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PRESIDENT FAVORS FULL CITIZENSHIP FOR PORTO RICANS

A Special Message With Reference to the Matter Sent to Congress

JUSTICE TO ISLAND, HE SAYS, DEMANDS IT

He Speaks of the Rapid Advance That the Porto Ricans Are Making Along Educational and Other Lines, of the Increasing Prosperity of the Island, of the Wise Administration of the Present Governor and Council and Indicates That the People Are Well Prepared for the Status He Suggests Be Given Them.

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, Dec. 11.—The following special message from the president concerning the island and the people of Porto Rico was read in both houses of congress today:

On November 21st I visited the island of Porto Rico, landing at Ponce, crossing by the old Spanish road by Cayey to San Juan, and returning next morning over the new American road from Arceibo to Ponce. The scenery was wonderfully beautiful, especially among the mountains of the interior, which constitute a veritable tropic Switzerland. I could not embark at San Juan because the harbor has not been dredged out and cannot receive an American battleship. I do not think this fact creditable to us as a nation, and I earnestly hope that immediate provision will be made for dredging San Juan harbor.

I doubt whether our people as a whole realize the beauty and fertility of Porto Rico, and the progress that has been made under its admirable government. We have just cause for pride in the character of our representatives who have administered the tropic islands which came under our flag as a result of the war with Spain; and of no one of them is this more true than of Porto Rico. It would be impossible to wish a more faithful, more efficient and a more disinterested public service than that now being rendered in the island of Porto Rico by those in control of the insular government.

Educational Progress.
I stopped at a dozen towns, all told, and one of the notable features in every town was the gathering of the school children. The work that has been done in Porto Rico for education has been noteworthy. The main emphasis, as is eminently wise and proper, has been put upon primary education; but in addition to this there is a normal school, an agricultural school, three industrial and three high schools. Every effort is being made to secure not only the benefits of elementary education to all the Porto Ricans of the next generation, but also as far as means will permit to train them so that the industrial, agricultural and commercial opportunities of the island can be utilized to the best possible advantage. It was evident at a glance that the teachers, both Americans and native Porto Ricans, were devoted to their work, took the greatest pride in it, and were endeavoring to train their pupils, not only in mind, but in what counts for far more than mind in citizenship—that is, in character.

I was very much struck by the excellent character both of the insular police and of the Porto Rican regiment. They are both of them bodies that reflect credit upon the American administration of the island. The insular police are under the local Porto Rican government. The Porto Rican regiment of troops must be appropriated for by congress. I earnestly hope that this body will be kept permanent. There should certainly be troops in the island, and it is wise that these troops should be themselves native Porto Ricans. It would be from every standpoint a mistake not to perpetuate this regiment.

Prosperity of the Island.
In traversing the island even the

most cursory survey leaves the beholder struck with the evident rapid growth in the culture both of the sugar cane and tobacco. The fruit industry is also growing. Last year was the most prosperous year that the island has ever known before or since the American occupation. The total of exports and imports of the island was forty-five millions of dollars as against eighteen millions in 1901. This is the largest in the island's history. Prior to the American occupation the greatest trade for any one year was that of 1896, when it reached nearly twenty-three millions of dollars. Last year, therefore, there was double the trade that there was in the most prosperous year under the Spanish regime. There were 210,273 tons of sugar exported last year, of the value of \$14,186,319; \$3,555,163 of tobacco, and 28,290,232 pounds of coffee of the value of \$3,481,102. Unfortunately, what used to be Porto Rico's prime crop—coffee—has not shared this prosperity. It has never recovered from the disaster of the hurricane, and, moreover, the benefit of throwing open our market to it has not compensated for the loss inflicted by the closing of the markets to it abroad. I call your attention to the accompanying memorial on this subject of the board of trade of San Juan, and I earnestly hope that some measure will be taken for the benefit of the excellent and high-grade Porto Rican coffee.

In addition to delegations from the board of trade and chamber of commerce of San Juan, I also received delegations from the Porto Rican federation of labor and from the coffee growers' association.

Favors Full Citizenship.
There is a matter to which I wish to call your special attention, and that is the desirability of conferring full American citizenship upon the people of Porto Rico. I most earnestly hope that this will be done. I cannot see how any harm can possibly result from it, and it seems to me a matter of right and justice to the people of Porto Rico. They are loyal, they are glad to be under our flag, they are making rapid progress along the path of orderly liberty. Surely we should show our appreciation of them, our pride in what they have done, and our pleasure in extending recognition for what has thus been done, by granting them full American citizenship.

Under the wise administration of the present governor and council, marked progress has been made in the difficult matter of granting to the people of the island the largest measure of self-government that can with safety be given at the present time. It would have been a very serious mistake to have gone any faster than we have already gone in this direction. The Porto Ricans have complete and absolute autonomy in all their municipal governments, the only power over them possessed by the insular government being that of removing corrupt or incompetent municipal officials. This power has never been exercised save on the clearest proof of corruption or incompetence—such as to jeopardize the interests of the people of the island; and under such circumstances it has been fearlessly used to the immense benefit of the people. It is not a power with which it would be safe, for the sake of the island itself, to dispense at present. The lower house is absolutely elective, while the upper house is appointive. This scheme is working well; no injustice of any kind results from it, and great benefit to the island, and it should certainly not be changed at this time. The machinery of the elections is administered entirely by the Porto Rican people themselves, the governor and council keeping only such supervision as is necessary in order to insure an orderly election. Any protest as to electoral frauds is settled in the courts. Here again it would not be safe to make any change in the present system. The elections this year were absolutely orderly, unaccompanied by any disturbance; and no protest has been made against the management of the elections, although three contests are threatened where the majorities were very small and error was claimed; the contests, of course, to be settled in the courts. In short, the governor and council are co-operating with all of the most enlightened and most patriotic of the people of Porto Rico in educating the citizens of the island in the principles of orderly liberty. They are pro-

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PECULIAR POINT WAS RAISED

Doubtful as to Which Court Had Jurisdiction

POSTAL CLERK CASE

Charge Was Embezzling Funds, but Clerk Ran on a Train Which Passed Through a Part of Both North Carolina and Virginia—Case Was Disposed of This Morning

The docket in the federal court is dwindling but there are still a number of cases on the docket. A case of more than passing interest was disposed of this morning and there were certain facts connected with it which made it somewhat out of the ordinary. It was where a postal clerk by the name of F. S. Rhodes, who was on a run between Elizabeth City and Norfolk was charged with taking money from the pouches. It was not a new case but had been on the docket for several years. The postoffice inspectors worked the case up, and owing to the train the man ran on having passed through a part of both North Carolina and also Virginia, the point came up as to which court had jurisdiction. The United States court for eastern Virginia would not take action in the matter owing to the uncertainty, and then it was that the man was indicted in this state. The specific charge was embezzling funds.

This morning in the federal court the attorney for F. S. Rhodes entered a plea of nolo contendere for his client, which plea was accepted, and it being stated that Rhodes had made full restitution for the funds he was charged with taking, the case was dismissed upon payment of a \$100 fine. The fine was paid today. Rhodes had been out under bond.

Johnnie Ponton, thirteen-year-old negro boy, was tried this morning upon the charge of forging the name of a party on a money order and collecting the same. The money order was sent from Huntington, West Virginia, to a party in Weldon and there it was that the boy was charged with having got the money on it. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The trial of Kent Hopkins of Nash county, charged with illicit distilling was begun but it was found that the case was out of date, so his honor instructed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty.

A very amusing case was being tried when court adjourned, or at least one of the witnesses furnished considerable amusement to all in the court room. A negro from Greenville known as "Tony" was being tried for retailing and one of his principal witnesses was a runner for him, an old negro who tried to use very high-sounding words and bungled them up awfully. When asked by the district attorney if the people wanted more of the elder he got for them after they tasted it, he replied: "Yes, sir, they kept me busy, and as fast as I could get some for one man another wanted some. They kept me on the go, they did." But District Attorney Skinner could never get him to say it was anything other than elder.

The case had not been concluded when court adjourned.

SWALLOWED A REPTILE

Doctors Say Her Body is Alive With Chameleons

She Dies and Two of the Creatures Crawl From Her Mouth—The Woman Swallowed the Reptile as an Advertisement

(By the Associated Press.)
Omaha, Neb., Dec. 11.—As the result of swallowing a live chameleon as an advertisement, Louise Douglas, formerly a well-known comic opera actress, died here yesterday. An hour before her death two live chameleons crawled from the woman's mouth, and physicians say her body is alive with the little reptiles.

Two years ago Louise Douglas, whose real name was Mrs. Harry F. Lee, swallowed a chameleon and received much advertising therefrom. But soon afterward she began failing and left the stage. She has been in a hospital in Omaha for more than a year.

The nurse at the hospital in which the woman died is authority for the story that two of the reptiles crawled from the dying woman's mouth.

IT IS OUR SHAME, CRIES BURROWS

The Presence of Smoot in the Senate

EXPEL THIS MEMBER

The Impenetrability of Senator Smoot Is Based Upon His Connection With the Mormon Hierarchy, Calling Up His Resolution, Burrows Speaks for It in Words That Burn

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, Dec. 11.—At the conclusion of morning business in the senate today, Senator Burrows, chairman of the senate committee on privileges and elections, called up the resolution from that committee declaring that Hon. Reed Smoot is not entitled to a seat as senator of the United States from the state of Utah, and addressed the senate on that subject.

Mr. Burrows' impeachment was based entirely upon the connection of Mr. Smoot with the governing body of the church, consisting of the president and the twelve apostles. He referred to this body as a "hierarchy," and said:

"The power exercised by this body is far-reaching and commanding, holding in its grasp practically the entire membership of the organization, and through it the domination of the state by arrogating to itself and inculcating the belief in its followers that they are endowed with supernatural powers as prophets, seers, and revelators, and specially commissioned by the Almighty to dominate the affairs of this world, and that resistance to the will of this hierarchy is rebellion against God. The testimony fully sustains the allegation that the Mormon priesthood is vested with supreme authority in all things, temporal and spiritual."

He cited many instances of political interference, not only in Utah, but adjoining states, and quoted the church manifesto requiring members to obtain the consent of the hierarchy before becoming candidates for office. Smoot had been compelled to obtain this permission.

The Church in Politics.
He continued: "No more cunningly devised scheme could possibly be concocted to put the church in politics and make it potential therein than this. There has been no case in which a candidate for a high office in Utah has obtained the consent of the church to run and has been defeated."

Continuing, Mr. Burrows said: "If the public press is to be credited, this number has been augmented during the last year to forty-three, and while we are discussing the right of the representative of the hierarchy to a seat in this body we can imagine its saintly head sitting in the home of his fifth plural wife, rocking the cradle of the largest illegitimate offspring of his debauchery and crime, and with sanctimonious air, singing the familiar hymn of his church: "Now the gentile reign is o'er, darkness covers earth no more; Gentile tyrants sink to hell, now's the day of Israel."

Senator Burrows concluded: "It is submitted that the senator, by becoming a member of and identifying himself with such organization and participating in its functions, has disqualified himself for membership in this body. An organization that fosters and encourages crime, tramples upon all law, human and divine; practices polygamy and polygamous cohabitation; desecrates the home, degrades womanhood; debauches public morals, strikes at the Christian civilization of this age, undermines and shakes the foundation of human society and government, destroys the sanctity of the marriage relation, defies the authority of the state and national government, registers an oath of hostility to the American nation, and brings the name and fame of the good people of Utah into disrepute and shame and humiliation to the American people—I submit that such an organization is not entitled to have its representative in the senate of the United States, and I therefore ask the adoption of this resolution."

Debate on Legislative Bill.
Washington, Dec. 11.—The house soon after convening today went into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills. Representative Smyser of Ohio addressing the house on the merits of the bill.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Educators to Meet Here Friday and Saturday

CALL ISSUED TODAY

Object is to Confer in Regard to Educational Legislation and to Make Certain Recommendations to the Legislature—The Joint Committee is composed of Members From the Superintendents and Teachers Associations

There is to be a joint meeting of the legislative committee from the County Superintendents' Association and from the Teachers' Association, the same to meet here on Friday night, December 14th, and also on the following morning. Superintendent of Public Instruction J. Y. Joyner called the meeting of the former committee and Prof. J. I. Foust that of the Teachers' Association.

Those composing the committee from the County Superintendents' Association are Prof. R. R. White, of Franklin county; Prof. W. H. Ragsdale, of Pitt county; Prof. J. M. Way, Randolph county; Prof. C. C. Kittrell, Vance county; and Prof. W. S. Long, Alamance county; and from the Teachers' Association, Chairman J. I. Foust, Greensboro; Secretary R. D. W. Connor, of Chapel Hill; Prof. J. Allen Holt, Oak Ridge; Prof. C. W. Massey, Durham county; Prof. J. B. Carley, Wake Forest; Prof. E. C. Brooks, Goldsboro.

The object of the meeting is to decide on what recommendations are to be made to the approaching legislative relative to educational legislation. It is very probable that the majority of the members of the committee will be present for the matter to be considered is one of great importance to every school in North Carolina. The call for the meeting was issued this morning and the members notified by wire. Tremendous advancement has been made in North Carolina during the past few years along educational lines and those who are looking after this very important branch of the state government are determined that the cause shall not suffer at their hands but continue to go forward.

RALEIGH & DURHAM CO.

Aldermen Correct Date of Franchise Granted

Raleigh & Durham Passenger & Power Co. Now Has Until March 3 Next to Commence Work of Building Tracks, Which Must Be at Least 7 Miles in City and Township

At a special called meeting of the board of aldermen today at noon the date of the franchise granted to the Raleigh and Durham Passenger and Power Company was corrected from December 21, 1904, to March 3, 1905, the latter being the final date of its amendment and acceptance by the company.

This action was taken in accordance with the report of the special committee appointed at the regular meeting of the board last Friday night, when Mr. Thomas Staples Fuller requested that the record in this matter be made straight, and an ordinance covering the change was offered.

Today Alderman Upchurch, for the special committee, reported, recommending that the ordinance be passed, thereby extending the time for the beginning of work on the Raleigh and Durham line from two years from December 21, 1904, to two years from March 3, 1905. This will give the company until March 3 next to commence work.

City Attorney Snow explained a further amendment, correcting the date in the ordinance from December 2 to December 21, this having been an error in the original ordinance. The rules were suspended and the ordinance was passed without discussion.

It will be recalled that the franchise

THE WEAKENING BOND BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE PARTS AT LAST

Public Catholic Worship in France Tomorrow Will Become Illegal

MORE EVIDENCE IN BROWNSVILLE AFFAIR.

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, Dec. 11.—Gleicher Stewart, representing the constitutional league, has filed with the president a mass of additional evidence regarding the Brownsville, Tex., affair which resulted in the discharge without honor of a battalion of the Twenty-fifth infantry, colored. The president has before him the application for re-enlistment of one of the discharged colored soldiers, which it is expected will serve as a basis for action on his part and indicate what must be done by discharged soldiers to secure re-enlistment.

WHITE IS PRESIDENT OF THE R. F. AND D. ROAD.

(By the Associated Press.)
Richmond, Va., Dec. 11.—The stockholders of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad today declared a script dividend of 25 percent. A resolution by Thomas Nelson Page that the road should be operated in the interest of Virginia and the people of the state rather than that of any other road was adopted unanimously.

W. H. White of Norfolk was elected president and George W. Stevens, Judge J. L. Leake, Henry Walters and W. W. Finley, directors. The corporation commission elects the state director.

NORTHERN CENTRAL DECLARES DIVIDEND.

(By the Associated Press.)
Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 11.—The directors of the Northern Central Railway today declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 4 percent and also a stock dividend of 12 1/2 percent. The stock dividend was declared out of the surplus profits of the company and is payable January 15, 1907, to stockholders of record December 21. The stock dividend of 12 1/2 percent is equal to \$6.25 per share on the par value of the stock. At the present market value of the stock the dividend is equivalent to 25 percent.

RALEIGH & DURHAM CO. REFUSES TO CONFIRM

The Senate Wants Information First.

The Nominations of Cortelyou and Garfield Made Without Any Information as to When Shaw and Hitchcock Will Retire.

(By the Associated Press.)
Washington, Dec. 11.—Before the senate confirms the nomination of George B. Cortelyou to be secretary of the treasury and James R. Garfield to be secretary of the interior, the senate committee on finance will insist upon learning from President Roosevelt when Secretaries Shaw and Hitchcock intend to retire. The committee today declined to make favorable reports on these nominations until word has been received from the president.

Failure to act on the nominations does not indicate hostility to Messrs. Cortelyou and Garfield. The nominations sent to the senate by the president do not state when the officials named are to take office or when the posts to which they are appointed will be vacated. The decision to call on the president for an explanation was the result of discussion concerning the absence of precedent for confirming appointments without idea as to when they are to take effect. The opinion was held by all members of the committee present that dangerous precedent would be established if these nominations were confirmed without a definite understanding as to when the men are to assume office and when they are to vacate the places they now hold in the government service.

Political questions, it is declared, did not enter into the discussion in any manner.

It is expected that the request for information will be made by Chairman Aldrich through a call in person at the white house.

Public Catholic Worship in France Tomorrow Will Become Illegal

EXCEPT UNDER THOSE CONDITIONS NAMED

The Union of Ten Centuries Broken. The Catholics Refuse to Make the Required Declaration Under the Public Meeting Law of 1881—Women Came from the Churches Today With Streaming Eyes—Touching Scenes in the Houses of Worship—Both the Government Officials and the Higher Ecclesiastics Resisting Advice of the Intemperate.

(By the Associated Press.)
Paris, Dec. 11.—This is an historic day for France. The struggle which began in 1880 with the banishment of the Jesuits ended today with the legal rupture of the bond which for practically a thousand uninterrupted years had united church and state. By refusing to make the required declaration under the public meeting law of 1881, public Catholic worship, except by schismatic organizations, tomorrow becomes illegal.

The scenes in some of the churches were extremely touching. Not in years had there been such an attendance at mass. The number of women was especially large, and was noteworthy as indicating the religious indifference of the male population. Although seven-eighths of the inhabitants of the city are nominally Catholics, in no parts of the city were the churches crowded. Even at Notre Dame cathedral, where a solemn high mass was celebrated, the edifice was only half filled. The officiating clergy read the regular offices for the week, as usual, without referring to their illegal status tomorrow. Nevertheless, the depression of the Catholics was manifest. Many women emerged from the cathedral with their eyes streaming with tears, and lingered on the pavement to discuss what to do when the clergy are turned out of their churches.

Resisting the Intemperate. But on the eve of the struggle it is becoming more apparent that both the government officials and higher ecclesiastics are resisting the advice of the intemperate. Minister of Public Worship Briand announces that the government "cannot be driven into the trap of closing the churches," and Cardinal Richard, archbishop of Paris, has strongly censured the placarding of appeals to the clericals to make violent resistance to the officers of the law. "No violence," he says, "but passive resistance to the unjust law, after exhausting all protests at every step."

This is the disposition so far as the higher ecclesiastics are concerned; but their followers evidently have no intention to submit, and are preparing to assume the role of martyrs, abandon the churches and organize private worship.

Cardinal Richard and many of the bishops already have begun the removal of their private effects from the Episcopal mansions, and the clergy are preparing to leave their rectories and move into hired lodgings. It is announced that the parish priests have received very many offers of places in which to hold religious services, but there is not the slightest indication that they intend to take advantage of the sole remaining chance to retain their churches, namely, by making the declarations called for by the law.

Stern Measures Expected.
The government continues to present a calm front, although the ministers realize that additional legislative power will be necessary if serious trouble occurs. Receivers have been appointed everywhere to assume charge of the sequestered property, and three policemen will be stationed tomorrow at the doors of each of the churches to report violations of the law; but, as such violations can only be tried in the police court, and as the penalties are only fifteen francs (Continued on Page 2.)