

EMINENT DOMAIN IN GUAM

Attorney General Knox Holds Constitution Did Not Follow the Flag.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Attorney General Knox holds that the constitution did not follow the flag in the case of the establishment of the United States Government in the island of Guam.

When the American naval colony was originally established in Guam, with Admiral (then Captain) Leary as Governor, one of his assistants, Lieutenant W. E. Safford, obtained one of the few good dwelling houses on the island by purchase from the owner, and improved it so that it became practically the most desirable residence there. Governor Leary finally decided that Lieutenant Safford's house was needed by the government as an executive mansion, and opened negotiations for its purchase. The price asked, however, he thought excessive, and when he and Lieutenant Safford could not agree, Governor Leary finally condemned the premises for government purposes and took possession.

Lieutenant Safford made a vigorous protest against this summary proceeding and appealed to Washington for redress, financial and otherwise. Ever since then the case has been under consideration, and finally became so complicated that it was referred to the Attorney General for an opinion on the legal principles involved.

The Attorney General has sustained the action to Governor Leary as being legal under the peculiar circumstances of the case. He holds that the constitution has not been extended to Guam by enactment of Congress, and that the sole powers of government in the island had been necessarily and properly committed by the President to the Naval Governor, and in appropriating the property of Lieutenant Safford, he was entirely within his authority in the exercise of the right of eminent domain, and that the United States has a clear and valid title to the property. He holds that the Treasury can lawfully allow the owner the price paid for the property by order of the Governor of the island.

Admiral Leary is dead, and Lieutenant Safford has resigned from the navy to accept a place under the Agricultural Department.

THE NEW CONSTABULARY.

Ten Young Men from Military Schools to Serve in It.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Ten young men who have distinguished themselves in the military schools of the United States will start for the Philippine Islands within the next week or two days, and will enter the service of the insular government as members of the constabulary force.

The constabulary, as recently reorganized by authority of the Congress, is modeled much after the government police of France and other foreign countries, except that the military features are, if anything, even more pronounced. The step taken in selecting these young men is to inject young and progressive blood into the organization, and by holding out to the men the possibility of advancement it is believed the efficiency of the constabulary can be greatly increased.

Eight of the ten young men selected are as follows: L. H. McAdoo, of the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Va.; George S. Holmes, St. John's Military Academy, Delaware, Wis.; Joseph H. Wood, St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.; Charles H. Allen, Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich.; W. R. McGeachy, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.; Edward J. O'Brien, St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y.; Charles H. Pearson, Peckskill Military Academy, Peckskill, N. Y.; Washington Grayson, West Texas Military Academy, San Antonio, Tex.

The other two, making up the ten, have not made final arrangements to accept the appointments, but they are expected to do so within the next forty-eight hours. The Philippine constabulary is organized through its constabulary completely to obviate the necessity of military forces in the islands. In organization the constabulary closely resembles the army. Its five companies are provided for by a recent act of Congress detailed from among the general officers of the United States Army. The major and captains assigned to field work with the constabulary are drawn from the officers who have been drawn from military channels, and the civil government hopes by getting these "honor" men from the military colleges of the United States to improve still further the personnel of the constabulary.

CHINESE INDEMNITY PAYMENTS.

Agents of This Government to Examine Methods at Shanghai.

Washington, Sept. 25.—J. S. McKey, government attorney for the Treasury Department, and J. F. Armstrong, chief of division in the office of the auditor for the State Department, will leave Washington in a few days for Shanghai, acting under the instructions of the Secretary of State, they will examine the methods of receiving and disbursing the funds of the Chinese indemnity payments at Shanghai. There is no intention in these appointments of any change in the part of the American Bureau, which is the only bureau being to secure such information as is necessary to a full understanding of the details of this payment of the indemnity to this country.

SENT TO "WHITE MAN'S GRAVE."

Philadelphia Priest Made Bishop of Sierra Leone.

Philadelphia, Sept. 25.—The Rev. John O'Gorman, C. S. P., connected for several years with the College of the Holy Ghost Fathers, at Connetquot, Pa., has been appointed Bishop of Sierra Leone, Africa. The appointment of the Rev. O'Gorman to this position is the first of the kind since the death of the late Bishop of Sierra Leone, who died in 1898, and has at present about fifteen priests, besides a number of brothers and some Sisters of St. Joseph of Congo. One of the parishes numbers 2,500 souls.

SOUTH NEEDS THE NEGRO.

Representative Richardson Says Colonization Is Impracticable.

CRITICISES PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The recent agitation of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, and Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, for the colonization of the negroes of the South is developing the fact that these two Senators are not commending by their scheme to solve the race question all the sentiment of the section of country they represent. To-day William Richardson, of Alabama, who is considered one of the conservative Democratic members of the House of Representatives, arrived in Washington with an interview on the race question.

"On the subject of the negro question in the South," he began, "I believe that through the conduct of President Roosevelt, it will become one of the features of the next national campaign. What I mean by President Roosevelt's conduct can be comprised in his urgent invitation to Booker T. Washington to take luncheon with him and Washington's acceptance of the same; his extraordinary support of Dr. Crum for Collector of the Port of Charleston, after his own Republican committee and the Senate had turned the doctor down twice, notwithstanding which Mr. Roosevelt persisted in appointing him, and his extraordinary exercise of power—unauthorized, as I believe it was, by the laws of the country—in wiping out the postoffice at Indianola, Miss. No man ever entered the White House toward whom a more favorable impression existed in the South than did President Roosevelt, but he has removed all that good impression, and has forced to a most acute stage the issue of the negro, about which the Southern people, as Senator Hoar has well said, are more sensitive than any other subject."

"Booker T. Washington's school at Tuskegee could not furnish twenty-four graduates without the consent of the people of that section. The action of the President has hampered Washington to a large extent, and rendered him less useful in his field of operation. From this it will be seen that the negro question as it will arise in the next campaign is not the work or the will of the Southern people. It is directly traceable to Mr. Roosevelt. Our relations with the negro at the South are in a most unfortunate position. Mr. Roosevelt's policy inaugurated by him, and his extraordinary exercise of power, has rendered those relations strained, suspicious and sensitive in character."

AGAINST REPEAL OF AMENDMENTS.

Representative Richardson does not agree with some of his Southern colleagues in their arguments against the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States. "I do not believe that it is either prudent or wise," he said, "to repeal the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. Even the advocates of repeal admit that they have no hope of success, and why, then, should an issue be made of something which is dead even before it is begun? The people of the North, while many of them are ready to admit that the enfranchisement of the negro was a mistake, yet stand upon the Fifteenth Amendment as one of the results of the war, and while they are willing to let those amendments remain practically dead, they are very far from being ready to repeal them. We are doing very well under these amendments, and under the State constitutions of Alabama and Mississippi, both of which contain provisions for the negro vote. It is not the fault of the United States, practically on the whole, that the negro is in a position to be disfranchised. We do not intend to exclude the negro vote, and good negro owning property will be able to vote. Such a change would be a very serious one, and we are in favor of excluding, and intend to exclude, the vote of the ignorant and ignorant negro. We do not exclude him because he is a negro or because we have a personal dislike for him, but we do exclude him because he is a danger to the country and for the benefit of the negro himself."

MR. RIDDLE REPORTS ON GOMEL RIOT.

Eight Jews and Five Christians Killed—State Department Considers Incident Closed.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The State Department has received advice from the American Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, to the effect that in the GOMEL riot, eight Jews and five Christians lost their lives. Mr. Riddle says that no foreigners or foreign interests were involved in the riot, and that the incident is closed. The State Department is considering the incident, but no further action is expected.

NO REASON FOR LOW BOND PRICE.

Thomas W. Hall, president of the American Hide and Leather Company, has been asked as to the cause of the decline in the price of first mortgage bonds of this company, said:

"I see no reason whatsoever for the decline in the bonds; on the contrary, there is every reason why they should sell very much higher. While the company last year earned a surplus over interest on its first mortgage bonds of only \$5,000, we expect to do better this year. The company is in every financial respect in a position to meet its obligations. The volume of sales since July 1, 1903, is considerably ahead of the same period of last year."

NEW SNARL IN IRONWORK.

Action at Kansas City Binds Bridge Company to Union.

The getting of the delegates of "Sam" Parks's union at the International convention of structural ironworkers, in Kansas City, has caused a tangled over contract for ironwork sublet in this city to the American Bridge Company and others. Two of the most important of these are for the ironwork at the Hotel Belmont, in Park-ave., and a large building, at Duane-st. and Broadway.

HAD NO RIGHT TO STRIKE.

Union President Says Men Should Have Gone to Committee.

President McCarter of the Public Service Corporation said yesterday at Newark that no record would be made against the men who deserted their work on Thursday evening. The strike was now a thing of the past. He said the corporation's officers would do everything in their power to adjust any grievances. They had not had time yet satisfactorily to arrange the running of the various lines, for they had been in charge less than three months. Walter W. Wiley, general manager of the corporation, said in Jersey City yesterday that he expected no further trouble.

SHOT FOR CALLING "SCAB."

Union Miner Dying—Non-union Man in Jail.

Cumberland, Md., Sept. 25.—Charles Adams, a union miner, is dying at Barnum W. Va., from shots by a non-union miner, who resented the name "scab." The non-union man is in jail. In the neighborhood of one thousand men are on a strike in the lower West Virginia Central field, because of discharges for having joined the union. The feeling is very bitter. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine

PARKS SPLITS IRON MEN.

HAS RUMP CONVENTION. Unseats a Buchanan Man—A Free Fight Threatened.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 25.—"Sam" Parks caused a split to-day in the annual convention of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, in a fight to unseat Daniel Brophy, of Montreal, a delegate from Union No. 2, of New-York, but who held a proxy from Scranton, Penn. The charge was made by the Parks delegation that Brophy's credentials were forged, and to prevent a free for all fight, President Buchanan, without waiting to put the question, adjourned the convention without hour. Later, as President Buchanan remained away from the hall, and refused to reconvene the convention, the Parks crowd organized a session, placing Second Vice-President Warden, of New-Haven, in the chair, and unseated Brophy.

Parks to-night announced his intention of making trouble when he goes back to New-York. He says he will call strikes on all jobs, and that the bosses do not get even with the men who sought to depose him by starting another union in opposition to Local No. 2.

When informed of the action of the rump convention, President Buchanan said: "So far as I am concerned, the convention has not been in session, nor will it be until the delegates notify me that they are ready to meet. The convention stands adjourned without hour. I will not recognize any of the acts of the gathering this afternoon."

Brophy said that he would ignore the Parks crowd, and take his seat whenever President Buchanan again assumed the chair.

MAY SHUT DOWN AGAIN.

Employers Angry at Guerilla Warfare of Stonecutters.

It was learned last night that owing to a guerilla warfare of strikes by the Journeymen Stonecutters' Union, which has not signed the arbitration agreement of the Employers' Association, many of the employers are in favor of again declaring a shutdown of all building. A special meeting of the board of governors of the Employers' Association has been called for Monday at the Building Trades Club, No. 1,123 Broadway, to take decisive action of some kind.

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with a view of abolishing the swing system, or at least making some new arrangement that would be acceptable, after the conference. The committee returned to the headquarters of the men, and Mr. Conway, president of the local union, reported the result of the committee's labors. He advised the men to return to work, and finally they voted to do so. All the lines of the Public Service Corporation were in full working order yesterday morning, and traffic was being handled as usual. All the men who went out on Thursday were said to be back at work, and the headquarters yesterday there was no sign of a strike or any indication that one was impending.

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Workers, arrived to-night. He will speak at Midland to-morrow evening. It is expected that he will take up the trouble while here. The nine operators in the Maryland field are uneasy because of Mitchell's visit. The men have been making poor time, and there are rumors of a strike.

Real fetters of the Pope. Some idea is given by Ex-Attaché of the extent to which the action of Pius X is hampered by the Sacred Congregation, without whose sanction he cannot even create a cardinal. In to-morrow's Tribune.

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