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LIGHT-HOUSE ON DIAMOND SHOALS

A Boston Man to Tackle the Job.--The Crumpackers Determined to Make a Stir

By THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, Feb. 15.—Special.—After years of waiting another effort is to be made to locate a light-house off the "graveyard of the Atlantic"—the dreaded and treacherous Cape Hatteras. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts has discovered a man who is willing to undertake the hazardous task of erecting a light-house and fog signal at Diamond shoals and he has introduced a bill in the Senate appropriating $550,000 for the purpose. The government spent thousands and thousands in an effort to secure a location for a light-house at Diamond shoals, and after numerous experiments the task was given up as hopeless. Albert L. Fells of Boston, is of the opinion that he has solved the question of obtaining a foundation for a light-house at Hatteras, and Senator Hoar's bill contracts on the part of the government that the construction of the proposed light-house shall be substantially commenced within twelve months. The bill provides that Fells is to be paid $150,000 when the light-house is placed in position in accordance with conditions specified and ready to be equipped and lighted. He is to be paid an additional $150,000 when both fog signals and light-house are completed. At the expiration of one year after the completion of the light-house he is to receive $250,000, provided the same shall have remained in a substantial and good condition.

Senator Hoar's measure, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, prevents interference with the free navigation of the channel and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make such regulations as will effectually protect navigation.

The light-house must be placed in water thirty feet in depth and the foundation must be sunk not less than ten feet in the sea bottom. The base must be enclosed in a steel caisson filled with concrete and masonry, extending to a height of not less than fifteen feet above high tide. The base will be seventy feet in diameter. The government must furnish the equipment. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed in the bill to select a location for the light house June 1, 1902.

With the certain knowledge that the Crumpackerites have agreed on a compromise resolution and that they are bestirring themselves in behalf of their new proposition, again awakens interest in the meeting of the Republican caucus which is scheduled Monday night. Uncle Joe Cannon is saying nothing, but the word is being passed along that he will fight the compromise with all the vigor that he opposed the original resolution offered by Crumpacker. The opinion prevails that the crowd which is bent on harrassing the South can accomplish nothing. Even if they should secure a majority vote in the caucus, which is not anticipated, Speaker Henderson stands in the way. He will have the naming of the committee of eleven which it is proposed shall investigate franchise and election laws in the South. If a committee is to be chosen Speaker Henderson will select members who will allow the Crumpacker and all other like legislation to sleep the sleep of death.

Both Congressmen Bellamy and Pou favor the Newlands resolution for the annexation of Cuba. Their idea is that Cuba should be invited to become a part of the nation with the promise of territorial government until equipped for statehood. Many Democrats, and especially Southern Democrats, favor the annexation of Cuba by peaceable means.

Congressman Kluttz has returned from North Carolina and Senator Simmons left today for Harrisburg, Pa., to join Mrs. Simmons, who is improving rapidly. Mrs. Simmons will likely join the Senator here next month.

A Comedy of Errors Enacted in the Senate

Debate on Permanent Census Bill Develops a Streak of the Humorous

Washington, Feb. 15.—A comedy of errors was enacted in the United States Senate chamber this afternoon which for more than an hour kept the Senators on both sides of the chamber and the spectators in the galleries in a roar of laughter. The bill creating a permanent census bureau was under discussion and the mix-up caused by the desire which was general among both Republicans and Democrats to adopt an amendment making it dead sure that the present census force of 23,000 or 24,000 employees should be transferred en masse into the classified service, so that no power on earth could deprive them of their place on Uncle Sam's pay roll. Every rule has its exceptions, and so in this case, there were a few Senators, a very few, who opposed this scheme, and the spokesman of this little faction was Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. He is an original civil service reformer and has been the staunch and consistent advocate and defender of the civil service law of 1883 and the various enlargements of it that have been made subsequently. Moreover Mr. Lodge was supposed to represent the wishes of the President and the Civil Service Commission when he offered the amendment providing in brief that only that part of the present census force (estimated at 800) who shall be retained when the bureau is made permanent should be transferred to the classified service.

There were two or three little feeble responses in the affirmative when the vote was taken upon Mr. Lodge's proposition, then a chorus of resounding noes, and the fun began. The more or less grave and dignified Senators fairly fell over each other in suggesting amendments that would make it certain that every employe on the rolls on the date of the passage of the bill should be transferred to the eligible list of the classified service.

The Senate took up the Permanent Census Bureau bill immediately after the morning business, and Mr. Lodge resumed his argument against the provisions of the bill that the entire force of the bureau be covered into the classified civil service.

During the discussion Mr. Tillman said, laughingly, that some Senators and Representatives would get their full share of the appointments. He was sure the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Lodge) would, and he believed he himself would. "I hope so," replied Mr. Lodge in the same vein. "No two Senators are more deserving." (Laughter.)

"I am glad, of course," said Mr. Tillman, "to be in such good company; but I am afraid when the sharing up comes I will not be even."

Senators Quarles, Pettus, Clark of Wyoming and Teller spoke.

The discussion went on and continued for over two hours when an amendment was offered by Mr. Gallinger, declaring that persons who had served as soldiers in any war in which the United States had been engaged and the widows of soldiers shall have preference in the matter of certification.

Mr. Quarles of Wisconsin, in charge of the bill, declared himself "opposed to civil service from start to finish."

The amendment offered by Mr. Lodge yesterday was rejected, and the amendment offered by Mr. Gallinger was agreed to.

After numerous ineffectual efforts to amend the fifth section so as to meet the views of the various Senators making them, Mr. Tillman suggested facetiously whether the Senate was not so muddled that it had better adjourn. He added that Senators would never pass a civil service examination, and not one of them would ever be eligible to reelection. (Laughter.)

The presiding officer (Mr. Frye)—The chair is in doubt and will submit the question to the Senate. (More laughter.)

Finally the difficulty was got over by making the fifth section place under the civil service act, without further examination, all of the census employes at the date of the passage of the act except unskilled laborers.

An amendment was also agreed to, establishing the census office in the department of the interior.

Mr. Dubois of Idaho offered an amendment requiring the collection of statistics bearing on the business of trusts. Rejected—yeas 17, nays 31.

A lengthy discussion was started by an amendment offered by Mr. Allison to strike from the fifth section of the bill a clause requiring the collection of statistics of the cotton production as returned by the ginners. Mr. Allison's contention being that cotton statistics were now collected in the most satisfactory manner by the Department of Agriculture.

The bill went over without final action.

The Senate at 5:30 adjourned until Monday.

Washington, Feb. 15.—In the Senate this afternoon notice was given by Mr. Cullom of Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, that on Monday next, immediately after the morning hour, he would move to go into executive session on the Danish treaty.

ENGINES GO SMASH

Two S. A. L. Locomotives Badly Damaged in a Collision

Durham, N. C., Feb. 15.—Special.—Owing to a misunderstanding of orders two engines on the Seaboard Air Line smashed into each other at Burton's siding, two miles east of the city, at seven o'clock this evening. The mixed train going north left here on time and was to wait at Burton's for a special coming south which was to take the side track. The latter came on as though the track were clear, but when the former was seen the engineer shut off steam and applied the brakes. At the same time the engineer of the north bound train began to move backward, diminishing the force of the shock. The engines were damaged so badly that the track was blocked until a work train could be sent out from here to clear the wreckage away. Nobody was hurt.

Expected by Russia

Vienna, Feb. 15.—Letters received here from St. Petersburg show that the Russian cabinet fully expected that the co-operation of the British and Japanese would eventually result in a treaty. It is a misapprehension, it is said, to believe that the Manchurian occupation is opposed to the independence and integrity of China. The Anglo-Japanese alliance, however, will naturally cause Russia to do everything possible to be ready for all eventualities.

Wilmington Day at Charleston

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 15.—Special. Mayor A. M Waddell has fixed April 11th as Wilmington day at the Charleston exposition in response to a request from Col. Jno. C. Hemphill, in charge of the department of promotion and publicity of the exposition.

DRESSED UP TO DIE

A College Student Took All the Precautions

Providence, R. I., Feb. 15.—Wearing full evening dress and lying in front of the windows fronting the campus, the dead body of Richard Montague nineteen years old, was found in his room, 39 Hope College, Brown University, at nine o'clock this morning. The keyhole of the door had been plugged with paper. There was an ugly wound from a revolver shot in the young man's right temple and another bullet had penetrated his heart. Early in the evening the young man mailed a letter to his grandfather who lives in Boston, stating that he was tired of living and was going to kill himself. Then he went to a meeting of his fraternity, the Delta Upsilon. At that time, his friends say, he appeared to be in the best of spirits, and as usual was prominent in the proceedings.

Three days ago he went to a studio and sat for his photograph, stipulating that one must be ready by Friday. He got this photograph and sent it to a young lady. The explanation given is that he wished to send the photograph and frame on St. Valentine's day.

Dr. Faunce isgreatly distressed over the affair.

PLANT'S PROPERTY

New York Courts Refuse to Recognize the Will

New York, Feb. 15.—Under the settlement of the estate of Henry Bradley Plant, according to the laws of the State of New York, the actual division of the property, the value of which is estimated between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000, is now in progress. The estate is being treated as though Mr. Plant had died intestate, for the laws of this State will not permit such a suspension of the powers of alienation as was provided for in the will.

This State will receive something like $200,000 as an inheritance tax from the estate, which would have been lost to it had the will been established. Had this been paid in before the beginning of the year the city comptroller would have received a big fee for its collection, but as the law now stands he can get no fee and the whole sum will go into the State Treasury.

Connecticut has collected $88,000 as inheritance tax.

RIOTS IN FRIESTE

Soldiers Fire Into a Crowd of People

Vienna, Feb. 15.—The strike situation at Trieste, where 25,000 men are out because of sympathy with the dockers employed by the Austrian Lloyd Steamship Company, who have demanded an increase of wages, has become more acute. The strike has not been terminated notwithstanding the fact that the board of arbitration conceded the demands of the workmen.

There were renewed conflicts today between the populace and the soldiers. The latter fired into a crowd of people near the Ponet Rosso Square, killing six and wounding thirty. The authorities will proclaim marfial law tomorrow.

Strong Oil Combine

San Francisco, Feb. 15.—A big oil combination with a capital of $6,000,000 has opened offices here and proposes to develop the Wyoming and California oil fields. It is composed mainly of Joseph A. Chandler, C. A. Ganfield and A. B. Butler, all California oil operators, and it controls 108,000 acres of lands, mainly in California and Wyoming. It proposes to construct pipe lines and to build refineries.

End of Industrial Commission

Washington, Feb. 15.—The industrial commission, created several years ago to investigate industrial problems and report on them with recommendations to Congress, expired by limitation of law today. Congress has never legislated on any of the reports submitted by the commission.

Goes to American Cigar Co.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Feb. 15.—Special.—Mr. M. A. Walker, who has been superintending one of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company's factories for some time, has resigned to accept a position with the American Cigar Company. He will go to Tampa, Fla., on the 20th instant. Mr. Walker will be succeeded here by Mr. R. E. Lassiter.

Teddy Improves Rapidly

Groton, Mass., Feb. 15.—The remarkable progress made by President Roosevelt's son in his recovery from his severe attack of pneumonia contiues, and today it was announced that last night was the most satisfactory since the sickness began.

BURNED TO DEATH

Telephone Operator at Charlotte Suffers Horribly

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 15.—Special.—One of the saddest and most tragic deaths ever occurring here was that today of Miss Mamie McKane, night operator at the Charlotte Telephone Exchange, who was fatally burned this morning at 4 o'clock while at work, death ending her sufferings at noon today. Miss McKane, it seems, was sitting by the stove when her dress caught fire. Immediately she was a mass of flames. She ran to a corner of the room where her young brother lay sleeping. She snatched up a blanket in her frenzy, endeavoring to wrap it about her body. Then she made a wild dash for the door and started down from the third story, when she was met by two policemen who had seen smoke issuing from the exchange and had rung in a fire alarm. The officers quickly carried the girl into the street, endeavoring to extinguish the flames by covering her with snow.

Miss McKane was carried to the hospital, where medical skill was exhausted in the effort to save her life, but to no avail, death coming to end her tortures at noon today. No more horrible death ever occurred here.

CONFERENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington, Feb. 15.—A very important conference was held in the cabinet room of the White House today. At the President's request Senators Allison, Aldrich and Spooner, Speaker Henderson and Representatives Cannon and Grosvenor were present. The coference lasted until a few minutes after 12 o'clock. It is something of a coincidence that those at the conference today were, with the exception of the President himself and Senator Spooner, the same men who took part in the famous conference a few weeks prior to the Spanish war, which resulted in the definite conclusion that Congress should appropriate $3,000,000 to be placed at the disposal of the President to prepare for war.

It is thought that the conference had to do with the legislative programme in Congress. It is also thought that the President talked with the party leaders in Congress about the Schley case.

Sluggers Matched

New York, Feb. 15.—"Jim" Jeffries and "Bob" Fitzsimmons were matched today to fight 20 rounds on some date between May 10 and May 20 for the heavy-weight championship. The winner is to receive 60 per cent of the purse, the loser 40 per cent. The fight will take place before the club offering the best purse.

Banker Goes to Jail

Detroit, Feb. 15.—Former Police Commissioner Frank C. Andrews, vice president of the wrecked City Savings Bank, was arraigned in the police court this afternoon on a second warrant charging misappropriation of $200,000 of the bank's funds. The complaint was signed by Bank Commissioner Maltz. Andrews' bail was fixed at $25,000, which he was not able to furnish, and he was locked up in the county jail.

The maximum penalty for conviction on this charge is twenty years in prison.

Billy West Dead

Chicago, Feb. 15.—William West the minstrel, known to theatre-goers for the past quarter of a century as "Billy" West, died here today of cancer, aged 45 years. He had been sick for over two months Mr. West's home was in Utica, N. Y. His friends in Chicago estimate his estate at $500,000.

HUNDREDS KILLED BY AN EARTHQUAKE

Tiflis, Russian Transcaucasia, Feb. 15.—Two hundred bodies of victims of the earthquake which destroyed the town of Samacka had been recovered up to last evening. It appears certain that several hundred bodies are buried in the fissures and debris caused by the shocks The shocks continue at intervals and the work of excavating in search of the victims proceeds with difficulty. Among the dead are many women who, at the time of the principal shock, were congregated in the various bath houses.

MISS STONE RELEASED

Report Confirmed that the Ransom Has Been Paid

Constantinople, Feb. 15.—Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, who has been released in accordance with the terms of the agreement with the brigands, is said to now be on her way to Constantinople, together with Mme. Tsilka.

The release of the missionary has caused rejoicing among Americans here, albeit it comes as no surprise as today was the date set by the brigands for freeing her, and it was confidently expected that they would keep their word.

Miss Stone was abducted September 3 of last year by the Bulgarian brigands while she was traveling between Banshe and Dijumad in the mountainous country lying between Turkey and Bulgaria.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The State Department today officially confirmed the press dispatches that conveyed the news of the payment of Miss Stone's ransom to the brigands; and it was stated, in addition, that Miss Stone's actual liberation would take place as soon as the brigands got out of the woods.

Mills Fix Prices

New Orleans, Feb. 15.—Representatives of the Mississipi cotton seed oil mills met here in secret conclave today and agreed upon the rates to be paid for cotton seed and also arranged to prevent Louisiana and Mississippi mills from invading each other's territory. The meeting had to be held in New Orleans because of the severe laws in Mississippi against trusts and combinations. It is secret, for the same reason, and no information is given out as to the agreements reached.

Prince Henry Sails for the Western World

Never Wrote to Dewey in His Life, He Declared Before Taking Ship

Bremerhaven, Feb. 15.—Prince Henry sailed for America on the North German Lloyd steamship Kron Prinz Wilhelm this afternoon. Large and enthusiastic crowds bade him bon voyage. The idea of cementing the friendship of Germany and the United States through the Prince's visit has struck a popular chord, and the people showed their interest by gather in throngs near the piers and giving the prince a hearty send-off.

Prince Henry arrived here 8:30 o'clock. As he stepped from the train he was greeted by Vice President Achelis and the members of the board of directors of the North German Lloyd line, who escorted him to the steamer.

Kiel, Feb. 15.—Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia started for Bremen at 8:30 o'clock this morning.

Previous to sailing, Prince Henry referred to the report that he had written a letter to Admiral Dewey apologizing for the conduct of the German squadron in Manila Bay during the war with Spain. "It is all untrue," said the Prince. "I have never written to Admiral Dewey in my life."

The last seen of the prince from the shore here was when he stood on the bridge of the Kron Prinz Wilhelm, in his admiral's uniform and lifted his cap in response to the cheers of the assembled crowds.

Commander William H. Beehler, U. S. N., the United States Naval Attache at Berlin, bade the prince good bye for the United States embassy.

What looked like half of Kiel's population assembled at the railroad station to bid farewell to Prince Henry at 8 o'clock this morning. Also at the station were Admirals Von Arnim and Von Koester and fourteen other naval officers of high rank and a large crowd of marines. On the platform of the station the prince kissed the princess, his wife, and stood uncovered at the head of the rear steps of the car, in spite of the sharp, wintry air, until the train was out of the station.

Wilmington Invites Dr. Winston to Speak

Wilmington, Feb. 15.—Special.—At a meeting today of a joint committee from the Produce Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce, recently appointed to invite a prominent speaker to deliver an address on the industrial department of Wilmington and vicinity, decided on Dr. George T. Winston of Raleigh, president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. An invitation will be extended to him at once and he will be asked to fix a date as near in the future as possible, provided he accepts. His selection is gratifying to the business men of this city, and should he accept the reception given him will be most complimentary. Dr. Winston made a lasting impression here last May when he delivered the anniversary address to the graduating class of Tileston High School. The name of D. A. Tompkins of Charlotte was mentioned, but it was decided to invite him to make an address in Wilmington at some later time.

The Wilmington Opera House was leased today by Robt. H. Cowan of this city, for the year beginning June 1st. His bid was $851.50. The bid of S. A. Schloss, the present manager, was $750.

The Bell Telephone Company has acquired control of the government line, built to the signal station on Carolina Beach (a distance of fourteen miles) during the Spanish-American war, and will extend its service there next summer. It is said that the government gave the line to the company gratis, provided it be turned back in case of war.

CARNEGIE FAVORS THE PANAMA CANAL ROUTE

Senator Harris Points the Objections and Supports the Nicaragua Idea

Washington, Feb. 15.—The subjoined correspondence between Andrew Carnegie and Senators Platt and Harris explains itself. The latter are members of the Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals, which has under consideration the House Nicaraguan Canal bill, and Mr. Harris is chairman of the subcommittee to which the letter was referred. The communications follow:

5 West Fifty-first Street,
New York, Jan. 13, 1902.

To Senator T. C. Platt, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Senator: The senior Senator from New York should have a commanding voice in regard to the isthmian canal.

I subscribed ten thousand dollars to test the Nicaraguan scheme, but General Ludlow's report satisfied me that it was not to be thought of as a reasonable undertaking. I think that I have read every official report published since then and all have confirmed my opinion that instead of two hundred millions, it will cost four hundred, and will not be a serviceable canal when finished. It has curves of four thousand feet radius. The Manchester has nothing under five thousand feet, and yet tugs are required fore and aft of every vessel that tries to pass round these curves.

I understand that Senator Morgan and our southern friends believe that the Nicaragua route is shorter than the Panama, but in this I think them mistaken. The commission gives thirty-three hours for the passage; this means daylight only, really three days. It will be found impracticable to pass through it at night. May I suggest to you that it would be well to call before the committee the members of the commission and cross-examine them about their preference, Panama or Nicaragua?

There is another point which you, as representing a great commercial city, I think should consider. There has never been a committee of experts appointed to report upon the traffic tributary to an isthmian canal. The situation has changed so much during the past ten years that the best-informed believe that instead of six millions of tons of traffic, there will not be more than a quarter of that. Railroads will reduce their rates to a very low point when it becomes a question of taking additional traffic, but although the canal will not obtain as much traffic as expected, it will, of course, have a good effect by reducing rates, but the Panama, costing one million three hundred thousand dollars per year less to work, becomes important.

The commission estimates the increased cost of operating the Nicaragua canal at only one million three hundred thousand dollars more per year than the Panama. This is merely for operating, but what of maintenance? This is a far more important point, and the longer distance of the Nicaragua will, of course, entail more replacement and repairs and liability to disaster.

Now since the Panama seems within reach, I beg you to exert your influence to have the question threshed out before the committee.

With the greetings of the season,
Very truly yours,
ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Senator Harris says in his letter to Senator Platt:

"Referring to the letter of Mr. Carnegie to you I would say that the objections which he states to the Nicaragua route are not borne out by the facts.

"Practical contractors who have examined the unit prices given by the commission all say that they are entirely too high, so that the cost of the canal is more likely to run under the estimate than over it. The Manchester canal has curves a little under two thousand feet with a bottom width considerably less than that allowed the Nicaragua, where there are no curves that are not over four thousand feet, and in every case the width of the canal is increased proportionately to the reduction of the radius. The members of the commission say that this has been carefully worked out, so that the longest vessels can pass easily around any of the curves with their own steam. Sailing vessels of course, require tugs in either case except across the seventy miles of lake.

"The commission's estimate of thirty-three hours means continuous passage, and they state that the canal can easily be lighted and should be navigable at night. There are no difficulties in the way whatever of this being done.

"The matter of traffic tributary to the canal has been the subject of a great deal of investigation by men who are regarded as authorities in that direction. Professor Emory Johnson, of the commission, had that matter especially in charge, and his investigations clearly show that there will be available, on the completion of the canal, seven to ten million tons of freight.

"A short time ago Mr. Carnegie was quoted as insisting that it is not advisable that the government should construct any canal, that a double track railroad would answer every purpose, etc. It is to say the least, a singular coincidence that nearly every one (and so far as my personal knowledge goes) every one who has opposed the canal idea entirely is now advocating the Panama route.

"To my mind the advantages which Nicaragua presents, are:

"First—A shorter total average, and a gain in time for all business except of that of western South America, which is less than 25 per cent of the total estimated business.

"Second—And most important—Along the Nicaragua route the work is all well distributed and easily within the limits of ordinary engineering experience, while on the Panama line, the dam at Bahia and the auxiliary work including the locks involves new and untried problems, and, as Mr. Morrison says, no engineer will undertake in advance to say how the work can be done. This dam and the adjacent works will cost more than four times as much if ever successfully built by the commission's estimates, as any corresponding features on the Nicaragua line. The great cut at Culebra is nearly four times as great as anything on the other route, and from its character and partial history is a problem of the first magnitude. Besides these physical objections, there are legal, financial and diplomatic difficulties and obstacles in the Panama proposition that mean years and years of delay and international complications that I believe will forever prevent the government of the United States from even commencing the work of construction, even if it should desire to do so."

Filipinos Not Fit for American Citizenship

Gov. Taft Thinks It Unwise to Be More Than Moderately Liberal

Washington, Feb. 15.—Today's hearing of Governor Taft on the Philippine question by the Senate Committee on the Philippines began with a series of questions by Senator Patterson in regard to the fitness of Filipinos for jury duty. Mr. Patterson asked whether the native population on which the voting franchise is bestowed could not be trusted to do jury duty.

The Governor replied in the negative, saying they are so used to corruption in the administration of justice that they could not be trusted. Under the Spanish regime, said Governor Taft, the courts were not only sluggish, but notoriously corrupt, and the first courts established by General Otis were no better. Under Spanish rule there was a substantial denial of justice.

Governor Taft said that the original draft of the Federal party platform had been submitted to the commission and the declaration for statehood was then more explicit than was ultimately adopted. "My recollection," he said, "is that we said to the representatives of the party that this must be far in the future and that we could make no promises one way or the other."

"Is not the commission responsible for the formation of the Federal party?" asked Senator Dubois.

"No, it was not," Governor Taft responded. He gave the names of several prominent Filipinos who had assisted in the organization. They had, he said, consulted the members of the commission and the latter had encouraged the formation as far as possible, because the party was for peace.

Replying to Mr. Carmack as to the wisdom of making the Philippines an integral part of the United States, the witness said the condition in the Philippines today is such that the provisions of the constitution of the United States cannot be safely extended to those islands.

In reply to a number of questions by Senator McComas, based upon the Democratic substitute for the Philippine tariff bill, Governor Taft said that to turn the government of the archipelago over to the Filipinos as therein proposed would, in his opinion, result in anarchy and in the disturbance of vested rights to such an extent as to render it necessary for the United States to resume its control with all the work to do over again that had been done in the last two years. He had no doubt, however, that the Filipinos could form a government as they had done under Aguinaldo.

"Would the conditions be such," asked Senator Lodge, "as to lead to the acquisition of the islands by foreign powers?"

"That is a matter of opinion," responded the Governor. "The Philippines are called by the foreigners the gem of the orient. The records will show the interest that Japan has taken in the islands, and the investments made by citizens of other countries indicate what is thought of them. Both the Germans and the English have considerable capital invested there.

SUPPLY INADEQUATE

Cotton Expected Now to Go to the Other Extreme

New York, Feb. 15.—Mr. Theodore H. Price, the well-known cotton expert, in an interview today, says:

"The cotton market continues to advance and there is every indication of very much higher prices in the immediate future. It is becoming generally recognized that the supply is inadequate to the world's consumption at present prices. Heavy receipts and bear manipulations here and in Liverpool fail to have any effect. The threats of these, which earlier in the season conspired to deceive the world as to the size of the crop and to depress prices, are futile. They promise, like all efforts to subvert the truth, to react upon the authority. Cotton, having been unduly depressed, will now probably go to the other extreme. Mr. Borden is reported to be bidding 8¼ cents for all the print cloths that can be delivered in Fall River up to July. Trade here and abroad is in a condition of unexampled prosperity. It needs the cotton and will have to pay for it."