

TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1902.

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PRESIDENT'S TRIBUTE TO THE NEW SOUTH

Mr. Roosevelt's Address at the Great Exposition at Charleston Yesterday.

PLEASING FEATURES OF PRESIDENT'S DAY

Completeness of the Reunion of the Country Demonstrated by the Services Being Rendered Today by Ex-Confederates—Relations with Cuba—Our Duty to Deal with the Island in a Spirit of Generosity. Presentation of Sword to Major Jenkins—The Old Southern City en Fete—A Big Parade.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Charleston, S. C., April 9.—This is "President's Day" at the exposition. It was begun with a grand procession through the principal streets of Charleston. That was followed by speeches in the exposition auditorium, the presentation of a sword by the president to Major Michael Jenkins, who served with him as a Rough Rider in Cuba; a luncheon at the Women's Relief building and an inspection of the grounds and buildings.

The parade was the most important held in Charleston. In addition to the president and distinguished visitors, United States army officers, United States marines and soldiers, there were soldiers from various states and cadets from two military academies. The procession moved from St. John hotel promptly at 10 o'clock and proceeded to the exposition grounds through Calhoun to Rutledge avenue, thence northward to Grove street and to the exposition gates. The march was continued through the Grove street gate and then around the court of palaces. The presidential party stopped at the exposition grounds at 12 o'clock. The president reviewed the troops from a platform erected at that point. The president's salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the German artillery on the entrance of the president into the exposition grounds.

At noon the president proceeded from the reviewing stand into the auditorium where the ceremonies were conducted. Addresses were made by Capt. F. W. Wagener, president of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition company; Governor McSweeney of South Carolina, Governor A. Brock of North Carolina, Major Smyth of Charleston and the president of the United States. The president said:

It is to me a peculiar privilege to speak here in your beautiful city. My mother's people were from Georgia, but before they came to Georgia, before the Revolution in Carolina, they dwelt for nearly a century in South Carolina; and, therefore, I can claim your state as mine by inheritance no less than by the stronger and nobler right which makes each foot of American soil in a sense the property of all Americans. Charleston is not only a typical southern city; it is also a city whose history teems with events which link themselves to American history as a whole. In the early colonial days Charleston was the outpost of our people against the Spaniard in the south. In the days of the Revolution there occurred here some of the events which vitally affected the outcome of the struggle for independence and which impressed themselves most deeply upon the popular mind. It was here that the tremendous, terrible drama of the Civil war opened.

With delicate and thoughtful courtesy you originally asked me to come to this exposition on the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. The invitation not only showed the high devotion to independence in you, my hosts, but it also emphasized as hardly anything else could have emphasized how completely we are now a united people. The wounds left by the great Civil war, incomparably the greatest war in modern times, have healed, and its memories are now priceless heritages of honor alike to the north and to the south. The devotion, the self-sacrifice, the steadfast resolution and lofty courage of the high-minded patriots of each man saw it, whether northerner or southerner—all these qualities of the men and women of the early sixties now shine luminous and brilliant before our eyes, while the mist of anger and hatred that once dimmed them have passed away forever.

Tribute to Southerners. All of us, north and south, can glory alike in the valor of the men who wore the blue and of the men who wore the gray. Those were iron times, and only iron men could fight to the finish the great struggle between the hosts of Grant and Lee. To us of the present day and to our children and children's children the valiant deeds, the high endeavor and abnegation of self shown in that struggle by those who took part therein will remain for evermore to mark the level to which we in our turn must rise whenever the hour of the nation's need may come. When four years ago this nation was compelled to face a foreign foe the completeness of the union became instantly and strikingly evident. The war was not one which called for the exercise of more than an insignificant fraction of our strength, and the strain put upon us was slight indeed, compared with the results. But it was a satisfactory thing to see the way in which the soldier of the Union and the soldier of the Confederacy looked eagerly forward, anxious to show in brotherly rivalry the qualities which had won renown for their fathers, the men of the great war. It was my good fortune to serve under an ex-Confederate general, gallant old Joe Wheeler, who commanded the cavalry division at Santiago. In my regiment there were certainly as many men whose fathers had served in the southern as there were men whose fathers had served in the northern army. Among the captains there was opportunity to promote but one to field rank. The man who was singled out for this promotion was a Confederate general, gallant old Joe Wheeler, who commanded the cavalry division at Santiago. In my regiment there were certainly as many men whose fathers had served in the southern as there were men whose fathers had served in the northern army. Among the captains there was opportunity to promote but one to field rank. The man who was singled out for this promotion was a Confederate general, gallant old Joe Wheeler, who commanded the cavalry division at Santiago.

No Sectional Discrimination. A few months ago, owing to the enforced absence of the governor of the Philippines, it became necessary to nominate a vice-governor to take his place—one of the most important places in our government at that time. I nominated as vice-governor an ex-Confederate, General Luke Wright, of Tennessee. It is, therefore, far from an American flag that I am waving here. I have taken a leading part in the work of steadily bringing order and peace out of the bloody chaos which we found the islands. He is now taking the leading part, not merely in upholding the honor of the flag by making it respected as the symbol of our power, but still more in upholding its honor by unswerving labor for the establishment of ordered liberty—of law-creating, law-abiding civil government—under its folds. The progress which has been made under General Wright and those like him has indeed marvelous. In fact, a letter of the general's the other day seemed to show that he considered there was far more warfare about the Philippines in this country than there was warfare in the Philippines themselves. It is an added proof of the completeness of the reunion of our country that one of the foremost men who have been instrumental in driving forward the great work of civilization and humanity in the Philippines has been a man who in the Civil war fought with distinction in a uniform of Confederate gray. If ever the need comes in the future, the past has made abundantly evident the fact that from this line, an ex-Confederate and Southerner will in war-abiding civil government—under its folds. The progress which has been made under General Wright and those like him has indeed marvelous. In fact, a letter of the general's the other day seemed to show that he considered there was far more warfare about the Philippines in this country than there was warfare in the Philippines themselves. It is an added proof of the completeness of the reunion of our country that one of the foremost men who have been instrumental in driving forward the great work of civilization and humanity in the Philippines has been a man who in the Civil war fought with distinction in a uniform of Confederate gray.



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Our Relations with Cuba. You have made a particular effort in your exhibition to get into touch with the West Indies. This is wise. The events of the last four years have shown the West Indies under the influence of a free republic, and we have learned that the control of their own government. It would be very difficult to find a parallel in the history of any other great state that has occupied such a position as ours. We have kept our word and done our duty, just as an honest individual in private life keeps his word and does his duty. He remembered, moreover, that after our three years' occupation of the island we turn it over to the Cubans in a better condition than it ever has been in all the centuries of Spanish rule. This has a direct bearing upon our own welfare. Cuba is so near to us that we can never be indifferent to misgovernment and disaster within its limits. The mere fact that our administration has minimized the danger from the island, the dreadful scourge of yellow fever, alike to Cuba and ourselves, is sufficient to emphasize the community of interests between us. But there are other interests which bind us together. Cuba's position makes it necessary that her political relations with us should differ from her political relations with other powers. This fact has been a matter of right, we must give to Cuba a different—that is, a better—position economically in her relations with us than we give to other powers. This is the course dictated by sound policy, by a wise and far-sighted state for our own interest and by the position we have taken during the past four years. We are a wealthy and powerful country, dealing with a much weaker one, and the contrast in wealth and strength makes it all the more our duty to deal with Cuba, as we have already dealt with her, in a spirit of large generosity.

Fairs Follow Prosperity. This exposition is rendered possible because of the period of industrial prosperity through which we are passing. While material wealth is never self-sufficient to the life of a nation, yet it is the most fruitful soil for the growth of civilization and humanity in the Philippines. It is a foundation that we can build little indeed upon this foundation of prosperity is deep and broad. The well-being which we are now enjoying can be secured only through general business prosperity, and such prosperity is conditioned upon the energy and hard work, the sanity and the mutual respect, of all classes of capitalists, large and small, of wage workers of every degree, and of the intelligent and energetic men who succeed least. It is a good thing when these appeals are made to remember that while it is difficult to increase prosperity by law, it is easy enough to ruin it, and that there is no satisfaction to be derived from the mere success in overthrowing those who are prosperous and themselves in the crash of a common disaster. Every industrial exhibition of this type necessarily calls up the thought of the complex social and economic questions which are involved in our present industrial system. Our astounding material prosperity, the sweep and rush rather than the mere march of our progressive material development, have brought us to a point where we cannot afford to blink at these troubles any more than because of their own effort to accept as true the gloomy forebodings of the prophets of evil. They are great problems, before us. They are not insoluble, but they can be solved only if we approach them in a spirit of realistic fairness, of common sense and of honest intention to do fair and equal justice to all men alike. We are certain to fail if we adopt the policy of the demagogue who raves against the wealthy while he simply the fact of embodied wealth, profit and intelligence; who would slash the door of opportunity against those whose energy we should especially foster, by penalizing the qualities which tell for success. Just as little can we afford to follow those who profess to promote justice and to endeavor to cut out because the task is difficult, or even if performed by unskillful hands—dangerous.

Trade Combinations. This is an era of great combinations, both of labor and of capital. In many ways these combinations have worked for good; but they must work under the law, and the laws concerning them must be just and wise, or they will inevitably do evil, and this evil is as much to the richest corporation as to the most powerful labor union. Our laws must be wise, sane, healthy, conceived in the spirit of those who scorn the mere agitator, the mere instigator of class or sectional hatred; who wish justice for all men; who recognize the need of adjusting so far as possible to the old American doctrine of giving the widest possible scope for the free exercise of individual initiative, and yet who recognize also that after combinations have reached a certain stage it is indispensable to the general welfare that the nation should exercise over them, carefully and with self-restraint but firmly, the power of supervision and regulation. Above all, the administration of the government, the enforcement of the laws, must be fair and honest. The laws are not to be administered either in the interest of the poor man or the interest of the rich man. They are simply to be administered justly, in the interest of justice to each man, be he rich or be he poor, giving immunity to no violator, what ever form the violation may assume. Such is the obligation which every public servant takes, and to it he must be true under penalty of forfeiting the respect both of himself and of his fellows.

In the Senate. Throughout today's session of the senate, the Chinese exclusion bill was under consideration. Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Dillingham, of Vermont, opposed the bill, and Mr. Turner, of Washington, supported it. Mr. Gallinger urged that the pending bill was unnecessary, unjust and un-American and was clearly in contravention of our treaty obligations with China.

In an extended address, Mr. Turner appealed to the senate to pass the pending bill, not merely for the protection of the people of the Pacific states, but to prevent the entire body politic from being intimidated by the Chinese. Mr. Dillingham, in his dissenting opinion, declared that representatives of the Pacific states had expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with the condition of existing law and there was no proper reason for a change, particularly as the change would involve great trouble and expense.

INSULAR COMMITTEE REJECTS SUBSTITUTE.

Proposal by the Democrats Is Voted Down. Washington, April 9.—By a strict party vote the insular committee of the house today voted down a substitute proposed by the Democratic members, "to establish a stable and autonomous government in the Philippines," and then by a 144 party vote ordered a favorable report on the measure favored by the Republican members, establishing a complete form of civil government for the islands. Mr. Cooper will make the report tomorrow and will seek soon thereafter to bring the measure before the house. The chief interest today was in the substitute proposed by the Democratic members and prepared by Representative Jones, of Virginia. It proposed eventual independence to the Philippines, the islands to remain under the Philippine commission until July 4, 1902, then eight years of qualified independence, then complete independence. The insurrection meanwhile to cease. The United States to have coaling stations and two naval stations. There were twenty-six senators in the substitute.

MA AND SU DEFEAT KI.

Maxims and Quick Firing Guns Turn the Tide of the Battle. Hong Kong, April 9.—Advice received from Liu Chow say that the Imperial general Ma and Marshall Su have defeated the Kwang Si rebels in a sanguinary battle at Kong Chuen. The Imperial army was first driven back, when General Wong, with quick firing guns and two Maxim guns, arrived on the scene and turned the tide. The rebels retreated to the mountain strongholds, where they have been making occasional sorties. Marshall Su is blocking the roads to the seaports, from which the rebels have been deriving their supplies. The rebellion inland is spreading.

Princeton's Ball Manager.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Princeton, N. J., April 9.—At a mass meeting of the three upper classes, held this afternoon, Robert W. Singer, 1902, of Conestoga, Pa., was elected manager of the base ball team, and Wilbur F. Peaton, 1901, of Brookfield, N. J., was elected assistant manager. Frank L. Wright, 1902, of Norristown, Pa., was elected manager of the track team, and Edward M. Armstrong, 1901, of Hagerstown, Md., was made assistant manager.

FEATURES OF HOUSE DEBATE

M. Smith's Impassioned Speech in Opposition to Cuban Reciprocity.

THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS ASSAILED

The Michigan Orator Charges Them with Being False to the Republican Doctrine of Protection—The Senate Considers the Chinese Exclusion Bill—Mr. Gallinger Urges That the Bill Is Unnecessary, Unjust and Un-American and Is Clearly in Contravention of Our Treaty Rights.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, April 9.—The feature of the second day's debate in the house on the Cuban reciprocity bill was an impassioned speech in opposition to the measure by William M. Smith, a Republican of Michigan. Senators Spooner and Quayles, of Wisconsin, and Dooliver, of Iowa, and a group of Michigan beet sugar manufacturers in the gallery, were in his audience and he was liberally applauded by his Republican supporters as he assailed the Republican leaders who were advocating the bill, boldly charging them with being false to the Republican doctrine of protection. He announced that he was willing to overrule the chair in order to support an amendment to take the differential of refined sugar. Mr. Morris, of Minnesota, another Republican who made a strong speech against the bill, also made a similar announcement. The other speakers today were Mr. Ball (Democrat, Texas) and Mr. Sparkman (Democrat, Florida), both of whom opposed the bill, and Mr. Mondell (Wyoming Democrat) and his passage. The Democratic and Republican opponents of the measure are trying to get together on the proposition to take the differential of refined sugar. The indications are that the debate will be protracted. The demand for time to speak is great and there is now no expectation that the debate will be completed until next week.

SESSIONS OF MINE WORKERS

Decisions of the National Executive Board at Indianapolis.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Indianapolis, April 9.—The national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America today endorsed the strike now in progress in the Michigan field, and instructed the national officers to take the necessary steps to bring about another conference between the miners and operators, with a view to settling the differences. The strike has been on since April 1 and affects about 3,000 men in the Saginaw, St. Charles and West Bay districts. The recent conference failed to reach an agreement, the principal differences being in regard to an 8-hour day demand for the engineers and resisting of a demand on the part of the operators for a decrease of 5 per cent. a ton in the mining of coal.

The Kentucky situation was taken up for consideration and the board endorsed the Hopkins county strike. The trouble in this district dates back more than a year ago and the men have been out all that time. It was decided to send a committee of three of the board members to Kentucky to join the conference of miners and operators at Louisville, April 28, with a view to settling all the differences in that state. There are other differences in Kentucky involving 5,000 men. It is hoped to effect a peaceful settlement of the entire difficulty at the coming conference. The committee of three will be named tomorrow.

CARPENTERS WANT INCREASE.

Executive Board of the Brotherhood Arranging for Concerted Action.

Philadelphia, April 9.—The executive board of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is in session here and is said to be arranging for a concerted move looking to an increase in wages and a shorter working day. It is the general rule to make such demands operative on May 1, numerous local unions fixed April 1 as the time limit. Some of these unions secured concessions and others are now on strike. The executive board will be in session about two weeks and until the expiration of that period no announcement of their plans is likely to be made. The union has a membership of 102,000, and the movement now under way will affect nearly every state in the country.

Fisher Town Destroyed.

Bloomington, Ill., April 9.—Fire broke out early today in Fisher, a town of seven hundred inhabitants, twenty-five miles east of here, and destroyed the entire business district. The loss aggregated \$100,000. The postoffice was destroyed with nearly all the mail.

BASE BALL.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. At Annapolis—Washington 6; Jersey City 4. At Annapolis—Cunell 10; Naval Cadets 9.

FUNERAL OF RHODES.

Remarkable Demonstration of Sorrow in Matabaland. Buluwayo, Matabaland, April 9.—After an impressive service held at the drill hall today by the bishop of Mashonaland, and everybody in behind the remains of Cecil Rhodes started on the last stage of its journey to the Matoppos Hills. At today's service there occurred a remarkable demonstration of sorrow in which the whole surrounding country participated. Hundreds of persons were turned away from the drill hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity and thousands of voices, in and around the building, took up the funeral anthem. The streets through which the funeral procession passed were lined with people and everybody fell in behind the coffin as soon as the cortege had left the town limits. The entire population of Buluwayo took part in the procession, leaving the town deserted. The body will pass tonight in a hut on the summit of the Matoppos Hills in which Cecil Rhodes once lived.

THE TRANSVAALERS ARE YELDING

Indications That All of the Boers Will Surrender in the Near Future. PEACE NEGOTIATIONS ARE PROGRESSING

Some of the Free Staters May Hold Out—Schalk-Burger Urging Them to Arrange Terms—Amsterdam Hears Peace May Be Proclaimed in Two Days—Exchange Excited. British-Boer Charges Will Be Ignored—War Office Does Not Believe De La Rey Made Charges.

BANQUET OF REPUBLICANS

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The Republican party is intelligent, progressive and earnest, and while there are local difficulties in some sections, there is less trouble and fewer localities in which difficulty exists today than there was in the United States the last seven years. The Republican party is courageous. It is patriotic, it is hopeful, it is proud of the past and confident of the future. When the country was writhing with the extension of slavery and the demand for the long march for a man who could smite the rock of indifference and arouse sympathy, the sentiment and the Lincoln of the country there was Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln was a great captain who led the party to victory there was U. S. Grant. When the country was shaken with the heresy of free silver and the Republican party was searching for a man to break the spell of cheap money and pilot the people to the safe harbor of sound money and protection, there was William McKinley, heaven sent, with a mission which he nobly and grandly performed and when William McKinley was struck down by an assassin and the country was grieving and trembling over his loss there was Theodore Roosevelt, filled with a noble purpose and a dignified courage. I believe that Theodore Roosevelt is today the hope and inspiration of the Republicans in the United States. The people are watching Roosevelt and there is not today in the United States a man able to divert their attention from him. It is timely now to consider the attitude of Roosevelt to the Republican party. The great organization is and always has been intensely loyal to the president of the United States, the natural leader of his party. There is just now a suspicion that he is not being treated fairly. There are too many ballions in the air, too many presidential bouquets. There was a presidential boom started last fall that at first took a whole season to carry it, and now the man who has it carries it out under his arm and soon will carry it in his vest pocket. The party should be in harmony with the president.

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WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, April 9.—Forecast for Thursday and Friday: Eastern Penna. as the Transvaalers are yielding. The peace negotiations are progressing satisfactorily, so that the Transvaalers are concerned; but the latest advices indicate that there is small probability of the Free Staters surrendering in a body. The negotiations thus far have been mainly explanations of British intentions. It has been made plain to the leaders that their surrender will not entail banishment. That has had a potent influence. The leading Transvaalers urge their allies to arrange peace terms. The inner circles of the war office believe that if the present indications are fulfilled, and the Transvaalers agree to surrender, the backbone of the Boer resistance will be broken, and that the Free Staters' opposition soon will be overcome. Telegrams received here from Amsterdam furnish evidence of the excitement caused from London reporting that peace in South Africa may be proclaimed within two days. All kinds of rumors were current on the stock exchange; but nothing had reached official quarters in London to justify such an optimistic view of the situation.

TO IGNORE BOER CHARGES.

British War Office Does Not Believe De La Rey Made Accusations. London, April 9.—The charges made against the conduct of British troops in South Africa, the backbone of the Boer resistance, have not been brought to the notice of the war office, and will be ignored unless a question on the subject is asked in the house of commons. Even in that event it is not probable that any action will be taken, unless a responsible authority formulates charges in a more definite manner in the house of commons and others appear to attach small importance to the matter. Gen. De La Rey's courteous treatment of Gen. Methuen, it is said, makes it difficult to believe that the Boer commandant was personally responsible for the charges, which include the persecution of De La Rey's own family.