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WHITE SCHOOLS

Plan for Whites to Tax Themselves for Longer Terms

AMEND CONSTITUTION

Supplemental Taxation of Whites or Blacks for Their Own Race—The University Trustees—Dispensary

The most important bill introduced in the Senate yesterday, and one of the most important of the session, was that by Senator London to amend the Constitution.

The object of the bill is to make it legal for the white property owners to tax themselves (by a supplementary levy) for the education of white children alone, and thereby lengthen the present school terms of any town, township or county, without being compelled to devote a proportion of the extra tax towards the maintenance of longer terms for negro schools.

The text of the bill is as follows: "An Act to Amend Article IX, Section 2, of the Constitution of North Carolina."

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

"Sec. 1. That section 2, act 9, of the Constitution of North Carolina, be amended by adding thereto the following: "But nothing contained herein shall prohibit the people of any race, living in any county, city, town, township, or territory, from levying a special tax for educational purposes of that race, if a majority of the qualified voters of that race shall, at any election duly held for that purpose, decide to levy said tax, which tax shall be levied upon the property and polls of that race alone."

"Sec. 2. That this amendment shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the whole State at the next general election."

Senator Alexander's road law bill, creating a highway commission, etc., is not proving to be a popular measure in its entirety.

As was stated in yesterday's Post, there was a rush of Senators Tuesday to exempt their counties from some of its provisions. Yesterday the rush continued, and later on the bill being up on its final reading, it was discovered by Senator Woodard that a section of the bill made it manslaughter, and defined it as such, when an accident should occur at a street crossing on a railroad, under certain conditions (as more fully stated in the proceedings below) and there was a pronounced demand to have the Judiciary Committee pass on the bill before it was passed by the Senate.

Senator Alexander resisted this, declaring that he was familiar with the local conditions at Charlotte "where a man had already been killed in one of these railroad crossing accidents," that the lawyers on the Judiciary Committee were not; that, therefore, he would not give his judgment for that of all the lawyers in that committee. In this matter, the Senate thought differently, while giving Senator Alexander credit for rarely good common sense and judgment, as one expressed it—and the bill was so referred.

Among the petitions introduced was one from citizens of Little River township, Wake county, protesting against the plan embodied in a pending bill introduced by Senator Patton to annex the territory in which they reside to Durham county.

The election of trustees of the State University was held, and very unexpectedly created a discussion that was about to invade the realm of politics and partisanship, but, fortunately, it was stopped before it went too far. That feature was precipitated by the declaration of Senator Smith of Johnston county, to the effect that he did not want to vote for one name on the list reported by the committee, viz. Mr. McNamee of the Vanderbilt estate in the Blue Ridge, adding that he was not a North Carolinian, is a Republican, and had resided in the State only a few years, etc.

Senator Goddard of Buncombe, also wanted to know if Mr. McNamee was the only one west of the Blue Ridge on the list. But he added later that, although he desired to see another representative from that section and a representative of the old South," he had decided to say again Mr. McNamee.

Indeed the latter gentleman found several endorsers among the Senators, some of them stating that he was an educated man and had manifested a commendable interest in the University, if he was a Republican, that should not enter into the matter, and did not enter into the calculations of the committee in making up the list of trustees.

Mr. Goddard complained of too many holdings from Wake county, and made some remarks intended to sarcastically refer to the greed of the metropolitan county of the State.

Messrs. Foushee and Aycock explained that the close proximity of Raleigh and Wake county to the university, which enabled trustees from this county to more readily attend the meetings of

the board, was the chief reason there were several appointed from Wake. But he and Mr. Bray were the only Senators who voted for the change; the list of the committee being adopted, Messrs. Scott and Smith acting as tellers in the election. The tellers will formally report the vote today.

Following is the list of the trustees elected: For terms to continue till November 20, 1900—A. B. Andrews, of Wake; R. H. Battle, of Wake; J. S. Carr, of Durham; W. H. Day, of Wake; Warren G. Elliott, of New Hanover; A. W. Haywood, of Alamance; T. W. Mason, of Northampton; P. B. Means, of Cabarrus; James Parker, of Gates; P. D. Walker, of Mecklenburg; R. W. Graham, of Greenville; L. S. Overman, of Rowan; W. D. Pruden, of Chatham; D. H. McLean, of Harnett; J. W. Wilson, of Johnston; A. Cassell, of A. S. Stephens, of New Hanover; L. J. Pivert, of Warren; F. D. Winston, of Bertie; R. B. Creech, of Pasquotank; (in place of E. A. White, deceased); George Routree, of New Hanover (in place of E. B. Shillock); E. M. Armfield, of Guilford (in place of James E. Boyd); Charles McNamee, of Buncombe (in place of J. M. Moody); Victor S. Bryan, of Durham (in place of S. H. Bennett); R. A. Johnson, of Richmond (in place of C. A. Cook); F. G. James, of Pitt; G. B. Patterson, of Robeson (in place of H. C. Wall); deceased.

Until November 20, 1901, W. A. Graham succeeded A. W. Graham, resigned; L. S. Overman to succeed L. S. Overman, resigned.

But the feature of the day's proceedings was the debate on the Cumberland liquor dispensary bill—which will be continued today.

Cumberland Dispensary Bill

S. B. 964, to repeal chapter 225, acts 1897, so as to abolish the liquor dispensary system in the town of Fayetteville and county of Cumberland, came up on its second reading with an unfavorable report from the committee (the vote in committee being 11 to 10).

Senators McNeill of Cumberland, the author of the bill addressed the Senate in support of the bill. He stated that the unfavorable report of the committee was largely due to the effect of some of his argument in discussing the bill before the committee, that he had made certain strictures upon a former (Republican) legislator from Cumberland, who had misrepresented the people of that county by indicting the dispensary upon them. That the Republican members of the committee took offense at his remarks, and appropriated some of them to their party and themselves as members of the committee, and consequently voted against the bill.

He (McNeill) now wanted to disclaim any intention of condemning or abusing the Republican party, per se, or of meaning to apply any of his remarks to members of that party generally. He hoped the Republican Senators would overlook and forgive any indiscretion of his in the respect indicated, and not remember his remarks to the detriment of this bill. He then referred to the honorable course of some Republican members of the legislature in former years, and he had to thank Senator Smallers especially for generous action towards the white people and Democrats of his county several years ago.

Mr. McNeill then entered into an elaborate argument to support the contention (that the result of the recent primary of white voters against the dispensary (in which over 900 votes were cast against it and only a few for its continuance) should be respected by the legislature. He declared that the claim of the dispensary people, that they did not vote and if they had would have defeated the proposition was not a good one. (That nearly 1,000 white men voted for the abolition of the dispensary, and that only about 1,700 white votes were cast against the election last November, etc.)

He said that the vote would have been much larger had it not been generally understood that the dispensary advocates had determined to hold aloof and not vote; that the anti-dispensary people knew their side would be bound to win, under such conditions, and that many did not take the trouble to vote against it, who otherwise would have done so.

That moreover, the circulars (some of which he exhibited) widely distributed just on the eve of the election, stating in big type that "no election will be held" on the date set, fell into the hands of many of those who were against the dispensary, and that numbers of them living in the country and unable to learn the truth from their farms on election day.

He then read depositions from several citizens making affidavit that they did not go to the polls on that account, and that if they had known the election was to be held they would have gone and would have voted to abolish the dispensary.

Alluded to his political career in Cumberland for the last thirty years, and to the fact that his private business necessarily puts him in close touch with the people; that he had been chairman of the Democratic county committee, etc., and was thoroughly conversant with the wishes of the people of his county, and he did not hesitate to say that more than two-thirds of the white voters are against the dispensary; that Sheriff Burns, the present sheriff of Cumberland, stated to him this morning that he could safely say that five to one against the dispensary would be near right.

His (McNeill's) position was the subject, ever since the dispensary had been established, was well known by every one, and yet he was nominated for Senator by acclamation in the Democratic convention, and elected by a very large majority, and that this fact alone was indicative of the desires of the people in regard to this matter—it having been well understood that if he was nomin-

WAS UNANIMOUS

The Pension Bill Passes the House

ELOQUENT SPEECHES

All Amendments to the Bill Successfully Voted Down. Farmers of Board of Trustees of Varsity

The general pension bill appropriating \$200,000 to Confederate veterans and the widows of veterans passed the House yesterday by unanimous vote.

The bill passed the House as it came from the Senate with only one amendment, and that was accepted by the committee. The amendment, which was introduced by Mr. Russell of Durham, requires all applicants for pensions to appear before the county Pension Board on July 1st for examination as to physical disability. This requirement is applicable to those who are even benefited by special pension acts passed by the Legislature.

The bill was eloquently discussed and all amendments voted down. The bill is as follows:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. There shall be paid out of the treasury of the State of North Carolina, on the warrant of the Auditor, to every person who has been for twelve months immediately preceding his or her application for pension a bona fide resident of this State, and who is incapacitated for manual labor and was a soldier or a sailor in the service of the State of North Carolina or of the Confederate States of America during the war between the States, and to the widow remaining unmarried, of any deceased officer, soldier or sailor who was in the service of the State of North Carolina or of the Confederate States of America during the war between the States (provided said widow was married to said soldier or sailor before the first day of April, 1865) the following sum, annually, according to the degree of disability ascertained by the following scale, viz: First, to such as have received a wound which renders them totally incompetent to perform manual labor in the ordinary avocation of life, seventy-two dollars. Second, to such as have lost a leg above the knee or an arm above the elbow, sixty dollars. Third, to such as have lost a foot or leg below the knee, or hand or arm below the elbow, or have a leg or arm rendered utterly useless by reason of a wound or permanent injury, forty-eight dollars. To such as have lost one eye, and to widows remaining unmarried, and to all other soldiers who are now disabled from any cause to perform manual labor, thirty dollars.

Sec. 2. That section 3 of chapter 193, of the laws of 1880 be amended by striking out all of said section after the word "grades" in line 4. And section 1 of said chapter 193 of the laws of 1880 is hereby repealed and section 1 of this act substituted in place thereof.

Sec. 3. That all laws and clauses of laws enacted since the first of January, 1880, granting pensions to any particular individual named therein, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. That no inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Raleigh, nor any person who was a deserter or who receives a pension from any other State or the United States shall be entitled to a pension under this act.

Sec. 5. That all ex-Confederate soldiers and sailors who have become totally blind since the war, or who lost their sight or both hands or both feet in the Confederate service shall receive from the public treasury \$120 a year, to be paid monthly by the clerk of the Superior Court of their respective counties, as provided in the public laws of 1879, chapter 193, and amendment thereto in chapter 341 of the laws of 1883, and chapter 619 of the laws of 1890.

Sec. 6. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

The following amendment is made to section 1:

"If the fund collected from the special pension tax in any year should be insufficient to pay in full the aforesaid pensions, then and in that event the State Treasurer shall pay said pensions out of the general fund of the State treasury. Provided, however, that in no year shall the total amount paid for pensions exceed two hundred thousand dollars."

Mr. Brittain offered an amendment permitting widows who married veterans on their return home from the war to receive pensions. He said many soldiers after returning home married their sweethearts, and that they were physically disabled on their return.

Mr. Ebb's moved to amend by striking out the provision relating to marriage prior to April 1st, 1865.

Mr. Morgan of Johnston—I want to know first of all whether this bill repeals all special pension legislation.

Mr. Reinhardt of Lincoln—"All special acts are repealed by this bill."

Mr. Beddingfield of Wake, said the object of the bill was to do as much good as possible to the old veterans. He said all veterans and widows could not be provided for because of the inadequate revenue from the State. The committee, he said, had considered the subject for weeks and he thought its action should be accepted as final. He asked the House to vote down all amendments. He said the committee was better prepared to act than the House.

Mr. Wright of Rowan, also spoke against the amendments and asked the House to vote for the bill as reported.

Mr. Parker of Halifax, said he was willing to allow widows who had married prior to 1865 to receive pensions.

Mr. Russell of Durham, in behalf of the committee refused to accept this amendment. Mr. Russell of Durham pleaded for the passage of the bill as it was unanimously recommended by the Committee on Pensions, and as it passed the Senate. He said the committee had considered the widows and all class of people deserving of pensions. He declared that it was due the old soldiers to pass the bill as recommended by the committee.

Mr. Allen of Columbus, spoke eloquently for the bill. He said the committee was composed of old veterans and that the bill was the result of their best judgment. He said it was the position of the House to give everything possible to the old veterans but that the members had to be controlled by their surroundings and environment.

Mr. Jenkins of Granville, was greeted with a burst of applause when he took the floor. He spoke with both his usual force and eloquence, taking an advanced stand for the old veterans. He created a much merriment by referring to Mr. Parker of Halifax as the poet laureate of the House.

Mr. Ebb's spoke in behalf of his amendment, making all widows of Confederate veterans eligible to pensions.

Mr. Russell of Durham, one of the most active and influential veterans in the House was called to the Speaker's chair by Speaker Moore, and presided with dignity over the House during the consideration of the pension bill.

Mr. Carraway of Lenoir, urged the House to vote down all amendments and pass the bill as reported by the committee. Mr. Carraway made a characteristic speech.

Mr. Alexander of Rutherford, also spoke for the bill.

Mr. Blythe of Henderson, spoke in support of the Ebb's amendment.

Mr. Blalock of Stanly, urged the passage of the bill without amendment.

Mr. Parker's amendment to permit all widows who married prior to 1865 to be eligible for pensions was defeated, the vote being 21 to 71.

Mr. Parker of Halifax, then concluded the argument in a magnificent and eloquent speech in behalf of the bill. He referred especially to the glorious record of the soldiers of Halifax, both living and dead. His speech was frequently interrupted with applause.

The bill then passed its second and third readings without a dissenting vote.

Farmers for Trustees

The hour of 12 being set as a special order for the election of trustees of the State University. Mr. Robeson, chairman of the committee to nominate the name, recommended the list of names which he had already appeared in The Post.

After the nominations were made by Mr. Robeson, Mr. McLean of Scotland arose and asked the committee if there were any farmers on the list. He placed in nomination Mr. Rodwick McRae of Scotland county, to take the place of Mr. McNamee of Buncombe. He said that Mr. McRae was a graduate of the University and a good farmer. Judge Allen declared that the Senate was voting on the same list as nominated by the committee, he hoped the list would be adopted. A number of gentlemen arose signifying their intention to vote for Mr. McRae. Some omissions being discovered, Mr. Winston moved that the matter be passed over for a while. This was acceded to.

Petitions and Memorials

By Mr. Graham—A petition from 25 citizens of Granville county asking for the incorporation of New Hope church, and prohibiting the sale of liquor within two miles of said church.

By Mr. Pierce—A petition asking for the incorporation of Moseley Creek church, in Craven county.

By Mr. Allen of Wayne—A petition from certain colored citizens of Wayne county.

By Mr. Hood—Petition relating to the criminal insane.

By Mr. Stewart—A petition from 122 citizens of Harnett county asking that liquor should not be sold in certain sections of Harnett county.

By Mr. Pierce—Numerous petitions from several counties, asking for certain modifications of the election laws.

By Mr. Carraway—A petition from certain citizens of Pink Hill township, Lenoir county, asking for relief from tramway taxes.

By Mr. McKethan—A petition from citizens against abolishing the office of standard keeper in Cumberland county.

Bills Introduced

By Mr. Shannhouse—Appointing justices of the peace for Mecklenburg county.

THE OTHER SIDE

Hoar on Our Right to Govern the Philippines

TELLER HAS A PLAN

He Proposes to Extend the Constitution Over the Islands by Act of Congress. Turner and Pettigrew Speak

Washington, Feb. 27.—At the conclusion of routine business consideration of the Army appropriation bill was resumed. Mr. Turner of Washington, who had the floor, continued his speech in opposition to the delegation by Congress of legislative power to the President. He criticized the Spooner amendment as a departure from the American system—the first departure in the history of the country. It vested, he contended, in the President of the United States the powers that belong to and are exercised by the Czar of Russia.

"It is an extraordinary proposition," he declared: "to my mind it is a monstrous proposition which no party ought to countenance for a moment. We may well tremble for this country if the proposition of the Senator from Wisconsin be adopted, for we will not only have a Czar in the Philippine Islands, but a Czar in the White House before it shall pass out of existence."

"If I were a Filipino," Mr. Turner continued vehemently, "I should never cease to resist the attempt to impose the rule of the United States government upon myself and my people in the face of so tyrannical a proposition as that involved in this amendment. And I shall lose faith in the justice and mercy of the United States if I shall permit the struggle which the people of the Philippine Islands are now making to throw off the rule of the United States to fail."

Mr. Teller discussed the two controversial questions—the Philippine and Cuban amendments. He regarded the Philippine amendment as much improved by the amendment offered by Mr. Hoar, but to his mind it still was objectionable. The Cuban amendment was much stronger and much better than the public press had conveyed the impression it would be, but he had some reservation in his approval of it.

If a Democratic Congress were to follow this one, he declared, he should insist that both these controverted questions should not be acted upon now; but in considering the practical question of legislation he realized that the next Congress would be even more completely dominated by the Republican party than this. He was willing, therefore, that a vote upon the proposition should be taken, as the party in power in any event would be obliged to assume responsibility for them.

Mr. Teller gave notice of an amendment to the Philippine section as follows:

"That the constitution of the United States is hereby extended over and declared to be in force in the Philippine Islands so far as the same or any provision thereof may be applicable. Its purpose in offering the amendment, he said, was to ascertain whether those who say the Constitution does not extend over the Philippines are willing that it should extend over the islands. He had no idea that the United States would surrender the Philippine Islands. "In my opinion," intimated Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, "we have no more right to govern the people of the Philippines than the people of the Philippines have to govern us. If the Senator should declare in his amendment that the Constitution of the United States is to be in effect and force so long as the authority of the United States is maintained there, I should be inclined to acquiesce in it."

"But I do not yield that point," replied Mr. Teller.

Mr. Teller then proceeded with a legal and Constitutional argument upon the pending questions.

He said that Congress was asked in this bill to place its approval upon a measure that would carry us back to the dark ages—a bill that embodied "a wicked and vicious system of administration." He feared that the measure would hate the approval of the country, too, as he thought the people may have forgotten the principles of liberty.

Referring to the Cuban amendment, Mr. Teller said it was not so drastic and savage as he had thought it might be, but he could not give it his approval. He feared it might wound the sensibilities of the Cubans. "He hoped the Cubans might agree to the propositions made. Even with those conditions imposed, he believed Cuba would be an independent State."

Mr. Pettigrew made a vigorous attack upon the Philippines amendment, particularly declaring that it would encourage "jobs" and "schemes" for the advancement of the interests of those "on the inside."

He referred to the organization of the Philippines Lumber & Development Co. of which, he said, Representative J. A. L. Hull, chairman of the Military Af-

airs Committee of the House, was president, and Representative Dvoener of West Virginia was the attorney. A son of Mr. Hull, he asserted, even now was in the Philippines looking after the interests of the company.

Mr. Pettigrew then read from what he said were certified copies or correspondence which had passed between Major H. O. S. Heistand, of the adjutant general's department of the army, and Maj. E. W. Hawkes, until recently an officer in the volunteer service, relating to a company which had been organized for the development of the hemp industry in the Philippines. The letter indicated that this company was endeavoring to secure control of the hemp industry in the Philippines and that Maj. Heistand was using his official position to advance the interests of the enterprise.

Mr. Pettigrew contended that no legitimate efforts were being made to prepare the Philippines for civil government and he declared that the barbarities practiced in the Philippines by our forces had only been equalled by those of the "civilized armies at Peking." He could not comprehend how any American Senator could look upon our act as an act of right. He thought the Filipinos should be given their liberty and allowed to establish their government under our guidance and direction, if hope, he said, in conclusion, "that this administration will see the infancy of its course and turn its back upon a policy which has already covered it with shame and disgrace."

Mr. Bacon inveighed against the Spooner amendment and declared that there was no possible consideration that could secure from the Democratic side of the chamber a support of that amendment. The threat of an extra session was not sufficient for that purpose, and (speaking for himself) so far from an extra session having any terrors for him, he thought there ought to be one. He declared that the question of the River and Harbor bill had any influence in causing the opposition to yield.

Referring to the condition of affairs in China, he thought that they required action of Congress. The attitude of the United States toward China was abnormal and illegal; and it was discreditable to Congress that it was about to adjourn without taking cognizance of that situation.

"Does the Senator," asked Mr. Platt of Connecticut, "believe that a State of war exists between the United States and China?"

"I do so most undoubtedly," Mr. Bacon replied.

Coming back to the Spooner amendment, Mr. Bacon dwelt upon the fact that not a single sentence had been uttered in the Senate in advocacy, or justification of a defense of it, not even Mr. Spooner himself, who had made a three days' speech on the general subject of the Philippine Islands. "We have endeavored," he continued, "to show that it is unconstitutional. We have submitted arguments here which are worthy of consideration. There has been no reply."

"Because there can be none," Mr. Tillman interposed. "The Senators on the other side and Mr. Bacon went on, 'practically admit that it is unconstitutional. As the Senator from North Carolina suggests, they cannot make any reply. They say by their attitude 'we admit that it is unconstitutional, but what care we? We have got the votes to pass it.' If the Senators on the other side wish to let this debate close without any answer from them, let them do so. We denounce it as unconstitutional and also a violation of every fundamental principle of the government. We denounce it as at war with all the free institutions of the country; as utterly subversive of the principles on which this government is founded. Sit silent if you will; utter no word of defence, and go before the American people with the statement that you care not whether it is right or wrong; that you do not feel bound to legislate for the free institutions of the country; that you feel no duty of loyalty to the principles of the government. Not only was the amendment unconstitutional but it was placed on the bill in utter violation of the rules of the Senate. Not a single senator voted that it was in order who did not know when he voted that it was in violation of the rules. The present occupant of the chair (Mr. Frye) declined to vote on the question because he was not willing to put himself on record as saying that it was in accord with the rule."

Mr. Bacon commented upon the sudden change of position on the part of Mr. Spooner, who, as recently as the 18th of January, said that Congress had not the necessary information to legislate for the Philippines, and who now joined in putting legislation through under whip and spur. "What asked he was the influence of the United States which had come very suddenly? The influence which caused it was potent and pernicious. That influence was, he guessed, the communication of the Taft commission urging the passage of the Spooner bill. It grew out of the fact that there was a very large amount of public land in the islands which could not be sold, mines on which claims could not be established, and franchises which could not be granted unless the Spooner bill was passed.

He knew that some of its worst features had been modified, but that was the influence which had forced the Spooner bill to the forefront. It was a scheme to attract exploiters from all over the world, like an army of riotous vandals, to prey upon the property of the Philippines. That was what produced the sudden change and resurrected the Spooner bill after it had been sleeping for a year. "Here," he exclaimed, "is a rich quarry; the vultures not only of America, but of Europe, are hovering over it so as to get their claws and their beaks into it."

How any Senator with the blood of Revolutionary soldiers in his veins could support such a bill he could not understand. He saw sitting before him a distinguished son of New England (meaning Mr. Platt of Connecticut). At this age "jobs" and "schemes" for the advancement of the interests of those "on the inside."

He referred to the organization of the Philippines Lumber & Development Co. of which, he said, Representative J. A. L. Hull, chairman of the Military Af-

GOOD NEIGHBORS

Where Simmons Will Sit in the Senate

SIGN OF THE TIMES

North Carolina Will Not Have an ex-Confederate in the Next Congress—Notes from the Departments

Washington, Feb. 27.—Special.—Sens No. 87, on the order now on the Democratic side, has been assigned to Senator-elect Simmons. On either side of him will be two Democratic Senators—Bailey of Texas and Dubois of Idaho. The seat assigned Mr. Simmons has been occupied by Senator Calhoun of Texas, who will move up near the front. Not far from Mr. Simmons is Senator Tillman, and just in front of him are Senators Bacon of Georgia and Jones of Arkansas. He is surrounded by sterling Democrats and will be in good company.

With Mr. Atwater's retirement from Congress March 4, not a single member of the North Carolina delegation in Congress—Senate or House—will be left who served in the Southern army during the civil war. Nearly all Southern States have continued to send old soldiers to Congress, but North Carolina, which furnished more soldiers to the Confederacy than any other Southern State, after March 4, will not have one left in Congress. It shows the change in the times and brings a line of sadness with it.

A new post office has been created at Rhyne, Ashe county, with Jasper Barr as postmaster. S. C. Draper has been appointed postmaster at Lasker, Northampton county, vice J. B. Lassiter, resigned.

Clarence F. Seccor of Vanceville has been granted a pension of \$6.

ARROGANCE OF VETERANS

They Must Play Big Injun or Kick Out

Washington, Feb. 27.—Veteran organizations of the Civil and Spanish wars have officially declined to participate in the inaugural parade March 4. The decision affects organizations in the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union Veterans, Union and the Spanish War Veterans.

The dissatisfaction of the veterans with the place assigned them in the parade is responsible for today's action. It was their wish to act as the principal escort to the President. Grand Marshal Greene, on the contrary, assigned them to a position in the line ahead of the civic organization and following the National Guard. General Daniel Sickles today notified General Greene that the veterans had declined to participate in the parade, and he tendered his resignation as marshal of the veteran division.

CAPTURES BY FRENCH IN EASTERN TRANSVAAL

London, Feb. 27.—General Kitchener telegraphs the War Office from Middleburg, Transvaal, a summary of additional captures made by General French in his operations in eastern Transvaal. General French's latest dispatch was dated February 22, and told of great seizures of supplies, etc., made by him. General Kitchener's dispatch follows:

"French reports the following additional captures in his operations up to February 25: One 19-pounder Krupp howitzer, one Maxim, 20,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition, 153 rifles, 385 horses, 52 mules, 864 trek oxen, 6,600 cattle, 9,800 sheep and 257 wagons."

"The Boer casualties were four killed, five wounded and three hundred surrendered. We had no casualties."

The Boer invasions who were in the Naanvoort district of Cape Colony have returned to the Orange River Colony in twos and threes.

MURDER IN WILKES

Whiskey Drinking Leads to a Fatal Shooting Affair

Winston-Salem, N. C., Feb. 27.—Special.—Patrons reached today of the murder in Wilkes county of Alonzo Johnson, who was shot three times by John Sheppard. Both men were drinking. The murdered man leaves a wife and three children. Sheppard has not been apprehended, and it is believed he has left the county.

Mr. Eugene C. Butler, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Butler of Salem, was united in marriage tonight to Miss Harrie E. Coffin, daughter of Chief Engineer Chas. F. Coffin of the United States navy. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. E. A. Osborne, in New Orleans.

Another Ohio Man

Washington, Feb. 27.—The President today nominated Milton E. Ailes of Ohio to be assistant secretary of the treasury, vice Frank Vanderlip resigned.

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