

# THE MORNING POST.

Vol. IX

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No. 110

## SLUMBERING VOLCANO READY TO BREAK OUT

### The Situation at Brussels is Dark and Threatening. Bloody Scenes Saturday and Sunday

Brussels, April 14.—The situation in Belgium, growing out of the socialistic demands for universal suffrage, is darker than ever today. Daylight found the streets of Brussels quieter, but the popular unrest is only slumbering.

The officials have taken every precaution, but the trouble is deep rooted and becoming more widespread hourly. In many quarters the belief prevails that the country is on the verge of revolution.

The situation was aggravated today by strikes in many parts of the kingdom. A general strike began in the Seraing district, and the miners in Villersmarcay, Seraing, Boussu-lez-Courcelles, Jemeppe, Gerardocourt, Petite Bacure, Herstal and Ketting also laid down their tools and joined the ranks of the idle. At Schiessing the factories were closed today because the men refused to work. Mines, factories and glass works in the central district are also shut down.

No sympathy is heard anywhere for King Leopold, whose very life has been endangered by the people of Brussels.

The whole town is today occupied by civil guards and policemen. Great indignation is felt against the latter for their shooting down of demonstrators yesterday.

It is stated that 12 persons besides those officially admitted to have lost their lives were killed in yesterday's clash.

The Socialist party will give splendid funerals to the dead and adopt their orphan.

Count Outremont, grand marshal of the court and a personal friend of King Leopold, today consulted with M. De Trooz, minister of the interior. Tonight the count and the minister of the interior will confer with the Socialist leaders.

Interpolations regarding the troubles will be made in parliament tomorrow.

### BLOODY RIOT

#### Ball Cartridges Fired at the Mob with Fatal Effect

Brussels, April 13.—The meeting at the Maison du Peuple today was a gathering of the committees of the trades unions. It was unanimously decided to declare a general strike tomorrow. In many instances this will be effected by an agreement with the employers.

At a late hour this evening a crowd in a street near the Maison du Peuple would not disperse when ordered to do so by the police, and the latter charged them, wounding five. One man was mortally wounded with a bayonet. Sixteen arrests were made.

The Ecole Belge estimates that the total number of police and rioters who were wounded Saturday night at about 100. A great many of the crowd were shot in the legs. Nearly all the wounded are young. Many of the wounds were terrible.

There was a ghastly scene on Rue Le Beau. A workman there had been shot in the head, the bullet entering from his forehead. Four of his fellow workmen fired him and the police directed them to carry him to the Red Cross ambulance, but the men were determined to take him into the Maison du Peuple.

A horrible struggle for the wounded man followed. He, helpless and bleeding from the head, with one arm dragging on the ground, was tugged this way and that until his clothes were in tatters and he was nearly naked.

The police eventually triumphed and carried him to the ambulance, where he died almost instantly. The four men who tried to carry him into the Maison du Peuple were ordered to be taken to the police station.

The bloody repression of the disorders of yesterday has created a painful impression among all classes here, although it is appreciated that a majority of the victims of the encounter do not belong to the better class of workmen. Yesterday for the first time the police really fired their rifles loaded with ball cartridges. Previous to yesterday they had used their swords and their revolvers,

the latter being usually loaded with blank cartridges.

A Saturday rioters were composed of the dregs of the population, with a sprinkling of what is called the Young Socialist Guard, composed of mere boys, with little regard for the orders of M. Van der Velde, a member of the Chamber of Deputies and the leader of the Socialist movement in Belgium and the Socialist committee.

It must be explained that the Maison du Peuple is situated on the upper slope of a hill, that the central boulevard and most of the business portion of the city lies at the foot of this hill, while the royal palace, the law courts, the Chamber of Deputies and the ministries stand upon the ridge of the hill. The quarter around the Maison du Peuple is the worst in the city. It is a perfect rookery of low class dwellings, intersected by steep and narrow streets and malodorous alleys.

In the vicinity of the Maison there are some small squares, in which the rioters gathered yesterday evening until they were dispersed and the squares occupied by detachments of the civic guard. The mob was mainly composed of the rough population of the quarter, who jeered and reviled the police when they were forced along the streets by cordons of officers.

The serious troubles began when a number of ruffians from a safe distance fired revolvers in the direction of the crowd. The gardemaitres then charged with their rifles, and the squares occupied by detachments of the civic guard. The mob was mainly composed of the rough population of the quarter, who jeered and reviled the police when they were forced along the streets by cordons of officers.

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## Washington Wants to Come in Merger Suit

Washington, April 14.—The United States Supreme Court today heard argument in the case of the State of Washington against the Northern Securities Company and the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads, involving the merger of the two roads.

Attorney General Stratton appeared for the State and made the opening argument, contending that this court is the only one that can properly hear the case, and that if it refuses to hear there is no tribunal to which the State can appeal for the redress of a wrong.

He was frequently interrogated by members of the court.

Justice White asked why the State could not pass a law of its own to cover the case, and Mr. Stratton replied that he thought the State had that right, but that it also is entitled to an independent proceeding for injunction.

In reply to Justice Harlan he said that the State might, of course, proceed against either of the railroad companies for damages, but that the Northern Securities Company could not be thus reached in a State court.

The chief justice wanted to know if the State could not institute a suit and give the Securities Company a chance to come in.

"Yes," was the reply, "but it won't come in as has been made manifest in Minnesota."

He agreed with a suggestion made by Justice Brewer that the roads in-

involved are inter-state roads, and that on this account it is competent to appeal to the national authorities.

Summing up the case, Mr. Stratton said the question presented is, "Whether the stock and control of the two gigantic lines of railway traversing the States of Washington, Montana, North Dakota and Minnesota may be consolidated so as to create a monopoly in railway traffic therein, in defiance of the laws of such, or whether a corporate entity can be created and used for the express purpose of overthrowing the constitutional restrictions of a number of sovereign States, and thus accomplish indirectly that which this court has decided could not be done directly."

Charles W. Bunn and former Attorney General John W. Griggs appeared for the roads and the Securities Company.

After recess Mr. C. W. Bunn of counsel for the defendant, opened the argument against granting the motion for leave to file. If Washington had the right to maintain the proposed bill, the State of Oregon had, and all other States, and the United States certainly had the right. "Were all these to exercise that right," Mr. Bunn said, "no one could tell the confusion that would result. The argument for the bill, he said, proceeded upon the theory that a corporation was responsible for the acts of its stockholders, and the object of the bill was to restrain or prevent the sale of stock by one holder to another."

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## HOPEFUL OF PEACE

### British Foreign Office Retacent Regarding Its Information

London, April 14.—Replying, in the House of Commons today, to the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who asked whether any terms of peace had been suggested by the Boer leaders in South Africa, the government leader, A. J. Balfour, said it was impossible at present to say more than that a message had been received Saturday from the Boer leaders, through Lord Kitchener, and that a reply had been sent to them. Further communication was expected.

It is said that the communication of the Boer leaders to Lord Kitchener amounted to little more than a request for permission to use the cable in consulting Mr. Kruger and the Boer delegates in Europe regarding a basis for a peace settlement. There is a distinctly hopeful feeling in official quarters.

It is known that the Klerksdorp conference has ended and that the Boer leaders arrived at Pretoria Saturday. The presumption is that they informed General Kitchener of the conditions on which they would agree to peace and that the British commander immediately communicated them to the war office.

A meeting of the inner ring of the cabinet, including the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Broderick and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, was held at midnight in the colonial secretary's private residence, in Princess Gardens, and it is believed that the Boer terms were under consideration. This belief was strengthened by the fact that Mr. Chamberlain had a two hours audience with the King at Buckingham palace yesterday.

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## THE FIGHTING EDITOR

### One of His Visitors in a Hospital and Two Others Are in Jail

New Orleans, April 14.—R. S. Carter was shot and mortally wounded by E. L. Stucky, editor of the Pollack People's Demands, while trying to force an apology from him. Carter, in company with two friends, E. W. Teddie and I. Tutts, called on Editor Stucky and submitted to him a written apology which they wanted him to sign. Stucky refused to do so, whereupon Teddie drew his revolver and struck the editor over the head a number of times. Stucky freed himself from Teddie's grasp and got out his revolver, and there was a general shooting, with Teddie and Tutts firing at the editor.

A ball from the latter's pistol put Carter out of action, penetrating his stomach and kidneys and lodging in his back. Carter is now in the hospital, Tutts and Teddie in jail and the editor back at his desk with only a few bruises as the result of the trouble.

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## Sugar Statesmanship Holds Forth in the House

### Debate on Reciprocity with Cuba Continues—Speeches on All Sides of the Question

Washington, April 14.—The second week of the debate upon the Cuban Reciprocity bill began in the House of Representatives today.

Mr. Loud of California called up the conference report on the Post Office appropriation bill. He was questioned closely about the item in the report providing for the pneumatic tube service.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois and Mr. Moody of Massachusetts criticized the manner in which the provision came into the House for action, giving no opportunity for amendment.

Mr. Loud insisted that the House, even at this parliamentary stage, could reject the report if the pneumatic tube provision was not acceptable. The report was adopted without division.

The House then went into committee on the Cuban reciprocity bill.

Mr. Apin of Michigan objected to a request by Mr. Payne for general leave to print remarks upon the bill. The objection made by Mr. Apin was a tactical move to compel all members who desired to put their views in the record to take the floor for that purpose.

Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, was the first speaker today. He made an earnest speech in favor of the passage of the bill.

There was little ground for optimism as to the future of cane sugar in this country. In Louisiana the cane must be planted every two years at a cost of about \$20 an acre, while the Cubans only planted once in ten years. To protect against such a great natural

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## THE BRITISH BUDGET

### The Year's Deficit Amounts to a Large Sum

London, April 14.—The Chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, rose in the House of Commons this afternoon to make the budget statement. He declared that the past year had not been exceptionally prosperous, but there was nothing to depress the country. Despite the fact that thousands of working men had been rendered from productive labor by the war, the revenue figures showed no diminution of business at home while there was a satisfactory increase of foreign trade, and there was no reason for thinking that there had been any falling off of the consuming power of the people.

There had been a heavy slump in the receipts from tobacco, spirits and beer, but there was a great increase in the consumption of tea and cocoa. The decrease in the receipts from spirits and tobacco was due to the forestalling of the duty during the previous year. He felt, he said, in an exceptional position for a Chancellor of the exchequer holding office during a severe war, in that for two years past the revenue had exceeded his anticipations the previous year by £543,000—about \$7,715,000.

The Chancellor of the exchequer estimated the total deficiency for the present year at £25,842,000—about \$374,120,000.

To the deficit must be added sixteen or seventeen millions sterling additional war expenditures. The grand total of the deficit is £45,000,000—about \$675,000,000. The sum of £32,000,000—about \$480,000,000—will be borrowed.

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## COURT HELD SUNDAY

### Three Negroes Charged with the Murder of Stephenson

Suffolk, Va., April 14.—Special.—To save the prisoners from being lynched two magistrates held court most all day Sunday at Kelford, N. C. John Stephenson, Junius Bishop and John Belfield, all colored, were charged with the murder of Thomas Stephenson, white, a clerk at Peel & Bro.'s store at Kelford. The negroes are said to have cursed Stephenson and been put out of the store. Later Stephenson was shot several times in the back and one man fired at close range in his neck and when the clerk was lying powerless face downward, Milton Belfield, who was captured and shot by officers at Weldon, implicated the others in what was supposed to be a dying declaration. The men were kept under strong guard Saturday night, all were held for indictment. Milton Belfield is reported from Weldon as likely to recover.

## A Man's Life for a Dog

Columbia, S. C., April 14.—Daniel McLean, a young white man employed by the Wilson Lumber Company in Kershaw county, was shot from ambush by William and Walter Arant last evening.

McLean passed the Arants' house two days before and was attacked by a fierce dog, which he shot and wounded. The Arants, armed with guns, went to the mill, but McLean was not there. He was shot from the roadside with shot guns, one load taking effect in the heart, the other in the back between the shoulders. Both assassins were arrested.

## Gold Brick Men Lose on the Plea of Poverty

### More Trouble for Mullen. Took a Little for His Stomach's Sake—The Government Road

BY THOMAS J. FRENCH  
Washington, April 14.—Special.—The Supreme Court of the United States today denied the motion of counsel for the gold brick trio to prosecute their cases on appeal from the state of North Carolina without cost. A motion to this effect was made last week by L. A. Gilmore of Chicago, who represents the gold brick outfit. It was evidently the opinion of the court that if the gold brick trio is able to employ attorneys in Chicago to plead their case they are equally as well able to pay the cost incurred in their appeals as is the average citizen.

Representative D. T. Gooch of Kentucky has expressed the opinion that the Republican majority is planning to spring the Crumacker resolution at a time when the Democrats are off guard. When questioned with reference to this statement Representative Grosvenor said today that he notified Mr. Richardson of Tennessee some time ago that in the event the resolution is reported the Democrats would be given ample notice. Mr. Grosvenor said he could not say when the resolution would be reported, all of which is interpreted to mean that nothing will ever be heard from it.

Postmaster J. W. Mullen arrived here today accompanied by his attorneys, Ex-Judge W. P. Bynum and Chas. W. Tillet of Charlotte. Mr. George B. Hiss of Charlotte was also with the party. They had an interview with Senator Pritchard in the Senate marble room.

It was learned this afternoon that the Post Office Department has forwarded to the Senate Committee on Post Offices all the information secured by the department's agents with reference to Mullen's conduct, which constitutes the club that is being used in opposition to his confirmation.

The most interesting paper in the collection bearing on the Mullen case is an affidavit signed by the postmaster himself. It sets forth that he did not drink too often of the liquid that cheers. It is further claimed that Mullen asserts that he was not drunk on his trip to Washington during his stay here or on his return home. The allegation is made that while feeling unwell he partook of stimulants, but was not drunk. The affidavit throws a new aspect on the case and may lead to an investigation resulting in the summoning of witnesses before the Senate committee with reference to the postmaster's status while in Washington.

Senator Simmons is out of the city and there were no developments today with reference to the opposition to confirmation. Mullen's attorneys express themselves as hopeful of the outcome. Senator Pritchard, while standing by Mullen, is said to be anxious for some sort of action. Senator Simmons will not be back until Wednesday, and nothing can be done until then.

Congressman Pou secured favorable consideration today for the bill authorizing the macadamization of the road leading to the Federal Cemetery in Raleigh. Accompanied by Congressman Moody Mr. Pou called on Adjutant Gen-

eral H. C. Corbin at the War Department today and that official promised to give a favorable report on the measure in behalf of the department.

Two former secretaries of war had declined to report this bill favorably and it was seen that Congressman Pou is making headway, but there is powerful opposition to overcome yet in the person of the speaker and the Committee on Military Affairs. Unless they take a kindly interest in the Raleigh measure it is doomed, for the disposition is to kill all such local bills which carry appropriations.

In the United States Supreme Court this morning C. W. Tillet of Charlotte moved for a writ of certiorari in the case of Mayes against the Southern Railway for five thousand dollars damages. The case was decided against the plaintiff by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, and an effort is now being made to have the case revived by the Supreme Court. Captain Charles Price, representing the railway, was present and was given until Friday to file a brief in reply.

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The needs of the region may therefore be summed up in the words "forest protection." This means the preservation and the perpetuating of and utilization of the timber supply, the salvation of the mountain and valley farms, the prevention of fires and floods, and the regulation of the water flow which furnishes the power. These needs have long been recognized by observant men, but the ability to satisfy them resides not with individuals or states. The streams to be protected often rise in one state, flow through a second, and empty into the sea within the boundaries of a third. No individual or state can be expected to expend money in protecting the source of a stream or developing its power when the benefits are to be enjoyed by the public generally in another state or neighborhood.

The national government alone can afford to undertake works of this magnitude, and it is the only power able, economically and consistently, to administer and exploit the same. The benefits are national, the demand is national, and the legislation should be equally broad in its scope and application.

"Within the last three years memorials, resolutions and petitions have been received from scientific societies, state legislatures, numberless newspapers, boards of trade and trade journals, hunters ardently advocating the subject, and President McKinley and President Roosevelt have both advocated it.

"In conclusion, it will be of interest to note that many European forest reserves are national, the demand is national, and the legislation should be equally broad in its scope and application.

"It is confidently expected that in a very few years, probably not more than five, it will be at least self-sustaining."

## Water Cure as It Was Practiced on Filipinos

### The Victim Filled Up and Then Squeezed Out by Foot Pressure on the Stomach

Washington, April 14.—Sergeant Charles S. Riley, formerly of the Twenty-sixth Volunteer infantry, was the first witness this morning before the Senate Committee on the Philippines when it began its investigation into the alleged infliction of the "water cure" upon Filipinos. The examination was conducted by Senator Rawlings.

"Did you ever see what is called the water cure?"

"I did," replied the witness. It was November 27, 1900, at the town of Icabarra. The president of the town was the victim. He was stripped to the waist and his hands tied behind him. Captain Glenn of the Eighteenth United States regulars, stood behind him, together with one or two men. There was a water tank on the floor above. The president was asked whether runners had been sent out to announce our arrival. He refused to answer. He was then placed under the water tank, and while his mouth was held open, the water was allowed to run from the faucet into his mouth.

"When he was filled the water was forced out of him by pressing him with the foot on the stomach, or by pressing with the hand. This continued for from 5 to 15 minutes.

"It was done under the supervision of Captain Glenn, Lieutenant Conger of the regulars, and Captain MacDonald as a native interpreter. After the president was thus treated, he was ready to speak, he was allowed to sit up. He was rolled on his side, and then he answered the question."

"Did you see how the water was pressed from him?"

"No, I did not see that, but others of the men told me."

"What happened then?"

"After giving the desired information he was allowed to dress, and then was taken down stairs. While waiting for a horse he again refused to answer a question, and the second treatment was ordered by Captain Glenn. One soldier was sent for a syringe and another for a can of water. One end of the syringe was placed in the water, and the other in the president's mouth, and the water was forced into him. The first syringe did not seem to work well, and a second was sent for. This was inserted in the man's nostril and then a handful of salt was thrown into the water."

In response to other questions the witness said that the president did not seem to suffer from the treatment afterwards. His eyes were somewhat bloodshot, but the next day he was apparently all right. It was the only case he had ever seen of the application