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LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

THE FILIPINOS VETO ANNEXATION

All United on the Question of Independence.

AGUINALDO IS SUPREME

STRAINING EVERY NERVE TO PREPARE FOR WAR.

FAITH IN THE AMERICANS IS DYING

About Thirty Thousand Filipinos Under Arms and Nearly Fifty Maxim Guns at Malolos. Their Deadly Climate Gives them Hope.

Hong Kong, Jan. 24.—The members of the Filipino Junta here have issued the following settlement:

"The purchase by the American authorities at Hong Kong of a number of steam launches for river work in the Philippine Islands is high handed, unnecessary and vexatious."

"Domestic visits throughout Manila are exasperating the Filipinos. Their suspicions are aroused by such actions. The dispatch of reinforcements is incompatible with peace and the appointment of a commission is only a pretext to gain time. The American Secret Police is acting offensively toward the Filipinos at Hong Kong, who are British subjects."

"The Filipino Congress at Malolos has unanimously vetoed annexation."

CLIMATE DEADLY AS BULLETS.

Madrid, Jan. 24.—A dispatch from Hong Kong to the Reformers of this city says a letter received from the Philippine Islands under date of January 20, announces that the rupture between the Filipinos and the Americans is an accomplished fact, and that the lives of the Spaniards in the archipelago are endangered.

The Minister of War, General Correa, received a cable dispatch today from General Rios, the Spanish commander in the Philippines, announcing that the sick and maimed civil and military prisoners were released by the Filipinos today. The General added that he hopes the remainder of the prisoners will be liberated shortly.

"The Imperial to-day says: 'All the intelligence from the Philippine Islands shows that the Americans recognize their inability to overcome the insurgents in the island of Luzon and the Visayas. The Filipinos understand that the Americans wish to tyrannize over them and exploit them as the Spaniards never did. The Americans intended to exercise their power merely at the important ports, but they are already convinced that such a domination would not be efficacious. They would be constantly fighting the insurgents and the latter would soon put an end to the Americans, as the Filipinos have on their side not only bullets, but the climate, and the enormous expenditure the situation will entail on the Americans. This explains Washington's desire to first get the Treaty of Paris voted and then open negotiations with the rebel chiefs in order to see if Aguinaldo and his colleagues will consent at least to accept an American protectorate with self-government.'"

THE FILIPINOS DISLUZONED.

Manila, Jan. 20.—Via Hong Kong, Jan. 24.—The Independencia today issues a supplement containing a dispatch, purporting to come from Malolos the seat of the rebel Government. It comments upon the appointment of the commission and says:

"The Filipinos naturally suspect this is a new attempt to humbug. Both Dewey and Spencer Pratt, promised us independence if the Filipino Republic was stable. The Filipinos are disillusioned. They believe the commission is a ruse to gain time till they have accumulated formidable forces, when America, abusing her strength, will begin a war to ratify her sovereignty."

"The Independencia then alleges that all the commissioners are partisans of colonial expansion and incidentally asserts that the archbishops also favor annexation 'with the sole objects of gaining the sympathies of the winning side.'"

"The Filipinos of Calocan and Gagalangina mistakingly saluted exchanged between British and German warships on January 16th, moved three thousand men to the front in order of battle, covering the adjacent country, but they did not attack the American lines."

"Reports from the interior indicate that Aguinaldo's authority is now generally recognized. Every available male is being recruited and arms deposits are being established at San Bernardino, Union, Trinidad and other large towns. The surrounding country is being levied on for supplies and the Filipino troops are living on the fat of the land, while the native villagers are compelled to subsist on rice."

"There is some friction between the Filipino civil and military authorities, but they are united on the question of independence."

"It is estimated that there are fully 30,000 Filipinos under arms and it is said there are nearly fifty Maxim guns at Malolos, some of them having been recently acquired."

The Filipino military authorities are convinced, they say, that the Americans will be unable to work effectively outside of Manila in the event of hostilities, hence they feel confident of the future. Many of the Filipino officers complain of alleged discourteous treatment upon the part of Americans at Manila.

ANXIOUS TO AVERT WAR.

London, Jan. 24.—The Filipino Junta here today received a cable message from Agoncillo, Aguinaldo's representative at Washington, declaring that the prospects were improving, though the work was difficult.

The absence of direct news from Manila and the receipt of secret intelligence from Washington is causing the greatest anxiety among the Filipinos here. The arrests of Filipinos by Major General Otis and the news that numbers of Filipinos have fled is regarded as a most serious occurrence. It is pointed out by the Filipinos that this is exactly what happened in 1896 under General Blanco, when the Filipinos on the following day, attacked the Spaniards and the revolution broke out.

The members of the Filipino Junta in this city say they are so anxious to avert war that they are calling Manila today urging the Filipinos "not to start hostilities if there is the remotest possibility of averting trouble."

OTIS EXPECTS TO BE ATTACKED

Washington, Jan. 24.—Senator Lopez, Secretary to Agoncillo, the Washington representative of Aguinaldo, called at the State Department at 1 o'clock this afternoon and lodged with the chief clerk a communication which, according to the common expression, marked the critical stage in the Philippine question. This is the third attempt made by Filipino representatives to secure official recognition from the United States Government. Secretary Hay was out at the time the communication was presented, attending a meeting of the Cabinet at the White House, so that all that Chief Clerk Michael could do under the circumstances was to receive the paper as he would any other handed him.

The advice from Manila which have reached the War Department are far from reassuring. It is understood that General Otis reports an expectation on his part that the insurgents are about to force an issue, and if this should be so the result cannot be foreseen. Manila itself and not Iloilo, might at first be supposed, as regarded as the danger point just now. While the instructions to General Otis have been to avoid any hostile clash with the natives, so far as that plan is consistent with the maintenance of his position, it is realized here that it is within the power of any excited or intoxicated person to precipitate a battle between the two opposing forces. For it must be understood that there is nothing in General Otis' instructions to prevent him from most vigorously defending himself and the interests confided to his charge. General Otis is so sure of his ground that the officers here feel no doubt as to the outcome of a hostile collision between the Americans and the insurgent forces under Aguinaldo, particularly as General Otis would have enormous advantage in the full co-operation of the American fleet under Dewey. But it is particularly desirable that even a battle ending in victory be avoided just now, for the President has by no means surrendered his conviction that the misguided Filipinos can be brought to an understanding of the real objects of the United States and peacefully accept the conditions sought to be imposed.

EARTH SHOCKS IN MEXICO

VALLEY VISITED BY VIOLENT VIBRATIONS THAT TERRIFY THE PEOPLE.

Silk Factory in the City of Mexico Crashes Down in Ruins. Fears for Operators. National Palace Injured.

City of Mexico, Jan. 24.—Several sharp shocks of earthquake were felt today in the valley of Mexico. The first one took place at 5:30 o'clock this morning.

This morning the duration was several moments, and at 5:15 in the afternoon came a succession of shocks lasting nearly a minute and producing great alarm. People rushed into the streets and knelt praying or locked under the protecting arches of doorways. Customers in shops held on to the counters to support themselves, and all the busy life of the great city came to a standstill. Many houses were cracked. The national palace was cracked in eleven places, and in some places the sidewalks were broken.

The electric and telephone wires swung like loose ropes in a gale. Coach horses and mules drawing street cars, stopped and braced themselves to resist the trembling under their feet. Chambon's silk factory fell in, and it is feared many operatives were injured. The car stables fell in, killing a number of mules and a child. Telegraphic advices show that the earthquake was felt at Vera Cruz and Colima and other points.

TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES.

At a meeting of the Central Freight Association of Chicago a general cut was made on grain, beef and live stock to all Atlantic seaports.

Surgeon General Sternberg has taken steps to form a corps of expert female nurses.

Last night at the Lenox Athletic Club "Mysterious" Billy Smith defeated Billy Edwards, the welter weight champion Australian.

The President has appointed Franklin A. Barkley, master at Lincoln, and Ella C. Pearce at Oxford.

RATIFY TREATY THEN DECIDE POLICY

What We Shall do With the Philippines.

LODGE AND CLAY SPEAK

AGREE ON NEED OF IMMEDIATE RATIFICATION.

BUT AGREE IN SCARCELY ANYTHING ELSE

Clay Says We Have no Right to Acquire and Govern the Philippines or Any Other Territory Without Constitutional Limitations.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Two notable speeches were delivered in the Senate today, one by Mr. Lodge (Mass.), and the other by Mr. Clay (Georgia). While the two Senators differed diametrically as to the policy of expansion upon which they dwelt, both are in favor of the immediate ratification of the pending peace treaty. They contend that once the treaty is ratified, Congress will have full power to deal with conditions respecting the territory acquired during the war with Spain and not before.

Mr. Lodge began his speech by stating that the United States has undoubtedly the power, which it had frequently exercised, to acquire territory ad hoc and govern it. Continuing he said:

"I have heard no opposition expressed to any part of the treaty, except such portions of it as relate to the Philippines, and that, therefore, is the sole point upon which I desire to touch. In our war with Spain we conquered the Philippines, or to put it more exactly, we destroyed the power of Spain in those islands and took possession of their capital. The treaty cedes the Philippines to us. It is wise and skillfully drawn. It commits us to no policy, to no course of action whatever in regard to the Philippines. When that treaty is ratified, we have full power and are absolutely free to do with those islands as we please; and the opposition to its ratification may be summed up in a single sentence, that the American people and the American Congress are to be trusted with that power, and with that freedom of action in regard to the inhabitants of those distant islands. Every one of the resolutions thus far offered on this subject is an expression of distrust in the character, ability, honesty and wisdom of the American people, and an attempt to make us promise to be good and wise and honest in the future and in our dealings with other people."

"We must either ratify the treaty or reject it, for I cannot suppose that one could seriously advance the proposition that we should amend the treaty in such a way as to make pledges to Spain, and to Spain alone, and give bonds to Spain, and to Spain alone, for our conduct in a matter which will be wholly our own to decide. Let us look, then, at the two alternatives. Suppose we ratify the treaty. The islands pass from the possession of Spain into our possession without committing us to any policy. I believe we can be trusted as a people to deal honestly and justly with the islands and their inhabitants thus given to our care. What our precise policy shall be I do not know, but I believe that we shall have the wisdom not to attempt to incorporate those islands with our body politic, or to make their inhabitants part of our citizenship, or set their labor alongside of ours and within our tariff to compete in any industry with American workmen. I believe that we shall have the courage not to depart from these islands fearfully, timidly and unworthily and leave them to anarchy among themselves, to the brief and bloody domination of one self-constituted dictator and to the quick conquest of other powers, who will have no such hesitation as we should feel in crushing them into subjection by harsh and repressive methods. It is for us to decide the destiny of the Philippines, not for Europe, and we can do it alone and without assistance. I believe that we shall have the wisdom, the self-restraint, and the ability to restore peace and order in the islands and give to their people an opportunity for self-government and for freedom under the protecting shield of the United States until the time shall come when they are able to stand alone, if such a thing be possible, and if they do not themselves desire to remain under our protection, take now the other alternative. Suppose we reject the treaty or strike out the clause relating to the Philippines. That will hand the islands back to Spain; and I cannot conceive that any American should be willing to do that. Suppose we refuse the treaty; what follows? We continue the state of war, and every sensible man in the country, every business interest desires the reestablishment of peace in law as well as in fact. At the same time we repudiate the President and his action before the whole world and the reputation of the President in such a matter as this, to my mind, the humiliation of the United States in the eyes of civilized mankind, and brands us as a people incapable of great affairs or of taking rank where we belong, as one of the great powers of the great world powers."

Mr. Clay then addressed the Senate on the general question of territorial expansion. He made it very clear that nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of prompt ratification, but that this Government should hold out to the Filipinos the same promises of ultimate independence that are held out to the Cubans.

Mr. Clay began by expressing the opinion that had it been declared at the beginning of this country to conquer, acquire and annex the Philippines, the proposition would not have had half a dozen votes in the Senate. He believed that the suggestion of possible acquisition and annexation of the Philippine Islands as a natural result of the war would have prevented the passage of the war resolution by Congress. Discussing further the purposes of the war he quoted President McKinley's message to Congress declaring it the duty of this Government to assist the people of Cuba to build up a Government that is free and independent, and asked why should not the same declarations be made with regard to the people of the Philippines.

"The responsibility is in our hands and we must meet it in a practical, common sense way."

He admitted the right of the Government to acquire the Philippines and to govern them as any other territory belonging to the United States, but he contended that such a policy would be unwise and against the best interests of the people of the United States.

He contended that we have not the right to acquire those islands or any other territory, either mainland or islands in the sea, and govern the people of such territory without constitutional limitations. He said:

"If we acquire this foreign territory, we must deal with the population in the same manner and in the same constitutional way we have dealt with territorial forms of government heretofore."

"We cannot have and maintain one form of government for citizens of the United States and another for that of the government of a subjugated race."

Mr. Clay described the islands and their inhabitants, contending that there can be no hope for American communities being built up in that territory capable of statehood. About the only sure result of an attempt to maintain an army in the Philippines would be that he could see that it would involve us in future wars with foreign Governments.

Mr. Clay maintained that free nations cannot govern provinces. The inevitable result of our entering upon such a policy must be a large increase in the standing army.

"The war is over," said Mr. Clay, "and we find these islands on our hands. We cannot escape the responsibility of some equitable, just and right disposition of them. The American people would never consent either to give the islands back to Spain, sell them to some European Government, or force them upon the people, but who are the people? There is a large, ignorant and corrupt negro vote. What are you going to do with them? My substitute bill, which is now before the House, provides for submitting this thing to a popular vote, under such election law as we shall here pass. The same people will vote on this question of dispensary as will vote on the Constitutional amendment."

"Before the dispensary Fayetteville had twelve bar-rooms which paid \$1,200 to Fayetteville and \$1,200 to Cumberland county. Now, from this dispensary, the town gets \$2,400 and the county gets \$2,400. Besides the dispensary has made some \$100,000 profits."

NO BAR ROOMS FOR FAYETTEVILLE

She Will Worry Along With Her Dispensary.

FOR IT IS WORKING WELL

THE "ANTS" MEET A WATER-LOO IN THE HOUSE.

THE POPULAR VOTE RACKET FAILS

The Law is Given Some Good Solid Amendments Without Any "Submit to the People" Attachment.

Much after the manner of one who enters upon the discharge of a disagreeable duty with the determination to do it, and be done with it, the House yesterday morning took up the Fayetteville Dispensary Bill and disposed of it.

It was a complete and unqualified victory for the friends of the Dispensary. The "Ants" were not in it a little bit, either in the debate or on the vote.

Immediately upon the announcement of the Calendar, Mr. Robinson, of Cumberland, called up the bill, saying that there was quite a large delegation in the city from Fayetteville and they desired the matter settled so that they might return home.

"In 1897," Mr. Robinson went on to explain after the bill had been read, "the county of Cumberland was represented by two Republicans. Without consulting their people they secured the passage of this law. It is charged that they did so through malice toward some of those who secured the defeat of their pet scheme—a police bill for Fayetteville. How much truth there is in the charge, I can't say."

"The citizens of Fayetteville are very much divided on the dispensary question. Some who first opposed it now favor it, claiming that it promotes good morals. The property owners, as a rule, though oppose it on the ground that it hurts business."

"I am heartily in favor of good morals. I am likewise in favor of helping the business interests of Fayetteville. I am also a Democrat. I believe we can never do better than submit the questions to the people from whom we derive our authority. But right here I am met with an embarrassing situation. They say favor submitting the matter to the people, but who are the people? There is a large, ignorant and corrupt negro vote. What are you going to do with them? My substitute bill, which is now before the House, provides for submitting this thing to a popular vote, under such election law as we shall here pass. The same people will vote on this question of dispensary as will vote on the Constitutional amendment."

"Before the dispensary Fayetteville had twelve bar-rooms which paid \$1,200 to Fayetteville and \$1,200 to Cumberland county. Now, from this dispensary, the town gets \$2,400 and the county gets \$2,400. Besides the dispensary has made some \$100,000 profits."

Mr. Rountree, of New Hanover: "How does the gentleman think we ought to vote on this bill?" (Laughter.)

Mr. Robinson: "I'm willing to refer the matter to the wisdom of the House. It's a matter that concerns not only Cumberland county, but it concerns every county in the State, and the whole Democratic party. It sets a precedent."

Mr. McLean, of Harnett: "On which side, in your opinion, are a majority of the white people?"

Mr. Robinson: "I have no way to know that. If we judge by the petitions the people are divided." (Laughter.)

Mr. Rountree: "How does the gentleman think we ought to vote?"

Mr. Robinson: "Every man ought to vote as he sees fit. (Laughter.) I will say frankly I shall vote for my substitute."

Mr. Powell, of Wake: "Do you think the dispensary has reduced crime?"

Mr. Robinson: "If the reports of the mayor of Fayetteville be true it has reduced crime. Some others say it hasn't." (Laughter.)

Mr. Ransom, of Mecklenburg: "Can't the question be submitted to a vote of the white people?"

Mr. Robinson: "There is no machinery in North Carolina for submitting it to such a vote."

"It is a question of under which king we will serve: King Dispensary or King Bar-room."

Mr. Moore, of Jackson: "Have you any petitions to let this dispensary stand as it now is?"

Mr. Robinson: "I have."

Mr. Moore: "Have you any petition to submit it to a vote of the people?"

THE DEMOCRATS KEEP THEIR PLEDGES

The Foreign Corporation Bill Passes the House.

WAS ALMOST UNANIMOUS

TRUE POSITION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

CORPORATIONS MUST OBEY STATE COURT

Full Text of the Measure Presented by the Report by the Judiciary Committee. All Opposition Vanishes. Only Four Votes in Negative.

The House yesterday by an overwhelming vote passed the Craig bill, as amended by the committee, putting foreign corporations upon the same footing with local corporations.

The people of the State will applaud this carrying out of the Democratic platform plank promising legislation that will domesticate foreign corporations. Those who hoped the Democratic Legislature would break faith with the people are confounded.

The bill was called up by Judge Allen, who said it was a measure to which the Democratic party was pledged in its platform, and that the people were already inquiring as to why it had not been passed.

Mr. Craig explained how corporations come into the State, suck from the people their money, have the protection of the laws and courts, and then, when they in turn are sued for violation of the laws, fly to the Federal courts. Further, Mr. Craig explained the difference between this bill and the one originally introduced by him, and the reasons for the amendments.

"The enactment of this bill will fulfill one of the pledges of the Democratic platform. Its purpose is to require all corporations doing business in this State to become residents of this State. Corporations chartered by the laws of any other State or government are non-residents of this State, and under an act of Congress can try in the Federal courts all suits in which they are parties, where the amount involved is as much as two thousand dollars. The act requires the corporations named to file in the office of the Secretary of State a duly authenticated copy of their charter and by-laws, and provides that if so facto, they shall become domestic corporations. They will then no longer have the right to remove their cases to the Federal courts on the ground of non-residence. The purpose of the bill is to make those corporations that are actual residents of our State, legal residents and subject to the same administration of the law as any other citizen of North Carolina. They are supported by our people, protected by our law and should be amenable to our courts."

"The rights conferred by the act of Congress upon foreign corporations has atoned. Suits have often forced to try their cases in distant parts of the State before tribunals not constituted, according to our Democratic ideas of government. Before these courts they believe that in many instances they cannot contend on equal terms with the wealthy and powerful. The people have resented actions of corporations in the removal of cases beyond the jurisdiction of the State, and our juries have doubtless in some cases rendered extravagant verdicts. It was nothing but natural."

"The bill now before the House does injustice to no man and to no interest. It comes with the unanimous endorsement of the Judiciary Committee, and with the sanction of the ablest constitutional lawyers of North Carolina. The idea upon which the bill is framed has been sustained by State and Federal courts, and by the Supreme court of the United States. Every lawyer who has thoroughly investigated it has pronounced it constitutional."

"It is not the intention of this law or this House to do injustice to any interest in the State. The corporations have come to the State at our invitation and when they comply with the requirements of this act, we will tax them as we do the corporations chartered by North Carolina and meet out to them the same justice as we do to the humblest individual. Let the prejudices engendered by the all submission to our jurisdiction and guarantee to all the protection of our laws."

"This State with her great industries interests—her destiny is now in the hands of the Democratic party. There ought to be no reason for apprehension. All will be well when even-handed justice is administered alike to the rich and poor, to the corporation and to the individual."

Mr. Willard, of New Hanover: "What would be the effect on the Federal courts if all the States had laws similar to this?"

Mr. Craig: "They'd go back to their original business of trying moonshiners. I suppose."

Mr. Rountree: "Don't you think better courts in the State would come nearer accomplishing the end aimed at than would this bill?"

Mr. Craig: "Of course we want better courts. (Continued on Third Page.)"

Mr. Council, of Watanga: "What is the operations of the dispensary in the morals of Fayetteville?"

Mr. Robinson: "Some people say they have, some say they have not." (Laughter.)

Mr. James, of Pender: "What is the gentleman's opinion?"

Robinson: "It is hard to form an individual opinion." (Great laughter.)

Mr. White, of Halifax, said he very much appreciated the position in which the gentleman from Cumberland (Robinson) was placed.

"He's between two hot fires, and he finds it hard work to keep out of danger. I'm clear as to how I'm going to vote. I shall not vote to change something when by so doing you run the risk of going back to what's worse. And in my opinion the gentleman from Cumberland will do the same if he votes as he ought. If he leaves it to a popular vote the negroes will vote and he will lose his dispensary."

"It strikes me in a way that the gentleman from Cumberland has slightly changed his base since this thing began."

Mr. Davis, of Haywood, explained the fight before the committee and the considerations that influenced them in their report.

Mr. Clarkston, of Mecklenburg (to Mr. Davis, of Haywood): "I believe you are from a county that has a dispensary. How does it work up there?"

Mr. Davis: "My people, I believe, approve it. There is great improvement in the morals of the town of Waynesville. The improvement in the county is not so great."

Mr. Clarkston thought the dispensary the true solution of the liquor traffic problem in the cities.

"The majority of the petitioners before this House are white people," he said, "asking for a continuance of this dispensary. A majority of the white people have spoken. Why should we disregard their voice or send it back for that vote to be stifled by ignorant negroes?"

Mr. Alexander, of Rutherford (to Mr. Robinson): "You are in favor of eliminating the negro from politics. Yet you want to send this matter back for them to vote on?"

Mr. Robinson: "The act is not to go into effect until June and by that time the new election law will be in force."

Mr. White, of Halifax, amended the bill to strike out the section providing for submitting the question to a vote of the people.

Mr. Robinson said a majority of the property holders—certainly the large property owners—were opposed to the dispensary.

Mr. White: "Don't a majority of the property owners on the anti-dispensary petition live outside the town?"

Mr. Robinson: "Some of them do and some don't." (Laughter.) "There are some property owners on both petitions."

Mr. Robinson: "I'm talking about your petitions?"

Mr. Robinson: "Both the petitions are mine." (Great laughter.)

Mr. McNeill, of Brunswick, spoke in favor of the dispensary. It had, he said, worked well in Fayetteville and he thought it had policy to tamper with a thing that is working well. Better let it go.

Mr. Ray, of Macon, chairman of the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, thought it due the House that he make a statement. The committee, he said, was divided on the bill. Three favored submitting the bill to a vote of the people, provided the election be held under the new law. All the committee favored the amendments. Everybody wanted the bill, outside of section 8, which the amendment of the gentleman from Halifax (White) strikes out.

"I was in the minority favoring a submission of the question to the voters. But I want to say right here, no matter how you vote you'll not wound my feelings. If you adopt the amendment of the gentleman from Halifax (White) you will do just what a majority of the white people are asking."

"I do believe this bill ought to be divested of every political consideration. It's a question entirely of morals. When it comes to fastening a wrong on coming generations, I, for one, am going to lay aside politics. (Applause.) "It is safe in all questions affecting the morals of the people to follow, the lead of the preachers whose lives, so far as we know, have been spotless. They are all for the dispensary as against open saloons, blockades or 'blind tigers.'"

Mr. Robinson asked its withdrawal in order that his colleague (Ray, of Cumberland) might give the House his views.

It was withdrawn, but Mr. Ray declined to speak, despite Mr. Robinson's urgent invitations.

Mr. Robinson called the ayes and noes, but the call was not sustained.

Mr. White's amendment striking out the provision for submitting the matter to a vote of the people was adopted without a dissenting vote.

This done the bill passed its several readings unanimously.

THE "JURY CHALLENGE" BILL.

The House Got in a Gay Humor and Re-referred It.

It was probably the inadvertent mispronunciation of the word "bobo" that killed Mr. Moore's bill reducing the number of peremptory challenges by the State in certain cases.

The bill came up with an unfavorable report from the Committee on Judiciary, and somebody moved to lay it on the table. To this, of course, Mr. Moore objected. He explained that the bill provided for decreasing the State's peremptory challenges in capital cases from twenty-three to eight and increasing the defendant's challenges from four to eight. In some other cases, he said, the number of challenges on both sides was reduced to four.

"This bill ought to be entitled 'An Act to prevent lynchings in North Carolina.' It has decreased lynchings in (Continued on Second Page.)"