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LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

PLEA FOR SELF GOVERNMENT

Bacon Against Force Rule for the Philippines.

WAR BEGUN FOR FREEDOM

SHALL IT END IN A STRUGGLE FOR TYRANNY.

OUR OBLIGATIONS TO THE FILIPINOS

Colonial Policy Would Lead to Bloody Wars and Creation of an Enormous Standing Army. Western Continent

Washington, Jan. 18.—The feature of to-day's session in the Senate was a speech delivered by Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.), in support of his resolutions declaring that the United States would not assume sovereignty over the Philippine Islands. Mr. Bacon is one of the orators of the Senate, and he gave himself free rein, not confining himself to notes, he spoke strongly and effectively. His peroration in which he pictured the horrors of some of England's methods of controlling her colonial subjects was a beautiful and forceful bit of word painting.

come the vassals of the United States, and while Senators announce on this floor that there is no intention to impose this Government upon an unwilling people, there are other utterances which lead the Filipinos to a contrary conclusion. In consequence there is danger of bloodshed between the American and Filipino armies. If this declaration is promptly and authoritatively made by this Government, the apprehension will be relieved, and there will be no distrust of the American army, and no thought of hostility to it.

"It is not to be hoped that the Filipinos, who were fighting for their freedom before we declared war against Spain, will surrender their country to the United States without a struggle. Every report we receive shows that they will not do so. If there should come a collision, if there should be but one battle between the Americans and Filipinos, it will be a fearful shock for us to realize that a war undertaken for the liberation of Cuba has been converted into one to subjugate the Filipinos."

Mr. Bacon said that the Filipinos were erroneously spoken of in dispatches as rebels and insurgents, and declared these were not in fact, as they were not rebels against Spain, and could not be called rebels against the United States. Mr. Bacon then entered upon an argument against the annexation of distant territory with a dense population of an alien and inferior race. He said:

"If annexed this territory must either be in the end admitted as States in the Union, with their people as citizens of the United States, entitled to equal rights and power with the citizens of other States, or the territory must be held as colonies with their people as subjects and vassals of the United States. It is impossible that our people should ever consent that these Asiatic communities should be admitted as States into the Union, clothed with the power to assist in making laws for America."

"What is the result if these islands are acquired and held as colonies? The logic of the situation will be to acquire more Asiatic territory, and after that to reach out for still more. There is no reason for the acquisition of the Philippines, which will not apply to the acquisition of other parts of Asia, each acquisition furnishing a reason why other parts still beyond should be also acquired."

"Under this policy our Government will abandon its peaceful career and reach out to the ends of the earth for empire and power, that we may, with a strong arm dominate and rule over distant lands and peoples of every race, condition and color. This reaching out for empire will inevitably lead to wars, not such wars as the little one with its trifling sacrifices through which we have just passed but great wars with all their sacrifices. It means vast armies, composed in large part of our young men, ready on a day's notice to cope in bloody conflict with the great military powers of the earth. England is especially eager to acquire territory, and she will seize the Philippines. Why? Is it because she is so anxious to witness the further expansion and aggrandizement of the power of the United States? or is it because she sees ahead of her a gigantic world's war over the partition of China, in which she wishes that the United States shall be compelled to take part, and in which she wishes and hopes that she may be her ally?"

Mr. Bacon made an earnest argument against war. "As war is the greatest curse of a nation," he said, "so is peace its most priceless possession. In this one respect we are the most blessed of any nation of the earth. Situated as we are and powerful as we are, we need never engage in war unless we voluntarily seek it. When we choose to confine ourselves to our own hemisphere, when we undertake to meddle with the affairs of all the world, especially when in so doing, we surrender the Monroe Doctrine and consent to the intermeddling of Europe in the affairs of the American hemisphere, then indeed will this priceless immunity be gone forever. War seldom fails to claim its victims, and the vacant places and broken homes will find poor compensation in the glitter and splendor of a Government, powerful in the possession of a vast empire, paid for in the lives of its citizens and held at the price of ever-recurring wars."

Mr. Bacon concluded by urging that the American people had a duty to do in deciding the country, which exclusive of Alaska was ample for a population of three hundred million, and in developing our own resources there was enough to task the energies and inspire the hopes of our people for centuries to come.

HIS PLAIN LANGUAGE

It is "Absolutely and Unqualifiedly False."

SAID SENATOR HAIRSTON

HE RESENTS THE CHARGE THAT HE IS A "CONSPIRATOR."

SENATE SWAPPED IN A DELUGE OF TALK

It Took Two Hours and \$250 to Save \$70, but the Galleries Were Happy. A Bill to Provide for Primary Elections.

In the Senate yesterday, immediately after the reading of the minutes, Senator Hairston rose to a question of personal privilege. Holding a newspaper in his hand, Mr. Hairston said: "I rise to a question of personal privilege on an editorial expression in the Morning Post of to-day concerning a bill I introduced. I recognize that any paper has a right to object to any bill I may introduce. But I object to these words in the Post editorial: 'This substitute measure is more drastic than the other, and is evidently inspired by the same conspirators who undertook to secure the passage of the latter through the last Legislature.'"

I pronounce the charge that there was any conspiracy connected with the introduction of this bill as absolutely and unqualifiedly false. The bill was introduced by me to carry out a pledge in the Democratic platform. I wish to say further that in my actions here I shall not allow myself to be controlled by the Southern Railway Company nor by any other corporation, nor shall I permit any criticism of me inspired by it to pass in silence. I am personally responsible for what I say here."

The rains descended and the flood-gates were opened in the Senate yesterday. The Senators talked, and the galleries filled, and the more the galleries filled the more the Senators talked.

It should be said in behalf of the Senate that it did not do it immediately and that, for the most part, it talked well. The storm blew up from the most unexpected quarter and at first did not look to last long, but it swept on for two mortal hours. It did not cost more than \$250 and saved \$70, besides making things lively while it lasted.

All came out of the resolution reported from the Claims committee recommending that Mr. Cannon be paid \$272.60 as part expenses incurred in his contest with Senator Franks. No two of the Senators wanted to pay him the same thing, and they varied in their estimates all the way from \$500 to nothing.

MEN WHO WILL TRY GEN. EAGAN

Court Made of Thirteen Army Officers.

AND A JUDGE ADVOCATE

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT IS AT THE HEAD.

TRIAL TO BEGIN JANUARY TWENTY-FIFTH

Washington, Jan. 18.—The detail for the court martial which is to try Commissary General Charles P. Eagan, on charges out of his brigadier general's rank and will hold those commissions. Major General Butler is the only one who is not connected with the regular army.

Major General Wesley Merritt, U. S. V.; Major General James F. Wade, U. S. V.; Major General Matthew C. Butler, U. S. V.; Major General Samuel B. Young, U. S. V.; Brigadier General Royal T. Frank, U. S. V.; Brigadier General Alexander C. McW. Pennington, U. S. V.; Brigadier General George M. Randall, U. S. V.; Brigadier General Jacob Kline, U. S. V.; Brigadier General Richard Combs, U. S. V.; Colonel Peter C. Hains, Corps of Engineers; Colonel George L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers; Colonel Charles R. Suter, Corps of Engineers; Colonel Francis L. Guenther, Fourth Artillery; Lieutenant Colonel George B. Davis, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Judge Advocate of the Court.

The court is empowered to proceed with the business before it with any number of members not less than the minimum prescribed by law.

"Upon the final adjournment of the court the members will return to their proper stations." (Signed) "R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War."

"The members required of the members of the court in complying with this order are necessary for the public service. By order of the Secretary of War." (Signed) "H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

The officers of the court are now located as follows: General Merritt at New York; General Wade and Butler at Washington; General Young at Augusta; General Frank at Annapolis, Md.; General Pennington at Atlanta; General Randall at Greenville, S. C.; General Kline at Athens; General Combs at Huntsville, Ala.; Colonel Hains at Baltimore; Colonel Gillespie at New York; Colonel Suter at Boston; Colonel Guenther at Washington barracks and Lieutenant Colonel Davis at West Point.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH PISTOL-TOTERS

That Was the Question Before The House.

JUDGES OR MAGISTRATES

WHICH SHOULD TRY WALKING ARSENALS?

THE MAGISTRATES LOSE THE FIGHT

and Representative Lowery Came Out of the Oratorical Scrimmage Much Disfigured. The Impachment of Judge Norwood.

What shall we do with our pistol-toters and razor-carriers? was the agitating question that agitated the House for nearly two solid hours yesterday.

And after it was all over the matter stood just where it was begun, and in the future as in the past, the Superior courts of the land will enjoy the high and exclusive privilege of capturing Walking Arsenals and confiscating their outfit—be it a coon with his yaller shoes and a "razzer" or a hopeful young American with a cigarette and a gun.

But the Judges didn't win without a fight—a long and hard fight. The magistrates and their friends in the House swooped down and tried to capture the jurisdiction in such cases, and it was with difficulty that the legal fraternity beat them off and finally put them to flight.

The bill was introduced several days ago by Mr. Bryan of Madison. It provided for giving magistrates original and final jurisdiction in cases for carrying concealed weapons. The bill was considered by the Judiciary committee and reported back to the House with the recommendation "that it do pass."

Now this measure had some staunch friends in the House who did not propose to sit quietly in their seats and see it go down without a protest. Mr. Williams of the House, near the desk of Mr. Carroll of Alabama, who picked it up and shielded it back by saying: "I don't know how it is in Ireland, but in my county the gun-toters fare pretty hard at the hands of the courts. I don't remember that one ever got off without punishment. Usually they are sent to the penitentiary."

VIOLATES TREATY OF BERLIN.

German Consul Closes Samoa's Supreme Court—Anarchy Reigns.

Auckland, N. Z., Jan. 18.—Samoaian news just received here say that Chief Justice Chambers, on December 31st, declared Malietoa Tanu to have been elected King, in succession of the late King Malietoa. The Chief Justice also announced that "Tamae" had been elected Vice King. Chief Mataafa was disqualified.

The Consuls of the United States and Great Britain and the captains of the German warship Falke and the British warship Porpoise met the German Consul, who refused to recognize Malietoa Tanu and declined to co-operate in the disposal of the Samoans, who themselves assembled in large numbers at Malietoa armed themselves and surrounded the municipality. Malietoa Tanu and Tamaese mustered about 2,000 men, well armed, but supplied with defective ammunition. The British and American Consuls endeavored to avert hostilities, but they commenced on January 1st. Malietoa Tanu and Tamaese fought bravely, but 50 of their followers were captured. Then, disheartened and outnumbered, the two chiefs sought refuge on the British warship and their followers sought protection under the guns of the Porpoise.

Mataafa's loss was 61 men killed and wounded, and Malietoa Tanu lost 12 men killed and wounded. The foreign residents were placed under the protection of a detachment of men belonging to the British ship and Chief Justice Chambers and his family went on board of her.

The followers of Mataafa looted and burned Apia, destroyed the plantations and pillaged considerably in the country. The Consuls later decided to recognize Mataafa and his chiefs as a provisional Government, pending the receipt of instructions from the powers.

Afterward Dr. Rafael and the German Consul closed the Supreme court, declaring that the power was vested in them. The British and American Consuls then appealed to the captain of the British warship Porpoise, who landed a force of blue jackets, and Chief Justice Chambers and his guard took his seat. The British and American flags were hoisted over Chambers' house and the court house.

Mataafa held aloof from these developments. The provisional Government wrote to Sturdee, on the 12th that they would seize Malietoa and take Tamaese off the Porpoise by force, if necessary, deliver them to their titles and desert them. Chambers is residing on the Porpoise. The British and American Consuls have protested against any infringement of the Berlin treaty. British residents have taken refuge in their consulate, and the American residents have taken refuge in the mission.

An American warship is urgently needed here.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce had the right-of-way in the House to-day and succeeded in passing quite a number of bills of minor importance, most of which authorized the construction of light-houses, fog signals, etc. One authorized the construction and equipment of a light vessel with a fog signal for station at the tail of Horse Shoe Shoals in Chesapeake Bay, the limit of cost to be \$20,000.

Then the bill to grant the Pacific Cable Company a subsidy of \$100,000 a year for twenty years for the construction and operation of a cable was called up, and a very spirited debate, which consumed the remainder of the day, followed. The opposition was headed by Mr. Corliss (Rep. Mich.), who advocated the construction of a Government cable. No conclusion was reached at the hour of adjournment, and as the special order under which the House was operating to-day expired with the adjournment, and an objection was made to fixing another day for its consideration, it goes over indefinitely until the committee can get another day or until a special order is adopted. The House at 5:15 p. m. adjourned.

ESTERHAZY IS IN PARIS.

Paris, Jan. 18.—Major Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy arrived this evening from Rotterdam, to testify before the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus revision inquiry.

Several newspaper men met him at the railway station, but he declined to be interviewed.

TROOPS RETURN TO SPAIN.

Barcelona, Jan. 18.—The French steamer Cachemiro arrived to-day from the Philippines with 1,170 reprinted Spanish troops. There were three hundred sick, and there were 44 deaths during the voyage.

It's almost impossible for a man to find anything to do nowadays except work. (Continued on Second Page.)