

CAUCUS ACTION

New Officers of Legislature Named Last Night

LONDON AND MOORE

Maxwell and Nixon, Cohoon and Wilson, Clinard and Fonville, Smith and Bennett—Caucus Details

The caucus of Democratic Senators last night selected the following officers of the body:

Speaker pro tem.—SENATOR HENRY A. LONDON.

Principal Clerk—A. J. MAXWELL. Reading Clerk—WALTER L. COHOON.

Enrolling Clerk—FRANK A. CLINARD.

Sergeant-at-Arms—J. B. SMITH.

Assistant Doorkeeper—GEO. BIGGINS.

There were several contests, Mr. Maxwell being the only candidate who had no opposition. He was elected unanimously.

The vote for reading clerk stood: Cohoon, 22; Murphy, 15.

For enrolling clerk the vote was: Clinedinst, 24; Shell, 12.

Vote for sergeant-at-arms: Smith, 22; Clinedinst, 15; Murphy, 1.

Assistant doorkeeper: First ballot—Bennett, 18; S. M. Terry, 9; M. W. Wilson, 6; W. D. Smith, 2; H. F. Holston, 1. Second ballot—Biggerstaff, 20; Terry, 7; White, 7; Smith, 1.

London President Pro Tem

The caucus was called to order at 8 o'clock and Senator Justice of Rutherford was made chairman of the caucus and Senator McIntyre, secretary.

The first business transacted was the selection of a president pro tempore, and Senator Henry A. London of Chatham was unanimously chosen.

The matter of the appointment of the Senate committee was next discussed at length, and it was finally decided that the chairman of the caucus, Senator Justice, should be made chairman of the committee on the Judiciary and that he and Lieutenant Governor Turner (who, of course, becomes the presiding officer of the Senate after the 15th instant) shall elect the committee.

Senator Justice, after this action was taken, arose and stated that it would afford him much pleasure and satisfaction to confer with Governor Turner about the appointment of the committee, and that he (Justice) should certainly make it a point to ascertain his wishes and preferences and to defer to them; that he thought this course the proper one, as the lieutenant governor would be presiding officer of the Senate; he was most interested in and responsible for those appointments than any Senator. "His wishes in the premises shall be adhered to the letter," concluded Mr. Justice.

The Subordinate Officers

After the election of the officers above mentioned, the caucus at 11 o'clock became involved in a discussion of the question whether the caucus should select the assistants to those officials, or whether it would be better to permit each of them to select all of his assistants and clerical force.

After considerable discussion, which consumed more than an hour and participated in by a dozen and more senators, it was decided to select the assistant clerks, whereupon the following were chosen:

First assistant clerk to the principal clerk, W. A. Campbell, of Moore.

Assistant principal clerks: M. L. Shipman, of Transylvania, and M. L. Harrison, of Columbus.

First assistant to enrolling clerk, A. Yancy Iyer, of Caswell.

Second assistant to enrolling clerk, C. A. Tikel, of Guilford.

There was a number of aspirants for the subordinate clerkships, and a number of Senators used their best endeavors to secure the success of their favorites.

It was nearly midnight when the caucus adjourned.

Details of the Caucus

The gentlemen selected to fill the Senate offices are particularly able and popular and the staunchest of Democrats. Those whom they defeated were deserving Democrats, competent to discharge the functions of the positions they sought. But all could not be successful, of course, and it was gratifying to note after the caucus that they took their defeat good humoredly and that no acerbities or unkind remarks were made or uttered.

Placing the different candidates in nomination several senators paid glowing tributes to the worth and ability and fitness of their respective favorites.

Senators Brown, Webb and Travis paid high compliments to Mr. Maxwell.

Cohoon's Charming Voice

Several Senators eulogized Mr. Cohoon and Senator Ward grew very eloquent and affectively happy in behalf of the new reading clerk. He declared that Mr. Cohoon possessed a voice as sweet as the notes of the lute, and yet as powerful and voluminous as that of a California bull. He will therefore, while charming the Senate (and the ladies in the balconies, of course) with his musical elocution, find no difficulty in making himself heard on all occasions.

Senator Henderson spoke in the highest terms of his townsman, Mr. Walker Murphy, former reading clerk and candidate for re-election. It was a glowing tribute to his Democracy, his work and his worth and ability. And it was all deserved.

Senator McNeill in seconding the nomination of Capt. J. B. Smith for sergeant-at-arms, praised the gentleman highly—but not too highly, as all his friends (and everybody is his friend) will testify.

He declared that Captain Smith had literally been "first at Bethel and last at Appomattox" as a brave and devoted (Constitutional) soldier, and deserved all the good that will come his way.

The Post congratulates Captain Smith upon the possession of so many warm and staunch friends as he is known to have, not only in the Senate, but wherever he is known.

Mr. Gilliam of Bladen, who contested with him for the doorkeepership, is a fine man, and received a handsome vote, evidence of the popularity of his opponent is considered.

Mr. Clinard's virtues were extolled and his character and ability justly testified for by several Senators. He will make a fine enrolling clerk.

Senator Currie, in outlining the character and ability and deserts of Mr. Shell, who also aspired for this position, pointed out all that he was naming an excellent man, who may yet come into the possession of deserved honors.

Messrs. Biggerstaff, Terry, White and other candidates for assistant doorkeeper and the assistant clerks elected (as well as those defeated) were all recognized as good men, and had either of them been selected the Senate caucus would have made no mistake.

Lieutenant Governor Turner Comiz

Caucus Chairman Justice stated that Lieutenant Governor Turner did not intend to come to Raleigh this week, as he learned through communication with him, but that he had wired that he would come if necessary.

Now that the Senate committees are so arranged as to have no overlap, Lieutenant Governor will probably arrive here in a day or two.

The Senate meets at noon today, and as only two Democrats were absent from the caucus last night all the Democratic Senators at least will probably be in their seats today.

Two Contests for Seats

It is understood that there will be two contests for seats in the Senate, viz., in the Fourteenth and Thirty-third districts.

In the Fourteenth Mr. J. T. Kennedy, a Populist, will contest the seat of Senator Currie of Bladen. He bases his contest on a claim that there was a clerical error in the returns, because of which the certificate of election was given to Mr. Currie.

In the Thirty-third district Senator Stringfield's seat is contested by Mr. W. Stamey (Republican), whose claim is based on the allegation that one hundred votes for the two Senators of that district were deposited in the wrong box (county box) at the polls, in violation of the rule by the returning board. Mr. Stamey wants the Senate to say that these votes should be counted, and declares that if so he would be elected, etc.

CAUCUS IN THE HOUSE

Hon. Walter E. Moore Unanimously Named for Speaker

The caucus of Democratic members of the House of Representatives met at 8:30 p. m. Hon. F. D. Winston called the body to order, and ex-Speaker H. C. Thompson of Wilson was called to the chair as the temporary presiding officer. On motion of ex-Judge W. R. Allen of Wayne, Judge Connor was elected as the permanent presiding officer of the caucus; Lewis R. Wright of Rowan was elected secretary; Mr. Clyde R. Hoey, the young representative from Cleveland, assistant secretary.

Hon. Walter E. Moore of Beeson was named for Speaker of the House by unanimous vote. The honor was most worthily bestowed. Mr. Moore is one of the leading young Democrats of the State.

Francis D. Winston placed Mr. Moore in nomination in an eloquent speech. The nomination was seconded by Locke Craig of Buncombe.

The vote for nominees of the House caucus were:

Chief Clerk—Brevard Wilson of Mecklenburg.

Doorkeeper—Capt. Frank Bennett of Anson.

Assistant Doorkeeper—G. B. Howell of Montgomery.

Reading Clerk—W. W. Wilson of Wake.

Enrolling Clerk—J. H. Fonville of Duplin.

Mr. Brevard Nixon of Charlotte received a unanimous nomination. His name was presented to the caucus by Representative C. H. Dulis of Mecklenburg. The nomination was seconded by Representative Caraway of Lenoir.

Capt. Frank Bennett of Anson received a unanimous nomination for doorkeeper. Judge Connor presented his name to the caucus and Mr. Caraway of Lenoir seconded the nomination.

G. B. Howell of Montgomery was nominated for assistant doorkeeper on the second ballot. The other candidates were T. J. Wood of Randolph, A. A. Jenkins of Forsyth and J. A. Roberts of Johnston.

Mr. Carl W. Wilson of Raleigh was nominated for reading clerk on the first ballot. He received 76 votes, and Mr. P. C. Ennis of Raleigh, his only opponent, received 16 votes. Mr. Frank Thompson of Onslow placed Mr. Wilson in nomination, and Mr. R. N. Simms seconded the nomination. Representative Hall of Cumberland placed Mr. Ennis in nomination.

Mr. J. H. Fonville of Duplin received 65 votes for the nomination of enrolling clerk, and Mr. Ellis Gardner of Yancey polled 25 votes. Mr. Fonville was placed in nomination by Mr. Frank Thompson. Judge Allen and Representative Watts of Iredell seconded the nomination.

(Continued on Second Page.)

BEER QUESTION

Canteen Amendment Debated in the Senate

SOBRIETY ARGUMENT

Senators Heard on Both Sides of the Proposition Without Coming to a Vote on the Issue

Washington, Jan. 8.—Senate.—More than the usual amount of routine business was transacted by the Senate at the opening of today's session, about half an hour being devoted to the introduction of memorials and bills.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the army reorganization bill. An amendment offered by Mr. Bate of Tennessee, was adopted authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint 100 additional hospital stewards in the regular army, hospital stewards for six months in the volunteer army during the Spanish war being given preference.

The committee amendment relating to the so-called "canteen" question which has been passed over, was laid before the Senate and the discussion was opened by Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, in opposition to the proposed amendment. He declared that the old question whether saloons in the army should be legalized again was before Congress. He maintained that it was sold at post exchanges other intoxicants, of course, would be sold.

Mr. Gallinger made an extended argument in support of his position, quoting many eminent authorities to prove that the use of alcoholic stimulants among men in and out of armies was most deleterious in its effects.

He urged that the committee amendment be rejected and that the bill be left, so far as the canteen question is concerned, as it was when it came from the House.

In reply to Mr. Gallinger's argument, Mr. Sewell, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, discussed the canteen question at length. He had for a long time been a member of the board of managers of the soldiers' homes of the country. The canteen had been adopted at the soldiers' homes absolutely as a temperance measure. These canteens were allowed to sell to the old soldiers only beer, and it had been found that the inmates were willing to take a glass or two of beer at the canteen in preference to visiting the groceries which surrounded nearly all of these institutions. Mr. Sewell declared that the experience of the managers of the several homes was that the men preferred to patronize the canteen to a limited and restricted extent than to go outside for worse drinks. He had seen hundreds of old soldiers brought to the homes under the influence of liquor before the adoption of the canteen system. The result of that adoption of the canteen was distinctly beneficial and beneficial.

In conclusion Mr. Sewell said: "The American soldier ought not to be condemned to a reformitory. We cannot recruit the army if you abolish the post exchange. It is opposed to the soldier's idea of liberty, he tied down in that way and he will not have it."

Mr. Hawley declared that the post exchange promoted discipline and good order in the army. He said that the officers as well as the men of the army, view with dismay the proposition to abolish the canteen.

A sharp fight occurred later. Mr. Pettigrew was questioning Mr. Hawley regarding the canteen in the army. Many questions had been asked and the replies given when Mr. Hawley said: "I decline to answer any further questions."

"I am perfectly aware," said Mr. Pettigrew, "of the Senator's inability to answer any question intelligently."

"Oh, what does he mean," retorted Mr. Hawley, "by a low down insult like that?"

This ended the incident.

In continuation of his argument Mr. Hawley expressed the hope that canteen would not be allowed to run away with common sense in the business, and that the Senate would not vote as to add 20 or 30 per cent. to the crimes and misfortunes of the army. He had the firmest belief, he said, that a return to the old system would be an unspeakable calamity.

Mr. Money (Democrat) of Mississippi declaring that he was not only a temperate man, but a temperance man (using neither liquor or tobacco) supported the committee amendment, believing it would promote temperance, good health, good morals, discipline, comfort and contentment among the soldiers, if the overwhelming evidence of officers and men was to be relied upon. Mr. Money gave from the committee reports figures showing the views of experienced officers and non-commissioned officers on the effect of the canteen in the army. The figures were as follows: \$52 to 30, 908 to 40, 823 to 20, and 903 to 20 in favor of the good effects of the system. He referred to the prohibition of the sale of liquor in the Senate restaurant as a daily rule, inasmuch as

BURLEIGH BILL

The House Prefers It to the Hopkins Measure

THE CLOSING DEBATE

Amendment Adopted Giving Colorado, Florida and South Dakota Each an Additional Representative

Washington, Jan. 8.—House.—Speaker Henderson, who has been confined to his room by illness for several days, called the House of Representatives to order today. After some routine business had been transacted, debate upon the Reapportionment bill was resumed.

Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania took the floor and delivered a speech of an hour in support of the Hopkins bill. Mr. Dalzell denied the affirmation that under the rules this was an efficient House. On the contrary, it was an inefficient House. The records showed it. He argued at length in opposition to an increase in the membership of the House and produced records of its business to demonstrate his declaration that the House, even at its present size, is inefficient in administration.

Mr. Bingham of Pennsylvania expressed his opposition to the Hopkins bill and his preference for the Burleigh bill. He declared that the inefficiency of the administration of the business of the House was due in part to its size.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, declared he would vote for a smaller rather than a larger House. If the Burleigh bill became a law it turned over 25 per cent of the power of the Fifty-eighth Congress to the cities of this country and stripped the rural districts of their power.

As the time approached for closing general debate the pressure for time increased and several attempts were made to extend the time. But Mr. Hopkins declined to give his consent.

Mr. Oney of Virginia, enriched the debate with a characteristic speech.

Mr. Ball of Colorado, gave notice of an amendment he would offer to the Hopkins bill to assign an additional representative to Colorado, North Dakota, and Florida.

After some further remarks in opposition to the Hopkins bill by Mr. Gaines of Tennessee, and Mr. Jones of Virginia, Mr. Hopkins closed the general debate with a speech in which he sought to meet and answer the criticisms of the opponents of his bill.

At 3:15 general debate was closed and the bill was read by paragraphs for amendment under the five-minute rule.

Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania introduced as a substitute for the Hopkins bill the minority bill which fixes the membership of the House at 380.

Mr. Spaulding (Republican) of North Carolina introduced a bill amending the membership at 380 by adding one member each from Colorado, Florida and North Dakota, those States, under Mr. Messers's Moody and Fitzgerald of Massachusetts supported the Burleigh bill. The amendment offered by Mr. Spaulding, adding one representative to the States of Colorado, Florida and North Dakota, making the total membership 380, was then adopted without division.

An amendment to the Burleigh substitute offered by Mr. W. A. Smith of Michigan, fixing the membership at 395 by adding one each to the States of Alabama, Georgia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Tennessee, was defeated—85 to 136.

The vote was then taken on the adoption of the Burleigh substitute as amended, under which the House will be composed of 383 members. It was adopted by a vote of 165 to 102.

Mr. Clark (Democrat) of Missouri offered as an amendment a proposition to establish a territorial form of government of the District of Columbia with a delegate in Congress, which was ruled out of order.

He had an opportunity, however, to state that he would bring the question before the House in such a way as to compel the majority to vote that the "nigger" was not good enough to vote for that was the reason given for the disfranchisement of the people of the District. If a "nigger" was good enough to vote against him in the Ninth congressional district of Missouri he was good enough to vote for a delegate from the city of Washington to sit on this floor. (Applause.)

The committee amendment to the section intended to regulate the formation of congressional districts in the States, requiring that they shall be "compact as

SATOW PROPOSES A COMMERCIAL TREATY

TESTIMONY IN THE BOOZ CASE

WRECK AT EAST DURHAM

Engine Smashed and Three Men Badly Injured

Philadelphia, Jan. 8.—The congressional committee resumed its investigation of the charges of brutality and hazing at West Point in reference to the Booz and Breth cases, in the Lafayette Hotel this morning. Chairman Lusk had prepared for testimony by the committee. He called today to complete one of the records.

Harry Breth, the elder brother of ex-Cadet Breth of Altoona, was the first witness. He stated that when John was at the military academy his mother worried over his absence and nervous John told his brother that he had been put through the regular course of hazing at West Point, including "stretching," "wooden willing," and "sweating."

The witness noticed while he was at West Point that hazing had become so severe that guards were posted in the company streets. He did not think his brother was hazed while his family were at West Point, like Oscar Booz. Cadet Breth made little complaint to his family of his treatment.

The witness is a strapping fellow who lacks less than an inch of being six feet in height. He says his brother, after the dead ex-cadet, was even taller than himself and had a splendid physique.

Lucian H. Alexander, secretary of the board of examiners for applicants to the bar of this city, was then called. He made a brief statement in which he explained the position he took yesterday when he told the committee that he could not answer their questions in regard to the examination of Oscar L. Breth for admission to the bar, because such action, he explained, would be a contempt of court or his part. The board is forbidden by the State courts to divulge the results of the examinations which they hold. Since yesterday Mr. Alexander asked the State courts for permission to answer the questions of the House committee. Mr. Alexander says Booz was deficient in both history and mathematics.

Breth testified concerning the ordeals to which his brother was compelled to submit and said that he had been in the hospital three times.

Ex-Mayor Breth of Altoona, Pa., was called and denied that he had ever asserted that his son had been placed in a strait jacket at West Point. He declares, however, that excessive hazing broke down Cadet Breth's health so that he was unable to combat typhoid fever.

BIG BILL TO PAY

The War Will Cost China a Pile of Money

POWERS NOT MODEST

Six Hundred Million Dollars Mentioned as a Sum that Will Cover All Claims Against Celestial Empire

Pekin, Jan. 8.—There is considerable talk as to the amount of the indemnity to be demanded by the allies, and China's ability to pay the same. While it is impossible at this time to state accurately the amount of damages directly traceable to the Boxer uprising, \$600,000,000 is generally mentioned as a basis.

By what calculation this sum is reached it is impossible to say, but it is the amount always named when the question is mentioned. It is impossible to arrive at a conclusion as to the amount of the indirect damages that resulted from the Boxer troubles, and these cannot be computed in making up the indemnities.

China has agreed to pay equitable indemnities, but this agreement does not include small amounts in remote places where damages were inflicted because of the Boxer troubles.

It is hard to figure on the equitable damages that should be paid for the losses. It is estimated that \$3,000,000 would cover the losses to the Catholic missions and \$1,000,000 to those of the Protestant denominations. These, with the destruction of 250 miles of railway, and \$5,000,000 would certainly cover every equitable claim.

The national indemnities, however, are what will swell the bill. These bills are for the movement of troops.

Germany's is the biggest of all. It can be stated that her bill will be from \$15,000,000 to \$18,000,000.

England, according to a man who ought to know, will come next with a claim of about \$12,000,000.

France has not spent \$5,000,000, and Italy only appropriated \$3,000,000. The amount of the Japanese claims is uncertain, but it will certainly be nothing like that of England and Germany.

Russia's action in withdrawing from the concert of the powers and reaching an agreement with China to sign a treaty at St. Petersburg indicates that that government need hardly be included in the matter of indemnities. It makes any demand at all, the amount will certainly be a small one. The comptroller of the Russian treasury said recently that the total expenditure of his government on account of the Chinese expedition was less than 20,000,000 roubles.

The claim of the United States is also comparatively small, and will hardly exceed \$5,000,000.

Austria's claim will be insignificant, as she never had more than 427 soldiers in China.

This covers all the powers who sent soldiers to China during the trouble. The figures, of course, only include the extra expense of bringing the men here, the cost of their maintenance and of transporting them home.

Killed with a Hat Pin

Taoma, Wash., Jan. 8.—Last week, at Prescott, Walla Walla county, Frank Sloan in fun kissed Miss Ella Boone, whom he had blindfolded. She resented his action, and pulling a hat pin from her hat, stabbed him in the leg. The pin was broken off in his limb and blood poisoning resulted. Next day the pain became so intense that Sloan went to the hospital at Walla Walla. An x-ray machine failed to locate any sign of the remaining portion of the pin, and Sloan grew worse and died.

Miss Boone had remarked in Sloan's presence that she had never seen Sloan's death.

NEW YORK HAS A GRIPPE EPIDEMIC

New York, Jan. 8.—The epidemic of grippe has been in the city has filled every public and private hospital, and Superintendent Blair of the outdoor poor says that it may become necessary to turn a part of the hospital on the island into a temporary hospital to care for destitute sufferers.

Many physicians find it almost impossible to attend to their patients, and it is estimated that there are 250 cases of grippe, bronchitis and pneumonia in Greater New York.

While the general characteristics of the disease are what they have always been, doctors say that it has developed a catarrhal tendency which is new. Many private hospitals have been refusing calls for lack of room, and referring applicants to Bellevue and other city institutions. The rule at Bellevue is to accept only emergency cases, but the grippe epidemic has become so serious that the line is not drawn closely and many grippe sufferers are received daily.