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MANY LAWYERS FAVOR RUSSELL

As the Successor of the Late Chief Justice Faircloth of Supreme Court

STRONGLY ENDORSED

In Preference to Any Other Eastern Republican

HIS ABILITY ADMITTED

Letters, Telegrams and Resolutions from Leading Men of the State Received by the Governor Expressing a Preference for Him as Chief Justice to All Other Republicans — Letters from U. S. Judges Purnell and Boyd Strongly Endorsing the Governor—Members of the Bar Send Petition to the Governor

The approval, under existing conditions, of Governor Russell's acceptance of the appointment as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, is not confined to this paper and "two attorneys," as has been stated recently.

Governor Russell yesterday permitted a representative of The Post to read some of the telegrams, letters and resolutions endorsing him. Many of them come from leading men in the State, irrespective of party. The Governor received a number of these before his name had been mentioned for the Chief Justiceship by the press.

Some of those who have expressed a desire for the Governor to resign in order to make himself eligible for appointment as Chief Justice are:

Clement Manly of Winston, ex-chairman of the Democratic State Committee.
Charles M. Cook of Franklin, ex-Secretary of State.
Cyrus B. Watson, late Democratic candidate for Governor.
Congressman John D. Bellamy and others of Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John W. Hinsdale of Raleigh.
Judge Thomas R. Purnell of Raleigh.
Judge James E. Boyd of Greensboro.
Boone, Bryant & Biggs of Durham.
Hon. F. I. Osborne of Charlotte, ex-Attorney General of the State.
Judge Walter Montgomery of Raleigh.
Judge E. W. Timberlake of Franklin.
Hon. H. W. Stubbs of Martin, member of the General Assembly.
Hon. George Rountree of New Hanover, member of the General Assembly.
Senator R. B. Glenn of Winston.
Col. Hamilton C. Jones of Charlotte.
H. F. Seawell of Moore.
H. McClammy and Marsden Bellamy of Wilmington.
J. R. Lewellyn, J. M. Bodenheimer, J. B. McDuffie, R. C. Freeman and R. S. Folger of Dobson.
Lindsay Patterson of Winston.
Harry Skinner of Pitt.
F. H. Busbee of Raleigh.
W. M. Hendren of Winston.

Many other well-known lawyers and prominent citizens of the State have endorsed the Governor for the Chief Justiceship. A number from Wilmington, others of Lexington and Henderson. A great many of these letters are personal and cannot be made public.

Federal Judges Favor Him

Judge Purnell said in his letter to the Governor:

"Permit me to say I concur in what seems to be the concensus of opinion among members of the bar, that you should succeed Chief Justice Faircloth. All recognize the fact that you are eminently fitted for the position and would fill the high office with satisfaction, especially to the legal profession."

Judge Boyd wrote the Governor:

"For you to accept the appointment of Chief Justice will be gratifying to myself and your friends. No man in the State, or, I may say, in any State, is better qualified in every way to adorn the eminent position and to discharge the responsible and important duties."

Winston Lawyers' Strong Stand

The petition of the Winston bar is strong for the Governor. It says:

"We, the undersigned members of the bar, respectfully write you the following: "It is rumored currently that you will resign as Governor and be appointed Chief Justice of North Carolina vice Judge Faircloth.

"Recognizing your eminent ability as a lawyer, and past experience on the bench, we respectfully recommend your selecting this high place. We address you this letter as lawyers, looking only to placing upon the bench in North Carolina men learned in the law. You are so recognized in the State, and in the interest of ourselves and in the interest of the law itself we respectfully say to you that we trust you will accept the appointment as Chief Justice for the State.

"R. B. GLENN,
"C. B. WATSON,
"LINDSAY PATTERSON,
"W. M. HENDREN,
"CLEMENT MANLY,
"T. W. WATSON."

Boone, Bryant & Biggs said:

"Recognizing your eminent fitness and qualifications, we would be most pleased to see you the Chief Justice of our Supreme Court to succeed the late Chief Justice, and we sincerely hope that you will see fit to resign and accept this high office."

Clement Manly Writes

Hon. Clement Manly of Winston wrote the Governor:

"I understand from public rumor that you are considering the question of resigning as Governor and accepting the appointment as Chief Justice. My long acquaintance with you, our friendship of many years' standing, prompt me to write this letter to you commending this course. Your great ability as a lawyer and your judicial experience, universally recognized by the legal profession, make you the man for the place.

"I have talked with several of the brethren in Winston, and they all agree with me that you could, without impropriety, resign as Governor and accept this high office.

"Now, my dear sir, I am writing simply in the interest of my profession. I write simply as a lawyer. I do not know much law myself, but I love to try causes before courts that do know the law. I am confident that there are many lawyers in North Carolina of my own political faith, but who want men upon the bench who know the law, who think in this regard just as I have expressed in this letter."

Col. J. H. Hinsdale Says

Col. J. W. Hinsdale said in his letter:

"I presume that a Republican will be appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Judge Faircloth. I recognize the fact that you are the ablest lawyer in your party. I deem it of supreme importance to the public that none but a first-rate lawyer should be appointed to this high position. I therefore hope that if you should resign as Governor your succesor will, in the exercise of a wise discretion, appoint you Chief Justice."

F. H. Busbee Says

Mr. F. H. Busbee wrote as follows:

"As a lifelong Republican it is to be expected that you will fill the place made vacant by the death of a Republican Chief Justice by a lawyer of the same political faith, and preferably from that large section of the State east of Raleigh, now unrepresented on the bench. Your choice is necessarily greatly restricted. I feel sure that the bar of the State, without regard to party, recognizing your unchallenged legal ability and fitness for the high office, will approve your immediate resignation of the office of Governor. This will give your successor an opportunity to consider your name in connection with the office of Chief Justice. I hope you will be the successor of Chief Justice Faircloth."

H. F. Seawell wrote as follows:

"I write simply to say that if it will not conflict too greatly with your own inclination, I am sure the bar of this State would gladly have you succeed Chief Justice Faircloth.

"Your peculiar learning and fitness for this position is universally recognized: and while the office can have no enticement for one of your honors and illustrious service to the State, its acceptance will in my opinion be a public benefaction."

The Dobson Bar Says

"We, members of the bar of Dobson, N. C., ask that you accept the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

"J. R. LEWELLYN,
"J. M. BODENHEIMER,
"J. B. M'DUFFIE,
"R. C. FREEMAN,
"R. S. FOLGER."

"We, members of the Martin County bar, respectfully urge you to resign and accept the appointment of Chief Justice.

"H. W. STUBBS,
"ALEX. H. SMITH,
"WHEELER MARTIN,
"B. W. NEWELL."

RACES AT NEW ORLEANS

New Orleans, Jan. 4.—Results at New Orleans track:

First race, selling, 1 mile—Uhlers 6 to 5, Orion 2 to 1, Indian 3 to 1. Time, 2:00.

Second race, selling, ¾ mile—Menace 3 to 1, Woodstick 8 to 1, Grey Dally 15 to 1. Time, 1:22.

Third race, selling, 1⅛ miles—Wayan 3 to 1, False Lead 8 to 1, B. of Orleans 4 to 1. Time, 2:09½.

Fourth race, handicap, 1 mile—Ida Ledford 3 to 5, Ben Chance 6 to 5, Boomerack 6 to 5. Time, 1:53.

Fifth race, selling ⅞ mile—George B. Cox 2 to 1, H. of Franz, —, Mr. P. 6 to 5, Randy 12 to 1. Time, 1:38.

Sixth race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Horseshoe Tobacco 1 to 2, Palarm 12 to 1, Handcuff 7 to 5. Time, 1:26.

Entries for Today

First race, selling, ¾ mile—Curtsy 90, Hinsdale 95, Barrica 103, Maggie Y. 103, Sallie J. 105, Floyd Dixie 105, Fluke 105, Brown Vail 105, Titus 107, Rey Salazar 107.

Second race, selling, ⅞ mile—Lady Curzon 95, Miss Loretta 95, Dick Furber 100, Surprise 100, Grey Forge 100, Grey John 100, Orion 100, Bequeath 106.

Third race, S. C. handicap, short course—Havre B. 132, Don Clarence 135, Isen 158.

Fourth race, the Audubon handicap, 1 1-16 miles—Bright Night 92, Ida Ledford 92, Early Bird 97, M. Wayman 112, Albert Vale 112, Strangest 112.

Fifth race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Menace 96, Water Plant 98, Assessment 98, Phosphorus 101, Saragamp 101, The Thrush 101, Bean 101, Saline 101, G. Gardner 101, Salvaleta 103.

Sixth race, selling, ¾ mile—Maccie Maree 94, Pantland 96, Rodd 96, Sue Johnson 99, Larequoise 99, Sequanca 100, Divertisement 102, Sannetto 102, Rushfields 104, St. Ervin 107.

UPHELD BY THE CABINET

Secretary Root's Position in Regard to the Lawshe Report Approved

Washington, Jan. 4.—The President and members of the cabinet, at the regular meeting this morning, discused the controversy raised in the Senate by the refusal of the Secretary of War to make known the contents of the Lawshe report on the frauds in Cuba. The generally expressed opinion of the cabinet members upheld the message sent to the Senate yesterday. The discussion then became general, but the opinion was expressed that there is no obligation on the part of the head of an executive department to respond to a resolution of inquiry from Congress if it is considered incompatible with the public interest to give the information.

GOV. BROGDEN NO MORE

Called to His Long Home Full of Years and Honors

CONSCIOUS TO THE LAST

He Was Born in Wayne County and Spent His Four Score and Five Years There—He Served His County in the Legislature and His District in Congress, Was Comptroller of the Treasury, Lieut-Governor and Governor

Goldsboro, N. C., Jan. 4.—Special.—After a lingering illness, due in part to the weight of years, ex-Governor Curtis H. Brogden passed away at his home near this city at the hour of 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Governor Brogden was a most remarkable man in many respects. At one time in life, by rigid economy, he amassed quite a fortune, the bulk of which he lost on personal security for his party confreres. He was born in 1816 and was therefore in his eighty-fifth year. He served his native county, Wayne, in the Legislatures of 1838 and 1840. Following this, for some fifteen years he was comptroller of the treasury. In 1872 he was elected Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket with Governor Tod R. Caldwell, and succeeded to the Governor's office on the death of the latter. Subsequently he served two terms in Congress as the representative from this district.

His was an irreproachable life—honest in all his dealings. He leaves an estate worth between $5,000 and $10,000. He never married.

I paid him a New Year's call, and as he lay in bed, weak and almost bereft of sight, he chatted pleasantly and well of the year and century just closed. His mind seemed imbued with the political history of the country when he was a prominent factor, immediately following the days of reconstruction; and, two days before his death, seemed to be absorbed, in his semi-conscious condition, with the innovations that have taken place in recent years, and counselled a return to the old constitutional ways of conducting government affairs as being safer than the rapid expansion of national authority among the world powers.

He died possessed of an extensive library, consisting of political, literary, social and religious works, all of which have been well preserved. His mind a short time before death was perfectly clear, and while he expressed a desire to live, he appeared ready for the summons to come up higher.

TRAFFIC WAR IN SIGHT

Pacific Mail and Panama Railroad to Become Active Competitors

San Francisco, Jan. 4.—A traffic war between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad will begin in earnest on the 24th instant. Traffic arrangements between the two companies for the handling of foreign freight will expire on that date, and it is officially announced that the Pacific Mail has perfected all arrangements for handling eastbound and foreign-bound coffee shipments from Mexico and Central America by way of this port instead of Panama.

This means that the Pacific Mail will become the active competitor of the Panama Railroad and its two new steamship connections—Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the Companie Sud Americana de Vapores—on all business to and from the Pacific ports of Mexico and Central America and the Atlantic seaboard and Europe.

It is feared that the Pacific Mail Company's efforts to retain a share of this business of which it has heretofore enjoyed a monopoly may lead to a rate war, in which the transcontinental lines may become involved. The Pacific Mail will continue to touch at all ports between here and Panama, but coffee will be shipped east by way of the Guaymas branch railroad, which is owned by and connects with the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Death of General Batchelder

Washington, Jan. 4.—Brigadier General Richard N. Batcelder, United States Army, retired, died this afternoon at 2:15 o'clock in his apartments at the Richmond Hotel annex, where he had been ill for several weeks past. General Batchelder was formerly quartermaster general of the army, having been retired from active service in 1896. He was born in Laconia, N. H., July 27, 1832, and made a meritorious record during the civil war.

Earthquake in Missouri

St. Louis, Jan. 4.—Telegrams to The Post-Dispatch from Nevada, Eldorado Springs and Appleton City, Mo., say a distinct earthquake shock was felt at those points at 9:12 p. m. yesterday. At Eldorado Springs windowpanes were broken and other slight damage occurred.

London Fears Financial Distress

London, Jan. 4.—The course of the Stock Exchange here today indicates keen anxiety prevailing in financial circles. Nearly all the houses are lessening their commitments and preparing to meet the next settlement, January 16. Fear exists as to the effect of the recent London and Globe crash.

Inauguration of Gov. Aycock

A program for the inaugural ceremonies has been arranged by the committee, consisting of Thomas S. Kenan, chairman, A. A. Thompson, W. N. Jones, V. E. Turner and C. G. Latta, and will be submitted to the General Assembly for its action.

Tall Buildings Damaged by Fire

Buffalo, Jan. 4.—The Holland and Howard buildings, six-story brick structures, devoted to light manufacturing and mercantile business, were, with their contents, damaged by fire and water early this morning to the extent of $130,000.

SENT TO THE SHELF

Olmsted Resolution Referred to the Census Committee

STIRRED QUITE A BREEZE

After Several Gentlemen Had Aired Their Partisanship and the Previous Question Had Been Ordered the Matter Was Disposed of Without Taking a Vote—The Hopkins Apportionment Bill Taken Up and Now Pending

Washington, Jan. 4.—House.—The conflict over the reapportionment proposition was renewed in the House today soon after the approval of the journal of yesterday's proceedings.

When the hands of the clock above the speaker's desk came together upon the hour of noon, Alexander McDowell, clerk of the House, arose at the desk of the reading clerk and announced: "Speaker Henderson has designated as speaker pro tempore for this day Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania." The chaplain offered prayer and the journal was read, and after a minor correction by Mr. Roberts of Massachusetts, was approved.

Mr. Olmsted, who had been upon his portionment resolution which precipitated the struggle of yesterday, was on his feet asking for recognition immediately upon the House being in readiness to proceed with public business.

Mr. Lacy was recognized to present a concurrent resolution asking for the return by the President of a bill passed by the Senate and House providing for a survey of certain public lands in Nebraska, and in which bill an error had been made. This resolution was adopted.

Mr. Burton was recognized and presented the River and Harbor appropriation bill.

Mr. Olmstead, who had been upon his feet during this time, was then recognized.

The speaker pro tempore had scarcely said "The gentleman from Pennsylvania," and a page having darted toward Mr. Olmsted, when Mr. Underwood arose far back on the Democratic side and said:

"Mr. Sperker, I make the point that there is no quorum present."

The speaker pro tempore said: "The chair will count."

Mr. Olmsted resumed his seat with a tired air. The speaker pro tempore announced after the count 142 members present—not a quorum.

Mr. Underwood moved that the House adjourned. Before the question could be put Mr. Steele asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The roll call developed much more than a quorum present, resulting yeas 89, nays 103, present 17; so the House refused to adjourn.

Answering a question by Mr. Underwood, Speaker pro tempore Dalzell stated that the pending business was a vote by yeas and nays on the question of considering the resolution offered yesterday by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Olmsted.)

Mr. Richardson asked Mr. Olmsted if at this juncture he would not consent to a reference of the resolution to the Committee on Census in the interest of the conservation of time.

Mr. Olmsted replied that he had seriously in mind making such a motion when the House should have voted to consider the resolution, but the first thing necessary was to order its consideration.

Mr. Richardson asked if Mr. Olmsted, in view of that condition of mind, would not consent to let the resolution be disposed of, as suggested, and thus save time. A roll call would consume 45 minutes unnecessarily.

Mr. Olmsted said the Republicans were prepared to take all the responsibility that properly belonged to them on that score.

Mr. Richardson—Then I trust the gentleman will absolve this side of the House from the charge of wasting time.

Mr. Olmsted—I have made no charges, but if there is a shoe that fits anybody he is at liberty to wear it.

The vote on consideration was, yeas 107, nays 91.

Mr. Olmsted moved the previous question on the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Richardson moved to commit to the Committee on Census. The chair ruled that this motion was not in order.

Mr. Underwood moved that the resolution be indefinitely postponed. This was also declared to be out of order. On putting the motion for the previous question the ayes had it under the ruling of the chair.

Mr. Underwood called for a division and the vote was ayes 64, noes 78. The Democrats won and Mr. Olmsted called for the yeas and nays. This was ordered by barely a sufficient number of Republican votes.

Mr. Richardson moved that the resolution be laid on the table. This motion, the speaker pro tempore ruled, was out of order, and during a slight parliamentary wrangle between Mr. Richardson and Mr. Olmsted, the chair ordered the clerk to call the roll.

The vote upon ordering the previous question was so close—100 to 90—that when the clerk gave the result to Speaker pro tem Dalzell he ordered a recapitulation. This having been made, Mr. Pearson of North Carolina, saying that he had reason to believe that when the question of apportionment was under consideration an opportunity would be given for debate, he changed his vote from no to aye.

Mr. Allen called attention to the fact that he had voted aye, but had not been recorded.

The result was then announced—yeas 102, nays 98, so the previous question was ordered.

The debate on the resolution then proceeded, the first speakers being Messrs. Shattuc and Olmsted.

Mr. Olmsted in speaking for the resolution said he would agree to move that it be referred to the Committee on Census if the chairman of that committee would agree to take action upon it.

Mr. Olmsted yielded five minutes to Mr. Shattuc of Ohio who had read a resolution upon the same subject which he had introduced, and which he said he was willing should go to the Census Committee with the Olmsted resolution.

His resolution was broader than that of Mr. Olmsted and covered the whole question of restricted suffrage from whatever cause.

Mr. Olmsted then explained that the resolution had been offered, not in antagonism to any of the reapportionment bills or to any section or State, but in order that the reapportionment might be based upon the constitutional provisions.

Is it the gentleman's idea that the information he seeks to elicit can be obtained for action at this Congress? asked Mr. Pearson of North Carolina.

I think so, replied Mr. Olmsted.

"I am informed at the Census Bureau that this information will not be available in the next ninety days," stated Mr. Pearson.

Mr. McDermot of New Jersey cited the constitutional requirements that voters shall be males, 21 years of age, citizens of the United States and citizens of the State, and asked if there was any State in the union in which additional qualifications to vote were required.

"There are ten additional requirements in North Carolina," interposed Mr. Pearson.

"The object of this resolution is to inquire into that subject," said Mr. Olmsted. Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, called attention to the Ohio law which required that a man should have resided in the State one year and in the county thirty days before he can vote. He wanted to know how the number of persons disfranchised by that law could be ascertained.

Mr. Olmsted again replied that it would be the duty of the committee to inquire into that very subject.

Mr. Underwood of Alabama, made a warm speech in opposition to the resolution. He had hoped, he said, that such a resolution would not appear in the House. The real purpose of the fourteenth amendment had been to enfranchise the negro. It had failed. The fifteenth amendment had been successful for a time, but in the end it had proved a lamentable failure. Both amendments had been mistakes not only to the Democratic but to the Republican party. The time had come now, after the bitterness of the war was over when the people of the South, in fairness and justice to themselves, and the negro race, were trying not to oppress the negro race but only to protect themselves and their property against maladministration. But when gentlemen on the other side brought in this firebrand they did more to injure the black race than anything since the adoption of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. He admonished his friends from the north that they did not live among the negroes and did not understand the problem to be solved.

"We of the South," said he, addressing the majority, "are trying to solve it fairly to both races, and I appeal to you if you are in favor of upbuilding the negro race, if you are in favor of protecting the investments which the North has sent there, to send this resolution to the census committee and let it die there."

Mr. McDermott of New Jersey, in some brief but spirited remarks, insisted that there was not a State in the Union which had not added to or subtracted from the constitutional requirements.

Mr. Williams of Mississippi, made a vigorous speech against the Olmsted resolution, followed by Mr. Kluttz of North Carolina. Then upon Mr. Olmsted's motion the resolution was referred to the Committee on Census.

Mr. Hopkins of Illinos, called up the Apportionment bill and in an hour's speech, explained the different ratios.

Mr. Shafroth of Colorado, followed in opposition and in favor of the Burleigh bill.

At 5 o'clock the House adjourned with Mr. Littlefield of Maine, for the first speaker tomorrow in opposition to the Hopkins bill and in favor of 386 members, of the Burleigh bill.

Lord Roberts in Chief Command

London, Jan. 4.—General Lord Roberts took over his duties as commander-in-chief of the forces at the War Office this morning. He held a long consultation with the chief officers of various divisions. It is understood that the first business he will take up will be the case of Major General Sir Henry Colville, who was recently asked to resign his command at Gibraltar, presumably because of the disaster to the British forces under his command at Lindley, Orange Free State. General Colville has appealed to General Lord Roberts for justice.

Choate Receives Instructions

London, Jan. 4.—Mr. Choate, the American ambassador, today received the instructions sent by Secretary Hay in regard to the action of the American Senate on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in reference to the Nicaragua Canal. The note from Mr. Hay covered the communication which Mr. Choate was instructed to send to the British government.

Canadian Supplies for British Army

Ottawa, Jan. 4.—The War Office has authorized the Department of Agriculture to send another consignment of 1,100 tons of Canadian hay to South Africa. It will be sent to Cape Town on the Mismac, which will leave Cape Town shortly for Canada. The Mismac will also carry 14,000 pounds of jam and 250,000 pounds of corned beef for the British soldiers.

SENATORS TALK PLAIN

Why Does the Country Need a Great Army

WELLINGTON WARMS UP

He Declares that the President Misled Him Into Voting for the Purchase of the Philippines—McKinley Charged with Hauling Down the Flag from American Territory in Alaska—Teller on Imperialism in the Philippines

Washington, Jan. 4.—Senate.—During the discussion on the Army Reorganization bill in the Senate today, some strong language was used by Messrs. Wellington and Pettigrew. The former stated that Mr. McKinley ought to be impeached for having surrendered American territory in Alaska. He further stated that he had voted for the purchase of the Philippines because of misinformation supplied to him by the President himself.

The bill was called up at 12:30 by Mr. Hawley, and a moment later Mr. Pettigrew resumed his filibustering tactics. As soon as the bill was placed before the Senate he demanded that the committee report be read.

Mr. Hawley remonstrated, stating that the report was lengthy and everybody had read it. He asked that the Senate proceed to vote on the new amendments.

Mr. Pettigrew insisted, however, on the report being read, and the clerk proceeded.

About five minutes later Mr. Pettigrew left the chamber. Mr. Hawley then arose and stated that it was a waste of time to continue reading the report and made a motion that further reading be dispensed with. It looked very much as though Mr. Pettigrew's well laid scheme would fail, but Mr. Gallinger at this point quietly remarked that it was hardly senatorial courtesy to wait until a member had left the chamber and then make a motion. Mr. Gallinger objected to Mr. Hawley's motion and the reading was continued.

When the reading was concluded, Mr. Carter asked Mr. Pettigrew if he would allow the amendments to be voted on.

"I will not," replied Mr. Pettigrew. "I have demanded information on the Philippines day after day and my resolutions have been shelved. Now I propose to get this information, and if the committee has not got it I want them to get it before they proceed. The report is devoted to the army canteen and no reason is given for this proposed increase."

Mr. Carter offered an explanation saying that the number of troops provided was inadequate instead of being too great.

Mr. Wellington said that Mr. Carter had stated yesterday that a big army was needed in the Philippines. "What is the intention of the administration in the Philippines?" he asked. "Is it to annex the islands against the will of the natives and forcibly make them Americans? If this is so then we shall need more than 100,000 men for many years. When the matter first came up the Military Affairs committee assured us that 5,000 men in five months would restore peace in the archipelago. It was stated during the last campaign that as soon as it was known that Mr. McKinley was re-elected the Filipinos would lay down their armes. Have they done so? No. The insurrection is today stronger and more widespread than ever before. Now, why this increase in the army? To keep a war going for decades? I am opposed to this increase."

Mr. Carter replied that the president could as well haul down the flag in Alaska or Hawaii as in the Philippines.

"Has he not already hauled down the flag in Alaska?" asked Mr. Wellington. "Has he not surrendered American territory to Great Britain? Has he not raised the British flag over American citizens?"

"These are alleged facts," admitted Mr. Carter.

"Did we not purchase Alaska from Russia? Was not the line of demarkation then made clear?" asked Mr. Wellington. "Then, why did this administration surrender the territory and hoist the British flag over American territory? Let me tell you, sir, that if the president would be impeached were he to surrender the Philippines, how much more does he deserve to be impeached for having surrendered territory in Alaskt? Let me say that he has deprived Americans of their liberty and has British police patrolling American territory."

Mr. Spooner then took up Mr. Carter's fight and asked Mr. Wellington what he knew about the Philippines.

"I know this," said Mr. Wellington, "that when I voted to purchase the Philippines I did so under misinformation furnished by the president himself. I also know that the United States do not possess the Philippines today and the president asks for 100,000 men to acquire them.

Mr. Teller then took up the argument and stated that the bill was intended to be a permanent affair. Now, we are not trying to make the president do anything he does not want to do," said he. "There is a Republican majority in both houses, so let the administration people tell us what the program is. Why you will need 200,000 men for one hundred years if you intend to keep up this war in the Philippines.

"Now I want to show the chairman of the Military Committee that he has made untrue statements in regard to this bill. It is merely a pretence to sad-

(Continued on Second Page.)