

The News and Observer.

VOL. XLV. NO. 107.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

WAR IS INEVITABLE

Filipinos Declare They Are Not the Aggressors.

A STRAINED SITUATION

PROTESTS AGAINST AMERICANS LANDING AT ILOILO.

THE PRESIDENT HAS RECEIVED THREE

They Came from Filipino Committees in Paris, London and Madrid. Declare They Wish our Friendship and Abhor Militarism and Deceit.

London, Jan. 9.—A representative of the Associated Press learns that the Filipino Junta of Paris, has received a telegram from the Filipino agent at Hong Kong, dated Saturday, and saying:

"Fight with Americans unavoidable. We are not the aggressors." A telegram from an English house at Manila to-day, says the situation is very strained, and that there is much anxiety there. The dispatch also contained news from Iloilo, the substance of which was that the American troops had not yet landed.

The members of the Filipino Junta discredit a statement published in the Globe here this afternoon that the United States Government had ordered Agoncillo, the representative of Agoncillo, to leave Washington. They say they would surely have heard the news if it had been true.

Mail advices from the so-called Filipino Government, received here to-day say that Agoncillo has decided that all foreign trade entering ports under Filipino control will be admitted on the payment of a duty of 5 per cent. Agoncillo and the rest of the cabinet are liable to a duty of 1 per cent. ad valorem.

THE FILIPINO'S PROTEST.

London, Jan. 9.—The Filipino committees in Paris, Madrid and London, telegraphed on Saturday to President McKinley. The Paris dispatch read: "We protest against the disembarkation of American troops at Iloilo." The London Telegram said: "Treaty of peace still unratified. American claim of sovereignty premature. Pray, reconsider resolution regarding Iloilo. Filipinos wish for the friendship of America and abhor militarism and deceit."

OUR POLICY OF GENTLENESS.

Strong Efforts to Convince Filipinos That We Mean Well.

Washington, Jan. 9.—There are excellent reasons why the officials at the War Department should, at this stage, maintain secrecy as to instructions governing the movement of troops in the Philippines. The situation is admitted to be critical, but not hopeless by any means, and it is extremely desirable that the danger of a rupture shall not be increased by inflammatory publications, which powerfully affect the excitable Filipino. It is believed that General Otis is framing a plan of campaign which will result in the extension of his control over the Island of Panay without actual hostilities, or if it must come to warfare, then with the least possible exposure of the American troops. Probably the first step in this campaign has been taken by the time in the establishment of a training camp on the Island of Guimaras, lying only a few miles from Iloilo and easily accessible to the warships. This operation will be made the base of operations if hostilities become unavoidable.

The Government's instructions sent to General Miller at Iloilo were to land and get in communication with the insurgents. This is as far as his instructions go, except that when he has established communication with the insurgent officials and people he is to make public the purposes of the United States. Not a shot is to be fired by the forces of this country unless they are attacked or until further orders are given from here.

This programme was agreed upon between President McKinley and Secretary Alger several days ago. Secretary Alger was at the White House four times this afternoon. He stated in the most emphatic terms that no alarming news has come from General Otis, and that he did not believe a shot had been fired so far, or that one would be fired. He is confident that General Miller will be able to obtain control of Iloilo without bloodshed. He is of the opinion that the insurgents have been so long imposed upon that they are naturally suspicious, and fear the worst if they surrender their strongholds into the hands of the United States.

The policy to be adopted now is a gentle one. Persuasion will be used before powder. That will be the last resort, and Secretary Alger is optimistic in his views that it will never be necessary. The President, it is said, also views the situation in a similarly hopeful manner. He believes that the Filipinos will become less suspicious when they understand more fully the intentions of this country.

SPURED ON BY LEADERS.

San Francisco, Jan. 9.—Father Diaz, leader of the Spanish priests from Manila, who are in this city on the way to Panama, says:

"The Filipinos are not naturally warlike and would not be now opposing the

United States were it not for the leaders who are spurring them on. These leaders are in the work solely for personal gain and would prove hard masters for the weaker portion of the natives should they gain the power. At Iloilo, where I was stationed, there would have been little fighting if it had not been for these malcontents who fairly forced the natives to take up arms. Most of these men who are at the head of the insurgent movement are half breeds. As to Agoncillo himself, he is a crafty fellow and has a following among those people who hope to climb by his advancement. I do not consider Agoncillo personally responsible for the brutality shown our friends, yet he could have prevented a good portion of it had he seen fit to do so."

Father Fernandez, another of the party, stated that he considers the natives of the island a civilized people.

APPROACHING A CLIMAX.

Manila, Jan. 9.—The situation is rapidly approaching a climax, and it is just possible that tomorrow will see a peaceful solution.

Meanwhile all sorts of alarmist rumors are in circulation. The United States troops are taking every precaution; the troops in quarters are under arms and the Californians have disembarked from the transports.

The natives, it is reported, have been ordered not to work for the Americans and the employees in the commissary department have been on strike. Many natives are leaving the city. Major General Otis, however, has the whole situation thoroughly in hand.

A second proclamation by Agoncillo, bearing the same date as the one which immediately followed the proclamation of Major General Otis, based on President McKinley's instructions, first appeared on the streets today, but it is alleged to have been recalled. Its terms are much more vehement than those used in the first proclamation. Agoncillo threatens to drive the Americans from the islands, calls the duty to witness their blood will be on their heads if it is shed and details at greater length the promises he claims were made by the Americans as to the part of the insurgents in the campaign.

It is believed that this second proclamation is the original draft, which was not adopted by the Filipino Congress at Manila.

HE STOLE AN ENGINE

THIEF RAN IT SEVEN MILES WHEN STEAM GAVE OUT.

Engine Recovered by Yard Master. Officers Looking for Thief. Leaf Tobacco Factory Destroyed by Fire.

Winston, N. C., Jan. 9.—(Special.)—A freight engine was stolen from the Norfolk and Western Railway yard here yesterday morning. The thief was a white man, and he pulled the throttle wide open and ran seven miles when the steam became exhausted and the engine stopped. He left the engine with the throttle open.

The yard master here took an engine and went after the one stolen. When he reached it, he found that in ten minutes sufficient steam would have gathered to start the engine and he does not know how far it would have run or the damage that might have been done.

Officers have been looking for the thief since yesterday, but they have not been able to get any trace of him.

A leaf tobacco factory filled with over one hundred thousand pounds of leaf and owned by C. J. Shoaf & Co., was destroyed by fire yesterday.

The firm has \$75,000 insurance on the tobacco. Owners of building carried \$1,500.

CRUSHED BY A HUGE DOOR.

Death of Henry D. Watts, of Charlotte, Through an Unusual Accident.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 8.—Harry D. Watts, a prominent young society man of this city, was found dead this morning. He was lying beneath one of the huge doors of the Merchants and Farmers' Bonded Warehouse, which is not quite completed. His head was crushed and his back broken. He had evidently been dead several hours. The door was in place, but was not hung, and it is supposed that in going home some time between 2 o'clock and day he ran against the door, knocking it down and crushing himself to death. He was the son of Capt. Harrison Watts, a leading broker, and was one of the managers of W. A. Porterfield & Co.'s local offices. His father, after fighting in the Civil War, enlisted in the French army and fought through the Franco-Prussian war.

MR. BROOKS IN JAIL.

He Surrendered Himself to Sheriff Wright Yesterday Morning.

Rockingham, N. C., Jan. 9.—(Special.)—Mr. J. R. Brooks, who killed the Sheriff at Hamlet, surrendered himself to Sheriff Wright this morning and he is now in Rockingham jail. Just before the election it will be remembered that a negro insulted Mr. Brooks in a store at Hamlet, and made an attack upon him, and Mr. Brooks shot him while he was making the attack.

There are now five men in Rockingham jail charged with murder.

NEW PASTOR ARRIVES.

Wake Forest, N. C., Jan. 9.—(Special.)—Rev. J. W. Leach, arriving Friday last, a large congregation greeted the new pastor yesterday morning and were greatly delighted by his first sermon, which was on the text, "The greatest of these is love."

In the evening Mr. Vinton representing the Christian Students' Federation, lectured before the Missionary Society on that striking movement among the students of the world.

DEATH TO FREEDOM

Hoar's Reply to Platt's Pro-Expansion Speech.

LESSONS FROM HISTORY

DEMOCRACY CANNOT RULE OVER VASSAL STATES.

TO ATTEMPT IT IS TO INVITE RUIN

The Question of Constitutional Power the Gravest this Country has Ever Known. The Threat of a Pure, Unlimited Despotism.

Washington, Jan. 9.—This proved to be an interesting day in the Senate, the principal subject under discussion being the constitutional right of the United States to carry into effect the policy of expansion.

The leading speaker was Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.) who delivered a speech in support of the resolution introduced by Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.), declaring it to be in opposition to the Constitution for this country to acquire foreign territory to be governed permanently as colonies.

Although Mr. Hoar occupied the time of the Senate for more than two hours, he was accorded the unusual compliment of close and undivided attention by his colleagues on the floor, and a large audience in the galleries. He confined himself closely to his manuscript, but his address was delivered with all the fire, earnestness and animation of the orator that he is. His speech was in answer to that recently delivered by Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.), and had been most carefully prepared.

Without advertent to the proposed policy of the United States entering upon an expansion of its territory, except in a general and indirect manner, Mr. Hoar entered upon a discussion of the constitutional phases of the question involved in the resolution under consideration.

"It is not my purpose," he said, "to discuss the general considerations which affect any acquisition of sovereignty by the American people over the Philippine Islands, which has been or may be proposed. I am speaking to-day only of the theory of constitutional interpretation propounded by the Senator from Connecticut, (Mr. Platt). If at any time hereafter the Senator shall seek to put his theories into effect by reducing to subjection a distant people, dwelling in the tropics, aliens in blood, most of them Moslem in faith, unable to speak or comprehend our language, or to read or write any language, to whom the traditions and the doctrines of civil liberty are unknown, it will be time to point out what terrible results and penalties this departure from our constitutional principles will bring upon us."

Mr. Hoar said that our fathers, who framed the Constitution were the wisest builders of States the world has yet seen. They had studied ancient history and had learned that while there is life else that a Democracy cannot accomplish, it cannot rule over vassal States or subject peoples without bringing the elements of death into its own constitution. Our fathers, he said, learned two lessons from the history of Greece—the danger of disunion and domestic strife and an indulgence in the greed and lust of empire; and he hoped we might avert the latter danger as we had averted the former.

"I hope not to weary the Senate by repetition," said Mr. Hoar, concluding the prologue. "But this is the greatest question of the power and authority of our Constitution in this matter, I had almost said, that had been discussed among mankind from the beginning of time. Certainly it is the greatest question ever discussed in this Chamber from the beginning of the Government."

Mr. Hoar believed, he said, this country to be a nation—a sovereign nation. He believed Congress possessed all the powers necessary to accomplish all the great objects the framers of the Constitution intended should be accomplished. But he denied that it possessed the "astounding" and "extravagant" powers under the Constitution which the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Platt) attributed to it.

Mr. Hoar affirmed that every constitutional power is limited to the one supreme and controlling purpose declared in the Constitution itself.

"In order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity."

"When the Senator from Connecticut undertakes to declare," said Mr. Hoar, "that we may do such things, not for the perfect union, the common defense, the general welfare of the people of United States, or the securing of liberty to ourselves and our children, but for any fancied or real obligation to take care of distant peoples beyond our boundaries, not people of the United States, then I deny his proposition and tell him he can find nothing in either the text of the Constitution or the exposition which secures the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our children, but for any fancied or real obligation to take care of distant peoples beyond our boundaries, not people of the United States, then I deny his proposition and tell him he can find nothing in either the text of the Constitution or the exposition which secures the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our children, but for any fancied or real obligation to take care of distant peoples beyond our boundaries, not people of 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