

For N. C. : Fair,  
cold ; for Raleigh :  
Warmer.

# THE MORNING POST.

Temperature for  
the past 24 hours:  
Max. 31; Min. 15

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## RUSSIA TALKS OF WAR WITH ENGLAND

### The British Expedition to Thibet Resented in St. Petersburg--The Japanese Report Two Russian Ships Torpedoed Last Sunday Morning

Berlin, Feb. 17.—The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg making the sensational announcement that Russia is preparing for war with England. Russia is said to be fully determined to show no weakness as to England's invasion of Thibet.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg last night said that Lieutenant General Ivanoff, governor general and commander of the troops in Turkestan, had gone to Tashkend with General Sakharoff, chief of staff of the military district of Turkestan. It is said in high military circles that General Ivanoff has been instructed to prepare for the contingency of military action in the direction of India in the event of Great Britain adopting an attitude hostile to Russia or attempting to prejudice Russian interests in Persia or Thibet.

### Japanese Blow up Two Russian Ships

London, Feb. 17.—The St. James Gazette publishes a dispatch from Kobe, Japan, saying that it is officially announced that the Japanese attacked Port Arthur this morning with torpedo boats. The Russian guardship was torpedoed and also a warship lying outside. The Japanese retired unharmed. The attack was made in a blinding snow storm by two torpedo boats which attacked at intervals of two hours. The forts received them with a sharp fire.

The Asagiri discharged several torpedoes with unknown results. The Hayatori arrived about 5 a. m. and got close to the harbor mouth without being observed. There she found two Russian warships, the names of which were unknown. She fired a torpedo which exploded.

Admiral Togo, in reporting the attack, says he is sure it will have an excellent moral effect on the enemy.

### Two Attacks and Both Successful

Washington, Feb. 17.—The following telegram from the Japanese admiralty, reporting another successful attack by Japanese torpedo boats on the Russian squadron at Port Arthur, was received at the legation here today:

"On the 13th instant a detachment of Japanese torpedo boat destroyers proceeded, braving the severe snow storm, towards Port Arthur. At 3 o'clock of

the next morning the Asagiri (a Japanese destroyer) amidst a shower of shells from the enemy's forts and ships, torpedoed a Russian man-of-war, and further firing at the enemy's scouting boat, returned to its headquarters.

"The Hayatori, another Japanese destroyer, at 5 o'clock of the same morning, approached the mouth of the port, where she found two of the enemy's men-of-war, and in defiance of their firing, immediately torpedoed one of them with effective explosion, and has safely withdrawn."

### Japan's Sea Power Clinched

Tokio, Feb. 17.—Another attack was made by the Japanese fleet of Port Arthur on the night of February 13, and the morning of the 14th. The result is not fully known, but the government hopes that it will clinch Japan's command of the sea, enabling her to have free movement in connection with the land campaign.

Saturday Admiral Togo dispatched a torpedo flotilla under Commander Nagai from an undisclosed base. The movements in accordance with the precedent the Japanese have observed hitherto, was made at night. A severe storm broke shortly afterwards, separating the flotilla and only the torpedo boat destroyers Hayatori and Asagiri reached the goal. Each vessel has a nominal speed of thirty-one knots, and this probably accounts for their distancing their companions.

The Asagiri arrived off the port at 3 o'clock and almost immediately drew the fire of the nearest Russian ship, which was taken up by the remainder of the fleet and the forts. Owing to the darkness and a thick driving snow storm the fire could be hardly more than haphazard and the Asagiri, after discharging a torpedo, retired. It is alleged that she was not hit. According to one account she was unable to see the result of her attack, but the official version says she destroyed a Russian scout ship.

The Hayatori, arriving later, again awakened the Russian guns, but trusting to the darkness, she steamed in. Although she was unable to accurately locate the Russian ships she launched a torpedo, some accounts say two. It is asserted positively that one was effective, and that the Hayatori es-

(Continued on page 7.)

## A TENDER SUBJECT

### Why the Government Is Letting San Domingo Alone

Washington, Feb. 17.—No action has been taken by the government in regard to the forcible entry of the Dominican insurgents into the United States consulate at Samana. It was admitted today by a high official of the government that were it not for the fear of complicating the situation in the Senate over the Panama canal treaty through affording ground for the claim by the treaty opponents, that the administration was engaging in military operations without the authority of Congress, the San Domingans would have been brought to task by this time.

It was reported today that a battalion of marines withdrawn from the Isthmus of Panama and now at Guantanamo, Cuba, might be sent to San Domingo. The most that could be learned in regard to this was that these marines would be sent wherever their services were most in demand.

## General Elliott to Return

Washington, Feb. 17.—It was said at the navy department yesterday that Brigadier General George F. Elliott, commandant of the marine corps, who has been in command of the forces on the Isthmus of Panama, would return home. This indicates that the government does not expect any invasion of the Isthmus by Colombia or any hostilities with that country.

## Loubet Will Visit Rome

Rome, Feb. 17.—It is assured that President Loubet will visit Rome. Mr. Barriere, the French ambassador here, strongly recommends such a visit. He is anxious to foster Franco-Italian cordiality, feeling that the Russo-German entente will weaken the Franco-Italian alliance and isolate France.

## Planning Virtually a Brand New Baltimore

Streets Will Be Widened and Park to Be Laid Out. Height of Buildings Restricted—An Experience Calculated to Unnerve a Man

Baltimore, Feb. 17.—The general emergency committee held its most important meeting today and decided upon which streets they would recommend to the city council to be widened. As the mayor is in thorough accord with the findings of this committee, there is hardly any doubt that the recommendations will go through. The cost will rise into the millions, as many of the largest structures in the city must be purchased, and Market space, running south three blocks, will be acquired for a public park.

The heights of buildings commission also met today and made a number of drastic recommendations, including the restriction on non-fire-proof structures to 75 feet and on others to 185. Sidewalk obstructions are to be done away with and no poles are to be erected.

Arthur O. Brickman filed a bill in the

## PERISHED IN FIRE

### Roof Collapsed on a Woman and Five Children

Orton-on-Hudson, N. Y., Feb. 17. Tuesday night about 10:30 an Italian family living at the New Cornell Dam, two and a half miles from this village, in a place known as Little Italy, were awakened and found part of their home on fire. The family lived in the upper portion of the house, and consisted of James Caretti, his wife, who was about to become a mother, and six children. The fire had gained such headway that escape was impossible by way of the stairs, and the boarders jumped from the windows. The father, taking one of the children in his arms, jumped from the window, calling to his wife to drop the other children to him. Before this could be done the roof caved in, burying the mother and five children in the flames, where all perished. The house was burned to the ground. Today the ruins were searched and the bones of the bodies were recovered and placed in two boxes.

The father was a skilled mason working on the new dam.

## Fatal Head-on Collision

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 17.—Two coal transports on the Belvidere division of the Pennsylvania Railroad met in a head-on collision near Washington's Crossing this morning, killing Engineer Charles Herbert and Fireman William Watma, both of Phillipsburg. William Broadback, a brakeman, was seriously injured, and Engineer Burroughs and Fireman Edward Tuncillic received lesser hurts. The wreck occurred about one hundred yards from the point where twenty-two men lost their lives in a rear end collision last October. It was due to the failure of Engineer Herbert to obey orders by taking the siding near Washington Crossing, leaving a clear track for the south bound train of which Burroughs was the engineer.

## JAPANESE ARE KEEPING WAR CORRESPONDENTS GUESSING

### Movements of Their Troops Are Veiled in Uncertainty--The Mouth of the Yalu and Liao Tung Peninsula Suggested as Possible Destinations

London, Feb. 18.—4 a. m.—The receipt of many far eastern telegrams yesterday shows improvements in communication. The only happening recorded is the torpedoing of Russian ships at Port Arthur. There is still nothing accurately known of the movements of the Japanese army, but the indications are that statements contained in earlier reports that the main body is already in Corea are untrue. It may be deduced from this morning's dispatches that many Japanese transports are now at sea. Some have not yet left port.

The Nagasaki correspondent of the Telegraph, under date of February 15, says: "Last night Japanese soldiers on the point of embarking were singing in the streets. At many ports besides Moji, Nagasaki and Kobe, transports have embarked troops, horses and guns, and more are going. The cavalry horses are hardly worth transporting except to the knacker's yard. I have never seen such sorry scrub ponies. Last night martial law was proclaimed in the districts of Saseho, Hakodate and Nagasaki."

"There are over a score of steam transports at Moji, among other places. Numbers have cleared nightly for ports towards Corea. There are ten large steamers today at Nagasaki flying the army transport flag. Each is of 6,000 tons. The steamers, besides carrying a full complement of boats, have each eight or ten large sampans upon their davits. These sampans are admirably adapted to being rowed or towed in shallow waters or through heavy surf. The embarkations are remarkably well managed. Horse boxes are fitted upon several of the vessels. The men's quarters are most commodious. The railway facilities are ample for bringing the troops to the ports. When they arrive they are fed and marched to their billets. Subsequently they are embarked on lighters and steam launches and taken quietly to the ships."

The correspondent does not believe the troops are going to land in Corea. He intimates with considerable assurance that their destination is near the mouth of the Yalu river and the Liao Tung peninsula.

From other sources come circumstantial reports that the Liao Tung peninsula is the objective point of the Japanese army, the purpose being to effect the long predicted maneuver of cutting off Port Arthur.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Express mailed the following

Tuesday to the frontier, whence it was telegraphed Wednesday:

"The Japanese infractions of Chinese neutrality in landing troops and seizing Tsinwandu on the Inkow Railway with the object of turning the Russian position and attacking Mukden and Harbin, has been protested against to the Chinese legation at St. Petersburg by the Russian foreign office. Inkow is the equivalent of New Chwang."

The dispatch, if trustworthy, is obviously of importance as indicating that the aforesaid movement is actually in progress. Concurrently there is unofficial confirmation of Russia's reported intention to abandon Port Arthur as her main center, possibly leaving there a force sufficient to hold what the Russians regard as an impregnable point and to concentrate her main body at Harbin or that neighborhood. It is predicted that in such an event no decisive battle is probable on the Yalu river or south of Kirin. The latter place is being gassed at as the site of the first great Russian stand. It is thought that if the Russians are defeated there they will fall back to Harbin, where the Vladivostok Railway branches off from the Manchurian line. It need not be pointed out that the Japanese advance on the Liao Tung peninsula, if accurate, does not account for the entire army. It is practically known that there is already a large force in Corea, although its exact location is only a matter of speculation.

The Telegraph's Nagasaki correspondent denies of his own knowledge that six Japanese warships, crippled at Port Arthur February 8, have arrived at Saseho. He asserts that two uninjured cruisers brought a captured gunboat there. He admits the possibility that the Takochibo was sunk at Port Arthur, but says otherwise the fleet is quite fit. He is convinced that it will get all that is left of the Russian fleet without undue waiting. According to the Standard's correspondent the torpedoing at Port Arthur was carried out by six torpedo boats. Four of them returned safely after destroying two battleships. Two remained for the purpose of attacking another vessel, and it is not known what became of them. It is reported that the available Russian warships at Port Arthur have put to sea, but this can not be confirmed. It is denied in some quarters. It is asserted that the Korean seas are quite clear of Russians and that Japanese vessels are able to go anywhere without an escort.

There is considerable mention of a vigorous Chinese military movement, (Continued on page 7.)

## Official Washington in Garb of Mourning

### North Carolina Visitors in the Gallery at Funeral of Senator Hanna—Simmons Will Not Go to Rhode Island to Speak

By THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—Special Official Washington honored the memory of Senator Hanna today in a state funeral, simple and impressive, though not lacking in grandeur. Around the crepe covered casket containing all that was mortal of the distinguished statesman gathered all the dignitaries of the nation and representatives of every foreign nation. Outside thousands clamored for a sight of those who were to witness the impressive scenes inside the capitol. Never was there a scene more solemn and grand in the history of the Senate. A number of North Carolinians were fortunate enough to secure cards of admission, two of which were allowed to senators and one to representatives. Others were not so fortunate and were of course very much disappointed. Dr. Chas. D. McIver of Greensboro and Messrs. Thurman, Arrington and Richard Kitchin, brothers of the representatives, had good seats in the reserved galleries. The wives of nearly all the members of the North Carolina delegation were also present.

On the floor of the Senate Senator Simmons occupied the best seat, being only a few feet away from the chair draped in black, which was occupied by the late Senator Hanna. Senator Overman is at home, but prominent among his former colleagues was Judge Pritchard, who adjourned court to attend the funeral. Judge Pritchard, who

was very close to Senator Hanna in the campaign of 1896 and 1900, was always one of his greatest admirers and most loyal and steadfast friends. The members of the House from the state were all present, but occupied seats further back.

The advocates of the Panama Canal treaty now claim that they will poll the votes of sixteen Democratic senators, which will give the opposition Democrats one majority. Their strength is put down at seventeen. The Democratic senators who will favor ratification are Clark and Gibson of Montana, Berry and Jones of Arkansas, Stone and Cockrell of Missouri, McEnery and Foster of Louisiana, Mallory and Tailferro of Florida, Clay and Bacon of Georgia, Simmons of North Carolina, Lattimer of South Carolina, McLaurin of Mississippi and McCreary of Kentucky.

Senator Simmons found it necessary to decline the invitation to address the Democratic club of Providence at the opening of the campaign in Rhode Island, and so notified Minority Leader Williams today. The date conflicts with the date for the vote on the ratification of the canal treaty, and Senator Simmons desires to be in the Senate at that time.

The report of the sub-committee from election committee No. 1 will be submitted to a meeting of the full committee in a few days. It will favor the seating of Mr. Gudger as has been said before, and will be unanimously adopted.

## Japs Got the Wagons

Minneapolis, Feb. 17.—The Stoughton Wagon Company, which recently shipped five hundred army wagons in several lots to Russian ports on the Pacific, has been notified from St. Petersburg that the last shipment fell into the hands of the Japanese. They do not say the size of the shipment,

## FIRE IN WILMINGTON

### Naval Stores and Groceries Destroyed to Amount of \$35,000

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 17.—Special. Fire on the water front tonight destroyed a large warehouse belonging to Hall & Pearsall, wholesale grocers, and occupied by them and the George L. Morton Company, naval store dealers. The flames originated from the careless use of fire by rivermen on the wharf. The losses will aggregate about \$35,000, which is covered by insurance. An engine was caught between the fire and the river, but it was saved with difficulty. Adjoining warehouses, also owned by Hall & Pearsall and the Seaboard Air Line, were threatened, but a northeast wind swept the flames toward the river. The burned material consisted of 500 casks of spirits turpentine, 500 barrels of tar and crude, 60 tons of fertilizers, about 10 bales of cotton and \$5,000 worth of heavy groceries.

## Williams Not Guilty

Wilson, N. C., Feb. 17.—Special.—In the case of the State against Huly Williams, charged with the killing of Parker Barrow, the jury, after deliberating over the matter for twelve hours brought in a verdict of not guilty. We are pained to announce that Col. J. B. Stickney, one of our very best and most highly esteemed citizens, is critically ill with pneumonia.

## ANTI-WEEVIL ZONE

### Louisiana Planters Do Not Take to the Idea Kindly

New Orleans, Feb. 17.—The Louisiana boll weevil commission will leave here Saturday to visit the territory in Sabine parish, infected by boll weevil, the only place where the insect has yet made its appearance in Louisiana. Governor Heard will go with the commission to Sabine and a conference will be held at Negret by the governor and the commission with the cotton planters of Sabine, when an endeavor will be made to induce those in the infected region to abandon the cultivation of cotton so as to create an anti-weevil zone and prevent the advance of the insect eastward. So far the planters have refused to make any change in their crops.

## Louisiana Republican Ticket

New Orleans, Feb. 17.—The Louisiana Republican convention met here today and put a full Republican state ticket in the field, as follows: For governor, General W. J. Behan; for lieutenant governor, J. A. Bentley; for secretary of state, Pierce Phillips; for auditor, E. Fitzgerald; for treasurer, Colonel E. E. Wood; for attorney general, Judge J. M. Nachen. All the nominees are white men as were all the members of the convention, there being no negro delegates.

General Behan, the nominee for governor, is a Confederate veteran and sugar planter. He has served one term as mayor of New Orleans. The election will take place April 1.

## Cleveland Exhorts to Democratic Unity

### He Says the People Will Respond to a Call of No Uncertain Meaning—The Party in Power Severely Arraigned

Philadelphia, Feb. 17.—In an article written for the current number of the Saturday Evening Post of this city, former President Cleveland exhorts the rank and file of the Democracy to get together and take advantage of the presidential opportunities of next November. "I am one of those," he says, "who believe there is an opportunity for Democratic success in the coming election. Our fighting force will respond listlessly, falteringly, if summoned to a third defeat in a strange cause, but if they hear the rallying call of true Democracy they will gather for battle with old time Democratic enthusiasm."

Referring to his faith in his Democrat associates, he continues: "This trust will not permit me to overlook the meaning of the daily increasing unrest among our people, growing out of the startling and flippant abandonment by the party in power of our national traditions and maxims, its disregard of our national moral restraints, its inconsiderate tendency to set aside national good faith, its willingness to break away from safe and accustomed moorings, and its contemptuous neglect of our national mission. Surely these conditions, together with the broken pledges and forgotten promises of reform that vex the sight on every side, not only abundantly explain the popular distrust and fear prevailing every where in the land, but suggest that in such stress of political weather those of our fellow citizens

who thoughtfully and constantly love our free institutions will not be unmindful of such safety and quiet as may be offered them by a patriotic and conservative Democracy.

"This is not a time for cunning finesse nor for the use of words that conceal intentions or carry a double meaning. The Democratic party has a message to send to its followers and to the mass of the American people. Let that message be explained in language easily understood, unconfused by evasion and untouched by the taint of jugglery. Its formulation should not be approached inconsiderately, but in a careful, thoughtful mood; and those will be best fitted for the work who have the clearest comprehension of the fundamental principles of true Democracy and are the best able to measure every new incident and condition by Democratic standards.

"Democracy seeks to open to the plain people of our land the freest opportunity for enjoyment of thrift and comfort in their homes. It loves equality of benefits under our chosen institutions and hates the bestowal of special privileges upon the few at the expense of the many. Therefore, in the message of our party to the people, tariff reform should be demanded; and this demand should be intensified by a situation which plainly discloses the shelter and aid that existing tariff laws afford to huge monopolistic business combinations which menace the sturdiness of our citizenship by closing against the individual the door of independent industrial enterprise."

Mr. Cleveland goes on to plead for economy in the expenditure of public money. He arraigns the administration's Philippine policy and refers to the Isthmian canal in these words: "The Democratic party has been consistent and unremittent in its advocacy of an inter-oceanic canal, and has with the liveliest satisfaction looked (Continued on page 7.)