

# The News and Observer.

## LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

### The Filipinos Warned

### PROCLAMATION OF THE U. S. COMMISSION IN ELEVEN ARTICLES.

### Those Who Resist U. S. Sovereignty Will Accomplish Their Own Ruin—Fullest Possible Self-Government Promised.

Manila, April 4.—12:40 P. M.—The preamble of the proclamation of the United States Philippine commission, reciting the cessation by the peace treaty of the Philippine Islands to the United States, refers to the appointment of a commission, assures the people of the cordial good will and fraternal feeling of the President of the United States and the American people, and asserts that the object which the United States Government, apart from the fulfillment of its solemn obligations, has assumed toward the family of nations by the acceptance of the sovereignty over the islands, is the well being, prosperity and happiness of the Philippine people and their elevation and advancement to a position among the most civilized people of the world.

Continuing, the proclamation says: "The President believes this felicity and perfection of the Philippine people will be brought about by the cultivation of letters, science and the liberal and practical arts, by the enlargement of intercourse with foreign nations, the expansion of industrial pursuits by trade and commerce, by the multiplication and improvement of means of internal communication and by the development of the great natural resources of the archipelago.

"Unfortunately these pure aims and purposes of the American Government and people have been misinterpreted to some of the inhabitants of certain islands, and in consequence, the friendly American forces, without provocation or cause, have been openly attacked. Why these hostilities? What do the best Filipinos desire? Can it be more than the United States is ready to give? They say they are patriots and want liberty."

The commission emphatically asserts that it is willing and anxious to establish an enlightened system of government under which the people may enjoy the largest measure of home rule and the amplest liberty consonant with the supreme ends of the government and compatible with those obligations which the United States has assumed toward the civilized nations of the world.

The proclamation then says there can be no real conflict between American sovereignty and the rights and liberties of the Filipinos, for America is ready to furnish armies and navies and all the infinite resources of a great and powerful nation to maintain its rightful supremacy over the islands; so it is even more solicitous to spread peace and happiness among the people and guarantee them their rights and immunities, accustom them to free, self-government in ever increasing measure and to encourage those democratic aspirations, sentiments and ideals which are the promise and potency of fruitful national development.

In conclusion the proclamation announces that the commission will visit the Philippine provinces to ascertain the enlightened native opinion as to the forms of government adapted to the people, conformable with their traditions and ideals, invites the leading representative men to meet the commission and declares the policy of the United States, in the establishment and maintenance of the government, is to consult the wishes and secure the advice and cooperation of the people.

The proclamation contains eleven articles, declaring America's intentions, as follows:

1. The supremacy of the United States must and will be enforced throughout every part of the archipelago. Those who resist can accomplish nothing except their own ruin.
2. The amplest liberty of self-government will be granted which is reconcilable with just, stable, effective and economical administration and compatible with the sovereign rights and obligations of the United States.
3. The civil rights of the Filipinos will be guaranteed and protected, their religious freedom will be assured and all will have equal standing before the law.
4. Honor, justice and friendship forbid the exploitation of the people of the islands. The purpose of the American Government is the welfare and advancement of the Philippine people.
5. Guarantees an honest and effective civil service in which to the fullest extent practicable, natives shall be employed.
6. The collection and application of taxes and other revenues will be put upon a sound, honest and economical basis. The public funds, raised justly and collected honestly, will be applied only to defraying the expenses of the establishment and maintenance of the Philippine Government, and such general improvements as public interests demand. Local funds collected for local purposes shall not be diverted to other ends. With such prudent and honest fiscal administration it is believed the needs of the government will in a short time become compatible with a considerable reduction in taxation.
7. The establishment of a pure, speedy and effective administration of justice, by which the evils of delay, corruption and exploitation will be effectually eradicated.
8. The construction of roads, railroads

force to General Lawton, because he and other means of communication and transportation and other public works of manifest advantage to the people will be promoted.

9. Domestic and foreign trade and commerce and other industrial pursuits and the general development of the country in the interest of its inhabitants will be constant objects of solicitude and fostering care.

10. Effective provision will be made for the establishment of elementary schools, in which the children of the people will be educated.

Appropriate facilities will also be provided for higher education.

11. Reforms in all departments of government, all branches of the public service and all corporations closely touching the common life of the people must be undertaken without delay and effected conformably with common right and justice, in a way to satisfy the well-founded demands and the highest sentiments and aspirations of the Philippine people.

### AGUINALDO'S BUBBLE BURST.

Yet Many Well-Armed Natives Are Seen By McArthur.

Manila, April 4.—4:45 p. m.—General MacArthur reconnoitered in force this morning, with the Montana regiment, the Fourth cavalry and two guns of the light artillery, as far as the river north of Malolos. The reconnaissance, developed the fact that there are fully 1,000 rebels armed with Mauser rifles, preparing for defense. Shots were exchanged and two members of the Montana regiment were wounded, but there was no engagement.

Later in the day General MacArthur moved northward, as the water supply of Malolos is inadequate.

The belief is spreading among the residents here that the effect of the capture of Malolos, the former capital, followed by the proclamation of the United States Philippine commission will be to convince the natives that Aguinaldo's bubble has burst.

Dr. Schurman, President of the commission, said: "The Filipinos have been asking us, 'What do you propose to do for us?' The proclamation answers the question, and it should satisfy them."

Colonel Charles DeBouy, member of the commission and former Minister to China remarked: "It is the most important proclamation since the Declaration of Independence. Spanish, Tagalog and English versions have been printed, and it is proposed to circulate them about Malolos and at all the seaports. They will be sent to the lake towns by sampans."

The committee of Spaniards, under the leadership of Senor Antonio Escudé, President of the Spanish Club, has had little success with the expedition organized to deliver money and stores to the Spanish prisoners. The members of the expedition were obliged to give the goods to the Filipino officers at Batangas. The boat had a letter from Aguinaldo directing the Filipino officials to aid the mission, but General Trias, commanding the Filipino forces in the southern provinces, and his subordinates, declined to recognize Aguinaldo's authority. The Spaniards refused to accept the invitation to land, having been warned that they would be held for ransom.

Major Rafael Morales, the former Spanish Governor of the Island of Mindoro, was brought on board the ship for an interview. He was so weak that he fainted, and on parting he said: "I shall never see you again."

The Filipinos thought the Red Cross flag was the American flag.

A committee whose members are all of the nationalities of Manila, headed by John McLeod, an Englishman, has been organized for the purpose of interviewing the Filipino leaders and petitioning for the release of the prisoners in name of humanity.

### INTRIGUES WITH THE VATICAN.

Hong Kong Junta Says McKinley Has a Hand in Them.

Hong Kong, April 4.—The Filipino Junta here has issued another of the extraordinary statements which have been features of the newspaper campaign directed from here by the agents of Aguinaldo. In the present instance the rebel agents claim to have obtained their "information" from American sources at Manila. They assert the existence of "mysterious intrigues" between the Vatican, Major General Wesley Merritt, President McKinley, Major General Elwell S. Otis and Archbishop Ireland, leading to the latter's journey to Rome.

Continuing the Filipino statement says: "The Paulist Father's actions prior to the fall of Manila were suspicious. Now in conjunction with Archbishop Nozaladas, who is intimate with General Otis, they are endeavoring to procure the former ascendancy of the church in the Philippines, hence they are sustaining General Otis, who, as a Catholic, has refused to obey the Washington orders and transfer the command of his

wishes to remain in power and assist the church to recover its real estate. The Paulist's policy is more subtle than that of the Jesuits, and unless they are promptly recalled they will work further mischief. The Philippines are a valuable hunting ground for the church, hence the Titanic efforts to maintain its supremacy."

### NATIVES STRONGLY ENTRENCH.

Americans Find Big Krupp Guns and Silver Dollars.

Manila, April 4.—9:35 a. m.—The insurgents are massing strong forces north of Calumpit, about five and a half miles northwest of Malolos, and according to the observations of the reconnoitering parties, they have fine entrenchments there.

It is expected that hard fighting will be necessary to dislodge them at that point and at San Fernando, where Aguineldo is supposed to be. Large rivers strengthen both positions.

The Montana regiment had one man killed and three wounded yesterday. Twenty-five men were prostrated by the heat and brought to the hospital.

Two new big Krupp guns, one 6-inch and the other 8-inch, which were found buried at Malolos, though secured late, will be mounted.

The Americans have also found 27,000 silver dollars.

### THE PROCLAMATION TO-DAY.

Other Races Oppose the Tagalos and Will Welcome Americans.

Washington, April 4.—In accordance with the expectation of the State Department the Philippine commission has now resumed full activity. It was deemed inexpedient for the body to undertake to influence the insurgents while the latter were acting under misguided influences and consequently unapproachable. Now that Otis' campaign has probably convinced the Tagalos of the impossibility of standing before the American forces, it is deemed timely to again address the insurgents in the hope that they could be brought to see the uselessness of a further struggle against the United States army.

The State Department was to-day notified by a cablegram from Mr. Schurman, president of the Philippine commission, that the expected proclamation would be issued to-day.

Dr. Schurman says that after a month's personal observation and interviews with different classes of people he finds that the insurrection had its origin and strength in the Tagalos provinces around Manila. The remaining provinces of north and south Luzon are peopled by different races, and the rest of the archipelago are not natural allies of the Tagalos, but unfriendly rivals. During the months while the treaty of peace was being negotiated in Paris, the Tagalos sent detachments of from 50 to 200 men to all the other provinces to seize governments, as robbers hold up trains. The liberty of the population was constrained, supremacy was enforced when there were no American forces present to expel the Tagalos. He says the recent victories have had a good effect everywhere. With a growth of a general feeling of security, the population will doubtless declare for the United States.

"The Philippine people," says Dr. Schurman, "seem discouraged by the valorous, swift and irresistible movements of the American troops, against which their elaborate defensive works were useless."

### ALBEMARLE PRESBYTERY.

Meets at Goldsboro—Smallpox Scare is Abating.

Goldsboro, N. C., April 4.—(Special.)—The Albemarle Presbytery meets in this city to-day. The opening session will be held at the Presbyterian church at 7:30 o'clock p. m., with a sermon by Rev. J. B. Morton, of Tarboro, the retiring moderator.

About 20 ministers and delegates are expected to be present.

Mr. J. M. Ramsey, of Tennessee, will deliver an address at St. Paul's Methodist church to-morrow evening at 7:45 o'clock in the interest of the Epworth League work. He will go from here to Newbern to take part in the Epworth League conference to open there on the 6th.

The smallpox scare has about subsided. No new cases have been reported for several days, and the disease, we think, will soon entirely disappear.

### DEMOCRAT DENVER'S MAYOR.

Denver, Colo., April 4.—Henry V. Johnson, Democrat, has been elected mayor of Denver by a plurality of about 3,000.

The straight votes alone have so far been counted, and the return from 75 out of 151 precincts in the city give Johnson, Democrat, 4,968; Gates, Republican, 3,356; Aunes, Silver Republican, 3,309; McMurray Independent, 2,776.

### THE CUBAN ASSEMBLY.

It Votes to Dissolve and to Disband the Army.

Havana, April 4.—The Cuban military assembly this afternoon voted to disband the army and to dissolve.

The voting was 21 in favor, against 1 opposed.

The muster rolls were left in the possession of the executive committee of the assembly, who will facilitate the preparation of copies for Governor General Brooke.

The dead bodies of Western Turner and his wife were discovered in their home at Falls Church, Va., yesterday. It is believed that Turner, in a fit of despondency, due to ill health, killed both her and himself.

Evangelist Fife is quite ill at Eldorado, Ark.

### STRUCK AT A CROSSING.

Brother of Prof. Joyner Shot and Seriously Injured.

Greensboro, N. C., April 4.—(Special.)—At the Southern railway crossing here Albert Rayle and Miss Etta Rayle had a narrow escape last night. The buggy in which they were riding was struck by the vestibule and smashed. Neither was seriously hurt.

The 203rd New York passed here last night. In consequence of rowdiness at other places the whole police force was at the station to meet them, but they were entirely orderly.

Prof. J. Y. Joyner, of the Normal College, received a telegram this morning stating that his brother who lives at LaGrange had been accidentally and perhaps fatally shot at Kinston. Prof. Joyner left at noon.

Federal court, Judge Purin II presiding, opened here to-day.

### SMALLPOX IN CATAWBA.

The Cases Are in the Country, and the Danger of Contagion is Small.

Newton, N. C., April 4.—(Special.)—There has been considerable excitement in and around Newton over two supposed cases of smallpox. Two negroes—a man and his wife—had what was believed to be smallpox. Dr. D. M. Moses, the County Superintendent of Health, after examination, pronounced the cases to be genuine smallpox. But to be certain, the State smallpox expert, Dr. Long, was sent for and he confirmed the diagnosis.

The negroes live three miles east of this place. There are no cases in Newton, and none nearer than these cases. There is no immediate danger to the citizens of Newton, but at the request of the physicians the county commissioners ordered compulsory vaccination within a radius of three miles of the home of these negroes. Said order is to include Newton and Conover. Dr. J. H. Yount was appointed to assist Dr. Moses in the vaccination in the country, and the physicians in town are to assist them. The County Superintendent was empowered to order the points and vaccination will commence as soon as they arrive. The house where the negroes are has been quarantined, and there is little danger of the disease spreading.

### REYNOLDS CO. IN THE TRUST.

Incorporated Under the Laws of New Jersey With Five Million Stock.

Trenton, N. J., April 4.—Articles of incorporation of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000, were filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The company is empowered to cure leaf tobacco and by manufacture and sell tobacco in all its forms. The incorporators are R. J. Reynolds, W. N. Reynolds, J. B. Duke, J. R. Cobb, George M. Gales, O. K. Fancette and D. A. Keller. The company is affiliated with the Continental Tobacco Company.

### WASHINGTON IS RELIEVED.

Washington, April 4.—The news of the Cuban Assembly's vote for immediate dissolution and disbandment of the army was received here with relief and gratification. The prolonged struggle over the payment for the Cuban army had begun to exhaust the patience of the authorities here. The Administration looks for more rapid progress in the work of reconstruction of the island and less difficulty in instituting reforms generally.

### VIRGINIA BEATS PRINCETON.

Richmond, Va., April 4.—The University won from Princeton on the former's home ground to-day by a score of 19 to 4. Score: Virginia—7 8 0 0 0 0 0 4—19 13 2 Princeton—0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0—4 7 6 Batteries—Summersgill and Nalle; Harrison and Kafer.

### DEATH OF WARREN F. LELAND.

New York, April 4.—Warren F. Leland, proprietor of the Windsor Hotel, which was destroyed by fire on March 17th, died at 5:54 o'clock this afternoon at the Hotel Grenoble. Mr. Leland's death followed an operation for appendicitis, performed on Friday last.

### SMITHFIELD, 15; SELMA, 10.

Selma, N. C., April 4.—(Special.)—The game of baseball played here this afternoon between Smithfield and Selma, resulted in a score of 15 to 10, in favor of Smithfield. The game stopped on the eighth inning, as Smithfield did not claim her last inning.

Batteries: Smithfield, Fowler and Noble; Selma, Mitchell and Demmy.

### YALE AGAIN DEFEATED.

Washington, April 4.—Yale went down before Georgetown for the second time this season to-day by the close score of 4 to 2. The game was warmly contested throughout. White, Georgetown, struck out 12 men. Score: Georgetown—0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0—4 7 2 Yale—0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2 5 3 Batteries: Georgetown, White and Cronston; Yale, Robertson and Sullivan.

### SOLD TO THE TRUST.

There seems no longer to be any doubt in the minds of the Winston people that the R. J. Reynolds factory has been bought by the American Tobacco Company. It is stated that Mr. Reynolds, accompanied by his attorney, Mr. Clement Manly, has now gone to New York to complete arrangements for the transfer of the property.

The gunboat Machias has been ordered to Bluefields to protect Americans there, who are being subjected to pressure by the Nicaraguan authorities.

### Lord Salisbury Accepts

### SAMOAN COMMISSION WILL NOW BE ORGANIZED.

### It Will Tranquelize Warring Elements in Samoa, then Frame a Scheme to Submit to the Powers.

Washington, April 4.—Lord Salisbury has accepted the plan proposed by Germany for the settlement of the Samoan trouble by the appointment of a tripartite commission. The acceptance of the broad principle only, and the details of the arrangement are yet to be agreed upon. As the United States has already accepted the general proposition there is no longer doubt as to the organization of the commission.

It is not believed here that there will be any difficulty in arranging the details of the commission plan for the settlement of the Samoan trouble arising from reluctance on the part of the British Government to throw aside the Berlin treaty. The State Department does not expect that it will be necessary to go far outside of the lines of that convention to secure a satisfactory adjustment of the present difficulties. As there appears to be an apprehension that the proposed commission may not be limited in its functions sufficiently to meet the British ideas, it may be said that the plan in contemplation safeguards all essential points.

It is provided that the commission shall visit the islands, make a careful inquiry into existing conditions and then apply such remedial measures as may seem to be necessary to ensure tranquillity. It will be distinctly understood that whatever the commission does in that line will be purely temporary in character and subject to the approval of the three Governments, party to the Berlin treaty.

Then the commission will be expected to frame a scheme for submission to and approval by each of the three powers for the future government of the islands, involving perhaps some more or less radical changes in the original Berlin treaty. Neither of the three Governments therefore chances the loss of any substantial interest in the Samoan group by accepting this commission plan, and this is probably the explanation of the announced acceptance by the British Government of the principle of the commission plan.

The President has not yet made a selection of the commissioner who shall represent the United States Government, but a decision is expected very soon. He has before him several names of persons who rank high as publicists or as experts in international practice. Prominent among the latter is Thomas W. Criddle, the present Third Assistant Secretary of State, who has been suggested principally because of his thorough familiarity with the subject, having made a study of Samoan affairs from the date of the Berlin meeting ten years ago.

Dr. Wilhelm Solf, the newly appointed president of the municipal council of Samoa had a busy day to-day, conferring with officials, Government and diplomatic and taking the preliminary steps in the approach of the three Governments concerning the islands. During the day a representative of the Associated Press saw Dr. Solf and talked with him on current Samoan affairs.

"I am glad to observe the most satisfactory feeling prevailing in Washington," said Dr. Solf, "and I am confident that the German and American authorities would have little or no difficulty in arriving at a most harmonious understanding on Samoa. So far as I am concerned my duties are not of a political character, and my instructions, received before leaving Berlin, are, in effect, to use every endeavor to promote good feeling between the three powers, and to avoid in every way possible cause for disagreement. Naturally, I am desirous of realizing that high aim, and of assisting in the quiet and orderly administration of Samoa."

Dr. Solf was asked as to his visit to London en route here, and the general feeling entertained in British official circles. He said he had met Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, and Mr. Villiers, under Secretary of State, whose special province is Samoa. Their expressions were most friendly, and a general sentiment was evinced to have an end to the perplexing differences over Samoa.

### HARRISON IS AGAIN MAYOR

His Plurality Over Thirty-Nine Thousand.

### DEMOCRATS MADE GAINS

THE ELECTION WAS UPON LOCAL ISSUES.

### ALTGELD WAS A MAJURE BACK NUMBER

lections in Other States. Democrats Generally Successful in Texas. Lincoln, Nebraska, Elects a Republican Mayor.

Quincy, Ill., Goes Democratic.

### QUINCY DEMOCRATIC.

Chicago, Ill., April 4.—Carter H. Harrison was re-elected mayor of Chicago to-day by a total vote of 149,914, against 107,304 for Zina B. Carter, the Republican candidate, and 45,401 for John P. Altgeld, the independent Democratic candidate. Harrison's plurality is 39,610.

The Democrats have elected their candidates for the town officers in the north and west towns, the Republicans carrying the south town, although the final count may take this from them. The returns at midnight, however, indicates that they have a safe majority.

The vote from the wards shows as far as it has been counted that the Republicans have elected fourteen aldermen and the Democrats nine. The city council has been composed of 45 Democrats and 23 Republicans, and the Democrats will, without doubt, retain a working majority.

The election was entirely upon local issues, no elements of national politics entering into the campaign. The election revealed some remarkable changes in the Republican vote, particularly in the strong Republican wards, where the shifting to the Democratic candidate was very marked.

The election was one of the most quiet that the city has ever experienced.

### THE NEBRASKA ELECTIONS.

Lincoln, Neb., April 4.—H. J. Winnet, Republican, was elected mayor of Lincoln to-day by a majority of nearly 800 over A. H. Weir, Fusion. The Republicans elect their city ticket except one excise man, and elect six of the seven councilmen.

### At Beatrice the entire Republican ticket was elected.

### Nebraska City is solidly Democratic.

### VOTE IN WISCONSIN.

Superior, Wis., April 4.—Harvey W. Dieterich, Republican, was elected mayor over Charles Starkweather by about 900 majority. The Republicans elect the rest of the city ticket, seven out of nine aldermen, and 11 out of 14 county commissioners. The vote was unusually heavy.

### MINNESOTA QUIET.

St. Paul, April 4.—Elections were held to-day in some Minnesota towns, but there was little party politics in them and in some places scarcely any contest.

### ARKANSAS ELECTIONS.

Little Rock, Ark., April 4.—Municipal elections were held in Arkansas to-day, but outside of Hot Springs where there were four candidates for mayor, there were no contests worth mentioning. At Little Rock there was but one candidate in the field, Mayor Woodson was re-elected.

### DEMOCRATS SUCCESSFUL.

Houston, Texas, April 4.—Municipal elections were held throughout the State to-day. There were no general issues and only local questions were involved. Democrats were generally successful.

At Laredo, A. M. Vidaurri, a progressive Mexican, was elected mayor. Mayor Christian headed the other ticket in the field. The issue was that the present city administration had not shown sufficient vigor in the treatment of the smallpox epidemic which led up to the recent riots and the existing quarantine against the city and county.

### RESULTS IN WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 4.—Municipal elections were held in nearly all the towns and cities in Wisconsin outside of Milwaukee to-day. The Republicans lead in the number of victories, while in several towns the mayor and council are of a different complexion.

### VICTORY FOR WHITE METAL.

St. Louis, April 4.—Six members of the city council (upper house), twenty-eight members of the house of delegates and four school directors were elected here to-day. The Republican council ticket was elected by about 10,000 majority, and that body will still continue to be solidly Republican.

In the House of Delegates nine Democrats were elected, making a Democratic gain of five members. Two Democratic and two Republican school directors were elected.

### The Pope is able to take but little nourishment, and his life is said to hang by a slender thread.