

Temperature for 24 hours: 58.  
Winds: 1000  
Mar 12 1903

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## The Father of Waters Up to the Top Notch

### Further Rise in the Mississippi Will Be Attended With Disaster to Cities. Working on the Levees

Memphis, March 11.—The Mississippi is rising steadily at this point, gauge today marking 35.2 feet. This rise of five-tenths of a foot in the twenty-four hours. It is believed the river will reach a mark of 38 feet at Memphis.

Reports from Mississippi and Arkansas today indicate that the greatest apprehension prevails regarding the flood waters. In some districts armed sentries are patrolling the levees. All along the rivers in Arkansas are flooded.

North Memphis the flood has already begun encroaching on certain streets, and it will take but a few days more of water to render work impossible at many of the lumber yards in that section of the city.

Greenville and Second streets the water has reached the latter of the two. The occupants of cabins on the levee have been compelled to flee to the ground.

The steamer Georgia Lee arrived in Cairo today and reports all landings to be in an upward condition. The steamer's officers say refugees from the low lands are to be seen everywhere. The government engineers have augmented their forces on the steamers carrying sacks and other supplies to the more exposed places in the levee system.

The high water does not interfere in any way with the loading and unloading of vessels, and the business on the levee is as active as ever. Watchmen police the entire river front. The Mississippi is relatively higher at New Orleans than above it, due, some think, to the jetties, but more probably to the south winds which have kept the Gulf of Mexico very high. The greatest danger to the levees in Louisiana is between New Orleans and the mouth of the Red river. Those on the west bank of the river are thought to be safe against all possible danger. On the east, or Ponchartraine bank, they are not quite as high, but still have a margin of five feet over the flood.

Governor Longino has placed the greater part of the convict force of Mississippi at the command of the levee authorities in case they are needed.

The high water is not restricted to the Mississippi and its tributaries, however. Throughout the greater part of Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi, on account of the excessive rainfall, the streams are all out of their banks and the land is more or less flooded. All the creeks and bayous in the southwestern section of Louisiana are overflowing and the rice fields are under water. The Sabine river, between Louisiana and Texas, is on a boom and out of its banks. At Orange, Texas, the sewers have had to be closed in order to prevent the town from being flooded. At Hackberry, in the Louisiana swamps, near the Sabine, a number of cattle have been drowned by the heavy floods caused by the rain, and others have been driven to higher ground. Even in the hills some anxiety is being felt, as the ground is so soaked that it is impossible to plant corn, and the crop will be very late this year. It is the wettest spring ever known.

### Praying For Sunshine

New Orleans, March 11.—The river is rising very slowly. The most unfavorable condition at present is the absence of rainy weather. This is the effect of softening the levees. All Louisiana is praying for sunshine. Six hundred men are at work today at various points along the river front sacking weak levees and raising the line of embankment. All the levee boards of the state are said to be practically in complete session, and every foot of the river and its tributaries is under surveillance.

## ALIEN OR NO?

### Rights of Porto Ricans Involved in a Case in Court

Washington, March 11.—Counsel for Isabella Gonzales, a native of Porto Rico, who was excluded from admission to the United States by the immigration authorities on the ground that she was an alien immigrant likely to become a public charge, today asked the supreme court for an early hearing of her appeal from the order of Judge Laconibe of the southern district of New York, dismissing a writ of habeas corpus brought to secure her release and prevent her forcible return to Porto Rico.

This involves a broad question of whether citizens of Porto Rico and the other insular possessions of the United States are aliens within the view of the constitution and laws of the United States, which has never been passed upon by the supreme court. To that extent it may settle the question of citizenship, and naturalization of the Porto Ricans and Filipinos. Counsel alleged that the officials of the war and treasury departments are anxious for an early decision of the court on the question involved. The case has been pending since August 4, when Miss Gonzales landed in New York. Since December 9 she has been paroled in the custody of her counsel pending a decision on the appeal.

## AFFAIR OF PETTICOATS

### A New Story About the Honduras Revolution

New Orleans, March 11.—Passengers from Honduras report that the civil war now under way there between General Terencio Sierra, late president of the republic, and General Manuel Bonilla, who claims the election, is due entirely to domestic and feminine affairs, indeed to the fact that Bonilla, who was engaged to the president's eldest daughter, refused to marry her at the last moment. Bonilla, who is a very influential man in Honduras, was a member of Sierra's cabinet, and it was agreed between them that Bonilla was to be the next president.

The break came last October, when Bonilla, feeling confident of success, jilted the president's daughter and announced his engagement to another young woman. The result has been to cause the most intense bitterness in the upper social circles of Honduras and to lead to the declaration of Sierra that he would prevent the election of Bonilla at any cost. It is understood that Bonilla has the support of Colombia, and that in the event of success he will, in conjunction with Colombia, attack President Zelaya of Nicaragua, who is hated in Colombia because of the assistance he gave the revolutionists during the late troubles.

This explains why Zelaya is so opposed to Bonilla and has a considerable force of Nicaraguan troops in Honduras co-operating with Sierra.

## Shops at Spencer to Be Doubled in Size

### Six Thousand Men Will Be at Work There Before Long. Salisbury to Be the Biggest in the State

By THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, March 11.—Special.—President Samuel Spencer and General Manager Ackert of the Southern Railway informed Senator Overman today that the shops at Spencer are to be doubled in size and capacity in the immediate future. The plans for the great improvements that are to be made at Spencer and Salisbury one of the most active railroad centers in the South are already in the hands of the general officials of the road.

"When the shops at Spencer were first established," Mr. Spencer said, "we thought they would be sufficient for all demands, but now we find it necessary to practically double their size."

"In ten years," declared General Manager Ackert, "Salisbury and Spencer will be one city with a population in excess of 20,000. The shops will be increased in the near future to double their present size, and instead of three thousand fully six thousand persons will be employed there by the Southern railway."

This information was given to Senator Overman today as the result of a conference held with President Spencer and General Manager Ackert for the purpose of retaining at Salisbury the offices of the general superintendent of the Southern. The Southern has in contemplation the removal of these offices to Greensboro, and as a result the mayor of Salisbury and prominent

citizens of that place have been active in their efforts to retain them.

Senator Overman, whose home is in Salisbury, was appealed to, and this morning he went to the general office of the company and consulted with Mr. Spencer and Mr. Ackert about the proposed change. He was informed that Greensboro offered central advantages which prompted the advisability of making the change. While the removal was in contemplation Mr. Ackert said the order had not been issued and he promised to consider Salisbury's appeal. Then he pointed out the fact that the Southern is most kindly disposed towards Salisbury, citing the fact that great shops had been located there and that it was proposed to make them the biggest in the entire system. He was inclined to the opinion that Greensboro, all things considered, was the most desirable location for the general offices because of its accessibility to the various branches of the Southern penetrating the state.

The new improvements at Spencer by the Southern will, it is claimed, call for an expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars. Its central location on the main line has resulted in the determination of the officials of the road to make it the great repairing centre for the system.

Ex-Senator Pritchard was a caller at the White House this morning for the purpose of presenting several Texas friends to the president. Mr. Pritchard's visit was entirely social and personal, but the president voluntarily brought up the subject of the splendid endorsements he received from his colleagues in the Senate. He referred also to the endorsement of the Asheville bar in connection with his judicial aspirations. Mr. Pritchard did not discuss the question of his appointment to a judicial position in the district, and the only reference made to it was by the president as stated.

## FOOT MASHED

### A Conductor Meets With a Serious Mishap at Weldon

Weldon, N. C., March 11.—Special.—Conductor Mills Lester, of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, who was conductor in charge of the Seaboard Air Line train when W. M. Bishop got his foot mashed, had the misfortune to meet with a similar accident Monday night. He was here to testify in the Bishop case, and after it had been compromised by the defendant agreeing to pay the plaintiff \$4,000, Lester was ready to return home. He attempted to crawl under a freight train standing on the Seaboard yard, the train moved slightly and Lester's foot was caught and badly mashed. No one knew of his being under the train and no blame whatever attaches to the road or its employees. Mr. Lester resigned his position with the Seaboard soon after Bishop was hurt, and has since been with the Norfolk and Southern. He was sent to his home yesterday.

## OUT OF TUNE

### People of Washington Want a Modern Government

Washington, March 11.—A movement has been started to establish popular suffrage in the District of Columbia. A petition was presented to President Roosevelt today, urging him to recommend to Congress the enactment of a law to that end. The District has been governed for the last thirty years by a non-partisan board of commissioners, one Republican, one Democrat and an army engineer officer, appointed by the president of the United States. The common council of the city of Washington is Congress. Prior to 1874 a territorial form of government existed in the District of Columbia, and the residents of the district were electors. Washington has a municipal government similar to that of other cities.

Attention is called to the fact that the president of the United States, under the present system, has to bear the burdens of virtually acting as mayor of Washington. The petition declares that the existing form of government in the capital of the republic is contrary to the fundamental principles of American liberty, and that taxation and representation ought to go together.

## SENATE MAY NEED SOME NEW RULES

### Resolutions Looking to That End Introduced—Morgan Still Talking

Washington, March 11.—At the opening of the session of the Senate today Mr. Frye, the president pro tempore, called the attention of Senators to the fact that under a strict interpretation of the rules only such business as properly belongs to the matters under consideration in executive session should be presented at this extra session of the Senate. He said it only confuses the record to have other business introduced now, as it would all have to be reintroduced at the regular session in December.

Mr. Allison of Iowa offered a resolution which, he said, he thought was proper at this time, authorizing the committee on rules to re-examine the rules of the Senate with the view of ascertaining what changes, if any, are necessary, and especially to make inquiry whether it is expedient to limit debate in any way in the Senate, and if so to what extent. The resolution further provides that the committee is authorized to sit during the recess of the Senate, and is directed to submit a report to the Senate of its conclusions as soon as practicable after the beginning of the session next December. The resolution was referred to the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate.

Mr. Hoar explained the need of a manual of parliamentary law, and said he would at a later day introduce a resolution directing the committee on rules also to consider this question. The manuscript copy of the Cuban constitution, convention, the several orders and circulars of the department of Cuba, etc., were ordered returned to the war department.

The Senate, then, on motion of Mr. Cullom of Illinois, at 12:10 o'clock went into executive session.

Senator Morgan continued his argument in opposition to the Panama canal treaty in the executive session of the Senate.

## Colima in Eruption

City of Mexico, March 11.—Yesterday morning there was another eruption of Colima. There was a slight flow of lava from the eastern side of the mountain. Subterranean noises were heard and earthquakes were felt at Tamazula and Juquila in the state of Guerrero. A violent shock was felt at Apaxtlan in the state of Michoacan, which did considerable damage to property, but caused no loss of life.

## An Original G. O. P. Man

Chicago, March 11.—Samuel K. Dow, formerly one of the most prominent lawyers of the Chicago bar and partner of Chief Justice Fuller, died today at the residence of his son in law, Orrin L. Evans. Mr. Dow has been an invalid for nearly seven years.

He was one of the founders of the Republican party, and was active in the movement looking to Abraham Lincoln's first nomination. He was elected to the state Senate in 1872, and later declined a seat in Congress and a nomination for lieutenant governor of Illinois.

## The American Republics and the Calvo Doctrine

### Attempt to Commit This Country to a Policy That Would Stir up Antagonism in Europe

Washington, March 11.—One of the important outcomes of the Venezuelan imbroglio has been the attempt on the part of some of the Latin-American countries, with the Argentine as their advocate, to secure admission of the United States to a treaty enunciating the principle of that is known as the Calvo doctrine. This radical rule of international law is, in effect, that a citizen or subject of one country having domicile in another country and subject to the same rights and privileges as its citizens or subjects, cannot claim the assistance of that nation in which he holds allegiance to redress for injuries suffered in a country in which he has taken up residence, and must bear his share of the consequences due to war with the country where he resides.

Usually this doctrine has appealed to some of the Latin-American countries, for it denies, for example, the right of a European resident within an American state to secure the assistance of his own government to obtain redress for damage done his property or indignities suffered by himself or his family as a result of the frequent revolutionary outbreaks that have occurred in the Latin-American republics.

While a formal adoption of the Calvo doctrine by a number of Latin-American nations occurred nearly a year ago, the blockade of Venezuelan waters was begun by British, German and other war ships, the attempt to force the United States a party to an agreement to uphold it was due, unquestionably, to that important international incident.

The state of the feeling in this country over the supposed attitude of the Latin-American nations, which had their attention to the Calvo doctrine, regarded the time as propitious for making the powerful support of the United States to the declaration that foreigners residing in American territory must share that country's fortunes in war or peace. It was evidently believed in some Latin-American circles that their great republic of the Americas would, despite a previous indifference or opposition, be willing to acknowledge the Calvo principle as a condition to the declaration that the United States must not hereafter be collected from their actions of the

western hemisphere. That would be the effect of the admission of the United States to the far-reaching doctrine. Had it been enunciated by the government at Washington prior to the establishment of the Venezuelan blockade, the administration would probably have felt compelled to warn England, Germany and Italy that coercive measures directed against an American state for the purpose of collecting debts would be regarded by the United States as an unfriendly act.

The Calvo doctrine obtained its greatest standing through its embodiment in a treaty signed by fifteen of the Latin-American republics which participated in the Latin-American congress held in the city of Mexico in the winter of 1901-1902. These nations were the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru and Uruguay. The representatives of the United States and Hayti declined to sign the treaty, which was entitled "A convention in relation to the rights of aliens."

## FRANCE AND MOROCCO

### Intervention in the Latter's Affairs Will Not Be Permitted

Paris, March 11.—Speaking on foreign politics in the Chamber of Deputies today, M. Del Casse, minister of foreign affairs, said he considered the independence of Morocco an essential guarantee of the security of Algeria. France, he declared, would not admit foreign intervention in the troubles of Morocco.

Referring to the Venezuela affair, M. Del Casse said France could not accept the role of mediator between that country and the allies, because President Castro had asked President Roosevelt to undertake that task. He added that all differences that arise between nations do not depend upon The Hague court of arbitration for settlement.

M. Del Casse expressed the hope that Turkey would execute the promised reform in Macedonia and Armenia, and thereby stop the troubles in those countries.

## A Judge Rebuked

Jefferson City, Mo., March 11.—A resolution has been adopted by the House, reproving Judge Adams of the United States district court at St. Louis, for granting the recent Wabash injunction. It deprecates "the tendency of the times toward government by injunction."

## CARNEGIE LIBRARY

### Proposition in Which Greensboro Is Interested

Greensboro, N. C., March 11.—Special.—For several months but little has been heard in Greensboro concerning the Carnegie library proposition, but there is now a renewal of interest in the subject. Mr. Carnegie's proposition is to give the city \$30,000 for a building if the city will make an annual appropriation for the maintenance of the library. At some future time an election will be held to decide whether or not the people of Greensboro will accept the proposition.

The friends of the Greensboro public library, which would be succeeded by the Carnegie library, are greatly interested in the matter. They will wage a vigorous campaign in an effort to induce the citizens of Greensboro to accept Mr. Carnegie's proposition. The question will be discussed at a mass meeting to be held in the Grand opera house Friday night.

## HOTEL PROPOSAL

### An Attractive Plan Presented to Wilmington Business Men.

Wilmington, N. C., March 11.—Special.—Local capitalists are now seriously considering a proposition to build a \$100,000 hotel for summer and winter tourists on Wrightsville Beach sound or in Wilmington. A capitalist from Denver, Col., here trying in interest people in the movement, makes this proposition: If Wilmington will furnish \$25,000 he and his associates will subscribe \$75,000 for the hotel. The proposition is now under consideration and will be decided upon in a day or two. The prospects look favorable.

## QUIET IN HONDURAS

Mobile, March 11.—The Cofalu line steamer Hiram, Captain Peterson, has arrived from Porto Cortez, Honduras. When the Hiram left Porto Cortez Friday the situation was quiet, martial law was still in existence and the recruiting of soldiers by the government was rapid.

Captain Peterson said that while there was no outward sign of disturbance, it was very evident that trouble was expected, and preparations were under way on the Atlantic coast. There is fighting on the Pacific coast, and news of conflicts between the Conservative and Liberal armies is received daily.

## PLAGUE IN MEXICO

City of Mexico, March 11.—A case of plague occurred yesterday at Siqueros, near Villa Union. The authorities believe that the plague there would be easily stamped out as it was at Ozo. All suspects are under observation. Collections made in this city for the benefit of plague sufferers to date amount to \$180,000.

The federal government has sent to the authorities of Mazatlan through the board of health, a large quantity of virus to be used in killing rats. It is said that one rat affected with the poison will spread a fatal contagion among all the other rodents he comes in contact with. If the virus proves successful in Mazatlan it will be used in other cities as a plague preventative measure.

## GOV. HOGG REMARKS

### Retired Texas Statesman Makes a Few Pointed Observations

Austin, Texas, March 11.—Former Governor James H. Hogg addressed a packed audience at the opera house tonight, almost all of the members of the Legislature and state officials being present. It had been reported that Mr. Hogg would denounce lobbyists and corporations and roast politicians generally. He made good this report.

Speaking of the attacks made upon him in the Legislature, he said: "No man has ever dodged hell by slandering others. No man has ever reached the climax of fame by the destruction of human charity. No man has ever gone to heaven on a pyramid of lies. As for my part I turn my back upon the past except for inspiration to guide me as I press on to the future with the hope of benefiting my

## Funeral of E. C. Hackney

Durham, N. C., March 11.—Special.—The remains of the late E. C. Hackney were interred in the city cemetery this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The funeral was conducted from the First Baptist church by Rev. C. J. Thompson, the pastor, assisted by Rev. S. S. Bost, rector of St. Philip's Episcopal church and chaplain of the Elks order in this city.