

For N. C. — Fair, warm; for Raleigh: fair, warmer.

THE MORNING POST.

Temperature for the past 24 hours: Max. 43; Min. 23.

Vol. XIII

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1903

No. 15

White House Favors Will Not Corral Democratic Senators

Bailey Says Caucus Action Puts an End to It—Speaker Cannon Invited to Visit the Mountains—Where Was J. G. Capers?

BY THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, D. C., Dec. 16.—Special. Speaker Cannon has been invited to take a trip to the mountains of western Carolina and eastern Tennessee before reaching a decision as to the attitude he will assume when the Appalachian park bill comes up in the House. Representative Brownlow of Tennessee extended the invitation to Mr. Cannon, being anxious that he should visit the scene of the proposed park and see for himself the beauties and grandeur of the Appalachian mountains and the necessity for the protection of the forests. Mr. Cannon has not yet given an answer to Mr. Brownlow, though the Tennessee representative is strong in hope that he will undertake the trip. If Mr. Cannon decides to visit the state, a number of other distinguished members of congress will be asked to accompany the party. Mr. Brownlow is very anxious for Mr. Cannon above all others to make the trip, for upon the decision of the speaker rests almost entirely the fate of the park bill.

The speech delivered by Senator Bailey today attracted more attention than any other effort during the 58th congress. It was really a great speech, and while devoted largely to constitutional questions affecting the Cuban reciprocity treaty, touched upon current matters of general public interest. The destructibility of the Democratic party was dwelt upon at length. In eloquent words the Texan spoke of the history of the party from the time of Jefferson. Referring to the triumphs of his party for fifty years prior to the civil war, Senator Bailey said that result was due no less to unity of action than to its patriotism and devotion to the people. He rejoiced that yesterday the Democrats of the Senate had decided to stand together upon all party matters. "There will be no more White House senators on this side of the chamber," the Texan declared, "for a two-thirds majority will control. The Republican party will not be able to control any more votes on this side as it has done in the past."

This declaration by Senator Bailey was interpreted to refer to Senator Cockrell of Missouri, who has always accepted favors from the White House and who has frequently voted with the Republicans. In fact many Democrats regard him as a Republican. What

Senator Bailey said publicly when chiding the Republicans has been repeated frequently of late among Democratic senators in private conversation. All agree now that it will be almost impossible for a Democratic senator to vote with the Republicans on party matter in the future. They will hardly dare bolt a caucus controlled by a two-thirds majority.

South Carolina people are endeavoring to find out for sure whether or not the Republican national committee from the state, John G. Capers, attended the Hanna banquet here last week, which was passed up by Judge Robinson of North Carolina. Capers belongs to one of South Carolina's proud families and his friends at home are asserting with much emphasis that he did not partake of the bi-colored banquet. It has been understood here, upon the word of at least two members of the national committee who were present, that Capers was one of those participating around the banquet board at which the negro Lyons was an honored guest. Today a telegram received here states that Capers has denied publicly in an interview that he was present, but says that he was in Baltimore. This would seem to indicate that it is a case of mistaken identity, but a South Carolina newspaper man was informed by one present that Capers not only attended the banquet, but in a moment of enthusiasm delivered an impromptu speech. The question of "where was Capers when Judson lapped his wine?" promises to rival that much discussed query relating to the age of Ann.

TRIMBLE'S TOBACCO BILL

Representative Trimble of Kentucky, the author of the bill granting to farmers and growers of tobacco the right to sell the tobacco of their own growth free from tax in receipt of a number of petitions which he will shortly present to congress from tobacco growers throughout the country, asking for the passage of his bill. Mr. Trimble takes a very hopeful view of the situation and believes that the ways and means committee will have to take up the subject during this session. He has been assured of substantial support from members of congress from tobacco producing states, who are receiving letters about the bill.

Mr. Trimble has prepared blank petitions which he is sending to tobacco growers upon application, asking for the passage of the bill. A big batch of them has been sent to North Carolina. He has also sent to tobacco growers throughout the country a copy of his bill with an explanation of its object. "The passage of this bill," said Mr. Trimble in his circular, "will prevent the arbitrary fixing of the price of raw leaf or the manufactured product. It will be an equitable, automatic governor of prices, protecting both producer and consumer, and working no injury to the manufacturer who is (Continued on page two.)"

THE PLANT WILL

Interests of Unborn Children Will Be Protected by the Court

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 16.—A hearing was held before Judge Cleveland in the probate court in this city today on the petition of all the parties interested for a settlement of the controversy as to whether the estate of Henry B. Plant, amounting to \$17,000,000, shall be adjudicated in Connecticut or in New York. It was stated by all the counsel that the parties in interest now desired that Mr. Plant be declared a resident of New York and that the estate be settled there where the will has been revoked, so the money can be distributed to the heirs at law.

Judge Cleveland, after hearing the statements of counsel, said that there was a possibility of an interest of the unborn children referred to in the Plant will. The will provides that the bulk of the estate shall be reserved in perpetuity for the unborn son of the grandson of Henry Bradley Plant. Judge Cleveland said it was a concern of the court to conserve any interest of such unborn children that might arise. He intended to keep the interests in view. It is possible that an adverse decision may block the settlement.

Debating Russia's Reply

Tokio, Dec. 16.—In consequence of Russia's reply a special conference of

Naval Display to Impress Colombia

War Vessels to Bring Minister Beaupre Home on Leave of Absence—Gen. Reyes Will Propose Arbitration

Washington, Dec. 16.—If conditions on the Atlantic side of the isthmus will permit a squadron of war vessels will be sent from Colon to Cartagena, Colombia, to bring away Arthur, M. Beaupre, the American minister at Bogota, who is coming home on leave of absence.

It is asserted by the naval authorities that this action has no other significance than a desire to show Minister Beaupre the courtesy due his rank and is in accordance with the navy department's policy to keep squadrons intact wherever possible. The inference is to be drawn, however, that the administration is glad of the opportunity of impressing the Colombians with the great esteem in which Mr. Beaupre is held by his government and at the same time to make it evident that the United States regards its relation with Colombia as so friendly that its vessels of war may make a courteous visit to the Colombian port. Incidentally to the Colombians, it is thought, may be impressed by a formidable array of warships at their door.

The communication to be presented to the state department by Gen. Reyes, the Colombian envoy, has been nearly completed. It is understood that, in addition to protesting against the action of the United States in withholding the Panama republic, Gen. Reyes will ask that the question as to the right of the United States to keep Colombian troops off the isthmus be submitted to arbitration. There was a report today that he will suggest the pope as arbitrator. It is well known to the Colombians that this government will decline to arbitrate, but they desire to place it in the position of refusing on account, according to report, of the moral effect such action may have throughout Latin-America, and possibly in Europe.

VISIT TO MENELIK

Ellis Says the Abyssinian Monarch Welcomed Americans

London, Dec. 16.—William N. Ellis has arrived here from Abyssinia. He will sail for the United States in ten days. Upon his arrival there he will proceed direct to Washington and deliver to the department of state a letter from Emperor Menelik, welcoming Americans in peace and without fear. Ellis assured the reporter that Robert P. Skinner, the American consul at Marselles, who is now in Abyssinia, would find the negotiating of a treaty with Menelik very easy. The emperor is very favorably inclined to establish business relations with the United States.

Boat Sunk and Men Lost

New Orleans, Dec. 16.—By the sinking of the tug boat Mamie, of the Dixon Transportation Company, at Lake Concordia, Charles Martin, the fireman,

the elder statesmen of Japan, including Marquis Ito and the cabinet ministers, is proceeding here today. It is understood that the statesmen are considering the adoption of a firm stand against Russia.

Gen. Kodama, the war minister, was present for the first time at the conference. There is renewed activity at the admiralty in view of a possible naval demonstration.

MISSION STATISTICS

What Protestant Churches Are Doing in the Foreign Field

Boston, Dec. 16.—The American board of commissioners for foreign missions made public today a summary of Protestant foreign missions. The income of societies in the United States and Great Britain alone shows an increase of over \$2,000,000. The statistics are as follows:

Stations 57,771, out stations 22,364, total missionaries 16,618, native workers 75,281, communicants in churches 1,397,042, pupils under instruction 1,127,853. The total native constituency is 3,613,291.

The United States is represented by 6,981 stations and out stations, 1,617 men, 2,658 women, 20,901 native laborers, 506,600 communicants, 43,723 added last year, 259,537 under instruction. The income of the societies reported is \$7,176,845.

Foot Ball Coach Dead

Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 16.—Special. News reached here this afternoon of the death at Greenville, S. C., today of Coach Brown of the Furman University foot ball eleven. He was operated on Tuesday at the Greenville Sanitarium for acute appendicitis and failed to rally. His body will be sent to Summerton, his former home.

MARINES LANDED

A Large Party With Machine Guns Encamped Near Panama

Colon, Dec. 16.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Dixie is still alongside the dock here, landing stores, Christmas cheer, camp material, etc. She disembarked her marines, numbering 320, this morning. They all left by train for Empire station, near Panama, where they will be quartered in the canal company's houses. Sixteen machine guns and six automatic guns accompanied the marines. The Dixie will sail for Philadelphia today. It is probable that the remainder of the marines on the prairie will be landed in a day or two.

The Panama government received yesterday by the steamer Alencia 500 cases of Mausers.

WHITE LABOR WANTED

Taylorville Can Furnish Employment for Many Men

Taylorville, N. C., Dec. 16.—Special. The rural free delivery system is rapidly gaining favor with the people in this part of the state. We now have a number of routes established and are supplying our people with a daily mail who have heretofore been almost denied mail conveniences. We are soon to have other new routes.

All kinds of trade are active. The farmers are getting good prices for everything they have to sell. There has never been such a demand for labor in western North Carolina as at present. There are not enough men to do the work that is wanted to be done. Our people want and must have good labor for which they will and are paying fair and satisfactory wages. Any one wanting work can find it here at good prices. Good willing workers (white men) wanted. All kinds of stock are high and but little for sale. Country pork is more plentiful than for some time past and is selling high. Cold weather still prevails in the mountains, with frequent snow storms, apparently doing considerable damage to late sowed wheat.

Osborn's Libel Suit

Greensboro, N. C., Dec. 16.—Special. The libel suit of W. H. Osborn vs. M. T. Leach and the News and Observer has been set for trial Friday morning.

"Ah!" sighed Miss Antique, with a languished glance in the direction of Mr. Oldboy, "if I had been born in the days of chivalry!"

"Well," he said, as he scratched the bald spot on the top of his head, "you came sixty near it."—New Yorker.

Senate Votes for Cuban Reciprocity

Nine Democrats Vote for the Measure—One Republican Kicks Out of the Traces—Debate Continued All Day

Washington, Dec. 16.—The Cuban reciprocity bill was passed by the Senate at 4:50 o'clock this afternoon, after a day of debate in which Messrs. Spooner of Wisconsin and Bailey of Texas were the principal figures. The bill was passed by a vote of 57 to 18, all the Republicans excepting Mr. Bard of California voting for it, and all the Democrats excepting nine voting against it. The nine Democrats voting for the bill were Messrs. Bacon and Clay of Georgia, Blackburn and McCleary of Kentucky, Cockrell and Stone of Missouri, Simmons and Overman of North Carolina and Gorman of Maryland.

The Senate was prompt today in taking up the Cuban reciprocity bill, and Mr. Spooner was immediately recognized. He began by remarking that it was strange that the Senate should find it necessary to spend so much time in consideration of a bill which had been so promptly accepted by the House. This attitude, he declared, was inconsistent with the attitude of senators who not so long ago were engaged in accusing "the white faced, patient man who then occupied the executive mansion" with ulterior motives in standing out against war with Spain for the liberation of Cuba.

Mr. Spooner spoke of the carping positions of the opponents of the bill, and especially of the introduction of the Newlands resolution inviting Cuba to become a part of the United States, deprecating it and saying that he hoped it would be postponed indefinitely because, he said, sometimes invitations are regarded as commands.

Mr. Spooner referred to the House bill of last session reducing the duty on sugar, and spoke of the fact that Mr. Teller had challenged the Republican senators to pass it, notwithstanding it would have been a deadly blow to the beet sugar interests. He added his opinion that if Mr. Teller had believed that the challenge would have been accepted he would not have made it.

Mr. Teller admitted such to be the case. He did not believe the Republican senators would accept the bill because it removed the differential duty on refined sugar. He said, however, that he would have kept his word. "I

did not want to kill the differential," said Mr. Teller. "It was put on the bill by the House to kill it."

"Then," said Mr. Spooner, "I have developed one thing."—"That the challenge was a bluff," said Mr. Teller, taking the words out of the Wisconsin senator's mouth.

"Then," continued Mr. Spooner, "the charges against us are inconsistent." Mr. Teller referred to the influences behind the bill, which, he said, were those not only of the sugar trust but of the executive office.

Mr. Spooner declared that none of the senators had surrendered their independence and he did not consider such a charge as courteous to fellow senators.

Mr. Hear contemptuously referred to the "sugar trust bugaboo" and said he had little fear of it. There had been few bills proposed by either side of the chamber in recent years that were not backed, according to rumor, by the sugar trust. He had heard that the sugar trust was even in control of the beet sugar industry, about which the Colorado senators were so concerned.

Mr. Bailey of Texas replied to Mr. Spooner. He disclaimed sympathy with any bill which the people of his state espoused in the line of protection, but this he vigorously denied.

Mr. Bailey's discussion of the constitutional questions involved led to occasional colloquies in which Messrs. Spooner and Hale took part. One of the exchanges led the speaker into political fields, and Mr. Bailey delivered an impromptu panegyric on the indestructibility of the Democratic party.

Mr. Hale informed Mr. Bailey that he shared with him in entirety the opinion that bills for raising revenue must originate in the House and that there could be no usurpation of this prerogative by the president and the Senate in their treaty-making capacity. But, as a practical working proposition, the arrangement proposed in the bill was good one in that it safeguarded the rights of the House while not diminishing the constitutional rights of the president and Senate to make treaties.

Mr. Bailey wound up his argument in a reply to Mr. Hale, declaring that the president had originated the measure; that it was a revenue measure; that as such a measure it could not under the constitution be originated by the president, and it was therefore unconstitutional.

Messrs. Platt of Connecticut, Foraker of Ohio and Lodge of Massachusetts gave notice that at a more opportune time they would discuss the constitutional questions raised and that they did not assent to the argument that the president and the Senate had no right to make treaties affecting the revenues.

The vote was then taken on the bill, and it was passed.

The House resolution to take the holiday recess from next Saturday until (Continued on 7th page.)

The Turk Will Have to Eat Humble Pie

Ships of War Will Escort Consul Davis to Alexandria and the Sultan Will Be Asked to Apologize and Make Reparation

Washington, Dec. 16.—Acting Secretary of State Adee has taken a firm stand in the matter of the assault upon United States Consul W. R. Davis by Turkish officials and police at Alexandria. He has cabled Minister Leishman to present the facts to the Turkish government and inform that government that the case is one seeming to invite an expression of regret and reparation.

The state department does not indicate what measure of reparation is expected, but it is understood that the Turkish government certainly will be asked to remove or otherwise punish the offending Turkish officials at Alexandria and compensate Attarian, a naturalized American whose arrest was attempted for the losses and injuries he has sustained. The Turkish government is willing to compensate Attarian and deport him.

It is understood that the main offense is the insult to the United States consul, a matter of gravity in international law. The consul has found refuge for the time being at Beirut, awaiting instructions from the state department or from Minister Leishman as to whether or not he shall return to his post.

The information that has reached the department is to the effect that Mr. Davis was acting entirely within his rights and powers, and that while engaged in protecting, as was his duty, a naturalized American citizen, he was

set upon by five Turkish policemen and dragged along the ground. It also appears, incidentally, that upon recovering his footing the consul promptly and soundly thrashed all five of the policemen.

Mr. Leishman, our minister at Constantinople, under the department's instructions, has made a quick inquiry into the assault, and while the detailed mail report of the result of his investigation has not yet reached the state department, Acting Secretary Adee felt that cable advice warranted him in taking positive action.

Following a conference this afternoon between Secretary Moody and acting Secretary of State Adee the former sent instructions by telegraph to Rear Admiral Cotton, commanding the European naval station, who is at Alexandria, Egypt, on the armored cruiser Brooklyn, to place one or more warships at the disposal of Consul Davis and convey him from Beirut where he now is, to Alexandria. Instructions were also sent by Acting Secretary Adee to Mr. Leishman, United States minister at Constantinople, that the circumstances of the assault on Mr. Davis were such as to justify him in demanding an expression of regret, the diplomatic phrase for an apology, and proper reparation from the Turkish government and the Turkish authorities at Alexandria. It is expected that the presence of one or more warships at Alexandria will have the effect of bringing to Consul Davis an apology and an offer to make amends for his treatment. Until these have been obtained the warships will remain at Alexandria.

Tore Up a Trestle

Siler City, N. C., Dec. 16.—Special. Extra freight No. 92, south bound, with Conductor Estes and Engineer Partridge, jumped the track, tearing up a small trestle about three hundred yards above the depot in this town yesterday, demolishing six cars containing coal and tearing up the track for some distance. Conductor Estes was slightly injured about the back.

Inquiry Sustains Tulloch Charges

Publication of the Complete Report of the Bristow Investigation Develops More Crookedness in Official Circles

Washington, Dec. 16.—The full report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow on the postal service scandals, a brief of which was published some weeks ago with an accompanying memorandum by the president, was made public today by the post office committee of the House of Representatives. While this complete, full report contains many interesting details of the scandals that were omitted from the synopsis for lack of space, it is principally interesting from the fact that it contains the hitherto unpublished report of Messrs. Holmes Conrad and Charles J. Bonaparte, the special counsel appointed by the president on the "Tulloch charges."

Seymour W. Tulloch was cashier of the Washington post office until removed by Postmaster Merritt, the present incumbent. Last summer, during the investigation, he presented an affidavit to Postmaster General Payne, making serious charges against former Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, former First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath, now secretary of the Republican committee, City Postmaster Merritt and Auditor Castle. Mr. Payne, after reading the charges, characterized them as "hot air," "vaporings," "idle chatter" and the like. The report of Messrs. Bonaparte and Conrad sustains the specifications in the Tulloch charges in practically every particular and severely scores Smith, Heath, Merritt and former Assistant Secretary of Treasury Vanderbilt, who here appears for the first time as an accused official. The report says in part:

"The discussion of the Tulloch charges has revealed the existence of deplorable and gravely discreditable abuses during the years of 1898, 1899 and 1900, in the Washington post office and the office of the first assistant postmaster general.

"These abuses involved conduct on the part of various public officials which was certainly, often illegal and may have been sometimes criminal.

"The evidence laid before us suggests the possibility, and even probability, but does not prove, that abuses may have continued in the department and in the post office subsequently to the early summer of 1900, and that in connection therewith criminal acts may have been committed within the period of limitation. This indicates the possibility that similar conditions may have existed both within and beyond the period of limitation in the New York office.

"The persons primarily responsible for the above mentioned abuses and the resulting scandals appear to have been Perry S. Heath and George W. Beavers, Charles Emory Smith, late postmaster general; James P. Willitt, late postmaster at Washington, now deceased; John A. Merritt, his successor, and the present incumbent; Robert J. Tracwell, comptroller, and Henry A. Castle, auditor for the post office department, all of whom appear to have shared responsibility; the late Postmaster General Smith, for his seeming failure, notwithstanding repeated warnings, to appreciate the gravity of the misconduct and the necessity for its prompt and adequate punishment; the two postmasters for toleration of the abuses and obedience to the plainly improper orders without exposure, or apparently protest, and the auditor and comptroller for acting upon lax and arbitrary principles in the administration of their respective offices, whereby the payment of illegal and seemingly fraudulent claims by the treasury was rendered possible.

"The employment of subordinates in post offices about to become classified, for the purpose of thus securing their (Continued on seventh page.)"