

Charleston Welcomes President Roosevelt

Troops Escort Him and Multitudes Acclaim -- Trip Down the River on a Revenue Cutter

Charleston, S. C., April 8.—President Roosevelt and party are in Charleston. No one can doubt the sincerity of the welcome extended to the chief executive of the United States. It was manifested from the hearts of the people of the city, and the ride through Charleston was a revelation to those who had expected anything but the most cordial demonstration. From each side of the street the citizens of this historic place waved flags and cheered heartily, buildings were decorated with bunting, flags were flying from windows, people lined the streets through which the President's carriage passed.

Although the train arrived early this morning it was not until this afternoon that the President actually reached the city. The day was spent upon the waters around Charleston. It began with a ride down the Cooper river from the pier of the new naval station, and was followed by a trip around the harbor and a visit to old Fort Sumter. It was fully five o'clock when a landing was made. The gentlemen of the party proceeded in a carriage to the home of Mrs. Andrew Simmons, where the President was entertained at tea. The ladies of the party had gone meanwhile to the St. John's Hotel.

Tonight there was a banquet in honor of the President at the Charleston Hotel, given by the citizens of the city. Governor McSweeney, who declined to accept the resignation of Senators Tillman and McLaurin some time ago, was a conspicuous figure. Music was furnished by the Artillery band from the military post of Sullivan's Island.

Wherever the President has gone since he arrived he has been escorted by a troop of Charleston Light Dragoons who attended him in the ride through the city to the Charleston Hotel.

The presidential party did not come into the city this morning, but was landed at West's station, five miles from the city, where trolley cars were in waiting and the party was taken to the revenue cutter, which was tied up at the wharf.

Thousands of people were at the Line street station, awaiting the arrival of the President. Line street was congested with visitors as early as 8 o'clock. The line of people extended several squares and all of the open space about the station was packed with a mass of people. When the crowds learned that the President was to get off at a point near Chicora park many of them hurried up Meeting street, and were badly disappointed when they learned that the presidential party were aboard the revenue cutter. It is at Chicora Park that the new naval station is to be located.

It was exactly eleven o'clock when the Algonquin headed down the river, and as she steamed out from the wharf a salute of 21 guns was fired. As the cutter passed by the city all the members of the party were standing, and President Roosevelt remained on the after deck from which points of interest were pointed out to him. The Algonquin passed by Old Castle Pinckney, now used by the government as a light house supply depot, and out through the jetty by Fort Mifflin, and the excursion boat passed out the United States cruisers lying in the stream, the cutters Forward and Hamilton and the training ships Topeka and Lancaster. The customary salute was fired. The boat passed out through the jetty, a splendid view of the Isle of Palms was had.

The Trip Down the River

At one o'clock refreshments were served. The cutter Forward was anchored off the custom house as the Algonquin passed. She was the first to fire, and then the German Artillery, a Charleston organization, which was on the government pier, took up the salute. The cutter Hamilton of Savannah next belched forth twenty-one guns as the Algonquin passed her. The training ship Lancaster was next passed. The yards were all manned and, as was the case with the other government vessels and in fact all the shipping, the vessel was gaily decorated from stem to stern. The masting of the training ship was a beautiful sight. The Lancaster saluted as the President passed. The cruiser Cincinnati passed with a salute from her broad side. The last of the fleet to fire was the training ship Topeka, which occupied the most southerly position.

The crowd waited long on the piers and watched the trim government revenue cutter until she had gone far down the bay. They waited for the firing of the salute of big guns at the island. The crowd was more responsive than usually characterizes Charleston gatherings, and hats were raised, handkerchiefs waved and hearty cheers were given as the cutter passed the piers.

Before the return trip the President and his immediate party visited Fort Sumter. The wind blew the sand about with much force and made the trip uncomfortable in the small tug which took the party from the revenue cutter. At the fort the President showed much interest in the newly installed disappearing gun. The soldiers manned it with beautiful precision. One man made a strong impression upon Mr. Roosevelt. It was Sergeant Hart, one of the companies of coast artillery. The President stepped up to him and the soldier came to attention.

"Where are you from?" inquired the President.

"Texas," was the reply.

"Do you like the army service?"

"Yes sir."

"I am always interested in the non-commissioned officers," was the President's reply as he took the man's hand.

There was another interesting incident on the trip, brought about by the President's seeing on board the Algonquin Major Michael Jenkins, formerly of the Rough Riders.

"You old scamp," exclaimed the President, "you old scamp, I am delighted to

see you. This gives me exceeding pleasure.

Jenkins, who is modestly itself, bowed and shook hands with the President, but Mr. Roosevelt continued: "I heard that you were in Washington, and yet you did not come to see me. If you do that again it will not be good for you. The idea of you coming to Washington and not calling to see me. How could you do such a thing?"

Richmond Pearson Hobson was also among the officers on the revenue cutter.

Mrs. Andrew Simmons, whose energy has done as much for the success of the Charleston Exposition as the money of the people, of Charleston, attracted considerable attention during the trip. She and Mrs. Roosevelt were much together. It was arranged that she should give a private reception to the President and gentlemen of the party on their return to the city. This was carried out, only the fear of Mrs. Simmons' most intimate friends being among the invited guests.

The Banquet

At the banquet tonight Governor McSweeney of South Carolina spoke as follows:

"I want to say in this presence and in the presence of the President of the United States, that while we may not agree on many questions of policy, we are all American citizens, and the boys of the South will respond to the call of their country. And while, as I have said, we would not forget the past and the sad memories it brings, yet we are one people, and when the country's call is sounded our hand is outstretched to clasp the hand of a brother, wherever he may be, and we will together defend the flag which is the emblem of civil and religious liberty and constitutional government."

"When four years ago America let slip the dogs of war and sent her armies and navies to drive the tyrant from Cuba's shores, together in the gloom of gory trenches and ramparts wrapped in flame, stood the sons of the frozen North who wore the Blue, with those of the sunny South who wore the Grey, to defend the honor of their common country. Side by side and shoulder to shoulder they fought till the broken power of Spain in the western world attested the fact that the men who made and withstood Pickett's charge at Gettysburg could clasp hands over the graves of their fallen heroes and together shed their blood in defense of human rights and their country's cause."

"It was a Southern boy who first planted the stars and stripes on foreign soil, and the cold still form of Ensign Bagley, wrapped about with the silken folds of his country's flag, was laid to rest amid the lamentations of a united people, and in the soft-same soil where he lies the heroes who gave their lives in that conflict buried the last remnant of any antagonism which might have existed between the sections."

"I am glad that President Roosevelt has come to this grand old city, that he may see and know us as we are; that he may know and realize that though we may not agree in politics we know how to welcome him."

The President's Speech

The following is the speech of President Roosevelt:

"Mr. Mayor and you, my fellow American citizens: I should indeed be a poor American myself if I were not deeply touched and gratified by the way you have greeted me today in this, your beautiful city; and of course I feel at home here. I think that an American who is worthy his salt has the right to feel at home in every part of the United States. Around this table I see many men who took part in the great war. The war in which the younger among us here took part was a very little one because it did not have to be any bigger; but it had one thoroughly good effect, it put the cap on the structure that had been building while we were almost unconscious of it, and it taught us how thoroughly as one we were. When we got through that war it did not make a bit of difference to us whether it was an admiral who came from Vermont or a lieutenant who came from Alabama, if the man had done his duty in such shape as to make us each feel even a more generous thrill of pride in our common country. The debt that we owed him had little to do with the section from which he came."

"And now a special word to you of Charleston and of South Carolina. Just twelve years ago, when I first went to Washington to take part in governmental work, I was immediately thrown into singularly close contact and intimacy with a South Carolinian. It was my good fortune to work with him for three years, and for the nine years since, and for as long as I shall continue to be in public life, it will be to me ever a spur to try to do decent duty for the Republic because I have been thrown in contact with as fearless and as high-minded a public servant as this country ever had—my old friend, your former governor, Hugh Thompson."

"I was very glad that, in arranging for your exposition, you not only took in the Southern States, but you specially included the islands lying south of the United States, those islands with which the events of the last few years have made it evident that we are bound in the future to have closer relations—closer relations for our advantage, and our advantage can only be secured by making it for their advantage also. It that I have said applies to the greatest and richest of the islands, the island with which we have been brought into the most peculiar intimacy and relationship—the island of Cuba. And I say that in our trade relations with Cuba we give her a marked and substantial advantage, not merely because it will

redound to our interest to do so, although that also is true, but I ask it especially because events that have so shaped themselves that it is our duty as a great and mighty nation to help Cuba, and I hope to see us do our duty."

Death of Tesh a Mystery

Winston-Salem, N. C., April 8.—Special.—The case of James Tesh's wounds and death is still a mystery. The coroner's jury is not able to say whether he was killed by an accidental fall or whether he was struck by some one. The jury adjourned today without rendering a decision. They will wait a few days for further developments.

Superintendent Cox and the county school board are planning for an educational conference in connection with the annual teachers' institute to be held here in July.

FAVORABLE VIEW OF THE FILIPINOS

Gen. MacArthur Say They Have a Love of Liberty

Washington, April 8.—General Arthur MacArthur continues his testimony before the Senate committee of the Philippines this morning by reading a statement he had prepared with regard to political conditions in the Islands.

Shortly after he went to Manila to assume command he came to the conclusion that the best type of republican institutions could be readily planted there, and once planted, would never be eradicated. He considered that the permanent occupation of the Philippines by the United States was of importance and essential to the national development. Replying to questions by Senator Carmack, he said that the Filipinos, like Americans, loved liberty as embodied in our institutions. "This," he said, "realizes an ideal of their own."

"Then they have an ideal," interjected Senator Carmack.

The reply was "They have, most decidedly."

"You do not then regard them as a miserable, corrupt, cruel and degraded race?"

"By no means. Such a view is a mistaken view."

"So you do not think the Filipinos, speaking from the standpoint of pacifying them and securing their good will, ought to have some share in the general government and some voice in the matter of granting franchises and concessions?"

"I think that the evolution there is approximating those conditions already. When it comes to franchises, I should like to see them held in abeyance until the evolution has progressed further, except as to railroads. Railroads are essential."

TRANSPORT SERVICE

Secretary Root Complies with Request of the House

Washington, April 8.—Secretary Root today sent an answer to the House resolution adopted on the 10th of March, calling upon him "so far as compatible with the interests of the public service, to inform the House of any and all facts that have come to his knowledge as to the conduct of the transport service between San Francisco and the Philippines Islands."

It appears from the secretary's letter of transmittal that, as part of his answer, he has sent in the reports of Inspector General Chamberlain and Lieut. Colonel Maus, the withholding of which from the Senate Military Committee subjected the secretary to criticism by the minority members at yesterday's meeting.

In view of the general character of the resolution, Secretary Root sent the House copies of all the papers on the subject, leaving the House to ascertain whether the information it wanted was to be found in them.

GEN. SMITH BLAMED

Waller Testifies and Other Officers Back Him Up

Manila, April 8.—Major Littleton W. T. Waller, of the marine corps, at today's session of the court martial by which he is being tried on the charges of executing natives of Samar without trial, testified in rebuttal of the evidence given yesterday by General Jacob H. Smith who commanded the American troops in the island of Samar.

The major said General Smith instructed him to kill and burn; said that the more he killed and burned the better pleased he would be; that it was no time to take prisoners, and that he was to make Samar a howling wilderness. Major Waller asked General Smith to define the limit for killing and he replied, "Everything over ten." The major repeated this order to Captain Porter, saying "We do not make war in that way on old men, women and children."

Captain D. Porter, Captain Hiram I. Beards and Lieutenant Frank Halford, all of the marine corps, testified in corroboration.

The defence requested that a subpoena on the adjutant general, demanding the production of the records of the massacre at Balangiga of the detachment of the Ninth Infantry, in order to refute the statement of General Smith.

Our Tar Heel Governor Arrives in Charleston

The Soldier Boys There to Greet Him—South Carolina's Executive Extends Courtesies

Charleston, S. C., April 8.—Special.—Governor Aycock of North Carolina arrived in this city this afternoon, accompanied by his staff and a number of ladies. The party came in from Cheraw over the Atlantic Coast Line. The Governor was well received along the route, and at Cheraw quite a number of Carolinians were at the station to meet him. The trip was a thoroughly enjoyable one.

At the Chapel Street station here there was a committee consisting of prominent citizens and Director General Averill of the exposition. In addition to the Charleston committee, Mr. T. K. Bruner and a number of North Carolinians were present to greet him.

For some little time before the arrival of the Governor's train the North Carolina troops, in command of Col. Armfield, were lined up in the avenue

to the effect that the attack on the troops was made according to the laws of war. The request was granted.

Washington to Be Heard

Washington, April 8.—The United States Supreme Court decided today to hear argument next Monday upon the application of the State of Washington to take jurisdiction in the case of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern merger.

Snow in Pennsylvania

Pittsburg, Pa., April 8.—Snow has been falling steadily since 8 o'clock last night, and 8 o'clock this morning there were over seven inches on the level. It is the heaviest April snowfall in 11 years, and trolley, telegraph and telephone service has been much impeded.

MANCHURIAN CONVENTION

An Empty Agreement Signed by Russian and Chinese Diplomats

Peking, April 8.—The Manchurian convention was signed at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the office of the Board of Foreign Affairs by Prince Ching and Wang Wen Shao, the Chinese plenipotentiaries, and Mr. Paul Lassar, the Russian minister, in the presence of members of the Board of Foreign Affairs. Prior to the signing there was a conference of three hours.

The action of Russia in the Manchurian matter is criticised, as it is admitted that she could have attained her object without arousing the other powers. As it is now, the other powers get the honor for the outcome, as they diplomatically forced Russia to concede all the main points for which they contended for six months.

The convention is characterized as merely an evacuation agreement.

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OSTRICH FARM

Asheville is Going to Have Something New

Asheville, N. C., April 8.—Special.—The match play for the Kenilworth Inn cup began today in the golf tournament. The wind was high, but the play was good with close scores. The final will be played tomorrow.

An institute for the teachers of Buncombe county schools will be held here for two weeks, beginning April 21. The superintendent and teachers of the city schools will take part.

The establishment of an ostrich farm here, rumored long ago, has become a certainty, and work on the new enterprise will begin at once. The enterprise will be owned and under the direction of A. Y. Person, formerly of Asheville, now of Felix, Arizona, and will be managed by W. M. Schoenfeldt of this place. The farm will be located in the northern part of the city.

Battle for Reciprocity Has Begun in the House

Payne Opens for the Bill and Newlands Leads off for the Opposition. Outline of the Argument

Washington, April 8.—The debate upon the Cuban Reciprocity bill opened in the House today. There was much activity among the leaders on both sides before the House convened in anticipation of the coming battle, and when the speaker called the House to order at noon the attendance on the floor was unusually large. After the approval of the Journal some routine business was transacted.

The first test of strength came upon the motion to go into committee of the whole to consider the Reciprocity bill. The motion was carried—177 to 80.

The battle began immediately. Mr. Payne, as a parliamentary inquiry, demanded to know upon what theory the bill was privileged. Mr. Payne replied that the bill was one affecting revenue, and the speaker sustained that view. Thereupon Mr. Robertson raised the point of order that the bill did not come within the purview of the rule. His contention was that the bill proposed to authorize reciprocal trade relations with Cuba; that it was not a bill to raise or reduce revenue and not amendable as such.

The speaker held that under a long line of precedents the bill was privileged.

Mr. Newlands of Nevada attempted to secure a ruling of the chair upon the question of whether amendments affecting the general reduction of tariff would be in order, but the speaker declined to rule upon a question not before the House.

Mr. Robertson of Louisiana attempted to propose a proposition as to the length of general debate, but Mr. Payne cut him off with a demand for the "regular order."

"The question is on going into committee of the whole," the speaker announced.

"The nays appear to have it," he declared when the response had died away.

"Division!" cried Mr. McClellan.

"The yeas will rise," said the speaker. One hundred and seven members were counted, seven Democrats among them.

"The yeas will rise."

There were 102 among them, 36 on the Republican side.

Mr. Underwood demanded for tellers and Mr. Underwood demanded the yeas and nays on the question.

The demand was sustained and a roll call was at once begun.

Many of those who had voted against the motion on the rising vote changed their attitude when they were placed on record, and the friends of reciprocity won an easy victory, the motion being carried—177 to 80; not present 16.

Mr. Fordney, however, went into committee of the whole (Mr. Sherman of New York in the chair). It was decided that the time should be equally divided for and against the bill.

Mr. Payne then began his argument. In opening he pointed out the peculiar relations existing between the United States and Cuba growing out of the war, to which he remarked he had been opposed, and the limitations placed upon Cuban independence by the Platt amendment and the obligations which it placed upon the United States. It was our duty, he argued, to see that the new government was started under the best auspices and to do all in our power to make the experiment successful.

If Cuba was to have a chance to become a free and independent republic, he declared, it was absolutely necessary to tide her over the present crisis. The 20 per cent reduction would save the planters from bankruptcy until the removal of the bounty system in Europe, which the Brussels conference abolished to take effect September 1, 1903. It was hoped this would result in the return of sugar to its normal price.

He charged that part of the opposition to this bill was in reality seeking to bring about free trade with Cuba.

It was noticeable that Mr. Payne addressed his remarks entirely to those Republicans who are opposing reciprocity. He seldom even looked over toward the Democrats on the other side of the political aisle. He believed that in time the United States exports to Cuba would amount to \$200,000,000 a year. While he did not want Cuba annexed he believed that in time she would be a part of the United States.

Mr. Newlands was recognized in opposition to the bill. Mr. Newlands stated at the outset that he was opposed to any tariff concessions to Cuba which were not accompanied by an invitation on the part of the United States to have her become a part of this country. He directed attention to the fact that it would not cheapen sugar any to the American consumer to give Cuba the concessions provided for in the pending bill. The entire sugar product of Cuba, he said, combined with our own, including that of Porto Rico and Hawaii, equalled only about two-thirds of our consumption, leaving one-third to be imported and paid for at the world's price plus the duty rates of the Dingley law. The people of the United States, he said, will still have to pay some eighty or ninety million dollars a year more for their sugar than the world's price of that staple.

The bill, he said, was was ostensibly in the interest of Cuba, and for the first time in his memory the American Congress was found shaping the revenue laws of the country in the interest of a foreign people.

Leaving the possible advantage to the sugar trust out of consideration, the benefits, he declared, would inure wholly to the Cuban planters. In return for this concession the Cuban government is required to make an equal cut in du-

ties upon American products imported into the island; and surer than all, he continued, it is made obligatory upon Cuba to enact immigration laws similar to our own for the exclusion of cheap labor. He declared the underlying motive of the legislation was very hard to find.

Mr. W. A. Smith of Michigan asked if it would not be fair to state that while the Cubans were holding their sugar their chief customer in the United States, the sugar trust, was holding off in their purchases.

Payne replied he was as strongly opposed to trusts as the gentleman from Michigan and he believed he had fought trusts as long as he had, and would continue fighting as long as he was able. But he was not such a fool as to refuse to do this act of justice to the people of Cuba because it would benefit them.

Mr. Ball of Texas—Is there anybody now authorized to speak for Cuba?

Mr. Payne—I think not.

Mr. Ball—Then, if Cuba refuse to make the concessions to the steel trust must she go into bankruptcy?

Mr. Payne—I don't quite understand the gentleman's question. But if Cuba does not accept the relief we offer, she must go her own way. We are doing the best we can.

Having referred to the reciprocity provision in the Dingley law, Mr. W. A. Smith of Michigan asked Mr. Payne if when that bill was before the House he had not promised, "If you establish a beet sugar factory in every congressional district I will not vote to change the duty in 25 years."

Mr. Payne said he had not, whereupon Mr. Smith shouted "I quote you, sir; I quote you, sir," and handed him what he said was the record of his speech. Reading from it, Mr. Payne said he stood by every word of it. "But how could I tell that within a year from that date the government would be changing up and down these hills demanding a war that would add to us Porto Rico and the Philippines."

"We took you at your word," said Mr. Smith, "and invested ten million dollars in these beet sugar factories in Michigan."

Mr. McClellan of New York, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, after a humorous introduction, referring to the division over the pending bill, and narrating Marshal Ney's report to Napoleon, "Sire, I am the rear guard," prophesied that Mr. Tawney would be found in the final roll call as "the insurgent." Mr. McClellan discussed the provisions of the bill, advocating a still greater reduction than that proposed by its terms.

Mr. McClellan read extracts from the Commoner denouncing the imposition of \$8,000,000 duty on 2,000,000 tons of sugar for the benefit of the producers of 10,000 tons tons of beet sugar. Mr. Cooper of Texas asked his purpose in reading them.

Mr. McClellan—To instruct us on this side of the House in the Democracy of William Jennings Bryan. (Laughter.)

In conclusion Mr. McClellan said that there were some things involving the honor of the country, which were to be considered, and decided outside the pale of partisanship, and in supporting the pending bill he said he should have the consciousness of knowing that he had done his duty in the light God had given him. (Applause.)

The committee then rose, and at 5:05 the House adjourned.

No agreement was made to limit general debate, and from the length of the list of members who have asked for time in which to speak on the bill, it is likely to run at least ten days.

DECIDED FOR RHEA

Virginia Election Law Criticized in a Committee Report

Washington, April 8.—Chairman Weeks, of the House Committee on Elections No. 3, submitted a report today in the contested election case of James A. Walker (Republican) against W. P. Rhea (Democrat) from the ninth Virginia district, declaring the latter to be entitled to his seat. Since the contest was begun Mr. Walker, the contestant, died.

"Having arrived at the conclusion that contestee should retain his seat," the report says, "the committee does not wish to condone this report without expressing its disapproval of the law which makes cheating and corruption possible, even easy, and invites fraud at the polls." Several amendments to the law are suggested.

There will be no minority report, the Democrats concurring, but "do not join in the strictures on the laws and the people of Virginia."

CHARLOTTE PEOPLE GO TO CHARLESTON

Charlotte, N. C., April 8.—Special.—There will be about 1,000 Charlotte people in Charleston tomorrow. Last night several hundred went down, and this morning a special train bearing about six hundred people, from the mayor down, left for the exposition on a special train due in Charleston at 3 o'clock this afternoon. About half the city government accompanied the excursionists.

The educational board of Mecklenburg county has postponed the big educational rally here until the first week in May. The reason given is that the former date, April 26, did not allow time in which to get speakers.