre exits were lock. ed and bolted. Two of these exit leading to the front of the theatre of the ground floor were locked, three all ditional exits on the north side of the ground floor were bolted, three exits on the north side of the theatre from the first balcony were bolted, and three exits on the north side of the second balcony were bolted.

The greatest loss of life from the fire was in the first and second balconies where hundreds of people were suffocated through the inability to get out or were tramped to death while trying to do so. Had these three was a bill introduced by the delegate exits in each balcony been available according to Inspector Fulkerson the loss of life must have been greatly di-

Noonan declared that no person had been named by the theatre management to superintend the operation of the ventilators of the theatre in case of fire and that in consequence the flames had been permitted to sweep the place, instead of seking a natural outlet through the stage roof. It was said by Noonan that George M. Dusenberry the head usher, Archibald Bernard, chief electrician and the theatre engineer knew how to operate the ventilators. It was proved by the evidence of these men, however, that two of them never went upon the stage and that the other had never been told to assume charge of the ventilators in case of fire.

From figures obtained by Noonan today it became evident that almost one in three of the people who attended the matinee lost their lives, the per centage being a trifle over 31 per cent. The theatre seated 1,606 people and in addition to these 236 had been admitted after all these were sold, making a total of 1,862 people in the theatre of

whom 591 were killed. That the employees in the front of the house were thrown into a panic by the fire was shown by the testimony of all stage hands examined today. Two ushers, each sixteen years old, declared that they ran on the first alarm of fire and did not return to the theatre until the next day. The stage hands said they all sought safety on hearing that the place was on fire.

The formal inquest into the fire will begin tomorrow morning. The first witnesses called will probably be spec- this is proposed. tators who were in the theatre when the fire was discovered and after them the stage hands will testify.

DISPENSARY ON FIRE.

Several Barrels of Whiskey Burned. Licenses Revoked.

(Special to The Messenger.) Wilson, N. C., January 6.-The Wil son dispensary caught fire this morning at 4 o'clock. Several barrels of whiskey were burned, besides consilerable damage being done to the large its own initiative. The duties of the stock of bottled goods on hand and to fixtures of the place. The loss will amount to about \$1,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

The origin of the fire is supposed to be incendiary, as what appeared to be burned tar was found by a trash pile in the room where the fire originated. and a window pane had been broken out of the front of the building. Business continued as usual after a few hours interruption.

The county commissioners had meeting yesterday at which they decided there should be no more licensgranted in Wilson county, and revoking those that had already been taken out. This action is considerably criticised by many, while it meets with the approval of others.

Certain Concessions Made in October Were Accepted by Japan, But Later Were Withdrawn-Terms of the Last Proposals Made by Japan to Russia-Russia's Reply Has Probably Been Prepared, But it Has Not Yet Been Received-Further Negotiations Will Probably be Necessary.

Tokio. January 6 .- A high Japanese authority today made the following explanation of the status of the far eastern questions:

"The statement that Russia has made concessions to Japan is not exact. On the contrary, Russia, in the month of October, made certain con-Will J. Davis, Harry J. Powers and cessions, which were accepted by Thomas J. Noonan, active managers of Japan, subsequently withdrew them and assumed an attitude which left the Japanese little hope in the way of reaching a satisfactory agree-

> "The Japanese government, confident in the declarations of disinterestedness in Manchuria made by Russia, and recognizing Russia's special interest in that region, wished to regulate, once for all, all questions in the far east, in the interest of future peace and tranquility. To this end Japan made the following pro-

"(1) Russia and Japan should mutually respect the independence and territorial integrity of China and Corea.

To recognize reciprocity-Japan, the special interests of Russia in Manchuria, Russia-the special interests of Japan in Corea.

"(3) To engage mutually not to infringe-Japan, the commercial rights and immunities acquired by Russia in Corea; Russia-the commercial rights and immunities acquired by Japan in Manchuria.

"In making the third proposition, Japan wished not only to protect her own rights in China and those of Russia in Corea, but to consecrate by the principle of equality of treatment the commercial rights of all nations in Corea and China.

"Russia declined the Japanese propositions and submitted a counter proposition which contained a clause providing for the creation of a neutral zone extending from the China-Corea frontier to Wong Tan on the east and to Ping-Yang on the west. This zone comprised almost a third

of Corea. "This Russian proposition took from Japan all guarantee of the protection of her rights in Manchuria and sequestrated a considerable part of Corea, where without contradiction, Japan's interests preponderate. and which every nation recognized as being within the legitimate sphere of

"The proposal exasperated Japanese public opinion. Japan could not accept the proposals."

Tokio, January 6.-It is believed here that the Russian response has been handed to the government, but the secret of its delivery has been zealousy guarded and the nature of the reply remains undisclosed. Minister of Foreign Affairs Komaru called this afternoon upon Baron de Rosen, the Russian minister to Japan with whom he remained an hour and later he visited Premier Katsura when an extended conference was held. There is every indication now that further negotiations will take place, although it is expected that Japan will refuse to transfer the discussion of affairs to St. Petersburg if

London, January 6 .- A dispatch to Reuters Telegram Company from Tokio says: "All the Russian warships recently at Vlandivostock are reported to have sailed, probably for Port Arthur.

"Russia's reply has not yet been received by Japan. There is a strong, widespread tendency to doubt the reports of the alleged conciliatory character of the reply."

London, January 6 .- The party of marine engineers from the Clyde district engaged by the Japanese government to proceed immediately to Japan presumably for service on board transports, sailed for Japan yesterday. Another draft of Scotch engineers left Govan quietly for Japan a week ago.

A detachment of one hundred and twenty British naval pensioners and naval reserve men and ten British officers started for Genoa. Italy today to assist in the navigation to the far east of the Japanese warship Kasaga and Niasin. The railroad station was crowded with sightseers, who manifested great enthusiasm. There were repeated cheers for the "gallant little Japa"

Admiral Evans fleet was ordered back | general agent at that point has been to its station from Honolulu, it was abolished. The circular was made arranged that the cruiser squadron public today.

should stop at Midway Island, where there is a cable station, to receive any instructions the department might desire to send. These instructions were simply for Admiral Evans fleet to await instructions at Guam. It is expected that Admiral Evans will reach Guam in a few days and report his arrival to the department. It is the purpose of the department to cable to the admiral a special set of instructions to meet the present conditions in the east and these instructions will be delivered to him at Guam according to the present programme. It is stated at the department that they will show no discrimination whatever, as between the parties to any possible hostilities, but the admiral will be expected to so dispose his force as to maintain the appearance of strict neutrality as between the belligerents.

Seoul, Januar 6 .- A Russian legation guard of thirty has been landed at Chemulpo and the Japanese railway has refused to transport it to Seoul. It is reported preparations have been made for the emperor of Corea to find an asylum at the French legation in the event of serious trouble. It is expected that France and Germany will send marines here to guard their legations.

A MACHINE THAT CAN FLY

RESULT OF TRIALS MADE IN DARE COUNTY. N. C.

The Wright Brothers, of Dayton, O., Inventors of the Machine Give Out a Statement-New Principles Employed.

Brothers, inventors of the flying machine which attracted such wide- M. A. Hill, of Greensburg, Kansas, spread attention have prepared the following which they say is the first trainmen caused the wreck, instructed correct statement of the two successful trials made by them.

and two by Wilbur Wright. The

the level and about 200 feet west of pass. our camp, which is situated a quarter of a mile north of Kill Devil sand hill, in Dare county, North Carolina. had a velocity of 27 miles an hour. as recorded by the anemometer of the Kitty Hawk Weather bureau staments made with a hand anemometer 65 miles an hour. at a height of four feet from the ground, showed a velocity of about 22 miles when the first flight was made and 22 1-2 when the last flight was made. The flight was made directly against the wind. Each time the machine started from the level ground by its own power with no which the course was kept as near the wreck: horizontal as the winds gusts and the

permit. Into the teeth of a December gale the "Flyer" made its way forward occurred. The smoker which was ocwith a speed of ten miles an hour cupied by only two or three men, was over the ground and thirty to thirty- overturned and pushed through the five an hour through the air. It had car behind it, which was crowded with previously been decided that reasons passengers, some standing in the of personal safety, these first trials

ground as possible. The succeeding flights rapidly increased in length and at the fourth trial a flight of 50 seconds was made in which the machine flew a little more than half a mile through the air and a distance of more than 652 killed instantly. Thirty in the pear was due to a slight error of judg-After passing over a little hummock machine down to the desired height seats by the smoker. When rescue the rudder was a fraction of a sec- of the coach to reach them. ond too late to prevent the machine

than one second of time. with practical aeronautics can ap- minutes after the collision but dled alpreciate the difficulties in attempting | most as soon as the rescuers could lay the first trials of a flying machine in him down. A woman died two hours a 25 mile gale. As winter was al- later while trying to tell the physiready set in we should have postponed our trials to a more favorable season, but for the fact that we were determined before returning home to know whether the machine possessed sufficient power to fly, sufficient strength to withstand the shock of landings and sufficient capacity of control to make flights in a boisterous as well as in calm air. When the points had been definitely established we at once packed our goods and returned home, knowing that the age of the flying machine had

come at last. "From the beginning we have employed entirely new sprinciples on was killed instantly and Mrs. Martin control and as all the experiments died ten minutes after being taken out have been conducted at our own ex- of the wreck. The child was suffering pense without assistance from any with a broken ankle, where the heavy individual, or institution, we do not stove fell on her, and caused severa feel ready at present to give out any particulars or detailed description of hypodermic injection to relieve the the machine."

General Agent at Wilmington of S. A. L. Abolished.

Norfolk, Va., January 6 .- A ciroffice, bearing the date of December 29. 1903, announces the resignation of T. D. Meares as general agent or the Seaboard Air Line at Wilming-Washington, January 6 .- When ton, N. C., and the fact the office of

Rock Island Express and Freight Train in Collision

HEROIC DOCTOR

The Wreck Was Probably Caused by the Carelessness of Trainmen-An Inquest is Begun by the Coroner and Will be Continued-A Reporter of the Topeka State Journal Was on the Wrecked Train and He Gives a Graphic Description of What Occurred.

Topeka, Kans., January 6, Seventeen persons were killed and thirtyseven injured in a head-on collision between the Rock Island, Californie and Mexico Express and a freight train at Willard this morning. Most of the injure dare in hospitals in To-Dayton, O, January 6-The Wright peka. The doctors announce that all will recover with the exception of Mrs.

It is thought that carelessness of to meet a special freight train at Willard, the engieer and conductor of "On the morning of December the ill-fated passenger, noting that a 17th, between 10:30 and noon, flights freight train stood on the side track were made, two by Orville Wright at Willard, rushed through, thinking that the cars they had seen were the starts were all made from a point on ones which they had been instructed to

Upon seeing at Willard a freight train on the siding, Engineer Benja-The wind at the time of the flights min threw open the throttle and under the impetus of full steam the passenger train leaped into the darkness This anemometer is 30 feet and crashed along at a rate which the from the ground. Our own measure- passengers declare to have been fully

A formal inquest was held at the wreck today by Coroner Dooley of Waybunsee county. The investigation will be continued tomorrow.

(Copyrighted 1904 by the Topeka State Journal.)

Topeka, Kas., January C.-H. G. assistance from gravity or other Parsons, a reporter of the Topeka source whatever. After a ren of about | State-Journal, who was on the wreckforty feet along a mono-rail track. ed Rock Island train, arrived in Topewhich held the machine eight inches ka at 8 o'clock this morning after from the ground, it rose from the driving overland from the mene of track and under the direction of the the collision. Parsons escaped with operator climbed upward until an in- slight injuries while two persons on clined height of eight or ten feet the seat in front of him were killed. from the ground was reached, after Parsons tells the following story of

"It was in the third car of the paslimited skill of the operator would senger train, the first coach having been preceded by a smoker and baggage car that the greatest loss of life aisle. The first warning given the should be made as close to the passengers in this car was when the sudden setting of the air brakes shut off the lights, leaving all in darkness. A moment later a mass of splintered wood and iron was crowded down upon them. No one was thrown out of his seat by the blow. Most of those feet over the ground. The landing end of the coach, however, succeeded in escaping from that end of the car ment on the part of the operator. which was still unobstructed. No one in the front half of the car escaped. of sand, in attempting to bring the They were crushed down between the the operator turned the rudder too was finally possible three living perfar and the machine turned down- sons were taken out by the rescuers ward more quickly than had been ex- who were compelled to chop holes in pected. The reserve movement of the side and through the floor and top

"The three rescued from this portion from touching the ground and thus were a man, a small girl and a midending the flight. The whole occur- dle aged woman who were moaning rence occupied little if any more and begging to be taken out. One man, hurt internally was removed "Only those who are acquainted through the rear door within five sician her name. A dozen men had worked on the place where she seemed to be before she was extricated.

> "Bonnie Martin, a girl 11 years of age, was pinned down between the two cars, the heavy stove resting on one foot. Her cries attracted the recuers and men, many of them bleeding from wounds about the face and arms. worked heroically to get her out. It took two hours of steady work to relieve her. When she was taken out she addressed a doctor who was bending over her as 'papa.' The physician did not have the heart to tell her that she was an orphan, her father and mother having been killed. Mr. Martin contusions. She was put to sleep by a

Some of the bodies found in the wreckage were so badly crushed as to be unrecognizable. Through a hole in one side of the car the body of a grayhaired heavy set man and a wocular from the general freight agent's man with long yellow hair were visible. Fires were built along the track at short intervals and by the light of these, the rescuers, in their eagerness to remove the victims. chopped openings in the wrecked coach until exhausted, then handed their axes to others.'

(Continued on Page Five.)