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LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

IMPERIALISTS INCONSISTENT

McLaurin Points to Conditions in the South.

RESTRICT THE SUFFRAGE

NEEDED HERE AS MUCH AS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

IMPERIALISTS JUSTIFY THE SOUTH

Government by Force a Despotism Necessitating an Enormously Expensive Army and Navy—Dangers Threatening Labor Liberty.

Washington, Jan. 13.—In the Senate to-day Mr. McLaurin (Dem., S. C.), took strong ground in a carefully prepared speech against a policy of expansion by this country.

"The manifold and serious questions growing out of the war with Spain are now absorbing the attention of the American people," began Mr. McLaurin. "I am satisfied that our action in the next month will settle the question of expansion. There are at this time in the Senate and nation at large two well-defined and distinct views, one a policy of expansion, involving a new definition of our Government, and the inauguration of a colonial system, with all the perplexing problems incident to it. The other view opposes a policy of imperialism, and is based upon the governmental policy of the past century, and in my judgment is the only position that is in harmony with the Constitution and the spirit and genius of Republican institutions."

Mr. McLaurin felt that as a representative of South Carolina, he was peculiarly qualified to speak on the incorporation of a mongrel and semi-barbarous population into our body politic. "The experience of the South for the past thirty years with the negro race," said he, "is pregnant with lessons of wisdom for our guidance in the Philippines. It is passing strange that Senators who favored universal suffrage should now advocate imperialism. There is a glaring inconsistency in these positions. If they are sincere in their views as to the Philippines, they should propose an amendment to the Constitution which will put the inferior races in this country upon an equality as to their civil and political rights, and thus forever settle the vexed race and suffrage questions in this country as well as in the outlying territories."

"How can they consistently, justly, and I might add, constitutionally advocate a policy for outlying territories, embracing races so nearly akin to the negro, which differs so radically from the policy adopted as to the race in the South? There can be but one answer to that question, and that is that they substantially admit, in the light of a third of a century's experience, that universal suffrage is a monumental failure, and that the time has come for the correction of this stupendous governmental error."

"Universal suffrage in the South long since degenerated into a race question," continued Mr. McLaurin, "and as such led to the practical elimination of the negro from politics—a policy that is today widely advocated by the great leaders of the race like Prof. Miller and Booker Washington, and which in time, without outside interference, under the guidance of the best thought of both races, will lead to a just and mutually satisfactory settlement of the gravest problems that have ever confronted any people in modern times."

"It is indeed comforting to hear some of those who in the past criticized us, now that the question is brought home, completely justify our methods in providing a scheme of colonial government."

"The Senator from Connecticut has been most unintentionally, but we thank him the more heartily for his complete announcement of the divine right of the Caucasian to govern inferior races."

Mr. McLaurin then entered upon a constitutional discussion of the question, maintaining that all of the rights and powers of the Federal Government are enumerated specifically in the Constitution, and such as were not thus specifically defined do not exist.

"The nation, as a nation," he continued, "has no sovereign rights except those conferred by the Constitution." He further contended that if the sovereignty of the nation is vested in the Constitution, as admitted by Mr. Platt (Conn.), it could be exercised only in the manner pointed out by the Constitution. He maintained that there was essential difference between the sovereignty exercised by the United States and that exercised by Great Britain, for instance, as there is a wide difference between the forms of Government of the two nations.

"I deny, therefore," said he, "that the United States as a nation has a sovereign, inherent right and control outside of the grant of such power in the Constitution. This is not an essential element of nationality as far as our nation is concerned, although it may be in England or Russia, where the nationality and sovereignty incident to it are not created and limited by a written constitution."

"I do not however, controvert the proposition that the United States has the power to acquire territory by conquest,

purchase or otherwise, and to govern same under the grant of power contained in the Constitution. I do, however, deny the proposition that territory can be permanently held as such by the United States, of course, subject to the exception of small tracts acquired for specific governmental purposes, like coaling stations and the guano islands under the act of 1856. I think Hawaii comes under the exception of a military and commercial necessity."

After further discussing the constitutional points of the question, Mr. McLaurin said it was idle to speak of Americanizing a tropical country, 8,000 miles away. Our people would never consent that the people of that far off island should have a voice in the affairs of this country. "However," said he, "I believe the time is not far off when our flag will float over every foot of North American soil, but it must come naturally and peacefully, by the consent of the governed, not by the rude hand of war."

Government by force was despotism, he said, and if this country was to establish a despotism it must be prepared to maintain a great enormously expensive army and navy. It meant a never-ending strife with the nations of the world.

Mr. McLaurin claimed that the commerce of the Philippines was insignificant and he, therefore, doubted the advantage of the islands to this country from a financial viewpoint. "To become a colonizing power," he said, "we must abandon our republican institutions, or be paralyzed by them. The creation of offices, the extravagant expenditure of money by office-holders, and the actual corruption creeping into any colonial system will sooner or later sap the foundation of any Government."

Discussing the inhabitants of the Philippines, Mr. McLaurin said: "Of one thing I am sure: the American people will never consent for these inferior races to flood our land and add another complication to the labor problem. To permit cheap, Asiatic labor to come into competition with our intelligent well-paid labor will be to degrade and lower our civilization."

"If we embark in a colonial system it means the inauguration of a despotic power in Washington. It means a large standing army that will not only be used to rule outlying territories with an iron hand but that, sooner or later, will be used at home to oppress the people of the popular will. An imperialistic Democracy like an atheistic religion, is an impossible hybrid."

"Better than wealth, better than a territory upon which the sun never sets, is the transmission to our children of a (Continued on Sixth Page.)

ORDERED TO MANILA

REPORTED MUTINY OF OUR TROOPS AGAINST GOING TO ILOILO.

Situation at Manila Considered Critical, but Ois Has It Well in Hand. No Fear of Attack.

Madrid, Jan. 13.—The Government has received the following official dispatch from Manila:

"The American troops here which were ordered to Iloilo intimated and refused to start. General Miller has been ordered to abandon Iloilo and return to Manila. All the American troops have been ordered to concentrate here, the situation being of the gravest character."

According to dispatches received here the American domination in the Philippines is "limited to Manila Bay." All other points, except Mindanao, where the Spaniards remain, are in the hands of the insurgents. One dispatch said: "The American volunteers are disheartened by the climate and bad food and are anxious to return home."

Senator Sagasta has caused to be announced that orders have been sent to General Rios at Manila for the observance of strict neutrality by the Spanish troops.

BOYS RESPONDED PROMPTLY.

Manila, Jan. 13.—The situation here is undoubtedly critical, but Major General Otis has it well in hand, and there is no such certainty of trouble as many believe. The rebels are concentrated on the outskirts of the town, and their leaders have issued strict orders that they shall act only on the defensive.

An accident might precipitate trouble, but the idea of a rebel attack upon Manila is ridiculous, as the Americans absolutely control the position.

Aguinaldo has republished the second manifesto in reply to the proclamation of General Otis, which was recalled on its first appearance, but it has proved ineffectual.

On Wednesday a false alarm, due to trivial incidents occurring simultaneously in opposite parts of the city, led to a general call to the United States forces. In fifteen minutes the entire city was covered. The proclamation of the Americans, while that created a scare for the moment, effectually restored confidence throughout Manila and dispelled the excitement due to a passing fear on the part of the citizens that an outbreak was imminent.

It is possible that the Filipinos, after the diplomatic conferences to have been held between the representatives of General Otis and Aguinaldo have finally come to understand that the cautious and conservative policy of the Americans is not due to fear and that they will accept the inevitable with good grace. It is evident that at present they are unable to appreciate the full meaning of the independence demanded and that when they do understand its extent the American propositions will be accepted.

Some women are afraid in the dark and others are afraid of the light.

EAGAN CANNOT BE SHIELDED

He Will Probably Be Court-Martialed.

OR CONGRESS MAY ACT

GENERAL MILES AWAITS THE DEPARTMENT'S ACTION.

THE COMMISSION REBUKES EAGAN

Determination of Commission to Shield Him Taken as a Gross Misinterpretation of President's Assurance to Witnesses.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—The attack made by General Eagan upon General Miles has proved the sensation of the day in Washington. That an officer of the army should have so far forgotten himself as to use such blackguardly language has astounded everybody; and that he should have gone this long without being called to account by court martial or otherwise has added to the surprise. The action of the war investigation commission in sending back the testimony for revision is regarded as a severe rebuke of the action of the Commission General, and it is confidently expected that a court martial will follow, despite the determination of the investigation commission to protect its witness from all harm.

This determination is generally taken as a gross misinterpretation of the meaning of the President's assurance that witnesses will be protected, as it is inconceivable that an officer of the army should be allowed to use such language, no matter what the provocation, and go unpunished. If there is no court martial, Congress will, in all probability, take a hand in the matter. The declaration of Inspector General Breckenridge that "What the War Department needs is more gentlemen." That is if Eagan is a sample, and the feeling here is one of general disgust that the army should, through petty rows, be placed on a plane with the French army.

ROOSEVELT WRITES MILES.

Tells of Chemically Preserved Beef His Men Could Not Eat.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The war investigation commission yesterday took action on the sensational testimony submitted to it yesterday by Commissary General Eagan and sent the statement incorporating his testimony back to him, with the privilege of re-submitting it if he chooses to revise his language. Further than this the commission determined it could not and should not proceed. The commission regrets that General Eagan proceeded as far as he did, and it is explained to-day that the vituperative nature of the testimony was a complete surprise to the commission and that but for the rapidity with which General Eagan read his long statement and the absorbing vehemence of its delivery he would have been checked at the time.

The matter was taken up in executive session by the commission yesterday immediately General Eagan had closed, and ex-Governor Woodbury, of Vermont, introduced a motion substantially that made public to-day, and the rejection of the testimony as it stands was unanimously voted at the executive session proceeding to-day's public session.

At the time of the creation of the commission the President in instructing the commission verbally assured the members that all witnesses would be immune from punishment for what they might say before that body, but meant to indulge such language as that given utterance to yesterday.

Following is the commission's letter to General Eagan: "Washington, January 13th, 1899. "Brigadier General C. P. Eagan, Commissary General, War Department: "Sir: We respectfully inform you that after your testimony was read yesterday, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"Moved that the commission receive General Eagan's testimony without comment, that it be not printed at once, but held for consideration of the commission—carried."

"Having now considered the questions involved we have determined that in many instances the vituperative language used by you was not such as ought to have been addressed as a witness to this board. We think that the personal attacks and irrelevant statements contained in the papers submitted should be eliminated and before receiving it as testimony we request that you will revise its language and if you choose submit for our consideration. We herewith return your papers.

"Very respectfully,
(Signed) "CHARLES DENBY,
"Vice President."

There was no abatement in the interest exhibited here to-day in all the incidents connected with the occurrence of yesterday. As might have been expected a matter of this official consequence was sure to attract the attention of the President and a greater part of the session of the Cabinet to-day was given to its consideration. It is almost certain that official cognizance will be taken of the matter very soon.

General Eagan gave no sign today of any intention on his part to avail himself of the offer made by the board. His friends did not hesitate to intimate that he would expunge the objectionable language, but he would say nothing for himself and any intimation on that score must be obtained from the board itself.

The War Department officials are not yet clear as to what would be the effect of a withdrawal or modification of the statement. One element holds that, officially, the record failing to show that any objectionable language had been used, there would be legal offense. Another takes the view that while the amendment of the statements would mitigate General Eagan's offense, it would not wipe it out. Another aspect of the case is the bringing forward of the plea of exemption which was guaranteed in the name of the President to all of the witnesses before the board from the consequences of what they might say. But again the officials were divided, and this was the chief topic of discussion of the Cabinet, as to whether the exemption could be claimed in this particular case.

Meanwhile, General Miles is apparently waiting for the War Department to act, taking the position that it is incumbent upon it and the war commission to protect the army from such attacks.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

INTERVIEW WITH EAGAN.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Commissary General Eagan consented to be interviewed (Continued on Sixth Page.)

MR. DINGLEY IS DEAD

A Sketch of the Distinguished Statesman's Life.

WAS REARED ON A FARM

TAUGHT SCHOOL WHILE FITTING HIMSELF FOR COLLEGE.

STUDIED LAW BUT CHOSE JOURNALISM

He Was Elected to the Legislature, However, and Other Political Honors, Followed.

His Death, Says Mr. Hale, is a National Loss.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Hon. Nelson Dingley, of Maine, leader of the Republican side on the floor of the House of Representatives and representing the Second Congressional district of Maine in that body died here to-night at half past ten o'clock of heart failure, resulting from extreme weakness due to double pneumonia. He was unconscious during most of the day and death came quietly without consciousness being retained. There were present at the time Mrs. Dingley, Miss Edith Dingley, Messrs E. N. and A. H. Dingley, sons of the deceased, Mr. James C. Hooe, an intimate friend of the family, Dr. Deale, one of the physicians who has been attending him throughout his illness and two nurses. To within a few hours he believed, as they have throughout his illness, that Mr. Dingley would recover. While the past few days have given great hope of recovery the progress of the disease had made the patient dangerously weak and had seriously affected his heart. Late last night and again this morning Mr. Dingley had a bad sinking spell, from which he slightly rallied. There were further evidences of heart failure as the day progressed, and the strongest stimulants were administered, but without effect. He failed perceptibly during the afternoon and as night came hope was abandoned. Mrs. Dingley is very much prostrated by her husband's death and is now under the care of a physician.

There were many genuine and heartfelt expressions of sympathy when it became known that the Maine Congressman was dead. All during his illness, which he struggled against so vigorously there has been constant inquiries at the hotel at which he resided as to his condition.

Sergeant-at-Arms Russell, of the House of Representatives, was notified of the death, which will be announced in both Houses of Congress to-morrow and committees will be appointed to attend the funeral after which adjournment for the day will be had.

Representative Dingley's illness dated back to December 23rd when he complained that he was not well. The physician diagnosed his case as one of grip, so commonly prevailing here, and cautioned the patient to keep to his room. Saturday pneumonia developed in the left lung complicated with great irregularity of the heart. Skillful treatment brought good results, and on Thursday there was signs that the lung was beginning to clear. The next day, however, the disease took an alarming turn, and the two lungs in Michigan were telegraphed for.

In speaking of Mr. Dingley's death to-night, Senator Hale said: "In the present condition of public affairs Governor Dingley's death is a very great national loss. In all questions relating to finance to the revenues of the country, and to the adjustment of great fiscal questions, Mr. Dingley was above all others in authority. It is difficult to say who can take his place. He had the confidence of his associates in the House, the confidence of the Senate, the confidence of the President and the confidence of the entire country. Maine will especially lament him. Early and late he had devoted himself to the interests of the State, and without distinction of party, and her people believed in his fidelity, patriotism and wisdom."

The funeral will be conducted at the House of Representatives Monday next. The body will be taken to the House at 10 o'clock and there lie in state till noon, when services will be conducted in the presence of the House and Senate. At 4:20 in the afternoon the funeral party will leave over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Lewiston, Maine, arriving there at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Further services will be held at the family residence in Lewiston on Wednesday. The interment will be in that city. The services in the House of Representatives probably will be conducted by Rev. S. M. Newman, pastor of the First Congregational Church, which Mr. Dingley was accustomed to attend while residing in Washington.

SWEEP BY A TERRIFIC GALE.

Vienna, Jan. 13.—A terrific gale was raging here since early this morning. Much damage has been done to property and there have been many accidents, including many fatalities.

THE STORM IN BELGIUM.

Brussels, Jan. 13.—The whole country around here has suffered considerable damage from the storm that has been raging for twelve hours. In this city a woman was killed this afternoon and many other accidents are reported.

Perhaps a girl is called a miss because she seldom hits anything she throws at.

GERMANS GIVE THEMSELVES UP.

Renewed Denial of Help From Teutons For Filipinos.

Berlin, Jan. 13.—The correspondent of the Associated Press, after a thorough investigation, ascertains that the report that Germany is aiding the Filipinos and furnishing them with war material, is absolutely baseless.

Baron Von Buelow, Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, personally authorizes the statement that such reports are justified by nothing Germany has done, is doing or is preparing to do.

Legation Counselor Hamann, of the Foreign Office, being empowered to speak for the Government, supplemented the above denial as follows:

"The only possible explanation of the way in which such rumors have been originated we find in a despatch received this morning from Herr Kruger, our Consul at Manila."

Herr Hamann then read this despatch to the correspondent of the Associated Press. The gist of it is that early last November three unimportant dealers sent to a Filipino newspaper a statement that they had always been satisfied with the treatment received from the Filipinos, and hoped that the good relations would continue. Despite the fact that the German colonies at Manila and Hong-Kong promptly issued a declaration asserting that these Germans in no way represented the views of the colonies, and assuring the Americans of sympathy, the incident was used as a handle to impute anti-American sentiments to Germans in the Philippines.

So far as the doings of the German Government and navy are concerned, Herr Hamann said positively that absolutely nothing had occurred which could be construed as hostility toward the plans of the Americans or as connivance with those of the Filipinos. Herr Hamann concluded his statement to the Associated Press correspondent with the remark:

"I am amazed that such baseless lies, though disproved again and again, should still find credence."

The officials at the United States Embassy feel sure that there is nothing whatever in the rumors.

SAN JUAN OFFICIALS RESIGN.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Jan. 13.—The Mayor and the entire city council have resigned. This action, they assert, was taken because of their inability to raise sufficient funds under the present tariffs. They are not satisfied with the so-called abrupt commands of military Government, alleging that they have insufficient liberty. There is, however, no ill feeling.

ALL RELATIONS SEVERED

ACTION OF THE N. C. UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Adopt a Resolution Declaring All Athletic Relations Between Itself and University of Virginia at an End.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—All athletic relation between the Universities of North Carolina and Virginia are severed. The North Carolina Athletic Association today adopted the following report of the committee appointed for the purpose:

"Under existing circumstances the Athletic Association of the University of North Carolina severs all athletic relations with the University of Virginia."

This action has been brought about by the conduct of the latter at Richmond Thanksgiving Day, and because they have ignored all proposals for agreement governing future athletic relation between the Universities.

The University of Georgia request for next Thanksgiving football game is under consideration.

CONVENING OF THE CORTES.

Sagasta Will Call It Together for January 25th.

Madrid, Jan. 13.—Senor Sagasta, the Premier, will convene the Cortes for January 25th or January 30th and will immediately demand a ratification of the peace treaty.

Spain has again reminded the Washington Government of the undertaking on the part of the United States peace commissioners with regard to Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos, and has asked a prompt reply.

The newspapers allege that the Americans have requested the Spaniards not to withdraw the Spanish troops from Mindanao, the southernmost island of the Philippines, before the arrival of the Americans there, so as to prevent an insurrection breaking out.

ARGUMENT FOR RYAN.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 13.—Argument in the suit of Mr. Thos. F. Ryan to enforce an alleged contract for the sale of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad stock to him, was concluded before Judges Wicker and Stockbridge today, and the case was held sub curiam. Mr. Bernard Carter, of counsel for the plaintiff, concluded his argument from yesterday, and the closing argument was made by Mr. John P. Poe of counsel for defendants.

WHITSETT FLOURISHING.

Whitsett, N. C., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—Students are still enjoying Whitsett in every day, and the number registered to date exceeds 170. Another teacher has been added to the faculty to meet the increase in numbers. The student body is gathered from counties as far east as Camden and Pender, and from as far west as Cleveland.

THE JIM YOUNGERS

They Were Made to Squirm in the House.

JUST EVEN TEN OF THEM

THEY FOUGHT AND THEN THEY RAN AWAY.

WHEN THEY GOT BACK THEY HAD TO VOTE

Two Negro Members Set Their White Colleagues a Good Example—Only One Negro Among the Ten Jim Youngers.

"Those who fight and run away may live to fight another day." The law-makers yesterday became law-breakers.

They could to-day be indicted for cruelty to animals.

Mind you, I don't say they should be; I simply say they could be—some of them.

The animals on whom they exercised their cruelty were the Republicans and Populists.

And the instrument of torture was the bill providing for the cutting of the names of Jim Young (col.), George Tomoffski, R. C. Rivers, Charles McNamara and the like from the cornerstone of the new building of the Institution for the Blind, in this city.

Mr. Boushall, of Wake, for the Committee on Blind Institutions, introduced the bill. It orders that the present corner-stone shall, within the next thirty days, be dressed—all names on it being cut off. Any on it in their places shall be inscribed the date of the founding of the institution and the date of the erection of the building.

Inside the building shall be a tablet of bronze or stone on which shall be the names of the men upon whose motion and through whose efforts the building was erected, to wit: "B. F. Montague, chairman of the Board; J. A. Briggs, chairman of the Building Committee; L. M. Proctor, H. Morson, H. C. Herring, J. R. Williams, John E. Ray, Principal; F. P. Milburn, Architect."

Mr. Carroll, of Alamance, amended the bill so as to make it a misdemeanor for the board of directors not to carry out the provisions of the act, and as amended the bill passed its several readings.

It was its passage on the second reading that gave the Democrats the fun and made the Fusionists ache with shame and chagrin.

Just as the vote was about to be put, Petrie, of Chatham, got up to leadership, got gay and proposed an amendment to the effect that Jim Young's name alone be cut off and the others allowed to stand.

Somebody intimated that Jim's name was the most respectable of the lot. Giles, of Stokes, got up to be outdone in assiduity by Petrie, sent up an amendment providing that "the proper authorities be and are hereby instructed to erase the name of John G. Norwood, a colored man, from the corner-stones of any school houses in Wilmington."

"The point of order was very correctly made by Mr. Brown, of State, that this amendment was foreign to the bill under consideration."

Somebody on the Democratic side called for the "ayes" and "noes." The call was sustained.

Immediately the Fusionists began to get gray around the gills, and hardly had the roll call commenced before they got up, one at a time, and like the Arabs, silently stole away.

"When the roll call had been completed, it was found that only one Fusionist had voted. That was Giles, the beautiful and accomplished Chathamite. He shouted 'no' with a lustiness worthy of an auctioneer."

Mr. Boushall, of Wake, asked that the member from Craven (Isaac Smith, colored), be allowed to vote.

Smith "I desires that the two races stay separate, therefore I votes 'aye.'" (Amplified.)

Bryan, of Madison, gave as his excuse for voting for Jim Young the fact that Petrie had offered an amendment to strike out Young's name and leave the others, and the House had voted it down.

Petrie, of Stokes, got back to his seat just in time to be called on next. He gave the same sort of reason, and like Bryan, voted "no."

Snipes, of Hertford, gave no reason for his "no."

Hampton, of Surry, never came back. Nicholson, of Perquimans, voted the Young ticket, but made a mighty dry face over it.

White, of Davie, parroted off Bryan's little amendment excuse, and weakly said "no."

Williams, of Graham, was out with Hampton.

Williams, of Yadkin, ventured back and got caught. He wanted to know if he was compelled to vote.

The chair thought, under the rules, he was.

"Well, he wanted to explain." But the House was in no mood to hear his explanation as he had left the Hall while the vote was being taken, and had given no notice of a desire to explain.

But he protested and turned and twisted, not altogether unlike a worm in hot ashes, and finally, despite a storm of protests, he rattled off Bryan's little amendment speech and said "no."

Paul, the man from Pamlico, whose seat is being contested, said "no."

(Continued on Second Page.)