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McCALL ATTACKS HIS PARTY'S POLICY

Arouses Enthusiasm by Criticizing the Army Bill.

HE WANTS NO DICTATOR

Opposes Giving McKinley Power to Expand Army at Will.

BILL TO REDUCE WAR TAXES INTRODUCED

It Calls for a Cut of a Little Over Forty Millions. Senator Frye Concludes His Speech For the Ship Subsidy Bill.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, Dec. 5.—The House devoted the day to the Army Reorganization Bill which was brought up under a special order, adopted at the opening of the session, which limited general debate to two hours on a side. Lieutenant General Miles and a number of army officers were interested spectators throughout the day. Only two Republicans participated in the general debate, Chairman Hull of the Military Committee, who was in charge of the bill and Mr. Parker, of New Jersey, who is a member of the military committee. Messrs. Cochran, of Missouri, Kleberg, of Texas, McClellan, of New York, Shafroth, of Colorado, Cummings, of New York, and Cox of Tennessee, Democrats, spoke briefly against the bill and a large standing army.

Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, Republican then aroused the only enthusiasm of the day against the measure. Several times during the last session, notably on the Porto Rican Tariff Bill, he refused to follow his party. Today he attacked the whole Philippine policy of the Administration. He also criticized, technically, several features of the bill, especially that lodging in the President the discretion to expand or reduce the size of the army at will. He declared that the United States should immediately give the Filipino people honorable assurance that they should have a government of their own.

Mr. Hull declared that until Congress acted to the contrary we must assert and enforce our sovereignty over the Philippines or disgrace ourselves before the world. Eleven of the 26 pages of the bill were disposed of before adjournment.

Tomorrow the Grouse Olemargarine Bill, under a special order, made at the last session will displace the army bill, which will go over until Friday. When the House met, the Speaker announced that he had a communication from the family of Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, resigning his position as chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. He also announced the appointment of Mr. Shaw, of New York, a member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions. Mr. Dalzell (Pa.), from the Committee on Rules, then presented the special order for the consideration of the Army Bill.

RICHARDSON ATTACKS THE BILL.

Mr. Richardson (Tenn.), on behalf of the minority said those on his side of the House recognized the necessity for some legislation, but they did not agree that this bill, establishing a permanent standing army should become a law. If an emergency exists an emergency should be provided for, a large standing army should not be established. It was proposed to provide an army which could be expanded at the will of one man from 58,000 to 100,000. No matter how good or able that man might be he was not willing to see one man given such power. It was in his opinion abdication of the functions of Congress.

GROSVENOR DEFENDS IT.

Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio), in support of the resolution said that personally he was in favor of a standing army of 100,000 men. The people, he said, were not alarmed by the cries that their liberty was to be subverted.

It was a glorious tribute to our system that never had the President of the United States attempted to abuse his power over the army. One of the magnificent acts of Grover Cleveland had been his assumption of his duty to keep peace in a great Commonwealth by means of the United States army when the Governor of that State did not want him to interfere. Mr. Grosvenor said that there had been a standing army of 50,000 loyal men at the battle of Bull Run the rebellion would have ended in thirty days.

Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. Underwood indulged in some sharp cross fire, after which the resolution was adopted without division. Mr. Hull suggested that the Olemargarine Bill, which was a special order for tomorrow be postponed until the Army Bill was disposed of. Mr. Underwood (Ala.), objected. The House then went into Committee of the Whole and took up the consideration of the Army Bill. Mr. Hull explained the details of the bill, which he said followed practically the scheme already twice endorsed by the House.

The main objection he had heard

to the organization proposed was to the alleged preponderating influence of the cavalry. This, he said, was necessary because of the effectiveness of cavalry in operations in the Philippines. Mr. Hull ridiculed the charges made during the recent campaign by the opposition to the effect that the Republican party desired to foist upon the country a great standing army. Replying to Mr. Hepburn (Iowa), Mr. Hull said that to appoint volunteer officers to the grade of major would do a great injustice to regular army officers who had served 20 or 25 years in the army.

ESSENCE OF IMPERIALISM.

Mr. Cochran (Mo.), who followed Mr. Hull introduced the political phase of the question. He charged that the avowed purpose of the Administration to use an army of 60,000 to enforce its mandates in the Philippines, was the very essence of imperialism. No army that marched on the face of the earth could accomplish the subjection of the Philippines. Their geographical position made them practically independent of outside control.

Mr. Kleberg (Texas), announced his unalterable opposition to an increase of the standing army. Its only use could be the establishment of a military government in the Philippines, and he appealed to his colleagues to stand unflinchingly against the subversion of the Constitution.

Mr. Shafroth (Colo.), offered some figures to show that the retention of the Philippines, for which this proposed large increase in the standing army was to be made, must prove a disastrous investment. He stated that it would cost the people of the United States \$60,000,000 a year to earn \$135,000 for American manufacturers and exporters.

MR. McCALL'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. McCall declared that he did not believe in the principle of giving the Executive discretion to multiply almost by two the regular army, although President McKinley would doubtless exercise that discretion patriotically and wisely. The objection was one of principle. Such a grant of power could not be paralleled in the constitutional monarchies. It was not conferred with any limitation as to time. The Government should have declared at the outset a policy in the Philippines similar to that declared in Cuba. Our system of government was manifestly unfit for a colonial policy, and that proposition had been so frequently discussed that he would consider the practical question whether it was for our interest to remain in the Philippines. There was no community of interest between the people of those islands and the United States and they were almost as far to the poles asunder. No advocate of retaining the Philippines had been daring enough to maintain that they should be a part of our political system. In fact the great argument in favor of the principle of the Porto Rico tariff was that if we could not apply that principle to Porto Rico we could not retain the Philippines.

Upon what theory, he asked, are we to remain in that country? The French army costs \$125,000,000 a year; the German \$130,000,000, the British \$100,000,000 and the Russian \$153,000,000. These figures include pensions and fortifications. If this bill passes the War Department will cost \$113,000,000. There is another cost not included in these figures, and that is a necessary indent to an army and as much a part of its cost as the pay of the soldiers. That is the pension system. We are appropriating for that purpose \$145,000,000 a year. Our total charges therefore, for military purposes are \$260,000,000 per year, an amount greater than the joint military expenses of those two armed powers, France and Germany.

In conclusion Mr. McCall pleaded that in dealing with the Philippines we pursue the American precedents and said:

"The time has come when we frankly declare our purposes. Let us give these people those assurances which our history inspires. Let us tell them that we will aid them for one year or five if need be in setting up a government of their own, symbolized by their own flag, and we will leave them all that is most glorious in the meaning of another flag, liberty, independence and self-government."

When Mr. McCall finished the Democrats applauded him vigorously.

Mr. Cox (Tenn.), a member of the Military Committee, spoke against the general principle of increasing the size of the permanent army.

IN THE PHILIPPINES TO STAY.

Mr. Hull declared that Mr. McCall had misapprehended the purpose of the bill. The President under the treaty of Paris must assert the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine Islands. The people of the United States must decide how long our authority there shall exist. Personally he believed that our sovereignty over the Philippines would continue as long as the Republic endured.

"Honestly, now," asked Mr. Williams, "independently of the Philippine question, do you not want a permanent army of 96,000 men for other purposes?"

"No, most emphatically no," answered Mr. Hull.

General debate was then closed, and the bill was read for amendment under the five minute rule.

The paragraphs authorizing the Secretary of War to prescribe regulations

THE HALL JAMMED WITH DELEGATES

General Public Turned Away From the Convention.

MANY PAPERS WERE READ

Interest in the Southern Industrial Convention Increases.

TEXTILE SCHOOLS FOR THE SOUTH

Resolution Adopted Pledging the Press Committee to Work For Their Building, Paper by D. A. Tompkins on Cotton Oil and Its Product.

(By the Associated Press.)

New Orleans, Dec. 5.—The second day's session of the Southern Industrial convention opened today with a very large attendance. The hall was scarcely large enough to admit the delegates and the general public was turned away.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Cardinal Gibbons, dressed in the robes of his high office, opened the convention with prayer. President Hargrove turned the gavel over to Vice President Sydney Storey and the latter introduced Dr. Lyman Hall, President of the Georgia School of Technology who spoke on technical education. Other papers on the same subject were read.

A paper on the railroads of the South and Southern Industrial development was read by Hon. Safford Berney, of Mobile, Ala., and a paper on foreign and coastwise trade a necessary factor in Southern industrial development, by N. D. Kelly, Secretary of the Trades League of Philadelphia.

Resolutions were offered by V. W. Grubbs, of Greenville, Texas, and adopted expressing the sense that trade schools and schools of technology are imperative essentials in the future development of the Southern States.

Jackson, Miss., Waco, Texas, and Memphis, Tenn., are working to capture the next convention. A telegram was read from Senator Morgan thanking the convention for the honor paid him. The Senator says, referring to the Nicaragua Canal:

"The prospects of success grow brighter every day. Costa Rica and Nicaragua are in happy accord with our Government in making preliminary agreements of vital importance."

Hon. F. B. Thurber, President of the United States Export Association of New York, who read a paper, was given a cordial reception.

The last paper read at the afternoon session was by D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte, N. C., who discussed "Cotton Oil and Cotton Oil Products."

The night session was begun by the delivery of an address by Major J. W. Riggins, of Waco, Texas, on "Industrial Commissioners for the South."

N. F. Thompson, of Huntsville, Ala., and Dr. W. E. Cole, of Waco, Texas, read papers on "Compulsory Education."

Leonard Keiffer, of New Orleans, read a paper on "Shoe Manufacture in the South."

Marcellus E. Foster, managing editor of the Houston Post; Erwin Craighead, of the Mobile Register, and Louis J. Brooks, of Jackson, Tenn., read papers on "The Duty of the Press."

This ended the day's program, and a resolution presented by the Press Committee was adopted, in which they pledged their efforts to urge the building of textile schools in the South.

The report of the Organization Committee will be taken up the first thing tomorrow morning.

TO DISFRANCHISE THE NEGRO.

Senator Daniel Drafting a Law For Virginia.

(By the Associated Press.)

Richmond, Va., Dec. 5.—Much interest is shown in the negro disfranchisement question in this State, which is to come before the Constitutional convention. United States Senator Daniel is drafting a provision, which, it is believed, will stand the test in the court of last resort better than the "grandfather" clause of Louisiana and North Carolina. Senator Daniel's proposition is to exempt from the illiteracy clause all persons from Virginia who served in any war.

The Races at Benning

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, Dec. 5.—Five favorites won at Benning today. Summary:

First, 7 furlongs: Buffon, 2 to 1, won; Fluke, 10 to 1, second; Randy, 8 to 1, third. Time 1:34.

Second, two-year-olds, handicap, 5 1/2 furlongs: Pigeon Post, even, won; Quite Right, 20 to 1, second; Spark, 10 to 1, third. Time 1:12.

Third, hurdle, 1 1/2 miles: Magic Light, 7 to 5, won; The Lost Chord, 6 to 1, second; Draughtsman, 5 to 2, third. Time 2:00 3/5.

Fourth, 1 mile and 50 yards: Hinsdale, 6 to 1, won; Elsie Skip, 5 to 2, second; Cogswell, 6 to 1, third. Time 1:53 3/5.

SWEPT TO DOOM BY FIERCE GALES

Over a Score of Vessels Lost on Northern Coast.

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE

The Crew of Seven on the Mary Brown Perish.

THE STORM MOVING TO THE NORTHWARD

From New England it Sweeps Over Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. Damage in New England Confined For Most Part to Shipping.

(By the Associated Press.)

Boston, Dec. 5.—Another southern storm has swept over New England and passed on to the northwest and like hundreds of its energetic predecessors, left death and destruction in its wake. Yesterday's gale is tonight threshing the waters of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, preparatory to making a descent upon the European steamer track, so that its destructive history is not yet fully complete. Just what it accomplished in this line in New England and particularly along the coast north of Boston can be summed up as follows:

Five Gloucester fishermen drowned; six coasting schooners complete wrecks; nine vessels sunk; eight schooners ashore and eleven others more or less injured through collision and loss of gear. The usual amount of damage was done on land, buildings blown down, telegraph wires prostrated and some delays on railroads in the northern portion through heavy snows.

Salem harbor proved a bad trap for seven or eight sailing craft, while on the rugged Maine shore were dashed half a dozen other coasters.

The fatality of the Mary A. Brown occurred on Hampton Beach, not far from the place where the wreck of the St. John schooner Advance came ashore without her crew; and not a man reached shore to tell of the vain battle against the ruthless elements.

It is generally believed that incoming vessels will add something more to the storm.

WRECK OF THE MARY A. BROWN.

All of Her Crew Perish in the Raging Gale.

(By the Associated Press.)

Boston, Dec. 5.—The heavy gale which swept the New England coast last night and today created havoc among the large number of schooners caught off the north shore of this State, and the beaches of New Hampshire and Southwestern Maine.

More than a dozen schooners were wrecked, a large number of others were damaged and several narrowly escaped being dashed to pieces.

Serious loss of life was reported early this afternoon in the wreck of the Gloucester fishing schooner Mary A. Brown, which was wrecked off Hampton Beach, N. H. Its crew of seven men perished. At 2 a. m. life savers discovered parts of a vessel coming ashore. A patrol of shore was then begun. Shortly afterward the body of a sailor was picked up and much wreckage washed in.

The Brown was a two masted vessel of fifteen tons gross. She was built at Bath, Maine, in 1874.

A schooner was reported on Scarborough beach at noon. The storm moved northwesterly. Severe gales swept over Nova Scotia this afternoon and over Newfoundland tonight.

The wind last night along the New England coast attained a velocity as high as 75 miles an hour. Thick weather accompanied the blow, making last night one of the most trying for seamen that has been experienced in two years.

Most of the damage in New England was that experienced by shipping. Land damage was confined to small buildings, trees, etc., and to telegraph lines. Connection with Vermont by wire was practically impossible today owing to damage to several points in that State and New Hampshire.

THE POTOMAC GOES DOWN.

Lewes, Del., Dec. 5.—The severe gale which has been prevailing along the New Jersey coast continued today.

The dredge Potomac, value at \$40,000, bound from Alexandria, Va., in tow for Atlantic City, and which put back to the Delaware breakwater from Atlantic City because of the gale, sunk last night in seventeen feet of water.

Her crew was taken aboard the tug which had been towing her.

The schooner Oliver Schofield, lumber laden, bound from Norfolk to New York, which went ashore yesterday near Toms River Life Saving Station began going to pieces today. Portions of the vessel are being washed ashore.

STEAMER ROSSGULL FOUNDEERS.

Nine of the Forty Aboard the Vessel Reported Lost.

(By the Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 5.—Storms have been sweeping over the British coasts and the ships in the channel have had rough experiences. Several minor wrecks have been reported.

The steamer Rossgull of Plymouth,

founded off the Island of Jersey. Her passengers were saved, but a boat containing nine of her crew is missing.

REV. JOHN WOHL SHOT DEAD.

Quarrelled With Stokes About a Woman. The Preacher Fired First.

(By the Associated Press.)

Williamson, W. Va., Dec. 5.—This afternoon Hon. S. David Stokes shot and killed Rev. John W. Wohl, in a street duel here. Mr. Stokes being also dangerously wounded. Tonight the whole town and even in the country districts the excitement is intense. Mr. Stokes, one of the most prominent young lawyers in Mingo county, left his office this afternoon immediately after dinner and pleasantly greeting friends on the way, walked with quick and firm step in the direction of the house occupied by Rev. Mr. Wohl, and his housekeeper, Mrs. Levine. Mr. Wohl's family being in Kentucky. Mr. Stokes stopped at the gate to talk with Mrs. Levine, who stood in her doorway. Within a few minutes the minister came out of the house. He seemed to be excited about something and said to Mrs. Levine as he passed her at the door:

"You would be much better at present in the house."

She laughingly replied that the day was far too pretty to be spent entirely within doors, and Mr. Stokes interrupted her by remarking:

"Yes, don't think of leaving us for the house."

Quick as a flash Mr. Wohl turned and addressing Stokes said:

"Leave the premises."

An altercation followed. Both men ran to the sidewalk directly in the front of the house. Something was said almost indistinguishable, that drew from Rev. Wohl the sharp retort:

"You are a liar."

In an instant the report of a revolver was heard. Stokes stumbled, tried to regain his footing but fell in the street. Wounded, as he was, he drew his revolver and covered the minister, now within ten feet of his fallen foe. Again Wohl fired and simultaneously with that shot, the gun in the sinking hand of Stokes spoke. When the smoke cleared away two men lay in their own blood upon the sidewalk. A crowd ran to the scene. Rev. Wohl was dead. Chance had carried the bullet from Stokes' pistol through the head of the minister, killing him as he fell. The bullet had entered Stokes' side below the heart and passed entirely through his body.

In the hall of the minister's home, facing the fearful duel to the death, fallen across the doorway, was found Mrs. Levine. It was at first thought she was dead, and had probably been shot, but an investigation showed that she had only fainted from fright.

Up to a late hour this evening Mr. Stokes has refused to say anything concerning the terrible tragedy, and Mrs. Levine is in too much of a state of excitement to talk.

Rev. Wohl was recognized as one of the most forceful and eloquent of Presbyterian Ministers of this State. Mr. Stokes is an ex-Virginia University President and comes from one of the best families of the Old Dominion.

TO REDUCE THE WAR TAXES.

Bill Introduced by Chairman Payne Chief Items Reduced Stamp Taxes.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, Dec. 5.—Chairman Payne, of the Ways and Means Committee, today introduced the bill reducing the taxation under the War Revenue Act, after the Republican members of the committee had agreed on the form of the measure and the articles to receive the reduction of tax. The bill provides an aggregate reduction estimated at \$40,000,348.

The chief items of this reduction are the stamp taxes, amounting to \$22,000,000; beer, \$9,832,712; cigars, \$3,189,864; proprietary articles, omitting wines, \$3,948,285.

The bill provides for redeeming revenue stamps heretofore issued and not used.

The concluding section provides that the act shall take effect thirty days after its passage.

Chairman Payne has called a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee for tomorrow, when he expects to have the bill reported to the House. He will then seek to have the bill considered after the army olemargarine and legislative bills are disposed of, with a view to securing action before the holidays.

The decision concerning beer was arrived at after some discussion and by a divided vote. It was first attempted to make the reduction on tea, but this was not concurred in and the question recurring to beer the reduction was decided upon.

Jernigan's Bloodless Victory.

(By the Associated Press.)

Manila, Dec. 5.—A dispatch has been received from General Funston giving an account of a two hours' fight in the woods of Santo Domingo between an American force and three hundred rebels commanded by Sandico. The American force consisting of thirty native scouts, commanded by Lieutenant Jernigan, attacked the rebels, who retiring left sixteen men killed on the field, including the rebel leader Aguilar and an American negro. It was at first thought the latter was a man named Fagin, a deserter from the Twenty-fourth Infantry, but this turned out to be a mistake. No one of Jernigan's men was wounded.

RESOLUTION BY KITCHIN.

To Repeal the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, Dec. 5.—Representative Kitchin, of North Carolina, has introduced in the House a resolution for a Constitutional amendment to repeal the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The State Department has been informed that the Foreign Ministers at Pekin yesterday reached an agreement which was submitted to the Home Office. Secretary Hay today cabled Mr. Conger authorization to sign the agreement on behalf of the United States Government.

It is difficult to gather details of the understanding at this time. However, it is known that in two important issues that were still open, namely, those relating to punishments and indemnity, the views of the United States Government have prevailed. As to punishments, they are to be the severest that can be inflicted by the Chinese Government. As to indemnity, the Chinese Government is to formally admit its liability, and then the matter is to be left for future negotiations.

It was understood that on the other points the French proposition has formed the basis of the agreement.

EIGHT LEADERS EXECUTED.

The New Governor of Shan Si Energetically Suppressing Boxers.

(By the Associated Press.)

Berlin, Dec. 5.—The Chinese Ministers here has handed to Foreign Office officials a telegram from Li Hung Chang to the effect that Sih Liang, the new Governor of Shan Si, has publicly executed upwards of eighty rebel leaders and asserting that he is otherwise acting with the greatest severity in the suppression of the Boxers and energetically protecting the missionaries.

KNOX RE-ENGAGES DEWET.

The Boers Driven From Their Positions Further Northward.

(By the Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 5.—The War Office has received the following from Lord Kitchener, dated Bloemfontein, December 5th: "General Knox re-engaged Dewet near Bethulle, on the Smithfield Road yesterday. He drove the enemy from all their positions after dark when they retreated northward. Colonel Pitcher assisted by a turning movement on Knox's left."

Lord Kitchener reports also several minor affairs.

LOSS OF LEG NO BAR.

Naval Lieutenant Mallison is Entitled to Promotion.

(By the Associated Press.)

SIGN, CABLES HAY TO MINISTER CONGER

The Ministers at Pekin Reach an Agreement.

THE UNITED STATES WINS

Our Views on Indemnities and Punishments Prevail.

CHINA MUST ADMIT HER LIABILITY

The Matter of Indemnity Will Then be Left For Future Negotiations. As to Punishments, They Will be the Severest China Can Infirm.

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(By the Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 5.—Because an officer of the navy has suffered the loss of a leg through accident while in the line of duty it is held he is not debarred from promotion, although it is acknowledged that he is not competent for active service at sea.

Lieut. George Mallison, of the navy, who was appointed to the Naval Academy from North Carolina, while on a battleship three years ago had his leg taken off by the breaking of an anchor chain, and since then has been on shore duty. He is now in charge of the naval hydrographic office at Puget Sound. Recently he came up for promotion, and the Navigation Bureau made the point that as he was not capable of performing service at sea he could not be promoted and should be retired.

The Attorney General in an opinion holds that Mallison is entitled to promotion, and he will receive it. There is nothing under this opinion to prevent Mallison from passing through all the grades to that of admiral without performing a day's duty at sea so long as he can carry out duties that may be assigned him on shore.

Sunday Night Concerts Barred.

(By the Associated Press.)