

THE MORNING POST.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1905

TEMPERATURE:
Temperature for the
past 24 hours:
Maximum, 70.
Minimum, 57.

No. 102

WEATHER TODAY.
For North Carolina:
Fair
For Raleigh:
Fair

WAITING TRIES MARSHALL MOTT

Kept Out of His Office for
Two Long Years

CHARGES A CONSPIRACY

Complaint Taken to the President
and Referred to the Department
of Justice—A Post Office That Has
Outgrown Its Infantile Clothes.
Statistics on Tobacco Using

By THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, Sept. 26.—It became known today that Marshall L. Mott, formerly of North Carolina, who has so far failed to land his job as attorney to the Creek Indians in the Indian Territory, has filed a protest with the president, practically charging the existence of a conspiracy to prevent him from connecting with his position. The charge made direct to the president is leveled at Judge Raymond, before whom the legal status of the case involving Mr. Mott's title to the land is pending. That official is accused of permitting delays which otherwise would have resulted in a judicial determination of the issues involved. Mr. Mott indicates that Judge Raymond has conspired with his predecessor to keep him from assuming the duties of attorney to the Indians. Mr. Mott received his appointment two years ago, and although the president was appointed to succeed him, he has not been able to get the benefit of the salary of the office. The protest, which was sent to the president at Oyster Bay, was turned over to the secretary of the interior for investigation by executive order. This investigation, which has been going on for several days, has reached the department of justice, where the papers in the case have been referred.

ADVICE TO ROOSEVELT

Bryan Gives Him a Word of
Counsel

Tells Him to Keep up the Agitation
for Government Control of Rail-
road Rates—Says the People Are
Supporting Him

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 26.—William J. Bryan, before departing from San Francisco tomorrow upon his world tour, addresses in his paper, the Commoner, an open letter to President Roosevelt. He commends the executive for his expressed determination as to railroad rate regulation and assures him of the support of the people, regardless of party affiliations. Mr. Bryan says:

"To President Roosevelt: Permit a parting word. You have the contest of your life before you, and I desire to render you all the assistance in my power. You have asked congress to enact a law enlarging the powers of the interstate commerce commission so as to permit it to fix and enforce a reasonable freight rate, and the railroad lobby was strong enough to stop in the senate the bill passed by the house. The railroad magnates expect to block the passage of the bill again. The National City Bank of New York has advised its patrons that no rate legislation is probable; the railroads have been at work all summer circulating literature against railroad regulation and the senate contains a number of men so intimately connected with the railroads that they cannot be expected to take the people's side. The railroads will try to persuade you. If they fail in this they will try to scare you; if they fail in this they will try to embarrass you; you may even be embarrassed by having so many Democrats operating with you. In this fight your strength lies in the fact that you have a large majority of the voters of all parties with you.

"Pass over the railroad representatives and appeal to the people. Compel the opponents of railroad legislation to make the issue in the open. There is no logical or even plausible argument against the legislation which you recommend. A railroad is a creature of law. It has no rights except those conferred upon it by the people. It is inconceivable that the people should create a corporation without reserving the right to control it and make it subservient to the public interests. Extortion in rates, unfairness, discrimination against persons, discrimination against places, midnight tariffs and rebates galore—all these iniquities have resulted from lack of regulation. They are intolerable and must be stopped. Will you use the great influence of your office to secure their regulation now, or will you leave the honor to a successor?"

Lexington Votes Improvement Bonds

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 26.—Special. The bond issue of \$40,000 for public improvements carried by a safe majority today. The election aroused considerable interest.

ery tables in various sections of the country. Representative John H. Small arrived here today. There are 4,258 federal pensioners in North Carolina, who receive \$589,804 from the government last year. These figures are obtained from the annual report of the commissioner of pensions, made public today, which shows that the government spent \$144,864,694 for pensions last year.

NEVER GOT THE MONEY

Another Important Discovery Relating to the Equitable

New York, Sept. 26.—President Paul Morton of the Equitable Life Assurance Society made the important announcement today that he has substantial evidence that money which the Equitable might have received was never turned into its treasury. Although he did not say so, Mr. Morton refers in the above statement to the profits which the Equitable should have received in certain syndicate transactions brought out at the late hearing of the Armstrong insurance commission. H. Rogers Winthrop, the Equitable's financial manager, testified on Friday that the present management of the Equitable had been unable to discover any record of these syndicate profits in the books of the society. Since then Mr. Morton has ferreted the entries.

Norfolk and Southern Officials

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 26.—It is reported here today that M. King, general manager of the Norfolk & Southern Railway, is to be made president of the road, and C. W. McGuire, division superintendent of the Queen & Crescent at Chattanooga, is to come here to succeed Mr. King. The Norfolk & Southern has had no president since the resignation of Mr. Flint.

AGREEMENT RATIFIED

France and Germany Harmonize as to Moroccan Congress

Berlin, Sept. 26.—The Evening Sun correspondent is informed today by the foreign office that the agreement between Germany and France upon the international Moroccan congress was ratified at the meeting last night. France and Germany agreed upon the points to be laid before the sultan of Morocco and embodied them in the form of diplomatic notes. These will constitute the program which Germany and France will present mutually to the congress. There is reason to suppose that the sultan will accept the program and lay it before the congress. In the latter probability there will be no demurrer on an important point on the part of congress.

NO COAL STRIKE

Federation of Labor Will Not S sanction a Breach of Contract

Washington, Sept. 26.—Assurances are given by persons with authority to speak that there will be no strike among anthracite coal miners this winter. The word comes from an officer of the American Federation of Labor, who says that even if conditions arise which in John Mitchell's judgment make a strike imperative it will not go into effect until after April, 1906, when the agreement between the mine operators and mine workers expires. "The Federation," it was said, "would not stand for a violation of an agreement entered into in good faith between any of its affiliated bodies and the employers of labor."

Manila Swept by a Typhoon

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A TRIP THROUGH TOWN

Receivership for a Cotton Mill

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 26.—Special. At a meeting of the stockholders of the Orient Manufacturing Company today it was decided to place the affairs of the cotton mill in a temporary receivership, pending a transfer of the plant to the Calvin Manufacturing Company, chartered last week with a capital stock of \$300,000. Some of the most prominent capitalists in this section are connected with the new concern. The mill will be overhauled and improved considerably, and as soon as possible a start will be made under new auspices.

Hamrick Leaves Asheville

Asheville, N. C., Sept. 26.—Special. S. M. Hamrick and family left this afternoon for Hickory, where they will make their permanent home. Mr. Hamrick, who has been assistant cashier under Collector Harkins of the internal revenue department, will become assistant postmaster at Hickory. Mr. Hamrick will be succeeded as assistant cashier by Miss Mary Leet, who has held a desk in the revenue service for the past year, succeeding H. C. Shook, who was transferred to the treasury department at Washington.

GROWTH OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE

Very Large Increase During the Present Year

EXPORTS IN THE LEAD

Bottom Has Fallen Out of the Chinese Boycott of American Goods. Negotiations for a New Treaty Will Be Resumed—Results From Secretary Taft's Visit

Washington, Sept. 26.—An increase of \$248,561,812 in the foreign trade of the United States during the first eight months of the calendar year compared with the like period of 1904 is shown by reports of the government bureau of statistics. Of this great increase \$145,409,150 was in exports and \$103,152,662 in imports. Exports of agricultural products show a gain of \$83,117,245 and manufactured articles \$53,288,236. In imports the greatest increase is reported in crude articles used in manufacturing, amounting to \$49,576,054, while the luxuries exceeded in value those imported in the like period of 1904 by \$16,307,126. Manufactured articles increased \$14,335,746, and partly manufactured articles increased \$13,158,028. Advisices which have been received at the state department from time to time for the last few weeks indicate that the boycott of American goods in China is over and it is likely that within a few weeks, after conditions in that country have become absolutely normal, the negotiations for a new exclusion treaty will be taken up again. The differences of opinion between this government and that of China which caused the abandonment of the negotiations some time ago concerned the definition of the classes of Chinese which shall be and shall not be admitted to this country. Secretary Taft's visit to China, where he had ample opportunity to investigate the situation and hear the Chinese side of the question, will probably have a great deal to do with the concessions which this government may make to China. Secretary Taft, when at Amoy, promised to bring a memorial from the merchants there to the president. It is expected that Secretary Taft will arrive in Washington about next Monday. He is due in San Francisco tomorrow.

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OPPOSED TO THE ROOSEVELT IDEA

Senator Foraker on the Rate-making Power

PLAN IS DEMOCRATIC

Ohio Republicans Not in Favor of Conferring the Power on the Interstate Commerce Commission. Senate Committee of the Same Mind—Bill Will Be Reported

Washington, Sept. 26.—Senator Jos. B. Foraker of Ohio paid Washington a brief visit this morning. The senator was somewhat annoyed over the interpretation put on his speech at Bellefontaine, Ohio, last Saturday by some newspapers: "There is no excuse for talk of a break with the administration," said he. "The speech speaks for itself. The idea of announcing a break with the president or even giving ground for any such inference never entered my mind. The president wants legislation. So do the members of the Senate committee. I don't suppose the president or any person charged with the duty of making laws on the subject is so wedded to his own ideas that he is unwilling to accept the judgment of others. I do not agree with the president in his view that the rate-making power ought to be conferred on the interstate commerce commission. I do not think it necessary. I think the members of the committee feel as I do; we want to do what the president wants done if possible. I disagree with the president only as to the method of accomplishing a certain result we both desire.

ENGLAND HAS A HORROR

Mutilated Body of Woman Found in a Tunnel

Circumstances Point to the Theory of Outrage Committed in a Railway Carriage and the Woman Thrown Through the Car Window

London, Sept. 26.—Sunday night at 11 o'clock a gang of workmen which had entered Morstham tunnel near Crofton, to resume repairs just after the passage of a train from London, discovered 400 yards from the mouth of the tunnel the body of a woman, terribly battered and mutilated. The head had been smashed in, the face was unrecognizable, the left leg was missing, the right arm crushed and the lower part of the body was a mass of fractures and bruises.

THE STRIKE IN CHARLOTTE

Editors and Reporters Doing the Work of Printers

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 26.—Special. There is practically no change in the strike situation here today. The Observer made its appearance in good form this morning and the Chronicle and News were gotten out this afternoon as usual. The Post correspondent was in error in stating that the printers employed by the News struck yesterday. Owing to the absence of W. C. Dowd, the publisher, from the city, the men employed by the News awaited his return tonight to present their demands. It is understood that the News is standing pat and that the printers will not show up for work tomorrow morning. In this event every union printer in Charlotte will be out tomorrow. The stereotypes and pressmen are not affected, they having a two-years contract with the United Typothetae. A number of non-union men have been secured to take the places of the strikers, and others are expected daily. The local publishers announce that they are in the fight to stay and that within two weeks at most they will have practically all positions filled with non-union men. Editors and reporters are bending to the emergency with a will, taking the situation cheerfully. All three papers will be issued without a break.

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REASONABLE RATE

A Railroad President Gives a Rule That Works Both Ways

Chicago, Sept. 26.—A. B. Stickney, president of the Chicago Great Western Railway, concluded his testimony before the interstate commerce commission today regarding freight rates on live stock and live stock products from Missouri river points to Chicago. When questioned concerning what constitutes a reasonable freight rate, President Stickney replied: "In my opinion the best rate is the one which gives the railroad the largest possible profit and the shipper the best possible service at a price which will stimulate the movement of all classes of merchandise and products. The problem which confronts us is how to give the shipper every advantage of low rates and retain the largest possible margin of profit for the railroad. That, I think, is the real reasonable rate. The best rate, the ideal tariff, is the one which gives satisfaction alike to both the railroad and the shipper."

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ALLIES BOUND TO MUTUAL AID

Britain and Japan Strengthen the Former Ties

POINTS IN THE TREATY

Rights of Japan in Corea and of England in India Mutually Recognized and Support Promised in Maintaining the Status—Integrity of China Guaranteed

London, Sept. 26.—The text of the Anglo-Japanese agreement which was signed August 22, was made public today, and a dispatch was sent to the British ambassador at St. Petersburg, forwarding a copy with instructions to communicate it to the Russian government at the earliest opportunity. The treaty declares that the governments of Great Britain and Japan, being desirous of replacing the agreement concluded January 3, 1902, by fresh stipulations, have agreed upon transfer of the articles having for their purpose the maintenance and consolidation of general peace in the regions of eastern Asia and India, the preservation of the common interests of all powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese empire and equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China, the maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties in the regions of eastern Asia and India, and the defense of their commercial interests therein.

Article I. It is agreed whenever in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan any of the rights or interests referred to in the preamble are in jeopardy the two governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly and consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those general rights and interests.

Article II. If by reason of an unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other power or powers, either contractor be involved in war in defense of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble, the other contractor shall at once come to the assistance of its ally and conduct war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

Article III. Japan possessing military and economic interests in Corea, Great Britain recognizes the right of Japan to take such measures for the guidance, control and protection of Corea as it may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance those interests, provided always that such measures are not contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations.

Article IV. Great Britain having special interest in all that concerns the security of its Indian frontier, Japan recognizes her right to take such measures in proximity to that frontier as she may find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions.

Article V. The high contracting parties agree that neither, without consulting the other, will enter into separate agreements with another power to prejudice the objects described in the preamble of this agreement.

Article VII. The conditions in which armed assistance will be afforded by either power to the other and the means by which such assistance is to be made available will be arranged by the naval and military authorities of the contracting parties, who from time to time will consult one another fully and freely on all questions of mutual interest.

In faith whereof the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, have signed this agreement and affixed their seals.
Done in duplicate at London, August 22, 1905.
(Signed) LANSBOWNE,
WATSON.