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THE END IN SIGHT

Compromise Resolution Offered by Foraker.

SENATOR CARMACK'S VIEWS

Criticised Republicans for Attempt to "Dethrone" President.

Declared He Must Be Renominated or Platform Returned to Democratic Party—Heartily Supported President in His Action in Discharging Negro Troops—No Truth in Report That the President had Personally Solicited His Support in the Matter.

Washington, January 16.—Senate leaders tonight regard the end of the Brownsville discussion in sight and it is confidently expected that before the close of the week a compromise resolution offered by Senator Foraker just before the close of today's session will be adopted. Mr. Foraker had the floor to make what he today expressed the hope would be the concluding speech on the subject. Whether he speaks tomorrow or Friday, it is expected that a vote will soon follow.

Mr. Foraker today offered a substitute for all of his previous resolutions on the Brownsville affair, as follows:

"Resolved, That the committee on military affairs is hereby authorized and directed by sub-committee or otherwise to make and have printed the testimony for the purpose of ascertaining all the facts with reference to or connected with the affair at Brownsville, Texas, on the night of August 13, 1906. Said committee is authorized to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths; to sit during the sessions of the senate, and, if deemed advisable, at Brownsville or elsewhere; the expense of the investigation to be paid out of the contingent fund of the senate."

The language of this provision is satisfactory to Senator Lodge and other supporters of the administration.

The feature of the debate today was the arraignment by Senator Carmack of republican senators who had criticised the president for his action in the Brownsville matter. He regarded it as an attempt to "dethrone" the president as the leader of the party, and declared that either the president must be renominated or the platform on which he stood returned to the democrats.

Senators Stone, Money and Knox followed, each upholding the authority of the president to take the action he did, and each favoring an investigation of the facts connected with the Brownsville affair.

Senator Carmack in his speech announced that he heartily supported the president in his action in discharging the negro soldiers. The action of the legislature of his state taking the same position, met his personal views.

Mr. Carmack then paid his respects to the president as follows:

"I think it proper to say that any report that senators may have heard that the president personally solicited my support in this matter, that he urged me to forgive and forget certain energetic personal remarks and begged me to stand between him and those twin enemies of his administration, the senators from South Carolina and Ohio, is a gross exaggeration. I will not say that it is an infamous falsehood because such language belongs to the vocabulary of presidential controversy rather than that of senatorial debate.

"Nor is it true, as senators may have heard, that I have been moved to undertake the president's defense because of my infatuate devotion to the man. I have a great admiration for that strong, brave, large minded gentleman, the secretary of war. My admiration for the president is more temperate and subdued. In the language of Hamlet it waits upon the judgment. The president once said that he would see a certain member of the Tennessee delegation in hades before he would do anything for him—a remark entirely gratuitous in view of the fact that the person supposed to have been referred to had never asked a favor at his hands, but with supreme indifference to his good opinion had criticised him when he was wrong and with like indifference to his good opinion can support him when he is right.

"So far as the negro race is concerned the only charge that can be justly made against the president is that he has loved the negro not wisely but too well. There is something pathetic in the president's plaintive recital of all that he has done and attempted for the negro race. I see there is no man in this country today, not

SHEPPARD ON "STANOPATISM"

"Stand Pat" Only Another Name for Dry Rot.

STATUS OF REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Accustomed to Limitless Powers it has Drifted Into a Complete Paralysis. Stands Helpless Before the Problems of the Present and the Retribution of the Future.

Washington, January 16.—"The democratic party is as eternal as justice, with which it is synonymous, as indestructible as truth for which it stands," was the key note of a speech made today in the house by Mr. Sheppard of Texas. For an hour and a half Mr. Sheppard held the attention of the house while it had under consideration the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

Incident to his coming out for Bryan for the democratic nomination of 1908 Mr. Sheppard paid his compliments to the republican party and especially to the "standpaters."

Speaking of the "stand pat" principle of the republican party, he said: "Accustomed to limitless and perpetual power the republican party has drifted into a complete paralysis, a hopeless inertia. Stand pat is merely another expression for dry rot. Swollen with the spoils of office, corpulent with the wine of power, distended with the dropsy of corruption, the republican party drags its huge inflated body across the halls of state helpless among the trophies of the past, before the problems of the present and the retribution of the future, while its coward lips wall out 'stand pat', 'stand pat', 'stand pat' although the pillage of the people never ceases 'stand pat' although the wealth of the republic is by a ruthless tariff law transferred from the millions who support to the masters who exploit it; 'stand pat' although the republican party refuses to lighten the tariff taxes which it first imposed as a temporary burden in the years of war to double and redouble as a permanent tyranny in the years of peace 'stand pat', although the tariff law itself provides for a reduction of its charges; 'stand pat', although the enormous rates incite the antagonism of the old world and imperil our foreign trade; 'stand pat' although McKinley pleaded from the doorstep of the grave for lower tariffs; 'stand pat', although patriotic republicans of Massachusetts, Iowa and all the country united in the general prayer for less oppressive schedules; 'stand pat', although our loftiest principles, the very soul of the republic, the principles in the name of which our country was consecrated in the blood and tears of patriots has been abandoned in republican policies abroad; 'stand pat', although the currency situation is black with impending danger; 'stand pat', although the expenditures of the republic monies has become a riotous dissipation, a wanton waste."

To Test Coins.

Washington, January 16.—The president has designated the commissioners to test and examine the weight and fineness of the coins reserved at the several mints during the calendar year 1906, pursuant to the provisions of Section 3,547 of the revised statutes.

Among the commissioners named are James Lewis Howe, Washington and Lee University, and Captain C. E. Gardner, Jacksonville, Fla.

even the senator from South Carolina, who is so universally and so bitterly hated by the negroes as the man who closed the Indianola postoffice and dined with Booker Washington. All that he has done for the negro, all the evidences of friendship he has shown in the past, have been utterly forgotten because he has not shown that sympathy with the criminal negro which pervades the negro population of this country from one end of it to the other."

He then turned his attention to Senator Foraker saying:

"I can remember with what frantic energy he used to wave the bloody shirt—a shirt dyed with the crimson current of his own rhetoric; I remember how he used to go raging over the land, a bifurcated, peripatetic volcano in perennial eruption, belching fire and smoke and melted lava from his agonized and tumultuous bowels. I can remember how in public speeches he spattered the gall of his bitterness upon the south until I came to think that the senator wished all the white people of the south, men, women, children, and babes at the breast, had but a single neck, that he might sever it at a blow. I would not have to go back 40 years to make any inquiry into the senator's pedigree to prove by such evidence that the senator from Ohio is the last man to sit in judgment in a case of murder where a negro was the murderer and a southern white man was his victim."

"But I will not do the senator such injustice as to judge his heart by the testimony of his own mouth; and when my southern friends ask me if the senator from Ohio is really as rabid and as bitter as he seems, I tell them, no—his ferocity is purely rhetorical; it is simply the lingering force of a tyrannical habit which continues long after it had been expelled from the heart."

PEOPLE OF KINGSTON IN A PITIABLE CONDITION

Hundreds of Lives Lost—Provisions Badly Wanted—Fires Break Out Again—Negroes Looting Rum Shops—Forty-five Invalid Soldiers Burned to Death in Hospital.

Washington, January 16.—Official news of the disaster at Kingston, reached Washington slowly today. The first report did not come to hand until well along in the afternoon when a dispatch was received at the state department dated "Jamaica, 3:31 p. m., January 16" and signed "American Consulate", stating that Kingston had been destroyed and hundreds of lives lost and that food was badly needed. The signature to this dispatch was misleading, for the consul is absent on leave from his post. It was assumed at the war department that the vice and deputy consul, William H. Orrell, at Kingston had sent the dispatch. A reference in the cablegram to the fire proof safe is understood to convey assurance of the safety of the consular records and papers. It was also regarded as possible that the message might have come from Nicholas R. Snyder, the American consul at Port Antonio, on the island of Jamaica.

However, the dispatch was regarded as warranting the taking of instant measures of relief. Indeed, the navy department had been in advance in this matter, for through Captain Beehler, the officer in charge of the naval station at Key West, wireless communication was early established between the navy department and Admiral Evans, commanding the Atlantic fleet at Guantanamo, Cuba, and when Secretary Root later indicated the desirability of sending warships at once to the distressed island, it turned out that Admiral Evans had anticipated instructions and had started on a torpedo boat destroyer, the swift vessel in the American fleet for Kingston ordering two battleships to follow as soon as they could.

The appeal for food supplies directed attention to the fact that under ordinary circumstances none of the government supplies could be used for outside relief save by special authority of congress. That fact, however, did not prevent Secretary Metcalf from ordering two supply ships with full cargoes of food, at once to Jamaica, leaving for tomorrow the question as to how the supplies are to be given to the needy inhabitants.

The war department up to the close of business had not acted upon the application for food, but it is assumed that in anticipation of the passage of the necessary legislation by congress, it will at least take measures to get supplies to the island ready for the distributing agencies. There are stores of food at San Juan, Porto Rico, and at Havana, that might be used for emergencies leaving the department to draw later upon the large stocks at New York.

Washington, January 16.—Captain Beehler, at Key West, has informed the navy department that he has received a wireless dispatch from Guantanamo, stating that Admiral Evans, commanding the Atlantic fleet has sailed from that place on the torpedo boat destroyer Whipple, for Kingston, Jamaica, to ascertain conditions and extend such aid as may be necessary.

A later dispatch states that the battleships Indiana and Missouri have followed Admiral Evans.

The supply ships Celtic and Glacier, which are now attached to the Atlantic fleet and which are fully provisioned, have been ordered to proceed with all haste to Kingston where their cargoes of food will be distributed among the needy.

Santiago, January 16.—Kingston harbor, as the result of the earthquake, is closed to shipping, but Bowden is open. There is need of quantities of provisions. Famine and pest conditions prevail, and there is misery everywhere. Both the rich and poor at Kingston are homeless.

London, January 16, 7 p. m.—The following cable dispatch has been received from a press representative who accompanied Sir Alfred Jones and his party to Jamaica:

"Fires broke out again tonight. The negroes are looting the rum shops. At least 500 persons have been killed. There are weird and terrible scenes. Forty-five invalid soldiers were burned to death in the military hospital. Several shocks were felt today."

The above dispatch is not dated.

Washington, January 16.—The following cablegram was received at the state department this afternoon:

"Jamaica, January 16, 3:31 p. m. 'Secretary of State, Washington: 'Fearful earthquake followed by fire. Kingston destroyed. Hundreds of lives lost. Consulate probably destroyed. Fire proof safe."

"American Consulate."

The last sentence of the dispatch is supposed to have referred to the consular papers.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., January 16.—Reports received here from Jamaica say it is estimated that one thousand persons have been killed by earthquake and fire and that 90,000 persons are

PROCEEDINGS IN LEGISLATURE

Many Important Measures Introduced in Both Bodies.

ASSESSMENT OF BANK STOCK.

Favorable Report Made on Bill Fixing Salaries of Solicitors at \$2,100—Bill Introduced to Validate Deed Made by Officials of Southport.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., January 16.—The senate convened at 11 and Rev. Dr. M. M. Marshall of Raleigh offered prayer.

Favorable reports were made by committees on bills to fix the time for summons of witnesses before grand juries; to require reports as to persons who have not paid poll tax; to fix the salaries of solicitors at \$2,100.

Bills were introduced as follows: By Daniel, to divide the state into 18 judicial districts; by Burton, to amend the revision as to land entries, requiring both persons to give bond when protest is filed. By Hoke to regulate the division of tolls of telephone messages between different companies; also to amend the law regarding widows allowances.

Bills passed final reading as follows: To amend the act of 1903 authorizing Brunswick county to issue bonds; to allow Elizabeth City to issue bonds for a market house. To allow any licensed minister to perform the marriage ceremony. To amend the charter of the Salem southbound railway. To provide for assessment and taxation of capital stock in banks. This was the bill of Graham of Orange, who said it placed banks on the same footing as all other corporations, as for example mills, etc., and makes the law conform with the constitution. He said that the law as it stand taxing banks was a clear violation of the constitution. The non-resident is paid for by the bank but this comes out of the funds of the residents, and the latter pay additional tax. The bank pays for all, and under the national banking act the state is allowed to tax non-residents, in the place where the banks is located, and places the non-resident shareholder on the same footing as the resident ones.

THE HOUSE.

Speaker Justice called the house to order at 11 o'clock and Rev. G. B. Starling of the Methodist church offered prayer.

Bills were introduced as follows: By Owen to increase pensions. By McNeill to provide a state board of examiners for railway telegraphers and to prevent the scalping of witness tickets in criminal actions. By Taylor to validate a deed by the mayor and board of aldermen of Southport. By Julian to provide a more complete punishment for carrying concealed weapons. By Harshaw, to protect citizens at public gatherings from head-gear and head ornaments, and from pompadoured hair. By Harris, to prevent railway collisions and to provide for the handling of trains by the block system.

A message came from the governor transmitting the report of Insurance Commissioner Young, which was at once referred to committee on Insurance and also a letter from the treasurer of the United States relative to titles of land on which public buildings have been erected or are to be erected by the general government.

The house took up the Anti-Lobbyist bill, requiring persons interested in promoting or opposing legislation for a compensation as agents or attorneys to register their names in a book to be kept open for public inspection in the office of the secretary of state, together with the name of the person or corporation employing such agents or attorneys, the bill coming up on third reading, having passed second reading yesterday afternoon.

Julian's bill regarding carrying of concealed weapons make it mandatory on a judge when a person is convicted of this offense to imprison him not less than 30 days nor more than 6 months and the bill contains the provision in the New York law that any person, upon application to a sheriff or chief of police and upon giving satisfactory reasons can procure a license to carry a pistol for a period not exceeding one week.

The most important bill introduced during the day was one to enlarge the powers of the attorney general, so as to control certain corporations, destroy trusts, and to put solicitors on salaries and require them to act as assistants to the attorney general under certain circumstances.

The following bills passed their third and final readings:

To authorize the county of Durham to issue bonds for permanent road-building.

There was a long debate over a bill permitting parties confined in jail awaiting trial in court upon application to be allowed to work on the roads instead of remaining in jail and the time so served to be credited to the prisoner upon conviction and sentence or if fined, the amount at the usual rates of employment be credited or upon acquittal the same to be repaid him for his labor providing that convict clothing shall not be worn.

On motion of Douglas the bill was laid on the table. The house adjourned at 1:45.

REFUSED THE ROLE

House Must Pull Own Chestnuts Out of Fire.

RELIED UPON THE SENATE

To Shoulder Blame for an Increase of Salaries.

Senate Could not See it That Way—Had Acted Part of "Monkey" on Several Occasions—Sorrow and indignation Prevail Among Representatives—An Increase of Salaries Would Cause no Serious Comment in Any Part of the Country.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Washington, January 16.—There is sorrow at the south end of the capitol where meet for purposes of debate and legislation the direct representatives of the people. The sorrow is of the self-pitying kind and is mingled with indignation, the latter directed at the senators who represented the sovereign states at the capitol's other end.

And it is all because the senators refused to give the representatives something the representatives refused to take for themselves; to wit, an addition of \$2,500 to their yearly stipends. The house, by its course, had said to the senate: "We want this additional pay, we ought to have it, but are afraid to take it; you vote it to us, and let our constituents cuss you instead of us. Your terms are longer and the people cannot get at you directly."

That was all very nice and logical, from the view point of the house. But the senate could not see it that way. It was recalled that year after year, at the behest of temperance organizations, the house passed a resolution abolishing the sale of intoxicating liquors at the capitol. It was a well-understood part of the game that the senate would kill the resolution, and year after year it did kill it. But at one session, about three years ago, the senate decided it was tired of the house's "monkey business," and quietly and unostentatiously it occurred in the house resolution.

There was sorrow then at the house end and a disposition to charge the senate with bad faith; but the senate stood pat, and under the dome today, it is not possible to buy intoxicants. That bibulous members manage to keep their supply in their committee rooms has no bearing at all upon the subject.

The part hard to understand is why there should be any hesitancy either in the senate or house about increasing the salaries of members of congress. It is doubtful if there would be any serious amount of criticism in any part of the country. Not only has Washington become a world capital and a "City Beautiful," but it has become one of the most expensive places in the country to live. Members of the diplomatic corps aver that living is more expensive here than in any capital of the world, with the possible exception of St. Petersburg.

Out of his salary of \$5,000 a year a senator or representative must pay his campaign expenses and contribute to numerous charities. He is lucky to have \$3,500 a year left for his family. That doesn't go very far in Washington. It will enable him to live, of course in a modest sort of way, but unless he has a private income he is absolutely barred from participation in society, except to attend the White House receptions and an occasional "combination" affair at one of the second-class hotels. Society plays a large part, larger than most people believe in the running of this or any other government; and the poor man in Washington is tremendously handicapped, no matter how brilliant his mental attainments.

It is notorious that a poor man cannot afford to accept a diplomatic post, because our diplomats are not adequately paid. It is getting to be true of the United States senate, and in the house cloak-rooms the same thing is talked.

A time will come no doubt, when congress will have the courage to vote itself more salary, but the time is not yet. Either the country will have to be educated up to the point of clamorously endorsing such a project, or men will have to come to congress who have more back-bone.

To Investigate Booker Washington's School.

Montgomery, Ala., January 16.—In the house today a resolution was presented authorizing the governor to examine the books and accounts of the Booker Washington negro school at Tuskegee and to report to the state. This school receives a small appropriation from the state, but is supported by contributions from philanthropists.