

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

### Filipino Envoys Return

#### AGAIN ASK FOR TIME TO ASSEMBLE CONGRESS.

#### Supplies Sent to Lieut. Gilmore and His Party—Courteous Conduct of the Filipinos—Lawton Scatters the Foe.

Manila, May 2.—6:05 p. m.—Major Manuel Arguelles and Lieutenant Jose Bernal, of the staff of General Antonio Luna, returned here to-day to renew and press the request of General Luna for a cessation of hostilities. The officers were received in conference by Major General E. S. Otis. The proposals which they had to submit differed but slightly from those which they brought from the Filipino commander in the first place. They desired a little time in which to summon Congress, and expressed themselves as being confident that the Congress will decree peace, because the people desire it. They represent that Aguinaldo is without power to surrender the arms, and that Congress must decide that question. Incidentally, the Filipino envoys asserted that Aguinaldo had not yet made a fair test of his strength against the American forces, because only one-third of his army had been assembled together.

The envoys presented a letter from Senor Mabini, President and Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of Aguinaldo, and who is the backbone of the Filipino organization. The communication is personal and unofficial, and second Major Arguelles' arguments.

The envoys will see General Otis again to-morrow. They will sleep to-night in Manila. They lunched with General MacArthur at his headquarters in a car of the armored train at Calumpit before coming to Manila.

Whether or not General Luna is sincere in his overtures, the negotiations are giving the insurgents a much needed opportunity to rehabilitate their demoralized forces. The truth is that dissensions among the leaders of the rebels is helping the disorganization of the Filipino army as much as is the American campaign.

In the course of the conference with the envoys General Otis agreed with the statement of Major Arguelles that the people of the Philippine Islands wanted peace, and he added that requests for protection are pouring in upon him from all parts of the country.

Major General Lawton was engaged in hard fighting early this morning. Telegraphic communication was cut at 9 o'clock a. m., and there have been no reports from General Lawton since that time.

#### DIRECT NEWS FROM GILMOIRE.

Manila, May 2.—2:55 p. m.—The first authentic information regarding Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore and his party of 14 men from the United States gunboat Yorktown, who were captured by the Filipinos on April 12th, was received today from the hands of Major Arguelles, of the staff of General Antonio Luna. It is in the form of a list of the missing men and is signed by Lieutenant Gilmore. The lieutenant reports that he and his party have been brought across the mountains from Baler, where they were captured.

This information was brought in response to a note which Major General MacArthur sent to General Luna by Major Shields and Lieutenant Hayne, and which those officers, bearing a flag of truce, carried across General Luna's lines on yesterday evening. The note after asking for information regarding American prisoners in General Luna's hands, concluded with the message that he (General MacArthur) would be pleased to meet General Luna.

Major Shields and Lieutenant Hayne found a span of the railroad bridge a mile from St. Tomas, broken.

The officers left 10 days' provisions for the prisoners on a hand car at the end of the bridge, placing the car in the keeping of Filipinos, whose conduct throughout the various negotiations has been all that could be expected of a civilized nation.

Refugees report that the Filipino army is deserting San Fernando and massing at St. Tomas, where General Luna's headquarters are located, and that strong entrenchments are being constructed at the sides of the railway, and on the swamp front, in the best positions possible.

Men of the United States signal corps have established telegraphic communication with Major General Lawton, who is advancing in a westerly direction. General Lawton lost one killed and five wounded on yesterday, near San Rafael, where he strongly entrenched himself. General Lawton to-day is marching on Balingag, where a large body of rebels have been concentrated.

General Hale started at daybreak with the Iowa and South Dakota regiments, a squad of cavalry and two guns on a northeasterly direction, to co-operate with the Macabebes, who have asked the Americans to arm them in order that they might fight the Tagals. The Macabebes have already organized a company of bolo men to guard the town. They are bringing Tagal prisoners to General MacArthur.

#### DEWEY REPORTS FAILURE.

Washington, May 2.—The following cablegram has been received from Ad-

miral Dewey by the Navy Department: "Manila, May 2. 'Secretary Navy, Washington: 'I cannot get further information concerning Gilmore and party now. As soon as this information is obtained I will telegraph. Information reached me today from Guam, dated March 2th: 'Inhabitants are quiet and contented under the United States flag.' When will the Glacier depart?' (Signed) 'DEWEY.' It is stated at the Navy Department that the Glacier will sail from New York May 15th for Manila.

#### AGUINALDO ASKS NO PEACE.

He Declares Part of the Congress is Seeking to Out-Vote Him.

London, May 2.—Representatives of the Filipino Junta say they received a telegram from Aguinaldo dated April 30th, in which he states that his government has nothing to do with the present peace negotiations, which he asserts, are being conducted by a group of half-castes and Creoles who are anxious for peace in the expectation of getting high offices under a new government. Several of these men, Aguinaldo says, are members of the Filipino Congress, where they are endeavoring to out-vote him. Aguinaldo answered that he had had no direct negotiations with the Americans since the fall of Malolos, when certain proposals passed between Mr. D. C. Worcester, of the American Philippine Commission and a representative of Aguinaldo, looking to a peace based upon independence with an American alliance. Aguinaldo disavows the present negotiations, and adds that under no circumstances will he accept an American protectorate. The dispatch concludes with a contemptuous reference to Major Arguelles, as a Spanish officer who has no more authority to act on behalf of Aguinaldo than has Luna himself.

#### AMERICAN PRISONERS WELL.

Washington, May 2.—The following cablegram was received at the War Department at midnight:

"Manila, May 3. 'Adjutant General, Washington: 'List of prisoners in the hands of the insurgents just received shows Lieutenant Gilmore and seven enlisted men navy lost from Yorktown, and six enlisted men army, three of the six wrongfully arrested in January before hostilities commenced, all reported to be doing well. Besides the above, men in hands of insurgents, South and Captain Rockefeller, still unaccounted for. (Signed) 'Otis.'"

#### LAWTON SCATTERS THE FOE.

Washington, May 2.—The following cablegram was received by the War Department shortly before midnight:

"Manila, May 2. 'Adjutant General, Washington: 'General Lawton's column passing westward from Norzagaray captured Balingag and villages in vicinity yesterday, scattering and pursuing sixteen hundred insurgent troops. His only casualties, two wounded; insurgent loss several killed; large number wounded and captured. Numbers not stated. Have opened communication with Lawton via Malolos by means of Hale's troops and detachments from city. (Signed) 'Otis.'"

#### SECOND CONFERENCE FRUITLESS.

Manila, May 2.—Noon.—The second conference, held this morning between Major General Otis and the Filipino emissaries, Colonel Manuel Arguelles and Lieutenant Jose Bernal, terminated without any definite results.

#### FUNSTON MADE A BRIGADIER.

Washington, May 2.—The President has appointed Colonel Frederick Funston, of the Twentieth Kansas, a brigadier general of volunteers. This appointment was recommended by General MacArthur, and supplemented very strongly in a cable dispatch received yesterday. General MacArthur said that the services of Colonel Funston during the campaign, and especially in the crossing of the Rio Grande River, deserve a recognition such as his promotion to be a brigadier general, also that as a leader of troops Colonel Funston was especially valuable.

#### J. K. JONES NAMES JOHNSON.

Washington, May 2.—Before sailing for Europe today Senator Jones addressed a letter to Mr. J. G. Johnson, National Committeeman from Kansas, asking him to act for the Democratic National Committee during the absence of the chairman, Mr. Walsh in Alaska.

### WHERE ATKINSON GOT HIS FACTS

From Public Documents of the United States.

### THE WORK A COMPILATION

FACTS AND FIGURES FROM DEBATES IN CONGRESS.

### MR. ATKINSON DESCRIBES THE BOOKS

He Declares if They are Kept Out of the Mails, the Congressional Record is Impliedly Unsuitable Sending for the Troops at Manila.

Boston, Mass., May 2.—Hon. Edward Atkinson, Vice-President of the Anti-Imperialist League of this city, was shown the Washington dispatch stating that the Postmaster General had directed that certain pamphlets prepared by Mr. Atkinson be taken from the mails to Manila. Mr. Atkinson said he had received no direct communication from Washington about the matter. He explained that the documents were compilations of facts and figures taken from the debates in the National House and Senate and calling attention to points overlooked in debate.

"By the action of the Senate," Mr. Atkinson continued, "these compilations were published as Senate documents and they are now public documents of the United States. Therefore any action taken toward keeping them out of the mails would imply that the Congressional Record and official documents of the United States are unsuitable to be sent to officers of the volunteer regiments now in Manila, whose term of service has expired, and whose return to this country is demanded by officials of certain States who say that the men are entitled to discharge.

"It is said that the dispatch of these pamphlets from this country to the Philippine Islands is barred lest they should create discontent and even mutiny among the soldiers; that being stated by the Department to be the design of these publications.

"There are two pamphlets only. The first edition of the first, printed in November was dedicated to President McKinley, in support of his statement that 'forcible annexation would be criminal aggression.' The facts and figures given in that pamphlet as a whole were made the frequent subject of debate in the House of Representatives and the Senate during the session, and the pamphlet as a whole was finally printed by order of the Senate as Senate document No. 62.

"The second pamphlet was issued late in February, when it appeared that acts of criminal aggression were being committed in the Philippine Islands. In that pamphlet certain facts and statements were submitted to the attention of the Senate, and were the subject of debate, and that pamphlet again by order of the Senate, was printed as a Senate document. I have a copy of No. 62, and have sent for a copy of the latter.

"These pamphlets were, on April 24th and 25th, addressed by me to Admiral George Dewey, President Schurman, Prof. Worcester, General H. G. Otis, General Lawton, General Miller and the correspondent of a New York illustrated weekly in Manila. None others have, to my knowledge been sent to any one else. I desired to send them to other officers, and for that purpose notified the War Department of my intention and asked for a list that would give me the names. If it is unlawful for a citizen of the United States to communicate with other citizens in Manila by sending them documents in a private edition which have been printed by order of the United States Senate as public documents, I am content to leave the matter at that exact point, which requires no comment from me."

#### INTERRED AT ARLINGTON.

Two Hundred and Fifty-two Bodies of Soldiers From Cuba and Porto Rico.

Washington, May 2.—The bodies of 252 of the soldier dead brought from the battlefields of Cuba and Porto Rico by the steamer Crook were interred at Arlington today with military honors. The ceremony was identical with that held on the occasion of the interment of the bodies brought by the Crook on her first trip about a month ago, but neither the President nor the members of his Cabinet were present today as on the former occasion, the military display was less elaborate and the crowd much smaller. Acting Secretary of War McKeljohn, as the representative of the War Department, in the absence of Secretary Alger, however, was in attendance, and Major General Miles and his staff in full uniform paid their last tribute to their departed comrades.

#### GRATEFUL TO VOLUNTEERS.

Washington, May 2.—The President has assured several of his Congressional visitors from the West of his deep appreciation of the services rendered by the volunteers. He has said to these Senators and Representatives that it is his earnest desire to reward, in some fitting way, the courage and endurance of the volunteers who had the right to be discharged upon demand, but who have continued in the service and materially assisted in bringing the Philippine war to a close.

### THE CABINET CALL THIS TREASON

Declare Atkinson Aided Philippine Insurrection.

### THE PENALTY STATED

IMPRISONMENT FOR TEN YEARS OR A HEAVY FINE.

### WHAT ACTION IF ANY UNDETERMINED

The Government Thinks Mr. Atkinson did not Realize the Gravity of his Offence in Sending out Anti-Expansion Circulars.

Washington, May 2.—The absentees from today's Cabinet meeting were Secretaries Gage, Long, Alger and Wilson. One of the subjects of discussion was the circulars which were mailed to the troops at Manila criticizing the Philippine policy of the Government and advising volunteers whose terms of service is about to expire not to re-enlist. A member of the Cabinet in speaking of the matter said that Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, who is believed to have been largely instrumental in the preparation and sending out of these circulars was unquestionably guilty of assisting an insurrection against the authority of the United States, and was subject to a term of imprisonment or a heavy fine or both. The law, which, it is said, has been violated is section 5234 of the Revised Statutes which is as follows:

"Every person who incites, sets on foot, assists, or engages in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or gives aid or comfort thereto, shall be punished by imprisonment not more than ten years, or by a fine not more than ten thousand dollars, or by both of such punishments; and shall, moreover, be incapable of holding any office under the United States."

What action, if any, will be taken in the matter has not been determined, but it is said that the Government is disposed to regard the acts of Mr. Atkinson as those of a person without any proper conception of the gravity of the offense committed and the Government may not at this time, take action against Mr. Atkinson and his assistants.

The Postmaster General stated at the Cabinet meeting that he had ordered the circulars stopped at San Francisco. Members of the Administration regard Mr. Atkinson's alleged action as seditious and disgraceful, and it is not improbable that, if repeated, prompt and energetic action will be taken.

#### HIS PAMPHLETS ARE SEDITIOUS

Washington, May 2.—The Postmaster General has directed the postmaster at San Francisco to take out of the mails for Manila three pamphlets issued by Edward Atkinson, of Boston, vice-president of the Anti-Imperialist League. This order does not apply to the circulation of the pamphlets by mail in this country, but his dispatch from this country to the Philippines, dissonant and even mutiny among the soldiers being stated by the Department to be the design of these publications. The three pamphlets are specifically described and in no circumstances are they to be forwarded by mail to the Philippines.

The three pamphlets, copies of which have been prohibited in the mails for the Philippines, are those which have the following titles:

"Criminal Aggression, by Whom?" "The Cost of a National Crime," and "The Hell of War and its Penalties."

These, unless something should develop to necessitate further action may be circulated through the mails within this country. According to Mr. Atkinson's own statement, as reported, a large number of the pamphlets have been sent out. The matter was brought to the attention of the postal officials by the War Department, whose authorities were greatly exercised with a suggestion that some action be taken. It is thought that there is little possibility of any of these publications getting past the San Francisco office, but if a few should, the military authorities in the Philippines will promptly suppress them.

Postmaster General Emory Smith made this statement to the Associated Press today:

"Not only are they designed to incite to mutiny the American soldiers in those islands, but also to foment and encourage insurrection on the part of the Filipinos themselves. Such seditious literature as that now exported might have an effect on the forces we now are dealing with that would be incalculably to their advantage and certainly would tend to stimulate and strengthen their already weakening opposition. The law covering the case is ample. What action might be taken—and the offense is of the gravest character—is not to be discussed. I do not believe there is any intention to prosecute Mr. Atkinson as the matter now stands. The authority to do so however, is plain. He not only attacks the President and the Government in the most virulent language and disputes the National policy, but also calls on the American troops to defy the Government. Certainly this Government is empowered to stop or check, as it sees fit, the circulation of these seditious publications."

### At the Mercy of Mataafa

#### ORDER CHECKING HOSTILITIES STRONGLY CONDEMNED.

#### Rebels and Germans in Virtual Control—Mrs. R. L. Stephenson Pictures the Horrors of Bombardment of Samoan Villages.

Wellington, N. Z., May 2.—Advices from Samoa indicate that the instructions received from the powers to cease hostilities makes the situation in the islands very serious, as the rebels hold the main food supplies and are again near the municipality of Apia. The correspondent of Reuter's News Agency, thinks it is evident that the home authorities have misunderstood the situation in Samoa. The Germans and rebels are already jubilant, and claim a victory over the British and American forces. The correspondent says that unless the rebels are made to submit the difficulties will remain unsolved. The white people in the outskirts of the city are at the mercy of the rebels. The American vice consul's store at Fafiva was looted last week, while a German store adjoining it was left untouched. British and American residents all strongly condemn the action of the powers in ordering a cessation of hostilities at this stage.

Inspection of the battlefield shows that the defenses erected by the rebels near the home of the late Robert Louis Stephenson were strong and well-planned. The loss sustained by the rebels, it is evident, was much greater than was at first supposed. The main section of Mataafa's followers, who were engaged in the battle of Vaifua, retreated westward to Lulumoenia, where they lay in wait for friendlies. Orders had been given them to capture Lieutenant Gann's head. The rebels were also anxious to secure the superior weapons with which his brigade is armed.

It is rumored that thirteen boats filled with armed rebels are approaching from the east. The town appears to be safe.

#### KAUTZ IS NOT RESTRAINED.

Washington, May 2.—It is denied official that any undue restraint has been imposed upon Admiral Kautz, which should encourage the insurgents in Samoa. On the contrary, Admiral Kautz has been advised that the President supports him in all that he has done, and he is entirely satisfied with his conduct and the only injunction laid upon the Admiral has been to avoid unnecessary slaughter and bloodshed. This injunction is not understood to in any way restrain the officer from such military and naval operations as in his opinion are necessary to protect fully the interests of the United States, British and

#### THE RALEIGH IS COMING.

She is Now On Her Way to the City of Wilmington.

Philadelphia, May 2.—The cruiser Raleigh steamed away from this city for Wilmington, N. C. Before leaving Captain Coghlan and his officers expressed their gratitude for their kind reception here.

#### PULITZER TALKS ON BRYAN.

If He'll Give Up Free Silver, He'll Win, Says the World's Editor.

London, May 2.—The Daily News today devotes a column to an interview with Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the New York World, chiefly devoted to a comparison of the methods of English and American journalism. Touching upon politics, Mr. Pulitzer is quoted as having said:

"It seems to be assured that Mr. Bryan will again have the Democratic nomination for the presidency next year."

"Will he be supported by a united party?" asked the reporter.

"That," Mr. Pulitzer rejoined, "all depends upon his good sense or folly. If he again puts the free silver issue to the fore, and fights on it, many in the party will stand aloof; but if he is content to let free silver sink to the background and fight the battle on the great question of expansion or anti-expansion and anti-monopoly or trusts, then he will receive wide support. Not only will he have the united Democratic party behind him, but he will also be supported by the vast hosts of moderate people who have been alienated by the new departure from our constitutional Government which the present imperialist policy means."

#### ASBESTOS MINE BOUGHT.

Atlanta, Ga., May 2.—The famous asbestos mine at Sall Mountain, in White county, has been sold for \$200,000 to Bancroft and Kouney, mining engineers of London. The sale on the basis of \$200,000 is the greatest amount ever paid for a mine in the State of Georgia.

General J. C. Breckinridge has been elected vice president of the Sons of the American Revolution, and it is conceded that he will be the next president.

German residents in Samoa, for it is expressly understood that Admiral Kautz is present simply for the purpose of carrying out the treaty obligations as to the interests of the citizens of the tripartite agreement and not as a representative of any one power.

So far no advices have come to either the State or Navy Departments as of the date of these last press dispatches, hence it is assumed that no events of great importance have occurred warranting the sending of a cablegram either by Admiral Kautz or United States Consul Osborne.

#### THE HORRORS OF WAR.

Graphical Picture by the Widow of R. L. Stephenson.

London, May 2.—Robert Louis Stephenson's widow has written a letter to the Westminster Gazette from Funchal, Madeira, on the bombardment of Samoan villages by the English and American warships. Mrs. Stephenson says:

"President McKinley allowed no firing on Cuban towns unless they gave cause of offence, and Commodore Watson was ordered not to attack undefended Spanish cities. Does the President keep his humanity for civilized countries alone?"

Mrs. Stephenson declared that the Samoan villages are inhabited in time of war by non-combatants, who have to choose between the shells of the warships and "taking to the bush." Under such conditions, she says, delicate women can hardly exist, while children die like flies.

Mrs. Stephenson's letter concludes as follows:

"Chief Justice Chambers has been represented as saying in a letter to his brother: 'I never was happier.' He must be a person singularly devoid of imagination if he never pictured to himself the scenes being enacted in those bombarded villages; the exodus of panic-stricken people rushing hither and thither, shells bursting everywhere, the cries of bedridden and helpless wounded people burning alive in their blazing houses, women in the pangs of childbirth, mangled children crawling on the sands, the sea before them and the bush behind. And we read that the woods also were shelled. Who is to be held accountable for these deeds, that disgrace both England and America."

#### BALTIMORE DEMOCRATIC

HAYS CARRIES THE CITY BY NEARLY 9,000 MAJORITY.

All Democratic Candidates for Second Branch City Council Elected, and 18 of 24 Members First Branch.

Baltimore, Md., May 2.—One of the most exciting campaigns in the history of Baltimore city resulted today in a Democratic landslide. Thomas G. Hays was elected mayor by nearly 9,000 majority over Wm. T. Malster, Republican, the present incumbent, while his running mates, Skipwith Wilmer, for president of the second branch of the city council and James H. Smith, for comptroller, were chosen by practically the same figures. In addition to these candidates at large, the Democrats elected all of their candidates for the second branch of the city council, and 18 of 24 members of the first branch.

Today's election is the first under the charter for Baltimore city adopted by the last Legislature last year. Under its provisions the municipal elections are held in May so as to divorce as far as possible municipal politics from State and national issues. It also changes the term of the mayor from two to four years, the terms of the comptroller and president of the second branch of the city council being a like period.

All of the candidates elected to day will assume their offices on the third Wednesday of November next.

There are several theories being advanced by Republican leaders and others to account for the surprising result of today's contest, but the one most generally accepted is that the Republicans who do not endorse the Malster administration, instead of staying away from the polls, voted the straight Democratic ticket. The city is wild with excitement tonight, but the best of feeling prevails.

The torpedo boat Somers arrived at New York yesterday.

Senator Tilman will go to Florence today to study tobacco culture. He will make some experiments on his farm at Trenton.