

SERIOUS ASPECT

Venezuela Assumes an Attitude of Defiance

LOOMIS ORDERED HOME

Relations Between the Two Governments Becoming Strained—Severe Measures May Be Adopted

Washington, March 30.—Frank B. Loomis, United States minister at Caracas, who has been bitterly attacked in the Venezuelan press on account of his refusal to look out for American interests in the pitch lake controversy and other matters in which citizens of the United States are concerned, has been ordered home by telegraph. It is expected that he will leave on the first steamer. Based on the statement that Mr. Loomis has been directed to proceed to Washington for consultation, no authoritative information was given out at the State Department today. There is no gain, however, that the relations between Venezuela and this country are becoming strained, and the fact that Mr. Loomis has been recalled, if only temporarily, taken in connection with the alleged intention of Senator Pildie, the Venezuelan chargé d'affaires in Washington, to leave here soon for Caracas, indicates a condition that is exceedingly serious.

It is said upon reliable authority today that this government is very much disturbed with the attitude of the Venezuelan Federal authorities generally, and President Castro particularly. Their conduct in the recent troubles in the asphaltation and in cases of alleged petty persecution of Americans residing in Venezuela, is regarded as unfriendly. They have, it is explained, shown no disposition to meet the United States half way in the settlement of pending disputes, and have assumed an attitude of defiance.

One of the recent cases that has caused this government to chafe is that of Ignacio D. Baize, a Danish subject who represents the United States as consular agent at Barcelona, Venezuela. He was arrested, according to reports to the State Department, for refusing to make a bond for the Venezuelan authorities. He was held, and was put in jail until the money was paid.

Instructions to make a rather stiff demand for an explanation were sent to Mr. Loomis, but up to this time he has apparently received no response from the government at Caracas, as he has not informed the State Department on the subject since the instructions were sent. Press reports have said that Mr. Baize was arrested a second time, but no confirmation of these have come officially.

From what has been said in official circles, it is apparent that the government has concluded that the Castro administration must be dealt with severely to secure respect for American interests.

It is not probable, however, that any decision as to a course of action will be reached until after Minister Loomis gets here.

PRAISE FOR MITCHELL

Mine Workers Raised in the Estimation of the Public.

Willsboro, Pa., March 30.—The United Mine Workers have won for themselves the warm regard of the people of the coal region by their decision not to strike, and President Mitchell is being pointed on every hand today for his conservatism and his ability in avoiding what seemed at first a certain cause for a strike. This morning there is general satisfaction with the work of the committee and the Union will in the future set upon general support from the people to the amount of it.

President Mitchell had nothing to say this morning except that the result was very satisfactory to him. Father Phillips, who acted as intermediary between the coal operators and the committee, is highly elated with the ending of his labor. He said this morning:

"While I spent a most anxious day I never forgot the wisdom of the national best district officers, and, thank God, the suspense is now over. I congratulate the United Mine Workers on the splendid impression sustained during the past year and now confirmed, which will lead the whole public to them in gratitude and future support. Personally I congratulate President Mitchell on his judicious handling of the great problem of adjustment of the Hazleton controversy. Operators must now realize that the miners have placed at the helm men who are worthy of their respect and confidence and who, while contending for fair and equitable treatment in the conduct of mining, demand only the honest and intelligent labor. A joint conference is but delayed and the privilege of years, which denied to the miner the right to value his labor, is fast disappearing. The value of the United Mine Workers' organization will be best evidenced in the power and authority

which cannot only suspend work for a cause, but can prevent and stop work or strikes without a cause. It is for this the mine workers are contending, and the benefit which will be derived will be shared by operator, miner and public alike."

Washington Notes

Washington, March 30.—Special.—Hunter Arnold, a clerk in the internal revenue office at Asheville, has been transferred to the Treasury Department, assigned to duty in the office of the auditor for the Post Office Department. Mrs. Annie W. Woodbridge of North Carolina, a clerk in the treasury, has been promoted from \$1,000 to \$1,200.

S. J. Beck has been appointed postmaster at Qualatown, Jackson county, vice Hattie Beck, dead.

These pensions have been granted: Geo. Pritchard, \$8; Benjamin T. Lewis, Bayboro, \$10.

FIGHT WITH YAQUIS

The Red Skins Get the Worst of an Engagement

El Paso, Tex., March 30.—The Mexican troops and the rebellious Yaqui Indians have had another clash, in which the redskins suffered severely.

A report from Santa Maria, Sonora, Mexico, says that the Federal forces under command of Colonel Torres have had an engagement with a band of the Yaqui rebels near an eminence known as La Peribola, some leagues from Santa Maria. Colonel Torres' force was assisted by sixteen citizens under the command of President Santos Guen. The Indians were overtaken while on the march, and vigorously attacked. A number of Yaquis were killed or wounded, and several of them were captured by the government troops. Among those who were shot was the leader of the band. He refused to retreat when defeat was certain, and fell while fighting.

The vanquished Indian band is supposed to be a part of the general army of redskins forced out of the mountains of the Yaqui country by the Federal army. The Yaqui chief, Colonel Torres' force was conducting a vigorous campaign to dislodge the Indians from their strongholds and round them up for a decisive engagement.

OXFORD THE WINNER

Close Finish in the English University Boat Race.

London, March 30.—Oxford defeated Cambridge in the Varsity boat race this morning by a margin of a length.

An enormous crowd lined the course from Putney to Molelake, and the race was one of the best in the history of the famous struggle.

The crews fought the whole way and held the Oxford crew even up to an eighth of a mile of the finish, when the Oxford eight pulled into the lead, and won by a quarter of a length. The betting on the race favored Oxford, 2 to 1, being given by the admirers of the blue. These odds were eagerly taken by the Cantab adherents, who lost a great deal of money on the outcome.

The time was 22 minutes and 31 seconds. Oxford and Cambridge first met on the water in 1829, when a race was rowed at Henly over a two-and-one-quarter-mile course, from Hamilton Bank to Henly bridge. Oxford was the winner. Heavily favored, Oxford was the winner later, over the course from Westminster to Putney, Cambridge winning by one minute.

The three races following, in 1830, 1831 and 1841, were all rowed in Cambridge, so that Oxford's second victory was not until 1842.

The course selected in 1845 was from Putney to Molelake, and Cambridge won by half a minute. Oxford won in 1856, and this course measures approximately 4 1/2 miles, and since 1864 has been invariably used for the university contest.

The race this year was the fifty-eighth. Cambridge won last year her twenty-fourth victory. She also won the race the year before, but previous to that Oxford had won nine consecutive victories, with a total of thirty-two, her last being the race rowed in 1877 was a dead heat.

Outrigger eight-oared shells were first used in the race in 1846, and sliding seats were introduced in 1877. The race has been rowed without a break ever since.

TWO CONVICTS PARDONED

Alexander of Mecklenburg Originally Sentenced to Die

Governor Aycock yesterday pardoned two convicts.

One of these was William Alexander of Mecklenburg county, who was convicted of burglary in 1889 and sentenced to be hanged. The death penalty was commuted to life imprisonment. In granting this pardon Governor Aycock gave the following reasons:

"This defendant is pardoned upon the petition of Capt. S. B. Alexander and other citizens of Mecklenburg county. The defendant was never bright, and it is believed was persuaded into the commission of the crime by his associates. He belongs to a large family of the best colored people in the State, none of whom have ever been charged with a crime. He was a former slave of Captain Alexander, and he offers to give him a home on his plantation. Under the circumstances his punishment is recommended as sufficient. He is now about fifty-nine years old and is not likely to commit other crimes. He has been in prison twelve years and pardoned as William Cox of Anson county, who was convicted of larceny in 1898 and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The reasons for granting this pardon are: recommendation of the judge, the solicitor and eleven of the jury who tried him. In addition to this, many of the best citizens in the defendant's neighborhood have joined in the request that he be pardoned. They seem to be willing to trust him for the future."

MAKES NO KICK

Germany's Attitude Toward Russo-Chinese Treaty.

THINKS OF INDEMNITY

The Kaiser's Government Chiefly Concerned About Cash—Japanese Regarded as a Perplexing Proposition

Cologne, March 30.—It is apparent from the tone of press comment that Germany will offer practically no objection to the treaty between Russia and China involving the control of Manchuria. At no time has any vigorous protest been made here against the convention which has caused so much excitement in Japan and elsewhere, and there are further evidences today that Germany views the matter with complacency and is only interested in the payment of the indemnity due her for damages sustained through the recent uprising of the Boxer revolutionists.

This view of the situation is supported by a Berlin dispatch to the Cologne Gazette, which states on semi-official authority that the question of Russia's acquisition of Manchuria is regarded by the government as of no practical significance just now, and that the point at issue is how China is going to make provision for the payment of the indemnities to be demanded by the powers for the injuries suffered in the Celestial empire. The dispatch goes on to say that with a view of expediting the settlement of these indemnities, Germany has taken steps to reach a common understanding with Great Britain first.

It is thought in some quarters that these semi-official statements are the result of Japan's alleged inquiries as to the prospective attitude of the European powers in the event of a clash between the Yankooes of the Orient and the forces of the Czar over the question of Russian control of Manchuria.

That there is a difference of opinion among the powers as to the matter of the Manchurian treaty is admitted on all sides.

A dispatch from Berlin says that even the officials of the foreign office acknowledge that there is a divergence of views in regard to Article 1 of the convention which Russia is anxious to have China sign. They contend, however, that this is not of the slightest importance, as far as the general situation is concerned. They argue further that the attitude of Japan in the unsettled state of affairs that prevails, and that they are ready to believe that the troops of the Czar will be withdrawn from Manchuria as soon as matters have reached a condition where it can be done with safety.

Nevertheless it is admitted, even in official circles, that the situation is more than interesting and that developments are being awaited with concern. The attitude of Japan is giving considerable worry, as a clash between that nation and Russia would certainly delay the negotiations at Peking, to the serious loss of all powers interested in the early settlement of the indemnity question.

A CLEAR DECISION

No Doubt Wilkes County Bonds Are Held Invalid

Morganton, N. C., March 30. Correspondence of The Morning Post.

There seems to me much confusion as to what the opinion of Justice Harlan in the Wilkes county bond case does or does not mean. Capt. Price claims that he has left an unsettled question. Every lawyer here who has seen the opinion says that Wilkes county has won and the bonds are declared invalid.

The three questions certified to the Supreme Court of the United States are as follows:

1. Whether, upon the averments of the bill of complaint, answers, replications, orders, exhibits, and other evidence, and matters and things recited herein, the Circuit Court of the United States was bound in passing upon this case by the decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina in the following cases: *Commissioners of Wilkes County vs. Commissioners of Call et al.*, 123 N. C. 308; *Bank vs. Commissioners of Call et al.*, 119 N. C. 214; *Commissioners vs. Snuggs*, 121 N. C. 394; *Rodman vs. Washington*, 122 N. C. 39; *Commissioners vs. Payne*, 123 N. C. 432, considered in connection with prior decisions of said court and the following provisions of the Constitution of said State, Article 2, sections 14, 16, and article 5, sections 1, 4, 6, and article 7, section 7.

The Court answers the first question as follows:

"1. That the Circuit Court of the United States should have regarded the decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina in *Bank vs. Commissioners*, *Commissioners vs. Snuggs*, *Rodman vs. Washington*, *Commissioners of Wilkes County vs. Call*, and *Commissioners vs. Payne*, above cited, as controlling upon the inquiry whether the legislative en-

actments of 1868, 1879 and 1881 were passed in such manner as to become, under the Constitution, laws of the State."

The second certified question was:

"2. Whether, if the bonds and coupons in question were issued, put in circulation, and came to the hands of complainants, appellees, in the course of trade, for valuable consideration, and without notice, and if there were at that time no decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina adverse to these bonds or identical bonds issued under similar statutes, the bonds held by complainants are valid bonds."

The court answered this question as follows:

"2. That the rights of the parties in this case are determinable by the law of the State as it was declared by the State without notice, and if there were at that time no decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina adverse to these bonds or identical bonds issued under similar statutes, the bonds held by complainants are valid bonds."

The third question certified, and to which there is no answer is as follows:

"3. Whether there was any decision adverse to the validity of these bonds or any construction of the Constitution or law of North Carolina which affected the question of their validity when they came in due course of trade and for valuable consideration, and without notice, and if there were at that time no decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina adverse to these bonds or identical bonds issued under similar statutes, the bonds held by complainants are valid bonds."

In view of the fact that there is a conflict of opinion between Capt. Price and the Morganton correspondents of the *Charlotte Observer* and *The Morning Post* as to what is really decided, your correspondent asked John T. Perkins, Esq., a prominent attorney of the Morganton Bar, who had carefully read and studied the opinion, to give him a synopsis of what he thought was decided. Mr. Perkins gave me the following answer:

1. In decision in Wilkes county bond case the Supreme Court of the United States decides all three of the questions certified in favor of the county.

2. They find it unnecessary to answer the third inquiry as it is determined by answer to second inquiry. The court decides (1) that the Federal Court is bound by construction of State Courts of section 14, of article 2, of the Constitution of North Carolina, that its requirements are conditions precedent to the validity of an act to issue bonds.

3. That the rights of the parties in this case depend upon the construction at the time the bonds were issued of the Constitution and statutes under which they were issued, or similar bonds were issued, and that the Supreme Court of North Carolina had construed this provision of the Constitution to be mandatory before these bonds were issued, and that the *Belo and Hill* cases, nor any other cases relied upon by defendants *Coler Co.*, involved any construction of the Constitution.

4. That the decision of the State Court that the enactment of the Constitution of North Carolina of 1868 annulled all special powers, remaining unexecuted and not granted in strict conformity to its requirements, is law as to any subscription made after the Constitution took effect, but leaves it unsettled as to its abrogation of authority previously given, if that authority were valid in itself, as to rights held under the law of North Carolina declared valid before the bonds were issued."

BOUNCING

REVENUE OFFICERS

Government Orders Big Reduction in Force in N. C.

A sweeping reduction is to be made in the force of the internal revenue department in North Carolina.

Orders from the Federal government at Washington have been received to this effect. While it is declared that the volume of business has not decreased, this is the policy of the government with reference to this department.

Collector Duncan of the eastern district has been notified to cut out the following officers:

- One division deputy.
- One deputy under the revenue agent.
- One clerk.
- Stamp officers at New Bern and Wilmington.

It is understood that an even larger number of revenue officials are to be discharged in the western district of North Carolina. The administration axe will fall on the heads of five division deputies and two office deputies in the western district.

"SPY AND SNEAK"

Nebraska Populists Denounce Gen. Funston Severly

Lincoln, Neb., March 30.—The closing hours of the Nebraska Legislature today were made lively by a fierce debate over General Funston. The matter was presented by resolution, and the Populist members took occasion to fiercely attack him, one member referring to him as having degenerated from a courageous fighter in the open to a "mere spy and sneak."

By a strict party vote the following was adopted:

"Whereas, we have heard with satisfaction of the gallant conduct of Brigadier General Funston in planning and carrying out an expedition fraught with great privation and danger, resulting in the capture of Aguinaldo, the notorious leader of the insurrection against the authority of the United States in the Philippine Islands; there be it

"Resolved, That we rejoice with the whole nation over this achievement which we trust will soon lead to the cessation of hostilities and the speedy restoration of law and order in our island possessions."

GROWING SENTIMENT

Case of the Registrars Had Better Be Dropped

SO REPUBLICANS SAY

Senator Pritchard Expected to Advise Accordingly—Millikan Reappoints His Deputies

Greensboro, N. C., March 30.—Special.—There is no doubt that sentiment against the prosecution of the Democratic registrars in the Federal Courts is growing among Republicans of standing and influence in party councils. The Post correspondent has talked with one or two Republicans who have changed front on the question and say that they would not object to seeing the prosecution dropped. A well known Democrat said this morning that he did not doubt that the prosecution would be abandoned, adding that he had been told by one of the strongest Republicans in the State that this was the wise course to pursue. It is understood that Senator Pritchard, who will arrive in Greensboro Monday, will advise that the cases against the registrars be abandoned.

United States Marshal Millikan this morning presented his office deputies with commissions reappointing them. The following young gentlemen compose the office force: F. E. McCrary, of Lexington; J. M. Baley of Mitchell county; J. A. Logan of Rutherford county, and Joe T. Millikan of Randolph. They are all efficient and accommodating, and have done much to assist the marshal in bringing his office up to the highest standard of excellence.

There came near being a serious fire at the residence of Mr. Sample Brown, on West Washington street, early this morning, caused by the explosion of a lamp. The flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

Squire Eckel was engaged this afternoon in hearing a suit for damages against the Southern, the case being styled *Bodenhamer vs. Southern Railway*. Some time ago sparks from a passing locomotive set fire to the defendant's farm, near Jamestown, and caused considerable damage.

It is announced that Mr. W. E. Gwaltney, formerly a popular young pharmacist of this city, but now with Henry T. Hicks of Raleigh, will be married on April 10th to Miss Pattie Gardner, a charming young lady of Reidsville. The prospective bride is a sister of Mr. Howard Gardner, a well known druggist of this city.

Mr. Walter Chisholm has resigned his position with the L. Richardson Drug Company and will go to Sanford to learn the cotton mill business in his father's mill.

United States Commissioner Wolfe this morning bound Fletcher Evans, a young negro, over to Federal Court on a warrant charging him with robbing the postoffice at Gibsonville. On account of the youth of the defendant, he will probably be sent to the government reformatory in Washington.

It is quite probable that Prof. P. P. Claxton, professor of pedagogy in the State Normal and Industrial College, will be elected president of the Peabody Normal Institute, at Nashville, Tenn. This would be a fitting recognition of Prof. Claxton's standing and ability as an instructor, for he is recognized as one of the foremost trainers of teachers in the South. His friends in Greensboro, however, as well as throughout the State, would regret to lose him from North Carolina. Prof. Claxton is a native of Tennessee.

Judge Boyd has departed from the usual custom and will convene the District Court on Monday instead of Tuesday. He does this to save time and in order to transact as much business as possible during the term.

RAGES AT BENNING

Washington, March 30.—Results at Benning's track:

First race, 6 furlongs—The Rhymer 4 to 5, Moor 15 to 1, Gold Fox 4 to 1, Time 1:15-2-5.

Second race, 2 year old, 4 1/2 furlongs—Orla 5 to 2, Filford 4 to 5, Miracle 10 to 1, Time 57.

Third race, hurdle maid, 1 1/2 mile—Pettrells 2 to 1, Boxboro 25 to 1, Hopeful 15 to 1, Time 3:01.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs—Sadie S. 1 to 6, Kid Cox 8 to 1, Scurry 8 to 1, Time 1:17.

Fifth race, selling, 7 furlongs—Char Moor 25 to 1, The Regue 5 to 2, Surtsey 15 to 1, Time 1:30-2-5.

Sixth race, handicap, 1 mile 100 yards—First Whip 2 to 1, Alsike 7 to 10, Cidney Lucas 5 to 1, Time 1:51-4-5.

Entries for Monday

First race, 2 year old and up, 5 furlongs—Invitation 104, Midt Chimes 106, Gertrude Elliott 94, Diva 4. Obligated 102, Rivonah 104, Spedmas 107, Kerry Lady 104.

Second race, maid 2 year old, 1 mile—Owlett 90, Miss Hastings 90, Stew-

ardess 90, Nalo 90, Goughacre Sta, Laracor 90, Frivol 90, Tamah Nawis 102.

Third race 3 year old, 6 furlongs—Tim Foley 90, (Sullivan's entry, Sadie 87, 104) Isla 106, Kid Cox 103, Robert Waddell 103, Albert Edward 98.

Fourth race, 2 year old, selling, 5 1/2 furlongs—Rightaway 104, Slidell 102, Hoe 90, Equulizer 97, Filford 97, Athoola 94, Tea Varra 94, Honolulu 94, Wait-a-Minute 100, The Hartford 97, Orla 90.

Fifth race, maiden 3 year old and up, 7 furlongs—Lismay 112, Tamarind 113, Soupre 115, Zelmore 108, Kinki 90, Tim Foley 96, Parsight 93, Irene Lindsay 96, Thoroughbred 95, Honoluli 92, Vir Wilcox 91, Boat 96, Functure 92, Vir Wilcox 91.

Sixth race, 3 year old and up, selling, 1 mile and 60 yards—Kirkwood 110, Beau lead 107, Charley Moore, 1-3, Belgrade 107, K. of Garter 105, Animosity 84.

THANKS TO FUNSTON

Substantial Reward is Matter for Future Consideration

Washington, March 30.—The following telegram was sent to General MacArthur at Manila by Adjutant General Corbin last evening:

"The President instructs me to express his high appreciation of the gallant conduct of General Funston and of the officers and men of the army and army engaged with him in the Palanan expedition. The Secretary of War personally joins him in this expression."

The question of rewarding General Funston for the capture of Aguinaldo is still undetermined. Although the friends of the Kansas soldier are confident that he will be made a brigadier general in the regular army, the President has made no definite promise, however, and has only said that Funston's achievement would be duly recognized.

Funston Gets His Reward

Washington, March 30.—It was officially announced at the White House tonight that General Frederick Funston, brigadier general of volunteers, had been made a brigadier general in the regular army. His promotion was made possible by creating Brigadier General Lloyd Wheaton a major general in the regular army. This places Funston at the bottom of the list of brigadier generals in the regular army.

THEIR SIXTEENTH ANNUAL RECEPTION

Twin City Club Winston Will Entertain April 8th.

The thanks of the Post staff are due Mr. H. W. Kronheimer, of Winston, for an invitation to attend the sixteenth annual reception by the Twin City Club Monday evening, April 8. The following is a list of the committees and patronesses:

Finance Committee—Thomas Maslin (chairman), James S. Dunn, J. H. Foote. Arrangement Committee—Chas. E. Tomlinson (chairman), Sterling Smith, W. D. Curran.

Invitation Committee—H. W. Kronheimer (chairman), R. E. Lassiter, R. W. Nading.

Dance Committee—H. B. Shelton (chairman), J. K. Sheppard, William Maslin, A. Clinton Millett.

Patronesses—Mrs. Clement Manly, Mrs. J. S. Grogan, Mrs. T. W. Watson, Mrs. A. M. Carter, Mrs. Watt. Martin, Mrs. E. B. Jones, Mrs. W. T. Brown, Mrs. J. L. Ludlow, Mrs. J. K. Sheppard, Mrs. J. C. Buxton, Mrs. H. B. Battle, Mrs. Powell Gilmer.

WITHOUT A STOMACH

The Patient Says that He Is Feeling Well.

New York, March 30.—At the German hospital in Williamsburg it was said today that Jacob Finkelmeyer, who yesterday underwent the operation of having his stomach removed, was in a good condition. The attendant whom Col. Louis Finkelmeyer, superintendent of the hospital, delegated to give information regarding the case, said:

"I spoke to him this morning and Wichmann said that he felt well. He said there had been no ill effects from the operation. He is a little weak, but that is all."

It was said that there was no fever. What the result of the operation will be nobody can tell as yet. Many of the doctors who were present at the operation were at the hospital today to watch the patient.

"THE SUN DO MOVE."

Bro. Jasper Gone Where the Good Niggers Go.

Richmond, Va., March 30.—Rev. John Jasper, pastor of the Sixth Mission Baptist church, colored, whose famous sermon on the movement of the planets has been heard by many thousands of distinguished people, died at his home here this morning. His last words were: "I have finished my work; I am now looking across the river, waiting for further orders."

Though ignorant, he was a great and good leader of his people. He possessed much native dignity and no one who knew him doubted his child-like faith in the Bible and that "the sun do move."

He would have been ninety years old the first of next July. He was three times married and leaves a widow.

MUST BE GOOD

Aguinaldo May Then Have His Freedom.

JUST LIKE OTHERS

Amnesty Proclamation Applies to Him—But No Inducements Will Be Offered Him to Swear Allegiance.

Washington, March 30.—Instructions for General MacArthur's guidance in determining what disposition to make of Aguinaldo were cabled to him this afternoon by the Secretary of War. They formed a part of the dispatch conveying the President's thanks to General Funston and the men who accompanied him on his expedition to Palanan, but were withheld from publication. It is learned that these instructions do not permit General MacArthur to make any promise to Aguinaldo or give him any assurance not contained in the general proclamation of amnesty issued to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands last June. General MacArthur is authorized to extend to Aguinaldo all the privileges contained in that proclamation provided he does not come within its prohibitions. The particular prohibition which General MacArthur will consider is considered in the following statement:

"The privilege herewith published is extended to all concerned without any reservation whatever, excepting that persons who have violated the laws of war during the period of active hostilities are not embraced within the scope of this amnesty."

The first question, therefore to be determined by General MacArthur under his instructions is whether or not Aguinaldo violated the articles of war. Should it be determined that Aguinaldo was guilty of any such offense there is no way in which he can escape a trial for such unlawful actions. Under the terms of the proclamation issued by General MacArthur December 20, 1900, notice was given to insurgent leaders that the practice of unlawful actions would necessarily terminate the possibility of "engaging therein returning to normal civic relations in the Philippines."

A number of reports have been received at the War Department which indicate that Aguinaldo did at different times issue orders contrary to the rules of war. Some of these orders were in his own name and others were over the signature of other insurgent officers who claim that Aguinaldo directed the issuance of the orders. It is admitted, however, that no proof exists that Aguinaldo violated the rules of war, so that this question has been left to General MacArthur to decide. If it be shown upon investigation that Aguinaldo violated one of these rules General MacArthur's instructions permit him to extend to Aguinaldo the privileges of the amnesty proclamation. This proclamation expired the first of April, but on representations from General Trias that he could induce a number of insurgents to surrender it given more time it was extended to May 1st.

This proclamation does not authorize General MacArthur to extend any promise or assurance to Aguinaldo other than "complete immunity for the past and absolute liberty of action for the future." It is held at the War Department that General MacArthur can do no more for Aguinaldo than remove any disability which is now in effect by reason of his connection with the insurrection, provided he is eligible to the amnesty privileges. The removal of this disability would be dependent upon his compliance with the following conditions of amnesty: "renounce all connection with the insurrection and give a declaration acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty and authority of the United States in and over the Philippine Islands."

Having fulfilled these conditions Aguinaldo will be given his liberty and he will be restored to the same citizenship as other insurgents who have taken the oath of allegiance, whether they were leaders of the insurrection, officers in the insurgent army, private soldiers or peaceful natives. The purpose of the administration as shown in the instructions is to avoid treating in any way with the insurgent Aguinaldo as a loyal subject could later be treated with for the purpose of securing his assistance in restoring peace, and should his actions convince the authorities of his loyalty the question of providing him with some office will then be considered. In the United States Aguinaldo's attitude toward the United States will be closely watched. Any voluntary assistance on his part will be given consideration by the civil authorities, but it is the determination of the President that his profession of loyalty shall not be secured by promise of office or other consideration outside the terms of the amnesty proclamation.

\$20,000 for Girl's Dormitory

Chicago, March 30.—Mrs. C. J. McCormick has given \$20,000 to Tusculum College of Greeneville, Tenn., for a girls' dormitory.