

FAVOR ARBITRATION.

Plans Are Discussed By The Pan-American Congress.

IT IS TO BE BROUGHT TO AN ISSUE

The Delegates Who Favor the Compulsory Plan Are Determined That It Shall Be Adopted.

Mexico City, Special.—It is thought now that the arbitration question in the Pan-American Conference will be determined one way or another at an early day. Whether or not the solution will be the disruption of the conference will depend on whether then ten delegations who favor compulsory arbitration will accept a compromise measure to be offered to them tomorrow on the lines suggested by W. J. Buchanan, of the United States delegation. The Mexican delegation will, however, present the compromise. Monday afternoon some of the extreme advocates of compulsory arbitration were somewhat afraid of the defection of the Mexicans, and it is a matter of fact, almost certain, that the compromise to be offered by the Mexicans will involve some modification of their own attitude.

It is pointed out that when the Mexican delegation proposed a plan whereby all the delegations were to apply for admittance to The Hague Conference, while those favoring compulsory arbitration were to sign an agreement among themselves embodying that principle, they were under the impression that this solution was agreeable to all the delegations, including the Chilians. Now the Chilians claim that they did not understand the matter in that light, and the Mexicans were under an erroneous impression. The Chilians say they were never agreeable to this compromise. The Mexicans therefore feel that as the compromise was suggested under an erroneous impression on the part of Chilian's attitude, it is incumbent upon them now to suggest some other plan with the hope that it will be agreeable to all. It is again pointed out that one solution is that the delegations favoring the compulsory plan of arbitration should present it in an open session of the conference and not through the committee. It is by no means certain that if this solution, already reflected and offered once by the ten, is offered again it will be accepted. In any event the ten delegations favoring compulsory arbitration are determined to bring the matter to an issue this week.

Good-Bye to Two.

Washington, Special.—Secretary Gage's letter of resignation, dated December 19th, and President Roosevelt's reply, were made public at the White House. Mr. Gage thanks the President for confidence bestowed and expresses earnest desire for the highest success of the administration. In his reply the President says:

"Your service to the nation has been rendered at the cost of loss to you— heavy loss, from a material standpoint—as must ever be the case with a man like you, who deliberately abandons the comparative ease and the high pecuniary rewards of a large, private business for the exhausting work of the position you have so honorably filled during the last five years." In a letter to Postmaster General Smith accepting the latter's resignation, the President says: "I deeply regret that we are no longer to serve side by side, and I earnestly wish you well in the future and bid you God-speed in your new duties, for wherever you may be, the weight of your influence is sure to be potent on the side of clean and honest government."

Wages Increased.

Philadelphia, Special.—The Pennsylvania Railroad announced to its train and yard men that with few exceptions their wages had been adjusted to date from January 1. This notice means an increase in most instances. The increase will require the payment of several hundred thousand dollars a month more than is now paid on the scale, and affects 30,000 men.

IN SESSION AGAIN.

Congress Gets Down to Work After The Holiday Recess.

Congress resumed Monday. The Philippine revenue bill is the most important work at hand. The Senate will probably act upon it this week.

Both the House and Senate committees on naval affairs is in possession of bills and resolutions bearing on the Schley controversy. Compromise on the matter is hoped for by a favorable recommendation.

The Penrose and Pearre bills re-creating the grade of vice admiral and promoting to the rank Rear Admirals Sampson, Schley and Clark in the order named. The attendance in both Houses was light. The chaplain of the Senate referred to the death of Senator Sewell.

The principal item on the House programme for the week is the Hepburn isthmian canal bill, which is the special order for Tuesday. No limit has been fixed as to the time for debate, upon this measure, but Mr. Hepburn does not contemplate a prolonged discussion of it. It is surmised in some quarters, however, that of the proposition if the Panama Canal Company to sell its property and franchise for \$40,000,000 should be made tomorrow, as promised, this may have the effect of opening a wider field of discussion than at first seemed probable, and if this should prove to be the case the bill may be before the House for a longer time than is now contemplated. Mr. Burton has given notice of a speech on the bill and it is understood that there will be other speeches in criticism of special features of the measure, but its friends are very sanguine not only that the bill will pass, but that it will pass speedily. Mr. Hepburn, the author of the bill, thinks that only a few days of debate will be necessary.

It is expected that by the time the canal bill is disposed of there will be one or more appropriate bills ready for consideration by the House. None of the appropriation bills has yet been passed on by the appropriations committee, but both the urgent deficiency and the pension bills are in a forward state and the expectation is that they will be considered by the committee during the current week. The present intention is to give first attention to the deficiency bill. The estimates for that bill aggregate about \$12,000,000 and it is not believed that these figures will be scaled down materially.

The Senate has no programme for the week and very little business on its calendar as the reorganization of the Senate committees did not take place until just before the holidays. There are, however, a few bridge bills reported, and Senator Morgan's bill for the acquisition of right of way for the Nicaragua Canal is among the measures in position to receive attention. It is not probable, however, that the right of way bill will receive consideration at this time, the disposition being rather to await the action of the House upon the general subject and then have the Senate predicate its action on the House bill. If this course should be decided on, the discussion of the canal question in the Senate will be postponed for a few weeks. The committee on the Philippines will take up the Philippine tariff question very soon, but there is yet no indication as to how much time the matter may consume in committee. Hence there is no probability that the Senate itself will be able to reach that question for some time. Senator Frye is engaged on his report on the shipping bill, but is not yet able to fix the time for its completion.

Capt. Carter Must Stay in Jail.

Washington, Special.—The United States Supreme Court refused to interfere in the case of Captain Oberlin M. Carter. The decision was rendered in the proceedings instituted by Captain Carter for the purpose of securing a writ of habeas corpus that would release him from prison at Leavenworth, Kan. The case originated in the United States Circuit Court for the district of Kansas, by which the petition for a writ was denied. Today's opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Fuller and affirmed the opinion of the Circuit Court.

Long and Short Haul.

Washington, Special.—The United States Supreme Court rendered an opinion holding as valid the State constitution of Kentucky, concerning long and short hauls by railroad companies, and the statutes enacted under that provision of the constitution. The case on which the decision was rendered was a proceeding against the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, which company was indicted under the law upon the charge of making a greater charge for a short than for a long haul, and a fine was assessed. The verdict of the lower State courts was favorable to the State law and constitution and this finding was affirmed by the State Court of Appeals.

CANAL OFFERED US.

Formal Offer Made to United States Government.

PRICE, FORTY MILLION DOLLARS.

The President Will Communicate Offer to Congress, Which Alone Has Power to Act.

Washington, Special.—A formal proposition to sell the Panama canal properties to the United States government for \$40,000,000 was submitted to the authorities here. It was made by M. Boeufve, representing the company, to Admiral Walker as chairman of the isthmian canal commission. M. Boeufve acted under cable instructions received today from the Panama canal officials at Paris. Admiral Walker brought the proposition to the knowledge of the secretary of state and the president, going directly to the State department for that purpose.

The submission of this offer carries out a plan which has been under consideration for the last two weeks. The first step was taken when M. Hutin retired from the presidency of the Panama company. This brought about an entire change in the management, the main feature of the change being that those in authority desired to make a definite offer of the Panama properties to this government for \$40,000,000. There have been numerous meetings at Paris with this end in view but the one which brought about the final proposition was held yesterday. It had been the intention to make the offer through Edward Lampre, secretary general of the company, who is due to arrive at New York on the steamer Aquitaine tomorrow, but the meeting appears to have taken a view that the offer should be made without waiting for the arrival of M. Lampre. Accordingly the cable instructions were forwarded to M. Boeufve. He went at once to the office of the isthmian canal commission and advised Admiral Walker of what had been the determination of the company. In substance the notification to Admiral Walker was as follows:

"The Panama Canal company declares itself ready to transfer to the government of the United States on payment of \$40,000,000, its properties and concessions, estimated at that amount by the isthmian canal commission, in conformity with the terms and conditions of the estimates of said commission."

Except to submit the proposition in the foregoing terms, there was no discussion with Admiral Walker as to what further steps were likely to be taken except to bring the proposition to the attention of the secretary of state and the president.

Admiral Walker called at the State department this noon and communicated to Secretary Hay the offer which M. Boeufve had submitted in behalf of the canal company. The matter soon thereafter was brought to the attention of the president.

It can be stated that the president will communicate the proposition to congress. This course will be pursued because the administration holds that the canal question is now one for legislative determination and that as congress is about to consider the subject it should have possession of all facts that have come to the executive branch. The offer as made to Admiral Walker and later communicated to the president and secretary of state refers to the estimates of the isthmian commissioner's report. This failure of the commissioner's report appears under the caption "Total Value of the Panama Canal," and is as follows:

Summing up the foregoing items, the Panama railroad stock at par \$6,850,000; maps, drawings and records, \$2,000,000.

To which add 10 per cent. to cover commissions, making the total valuation of the Panama canal \$40,000,000."

Collision Near Atlanta.

Atlanta, Special.—As a result of a head-on collision between two freight trains of the Southern Railway, early Sunday morning, near Rex, Ga., 14 miles from this place, three of the trains' crews were killed and a number of freight cars destroyed by fire. The dead are: Engineer C. C. Wallace, Atlanta; Flagman Z. H. Harris and Fireman Prather.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

New Enterprises That Are Enriching Our Favored Section.

The Williamston Mill.

The directors of the Williamston (S. C.) Mills met during the week and elected officers for the ensuing year. They are: President and treasurer, James P. Gossett; vice-president, Ellison A. Smyth of Pelser, S. C.; secretary, G. Lang Anderson, and directors, Messrs. Gossett, Smyth and Anderson, G. H. Mahon, B. C. Martin and R. P. Ransom of Greenville, S. C.

This company, organized a year ago, has erected an 87x240-foot building to accommodate 10,000 spindles and 300 looms, although but half of this equipment will be installed at the start; this half has been ordered, and is to be delivered and installed soon. Such machinery as boilers, engines, pumps, etc., is already on the ground.

The site of the mill and operatives' village comprises a 100-acre tract, well drained and abundantly watered. The company is capitalized at \$200,000, and is expending about half that amount for the initial plant. Print cloth sixty-four inches square will be the product. The plant has been designed and built under the direction of Stewart W. Cramer of Charlotte, N. C.

Mills of Mexico.

A short time ago there was a report that Mexico was preparing to extend its trade in cotton goods to the Latin-American countries. That this report was somewhat premature was indicated by a statement of the Mexican minister of finance that "inasmuch as the increase of consumption is necessarily gradual and slow and the exportation of cotton goods problematical, no other solution of the difficulty can be looked for save a prolonged and perhaps permanent shutting down of certain cotton factories which, owing either to the cost of motive power, distance from the centers of consumption, antiquated character of machinery or other adverse conditions, are not in a position to compete with their rivals."

A \$100,000 Plant.

A charter of incorporation has been granted the Voorhees Manufacturing Co., of Graham, N. C., with capital stock placed at \$100,000, for manufacturing cotton warps, yarns, etc. This company will erect, own and operate the cotton mill reported last week as to be built by Messrs. Pomeroy Bros. Construction of the plant is to be commenced at once, brick and lumber for the buildings having already been ordered. The incorporators are Messrs. Theodore Pomeroy and Jas. V. Pomeroy, Mrs. C. S. D. Pomeroy and Miss Grace D. Pomeroy.

Textile Notes.

W. T. Weaver Power Co. of Asheville, N. C., reported recently, has let contract to C. R. Willard for construction of hydraulic canal and dam to develop its water-power property. This development is expected to produce 200 horse power, increased by two extra wheels to 3500 horse power when supplemented by 30 per cent. of steam, to be used three months in the year. A cotton mill and bleachery is contemplated in connection with this development.

The stockholders of the Dallas Manufacturing Co. of Huntsville, Ala., held their annual meeting during the week and authorized an increase of capitalization from \$1,000,000 to \$1,400,000. The completion of No. 2 mill with 25,000 spindles was announced, and it is to be operated soon. T. B. Dallas of Nashville, Tenn., was re-elected general manager.

Limestone Hosiery Mills of Athens, Ala., has completed its plant and commenced production, its daily output being 200 dozen pairs of children's and misses' hosiery. Fifty operatives are employed. About \$15,000 is the investment in machinery and building, the latter being a two-story brick, 35x60 feet in size. P. W. Hendricks is manager.

Messrs. Ladshaw & Ladshaw of Spartanburg, S. C., have completed plans and let contract for the work of remodeling the power plant of Globe Cotton Mills at Augusta, Ga. New machinery will include two 42-inch horizontal water-wheels to operate under an 11-foot head of water.

Cannon Manufacturing Co., of Concord, N. C., has completed the building that it has been erecting for a bleachery, and the equipment of machinery is now being installed. Its cotton mill operates 23,100 spindles and 850 looms, the product of which will be treated in the bleachery.

It is rumored that Laurens (S. C.) Cotton Mills has purchased site for the erection of another mill. The company now has 40,320 spindles and 1183 looms.

BRYAN ON BOERS.

Makes a Vigorous Speech Favoring Their Independence

GLAD OF WHAT WAR COST ENGLAND

Four Thousand People Present and Heartily applaud the Sentiments of the Speaker.

Cleveland, Special.—Four thousand people attended a pro-Boer meeting in Gray's Armory Sunday afternoon. There was enthusiastic applause for every expression of sympathy and encouragement for the struggling Boers. An unexpected event in the meeting was the appearance of Hon. Wm. J. Bryan, who is in this city as the guest of Mayor Johnson. When the committee in charge of the meeting learned that the Democratic leader was in the city an invitation was sent to him and the mayor to attend and address the gathering. Both gentlemen accepted, and when, towards the close of other speeches, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Johnson entered the hall, the whole audience rose en masse and repeatedly shouted "Bryan!" and "Johnson!" and greeted them with hurrah and hand-clapping. The audience was composed mostly of men, although a number of women was present. The tri-color of the Boer republic was a prominent feature of the armory's decorations and little streamers were tied in the button holes of many of the men. Upon the stage were several native Boers who had been in some of the early conflicts of their countrymen against the English soldiers. They were driven from their country, and are now residents of this city. The meeting continued for four hours, the principal address being by Hon. John J. Lentz Rev. August Franz, a local Reformed Lutheran clergyman, also spoke. When the formal speeches of the afternoon were concluded Messrs. Bryan and Johnson were called upon to address the vast audience. Mr. Bryan spoke for about five minutes, during which time he said:

"Sad will be that day, fallen will be the star of our destiny, if the time ever comes when struggling freemen feel that they cannot look upon the people of these States for sympathy."

Mr. Bryan said that he was in entire sympathy with the intent of the meeting, eulogized the fighting South African farmers and urged them to continue the struggle. He said that he was glad the war had cost England so dearly, and that the disastrous cost in money and life would be a much-needed lesson for the English government, because it would teach, and has already taught a lesson that will not be soon forgotten.

Mr. Bryan said that he considered it a compliment that the Boers looked to the United States for aid and sympathy in their struggle, and that he considered it a disgrace that no official expression of sympathy had yet been made by this government. Mr. Bryan believed that English people are opposed to the continuance of the war because they, too, are suffering because of the unhappy conflict and are the ones that must bear the burden of the cost.

Mayor Johnson spoke briefly and said that he was in full sympathy with the intent of the meeting. A resolution of great length was proposed and will be sent to the President of the United States. It calls the President's attention to the continuance of the war for the past two years and states that it has been characterized on the part of the British as a conflict of savagery by the confiscation or destruction of property of inhabitants and non-combatants lying within the zone of war.

Attention is called to the denunciation by President McKinley of the system of concentration camps.

A question from the Manchester, (England) Guardian, of September 4, 1901, is made, which states that a degree of suffering and death exists in these camps without a parallel in history. In conclusion, the President is asked to enforce the treaty of Washington, May 8, 1871, denying to vessels operating under British authority opportunity for the augmentation of supplies of war from the United States. President Roosevelt is asked to continue the efforts of his predecessor to bring to an end the horrors of concentration camps and warfare which by its "unexampled ferocity and enormous cost of life and treasure, has astounded the civilized world."