

The News and Observer.

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

Compromise Army Bill THE MEASURE MEE'S OPPOSITION IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Cochran Declares We Made an Alliance With the Filipinos Which We Shamefully Violated.

Washington, Feb. 25.—After two hours devoted to the consideration of bills on the calendar to-day the Senate at 1 o'clock began the consideration of the compromise Army Reorganization Bill which had been agreed upon by the members of the Military Affairs Committee. Until a short time before the measure was taken up, it was supposed it would be passed to-day without serious difficulty, but when it was learned by some Senators that the bill provided for a permanent increase in the standing army, objections were heard and it became evident that the measure would have to run the gauntlet of sharp criticism.

Mr. Gorman, (Dem., Md.), desired that the authorization of a permanent increase in the army should be given and prepared an amendment as follows: "That each and every provision of this act shall continue in force until July 1st, 1901, and on and after this date the officers and men including general officers and staff officers shall be restored to rank and numbers as provided for by law prior to April 1st, 1898, except the cadets appointed prior to July 1st, 1897, and except as provided for in the act to authorize two additional regiments of artillery, approved March 8th, 1898."

Speeches in support of the bill were delivered by Mr. Hawley, (Conn.); Mr. Cockrell, (Mo.); Mr. Carter, (Mont.); and Mr. Smith, (N. J.), and against it by Mr. Gorman, (Md.), and Mr. Allen, (Neb.). No agreement to vote on the bill had been reached when the Senate adjourned.

At the opening of the session a joint resolution relative to the Greater American Exposition to be held at Omaha, Nebraska, in 1899, and to encourage the same by providing without expense, to the Government for exhibits from Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Ladrones and the Philippines, was adopted.

A bill was passed authorizing the construction of three bridges across the Canebrake River, a navigable stream in Escombria county, Virginia.

The compromise Army Reorganization Bill was then taken up. Mr. Gorman, (Md.), suggested that the bill go over until Monday, but to this Mr. Hawley objected.

Mr. Carter asked unanimous consent to vote on the bill at 3 o'clock Monday. Mr. Allen, (Neb.), objected.

Mr. Cockrell, (Mo.), a member of the Military Affairs Committee, discussed at length the features of the measure. "This measure," said he, "has been examined very carefully. I endorse it because it is right, just, proper and necessary. It will settle for years to come the standing army controversy."

Further along in his analysis of the bill Mr. Cockrell said the increase in the army provided for by the bill was "perfectly justifiable and absolutely essential."

Mr. Hawley offered an amendment providing that "no person who has passed the age of 45 years shall be appointed as a field officer in said force (the volunteer force) officers of the regular army excepted."

Mr. Pettigrew suggested an amendment to the amendment excepting also officers and enlisted men who served in the war with Spain.

Pending action upon the amendment Mr. Allen, (Neb.), addressed the Senate in opposition to the general features of the bill. He was surprised that Mr. Cockrell could give his sanction to such a measure. "If there ever was a hideous skeleton, a monstrosity, a deformity in legislation, this bill is one," he declared. "It is warped, disjointed, dislocated. It lacks science, it lacks coherence, it lacks good sense."

Commenting upon section 9 of the bill which gives the pay and allowances of sergeant of infantry Mr. Allen said ironically that it evidently required a higher order of talent to cook than to fight. "If all that has been said about canned beef and embalmed beef is true," said he, "the ordinary cook ought to have higher pay than a colonel, because it would require a high order of skill to cook and serve such food successfully. I am not concerned in this delightful fight now going on between the Secretary of War and the General commanding the army. I honor General Miles in that fight. Every intelligent man in the country believes that our army was fed on that trash and a large percentage of the sickness and mortality in the army was due to the food given to the soldiers."

Passing from the army troubles Mr. Allen adverted to some in the navy. He regarded it as a glorious thing that Admiral Dewey had the presence of mind to cut the cable between him and Washington and that it was fortunate for Dewey he was in position to sever connection with Washington.

"Then, too," said Mr. Allen, "we have the controversy over the two Rear Admirals in the navy. Whether the man who fought the battle resulting in the destruction of Cervera's fleet and won it shall have the laurels of victory or whether they shall go to a man who was ten miles away seems a subject of controversy by the Navy Department."

"The American people, seventy million of honest hearts and honest souls will

and today the bill was read for amendment under the five minute rule. Mr. Hay, (Dem., Va.), the ranking minority member of the Military committee, criticized the amount carried by the bill which, he said, was plainly insufficient to maintain an army of 100,000 men. The hearings before the committee, he said, had shown that it cost \$1,000 to maintain one enlisted man serving in this country and more while serving abroad. The bill appropriated \$79,000,000. His estimate was \$120,000,000. He charged that the friends of a large standing army did not desire to let the country into the secret of its enormous cost. But there would surely be a deficiency.

Mr. Hull said he frankly conceded that if the reorganization bill reported to the Senate yesterday became a law there would be a deficiency.

Mr. Hull in the course of some remarks said he understood the Senate Committee compromise army reorganization bill would never go to conference.

Mr. Underwood, (Dem., Ala.), raised a point of order against the provision for an increase of the number of clerks and being overruled moved to strike it out. The motion was lost.

Mr. Cochran, (Dem., Mo.), attempted to secure time to answer the statements made on the other side yesterday that there was nothing in the nature of an alliance between Aguinaldo and the American forces before the capture of Manila.

Mr. Hull objected.

"This is not the first time," said Mr. Cochran, "that the majority in the closing hours of a debate have made charges and then objected to replies. Their objections are made to cover their retreat."

Mr. Hull thereupon withdrew his objection and Mr. Cochran proceeded to give what he said was the most "important chapter" of the war. Upon the testimony of three American Generals, he contended first that we solicited an alliance; second, that it was solemnly formed; third, that the Filipinos kept their faith, and that we shamefully violated our compact. He referred to the reports of General Anderson, General Greene and General Merritt to prove his assertions of the valuable aid rendered by Aguinaldo and the insurgents.

Mr. Cochran also insisted that the money said to have been embezzled by Aguinaldo (\$400,000) had been used in the purchase of arms and in fighting the Spanish domination in the Philippines. This, he said, was proven by the testimony of Consul Wildman.

Mr. Lewis, (Dem., Wash.), delivered a sort of valedictory upon the conclusion of his two terms in Congress, in which he expressed his views, amid generous applause from both sides of the house that no matter what differences there might be as to our rights and duties in the Philippines, Congress must and every member of Congress should support our soldiers fighting abroad for the honor and glory of their country.

Mr. Lacey, (Rep., Iowa), after complimenting Mr. Lewis denounced the other side generally for fringing into the rear of Otis by sounding the praises of Aguinaldo and Agoncillo upon the floor of the House. Concluding he paid a glowing tribute to the valor of the American soldier fighting in the trenches under the tropical sun at Manila.

Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio), pursuing the subject along the same lines said it was treason to stop and hesitate as to whether our soldiers should be defended. He denied that there had been any alliance with Aguinaldo and said that at the proper time he would produce the records. The first order of the President after the fall of Manila had forbidden any and all alliances of any character with anyone. He referred to Aguinaldo as a scallawag.

"I can say what I desire in two sentences," said Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.). "Do then get the floor. If the speeches made here yesterday by Mr. Simpson and others had been made in Manila they would have been arrested, tried by drumhead court martial and shot. (Republican applause and Democratic jeers.) The United States has and will continue to exercise sovereignty in the Philippines. If they are obstructed the power of the whole people as represented by the army and navy will see to it that our authority is maintained, and the rocks and mountains will fall upon any individuals or any party which seeks to obstruct us."

(Great Republican applause.)

Mr. Simpson rose to a question of personal privilege to answer the statement of Mr. Cannon that if he (Simpson) had made his speech at Manila he would have been court martialed and shot. Perhaps this might be so, said Mr. Simpson, derisively, adding: "But to be shot at Manila is better than to be shot here by an old muzzle loading brass cannon."

There was great laughter at Mr. Simpson's pun. He had not, he declared, criticized the soldiers, for the glorious in their heroism. But the blood of these brave soldiers from Kansas and elsewhere who had fallen at Manila, was on the head of the President as Commander-in-chief of the army.

The committee rose at 2 o'clock without having completed the Army Bill and took up the Special Order of Eulogies to the late Senator Waldron, of Mississippi.

Eulogies were also pronounced on the late Mr. Love, of Mississippi.

At the conclusion of the eulogies at 5:55 the House adjourned.

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WHY DEWEY CABLED FOR THE OREGON

Desires to Overawe the Philippine Insurgents.

THE SURRENDER OF CEBU

MOST IMPORTANT PROVINCE OF THE VISAYAS GROUP.

CITY OF MANILA REPORTED QUIET

The Navy Sharpshooters at Calocan, Howitzer, Continue to Gall our Troops Insurance Companies Hold O. T. Responsible for Fires in Manila.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The despatch from Admiral Dewey speaking of political reasons for sending the Oregon to Manila at once, is still the subject of general discussion here. But apparently the Administration is satisfied that it understands exactly what the Admiral meant when he used the term "political reasons" for it was stated positively at the Navy Department to-day that no inquiry had been addressed to the Admiral on the subject and that he would not be called upon for a further explanation. This means that the interpretation placed upon the phrase by the Administration is exactly that conveyed by Secretary Long yesterday, namely, that the big ship is regarded as necessary to insure the natives, who do not dare, singly or collectively, to appear on the streets after dark. The feeling in the city has decidedly improved although the Chinese are still timorous. Hundreds of applicants for cedulas besiege the registrar's office, the natives apparently being under the impression that their possession insures them from interference and the ignominy of being searched for arms on the streets.

It is generally believed that the disastrous results of the attempts to attack the city and destroy property, the Filipinos themselves being the worst sufferers, will prevent their recurrence, but every precaution is being taken to deal with an emergency if it arises.

The insurance agents refuse to entertain any claims on account of Wednesday night's fires. They intimate that General Otis, having guaranteed the safety of life and property of the inhabitants of Manila is responsible for these claims.

Outside of the city, the sharpshooters about Calocan are very annoying. Six men belonging to the brigade commanded by General Harrison Gray Otis, have been wounded since midnight. All is quiet elsewhere.

The German first class cruiser Kaiserin Augusta has arrived here.

FURIOUSLY INDIGNANT.

(Letter from Leading Educator in Piedmont N. C.)

"Keep hammering at the Wisons. The adoption of the committee report will be a fatal mistake and will go far toward marring the good work of this Legislature. It must not be done. The people all over the State are furiously indignant."

War Department reports say the Island of Cebu is the most important province of the Visayas group, its area being 2,600 square miles and its population more than a half million. Under the Spanish regime the capital was a city of considerable commercial importance.

The Admiral made no mention of anything save the Petrel in this morning's address so the officials here are convinced that nothing of importance at Manila has happened over night.

In view of the apparent disparity between Admiral Dewey's report of the sailing of the Petrel from Manila for Cebu and General Otis' announcement of the surrender of that city to the naval forces which had taken "quiet possession," further inquiry was made, by the Navy Department, and it was learned that Admiral Dewey had been misquoted and that what he had reported was that the Petrel had received the surrender of Cebu.

SPANIARDS IN PERIL.

Madrid, Feb. 25.—General Rios, who commanded the Spanish troops in the Philippines, cables from Manila that the position of the Spaniards there "is becoming very insecure owing to the movement of the insurgents of the town."

DESPATCH FROM GEN. OTIS.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The War Department today received the following: "Manila, Feb. 25th. "Adjutant General, quiet, progressing favorably. Anxiety need not be felt in regard to the situation. Will

send small body of troops to Cebu where navy took quiet possession. (Signed) "OTIS."

OLD GLORY OVER CEBU.

Manila, Feb. 25.—11:55 a. m.—The steamer Nontra Senora Dei Carmen has arrived here, bringing the news that the American flag has been raised over the Island of Cebu, east of the Island of Negros.

WILL RUSH TO MANILA.

The Transport Grant Receives Hurry Orders at Ceylon.

Colombo, Island of Ceylon, Feb. 26.—6:30 a. m.—The United States transport Grant, which sailed from New York for Manila on January 19th with troops under command of Major General Henry W. Lawton on board, arrived here to-day.

General Lawton received a cablegram from Major General Otis, in charge of the American military force in the Philippines, saying: "Situation critical. Your early arrival necessary."

He also received from General Corbin, United States Adjutant General, a cable despatch urging him to hurry. General Lawton ordered his officers to buy supplies regardless of expense, and the transport is taking on coal and water hurriedly. She will try to reach Manila without further stop.

THE ROANOKE FOR MANILA.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 25.—The United States transport Roanoke will sail to-morrow for the Philippines. She will carry 2,500 tons of army stores and also 100 enlisted men and officers.

Tax on Gross Earnings

HOUSE DECIDES THAT IT OUGHT TO BE LEVIED.

And Even Those Who Voted Against it Acknowledged That Railroad Were Not Paying Enough Tax.

"Whereas it is claimed and generally believed that the railroad property of the State is not bearing its equal proportion of taxation; and whereas all the property of the State should bear its full share of the burdens of government, "Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that the Railroad Commission or anybody succeeding to its powers be and they are hereby directed as soon as practicable to revise the assessment for taxation, of the entire railroad property of the State, taking in consideration in making the said revised assessment, the earnings and gross income, as well as the franchise of said railroads.

"Resolved that this resolution be in force from and after its ratification."

—Resolution introduced in the House yesterday by Mr. Overman, of Rowan.

"Resolved, That the Railroad Commission be and are hereby instructed to assess the value of all railway property in this State for taxation on the basis of 6 per cent upon their net income."—Resolution introduced in the House Friday by Speaker Connor.

NATIVES IN THE CITY COWED.

Hold Otis Responsible—Sharpshooters Gall Our Men.

Manila, Feb. 25.—3:45 p. m.—The military police have raided several suspected houses in various districts, capturing small bodies of 20 to 30 persons in each place. This and the seven o'clock ordinance is effectually dispelling the fears of threatened outbreak of the natives, who do not dare, singly or collectively, to appear on the streets after dark. The feeling in the city has decidedly improved although the Chinese are still timorous. Hundreds of applicants for cedulas besiege the registrar's office, the natives apparently being under the impression that their possession insures them from interference and the ignominy of being searched for arms on the streets.

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THE CORNISH-ADAMS CASE.

It is Reported That An Arrest Will be Made on Monday.

New York, Feb. 25.—Miss Emma Miller, a clerk in a jewelry store in Newark, and W. C. Fisher, a wig maker of that city, have been subpoenaed to appear before the Adams inquest Monday. Miss Miller is the young woman who sold the famous silver match holder, while Fisher is one of the wig makers who received a call from the supposed red-headed man. The latest bulletin as given out today from police headquarters is that an arrest will be made on Monday. This announcement has been made before, but the case is in such a peculiarly uncertain stage at present that almost any development is now expected.

NEGROES BEAT HIM TO DEATH.

White Man Was Drinking and Got Into a Row With Negroes.

Red Springs, N. C., Feb. 25.—(Special)—Calvin McBryde, of Bowman, N. C., was beaten by Henry McGill and Luther McLean, colored, Wednesday night, and died at 2 p. m. next day. He was drinking some and got into a row with them, threatened and cut them. They were in the service of G. C. Graves, of Carthage, and escaped. He will try to aid in capturing them.

Mr. McBryde was a fine man about 47 years of age and leaves a family.

There are some people who look upon a corporation as a sacred thing. Especially if it be a railroad corporation. The more powerful the more sacred. If they found a corporation and a fellow mortal drowning they'd throw a rope to the corporation.

They look on a railroad corporation as a Hindu does on the sacred gray apes of India. They must be permitted to live rent clear in the governmental banyan tree. They must be free to descend—these corporate gray apes—and take anything they please, whether it be food or funds or the house over your head.

And no man may oppose them, or withstand them or force them to pay. This is how some folks look at railroad corporations. Others hold a widely different view.

To their untrained minds and inexperienced eyes there's nothing sacred about a railroad. They know no reason why it should not be treated as

the sections of the Revenue Act under discussion would of course have to be stricken out.

Mr. Willard insisted on his motion to report the amendment to the House without prejudice, stating that he did this in order to cut off debate.

Mr. Overman thought this unwise as it would simply transfer the fight to the House.

Mr. Holman said if it did it would be on the third reading, for by this motion the bill would be passed on its second reading and that would be something.

Mr. Willard's motion prevailed and the committee rose.

When the House resumed its session Mr. Moore, of Jackson, reported that the whole revenue bill, except sections 59, 60, 61 and 62 had been adopted in Committee of the Whole and to these sections an amendment was pending to strike out.

Mr. Overman moved that the House proceed with consideration of the bill on its second reading.

The motion prevailed and Mr. Willard called the previous question.

He withdrew it, however, for the purpose of allowing Mr. Overman to offer the above resolution.

In doing so Mr. Overman said for sixteen years he had been on record in the Legislature and in the Supreme court as in favor of making the railroads bear their just proportion of the burdens of government.

"In 1882 I introduced the first Railroad Commission bill ever introduced in the General Assembly of North Carolina. They were then paying but a pittance of taxes. After that from time to time I have stood on this floor and tried to get their property on the tax books.

"No matter what pledges have been made not to tax this property I will not follow them. But I stand here to say that no pledge of the kind has been made by the Democratic party, except the pledge in the platform to treat all interests with equal and exact justice.

"I also stand here to say that this pledge will be kept; that nothing will be done to destroy any interest.

"While I favor increased taxation of railroad property, I do not think the principle involved in this proposition to tax gross earnings is founded on correct principles. Neither do I think the Railroad Commission has done its duty in this respect. I am in favor of the election of three commissioners—broad-minded men that will give this matter the attention that it demands."

Mr. Overman said he thought Judge Connor's resolution was along the right line, but under it some of the railroads would escape further taxation, and that for this reason he sent forward another resolution.

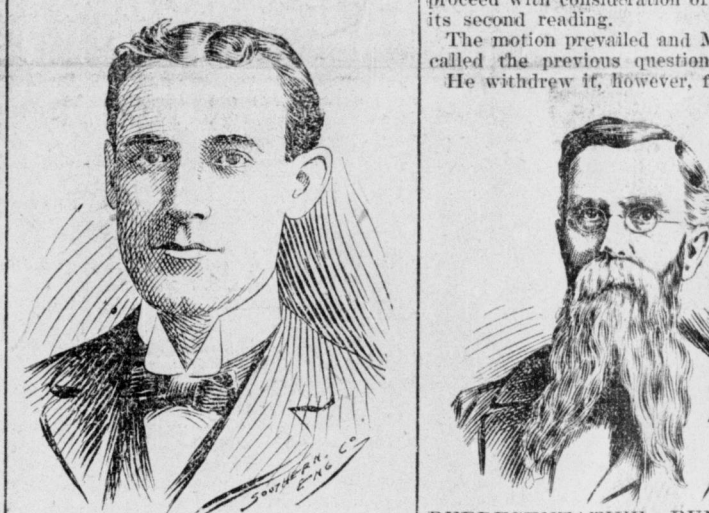
"If the Railroad Commission does its duty under this resolution I believe it will bring into the treasury \$150,000 of increased taxes."

Mr. Holman: "What power has the Commission under your resolution that it has not had all along under the Railroad Commission Act?"

Mr. Overman: "None. But this is a resolution of instruction, expressing the will of this body. It will be a voice that the Commission will not, dare not, disobey."

Mr. Willard renewed his call for the previous question.

(Continued on Second Page.)



REPRESENTATIVE BUNCH, OF GUILFORD.

Who Made the Motion to Pass the Bill For Dispensary at Greensboro.

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