

MOODY MAKES A GOOD MOVE

Tobacco Experts to Make Experiments in North Carolina--Other News from the Capital

By THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, March 8.—Special.—Congressman Moody scored a victory for the State today before the House Committee on Agriculture of which he is a member. He has inserted in the pending Agricultural bill an amendment providing that a special commission be appointed to experiment in the culture of Havana filler and Sumatra tobacco. Commissioner Patterson and State Chemist Kilgore are immediately notified that they have been working with this object in view for some time. North Carolina is the only southern State that will get these tobacco experts. Congressman Moody showed conclusively to the committee that as a result of the soil surveys made in North Carolina in 1901 and in the State as well adapted to the growth of the high grade of tobacco as that in Cuba or elsewhere. The visit of the experts means that the farmers of North Carolina are to be shown how to make this high grade tobacco which commands such fancy prices. Evidence has been adduced before the committee in the past few days showing that hills in Connecticut which were considered worthless are yielding \$1,800 an acre from the cultivation of this tobacco. The experiment to be made in North Carolina is the most important step from an agricultural standpoint that has been taken in years.

Congressman Moody also added North Carolina to the list of States enumerated in the bill which are to have the benefit of the soil survey for another year. These surveys are alternated between the States, and North Carolina was not in the list for two years. Commissioner Patterson and Dr. Kilgore spent five hours with the House Committee on Agriculture today. They heard Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and the Director of Forestry, Mr. Pinchot, tell of the work of their department. At the conclusion Commissioner Patterson was honored with an invitation to address the committee. His response was a most happy one, occupying ten minutes. Mr. Patterson told of the effort of the North Carolina department to cooperate with the national Department of Agriculture. He also referred to the great work the latter is doing.

The meetings of the House Committee on Agriculture are extensive, but Congressman Moody obtained special permission for Messrs. Patterson and Kilgore to attend. This consent was obtained yesterday, but there was a misunderstanding and the two North Carolinians had not arrived in time. Mr. Moody went before the committee to get the necessary permission. With his frock coat flying in the breeze Congressman Moody came out and chased up and down the corridors of the Capitol in search of the Tar Heels. When Mr. Moody returned alone and reported that he had lost his guests there was a hearty laugh in the committee room. The floor will be cleared this week to have a meeting of the North Carolina delegation so that united action can be taken with reference to the River and Harbor bill. The Tar Heels are not so sure in their condemnation of the measure as at present constituted, and it is claimed that the opposition will be formidable.

An analysis of the figures given out by the committee shows that the seven-year appropriations aggregating \$11,062,520. In addition to this there is an appropriation of \$12,250,000 for the Mississippi river. Five of the ten

States which touch its banks are represented on the committee. As probably half, if not more, of the Mississippi river appropriation will be expended in those five States, the total amount the members of the committee have divided among their States is approximately \$47,312,330, leaving something like \$13,000,000 for the twenty-seven States having no representation on the committee.

Of the seventeen favored States receiving specific amounts, Michigan has the largest share—\$7,488,850. Chairman Burton's State, Ohio, is a good second, with \$6,521,300; Massachusetts third, with \$4,694,415; Pennsylvania is fourth with \$3,933,500 and Texas sixth with \$2,869,000. The others in order were Oregon \$2,044,000; Florida \$2,085,500; New York \$2,022,843; Georgia \$1,440,000; California \$1,348,850; Illinois \$1,001,457; Wisconsin \$1,001,100; Arkansas \$769,554; Minnesota \$289,000 and West Virginia last with \$1,000.

Senator Simmons' bill providing for the transfer of census records of the eleven decennial enumerations, from 1790 to 1890 inclusive, from the Interior Department to the Census Office has passed the Senate. It is now in the House and was referred to the Committee on Census of which Congressman Klutz is a member. Mr. Klutz will have it reported probably next week. The bill was introduced for the purpose of allowing the States to secure copies of colonial census records, which are inaccessible at present. The bill authorizes the Director of the Census, upon the request of the Governor of any State, to furnish such officer with copies of records at the discretion of the Director of Census and upon payment of the actual cost incurred.

Congressman Fox has obtained the promise from the Post Office Department that an inspector of rural free delivery routes will be sent to the Fourth district at an early date. Inspector Bonshel, who is working in Congressman Bellamy's district, will probably be detailed there. There are forty odd applications for rural delivery routes in Mr. Fox's district and some twenty have been acted on favorably. There are seven applications from Wake, three of which lead from Raleigh.

There is no doubt but that Postmaster Bailey will be re-appointed. Mr. Bailey has made a fine record as postmaster, and aside from the fact that Senator Pritchard is his staunch friend, he is strongly endorsed by the business element in Raleigh. It is some time before his term expires.

An effort will be made by several members of the State delegation to get the House Committee on Public Buildings to give Winston a hearing on the public building bill for that town. Of course it all depends on Congressman Blackburn, but it is hoped that he will not place any further obstacles in the way.

Congressman Blackburn, who continues ill, was granted an indefinite leave of absence by the House today.

Senator Simmons left for Pennsylvania to spend Sunday with Mrs. Simmons.

Gov. Broy and the Greensboro delegation returned home today. They are greatly pleased with the outlook for their measure.

Among today's arrivals are: W. H. Harris and A. M. Burns of Roxboro and L. M. Patterson of Scotland Neck. Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Webb, Miss Frances Hoke and Miss Sallie Dortch of Raleigh.

West Virginia, stating that it was the intention of Congress, in passing an act creating a permanent census bureau, to place in the classified service of the government all the employes of the census office above the grade of unskilled laborer whose names were on the rolls of the census at the date of the approval of the act. The resolution further provides that this intention shall be carried out by the passage of the resolution.

The conference report on the bill to give the Spanish treaty claims commission power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers was adopted.

The debate upon the rural free delivery bill was then resumed, and Mr. Griggs of Georgia made an hour's speech in favor of the bill.

The adoption of the bill was further advocated by Messrs. McRae of Arkansas and Bronson of Ohio, and opposed by Messrs. Kern of Illinois, Talbert of South Carolina, Lever of South Carolina, Miers of Indiana, Robinson of Indiana, Connor of Iowa, Tate of Georgia, Brundidge of Arkansas.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Lever, the boyish looking successor to the late Representative Stokes, gave indications of a spread of the sentiment expressed by the McAllister resolutions recently adopted by the Mississippi Legislature. He said:

"Mr. Chairman, I want to say I have the greatest sympathy for my political friends. One of the first lessons I was taught in politics—and I am not so young in politics as I look to be, for I am older than I appear—one of the first lessons the great leader of my State taught me was to cast my eyes to the west. They told us that we were going to see a light in the west, and there was a light there like a burning bush heap. I have been looking there ever since and it has been getting darker, the light has been growing less and less and darker and darker, until at last my Democratic eyes only see darkness and dreariness over there. I wish we could save them. I do not believe they are in any danger. I believe they are making a mistake."

This ended the general debate, the committee rose, and at 4 o'clock the House adjourned until Monday.

FRIGHTFUL MORTALITY
Condition of Concentration Camps in South Africa
Washington, March 8.—Dr. Heinrich Mueller, one of the European diplomatic representatives of the Orange, Free State, called upon Secretary Hay at the State Department this morning and had a half hour's interview with the secretary. As in the case of the other Boer representatives, Dr. Mueller was received upon the distinct understanding that he came in a private capacity and not as a diplomatic representative. Unlike the preceding callers, he did not address himself to the subject of intervention or mediation, nor did he broach the question of the mule shipments from this country to South Africa. His sole concern was with the concentration camps in South Africa, and he told the Secretary a pitiful tale of the sufferings and frightful mortality among the concentrationists, the death rate among the children in the camps running as high as 50 per cent, according to his statement.

Secretary Hay gave his caller a sympathetic reception, but was unable to make any promise that the United States government would change the attitude toward the subject that it has consistently maintained.

Representative Burleson of Texas today introduced in the House a resolution of inquiry calling upon the Secretary of State for information as to whether he declined to request the British government to grant passports to Rev. Hiram A. Thomas and wife, who are alleged to have requested permission to go to South Africa for the purpose of distributing funds raised in the United States for the relief of non-combatant prisoners.

SUNSET LIMITED HORROR GROWING

Some Say the List of Dead May Run Up to Fifty

El Paso, March 8.—Wreck victims in this city are loud in their praises of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, whose private car escaped the disaster on the Southern Pacific unharmed. Mrs. Ryan proved herself a veritable angel of mercy to the injured. She administered to the wants of the stricken sufferers as though they had been members of her immediate family, placing everything in her care at their disposal. She supplied blankets to those who lost their clothing and furnished stimulants and nourishment to the injured.

The more that is known of the facts of the Sunset Limited wreck the greater becomes the horror of the occurrence. Lives were lost that will never be accounted for and maimed human beings whose names will never be known were burned to death.

The railway official report lists the name of Mrs. Krill of Quantico among the dead, making a total of thirteen known to date. It is probable that there were others on the train that night who were killed. By tomorrow the wreckage will be cleared away. No bodies were recovered today. Only a number of charred bones were found to represent all that was mortal of the unidentified dead who perished in the wreck.

The theory now advanced is that Engineer Al Mast lost control of his engine on the steep grade, which was running two hours lost time. It is thought the air brakes refused to work when the curve was reached and the great speed on the monster engine could not be checked.

A number of the passengers say that the list of dead will probably foot up to at least fifty. The names of some of the list will never be known. Wounded and pinned in the cars, many unidentified passengers were burned so that recognition will be impossible. Only two bodies, those of Engineer Mast and his fireman, have been recovered up to this evening.

BRESEE'S METHODS

Insolvent Persons Signed Notes in Blank for Him

Asheville, N. C., March 8.—Special.—The principal witness today in the Breese trial was C. B. Leonard, a carpenter, who testified that he had signed notes for the defendant as an accommodation and had gone through the same process. He stated that Breese said he would not sign these notes himself as he was an officer of the bank. These notes aggregated about seven thousand dollars and all the parties who signed them were insolvent. These notes were signed in blank and Breese afterward filled out the amount. Counsel for the government tried to prove that some of these notes were forgeries which was not allowed by the court. The judge stated that the defendant was not on trial for forgery.

GOVERNOR ODELL COMING

New York's Executive Will Attend Salem's Centennial

Winston-Salem, N. C., March 8.—Special.—A special to The Sentinel today from New York, N. Y., says:

"A committee composed of Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, Mrs. Isaac C. Emerson, Mrs. Jessie Brown McAllister, Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, Miss Percy Patterson and Miss Sully Hill extended an invitation to Governor Odell to preside at the Salem Academy centennial celebration in Salem. The Governor will be accompanied by Mrs. Odell and Miss Odell and his military staff. The members of the committee were so certain that the Governor would accept the invitation that they tendered to Prince Henry of Prussia at the state capital."

Putting Heads Together
Washington, March 8.—Speaker Henderson and Representative Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee,

Rebels Looting and Burning

Hong Kong, March 8.—The Kang Si rebels have reached Kai-Chou, a town eighty miles from Kwong-Chan-Yuan. They surprised the local mandarins, overpowered the garrison and released the prisoners, who joined in the rebellion.

WHERE HILL FAILED

Another Navy Gunner Shares the Fate of Morgan

San Francisco, March 8.—Joseph Hill, gunner on the United States training ship Pensacola and a survivor of the Maine, has received official notification from Washington that he is ineligible for a commission in the United States Navy. The notice says he passed with credit the moral, mental and physical examination, but that he is lacking in "professional qualifications" which is supposed to mean he does not have requisite social standing to give him rank in the army.

Hill thus meets the same fate as Gunner Morgan, whose application for a commission was passed upon adversely last year. Hill at present occupies the highest rank in the list of petty officers and his pay as petty officer would be more than that of an ensign to which rank he aspired. In speaking of the matter Hill said that while he was sorely disappointed he was not discouraged and that he means to do it. Under the act of March 3, 1901, enlisted men of the navy numbered 35 who can pass examination are eligible for commission whenever vacancies occur. Hill says he comes under that provision.

His Royal Highness Appears to Be Fagged Out

Chicago, March 8.—Resident Roosevelt by Lieut. Governor Tillman of South Carolina, coupled with lack of interest in the abandonment of the proposed trip of members of the Union League, Marquette, Hamilton and Lincoln clubs to the Illinois Day celebration at the Charleston Exposition. The special scheduled to leave Chicago over the Big Four road this afternoon was not made up, for the clubs called the trip off and the handful of club members that decided to go accompanied the Governor's special which left at 5:45 on the Illinois Central.

Resented Tillman's Insult

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EIGHTY INDIANS FALL IN BATTLE

Oaxaca, Mexico, March 8.—Official advices received at military headquarters state that a large force of Maya Indians made an attack on the government troops commanded by Colonel Flores near Peten Cohad, in Yucatan, and that the battle which followed was the most desperately fought and bloodiest of the war. Eighty Indians were killed and nearly two hundred wounded. No official information is given out as to the losses of the government forces, but it is reported to be heavy. It was recently announced by the Mexican government authorities that the Mayas had been completely conquered, and this late battle comes as a surprise.

Money Voted for Exhibits

Washington, March 8.—The House Committee on Expositions today agreed to an appropriation of \$800,000 for the government exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition; \$40,000 for Indian exhibits and \$200,000 additional for a government building.

Maritime Canal Company Has Valuable Concessions

Washington, March 8.—Thomas B. Atkins, secretary of the Maritime Canal Company, was examined at considerable length before the Senate Committee on Merchant Marine today, regarding the concessions which had been made to that company. He said that the company had paid the Nicaraguan government \$250,000 for lands along the right of way. The company still asserts the right to the land and looks to the United States for protection of its rights and interests. He said the company could not do anything without the assistance of the United States. The Nicaraguan concessions had been cancelled by the Nicaraguan government, and the company had protested the cancellation. There never had been any cancellation of the concessions and franchises which the Maritime Canal Company had obtained from Costa Rica, and these concessions were exclusive. The canal could not be constructed or operated without these concessions in Costa Rica.

Paris, March 8.—A great fire has occurred at the government arsenal at L'Orlent. Documents, plans and drawings of great importance have been destroyed.

London, March 8.—Dispatches received from Cape Town this afternoon say that Hon. Cecil Rhodes, who has been ill there for several days, has taken a turn for the worse, and that his condition is now deemed critical. Dr. Jameson, of Transvaal raid fame, who is Mr. Rhodes' physician, is authority for the statement that the distinguished patient's heart is seriously affected.

The Beet Sugar Men Suggest a Compromise

A Proposition Brought Forward That May Arouse Western Producers of Corn

Washington, March 8.—A new proposition for the settlement of the Cuban tariff question has been submitted by the representatives of the beet sugar states, and it is now under consideration by the officials of the administration with a view to its adoption as the basis of an agreement between the advocates and opponents of tariff concessions to Cuba. This proposition involves a rebate of the internal revenue tax on alcohol to an amount approximating the loss that beet sugar producers think they would suffer by the proposed 20 per cent reduction in the Cuban tariff.

One of the products of the sugar beet is a low grade black molasses of non-crystallizing residuum out of which alcohol is made. The present internal revenue tax on high proof alcohol is \$2.07 a gallon, and the proposition is to pay back to those who manufacture alcohol from beet sugar molasses a portion of that tax which would, so far as the benefits to the producers of sugar beets are concerned, be practically a bounty; for it would enable the purchasers of this product to make up to them the amount they would lose by the reduction of the tariff on Cuban sugar which could thereby be sold at a less price than their own.

The argument is that if the beet sugar producer can sell his product for five cents a pound now and be compelled to sell it for four cents a pound after the tariff on the Cuban product is reduced, he would be able to pay the same price as at present to the farmers for his beets and recoup his loss by the rebate he will get in all the alcohol that he manufactures from the beet sugar molasses.

This proposition has been discussed today by some of the leading men on both sides of the Cuban question and appears to be regarded with considerable favor. The only serious flaw yet found in it, although others may be discovered when the matter is more fully examined, is that it might not meet with the favor of the corn producers who manufacture the bulk of the alcohol on which the internal revenue tax is paid.

The year has been expressed that the beet sugar manufacturers who would get the benefit of the rebate would make alcohol in such large quantities as to seriously compete with corn made alcohol, and that Congress would then have a fight on its hands, with the corn raisers instead of with the beet sugar raisers.

His Royal Highness Appears to Be Fagged Out

The Giddy Whirl Around the Country Has Been More of a Good Thing Than Was Good for Him

New York, March 8.—Prince Henry remained in his apartment at the Waldorf-Astoria throughout the forenoon. The reaction from the excitement of the journey has naturally left the royal traveler without any great buoyancy, physically or mentally, and today he denied himself to all social and official visitors seeing only the members of his suite.

Breakfast was served for the prince at 9 o'clock. He ate sparingly, barely touching the dainty viands that a Waldorf's chef had prepared with his usual care. After breakfast the prince looked at his correspondence, with the assistance of Captain Von Mueller, his secretary, answering the missives that required his personal replies and directing the treatment of those of less importance.

The prince receives many hundreds of letters every day, many from cranks and well-meaning advisers, who take upon themselves the task of outlining for him his political and social programme. It is a remarkable fact that very few threatening letters have been sent to Prince Henry. Several warnings from anonymous writers in the west were turned over to the secret service for information.

A beautiful floral wreath from Prince Henry was laid upon General Grant's sarcophagus this morning. The prince's aide, Commander Von Egdy, carried the offering from the tomb on Riverside drive. His Royal Highness himself had intended to visit the last resting place for this purpose, but on account of his fatigued condition his physician advised him to remain at the hotel during the morning. Commander Von Egdy received the wreath from the hands of his prince at 9:30 o'clock. A cab bore him to the tomb, where he was at once admitted to the sarcophagus by the guards.

The flowers will remain until they wither upon the granite slab, as a token to the memory of the soldier and president of a generation ago from the admiral prince of today.

Early in the afternoon the prince was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Peyton Mills at a luncheon at their home. This luncheon was not on the programme. The invitation was sent to the royal visitor while he was on his tour. He sent his acceptance from St. Louis. The prince was escorted to the residence by

Doomed to a Crushing and Overwhelming Defeat

The House Will Not Vote to Put the Rural Delivery Mail Service on Contract Basis

Washington, March 8.—Six days have been spent in general debate upon the rural delivery bill by the House of Representatives, and that without a single objection from any source. Monday will be devoted to its consideration under the five minute rule, and then it will be overwhelmingly defeated. Two amendments, in the main, have been advanced for it that unless the service be put under contract the expense of maintaining it when it shall have expanded to the limits which every one wants to see reached, will be so great that it will impede its continued existence, and that the 50,000 to 100,000 carriers imminent in the service will compose a political machine so vast and powerful that Congress for the President will be able to resist its demands. Against the bill it is urged that the contract system is hostile to the sense of the American people and that the adoption of that system will inevitably tend to cheapen the delivery of mail to the farmers, who they are entitled to the best that the government can give them; and that putting the rural service on a contract basis would be a discrimination in favor of the cities.

The House has been misled and deceived by the chairman of the Select Committee on Census and by the report of the conference committee on this bill. The charge of Representative Sims of Tennessee on the floor of the House today, and although Mr. Sims was the only member of the House who made an effort to express his warmth of feeling on the outcome of the census

legislation as developed yesterday by the executive order from the White House, other members, both Republicans and Democrats, are discussing the subject today with no lack of warmth.

Mr. Sims announced when he got the floor that he arose to a question of privilege. In stating his question of privilege, as he was immediately asked to do by the Speaker, Mr. Sims said that it referred to the conference report on the census bill.

Speaker Henderson sustained the point, saying that the question should have been raised when the conference report was under consideration.

When the conference report on this bill was agreed to by the House it was on a pension day and but few members were present. There are many regrets expressed today that this was so.

A resolution was introduced in the House by Representative Hughes of