

## PEACE AT LAST.

### Surrender of Boers Announced to the World

### WAGGLE HAS BEEN PROTRACTED

### Occasion of General Rejoicing in London—The King Expresses His Satisfaction.

London, By Cable.—An official telegram from Lord Kitchener dated Friday, Saturday, May 31, 11:15 a. m. says: "A document containing the terms of surrender was signed here on Friday evening at half-past 10 o'clock, and the Boer representatives, as well as by Lord Milner (the British commissioner in South Africa) myself."

The news of peace in South Africa reached in the foregoing dispatch Lord Kitchener was not expected in London Sunday. Soon after receipt of the dispatch, however, news spread to the clubs and the streets and was received with much enthusiasm. The church bells were rung to acclaim the good news. A large gathering at the Mansion House in London, the lord mayor of London, Sir Philip H. Dimsdale, announced from the balcony that terms of surrender had been signed in South Africa.

Lord Kitchener's definite announcement of peace was received at the War Office at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and was communicated to King Edward and all the members of the cabinet before it was given to the public. The Sunday evening calm of London streets was broken by enthusiastic singing, shouting and cheering. The clubs, hotels, public houses and the streets were not the only places where the people were joyfully demonstrating their joy. The news was announced in the churches and by some congregations were received with applause. In all the churches of London prayers of thanksgiving were offered and special services were sung.

Peace has been declared after nearly two years and eight months of a war which tried the British Empire to its uttermost and wiped the Boers from the list of nations. The war has come to an end with Lord Kitchener's announcement from Pretoria, that he, Lord Milner and the other delegates have signed "terms of surrender." This announcement had been definitely forecasted in the dispatches, but its receipt Sunday afternoon took the nation by surprise, as everybody had confidently believed that the House of Commons would announce the first news Monday. The edge of the anticipation with which Great Britain awaited the promised statement in the House of Commons from Mr. Balfour, the government leader, was still further dulled by the following message from King Edward to his people, which was issued after midnight: "The King has received the welcome news of the cessation of hostilities in South Africa with infinite satisfaction and His Majesty trusts that peace may speedily be followed by the restoration of prosperity in his new dominions, and that feelings engendered by war will give place to earnest co-operation on the part of His Majesty's South African subjects, in promoting the welfare of their common joy."

How greatly King Edward's insistence that peace in South Africa be secured prior to his coronation influenced the present agreement will probably not be known until the private memoirs of the present regime are given to the public.

### Cleveland and Bryan to Speak.

New York, Special.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland has accepted an invitation to speak at the opening of the New Tilden Club, June 19. About 1,500 men prominent in the Democratic party have been invited. Among those expected are David B. Hill; William J. Bryan, Senator Bacon, of Georgia; Mayor Patrick A. Collins, of Boston; John D. Milburn, of Buffalo; Richard Olney, Dr. Felix Adler, Bourke Cockran, William C. Whitney, ex-Mayors Grace, Grant, Gilroy, Van Wyck, Hewitt, Cooper, Edson and Ely, and Lewis Nixon.

### Death of Prominent Mill Man.

Macon, Ga., Special.—James Hough, formerly manager of the Manchester Cotton Mills, and recently appointed manager of the Barnesville Manufacturing Company, died suddenly Sunday of acute indigestion. He was widely known as an expert and was a man of wealth. He left a wife and three children.

## ROOSEVELT SPEAKS

### Utterances of the President at Arlington on Memorial Day.

National Memorial Day was observed Friday with appropriate ceremonies throughout the country. Chief interest centered in the utterances of President Roosevelt, who delivered the oration at Arlington. Mr. Roosevelt said in part:

Mr. Commander, Comrades, and you men and women of the United States who owe your being here to what was done by the men of the great civil war: I greet you and thank you for the honor done me in asking me to be present this day.

It is a good custom for our country to have certain solemn holidays in commemoration of our greatest men and of the greatest crises in our history. There should be but few such holidays. To increase their number is to cheapen them. Washington and Lincoln—the man who did most to found the Union, and the man who did most to preserve it—stand head and shoulders above all our other public men, and have by common consent won the right to this pre-eminence. Among the holidays which commemorate the turning points in American history, Thanksgiving has a significance peculiarly its own. On July 4 we celebrate the birth of the nation; on this day, the 30th of May, we call to mind the deaths of those who died that the nation might live, who wagered all that life holds dear for the great prize of death in battle, who poured out their blood like water in order that the mighty national structure raised by the far-seeing patriotism of Washington, Franklin, Marshall, Hamilton and the other great leaders of the revolution, should not crumble into meaningless ruins.

You whom I address today and your comrades who wore the blue beside you in the perilous years during which strong, sad, patient Lincoln bore the crushing load of national leadership, performed the one feat the failure to perform which would have meant destruction to everything which makes the name America a symbol of hope among the nations of mankind. You did the greatest and most necessary task which has ever fallen to the lot of any man on this Western Hemisphere. Nearly three centuries have passed since the waters of our coasts were first furrowed by the keels of the men whose children's children were to inherit this fair land. Over a century and a half of colonial growth followed the settlement; and now for over a century and a quarter we have been a nation.

During our four generations of national life we have had to do many tasks, and some of them of far-reaching importance; but the only really vital task was the one you did, the task of saving the Union. There were other crises in which to have gone wrong would have meant disaster; but this was the one crisis in which to have gone wrong would have meant not merely disaster but annihilation. For failure at any other point atonement could have been made; but had you failed in the iron days the loss would have been irreparable, the defeat irremediable. Upon your success depended all the future of the people on this continent, and much of the future of mankind as a whole.

You left us a reunited country. You left us the right of brotherhood with the men in gray, who with such courage, and such devotion for what they deemed the right, fought against you. But you left us much more even than your achievement, for you left us the memory of how it was achieved. You who made good by your valor and patriotism the statesmanship of Lincoln and the soldiery of Grant, have set as the standard for our efforts in the future both the way you did your work in war and the way in which when the war was over you turned again to the work of peace. In war and in peace alike your example will stand as the wisest of lessons to us and our children and our children's children.

Just at this moment the army of the United States, led by men who served among you in the great war, is carrying to completion a small but peculiarly trying and difficult war in which is involved not only the honor of the flag but the triumph of civilization over forces which stand for the black chaos of savagery and barbarism. The task has not been as difficult or as important as yours, but, oh, my comrades, the men in the uniform of the United States, who have for the last three years patiently and uncomplainingly championed the American cause in the Philippine Islands, are your younger brothers, your sons. They have shown themselves not unworthy of you, and they are entitled to the support of all men who are proud of what you did.

These younger comrades of yours have fought under terrible difficulties and have received terrible provocation from a very cruel and very treacherous

enemy. Under the strain of these provocations I deeply deplore to say that some among them have so far forgotten themselves as to counsel and commit, in retaliation, acts of cruelty. The fact that for every guilty act committed by one of our troops a hundred acts of far greater atrocity have been committed by the hostile natives upon our troops, or upon the peaceable and law-abiding natives who are friendly to us, can not be held to excuse any wrongdoer on our side. Determined and unswerving effort must be made, and as being made, to find out every instance of barbarity on the part of our troops, to punish those guilty of it, and to take, if possible, even stronger measures than have already been taken to minimize or prevent the occurrence of all such instances in the future.

From time to time there occur in our country, to the deep and lasting shame of our people, lynchings carried on under circumstances of inhuman cruelty and barbarity—a cruelty infinitely worse than any that has ever been committed by our troops in the Philippines; worse to the victims, and far more brutalizing to those guilty of it. The men who fail to condemn these lynchings, and yet clamor about what has been done in the Philippines, are indeed guilty of neglecting the team in their own eye while taunting their brother about the mote in his. Understand me. These lynchings afford us no excuse for failure to stop cruelty in the Philippines. Every effort is being made, and will be made, to minimize the chances of cruelty occurring.

But keep in mind that these cruelties in the Philippines have been wholly exceptional and have been shamelessly exaggerated. We deeply and bitterly regret that any such cruelty should have been committed, no matter how rarely, no matter under what provocation, by American troops. But they afford far less justification for a general condemnation of our army than these lynchings afford for the condemnation of the communities in which they have taken place. In each case it is well to condemn the deed, and it is well also to refrain from including both guilty and innocent in the same sweeping condemnation.

In every community there are people who commit acts of well-nigh inconceivable horror and baseness. If we fix our eyes only upon these individuals and upon their acts, and if we forget the far more numerous citizens of upright and honest life and blind ourselves to their countless deeds of wisdom and justice and philanthropy, it is easy enough to condemn the community. There is not a city in this land which we could not thus condemn if we fixed our eyes purely upon its police record and refused to look at what it had accomplished for decency and justice and charity. Yet this is exactly the attitude which has been taken by too many men with reference to our army in the Philippines; and it is an attitude both absurd and cruelly unjust.

Our soldiers conquer; and what is the object for which they conquer? To establish a military government? No. The laws we are now endeavoring to enact for the government of the Philippines are to increase the power and domain of the civil at the expense of the military authorities, and to render even more difficult than in the past the chance of oppression. The military power is used to secure peace, in order that it may itself be supplanted by the civil government. The progress of the American arms means the abolition of cruelty, the bringing of peace, and the rule of law and order under the civil government. Other nations have conquered to create irresponsible military rule. We conquer to bring just and responsible civil government to the conquered.

### To Care For Confederate Mound.

Washington, Special.—The House Thursday passed a bill for the improvement and care of Confederate Mound, in Oakwood Cemetery, Chicago. Mr. Loud, of California, called attention to the fact that there were buried at Confederate Mound many Union soldiers and 4,309 Confederates and expressed the opinion that the bill would be the first step in the direction of national care for the graves of the Confederate dead. But he made no objection.

### Fire at Rockaway Beach.

New York, Special.—May Kasten, 32 years old, and Mrs. Lydia McKrow, the same age, lost their lives in a fire which swept away many buildings at Rockaway Beach. Thomas S. McKrow, and his five-year-old son, Frank Martin Hanson, 28 and Morris Kasten, 75, were injured and taken to a hospital in Long Island City. Several hours later young McKrow died and the father was reported to be dying.

## COTTON MEN MEET.

### Formation of the Combine Well Under Way.

### THE UNDERWOOD PLAN EXPLAINED

### Many Southern Spinners Agree to Accept the Underwood Plan—Some of Its Provisions.

Greensboro, N. C., Special.—There was a very important meeting here Thursday afternoon of representatives of the yarn spinners of North and lower South Carolina. The object of the meeting was to further confer with Mr. F. L. Underwood, of New York, and Mr. Leonard Paulson, of that city, in regard to a merger of the yarn spinning industries of the South. One hundred and seventy-five thousand yarn spindles were represented in the meeting, being over half of the entire industry in that line in the State.

Mr. Underwood was present and explained his plan, which was the same as that proposed at the recent meeting in Charlotte, to-wit: That 60 per cent. of all the stock be merged into one control, leaving 40 per cent. in the hands of the separate corporations as at present, the object being to prevent the present irregular and ruinously expensive system in vogue by reason of lack of community of effort in reaching domestic and foreign markets. There was not a vote given in opposition to the plan, at the executive meeting which was held after Mr. Underwood had retired, the decision being unanimously in favor of accepting his proposition.

A resolution was also adopted for the purpose of hurrying matters up and a special committee of five, Messrs. R. S. Reinhardt, of Lincoln; W. C. Heath, of Monroe; W. L. Holt, of Fayetteville; D. F. Morrow, of Rutherfordton, and J. S. Adams, of Smithfield, was appointed to immediately visit all the yarn spinners not represented in the meeting and explain the plan of merger and solicit their acceptance of the proposition. This committee met afterwards and parceled out the territory among themselves, each one taking that section nearest in reach. They will make a report to a subsequent meeting at the earliest date. Mr. Underwood goes to Atlanta and will have a similar meeting with that held with the mill men of lower South Carolina and with Georgia representatives of the yarn industry.

### Peace Agreement Fixed.

London, By Cable.—The British cabinet, which was specially summoned Thursday night, was in session Friday morning for a little over an hour. It is generally accepted, however, that the session, though brief, sufficed to put the final touches on the agreement which will terminate the war. The Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain was sufficiently recovered from his indisposition to attend what is already designated as the "peace" cabinet.

### Boers to Retain Arms.

Pretoria, By Cable.—Lord Milner, the British high commissioner, left Pretoria for Johannesburg Friday morning. The Boer delegates have also left this city and have returned to Vereeniging, Transvaal, the scene of the peace conference between the Boer delegations. The question of the retention of arms has been settled in a manner favorable to the Boers, whose contention that the occupants of outlying farms would be exposed to danger from attacks on the part of natives or wild beasts was held to be well grounded.

### Welcome to Lee.

Birmingham, Special.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was given a noisy welcome on his arrival here. A procession consisting of police, military, Confederate veterans and prominent citizens escorted him to the city hall, where speeches were made. The parade then moved to Capitol Park, where Gen. Lee reviewed it. General Lee delivers a memorial address at the decoration of Union soldiers graves.

### Shot His Wife and Himself.

Jasper, Fla., Special.—John High, who keeps a boarding house near the Hamilton County Phosphate and Mining Company's works, in this county, in a quarrel with his wife, shot her in the left side with a pistol and then turned the weapon upon himself and fired four shots in his left side. Jealousy is accredited as the cause of the shooting. Both parties are in a dying condition.

## SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

### Evidences of Southern Progress.

New York Financier. Five years ago the idea that the South could manufacture cotton in competition with the world was disputed in conservative Northern circles, and a decade ago the South itself was skeptical on the subject. Now it is conceded that the seat of the future cotton manufacturing industry is in the South, and so far from a purely agricultural outlook, the South seems destined to be one of the busiest workshops of the nation. The change is taking place more rapidly than imagined. Nature has been prodigal in her gifts to this section, and the wonderful iron and mineral deposits are being exploited as never before. Pennsylvania has grown enormously wealthy because of her coal and limestone, even though she has had to bring her iron ore from Michigan and Minnesota. Massachusetts has waxed rich by reason of her textile factories, the raw product of which comes from the South. But the Southern States have at hand the iron and coal, cotton and all useful material which the hand of man can convert into value. This being the case, it is only a question of time until the transportation lines achieve a distinction now possessed by the two or three great trunk lines which cover the northern States.

The cities of the South are showing substantial gains. The foreign trade of New Orleans, for instance is now 9.43 per cent. larger than 1887; that of Savannah, 97.5 per cent. larger. Mobile's commerce is 466 per cent. in excess of the 1887 figures, while Newport News shows an expansion of 377 per cent. in the same time. The list might be swelled indefinitely, but the several illustrations will suffice to prove the great revival in business which the South is enjoying. The entries and clearances of Gulf vessels last year were about four and one-quarter millions tons each way, as against a little less than five millions of tons for the lake district and three and one-third million tons for the Pacific district. With a commerce like this, to say nothing of local and other trade, the transportation interests of the South have no reason to fear comparison with those of any other section of this country. The development of banking has been in keeping with industrial progress, but within the next few years the number of large financial institutions will probably be increased materially.

### New Banks in the South.

Baltimore Sun. A large use, it appears, is being made of the banking act of March 14, 1900, especially in the South and West. The aggregate of new National banks organized under the act is 969, of which number 646, or two-thirds, are "small banks" of less than \$50,000 capital, while 323 have \$50,000 capital or over. The small banks have an aggregate capital of \$16,959,000; the larger \$36,685,000. The distribution of the small banks show that they supply a long-felt want in the South. Of the 646 new small banks, 160, with \$4,315,000 of capital, are in the Southern States, not including the 10 in Maryland, two in Delaware, and 5 in Missouri. The West has 175, the Pacific States 13, the Middle States 197, the Eastern States 92, and New England only 4. Of the larger banks 12 are in New England, 91 in the Eastern States, and 16 in the Pacific States.

It will be noticed that the Southern is prominent in both lists, having evidently an increased commercial activity in keeping with its large industrial development in the recent years. The South is to be classed with the Western and Missouri States as respects increased banking facilities. The figures suggest an argument in favor of branch banks, if it be assumed that the latter will average a smaller capital than \$50,000. If reducing the required capitalization to this sum increases the number of banks by 160, what would be the demand for smaller banks, suitable for small towns, with \$25,000 or less for loanable funds?

The merit of the desired branch bank is that it can adapt its loans readily to the varying local demands for money, at the same time being stronger and safer than the average small bank. Safe banks and trust companies are numerous in the South and seem to meet the wishes of the people to a greater extent than in the west, where the small National bank is most in favor. The new banks do not seem to value the privilege of issuing currency, not using it to the extent that the law allows. They would issue notes freely if it were very profitable to do so—as some politicians affirm—but well informed persons have long known that the profit is almost imaginary.