

## Senate Up Against a Trio of Talkers

### Desire to Debate Cuban Reciprocity Will Prevent Adjournment for Thanksgiving--Republican Animosity Appears

BY THOMAS J. FENCE

Washington, Nov. 19.—Special.—The House completed its work this afternoon so far as the extra session is concerned, but the indications are that a handful of Democrats over in the Senate propose to engage in a con-talking performance, which will postpone Cuban reciprocity until the regular session begins in December. The North Carolinians were much disappointed when they learned of the plans of the Teller-Carmack-Bailey combination, for they had hoped for adjournment by Thanksgiving so they could return home for a couple of weeks.

The final vote on the Cuban reciprocity measure in the House today was eclipsed in point of public interest by the spectacular performance of Carrie Nation at the other end of the Capitol and of the avenue. However, Carrie's plunge before the lime light was of momentary duration and so far as Congress itself was concerned, was hardly noticed. Senator Overman was in the Marble room of the Senate talking with Prof. Burkett of Raleigh, when Carrie, who was standing only a couple of feet away, broke out with her tirade against saloons. She was talking to the venerable Senator Cockrell, who had quietly urged her to desist from talking so loud. Immediately the hatchet thrower took courage and began to talk at the top of her voice. Senator Cockrell made his exit in a trot and Senator Overman followed with as much dignity as possible. Carrie was close behind, but the privacy of the Senate chamber protected them from the whirlwind in skirts.

Democrats were very proud of Minority Leader Williams' speech in concluding the debate on Cuban reciprocity. They gave him an ovation, applauding for some minutes. All of the Tar Heel delegation voted for the bill save the two Messrs. Kitchin and Mr. Small. Mr. W. W. Kitchin was paired with Mudd of Maryland and Mr. Small with General Grosvenor of Ohio. After Mr. Williams concluded his powerful speech in favor of tariff revision he and Representative Pou took lunch together. Mr. Pou learned from Mr. Williams that he will leave the latter part of the week for Fort Monroe, where, far removed from importuning members, he will make out his slate of Democratic committee assignments.

That the North Carolina delegation will be well taken care of on the committee seems to be the general impression of all the members from the state. Of course greatest interest is manifested in Mr. Small's ambition to become a member of the river and harbor committee. Despite the fact that there are seven candidates for the two vacancies on the committee, Mr. Small is considered a favorite among the knowing ones. The other candidates are John Westley Gaines of Tennessee, Shirley of Kentucky, two Texans, one Mississippian and one Arkansan. It is thought a few dark horses are in the background.

If the Republican party carries out its threats against the south, which are being made for use in the presidential campaign, the south will be governed from Washington instead of the capitals of those states. Another bill, introduced in the House by a leading Republican today, is indicative of the feeling of this administration towards the south. The bill in question is fathered by Mr. Morrill of Pennsylvania and is directed at the firm crew legislation in vogue. The measure seeks to prevent discrimination by common carriers of passengers against travelers between states on account of race or color. The south will be made to feel the vindictive will of the Republicans should Roosevelt triumph in the presidential campaign. This is generally understood here.

Tonight the remains of Samuel L. Phillips, solicitor general of the United States under Presidents Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur, were shipped over the Southern railway to Chapel Hill, N. C., where the interment will take place tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Phillips, who died yesterday after a short illness, moved from New York with his parents when a child and located in Chapel Hill, N. C. There he spent his early life and received his education, graduating from the University. He was eighty years old. During the war he was a union man and always a member of the Republican party. In the year 1873 he was appointed by President Grant solicitor general and continued in that position under Presidents Hayes, Garfield and Arthur. He was a member of the Venezuela mixed commission of 1883, and was also a member of the commission of 1901. He has been engaged in the practice of law in this city since his retirement from public affairs.

Four daughters and a son, Mr. John

Phillips, U. S. A., survive him. The funeral service was held at the family residence at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Rev. Dr. Radcliffe, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian church officiating.

Another appointment case involving the negro issue has been presented to the president from South Carolina. Even a school boy would guess that Mr. Roosevelt has arrayed himself on the black side. Despite hostile opposition of the white people of Florence, S. C., President Roosevelt will nominate Rev. J. Wilson, colored, as postmaster at the place.

The people of Florence have nothing against Wilson, other than the fact that he is a colored man. The president thinks that a strong argument in his favor. Wilson is presiding elder of the Florence district of the South Carolina conference of the African Methodist church. He was never a slave and his family is said to have owned slaves. Such is the information given out at the White House. Senators Tillman and Latimer will oppose confirmation, but they have their hands full in the Crum fight and a victory in this case is not encouraging.

The anti-Roosevelt Republicans in the south, who have a foothold in all the southern states, but who are handicapped because of the use of the federal patronage against them, are living in hopes that Senator Hanna will come out as a Republican candidate for the presidential nomination. Claude M. Bernard, who is identified with this element in North Carolina, has been here this week conferring with anti-Roosevelt Republicans. Chief among these is Senator Scott of West Virginia, who is about the only one high up in party circles with courage enough to declare himself. Mr. Bernard had a conference with Senator Scott and discussed the prospect of Senator Hanna becoming a candidate. The hope is a forlorn one, for it is recognized here that Roosevelt has a clinch on the nomination and Hanna knows it. The Hanna Republicans in North Carolina and Alabama, where they possess some strength, have little to hope for.

The Senate committee assignments were not made public today as had been expected. The list is to undergo revision again, and it is possible that several changes will be made in the committee representation of the two Tar Heel senators. There is a hot fight for the vacancy on the Inter-oceanic canal, to which Senator Overman was originally assigned. This promises to be the most important committee at this session of Congress. It was intimated today that Senator Overman would be given a place on the committee on privileges and elections, and his friends hope that he will also be retained on the canal committee.

Representative Small left for home tonight. He will deliver an educational address in the state tomorrow and will be engaged in court several days next week.

## SEABOARD NOW IS STRONGLY BACKED

### Baltimore Side Lights on the Recent Developments in Its Affairs

Baltimore, Nov. 19.—Reports were current today that the Ryan-Blair interests had been accumulating Seaboard common and preferred stocks for several months in anticipation of making an offer to finance the deal and assume practical control. One of the most interesting reports in circulation today was to the effect that Mr. Ryan and Blair & Co. had acquired a block of 20,000 shares from Messrs. Williams & Sons and Middendorf & Co., paying for it several points above the market price.

It was learned from an official source that while Mr. Ryan and Blair & Co. have agreed to advance only \$2,500,000 immediately, they will stand ready to put as much money in the property as will be required to carry out the plans engineered by Messrs. Williams and Middendorf. It is recognized that the road has now a financial backing equal to any railroad system in the country and that it will soon originate and carry out a plan to carry forward the physical improvement and development of the system. The early step looked for is the listing of the preferred and common stocks of the system on the New York stock exchange. At present these issues are dealt in on the New York curb market. An interesting discussion of the probable plans of the new interests in regard to finances of the Seaboard is going on in financial circles.

At the Baltimore stock exchange the Seaboard deal was reflected by a stronger tone in the securities of that property. The chief trading was in the four per cent consolidated bonds, which sold up to 74-1/4, an advance of 3-1/4 points over the last sale of yesterday. The common stock at 15-5/8 was up 7-8 from the last sale of yesterday. There was no activity in the preferred stock. There was a partial reaction from these prices.

### Agriculturist Officers

Washington, Nov. 19.—The Association of American Agricultural Colleges

and Experiment Stations elected for the ensuing year before the final adjournment of the seventh annual convention today. The election are as follows: President, Dr. W. O. Thompson, president of the Ohio State University; first vice president, David A. Houston of Texas; second vice president, J. C. Hardy of Mississippi; third vice president, H. J. Morst of North Dakota; fourth vice president, H. J. Wheeler; fifth vice president, E. C. Buffman of Wyoming; secretary, E. B. Voorhees of New Jersey; biographer, Dr. A. C. True of Washington.

## OPEN SHOP

### Federation of Labor Wants Miller Turned Out of the Government Printing Office

Boston, Nov. 19.—The Federation of Labor convention today unanimously adopted a resolution discouraging in every way the "open shop" and petitioning President Roosevelt to examine into the affidavits and testimony submitted in the case of William A. Miller in the government printing office at Washington, and upon verification of the evidence immediately to remove Miller from the government service.

The Panama canal question was taken from the table and discussed at some length. Delegate Lennon, treasurer of the federation, opposed the building of the canal, declaring that it looked very much to him as if "the president of the United States has engineered the Panama revolution to put through a great scheme in the interest of some of the great financiers of the world."

When the question was put to a vote the substitute of the committee favoring the canal was carried, 93 to 47.

A resolution favoring woman suffrage was adopted.

### San Domingo Attacked Again

San Domingo, Nov. 19.—Yesterday at noon another severe attack was made

on the city without effect. The rebels had many killed and wounded, but the government losses were small. The fighting continued during the night, the insurgents using heavy cannon. The situation here is desperate. The poor are suffering for necessities and prices of provisions are rising. The sanitary condition of the city, however, is good.

## FEDERAL AID DENIED

### The President Could Not Comply With Governor Peabody's Request

Washington, Nov. 19.—The request of Governor Peabody of Colorado for federal interference in Colorado owing to the critical strike conditions in the state has been refused by the president after a consultation with the secretary of war.

Governor Peabody sent several communications to the president requesting federal aid in putting down the strike disturbances, and in one received yesterday he asked that instructions be sent to Gen. Baldwin, commanding the department of the Colorado, with headquarters at Denver, to give whatever aid the governor may desire. The request was very general in character and Secretary Root was of the opinion that the president had not the authority under the circumstances to give Gen. Baldwin such instructions as Governor Peabody requested. While the war department would not make public the correspondence this afternoon it was explained that Governor Peabody had virtually asked that federal troops be loaned to the governor of Colorado. This could not be done as the law requires that when federal troops are needed to suppress insurrection they should be controlled and directed by the federal government.

A telegram has been sent to Governor Peabody saying that as it does not appear from his request that the statute has been complied with so far as exhausting the state's resources, the president does not feel that he can extend federal aid at this time.

## Carrie Nation Calls at the White House

### She Fails to Crush the Liquor Reptile—It Costs Her \$25 to Try to Make a Harangue to the Senate

Washington, Nov. 19.—Carrie Nation, made famous by saloon smashing exploits in Kansas, created a commotion in Washington today. First she went to the White House offices, where she was so noisy that she was put out. Then she went to the capitol and created a disturbance by haranguing from the gallery of the Senate. She was ejected, placed under arrest and taken to police headquarters where she was fined \$25.

Mrs. Nation, dressed in black and wearing a little black bonnet and ancient eye glasses went to the White House. She handed her card to Arthur Simmons, the colored doorkeeper. He promptly offered his autograph book, which Mrs. Nation seized and decorated with the inscription: "Carrie A. Nation, your loving home defender. Please leave liquor alone in the future."

While awaiting the result of the usual negotiations necessary for getting in, Mrs. Nation talked in a loud voice. "I want to see the president about three or four things," she declared with great earnestness. "In the first place, I understood that when he went through Kansas last spring on his western trip he took in his train a dive full of liquors for himself and those with him. Next, I understand that he smokes cigarettes, which is unbecoming a president and sets a bad example for the young. I want to see him about that. Does he smoke cigarettes?"

When told by the reporter that he had never seen the president indulge in cigarettes, Mrs. Nation retorted: "Well I was told that he smoked a cigar on the steps of the capitol at Top-ka, and I must find if this is so. I also want to know why his flag has a coat of arms on it. A coat of arms is not American and is against every principle of this country."

Presently she was informed that the president could not see her. "Well, that's funny," she cried out. "I see a lot of men going in and out of his office. I should like to know why they can see the president and we mothers and sisters of the country can't get near him. I want an explanation of that, and I'm going to have it." She insisted that she must see Secretary Loeb, and in a few minutes she was ushered into his office.

"Madame," broke in Secretary Loeb, "I am compelled to request you to discontinue your talk—if you want to deliver a lecture you will have to go outside. These are my offices."

"You are mistaken," shouted Mrs. Nation. "These are the people's offices."

I propose to do what I can right here and now to crush the liquor reptile. You tell me that the president is too busy to see me, but I tell you that I don't believe it."

Secretary Loeb beckoned to Officer Daly. The officer took her by the arm and escorted her out.

"I have been arrested nineteen times," she cried; "but that's all right. I don't object to being punished for doing right. I am ordered out, am I? Well, I reckon I can stay in the fresh air, can't I?"

All the while she continued to declaim her principles and to rail at the president for not receiving her.

Mrs. Nation went direct to the capitol after leaving the White House and appeared in the Senate gallery a few minutes before the Senate was called to order at noon. She was soon discovered and surrounded by pages and messenger boys, and until prohibited by the Senate officers she did a thriving business in selling her cards with tiny hatchets attached. She took a seat well to the front in the ladies' public gallery. She mentioned her intention to make a speech to the Senate, but when told that she would not be allowed to do so she acquiesced and took her departure. She went to the marble room and talked with Senator Cockrell.

She had been absent from the gallery about ten minutes when she reappeared at one of the doors of the ladies gallery and raising her right hand far above her head, shouted in a loud and clear tone: "Saloons are anarchy. Saloons are treason and conspiracy."

She swung her arm around her head and again shouted: "Saloons are anarchy." She was preparing to go on when a door keeper caught her and pushed her out of the door. The Senate was engaged at the time in receiving bills, but Mrs. Nation's voice was so much more penetrating than the reading clerk's that it was distinctly heard throughout the Senate chamber and even in the corridors. The incident created a ripple of excitement. Senators generally smiled but no public attention was given to the matter.

When Mrs. Nation entered the gallery Detective R. D. Redfern of the capitol police took a seat by her side, and as soon as she was expelled from the gallery he prevented a further scene by placing her under arrest.

Mrs. Nation, in the police court, was arraigned on a charge of disorderly conduct, was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$25. This she promptly paid. Mrs. Nation acted as her own attorney.

En route she started an address on the subject of telling the world the curse of anarchy and rum, saying she had obeyed the injunction of the Master to "sneak aloud."

## Almost Unanimous Vote for Cuban Bill

### Demand for Yeas and Nays Not Supported—Williams Has Fun at the Expense of the Republican Prophet

Washington, Nov. 19.—The opponents of the Cuban reciprocity bill could not get sufficient force in the House of Representatives today to secure a record vote on its passage, only twenty-three members seconding the demand of Mr. Fordney of Michigan for the yeas and nays. A division was secured by William A. Smith, resulting 325 yeas, 21 nays. This culmination of the labors of the advocates of the bill came at the conclusion of the fourth day's debate of the subject. While the day's proceedings did not equal those of the preceding day in contemporaneous human interest, they did add a bulk to the record, unprecedented in the history of the present corps of reporters in a four hour session. Today's action practically closed the special session in the House.

The last day of the debate in the House on the Cuban reciprocity bill was entered upon promptly after the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings.

Mr. Broussard of Louisiana was the first speaker, being in opposition to the bill on behalf of the sugar producers of his state.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa followed, stating at the outset of his remarks that he would vote for the bill, but with reluctance. He said he was not one of those who believed we owe Cuba anything. This country had spent \$300,000,000 or \$400,000,000 and sacrificed many lives that Cuba might be relieved from oppression.

Mr. Sulzer of New York said he would vote for the bill, as it was a little step in the right direction.

Mr. Watson of Indiana closed an hour's speech with an eloquent peroration on what the Republican party had done, which De Armond of Missouri, who followed, declared was the grandiloquent oration of an Indiana school boy. Mr. De Armond repeated the assertion that if the bill passed in its present form without striking out the differential duty on refined sugar it would be another evidence of the fact that the Republican party was dominated by influences at variance with the interest of the American people.

Mr. Thompson of Alabama favored the bill. The debate for the Democrats was closed by Mr. Williams, the minority leader. Referring to the question asked by Mr. Watson of Indiana, "what is protection?" Mr. Williams said his definition would be "protection is a system of taxation whereby many are robbed in order that a few may be housed by legislation into artificial prosperity." (Applause.)

This he illustrated by a repetition of what he called the "banana industry," describing how it could be evoked and maintained and the result thereof.

Referring to the matter of schedules, Mr. Williams said that all the talk about their lack of sacredness was insincere. "If it is not," he asked, "why do you not undertake a revision acknowledged to be desirable, with the majority in the House, the Senate and the White House? It is because that you are afraid that the interests affected won't contribute to the campaign fund."

Mr. Williams alluded to General Grosvenor's presidential prophesy and said it reminded him of the advice of an old friend in Mississippi, who, like another man, talked magnificent philosophy in very bad English. Said he: "Now, John, that you're elected to Congress don't go to being a prophet. They're mostly darn fools, and they generally find it out when the event comes to pass."

General Grosvenor, Mr. Williams said, was the most exuberant and unscrupulous prophet the country had ever known, and he could not hope to enter the field against him, because even his association with the Republican membership of the House had not been able to kill a desire that any statement of his own should be justified by future events.

Mr. Williams, in answering General Grosvenor's defense of Secretary Shaw, in connection with the proposed issue of bonds in 1903, made a mistake of the year in treating the subject. This was pointed out by Mr. Lacy of Iowa, who said he did not want the minority leader to mislead his followers. Mr. Williams conceded the error and added, "I have one great consolation. If a leader on this side makes a mistake he gets mighty few followers; but whenever your leader makes a mistake you all follow." (Laughter.)

In conclusion, Mr. Williams said he was glad to see a Republican president enjoy a lucid moment and glad to see a Republican majority in the House participating in that lucidity.

was laid on the table—193 to 165—a strict partisan vote. Upon the passage of the bill Mr. Fordney of Michigan demanded the yeas and nays, but the demand was not seconded, only twenty-three gentlemen rising.

A division was demanded by Williams and Smith of Michigan, and amid laughter and applause it was taken, resulting—yeas 325; nays 21.

It was ordered that when the House adjourn tomorrow it be until Tuesday next. At 4:40 the House adjourned.

## FIGHT ON GEN. WOOD

### He May Be Brought Home to Face the Charges

Washington, Nov. 19.—The inquiry of the Senate committee on military affairs into opposition to the confirmation of the nomination of General Wood to be major general in the army was begun today, and the hearing was behind closed doors. It has been determined that the sessions of the committee will not be public. The objections made in the committee today were sufficient to show the disposition of senators on this matter.

In addition to the members of the committee and the newspaper men, Senators Teller and Hanna and Major Estes G. Rathbone were present, the three last named being prepared to present objections to General Wood's confirmation. Senator Teller said he objected to General Wood because of the injustice that was being done to the army by his promotion. Senator Hanna said that the action of General Wood in the Rathbone case was of a character to show his unfitness for high command. Both statements were very general in terms.

It is not improbable that General Wood may be ordered home from Mindanao, Philippine Islands, to appear before the committee in regard to charges made against him. Secretary Root said today that he would send to the Senate committee anything that may be called for in connection with the case. He also said that if the committee found the war department records insufficient, he would, if requested by the committee, send for General Wood to return to the United States. Papers relating to General Wood's military record were prepared at the war department yesterday and delivered to Senator Proctor of the military committee this afternoon.

## SHOT AND DYING

### The Last Message of a Telegraph Operator

Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 19.—William Clendenin, night operator at Brown's Tower, on the New York Central, tonight at 7 o'clock flashed this message into the chief dispatcher's office at Jersey Shore, Pa.:

"I have been shot through the window of the tower and am dying." Half an hour later a special engine reached the tower. The crew and officers found Clendenin dead on the floor under the table on which the instruments were. After he had been shot his head had been battered in with some blunt instrument. It is believed that robbery is the motive. The operator was known to carry large sums of money. Parties armed with all kinds of weapons are scouring the woods. The murderers will fare badly if caught.

## DID NOT LAND

### Colombian Peace Commissioners Arrive at Colon

Colon, Nov. 19.—Generals Reyes, Holquin and Oshina, the Colombian peace commissioners, arrived here at 5 p.m. this afternoon on board the French steamer Canada. Orders were issued by Admiral Coghlan that the commissioner would not be allowed to come ashore. They were invited, however, to make their quarters on the gunboat Dixie, but they refused to do so. American marines are guarding the wharf at which she lies. There is hardly any probability that any sort of agreement will be reached. So far as can be learned the commission has no credentials from the Bogota government, and if this is the case the commissioner will probably return on the steamer which brought them here.

The commissioners have through steamship tickets to Costa Rica, which seems to be a rather peculiar precaution for them to have taken.

## Mission of First Rank

Washington, Nov. 19.—It is understood that upon the arrival here of Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the new British ambassador, the British mission to Washington will be raised to an embassy of the first rank, and that, in addition to an ambassador who will be the personal representative of King Edward, the British government will send to Washington a minister plenipotentiary for the purpose of transacting ordinary business.