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COGENT ARGUMENT BY MR. SIMMONS

Speaks in Opposition to the Oleomargarine Bill.

NEW, FORCEFUL POINTS

The Senator is Cordially Congratulated by His Colleagues.

POU DELIVERS A SPEECH IN THE HOUSE

His Address and the Addresses of Williams and Spight Were Upon the Proposed Investigation of the Southern Franchise Question.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, March 31.—During the entire session of the Senate today the Oleomargarine Bill was under consideration. Three speeches were delivered, two in support of the measure and one against it.

Mr. Simmons (N. C.), made an extended argument in opposition to the bill, reinforcing cogently and interestingly points heretofore made against the proposed legislation and adding some new and forceful arguments. This was Mr. Simmons' maiden speech in the Senate and he was cordially congratulated at its conclusion.

Mr. Dillingham (Vt.), presented a strong argument in support of the measure in the course of which he vigorously arraigned the manufacturers of oleomargarine for imposing, as he said, a fraud upon the people.

In supporting the pending bill, Mr. McCumber (N. D.), expressed the belief that the farmers of the country were entitled to the protection afforded by the bill. Incidentally he advocated general pure food legislation.

Mr. Lodge, chairman of the committee on the Philippines, in reporting the bill temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs in the civil government of the Philippine Islands said he hoped to call the measure for consideration at an early date.

Mr. Rawlins (Utah), of the same committee, offered an amendment to the Philippine Government Bill, in the nature of a substitute for it. It represents the views of the minority of the committee.

Bills were passed providing an additional circuit judge in the Seventh Judicial Circuit and to pay \$2,515 to members of the life saving crew for losses sustained by them in the Galveston hurricane of September, 1900.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Oleomargarine Bill, and Mr. Simmons announced he was satisfied that oleomargarine was a healthful and nutritious article of food and he believed that the manufacturers of oleomargarine had a legal right to color the article provided the coloring matter was not deleterious to the health of the consumer.

Mr. Simmons said that the enactment of the bill would destroy many oleomargarine factories and render practically valueless millions of invested capital and it also would affect seriously growers of cotton seed, manufacturers of seed oil, and the large growers of cattle and hogs.

Mr. Proctor (Vt.), in charge of the bill, in response to an inquiry of Mr. Clark (Wyo.), said it was his purpose to accept the amendment offered by Mr. Harris (Kan.), placing a tax of one cent a pound upon adulterated butter and regulating the manufacture and sale of renovated and process butter.

Mr. Mitchell (Ore.), expressed himself as favorable to the bill.

Mr. Dillingham insisted that oleomargarine and all other food products ought to be sold for what they are.

Mr. Dillingham made a particularly sharp arraignment of the manufacturers of oleomargarine and butter for the fraud, which, he said, they committed upon the public and he cited many instances of the practice of fraud. He said that the American people were getting tired of being humbugged by their food products and were demanding the enactment of pure food legislation.

The Senate then at 4:25, on motion of Mr. Proctor, went into executive session and in five minutes adjourned.

Sundry Civil Bill Before the House.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, March 31.—The House today entered upon the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, completing the general debate before the close of the session. Little of the speech-making today was pertinent to the bill. Three speeches by Messrs. Williams (Miss.), Pou (N. C.), and Spight (Miss.), were upon the proposed investigation of the Southern franchise question. Mr. Bell (Colo.), discussed the financial bills before the House. Mr. Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, reported the Cuban Reciprocity Bill and gave notice that he would call it up a week from tomorrow. Mr. Cannon, in charge of the Sundry Civil Bill, explained that the measure carried \$49,223,896, being \$12,455,542 less than the estimates and \$12,572,412 less than the current law. He pointed out that last year \$1,900,000 of war taxes were removed and this year \$70,000,000 were to be removed, making a total reduction of revenues in two years of \$111,000,000.

With regard to the project for beautifying Washington by a vast park scheme to cost ultimately \$200,000,000, Mr. Can-

non said the committee had recommended the policy of having the District of Columbia pay half of the cost and of proceeding no faster than the District was able to go. The pending bill carried \$70,000,000. Mr. Cannon also adverted to the schemes for completing the capitol building according to the original plans with an extension on the east side and for various other improvements involving an expenditure of over \$6,000,000. The committee, however, had postponed this question of entering these improvements until Congress could see the result of the reduction of revenues.

Mr. Benton (Mo.), expressed the opinion that \$250,000,000 escaped taxation in the District of Columbia. This statement led to some discussion and Mr. Klutz (N. C.), said it was notorious that millions were coming to Washington to escape taxation.

Mr. Bell (Colo.), taking advantage of the latitude allowed in debate, discussed at some length the growing influence of the Senate and the retrogression of the House as an influence in legislation.

He declared that as a deliberative body the House of Representatives had ceased to exist. It was absolutely controlled now, he said, by a few men and the greatest trust in the country today was the legislative trust.

Mr. Bell also severely criticized the banking bill, now pending in the House, which he said, proved that the national banks are fair weather institutions and could not stand the stress of financial storms.

Mr. Spight (Miss.), and Mr. Pou (N. C.), spoke on the question of the disfranchisement of the negro in the South. The former appealed to the Republicans not to disturb the era of good feeling inaugurated by the late President McKinley, and the latter, after describing the manner (Continued on Page Five.)

DR. PEACOCK RESIGNS

His Health Failing. Mrs. Lucy Robertson to Succeed Him.

(Special to the News and Observer.)
Greensboro, N. C., March 31.—Dr. Dred Peacock has resigned the presidency of Greensboro Female College, in consequence of a partial failure in health. He will be succeeded by Mrs. Lucy H. Robertson, at present lady



PROFESSOR DRED PEACOCK.

principal of the college. The change will take place at the end of the present term. Dr. Peacock will not sever his connection with the college, he having consented to remain as treasurer and financial manager of the institution.

Dr. Peacock has been president of the college for eight years and has brought it to the forefront of female colleges. The institution was never so prosperous as at present.

The new president is a woman of strength and culture. She has been in the educational work for twenty-five years and is well fitted for the duties of the new position to which she has been called.

TRIED TO POISON HIS FATHER

Lazy Negro's Sought Thus to Escape Work. Roanoke Baptist Union.

(Special to the News and Observer.)
Scotland Neck, N. C., March 31.—A colored man named Isaac Johnson, who lives near Crowells, in this county, was poisoned by his son some days ago and narrowly escaped death. The old man had rented some land and the boy had to do some of the work in cultivating it. He got tired of the job and thought he would get out of it by killing his father, so he put Paris green in his coffee. The old man was taken to Enfield, where the physician saved him.

The Roanoke Baptist Union was held at Hamilton yesterday and the day before. A good attendance was reported by those who went from Scotland Neck. Rev. Josiah Crudup, of Washington, N. C., preached in the Baptist church here yesterday morning and evening. His sermons were much appreciated.

Fight Over Suffrage Plan Certain.

(By the Associated Press.)

Richmond, Va., March 31.—The convention spent most of the morning session in deciding that the suffrage matter should not be considered in committee of the whole, but should be taken up immediately in the convention.

Every effort to protract discussion over it was defeated, though it was evident that there will be a protracted fight over the adoption of the plan agreed upon in the suffrage conference. Chairman Daniel had not completed his explanation of the report when the convention adjourned until tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

THE PAYNE BILL IS REPORTED AT LAST

Twelve Voted For it and Five Against.

THE CONCESSION SMALL

Remains at Twenty Per Cent Despite Efforts of Democrats.

ALL THEIR EFFORTS ARE VOTED DOWN

Also Amendments Offered for General Tariff Revision. Two Republicans Vote Against the Measure. These Two Are Tawney and Metcalf.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, March 31.—The Ways and Means Committee, by a vote of 12 to 5, today ordered a favorable report on the Payne bill for 20 per cent tariff concession to Cuba and Mr. Payne subsequently reported it to the House. Eight Republicans voted for the bill in the committee. Two Republicans, Tawney, of Minnesota, and Metcalf, of California, voted against it. No amendments on the reciprocity feature were made, but by general consent the United States contract labor laws were included with the naturalization and exclusion laws as applicable to Cuba. A series of Democratic amendments for general tariff revision were defeated on strict party votes.

Another series of amendments by Mr. McClellan, Democrat, of New York, changing the reciprocity rate to 50 per cent, 40 per cent, 33 1-3 per cent and 25 per cent were defeated successively, 2 to 13. An amendment by Mr. Tawney striking out the differential on sugar was ruled out by Chairman Payne as not germane, and on an appeal from the decision of the chair, the latter was sustained 9 to 6. The final vote in detail was:

Yeas—Payne, Dalzell, Grosvenor, Russell, Steele, McCall, Long and Babcock, Republicans; Richardson, Swanson, McClellan, Democrats—11.

Nays—Tawney and Metcalf, Republicans; Robertson, Newlands and Cooper, Democrats—5.

Although the actual vote was 11 to 5, by general consent Mr. Hopkins, who was absent, was recorded in the affirmative, making the recorded vote 12 to 5.

Today's meeting was regarded as the culmination of the long struggle over Cuban reciprocity. The full strength of each side was present, except Mr. Hopkins, Republican, of Illinois, who was paired with Mr. Swanson, of Virginia.

The rat vote was a proposition by Robinson, of Louisiana, to have reciprocal relations with Cuba in immigration and naturalization procedure, so as to permit citizens to pass freely. This was defeated. Another amendment by Mr. Swanson, of Virginia, that the immigration and exclusion laws referred to in the Payne bill should not bar United States citizens from Cuba, was similarly defeated. Mr. Grosvenor's amendment, including the contract labor laws with those of immigration, are to be adopted by Cuba, was agreed to without division and was the only amendment made.

This cleared the way for the real test of strength, which was first made on Mr. Tawney's amendment, making 118 2/3 the general rate on sugar, i. e., taking off the differential.

Chairman Payne promptly ruled this out of order, as not germane, whereupon Mr. Tawney appealed from the ruling of the chair. On the vote the chair was sustained 9 to 6. Mr. Metcalf voted with the other Republicans in support of the chair, making Mr. Tawney the only Republican against the ruling.

Chairman Payne also ruled out two other amendments by Mr. Tawney, one relieving from tax alcohol made from the residue of beets, etc., and another that the Payne reciprocity rate should not begin until December 1, 1902.

The Democratic members then began offering amendments. Mr. McClellan's came first, to raise the reciprocity concession to 50 per cent. Mr. Richardson, the other Democrat and all Republicans voting against the increased rate, making the vote 2 to -3. Similar adverse votes were given on all of the McClellan amendments.

Mr. McClellan then moved to take off the limit of the Payne bill to December 1, 1902, so that reciprocity would continue indefinitely. This was also defeated 2 to 13.

Mr. Newlands, of Nevada, proposed as a new section that Cuba be invited to become a part of the United States. This was ruled out as not germane. Mr. Newlands then announced that he would vote against the bill.

Mr. Richardson, the ranking Democrat, offered several amendments in behalf of his party colleagues, all of them being ruled out, and the ruling sustained by strict party votes. These amendments were: First, for general tariff revision; second, for tariff reduction on American made articles sold more cheaply abroad than in this country; third, removing duties on the trust made articles; fourth, revision of the iron and steel schedule as proposed by the Bab-

cock bill; fifth, for free wood pulp used to make printing paper.

The final vote was then taken on reporting the Payne bill. This closed the struggle and Mr. Payne announced to his colleagues that the reciprocity bill would be called up one week from tomorrow.

Chairman Payne reported the bill to the House later in the day. His report explains the depressed condition of the Cuban sugar industry, due to the world's overproduction of sugar, and says: "This condition threatens grave disaster to this, the principal industrial product of Cuba. It is true that labor in Cuba is, and for the past three months has been, fully employed at fair wages, that there has been no famine or distress. But all the evidence reported points to the conclusion that the financial crisis threatened involves the most serious consequences."

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GOVERNMENT FOR THE PHILIPPINES

A Favorable Report on the Bill Ordered.

THE SUBSTITUTE KILLED

The Weapon a Strict Party Vote by the Republicans.

THE BILL PROVIDES FOR A CENSUS

It Also Extends the Commission's Authority. The Coinage Law Provides for a Silver Dollar That Shall be Legal Tender There.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, March 31.—The Senate Committee on the Philippines today completed consideration of the bill prescribing a form of government for the Philippine Islands and authorized Senator Lodge to report it to the Senate after voting down the Democratic substitute by a party vote. The amendment providing for census of the population of the islands is as follows:

"That whenever the existing insurrection in the Philippine Islands shall have ceased and a condition of general and complete peace shall have been established therein and the fact shall be certified to the President by the Philippine Commission, the President upon being satisfied thereof shall order a census of the Philippine Islands to be taken, such census in its inquiries relating to the population shall take and make so far as practicable full report for all the inhabitants, of name, age, sex, race or tribe, whether native or foreign born, literacy in Spanish, English, dialect or language, or in English, school attendance and ownership of homes and such information separately for each island, such province and municipality, or other civil division, needful to inform the resident and Congress concerning the capacity, fitness and readiness of all the people of the Philippine Islands and of particular islands, provinces and municipalities and other civil divisions, for the establishment and maintenance in the Philippine Islands or certain of them of a permanent popular representative government."

After the completion of the census the Philippine Commission is required to report fully to the President and to Congress their "recommendations based on such census and upon the operation of the local government provided for, whether or not all or certain of the Philippine Islands are capable, fit and ready for the establishment of a permanent, popular representative government."

"The Philippine Commission is continued in effect and there is no further change, that above quoted of a possible change. The following provision is made for the extension of the commission's authority: "That the Philippine Commission meantime are hereby authorized and directed in their discretion to continue to establish additional municipal and provincial governments in the Philippine Islands with popular representative government so far and as fast as communities in such civil divisions are capable, fit and ready for the same, the qualifications of electors in elections in municipalities and provinces to be the same as now provided by law for electors in municipal elections; and said Philippine Commission whenever they find other male inhabitants of lawful age in such municipalities and provinces capable, fit and ready for such extension shall include the same among the electors, with the purpose of gradually extending to municipalities and provinces permanent popular representative government."

After authorizing the Philippine Government to establish a mint at Manila and extending the coinage laws of the United States so far as applicable to the islands the following is inserted as a section:

"That the said Philippine Government is authorized to coin a silver dollar which shall contain four hundred and sixteen grains of standard silver, and the standard of said silver coins shall be such that of one thousand parts by weight nine hundred shall be of pure metal and one hundred of alloy, and the alloy shall be of copper. And upon the said silver dollar there shall be devices and inscriptions to be prescribed by the Government of the Philippine Islands with the approval of the Secretary of War of the United States, which devices and inscriptions shall express or symbolize the sovereignty of the United States and that it is a coin of the Philippine Islands, together with the denomination of the coin expressed in English, Filipino and Chinese characters and the date of its coinage."

"That any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at the mint in the Philippine Islands, to be coined as herein provided. Silver bullion brought to the mint of the Philippine Islands for coinage shall be received and coined by the proper officers for the benefit of the depositor; provided, that it shall be lawful to refuse at the mint any deposit of less than one hundred dollars and also any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the mint; and provided also, that when gold is combined with said bullion in such small proportion that it cannot be separated advan-

tageously no allowance shall be made for such gold to the depositor."

The silver dollar is made a legal tender in the Philippines. There is a further requirement that the depositor or bullion to be coined shall be required to pay one cent for each piece coined. Authority is given for the coin at San Francisco at the request of the Philippine Government of the silver dollars authorized by the act, but it is required that the silver coined at the San Francisco mint shall have been produced in the United States.

Silver certificates of not less than \$10 in denomination are authorized. Authority also is given for the coinage of a subsidiary Philippine coinage consisting of half dollars and of twenty cent and ten cent pieces. This coinage is to be conducted under the authority of the Secretary of War of the United States and there is a provision that the dollars and subsidiary coins issued under Spanish authority may be received into subsidiary coins by the Philippine Government without consulting the Secretary of War of the United States and there is a provision that the dollars and subsidiary coins issued under Spanish authority may be received into subsidiary coins by the Philippine Government without consulting the Secretary of War of the United States.

Provision is made for the mintage of the subsidiary coinage at any mint in the United States. Existing provisions in force in the islands making any form of money legal tender are repealed after December 31st, 1905.

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