

SENATE ATTACK

On Alleged Bad Management of Board of Agriculture

SUBJECT OF ALIMONY

In Case Absolute Divorce Discussed—But Final Action on Both Bills Deferred, and Why—New Bills

The Board of Agriculture got a skinning in the Senate yesterday.

Senator Moore (author of the bill to reorganize the board) and his colleagues were the target of a scolding from the opposition.

The speaker of the House declared that the board was inefficient and that the bill should be passed.

Mr. H. H. B. 114—To amend the school law of Person county, repealing chapter 650, Acts 1899. Passed and sent to the House.

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DEPEW DECLAINS

Our Shipping Interests Suffer from Neglect

ARGUES FOR SUBSIDY

Towne Proposes to Declare that Hostilities in Philippines Have Ceased, to Proceed to Make Filipinos Free

Washington, Jan. 25.—In the Senate today Mr. Depew, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, favorably reported the bill to enable the directors of Providence Hospital to extend the accommodations of that institution. The bill was passed.

A bill to establish a lobster hatchery in the State of Maine was also passed.

Mr. Gallinger, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported favorably a bill to amend the act incorporating the Masonic Relief Association of the District of Columbia, enabling the board of directors to be increased from time to time. The bill was passed.

Mr. Kenney, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, favorably reported a bill fixing the assessment of water main taxes in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Towne offered a joint resolution declaring the cessation of hostilities in the Philippines to be in effect and making provision for the independence of the Philippines. He stated that he would speak on the matter Monday.

Mr. Hawley presented the conference report on the Army Reorganization bill. He asked that 500 copies be printed.

Mr. Hale held that this was not the formal report, but merely a preliminary report.

Mr. Scott presented the credentials of Mr. Perkins as Senator for a term of six years beginning March 4, 1901.

Mr. Bacon was appointed as President pro tem Frye to read Washington's farewell address February 22.

Mr. Martin called up the bill granting leaves of absence to employees in the navy yards of the United States.

Mr. Hale spoke against the bill, saying that the employees in navy yards were the best paid and the least worked men in government employ.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Depew of New York was recognized to discuss the Ship Subsidy bill.

Mr. Depew stated that the United States was today the banker nation of the world. "Our railway lines are a feature of our greatness," said he, "and have given us an internal commerce greater than that of all the other nations put together." He then stated that America owes all that it is today to the wisdom of Washington, Hamilton and Jefferson in the initial legislation which they conceived for developing American industries and American industrial independence by the policy of protection.

"In the 100 years," said he, "there have been a few deviations from this beginning, each one of them followed by panic, industrial paralysis and general distress. Since the close of the Civil War in 1865, except for the experiment under the Wilson bill of 1893, the policy of the fathers has been the practice of the country. It has thirty-five years we have witnessed the most remarkable part of our country's growth. The development of our resources has furnished ample opportunities for the enterprise of our people, and for the useful employment of their wealth, and a cessation of the borrowing of large amounts of foreign capital.

"We have been so absorbed in production that we have neglected utterly the equally important question, if we are to be a world power, with all which that means, of our position upon the ocean. In other words, our development and growth has been one-sided. We have crowded upon our rails, our lakes, our rivers, and our canals, an output from every acre of production which must find markets or produce stagnation and distress beyond our dreams, without any provision, so far as our government or our people or our flag is concerned, for its carriage beyond our own seaboard. The farm, the factory and the mines have followed the warehouses and the docks of our Atlantic and Pacific coasts with their contributions to national wealth, employment, and the happiness of our people, and left their transportation to Europe, to Asia, to Africa, to South America, and to Australia, to the greed of foreign ship owners, to the protection of foreign flags, and to the hazards of foreign wars.

"A general collision, which is often predicted in the European newspapers, among the great powers of Europe, in the mad haste of their armies and armies to outstrip each other in the acquisition of spheres of influence in Asia and Africa, would act upon the United States, who might be simply a spectator of the conflict, as an embargo upon our coast. We would be shut up within ourselves as absolutely as if the navies of the world were blockading our ports."

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Republicans and Pops Vote for Him

A LENGTHY ARGUMENT

The Democrat from Wilkes is Victorious—Members Talk About Waste of Money and Time—Day in the House

Washington, Jan. 25.—The contest in the House yesterday (the contested election case of J. W. McNeill (Republican) against H. L. Green (Democrat), from Wilkes, was decided in favor of Mr. Green, the sitting member.

So palpably clear was Mr. Green entitled to the seat that he received the vote of two Republicans and the two Populist members of the House when the ballot was taken on the result.

Aside from the charges of irregularity of the count of the vote, there was a constitutional question involved, which deflated Mr. McNeill, the contestant, from taking the seat. Mr. McNeill was assistant postmaster at Wilkesboro at the time of the election, and the Constitution of North Carolina says any person who holds a public position of profit shall not be eligible to election as a member of the General Assembly. This violation of the Constitution was so plain that Mr. McNeill's contest was voted against by members of all parties.

The Republicans who voted for Mr. Green were Mr. Burnett of Swain and Mr. McIntosh of Yancey. Messrs. Dunlap and Owen, the Populist members from Sampson, also voted for the Democratic contestant.

MR. GREEN GETS THE SEAT

Contested Election Case from Wilkes Decided Yesterday

At 11 o'clock the contest of J. W. McNeill for the seat of Representative Green from Wilkes was taken up, being the first order for the day. The majority report in favor of the contestant, Mr. Green, and the minority report in favor of Mr. McNeill, were read by Mr. Winston, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, after conferring with the minority, announced that debate would be limited to two hours, each side having an hour on the floor of the House. The contest, Mr. Green, had the opening and closing of the debate.

The report of the majority, which was submitted by Chairman Winston of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, is as follows:

"The contestant, H. L. Green, on the 14th day of November, 1900, the notice of contest contained allegations that the returns from the precincts of Wilkes County were unlawfully rejected by the Board of County Canvassers, and contained other allegations of unlawful acts on the part of said board, and made other allegations of irregularity and unlawful conduct on the part of said board.

The answer of the contestant denied specially every allegation of unlawful conduct on the part of the Board of County Canvassers, and averred in detail that the action of the said board was both lawful and right, and in accordance with the facts before said board when making its decision. And in addition thereto the contestant sets up the fact that the contestant, at the time he was voted for, was ineligible to be voted for as a member of the General Assembly, for the reason that he was deputy postmaster at the town of Wilkesboro, in his said county.

On Thursday, the 21st of January, your committee met, when both contestant and contestant were present in person and by attorney. Charles M. Busbee, attorney for the contestant, Green, moved to refer the depositions for certain alleged irregularities in the taking thereof, and demanded an immediate hearing of the case. After hearing argument, the committee announced that it would meet the next day and would render its decision upon both motions.

The committee met on Friday afternoon of January 18, and before the announcement of the chairman of the committee, upon the motions that were pending before it, Mr. J. N. Holding, attorney for the contestant, who was absent, moved to withdraw from before the committee all the evidence and depositions which he had tendered the day before, and announced that if the committee desired it he was ready to proceed with the hearing of the case; whereupon the committee gave leave to the contestant to withdraw from his consideration all of the evidence and depositions which he had presented. The chairman of the committee announced that it was the sense of the committee that the depositions were regular, and that the committee declined to refer the same. Mr. Holding announced that the committee had decided to accede to Mr. Holding's request, and would confine the case until Tuesday, the 22d. These depositions, which were withdrawn from before the committee by counsel, had been heretofore taken in the county of Wilkes, when contestant and contestant were both present and examined, and had been prepared by the contestant, and had been properly sealed and transmitted to the Speaker of the House, and by order of him delivered to your committee. Your committee was unanimous in permitting the

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EMIGRANTS WOULD NOT GO HUNGRY

Porto Ricans on a Boat at Honolulu Make a Fuss

Honolulu, Jan. 17, via Victoria, B. C., Jan. 25.—A mutiny of Porto Ricans on board an island steamer about to take them to one of the Hawaiian Islands, startled Honolulu Wednesday night of this week. The vessel was stopped just as she was leaving Honolulu harbor by the action of the emigrants, one of whom drew a knife on the master of the vessel, Captain Olsen. It is stated that the cause of the trouble was the failure to feed the emigrants. The Porto Ricans say that all the food they had on the day of their arrival in Honolulu and up to the time of their departure for Hawaii, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, was a bun for each. When they were all put aboard the island steamer, which was the island company packet Kae Au Han, they found that the cooks had not had time to prepare the food for 125 of the 208 who came here on the steamer. It was a matter of some time for the cook to prepare food for such a number, hence the row.

The Kae Au Han suddenly dropped her anchor in the harbor and signalled for the police. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and several officers went out to the vessel and restored order. Captain Olsen wanted the man who had drawn the knife arrested and taken ashore, but the others threatened a general revolt if this was done, and the man with the knife was allowed to remain on board. A search was made for the knife, but it could not be found. Two policemen were left aboard the vessel and she proceeded to her destination.

During the row the emigrants, who were divided into various plantations, became so much mixed that there is fear of more trouble in sorting them out. They had all been given tags bearing their names and number and the name of the plantation to which they were to go. In their anger over the lack of food and threatened arrest of one of their number, many of them tore the tags off their clothes and threw them away.

Four hundred more negroes from the United States also arrived on the Pekin. Some vigorous local objections are beginning to be heard to the importation of negro labor, as it is feared that some of the criminal experiences of the Southern States may be repeated here if negroes are brought in large numbers. A row of this sort has already been reported from Walluku, where Pistols are said to have been drawn during a difficulty over some women

ARMY AND NAVY

Bills Relating to Both Passed by the House

TOO LATE TO FIGHT

Richardson Called Down for Opposition to Conference Report on Army Bill—Warm Words Exchanged in Debate

Washington, Jan. 25.—When the House of Representatives assembled at noon today Mr. Hull, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, presented the report of the conferees on the Army Reorganization bill. The statement accompanying the report was read.

Mr. Hull arose to explain the main points in the report. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee asked Mr. Hull if he would be content to let the matter go over until tomorrow, it being almost impossible to form an intelligent idea of the conclusions by the conferees simply from the reading of the statement at the clerk's desk. Mr. Hull said most of the changes are verbal, the principal contest between the two houses being on the questions of the artillery service, details, staff system, and on the size of the quartermaster and pay departments and the signal corps.

"This bill," said Mr. Hull, "has been outrageously delayed in the House. Mr. Richardson—Not in the House, but outrageously delayed in Congress. This bill ought to have been passed two weeks ago. If the matter goes over today it will not be considered by the House until Monday.

Mr. Hull therefore declined to permit the bill to go over, and during his explanation Mr. Richardson interrupted to ask what decision had been reached by the conferees in the matter of the retirement of officers.

Mr. Hull: The gentleman from Tennessee nor any other member on this floor can charge me with ever seeking to deceive this House.

Mr. Richardson—Nobody has made such a charge. Mr. Hull—the insinuation was made. Mr. Richardson—Oh, don't get scared now and run away. I never insinuated anything. Mr. Hull—the gentleman from Tennessee did insinuate.

Mr. Richardson—I deny it. There was at this point considerable confusion in the chamber, while Mr. Hull, with his gavel, called the disputants to order and reminded Mr. Richardson that he had not addressed the gentleman from Iowa by name. Mr. Richardson, with great intensity, said: "I interrupt him with his consent." After the little colloquy Mr. Hull proceeded to explain the work of the conferees.

Mr. Adams showed much disappointment that the House had receded in the matter of the retirement corps. He said the conference report had indignantly yielded to the Senate.

Mr. Richardson was recognized. He said that the bill had had put upon it by the Senate provisions that had been solemnly voted down by the House. He would never be forced to vote for a bill giving to the president the power to increase the standing army from 108,000 to 100,000, nor would he vote for a conference report proposing the retirement of able-bodied men, as provided for in the bill as amended by the Senate. He said with great emphasis, and amid loud Democratic applause, that he would not vote for the report.

Mr. Hay, a minority member of the committee, said that though he was opposed to the permanent increase of the army as directed by the bill and was opposed to some of the Senate amendments agreed to by the House conferees, he had pursued the only honorable course. He criticised Mr. Richardson, he said, for jending a fight at this late day; he held that the time for a successful fight against the permanent increase of the army had gone by. The conference report must either be agreed to as a whole or not at all. He would vote for the adoption of the report.

Mr. Hull at 1:05 moved the previous question on the report and it was ordered. The question was then on agreeing to the conference report and the chair ruled that the yeas had it, whereupon Mr. Richardson demanded a division and Mr. Hull called for the yeas and nays, which was ordered.

The result of the vote was 133 yeas, 100 nays, 11 present. The report of the conference was therefore agreed to.

Messrs. Clayton of New York and Livingston of Georgia voted with the Republicans for the bill.

Mr. Hemmway reported the Fortifications Appropriation bill.

The House, at 1:30 o'clock, went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Moody of Massachusetts in the chair, for the further consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. Cannon moved to strike from the bill the provision for the erection of three houses and the furnishing of them for three astronomers at a cost of \$18,000.

Mr. Cannon's amendment was agreed to. Ayes 63, noes 33.

Mr. Rixey moved to recommit the bill, which action was defeated, and the bill was then passed.

The House then considered private pension bills, and at 5:05 the House adjourned until tomorrow.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

Proceedings in Detail

Petitions and Memorials

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