

THE WEATHER TODAY:
For North Carolina:
Fair, colder; cold wave.
For Raleigh:
Fair, colder; cold wave.

THE MORNING POST.

TEMPERATURE;
Temperature for the
past 24 hours:
Maximum, 54.
Minimum, 28.

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No. 31

FLAG OF THE RISING SUN WAVES OVER CAPTURED CITY

Russian Garrison Will March Out Today--A Tokio Newspaper Says the Japanese Ought to Retain Port Arthur as Long as the Empire Exists

Headquarters of the Japanese Army at Port Arthur, Jan. 3, via Chefoo, Jan. 4.—8 p. m. (Censored).—The flag of the rising sun floats tonight over the captured citadel of Port Arthur.

When the news of the surrender of the fortress reached the soldiers yesterday, leaping from mouth to mouth, the Japanese drew close to their late enemies and fraternized freely with them.

When nightfall came great bonfires arose in the Japanese camp like a blazing halo while great choruses of "ban-zai" reverberated through the hills.

The entire garrison and all the non-combatants will march out of the city Thursday to the village of Fushuwei, near the shores of Pigeon Bay, from which place the Russian officers will be transported to Dalny and thence wherever they may desire. The prisoners of war will be detailed at the Russian barracks in the village until they can be transferred to Dalny.

does not slacken. Prince Gal'tzin, mayor of Moscow, in a speech declared that the whole of Russia was offering the blessing of peace. Several newspapers, ignoring the regulations of the censors, attack the government for withholding the truth about Port Arthur.

Count Komaroffsky, lecturing in Moscow, in favor of peace, urged that Port Arthur be made a treaty port, that the railway remain in Russia's hands, and that China be neutralized by the powers.

So far as can be ascertained the ministry of marine has decided nothing concerning the Baltic fleet beyond detaining it at Madagascar. Rumors from Cronstadt and Odessa that it will be recalled can not be confirmed. It is improbable, however, that the fleet will be called back at present.

Bombardment Was Hellish

St. Petersburg, Jan. 4.—The general staff made public today the last dispatch sent to the czar prior to the surrender of Port Arthur. This message is dated January 1, on the night of which day the fortress was surrendered. In it General Stoessel characterizes the Japanese bombardment of the day before as "hellish." He then describes the situation in the doomed fortress, saying: "There is only one of the forts that has not been taken by the enemy. Half of the garrison defending this fort are ill and unable to fight, and it is impossible to send them assistance. Our great sovereign will pardon us. We have done all that is within human power. Judge us with clemency."

Torpedo Boats Allowed to Depart

London, Jan. 5.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Port Arthur confirms the report that the Japanese allowed the departure of four torpedo boats and a transport, saying that they were permitted to depart as a tribute to the courage of the garrison. The Japanese fleet knew the time of their departure and watched for them, but did not attempt to hinder them.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Japanese, according to a dispatch from Chefoo, have a cruiser and four torpedo boat destroyers off Chefoo awaiting the completion of the disarmament of the Russian vessels there.

Japanese Prisoners Released

London, Jan. 5.—The Daily Mail's correspondent with General Nogi says that about two hundred Japanese prisoners who were found in Port Arthur have been released by the victors. There were scenes of enthusiasm when the prisoners met their countrymen. Some of the released men were sailors who had shared in the desperate channel blocking enterprise of the Japanese and who, it was supposed had perished, and the others were soldiers who had been captured in the Russian sorties.

General Nogi now keenly feels the tremendous sacrifices of Japanese lives involved in the success of his plans. His outward appearance has changed, and he looks aged and haggard. He has grown careless about his dress. Every branch of the army pays tributes to his ceaseless activity and solicitude for the welfare of his staff. He refers to General Stoessel as a hero and emphatically says that his surrender does not tarnish his fame.

Excellent Discipline Maintained

London, Jan. 5.—All the correspondents with General Nogi's army concur in declaring that excellent discipline is maintained. The Japanese rejoicings ceased at midnight Monday and the troops then worked energetically to help the garrison. Supplies were sent into the fortress and all the surgeons who could be spared from the Japanese hospitals were sent to aid the Russians, but the demands on the Japanese medical staff have been so great that the doctors cannot do all that is needed.

SEVERE ON MORTON

Removal and Prosecution of Cabinet Officer Demanded

Washington, Jan. 4.—The removal from office, arrest and prosecution of Secretary of the Navy Morton are demanded by two resolutions introduced in the House today by Representative Robert Baker of Brooklyn. The demand is based on the recent evidence before the interstate commerce commission concerning the granting of rebates by the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad while Secretary Morton was its traffic manager. Mr. Baker says he intends to keep it up until he secures some sort of action upon it.

The second resolution recites a judicial opinion of Judge William J. Gaynor to the effect that the allowing of rebates is the "greatest crime of our day and generation." It also quotes from the president's message that "it is necessary to put a stop to all rebates," and suggests to the president that it would be a good thing for him to get rid of Secretary Morton.

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HEYBURN INDIGNANT

Idaho Senator Shows a Fighting Mood

Washington, Jan. 4.—Senator Heyburn of Idaho called on the president today to talk about the land scandals in his state. The senator was in a fighting mood, for he declared that any man who attempted to implicate him in frauds should be made to answer for it. It was alleged by his colleague, Senator Dubois, that certain persons in Idaho had perpetrated frauds on the government in public land transactions. It was further attempted to show that Senator Heyburn was counsel for the men in question.

"I never had any relations with these men as counsel," said Mr. Heyburn this morning. Many months ago I made the statement publicly in congress that land frauds were going on in Idaho and I wished to have an investigation made."

STATE OF ANARCHY

Russia on the Verge of a Terrible Revolution

St. Petersburg, Jan. 4.—Prince Troubetzkoy, president of the Moscow Zemstvo, minister of the interior, defending the discussion of reforms by the Moscow Zemstvo, which called forth the condemnation of the czar. In the course of his letter Prince Troubetzkoy says:

"Russia is now in a state of anarchy. The revolutionary movement now proceeding is not a simple disturbance by the youth of the country. It is a movement which reflects the attitude of public opinion, and it is very dangerous, even terrible, not only for the people, but for the emperor. It is therefore the duty of every Russian to do what he can to prevent the impending calamity. I recently had the happiness to see the emperor and I reported to him, truly and in all sin-

cerity, the present state of public opinion. I explained to his majesty that what is proceeding is a revolution. The Russian nation is being dragged into a revolution which it does not want and which may be prevented by the emperor if he shows confidence in his people. It is my strong belief that if the emperor will himself unite the national forces around him he will relieve Russia from the terrors of an impending bloody revolution. If he will do so the nation will support his autocratic power. Under existing conditions it is impossible to forbid the people from expressing their sufferings.

"It is impossible to keep silence when the country is in a dangerous position."

THEORY OF LIFE

A Chicago Professor Says It Is a Result of Chemical Forces

Chicago, Jan. 4.—That life is the result of purely physical and chemical forces, irrespective of any divine or vital force, has been declared by Prof. Albert P. Matthews of the University of Chicago to his class in physiological chemistry.

While refusing to dispute the theory of the divine origin of life, Prof. Matthews took the stand that present creation of life has been proved the result of purely physico-chemical reactions. "Certain chemical substances," he said, "coming together under certain conditions, do and are found to produce life. There is no getting away from facts, and the results of laboratory experiments in regard to the productions of certain phenomena of life."

Polygamous Postmasters

Washington, Jan. 4.—Four postmasters who are continuing to live in polygamy have been found in Idaho according to the report of Post Office Inspector Fosnes. That report, containing details of the investigation made by him in response to a resolution of the Senate, was transmitted to the Senate today. The resolution was introduced by Senator Dubois, who furnished to the state department for investigation a list of cases where it had been reported to him that postmasters were living in polygamy. In no one of these cases was the complaint sustained, but the investigation disclosed the others.

TOW BOAT BLEW UP EIGHT MEN KILLED

Boilers Exploded While Crew Was Asleep--The Only Woman on Board Escaped

Huntington, W. Va., Jan. 4.—Eight men are known to be dead and three seriously injured, the result of a boiler explosion and fire which destroyed the tow boat Defender here early today.

The Defender was owned by the Monongahela & Ohio Consolidated Coal and Coke Company of Pittsburgh.

The explosion of the starboard boilers blew out the entire side of the boat and awakened the sleeping members of the crew. The noise was heard for three miles. Survivors grabbed what clothing they could find and plunged into the icy waters of the Ohio in their effort to escape. The night was bitter cold, the thermometer hovering about zero and those who escaped were nearly frozen before they could be given shelter.

The boat caught fire immediately following the explosion, and drifted down the river about 200 yards, where she sank in shallow water. The fire continued until she was burned to the water's edge.

Ellen Welsh, chambermaid of Pittsburgh, the only woman on board the boat, escaped in her night clothing. When rescued she was almost frozen.

Plan for Relief of the Merchant Marine

Report of Commission Presented to Congress and a Bill Introduced to Develop Commerce in American Ships

Washington, Jan. 4.—Congress today received the report of the American Merchant Marine Commission, composed of members of the Senate and the House, who began their inquiry March 23, 1904, with a view of reporting to congress what legislation, if any, is desirable for the development of the American merchant marine and American commerce. Senator Gallinger presented the report in the Senate. The report covers fifty-one printed pages.

As an answer to the difficulties which the question presents, the commission offers a bill entitled "to promote the national defense, to create a force of naval volunteers, to establish American ocean mail lines to foreign markets, to promote commerce and to provide revenue tonnage."

The measure proposed in brief contains the following provisions:

The secretary of the navy and secretary of commerce and labor shall cause to be made an enrollment of officers and men employed in the merchant ma-

rine and deep sea fisheries of the United States who may be capable of rendering service as naval volunteers in time of war. The men shall be enrolled for three years. For each officer or seaman thus enrolled an annual retainer shall be paid for each master or chief engineer, according to the tons gross of the vessel, \$70 to \$100; for each mate or assistant engineer \$40 to \$70; for each seaman \$25; for each boy \$15.

To owners of any vessel hereafter built or registered in the United States, or now registered by United States citizens, subventions shall be paid of \$5 per gross registered ton for each vessel which has been engaged in foreign trade or the deep sea fisheries for twelve months; \$4 for nine to twelve months; \$2.50 for six to nine months.

Before receiving any subvention owners of vessels must enter into a contract to sell or lease their vessels to the United States for any public purpose when called upon to do so; that they will carry the mails; that at least one-sixth of the crew shall be American citizens; that all repairs, except in emergency cases, must be made in the United States, and that after July, 1907, one-eighth of the crew shall have been enrolled as naval volunteers; July 1, 1908, one-sixth; July 1, 1909, one-fourth.

The contracts shall be for one year and renewable, but no vessel shall receive a subvention for more than ten years.

The bill provides for the establishment of new ocean routes in American ships; to a number of South American ports, and also to the Philippines.

ARBITRATION TREATIES AND REPUDIATED SOUTHERN BONDS

Senators Not Alarmed About Veiled Provision, but Are Looking Into the Matter Carefully. Chairman Rollins to Look After Certain Post Office Appointments

By THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, Jan. 4.—Special.—During the holiday season the question arose as to the possibility of the arbitration treaties now pending between the United States and several foreign countries containing a veiled or hidden paragraph, which would make the repudiated bonds issued by the southern states during the reconstruction period matters for arbitration under the terms of these treaties. Senator Cullom, chairman of the foreign relations committee, denied emphatically that the treaties were fraught with any danger and as the subject has a large interest for southern people, the senators from that section spent much time today upon their return to Washington in a quiet investigation of the whole subject. None of them entertains the view that the treaties, under fair guise of peace and arbitration, have concealed in them a menace to the south by which the settlement of carpetbag bonds could be forced.

Senator Overman said today in speaking of the subject:

"I have not yet had time to carefully examine the treaties in question, but from what I have heard with reference to them I do not think there is any concealed provision that could be used to enforce the payment of the bonds in question. Generally speaking, I am heartily in favor of international arbitration, and I will take great pleasure in voting for the treaties, provided they do not contain an expression by implication or otherwise, permitting any question as to the payment of any bonds issued by the states of the south during reconstruction. I would likewise oppose the treaties if there is an expression permitting or allowing any question as to debts created by the southern states for supplies purchased during the war. However, as I said before, I am disposed to believe there is no such expression, but I intend to investigate the subject fully."

Senator Clay of Georgia and a number of other leading Democrats in the Senate voiced the views expressed by Senator Overman. The minority party favors arbitration as a principle, but it would not hesitate to prevent ratification of the treaties if there is any covert effort to force the payment of repudiated southern bonds issued by the chapebaggers after the war.

Senator Overman's reference to supplies purchased by southern states during the war presents a new aspect to the subject. It seems that nearly all the southern states had purchasing agents in London throughout the civil strife, and their principal business was to purchase supplies for state troops with the proceeds of smuggled cotton that was shipped from the south by blockade runners. A number of states created obligations through their purchasing agents, and these debts are still held abroad. North Carolina was not one of these, for, on the contrary, the state had a surplus to her credit when the war came to an end, but strange to say, it never reverted to the state treasury. The subject was one very much discussed after the war.

The opening of congress today after the holiday recess witnessed many vacant seats. Of the North Carolina delegation, only Senator Overman and Representatives Pou, Page, W. W. Kitchin and Gudgeon were present. Most of the other members of the delegation are expected tonight. The leaders of congress have determined to push legislation, evidence of which was given by the Senate today, where the statehood bill was taken up for immediate consideration. There is less than two months of the session remaining.

Republican State Chairman Rollins is coming to Washington in a few days to take up with Senator Simmons the Burlington and Chapel Hill post office contests, where the nominees of the president, who were chosen on Mr. Rollins' recommendation, are being opposed. Mr. Rollins would have been here today, but for the absence of Senator Simmons in North Carolina. Mr. Rollins is standing by Waller and Lloyd, the postmasters respectively at Burlington and Chapel Hill, and he will present affidavits and testimonials in their behalf. Mr. Rollins has several patronage matters to dispose of which he will bring to the president's attention.

The omnibus claim bill, which was introduced in the Senate today, did not contain a very large number of appropriations for North Carolinians, having claims against the government. Virginia and Pennsylvania had the largest number. It has been three years since such a measure was put through congress.

The following are the North Carolina claims, included in the bill:

Nancy Bell, executrix of Isaac S. Hill, of Carteret county, \$1,831.

Duncan Darrach, administrator of Daniel Darrach of Cumberland county, \$261.

Thos F. McCarthy, administrator of Henry Covert of Craven county, \$378.

Reuben Jones, administrator of Theophilus Weaver of Harnett county, \$560.

John W. Snipes, administrator of Arthur Pierce of Johnston county, \$360.

Benjamin L. Bryan of Jones county, \$517.

George R. Watkins of Mitchell county, \$1,096.

John I. Rowland of Beaufort county, \$420.

The Seamen's Friend Society of Wilmington, \$1,258.

Nelson M. Ferebee, \$84.38.

The president today received a delegation of prominent colored ministers, consisting of Bishop Grant of Indiana, Rev. E. W. Lamson of Mississippi and Rev. John W. Hurst of Baltimore. There were some matters in connection with the president's attitude toward the negro race that they desired to take up with him. They said later that there had been no deviation on the part of the president from his policy as to the negro, and that they were fully satisfied with his treatment of affairs pertaining to the race.

The president sent to the Senate today the nominations of the following North Carolina postmasters: Jesse F. Walch, Elkin; Philip H. Eastman, Milton.

Senator and Mrs. Overman and their two young daughters have taken apartments at the Cochran in Fourteenth street for the remainder of the session. A number of southern senators make their home at the Cochran.

Emmett E. Levy, who has been here for the past week, left today for North Carolina. Mr. Levy attended the forestry congress.

R. D. Johnson, a banker of Birmingham and a brother of former Governor Johnston of Alabama, both of whom are natives of North Carolina, is prominently considered for the postmaster of Birmingham. The removal of Postmaster Highies is to be made at once for irregularities in his office. Mr. Johnston is well thought of by the president.

CORPORATION ACT

Senator Newlands Wants a Comprehensive Measure

Washington, Jan. 4.—Senator Newlands today introduced a joint resolution providing for a commission with instructions to frame and report to congress a national incorporation act for the construction and consolidation of railroads employed in interstate commerce.

The action proposed by the resolution, the senator says, has nothing to do whatever with the recent suggestion of Commissioner Garfield, which, he said, simply covered the licenses to manufacturing corporations engaged in interstate commerce. Its purpose, he said, is to unify and simplify the railroad systems of the country, to place such systems under national control, to make the taxes fixed and certain, and to make dividends certain, so that hereafter any business may tend mathematically either to a betterment of the road, an increase in wages or a diminution in rates.

The resolution, the senator says, puts in concrete form certain lines of suggestions made by him in the examination of E. P. Bacon, chairman of the executive committee of the interstate commerce law convention, before the interstate commerce committee of the Senate and were drawn pursuant to the suggestion of members of that committee that they should be presented in some form to the Senate for discussion.

The commission is to consist of fourteen members: one experienced in railroad traffic management to be appointed by the president; one an attorney at law to be appointed by the attorney general; two experts in transportation, one to be appointed by the secretary of commerce and labor, and the other by the interstate commerce commission; five senators and five members of the House.

Storm Sweeps the Coast

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 4.—Virginia today was storm-swept from its western border to the coast, with a very bad snow storm and a blizzard in the central portion, delaying all trains. A terrific gale with a sixty miles an hour velocity swept the Virginia, Carolina and Maryland coasts last night. Shipping was blown far out to sea, but no wrecks are yet reported at Hatteras.

The temperature dropped thirty-two degrees here in a few hours. It is by far the coldest weather of the winter in Virginia.