

## Election of Senators by Vote of the People

### The Question Bobs up in the Senate on a Privileged Statement and Discussed Out of Regular Order

Washington, March 11.—When the Senate met today Mr. Berry of Arkansas, in a privileged statement, said he had introduced early in the present session a resolution providing for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people. This, together with a similar resolution, adopted by the House of Representatives, had been referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The House had passed such a resolution four times, but the question never had been considered by the Senate.

He was being pressed constantly, he said, by correspondents to know when a vote would be taken upon the question by the Senate. He did not want to move to discharge the committee from consideration of the resolution, but he desired to inquire of the chairman of the committee whether the Senate could have a vote upon the resolution during the present session.

Mr. Burrows of Michigan, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, after saying that what Mr. Berry had said was true, added: "I will say to the Senator that there is no disposition on the part of the committee to shirk responsibility in connection with the resolution. Action upon it will be taken and a report upon it will be made."

"In time to take a vote upon it at this session?" inquired Mr. Berry. "I have no doubt of it," replied Mr. Burrows.

Mr. Mitchell of Oregon, in a statement in support of what Mr. Berry had said, expressed the hope that the Committee on Privileges and Elections would see its way clear to report the resolution either favorably or adversely at an early day in order that the Senate might have opportunity to act upon it.

Mr. Mitchell, who has also introduced a similar resolution which is before the committee, said that in 1896 that committee had reported favorably on a similar proposed amendment to the constitution. He said that he was receiving letters daily urging him to do all that he could to secure early and favorable consideration of this proposed amendment. He hoped that the committee would be able at a very early day to take action on the matter.

Senator Hoar, one of the members of the committee, said that he did not wish the statements of the two Senators from Arkansas and Oregon to go in the record without a word or two on the general subject.

"This is one of the most important questions," he said, "that has come up for consideration in the Congress of the United States since the adoption of the constitution. It is the first serious proposition to destroy the principle upon which the legislative powers of the government are founded. Other amendments have been made to the constitution to secure human rights in the nature of a bill of rights, and one amendment was made to change the mechanism for the election of President, but this is a proposition to change the principle upon which the constitution never would have been agreed to by the States."

He referred to the great struggle that was made in the constitutional convention in order to secure the principle of equal representation in the United States Senate for each of the States. The States had been given assurances that this principle should never be destroyed without the consent of every one of them. The principle involved the election of a Senate by a body chosen by the people, but removed from direct popular vote by means of the State legislatures. The proposition to have Senators elected by direct vote simply means a re-arrangement of the two houses so that there would be two Houses of Representatives instead of a House and a Senate. He did not believe that this could be accomplished without a breach of the national pledge which lies at the foundation of the government, the adoption of which was essential to the adoption of the constitution itself.

Mr. Hoar referred to the statement of Senator Berry, in which he had many letters from people asking that this amendment to the constitution be adopted. He said that he also had many letters, but he was convinced from the wording of them that they all emanated from a single mind. He had hundreds of letters, and all of them ended with his expression: "I hope we will hear from you." He asked whether any other Senators recognized that phrase, and several Senators called out "Yes, I do."

Mr. Hoar was satisfied that when this question was discussed before the American people they would not vote to do away with the old guarantee that was given the State. "I will not yield," he said, "without a struggle. I will consent to overthrow this body unless the American people have thoroughly considered what they are about."

Mr. Hoar said that he would see that this resolution was thoroughly discussed in committee. He said he was not to be hurried in the Senate and was not to be hurried in considering it if he could help it.

Mr. Berry said that this was not a time to discuss the merits of the resolution, but if the Senator from Massachusetts would urge his committee to bring that resolution before the Senate

then it could be thoroughly discussed and his arguments would be answered. He declared that the Senate had a right to insist that its committee make a report on the resolution referred to it.

Senator Dubois said that the contention in the constitutional convention was for the right of each State to have two Senators, and did not relate to the method of their election. He said that if the Senate did not act on this matter he believed the States themselves would shortly take it out of the hands of the Senate and act on it.

Senator Stewart agreed with what Senator Hoar had said and pronounced the entire proceeding to have Senators elected by a direct vote of the people as revolutionary. He said there were many reasons besides those that had been given by Senator Hoar against the adoption of such a resolution. Itch men could very much more easily buy their way into the Senate through a primary than they could through a State legislature.

A number of Senators showed their desire to take a part in this debate, but Senator Gallinger, before Senator Stewart began speaking announced that he would insist upon the regular order, and as the debate was carried on only by unanimous consent, this brought it to a close.

At the conclusion of the debate the Senate passed eighty-one private pension bills.

Mr. Mallory spoke upon the shipping bill this afternoon. His remarks were in opposition to that measure. He first summed up the purposes of the bill and then criticized the claim that desirable auxiliary cruisers would be secured by means of the subsidy. He said that no idea of the usefulness of such cruisers could be approximated from the events of the Spanish war, when a fleet crossed the ocean, and, like a lot of partridges, went under cover at the first opportunity, remaining there until upon leaving the harbor they were destroyed.

After a further colloquy the bill went over.

A message from the President vetoing a bill to correct the record of John Grant was presented and read. It states that the record shows that Grant was guilty of desertion from the navy and that to change the record would be to falsify it. The bill and veto were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Senate at 5:30 adjourned till tomorrow.

### RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA

#### The House Entertained With Two Speeches on the Subject

Washington, March 11.—Under the latitude on general debate in committee of the whole the House today listened to two speeches on the Cuban reciprocity question from minority members. Mr. Brantley of Georgia advocating a reduction of one-third or one-half of the duty on sugar from Cuba, and Mr. Meyer of Louisiana opposing it. Before going into committee there was a little flurry in the House over the attempt by Mr. Thayer of Massachusetts to get a resolution of inquiry before it, in the guise of a question of privilege. It was promptly ruled out of order, and that ruling was sustained by a yeas and nays vote on appeal.

When the House met Mr. Thayer of Massachusetts created something of a flurry by rising to a question of privilege, which he said invoked the "dignity of the House and the safety of its members." He thereupon presented a resolution setting forth that there were many rumors regarding Cuban reciprocity, together with allegations that the sugar trust was to be the chief beneficiary of such reciprocity; that it was endeavoring to create public sentiment in favor of Cuban reciprocity; that it was attempting to create public sentiment in favor of Cuban reciprocity. The resolution declared that the dignity of the House was involved and called for a special committee of seven members to investigate the subject.

Mr. Loud made a point of order against the resolution which was sustained by the Speaker.

Mr. Thayer appealed from the decision of the chair.

"I move to lay the appeal on the table," instantly cried Mr. Payne, the Republican floor leader.

Mr. Thayer demanded the yeas and nays and the roll was called.

The Republicans voted solidly for the motion to lay the appeal on the table, while two Democrats, Messrs. Fleming of Georgia and McClellan of New York, broke away from their party associates and voted with the Republicans. The appeal was laid on the table—yeas 87.

The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Littlefield of Maine in the chair) and entered upon the consideration of the Post Office appropriation bill. As Mr. Littlefield took the chair there was an outburst of applause on both sides of the House.

Mr. Loud of California, in charge of the bill, explained its provisions in a preliminary statement. The bill, he said, carried \$137,916,596, being \$3,185,022 more than the estimates and \$14,133,910 more than the appropriations for the current year.

The main cause of the increase, he said, was the increased salaries of postal employees which under this bill would average \$900.

Mr. Brantley of Georgia, taking advantage of the latitude allowed in general debate on appropriation bills, discussed the question of Cuban reciprocity. He contended that whatever was to be done should be done speedily. He favored reciprocity.

Mr. Merer of Louisiana made a for-

mal argument against the proposed reduction of tariff on Cuban products. The committee rose, and at 4:50 the House adjourned till tomorrow.

### Inhuman Cruelty

Memphis, March 11.—Henry Frazier is in jail at Trenton, Tenn., near here, charged with holding an eight-year-old girl over a fire until she was fatally burned. The man claims that he was whipping the girl and she backed into the fire, but she swears that Frazier held her over the blaze until her body was baked to a crisp. The grand jury is in session and the promise of an early trial alone saved Frazier from a lynching.

### BRITISH PROTEST

#### Reciprocity With Cuba Would Injure Their Trade

London, March 11.—Delegates from a number of the British chambers of commerce visited the Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, at the Foreign Office today and presented a memorial relative to British trade with Cuba, pointing out that it was feared that when the administration of the islands was handed over to the Cubans a reciprocity treaty would be negotiated, admitting Cuban products into the United States at reduced duties and granting corresponding preferential terms to American produce and manufactures by Cuba.

"The United States," says the memorial, "when declaring war on Spain, expressly stated that their action would be limited to freeing Cuba from Spanish rule. It was therefore understood by those in Europe engaged in trade with Cuba that no measures would be adopted at the conclusion of the war which would restrict or destroy their trade with that island. Such a reciprocity treaty as that anticipated would undoubtedly put an end to European trade with the island. The chambers, therefore, most earnestly request that the utmost effort be made by His Majesty's minister at Washington to prevent the signing of any such treaty, or at least to secure that the most favored treatment be continued by

Cuba to this country. It is represented that French and German interests would suffer by a reciprocity treaty and it is suggested that a joint protest might be effectual in preventing a change adverse to the interests of Europe in trade with Cuba."

### RAILROADS IN CUBA

#### Line Nearly Completed from Havana to Santiago

New York, March 11.—Sir Wm. Van Horne, president of the Cuba Company, who arrived from Havana today by the Ward Line Moro Castle, says that the company will have completed in ninety days the railroad system, constructed on the American plan between Havana and Santiago. The work involved grading and laying 365 miles of track from Santa Clara to Santiago.

The road touches the towns of Sancti Spiritus, Puerto Principe, Holguin and San Luis.

President Van Horne said a reduction of 20 per cent duty on Cuban sugar would not be enough for the crippled plantation owners and investors in Cuba.

### Chinese Objection

Pekin, March 11.—The Chinese government has sent a strong memorial to the United States through Minister Conger against the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion act, particularly objecting to the exclusion of the Chinese from the Philippines and Hawaii, where it is contended they have extensive interests besides family ties.

### Longs for Retirement

Vienna, March 11.—At a court banquet at Budapest yesterday Emperor Franz Josef, conversing with a recently pensioned officer, said: "I, too, desire to go into retirement."

The remark has caused much speculation as to whether the Emperor meant he would abdicate the throne.

### Heinrich Von Pruessen

#### Sails for the Fatherland

#### Forts Fire Salute and Tugs Toot Their Farewells as the Deutschland Points Her Prow to the Ocean Wave

New York, March 11.—Thousands greeted the prince from both sides of the river as well as from the pier as the big Deutschland swam out into the stream and turned her prow on the homeward voyage.

From the time the prince got up this morning until 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon when the Deutschland began to back away from her pier out into the Hudson, he was engaged in receiving delegations of one kind and another and attending to his voluminous correspondence. The first formal event of the day was a luncheon given by the prince at noon to the President's committee, who has accompanied him on his trips and a few others.

The main saloon of the Deutschland was handsomely decorated for the occasion. There were a number of American beauty roses upon the table, and the prince, plucking one of them and holding it up where all could see it, said: "This is the badge of that which I have admired so much throughout my travels—the American beauty."

This ended the incidents at the luncheon table, and the prince suggested that the entire party go out together on the deck of the steamer and submit to one final photographic ordeal.

At 1:30 the American delegates, one by one, again shook hands with the prince and departed from the ship.

Once pointed seaward, the Deutschland, until off Governor's Island, traveled at a brisk pace.

The gun salute in honor of Prince Henry began at Governor's Island. When the liner was off the battery the flag ran down and 21 guns were fired slowly from Castle William.

Every tug and steamer in the bay turned loose its whistle and headed straight out for the liner, tooting a farewell which was deafening.

None of the white fleet of American

warships which had greeted Henry at Tompkinsville anchorage when he arrived, was there to say good bye to him; but the forts, Wadsworth and Hamilton, each fired 21 gun salutes to which the Deutschland responded by long blasts of her whistle and dipping her flag.

### The Last Exchange of Courtesies

Washington, March 11.—The President received the following telegram from Prince Henry today:

Hoboken, N. J., March 11, 1902.

The President of the United States: On this day of my departure I beg to thank you personally, as well as the nation whose guest I have been, for all the kindness, consideration and good feeling I have met during my visit to your interesting country. I hope that my visit may have increased the feelings of friendship between the country I represent and the United States. Bidding you farewell, let me wish you every possible success. And pray remember me to Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Roosevelt, who so charmingly and with so much pluck accomplished her task when launching His Majesty's yacht Meteor. Once more, most hearty thanks. May we meet again.

HEINRICH, Prince Von Pruessen.

The President's reply follows:

White House, Washington, March 11, 1902.

Henry, Prince of Prussia, Steamer Deutschland, Hoboken, N. J.

Not only have I enjoyed your visit personally, but on behalf of my country I wish to express to you the pleasure it has been to see you and the real good I think your visit has done in promoting a feeling of friendship between Germany and the United States. It is my most earnest wish that this feeling may strengthen steadily. Mrs. Roosevelt sends her warm regards, and so would Miss Roosevelt if she were not absent. Pray present my heartiest greeting to His Majesty, the German Emperor. Again I thank you for your visit and wish you all good luck wherever you may be.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

### North Carolina Slighted in Survey of Water Ways

#### Appalachian Park Bill to Be Considered in Committee Next Wednesday. Kitchin on Direct Taxes

BY THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, March 11.—Special.—The Appalachian Park bill is to be given a hearing by the House Committee on Agriculture Wednesday, March 19th. The date was fixed this morning at the instance of Congressman Moody. That a favorable report will be made on the measure is certain. So far as is known Williams of Mississippi is the only member of the committee who has ever expressed any opposition to the bill.

President Chas. D. McIver, of the State Normal and Industrial College, arrived today from Baltimore, where he obtained a promise from President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University to visit the institution at Greensboro. President McIver had hoped to have him there at the decennial celebration next commencement, but he will leave for Europe at that time.

Congressman Lattimer is making arrangements to take a large Congressional delegation to the Charleston Exposition the latter part of this month. Congressmen Grosvenor and Hepburn have accepted invitations. Senator Tillman will invite a number of Senators to make the trip.

The report of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, authorizing surveys of proposed improvements was submitted to Congress today. North Carolina fares as poorly in the matter of improvements, which have heretofore been made public. Congressman Small's proposition for an inland water route is ignored altogether. George Washington first called attention to this important commercial development, but there is little to hope from Chairman Buron's committee. The recommendations made by the committee for preliminary surveys in North Carolina under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury are as follows:

Lockwood's Folly River.

Indian Island slough, from Pamlico river to mouth of South river, with a view to obtaining a depth of seven, eight and nine feet, respectively, and one hundred feet wide, or as wide as may be necessary.

Carrot Island slough, beginning at a point opposite Middle Marshes, and thence through Carrot Island slough and Lewis thoroughfare to the main channel in Newport river, with a view to obtaining a navigable depth of seven, eight, nine, and ten feet at mean low water.

Nouse river, from Goldsboro to New Bern, with a view to securing a depth of three feet.

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The entire delegation has hoped for a survey of Mr. Small's proposed inland water route. It called for a survey of a route beginning at the Chesapeake bay and extending through the series of sounds to Beaufort. Such a survey had been recommended by the engineers.

Congressman Klutz secured today a favorable report on Senator Simmons' bill for the transfer of the colonial census records from the Interior Department to the Census office and providing for the various States to obtain copies of the same.

The member of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee for North Carolina was not named at the meeting last night. It was decided to await Senator Pritchard's return before making the selection. Congressman Moody will probably be chosen.

The policy of the rural free delivery department is to establish routes only in counties that have railroad facilities. Congressman Claude Kitchin induced Superintendent Meehan to make an exception with reference to Greens county. When Congressman Kitchin came to Congress there was not a route in the district. Now there are a number in operation in the district and applications for 35 more. Mr. Kitchin has a special agent at work in his district at this time.

J. A. Crews of the Wilmington Messenger, arrived today from New York, where he landed yesterday returning from a trip to Porto Rico. He was very much pleased with his visit to the island.

Congressman W. W. Kitchin said today, in referring to his joint resolution looking towards a change in the constitution relating to direct taxes:

"As the constitution now is, direct taxes would have to be levied in proportion to population. It may be that the country will never have to resort to direct taxation, but as our annual expenses are enormous, with prospect of constant increase, and as our duties on imports with the growth of our own industries will probably decrease and in the years to come other means of taxation may be necessary, I think it proper in time of peace to prepare for such an emergency. My proposition is that when we are compelled to resort to direct taxes they should be levied in accordance with the value of the taxable property in the States, and not in accordance with population, as one State with the same population as another may have several times its wealth, and it would be manifestly unjust to exact from each of these States the same amount of money as taxes."

Arrivals: Claude Dockery of Rockingham, Chas. A. Webb of Asheville, W. Landis of Oxford, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Peterson of Clinton, Miss M. Kirkpatrick of Greensboro, Chas. Burford of Winston, Dr. N. H. Street of New Bern.

## Boston Strike Growing to Large Proportions

### Nearly Ten Thousand Men Out and Strikers Claim They Can More Than Double the Number

Boston, March 11.—With more than 8,000 men actually out and with promises of support from unions whose membership, it was claimed, would bring the total up to 25,000 if it became necessary for them to join the movement, the striking freight handlers and men of allied interests today began the second day of the contest to prevent the employment of non-union labor by railroad and other corporations. The labor forces declared themselves to be in a most satisfactory position.

The two railroads principally affected by the strike—the New York, New Haven and Hartford and Boston and Albany branch of the New York Central—by drawing help from their forces in other cities, were able to announce that they were prepared to carry on business as usual.

While the railroads, especially the New Haven system, the institutions against which the strike is chiefly aimed, have thus far escaped serious consequences, other business interests of great magnitude which are indirectly involved have felt seriously the effect of the strike. While freight accumulations of one day at the various terminals could be stored, that of another twenty-four hours will cause a serious congestion and add to the difficulty of making shipments when the trouble is over.

A tour through the strike district disclosed everything quiet and orderly this morning. It was expected by some that the express team drivers and helpers would strike the first thing today, a vote to that effect having been passed by the union, but at 10 o'clock the Adams, American and New York & Boston Dispatch Company were doing business as usual.

The general Team Drivers Union members, however, began to leave the first thing, and at 10 o'clock it was estimated that 70 per cent of the total number were out. This gave the strike force an addition of about 1,500 men,

and brought the total up to 9,500. These drivers handle mainly building material.

President Ryan of the Longshoremen's Union has ordered a general strike of all longshoremen and dock freight handlers in sympathy with the New York, New Haven and Hartford men. This union embraces 2,500 men.

The Strike in Norfolk Jogs Along

Portsmouth, Va., March 11.—Fears of more serious trouble as a result of a prolongation of the street railway strike have not yet been realized. The stoning of cars continues, but there have been no casualties and the military has not yet been called upon to fire a single shot. Cars have been repeatedly fired upon from ambush, but bullets have passed through them harmlessly. The boycott is still on and few passengers are riding.

The Central Labor Union of Portsmouth has adopted resolutions upholding the correctness of the strikers' attitude in rejecting the terms of the settlement and condemning the Governor in strong terms for his "precipitate haste in ordering out the military before the civil power had been exhausted."

The military guards will at once be withdrawn from the Norfolk street cars. This is interpreted by many persons to mean that the strike is in a fair way to be settled. The request comes from the company, and the military authorities will comply, provided there is no immediate disorder resulting. The plan is experimental and the police are fearful that the consequences will be grave.

It is expected that the sheriff will swear in about 100 extra deputies for service in the county and that the mayor will provide an equal number of special officers to protect the motorman and conductors in the city. The move is a bold one, as it is believed that only the presence of the troops up to this time has prevented more serious disorder. The public believes that the company sees a settlement in sight.

Joliet, Ill., March 11.—Former Governor John P. Altgeld was stricken with paralysis as he closed his speech before the Pro-Boer meeting here tonight. He is now in a serious condition at the Hotel Monroe and is unable to speak.

## True Bill for Murder Found Against Wilcox

#### Elizabeth City, N. C., March 11.—Special.—The grand jury of Pasquotank today found a true bill of indictment against James Wilcox for the murder of Ella Cropsey on the night of November 20, 1901, with malice aforethought. A special venire of 250 men was drawn to be present at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

The lawyers for the defense objected to the venire on the ground that it had not been revised in the last two years according to law. Nevertheless the venire was drawn. Mr. Caleb Parker will be the "star" witness for the State. The court house was crowded to its utmost capacity to hear the preliminaries and the public sentiment is very strong against Wilcox. The plea of the prisoner is not guilty.

The bill of indictment reads: "The State of North Carolina, Pasquotank county, Superior Court, March

term, 1902. The jurors for the State upon their oaths present that James Wilcox, late of said county and State, on the 20th of November, 1901, with force and arms in the county of Pasquotank, feloniously, wilfully and with malice aforethought, did kill and murder Ella M. Cropsey, against the form of the statute in such cases made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the State. (Signed) George W. Ward, Solicitor."

Miss Cropsey disappeared from her home about 11 o'clock on the night of November 20. Her dead body was found twenty-seven days later in Pasquotank river, less than three hundred yards from the front steps of her father's home where she was last seen in company with Wilcox.

Wilcox was in court today. He does not seem to be much worried. He seems to think that he will come clear. The evidence against him is altogether circumstantial.