

SCHEMES TO MAKE THE SURPLUS FLY

Four Ambitious Projects That Call for Enough Money to Break the Treasury

Washington, Dec. 12.—No attempt has been made by the Republican senators yet to map out a programme of legislation for the present session, but as soon as the rearrangement of committees is completed and the list adopted by the Senate a steering committee will be appointed and a line of action agreed upon. The preliminary work may be accomplished during the holiday recess.

One point, however, has already been determined by an informal understanding among the leading men on the committee. This is that Speaker Henderson's appeal for economy is to be taken seriously and persistently urged upon the majority in both houses. The delicate task of asking for appropriations of money for the year that ever before, and of convincing them should pass the necessary surplus, which has caused the government some uneasiness at times, will be wiped out in a twinkling of an eye.

Secretary Gage recommends the abolition of special war taxes in order to get rid of the surplus, but a much shorter method of accomplishing this would be to pass a few of the gigantic schemes which are being urged upon the Senate and House.

It is probable that some kind of a river and harbor bill will be a law this session and it is likely that a ship subsidy bill will pass in some shape and

that work will be started on the Nicaragua canal. If these three projects are floated there will be hardly enough money left to supply the regular and paramount needs of the government and there may possibly be a deficit instead of a surplus.

These facts are now being urged upon the western senators and representatives who have combined for the purpose of inducing Congress at this session to make the first appropriation for an elaborate scheme for irrigation of arid lands of the west, which, it is estimated by the experts, will be a money consumer of a kind to make all other projects of governmental paternalism look very small. Indeed some of the influential men in both houses are inclined to criticize President Roosevelt for having, as they think, good naturedly, though thoughtlessly, endorsed the irrigation proposition and are hopeful of convincing him that in his message he spoke on this subject without due consideration.

The other side of the irrigation question is now to be heard from, and a prominent senator from a northwestern state said today that some of his constituents had brought up a point of objection that he had never thought of before and which has caused him to stop and think. The question raised is whether the United States government has any right or power to spend the money of the people in making fruitful the soil of one portion of the United States leaving the farmers of other localities to irrigate and fertilize their lands at their own expense. The irrigation fight is bound to be a stubborn and persistent one, but if one Senate leader have their way this vast scheme of governmental expenditure will not be put into operation just yet.

MONEY FINDS FAULT WITH CANAL TREATY

He Holds That It Does Not Afford Sufficient Guaranty of American Control

Washington, Dec. 12.—In the Senate today Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Appropriations, favorably reported the concurrent resolution adopted by the House providing for a holiday recess from December 19th to January 6th, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Hoar introduced and the Senate passed a resolution directing the Committee on Printing to consider the expediency of providing for the free distribution of the Congressional Record to libraries throughout the country.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Manufactures, submitted a favorable report on a bill relating to the adulteration of food products and addressed the Senate briefly, criticizing certain products which had come under the observation of the committee.

Senator Clapp introduced a resolution in favor of considering the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in open session. The senator, from a sense of humor upon reading the full reports of the proceedings of the executive session in the newspapers, worded his resolution as follows: "Whereas, the published reports of the speeches made upon the subject of the ratification of the so-called Hay-Pauncefote treaty are not as full as

they might be; and "Whereas, said speeches would be more fully reported if taken by the official stenographers of the Senate;

"Therefore be it Resolved, That hereafter the discussion of the said treaty be made in open session of the Senate."

Senator Clapp and several of his senatorial friends stood together and enjoyed the reading of this resolution which created considerable amusement. The resolution will come up in the Senate Monday, and may then be commented upon if in the mean time the Senate has not already ratified the treaty.

On motion of Mr. Lodge the Senate at 1 p. m. went into executive session. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty was immediately taken up and Senator Money of Mississippi, made a speech, giving his views upon that agreement. He said he would not delay ratification, but that he considered some of the features of the treaty objectionable. His principal criticism was that this treaty, like the original Hay-Pauncefote convention, fails to furnish sufficient guaranty of American control of the proposed Nicaragua canal.

Senator Foraker followed Senator Money. He urged the speedy ratification of the treaty and contended that it meets all the objections made in the Senate to the previous treaty.

The House was not in session today. The Senate agreed unanimously to take a vote on the new canal treaty before adjournment next Monday, and at 4:45 adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock that day.

CHEATHAM MAKING A HARD FIGHT OF IT

North Carolina Members Are Working for Rural Free Delivery

Washington, Dec. 12.—Special.—Recorder Cheatham does not think his fight for reappointment is won, for he is sending to the President all the letters he can get urging his appointment, and is inducing all who will go to the White House and see the President personally in his behalf. Today a delegation of three or four police court lawyers saw the President in Cheatham's interest.

During the past three days the House has not been in session, and this has enabled the North Carolina members to "do" the departments. Nearly all have been to the Post Office Department, putting in letters for rural free delivery.

Thomas H. Cheek and J. H. Dunn have resigned as storekeepers and gangs in the Raleigh internal revenue district.

Jeffrey Horton of Edenton, has been granted a pension of \$8.

Sophronia E. Cornelius has been appointed postmaster at Tracadia, Yadkin county, vice A. W. Shore, resigned.

SIGNS OF TROUBLE

Chile and Argentine Making Faces at Each Other

London, Dec. 12.—The Times, in its second edition today, publishes a dispatch from Valparaiso under date of today, which says: "The first symptom at the present juncture of a possible awakening of warlike excitement among the Chilean public is the announcement that a mass meeting of working people is to be held at Santiago December 15 to express approval of the action of the government in dealing with the Argentine question. Even this apparently is merely an offset to another meeting promoted by the advocates of peace at any price. The buying of ships to take the place of vessels of questionable efficiency, the mobilization of a fleet for Argentina and the strengthening of relations with friendly neighbors, Colombia and Ecuador are not regarded here as signs of aggressive intentions on Chile's part, but only as natural precautions evoked by the unexpectedly threatening demeanor of Argentina."

"CHILD LABOR IS CHILD MURDER"

Seranton, Dec. 12.—A great part of work of present session of the American Federation of Labor is being done in committees. The convention was in session this afternoon until nearly six o'clock. The question of child labor was one of the matters considered during the day, and it was discussed in a most interesting manner. This brought to his feet D. A. Hays, international president of the Glass Blowers Union, who in an impassioned speech declared that child labor was child murder. In nearly every state, he declared, the laws prohibiting child labor were being violated. A resolution calling upon the president to appoint a committee to inquire into the convict labor system met with an adverse report, because there was not sufficient time before adjournment of the convention to prepare a bill that will be satisfactory to honest labor. Besides the matter is already in the hands of the executive council.

STEEL TRUST BONDS

Washington, Dec. 12.—Secretary Hay has received cable messages from Minister Lord a Buenos Ayres and Minister Wilson at Santiago de Chile, stating in effect that while the situation is extremely grave the best opinion is that war between Chile and Argentina will not result.

Mr. Carnegie's Offer Embarassing to the Administration

Washington, Dec. 12.—The important fact was ascertained today that the \$10,000,000 gift which Andrew Carnegie tendered to President Roosevelt for the founding of a great institution for higher education in this city was not an offer of \$10,000,000 in cash, but the par value of that amount in bonds of the United States Steel Corporation. The offer of these bonds is embarrassing to the administration, and that is why so much secrecy has been maintained. The ticklish part of the situation is found in the complications which might arise from the United States owning and administering bonds of a corporation which sooner or later may be proceeded against by the attorney general as violating the anti-trust laws of the country.

Assuming that such a serious situation should never arise, the political phases of accepting bonds in a corporation against which there is a great deal of popular discontent will be immediately appreciated. To accept the gift of the bonds and then sell them might be open to severe criticism.

UNDERGROUND DEPOT

Great Scheme Contemplated by the Pennsylvania Railroad

New York, Dec. 12.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in conjunction with the Long Island Railroad, which it controls, and through two sub-companies now forming, proposes to tunnel the North River and Manhattan Island with two single track, steel tube subways, supported by piers to hard pan, a site centering at Eighth avenue and Thirty-first street to establish at that point a great underground passenger station three blocks long and three blocks in extreme width, and from there to run three single track tube subways a block apart to the East river, and beneath it to Long Island city. The three tube subways will converge on reaching Long Island City and will reach the surface at a point near Thompson and Purves, a quarter of a mile back from the river where the Long Island Railroad owns a large acreage.

SENATE COMMITTEES

Work Already Begun on Two Important Measures

Washington, Dec. 12.—The Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals held a meeting this morning and ordered a favorable report on Senator Morgan's bill authorizing the President to conclude agreements with Costa Rica and Nicaragua for the full control of the territory upon which to construct the Nicaragua Canal, and appropriating such money as may be needed. Senator Morgan was authorized to make a report to accompany the bills, both of which were submitted to the Senate today. The report includes the correspondence which passed between President Hutin, of the Panama Canal Company, and the secretary of state after the former learned that the isthmian canal commission favored the Nicaragua route. President Hutin objects to the assumption of the commission that he has offered to sell his canal property to the United States for \$100,000,000, and says that the only way in which the value of the property can be determined is by appraisal.

The first meeting of the Senate Committee on Commerce, of which Senator Frye is chairman, was held this morning. The committee organized by the appointment of sub-committees and the adoption of the rules of the last session. Mr. Frye's ship-subsidy bill was referred to a sub-committee composed of Senators Frye, Elkins, Hanna, Depew, Jones, Turner and Martin. These gentlemen constituted the sub-committee which had in charge the last subsidy measure. Senator Vest, who has heretofore been in charge of all bills introduced in the Senate to bridge navigable rivers, asked to be relieved from chairmanship of this sub-committee on account of his health, and Senator Berry of Arkansas was appointed in his place. The next meeting of the committee will take place Thursday, December 19.

TO PREVENT LYNCHING

Provisions of a Bill Introduced by Senator Hoar

Washington, Dec. 12.—Senator Hoar has, by request, introduced a bill in the Senate, the purpose of which as indicated by its title, is "to protect citizens of the United States against lynching in default of protection by the States." It stipulates that putting to death of any citizen by a mob or riotous assemblage of three or more persons in violation of law and in default of the protection of state and officers, shall be deemed a denial of equal protection of the laws and an offense against the United States. Persons participating in lynchings are to be deemed guilty of murder and punished accordingly. Every county where a lynching takes place is to be subject to a forfeiture of not less than \$5,000 or more than \$10,000, to be paid to the dependent family of the person lynched. Officials failing to protect a person held in their charge to answer for any crime are to be tried in the United States courts and punished by imprisonment not exceeding five years or a fine of \$5,000 or both.

The measure is not regarded as constitutional.

SHIP SUBSIDIES

German Shipping Interests Ask for More Favors

Berlin, Dec. 12.—Senator Frye's ship-subsidy bill and similar measures passed by the French Chamber of deputies are seriously occupying the attention of shippers, commercial and political circles. It is contended that German shipping owes its development to its own energy and has been independent of subvention because the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American Companies had introduced new and profitable services in return for the subventions received by them. It is further argued that German companies have been subsidized to the amount of only \$1,825,000 against \$5,000,000 for the French companies, \$6,000,000 for the English, \$2,500,000 for the Italian and \$3,500,000 for the Japanese companies, while the Frye bill provides for \$10,000,000 for the American companies. It is expected that shipping and industrial concerns will press the government for a new bill increasing the amount of German subvention, and it is predicted that they will succeed.

ONE WAY TO GET OUT OF A DIFFICULTY

Rome, Dec. 12.—In order to uphold the decision of the Pope not to create any new cardinals in America while Cardinal Gibbons lives, and in order to satisfy at the same time the urgent solicitation which some have even attributed to President Roosevelt, it has been suggested to create Archbishop Ireland a cardinal to reside in Rome, and to make Archbishop Corrigan a cardinal reserved in pectore for announcement after the death of Cardinal Gibbons. It is reported that Dr. Farley, auxiliary Bishop of New York, is now here pushing this plan.

McLaurin Makes Disclaimer

Washington, Dec. 12.—Senator McLaurin of South Carolina, this morning emphatically denied the correctness of a report that he had by letter applied for permission to enter the Republican caucus of the Senate. "I have made no such application," said the senator, "and furthermore I would under no circumstances take such a step."

Five Generations Represented

Richmond, Va., Dec. 12.—At the marriage of Thomas Cheely to his distant cousin, Nora Cheely, near Sturgeonville, Va., today, five generations of one of the families were present, as was Mrs. Maggie Cheely, great-grandmother of the bride, hale and hearty at 96 years.

Matched for a Mill

New York, Dec. 12.—Terry McGovern and Dave Sullivan have been matched to fight on or about January 30.

British Demonstration Before Bocas Del Toro

Colombian Outrages Go a Little Beyond the Patience of Captain Galloway

New Orleans, Dec. 12.—Passengers from Bocas Del Toro, Colombia, report great excitement there over the demonstration of the British cruiser Tribune over a matter which had not been settled when they left. The Tribune, which was at Colon at the time of its recapture by General Alban, went to Bocas Del Toro, being the first to bring the news of the government victory. The Tribune came to Bocas Del Toro with Consul General Hudson of Colon, to investigate a number of outrages reported on British subjects by the local authorities.

The news of the recapture of Colon was celebrated in Bocas with much enthusiasm and vim, and most of the soldiers got drunk. The steward of the Tribune, while visiting the quarel, or military barracks, on business was assailed by the Colombian soldiers and beaten. Captain Galloway, of the cruiser, already indignant over the report of outrages on British subjects, at once made a military demonstration against the town.

Seven boats equipped with rapid firing guns and a full force of marines

formed in battle order in front of the town, and Captain Galloway, accompanied by the two British consuls of Colon and Bocas, respectively, called on the mayor and demanded that the men engaged in the outrage on the steward be punished. The mayor offered to flog them, but this Captain Galloway objected to as un military, and suggested that they be subjected to some military punishment like imprisonment. This was agreed to, but the next day British Consul Jackson found one of the Colombian soldiers engaged in the outrage at large. When protest was made to Mayor Facio of this breach of faith the latter replied that under Colombian law the offending soldiers could not be imprisoned. The consul general then informed the mayor that unless this was done he would send for the Tribune which had left Bocas in the meantime. The question remained in this status when the steamer left Bocas for New Orleans.

Nearly all the claims made by British subjects growing out of troubles on the isthmus and amounting to \$100,000 in gold, will be returned for revision. Sixty of these claims were filed at Bocas, mainly by Jamaicans.

Upon the news of the surrender of Colon the revolutionists who had gathered in the neighborhood and were preparing an attack on it withdrew into the interior.

Mrs. Bonine Disdains a Compromise Verdict

Her Counsel Declare That She is Guilty of Murder or of No Crime

Washington, Dec. 12.—The court room was crowded when the Bonine trial was resumed this morning. Mr. Fulton, for the defence, concluded his argument for the accused, begun yesterday. He made an impassioned appeal for the acquittal of his client, asserting that from the night of the Ayres tragedy she acted as any woman would whose honor was menaced by an armed man.

The lawyers for the defence yesterday declared themselves when Mr. Fulton told the jury that Mrs. Bonine was guilty of murder or nothing. They denied the idea of any compromise on manslaughter.

Attorney Douglass, for the defence, followed Mr. Fulton. Mr. Douglass announced that he proposed to analyze the statement made by Mrs. Bonine on the 20th of May. He asserted that the statement would be put in the fiery furnace of truth and that it would come out unscathed; that the circumstantial evidence would be found to favor the defence; that the speaker would dodge

no phase of the case. There had been no denial that Ayres went to Mrs. Bonine's room door early the morning of the 15th of May, Attorney Douglass went on to say. He added that no one regretted the untimely death of Mr. Ayres more than did Mrs. Bonine, and the deceased would not be attacked more than was absolutely necessary; but it was certain that Ayres that fatal morning was in the frame of mind to do the very thing he tried to do. It was not claimed that he was drunk, but it was claimed that he was under the influence of liquor. He had imbibed sufficient to inflame his passions. There was enough liquor in him to steal away his discretion.

Attorney Douglass contended that if Ayres had not been the instigator of the meeting in his room the chances are that he would have been sound asleep at 2 o'clock in the morning of May 15, and could not have been easily aroused. The speaker also pointed out as an important fact that Mrs. Bonine related what had occurred to Mr. Gardner, a lawyer, within eighteen hours after the shooting.

The arguments of counsel were not completed when the court adjourned. They will continue tomorrow, and before the adjournment of court it is probable that the case may be given to the jury.

KNITTING MILL BURNED

Tarboro, N. C., Dec. 12.—Special.—The Riverview Knitting Mills, with all their appurtenances, were destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is estimated at \$50,000 and there is insurance on the property to the amount of \$33,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. The mills were owned and operated by J. F. Shackelford.

Crowd to See Negro Hanged

Uniontown, Pa., Dec. 12.—William Allen, colored, was hanged in the jail here at 10:07 a. m. Death was caused by strangulation and life was pronounced extinct in 12 minutes. As he ascended the scaffold he threw back his head and exclaimed "My God!" These were his only words. Fully 1,500 people were jammed in the jail yard to witness the execution.

THE CRITICS ALL WAXED ENTHUSIASTIC

"The Belle of New York" company this season is a notable one with Miss Beulah Dodge, who has both good looks and ability, as the Salvation Army lassie. During her metropolitan engagement in this part the critics waxed enthusiastic over her performance. Among the other members of the company to be seen here will be Mr. Edward J. Connelly of the London company, Joseph Kane, Arthur Deacon, James Darling, Hattie Wells, Laura Witt, Mae Sailer, Grace Hutledge, Virginia Ross. The company numbers sixty in all and the entire production this season is identified with that seen in London during the "Belle's" prosperous run at the Shaftesbury Theatre. Reserved seats go on sale Saturday morning. Prices, \$1.50 to 50 cents.

NORTH CAROLINA CONSTRUCTION CO.

A charter was granted yesterday by the Secretary of State for the North Carolina Construction Company, of Greensboro. The capital stock is \$1,000,000 and the business proposed to be conducted is the construction and operation of street railways, light plants and the general generation and transmission of electric currents for power, lights and other uses. The incorporators are R. Williamson, J. Jerome Otis and F. A. Barr.

CARELESS DOCTORS

Medical Dispenser Charged With Giving Poison to Children

Riofontaine, Dec. 12.—The trial before the criminal court here of the chief medical dispenser at the concentration camp of Riofontaine was concluded today. He was charged with having improperly administered a preparation of strychnine, which caused the death of three children refugees. After the most minute inquiry lasting over a week, the accused was discharged. As a result of the trial the most stringent regulations are now in force with reference to the issue of medicines by doctors and nurses to prevent mistakes in future.

General Darnell has lately been active in the Harris-Smith district. By a series of night surprises at farm houses he has captured 21 Boers who were in bed at the time.

Pennies for Bargain Prices

Washington, Dec. 12.—The government has made preparations for the heavy holiday shopping season. The heaviest coinage of pennies in history was made last week at the Philadelphia mint when 4,900,000 coppers were turned out. There is an unprecedented demand for pennies on the part of merchants who require them to make change for their countless reduced bargains. In one single day \$8,000 in pennies was coined. Officials of the Treasury Department say that there is a consistently growing demand for pennies. More articles are being sold at odd figures than ever before.

MRS. DENNIS LIVES

The Detectives Are Diligently Searching for Clues

Washington, Dec. 12.—The condition of Mrs. Ada Gilbert Dennis shows little if any improvement. Though some favorable symptoms have been noted today they are not thought to be substantial enough to warrant a belief in her recovery. Blood stains have been found on the floor of the balcony at the K street house, and a number of stains were found on the sidewalk in Biewens street, just around the corner from the scene of the tragedy. The stains on the balcony, the detectives are certain, came from the room in which the crime was committed, but the stains in Eleventh street, the detectives hardly think, have any connection with the case. Detectives today found in a sewer not far away from Mrs. Dennis' residence an extremity and a woman's apron. Whether stains upon these garments are blood stains or not is to be determined by the district chemist.

Senator Sewell Improving

Camden, N. J., Dec. 12.—Senator Sewell slept well last night and is stronger this morning than at any time since his return home. Dr. Taylor says he looks for steady improvement of his patient.

Miss Stone Seen Alive

Vienna, ec. 12.—A telegram from Sofia says Miss Ellen Stone was seen alive at Koprivenkoki, near Dubnitz, some time after the date of her reported death.