

## TAR HEEL REPUBLICANS OPPOSED TO ROOSEVELT

### They Are for Hanna First, but Will Warm Up to Fairbanks-Meekins Decides to Keep His Paper

By THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, March 12.—Special.—In the Republican organization in North Carolina will violently oppose the nomination of President Roosevelt for the year hence. While ex-Senator Meekins will have the federal office in his effort to give Roosevelt a solid vote from the state at the Republican national convention, it is now apparent that the fight will be made by a considerable following to prevent this. The opposition to Roosevelt has centered on Hanna, especially, the disposition being to support developments, which it is believed, will soon materialize in the shape of an avowed anti-administration candidate. Hanna would be the popular choice, but if the Ohio senator continues to disavow his intention of entering the free-for-all, they will turn their fortunes to Fairbanks or some one else equally as good.

There was a significant interview at Raleigh this morning which is indicative of the frame of mind of the Tar Heel Republicans. John L. Meekins, who was a McKinley and Roosevelt candidate for elector in 1900, and who was for him for president and that the majority of North Carolina Republicans entertained similar views. Mr. Meekins, who is a member of the same college fraternity as is the Indiana senator, arranged for Senator Sherman to introduce him. Mr. Fairbanks is not committing himself as to the presidential aspirations. Beyond merely evidencing the fact that he has parted with what Mr. Meekins told him the elongated statesman from the Wabash said nothing. That Senator Fairbanks is at work to capture the nomination, if such a thing is possible, is every indication.

Mr. Meekins, after his audience in the marble room, said:

"The Republican party cannot afford to nominate Mr. Roosevelt. His negro policy has almost destroyed the organization in the south. I believe that if the Republicans in North Carolina would express their wishes today they would declare against him. His supporters are confined almost entirely to the federal office holders, and I have

heard some say that as soon as their terms of office expire they will declare themselves against Mr. Roosevelt. I am a friend to Senator Pritchard, and in opposing Roosevelt I am not opposing him."

Mr. Meekins is county chairman in Rowan. He ran against John S. Henderson for the Senate. He is the leader of the party in his section. Other anti-Roosevelt declarations from North Carolina Republicans will soon be forthcoming.

Roscoe Mitchell's troubles broke out afresh today. Roscoe spent some time with Senator Fairbanks yesterday, and when he left he bore an unusually glad smile. This joyful expression was changed to one of anger this afternoon when he learned that I. M. Meekins had decided not to sell the Carolinian. Meekins' vision of impending trouble prompted him to hold on to his Roosevelt organ. Roscoe explained his late tale of woe with the following statement which he made before taking the boat for home:

"The Roosevelt federal office holders have at last brought about my retirement from the editorship of the North Carolinian. I held a conference with prominent politicians late this afternoon, and it was decided to declare the trade off which I made with Mr. Meekins for the purchase of the paper last Saturday.

"I am informed that the paper will be revived as a Roosevelt organ. I am not at liberty to give the reasons for this action at this time, but I will issue a signed statement for publication in the state papers next Tuesday, which will reveal some graveyard secrets and expose the rottenness of certain leaders of the Republican party in North Carolina. I shall continue to espouse the cause of Senator Fairbanks and will not retire from the editorial arena in North Carolina."

The salary and allowance bureau of the post office department made public its report this afternoon, and the following are the allowances of new clerks and increases of salary to North Carolina post offices:

Durham—One increase in salary from \$500 to \$600, another from \$700 to \$800.

Fayetteville—One increase from \$400 to \$500, and another from \$500 to \$600.

Greensboro—One new clerk at a salary of \$600.

High Point—One new clerk at a salary of \$500, two increases in salary from \$700 to \$800.

New Bern—Two increases in salary from \$700 to \$800.

Raleigh—Two increases in salary from \$600 to \$700, two increases from \$700 to \$800, one increase from \$900 to \$1,000.

Salisbury—One increase from \$600 to \$700, and two increases from \$700 to \$800.

Statesville—Three increases from \$500 to \$600.

Winston-Salem—Two new clerks at salaries of \$600, one increase from \$500 to \$600, one increase from \$500 to \$700.

## Reciprocity With Cuba Shifted Into the Future

### Republicans Agree to Democratic Contention That the Treaty Must Be Approved by the House

Washington, March 12.—Democrats have drawn first blood in the extra session of the Senate through a victory today in the Senate committee on foreign relations regarding the Cuban reciprocity treaty. The committee voted to report the treaty favorably, but insisted that an amendment be adopted requiring concurrent action on the part of the House.

The acceptance by the Republican majority of the Democratic contention that concurrence of the House is necessary before a reciprocity treaty which changes tariff rates can become effective was a great surprise. The Republicans have heretofore stoutly held that the Senate alone, with the president, constituted the treaty-making power. A long report, sustaining the views, was made by the majority of the foreign relations committee during the first session of the last Congress.

It has been the Republican idea to present the Cuban treaty through the Senate and let the constitutional question involved in this matter be decided by the supreme court on an appeal by some importer. There is no doubt, however, that the determined attitude of the Democratic majority against the ratification of the treaty at this present session, unless it included this concession to their constitutional views, had a great influence in inducing the Republicans to change their attitude.

The amendments made to the treaty by the committee at the last session of Congress were renewed at today's meeting and were accepted without discussion. One of these provides for a reduction of 40 per cent in the tariff

on American cattle shipped into Cuba, and the other is a provision prohibiting in explicit terms a further reduction than 20 per cent in the duty on Cuban sugar shipped into the United States, and also prohibiting reductions in the rates of sugar coming into the United States from other countries.

The amendment providing for the submission of the treaty to the House was offered by Senator Bacon. It was accepted today, after very little discussion. No formal vote was taken upon the amendment, it being accepted by unanimous consent. The committee recommends that the amendment be added at the end of the treaty. Its exact language is as follows:

"This treaty shall not take effect until the same shall have been approved by the Congress."

The Democratic senators say that if there is any further opposition it will come from individual senators and not from the Democrats as a whole.

A leading Democratic senator said today, after the treaty as amended had been reported to the Senate: "We shall not now stand in the way of the treaty, and it is my opinion that it will be ratified if a quorum can be obtained."

The committee on foreign relations has decided to hold a meeting tomorrow for the purpose of considering the suggestion of the tobacco interests of this country, that the Cuban treaty be amended so as to make a uniform rate of 30 cents a pound on all classes of Cuban tobacco imported into the United States.

## Gift to a Nimrod

Greensboro, N. C., March 12.—Special.—Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Episcopal church, New York, has presented Sheriff J. F. Jordan with a fine Winchester repeating rifle. It carries twenty-five loads and is a most effective weapon. Like Sheriff Jordan, the distinguished divine is a fine shot and is very fond of hunting. He comes to Greensboro for a few days' hunting whenever occasion offers.

## NAVAL CADETS

### The President Makes Five Appointments at Large

Washington, March 12.—The president today designated the following to be midshipmen-at-large at the naval academy:

Ralph Earle Sampson, son of the late Admiral Sampson; J. W. Philip, son of the late Admiral Philip; Alfred H. Miles, son of the late Lieutenant Charles R. Miles, United States Army; Rufus King, son of Brigadier General Charles King, United States Army; Sloan Dannewer, son of the late Lieutenant John W. Dannewer, United States Navy. Eight alternates were designated.

The following were appointed visitors to the academy for the coming year:

Dr. Henry T. Pritchard, Boston, Mass.; Prof. H. C. Ellis, Texas; Lewis Nixon, New York; Rear Admiral Geo. Brown, U. S. N. (retired), Indiana; Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N. (retired), New York; Lieut. R. M. Thompson, U. S. N. (retired), New Jersey; and Hon. John R. Proctor, Kentucky.

## WICKED TRAFFIC

### Japanese Girls Imported for Immoral Purposes

Seattle, Wash., March 12.—Investigation on the part of the customs officials into the slave traffic in girls, brought from Japan into the United States and sold to men who farm them out for immoral purposes, has revealed a deplorable state of affairs, and to a much greater extent than was ever before supposed. The Japanese consuls at Seattle, Vancouver and other cities in this district will lend their aid in breaking up the business and their influence to have every person reporting for connection with the traffic punished on their arrival in Japan. Assurances have been given that the Japanese government would be disposed to take the matter up and enforce the laws which provide a severe punishment for such acts.

## BATTLE FOR A DISPENSARY

### An Earnest Contest Being Waged on the Subject in Wilson

Wilson, N. C., March 12.—Special.—The dispensary question is now uppermost in the minds of our people, and strong, forceful and vigorous arguments are made by the earnest, zealous and determined advocates of the measure, while the opponents are "leaving no stone unturned" in their efforts to defeat it. In furtherance of the dispensary cause union meetings are to be held in our various churches from now until the election on the first Monday in April. Wednesday night the zealous Mr. Thomas, the able and scholarly pastor of the Presbyterian church, preached in the Episcopal church the sermon he preached in the Presbyterian church Sunday night—a sermon of great power, and one calculated to do much good in the cause of temperance. It was one of the best, strongest, most powerful sermons that we have yet heard on that subject, and to our minds it was unanswerable in its incontrovertible logic, and irresistibly overwhelming in its masterly presentation of truths and facts.

And right here we will say that one of the most ornate and elegant sermons that we have heard in some time was preached Sunday morning by the highly talented and really gifted J. J. Douglas, pastor of the Baptist church. Couched in the most beautiful diction, and adorned with sparkling gems of richest smiles, and tinted with the finest poetic colorings, it was indeed a most eloquent production. And by the way, this gifted gentleman is winning laurels in a new field of intellectual effort, for he is as graceful and as enchanting with pen as he is soul-moving and electrifying with tongue. He has written a romance of remarkable power and beauty, and quite a number of short stories of thrilling interest, all of which will prove fadefless leaflets in his garland of renown.

## Killed by a Kick

Winston-Salem, N. C., March 12.—Special.—Mr. Philip Hanes, one of Davie county's best and most prominent citizens, died in Mocksville this morning from the effects of a kick in the abdomen by a horse. Mr. Hanes was a resident of this city for ten years, during which time he was engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, being a member of the firm of B. F. Hanes. The deceased was 52 years old. He leaves a wife and seven children, one daughter being Mrs. R. D. W. Connor, wife of the principal of the Wilmington graded schools.

## LOVE AND LIFE STORY

### W. C. T. U. Did Not Interfere About White House Picture

Baltimore, March 12.—Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, superintendent of legislation for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, addressed the quarterly meeting held at Allnut Memorial Methodist Protestant church, in this city, today. Mrs. Ellis took occasion to deny the stories that have been published about the W. C. T. U. taking issue with President Roosevelt concerning the removal of the painting "Love and Life" from the Corcoran art gallery and having it hung in the corridor of the White House. Mrs. Ellis said she visited the president last Saturday and had a lengthy interview with him regarding the supposed attack made against him by the union.

"I informed the president that the W. C. T. U. was entirely ignorant that such a picture was ever removed," said Mrs. Ellis, "and, moreover, the union would not probe into such a question, as it is the mission of our society to do good and use every means in our power to down the liquor traffic, and the idea of interfering with the president's action in removing a picture did not originate with any of the officers or members of the W. C. T. U., but was an idle rumor that floated over the land. The president seemed very much pleased to know the story of our attack upon him was untrue, as he told me he had not received any communication whatever from the union, and he said: 'I am glad to know the truth of the matter.'"

## WATERS RISING

### Danger Increasing Along the Mississippi

Memphis, Tenn., March 12.—The river is slowly rising at Memphis, the gauge today marking 35.6 feet. The local weather bureau officials have issued a bulletin in which they say that the water will surely reach 38 feet, and advising that 39 feet is probable.

The levee two miles south of Caruthersville is caving badly, and the greatest danger is looked for at this point. The country for 50 miles around Caruthersville is flooded and railway traffic has been suspended. Another weak spot in the levee system apparent now is at Vaucluse, Ark., near Greenville, Miss. A "sand boil" appeared there just back of the levee Tuesday between the horns of a bend in the river west of Lake Chicot. The "boil" was promptly suppressed, but its appearance indicated an underground fissure that may prove dangerous.

New Orleans, March 12.—The river here is rising more rapidly now. Today the gauge marked 18.2, a rise of three-tenths of a foot in twenty-four hours, bringing it within eight-tenths of the record of 1897.

The weather continues rainy and cloudy. An increased force of men was put to work along the river front today, and sacking is now to be carried on all along the line.

## COMPETING SYSTEMS

### The Pennsylvania and the Wabash in West Virginia

Charleston, W. Va., March 12.—The fight between the Pennsylvania and Wabash systems is being brought into this state, the race now being about the business of the Elk valley and northern and southern connections through this state. Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, acting supposedly for the Wabash, recently bought the Charleston, Glendenin and Suttan railroad, running from this place thirty-five miles up Elk river, and already bids are being asked for construction of an extension to make a connection with the extension of the Wabash being made from Parkersburg up the Little Kanawha river. To get this the Pennsylvania is having a line located up the opposite side of the Elk from here to Sutton, one hundred miles, there to connect with a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio. The territory that will be developed by the two systems is rich in coal and timber.

## Thorough Investigation

Buffalo, N. Y., March 12.—The inquest into the murder of Edwin L. Burdick will be held next Tuesday. Police Judge Murphy, who will conduct it, said today that he would make the most complete investigation ever held in this country.

"I have set the date for next Tuesday," he added, "in order to allow the police and district attorney four more days in which to investigate the case."

## Took It Seriously

Erie, Pa., March 12.—After listening to a lecturer who declared that it was the undeniable right of every man to take his own life, when living became distasteful to him, George Popp, a poster artist, went to his lodgings last night and committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. His body was found this morning by a servant.

Popp came here a month ago from New Durham, N. J., where his wife and two children are living. He was thirty-five years old.

## Religious Liberty for Russian Empire

### Greatest Reform Since the Liberation of the Serfs. Peasants Not to Be Subjected to Enforced Labor

St. Petersburg, March 12.—The czar has issued a decree providing for freedom of religion throughout his dominions, establishing to some degree local self-government and making other concessions to the village committees.

After referring to the efforts of his predecessors, particularly his father, to add to the welfare of the Russian people, the czar announces his decision to grant freedom of religion to all his subjects who profess non-orthodox creeds, and to improve the conditions of village life and those of the local nobility and peasantry.

Among the measures outlined by the czar for the attainment of these ends is reform of the rural laws, which is to be effected with the advice of persons who possess the confidence of the people. The system of administration in the various governments and districts is to be examined by representatives of the different localities concerned, with the view of effecting the necessary amendment. Measures are also to be taken to relieve the peasantry of the burdens of enforced labor.

The decree, which was issued in commemoration of the anniversary of the birthday of Alexander III, is considered to be the most significant act of state since the emancipation of the serfs. The public hail it as the proclamation of a new era, opening up bright prospects of the early improvement of Russian internal administration.

The text of the decree is as follows: "On ascending the throne of our ancestors by the providence of God, we made a solemn vow before the Almighty and our conscience to sacredly guard the centuries-old pillars of Russian power and to dedicate our life to the service of our beloved fatherland in indefatigable solicitude for our subjects.

"We chose, in order to assure the well-being of our people, the way indicated by the memorable deeds of our predecessors, especially our never-to-be-forgotten father. God pleased to interrupt the deeds of our father by his early death, and thus laid on us the sacred duty of completing the consolidation of order and truth, begun by him in conformity with the exigencies of national life. The troubles agitating our country, which, to our deep regret, have partly been sown by designs hostile to the state, and partly engendered by doctrines foreign to Russian life, hinder the general work of ameliorating the well-being of our people. These troubles confuse the public mind, remove the people from productive labor,

and often ruin families dear to our heart, and young energies, among high and low, necessary to the internal development of the country.

"In demanding the fulfillment of this our will, while remaining strongly opposed to any violation of the normal course of natural life, and having confidence that all will loyally discharge their local duties, we are irrevocably decided to satisfy the needs for which the state has become ripe, and have deemed it expedient to strengthen and decree the undeviating observance of the principles of tolerance laid down by the fundamental laws of the Russian empire," which, recognizing the orthodox church as the ruling one, grant to all our subjects of other religions and to all foreign foreign persuasions freedom of creed and worship in accordance with their rites, and we are further resolved to continue the active carrying out of measures for the improvement of the material position of the orthodox rural clergy, while enabling them to take a larger share in the intellectual and public life.

"In accordance with impending measures for the consolidation of the national economy, the efforts of the state credit institutions, and especially the nobles' and peasants' banks, should be directed to strengthening and developing the welfare and fundamental pillars of Russian village life and that of the local nobility and peasantry. These principles, marked out by us for the revision of the laws of the rural population, are, when formulated, to be referred to the provincial government councils, so that with the assistance of persons enjoying the public's confidence they may be further developed and adapted to the special conditions of individual localities.

"In this work the fundamental principles of the inviolability of communal property is to be maintained, while at the same time means are to be found to render it easier for the individual to sever connections with the community to which he belongs, if he so desires.

"Without delay measures must be taken to relieve the peasants from the present burdensome liability of forced labor.

"Through reform is to be effected in the provincial government and district administration by the local representatives, while attention will be devoted to separating closer co-operation between the communal authorities and parochial trustees of the orthodox churches wherever possible.

"Calling upon all our subjects to co-operate in strengthening the moral foundations of family, school and public life, under which alone the well-being of the people and the confidence of every one in the stability of his rights can develop, we command our ministers and chief officials concerned in this matter to submit to us their views regarding the execution of our intentions."

## The Way Cleared for a Vote on the Canal Treaty

### Complete Agreement Between Morgan and the Republican Senators—Tuesday Will See the End of It

Washington, March 12.—The open session of the Senate today lasted five minutes. Mr. Kean of New Jersey reported back favorably from the committee on contingent expenses the resolution introduced yesterday by Senator Allison to authorize the committee on rules to sit during the recess or the purpose of examining the rules, and it was adopted. In this connection Mr. Platt of Connecticut gave notice of a modification of the rules which he proposed, by which the Senate, at any time, by a three-fourths vote, could make an order fixing the time at which a vote should be taken upon any pending question and fixing the limit of time any member could occupy in debate pending such final vote. This proposition for cloture was in the form of a resolution. It was ordered to lie on the table.

Senator Money of Mississippi introduced a resolution requesting the president to inform the Senate whether postal facilities are now being afforded the people of Indianola, Miss. It is Senator Money's intention to address the Senate upon the Indianola case at some future time.

The Senate, according to arrangements made with Mr. Morgan by Republican and Democratic leaders, agreed to vote on the Colombian canal treaty Tuesday. The amendments to the treaty are to be considered Monday.

The request for unanimous agreement was made by Senator Frye as follows:

"I ask unanimous consent that the treaty with Colombia be open to general debate until Monday morning; that, beginning with the session of Monday next, the Senate will proceed to consider amendments that may be offered, and that upon each amendment speeches shall be limited to fifteen minutes to each senator, but that

the chairman of the committee on foreign relations and the chairman of the committee on interoceanic canals shall be allowed thirty minutes on each amendment.

"That after all amendments shall have been disposed of, one hour shall be allowed for general debate to the side supporting the treaty and that one hour shall be allowed to the opponents of the treaty.

"That not later than Tuesday next the vote upon the resolution for ratification shall be taken without further debate.

"That the injunction of secrecy shall then be removed from the speeches of Senator Morgan, already printed and submitted to senators, including that to be made by him on the response to the Senate resolution calling for information as to the agreement between the Panama Canal Company and our government, and they shall be printed in the Record, and that the speech, or speeches, made for and against the ratification of the treaty during the hour of general debate allowed each side, shall be printed in the Record in like manner as the speeches of Senator Morgan."

On motion of Senator Morgan the injunction of secrecy was removed from the agreement.

## Versatile John R. Morris

Wilson, N. C., March 12.—Special.—Col. John R. Morris, the walking encyclopedia of useful information, was a guest at the new Briggs hotel last night. Of course he was the center of a group of fascinated listeners, for he is one of the most charming and brilliant conversationalists this writer ever met. He has the finest fund of information of any man we ever knew, and he knows how to cater it out for the edification of his hearers without seeming pedantic in the least. And he is not only a brilliant and most fascinating talker, but a fluent, most graceful writer, having contributed to the coronet of literature some of its rarest, richest and most beautiful gems. And above all else he is a gentleman—generous, big-hearted and sunny-spirited, refined, polished, courteous and affable, and bearing at all times an equanimity without a frown, and a shield without a flaw.