

CANAL BILL PASSES WITH BUT TWO OPPOSING VOTES

Morris Amendment Voted Down by a Decisive Majority--Hepburn Clashes with Cannon

Washington, Jan. 9.—At the close of the third day's discussion of the Nicaraguan Canal bill, the measure passed the House by a practically unanimous vote, 308 to 2. Mr. Cannon of Michigan answered present. The negative votes were cast by Mr. Fletcher of Minnesota, who voted against reporting the bill in the Committee of Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Lassister of Virginia.

A vote for the bill credited to Mr. McClain of Mississippi was afterwards learned to be unauthorized, that gentleman not having been present in the House today. Declaring that the affirmative vote was 307. The bill passed the House May 2, 1900, by a vote of 224 to 36, eight answering present and 24 not voting. Forty members were absent and paired, but it was explained to the pair clerk that they were general pairs and not expressive of the views of the members upon the bill. This leaves six members of the House unaccounted for.

The bill was passed exactly as it came from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, with an amendment authorized regarding the manner of paying for the construction of the canal. All efforts to amend or recommit the bill were successfully resisted, the highest vote any of them received being 102. This result is credited by interested members to the growth of the year that the Panama Canal Company's year was intended only for delay, and also that the company was playing for a stake of \$40,000,000, having all to gain and nothing to lose by negotiations.

Washington, Jan. 9.—In expectation of a vote upon the Nicaraguan Canal bill today there was a large attendance on the floor when the House of Representatives met. Under the order made yesterday the general debate was to close at 2 o'clock, when the bill was to be read for amendment under the five minute rule.

Mr. Adamson of Georgia, the first speaker today, urged the passage of the Hepburn bill without amendment. He argued that the time had come for action and that the question now could only result in delaying the commencement of the canal.

Mr. Wooten of Texas also argued that the bill should be passed without amendment. If the Panama Canal bill were adopted, he said, the canal would become a conditional project surrounded by doubts and difficulties which might doom it to final failure owing to international political complications. He declared it was rather a strange coincidence that those who now wanted to amend the bill had in the past opposed the passage of any bill. He regarded the Morris amendment as a modern Trojan horse.

At this point, upon the request of Mr. Davis of Florida, the time for general debate was extended until 2:30 p. m.

Mr. Sparkman of Florida spoke in favor of the Hepburn bill.

Mr. Cannon of Michigan, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, then took the floor.

anything sacred about the measure which took it out of the line of usual treatment in the House. Alluding to the opposition by his political colleagues the proposed inclusion of the Panama route in the bill he said he saw no reason for not trusting the President to negotiate that route as well as the Nicaraguan.

Messrs. Vandiver of Missouri and Hooker of Mississippi advocated the pending bill and Mr. Hepburn closed the debate. He devoted most of his time to a strenuous review and denunciation of Mr. Cannon's speech. The latter, Mr. Hepburn said, had elected himself to the position of business representative of the House, and in that capacity had invited the House to a "dicker" for the Panama Canal, which would be to buy a law suit, and pay forty millions for property which the canal commission said would be worth \$27,000,000 to the United States.

Regarding Mr. Cannon's claim that he was in favor of a canal, Mr. Hepburn commented to him the ancient maxim, "actions speak louder than words." He charged Mr. Cannon with opposing legislation for seven years for the construction of the canal. This opposition had been effective in violation of the rules of the House and in defiance of—had almost said decency, but would leave the monopoly of that word to the gentleman from Illinois.

Turning to the Democrats, Mr. Hepburn read the explicit declaration of the Kansas City platform for the immediate construction of the Nicaraguan Canal, the reading of which was greeted with applause. That, he said, was the most respectable utterance that ever came from a Democratic convention. (Laughter.)

"Now," he said, in conclusion, "is the time to carry out the will of that body, and although I am not authorized by partisanship to make the appeal, yet in the name of honor and of political integrity, voicing the demands of the Democratic platform, I summon each and every one of you to the discharge of your duty." (Great laughter and applause.)

The bill being taken up for consideration under the five minute rule, Mr. Shackelford of Missouri offered an amendment, a substitute for the first section, authorizing the President to negotiate for the Panama route as well as the Nicaraguan. Supporting the amendment, Mr. Shackelford said the Democratic party had fallen to a left estate when there was some left to rally it but the stalwart gentleman deprecated it. As to the declaration of the platform quoted by Hepburn, Mr. Shackelford said what was meant was an Isthmian canal.

Explaining the amendment, Mr. Morris of Minnesota said it meant to give the President six months and no more to get possession of the Panama Canal property and entirely close up the transaction; otherwise the work of building the Nicaraguan Canal would go on.

The amendment was further discussed by Messrs. Sims of Tennessee and Williams of Mississippi, who denounced the minority's disapproval of the selection of the route and the meaning of the party platform declarations, and by Cooper of Wisconsin, Fleming of Georgia and Morrill of Pennsylvania, the latter of whom asserted that the Charge D'Affaires of Colombia had asserted that his government was willing to permit the representatives of the United States to draft the treaty for the control of the Panama route.

Mr. Cannon briefly replied to Mr. Hepburn's charges of hostile intentions, saying that the canal committee had never originated a proposition regarding the canal question, but that such had always come upon appropriation bills by Senate action, over which the House had no control. "And," in conclusion, "I think the gentleman knew it."

The amendment was lost, 102 to 170. Mr. Parker of New Jersey offered an amendment leaving the whole matter, route time, etc., to the President, which was also defeated, 53 to 169.

A similar amendment was offered by Mr. DeArmond of Missouri and was lost without division.

Mr. Keboe of Kentucky moved to change the word "control" in reference to the canal route to "ownership," arguing that the American people building the canal should own it exclusively.

William Alden Smith of Michigan asked how ownership could be secured in view of the fact that the constitutions of the canal states forbade the alienation of a foot of ground; they could give only control.

Mr. Keboe (impressively): "Then Mr. Chairman, let them change their constitutions." (great laughter)

An amendment directing the fortification of the canal offered by Mr. Burgess of Texas, was lost.

Mr. DeArmond of Missouri humorously called attention to the phraseology of the second section which made provision to meet the necessities of vessels passing from Greytown to Brito, but omitted all reference to vessels going the other way. He hoped that there was a covert intention concealed for some good and wise purpose to take care of the opposite going ships—maybe it was intended that the House should provide for the western bound vessels and the Senate to look after the eastern bound.

An amendment to the third section, offered by DeArmond, authorizing the President to utilize the services of engineers in the employ of the government in constructing the canal, was lost—68 to 163—it being explained that

the language in the bill was used after consideration in order that the President might have the fullest and freest choice of selection of government engineers. On this vote Mr. Cannon joined the minority.

Mr. Vandiver of Missouri offered an amendment requiring the President to divide the work into sections, so as to secure competition in bidding. Lost.

The committee amendment was adopted providing that all payments be made upon warrants drawn by the President of the United States.

The committee then rose and the bill was reported to the House without amendment except in the one instance stated, and that was agreed to.

Mr. Cannon moved to recommit the bill with instructions to report within 30 days a substitute authorizing the President to negotiate for a canal by either the Panama or Nicaraguan route, the property of the Panama Canal Company, selected, to cost not exceeding forty millions; also to fix a limit of cost of the canal and limiting negotiations by the President to six months.

of the corporation because it suppressed competition by buying up several competing cotton compresses. It is to be a test case and will be taken to the Supreme Court for final decision. If the Supreme Court should hold that the buying up of competing concerns is in violation of the anti-trust law, there are scores of concerns in Texas which are subject to prosecution.

Presidential Appointments

Washington, Jan. 9.—Among the nominations sent to the Senate today were the following:

- To be Collector of Customs for the district of Pearl River, Miss., W. W. F. Swan of Mississippi.
- To be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, Robt. C. Lee of Mississippi.
- To be United States Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi, Edgar S. Wilson of Mississippi.

SMOOTHED OVER

Argentina and Chili Agree on a Basis of Settlement

Washington, Jan. 9.—Mr. M. Garcia Merou, the Argentine Minister in Washington, has received a cablegram from his government, reading as follows:

"I have the honor to communicate to your Excellency that the Minister of Chile in Buenos Ayres presented yesterday to this department a note of the protocol about policies, in the same sense which was given to it by this government. With this explanation all the incidents are definitely terminated. (Signed) "ALCORTA."

"Minister of Foreign Affairs." This means that Argentina and Chile have agreed to settle their differences amicably and that there will probably be no further trouble.

TRANSPORTS FROM THE PHILIPPINES

Two Ships Arrive with a Large Number of Soldiers

San Francisco, Jan. 9.—The army transports Kilpatrick and Warren both arrived today at Seattle. The Warren gained two days on the Kilpatrick on the way across the Pacific from Nagasaki. The Warren brought twenty-three first class passengers, three second class, twenty-four in the steerage, twenty-one discharged men of the navy and 747 soldiers who are returning to a store and steaming goods.

"GREAT BLOW-OUT"

Ambassador Choate Entertained by the New York Chamber of Commerce

New York, Jan. 9.—Joseph H. Choate, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, was the guest of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon at a reception given as a sort of return courtesy for the entertainment which the ambassador gave at his home in London last summer to the business members of the chamber attended today's reception and all of them got an opportunity to shake hands with Mr. Choate, who stood beside Mr. Jessup, the president of the chamber. Among those who greeted the Ambassador was Gen. Edward Molineux. He was greeted with cheers when he entered the chamber.

CHINESE EXCLUSION

The Matter to Be Exploited by a Sub-Committee

Washington, Jan. 9.—Members of the Pacific Coast delegation of the Senate and House met today to again consider the Chinese Exclusion bill. President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, and other labor leaders, who desire particularly that the provision be strengthened which excludes from the United States the Chinese of the Philippines, who are said to number 1,500,000, were heard.

TWO JAIL BREAKERS CAUGHT IN WINSTON

Dr. Sullivan Escapes from the Smallpox Hospital

Winston-Salem, N. C., Jan. 9.—Special. Bob Smith and Sam Morton who broke out of the Alleghany county jail six weeks ago were captured here last night. They confessed to officers who made the arrests that they were guilty of the charges against them—breaking in a store and stealing goods.

Miss Stone Released

Vienna, Jan. 9.—The Allgemeine Zeitung's Sofia correspondent reports that despite denials, it is a fact that Miss Stone, the American missionary, abducted by brigands, was liberated ten days ago and that the full ransom demanded for her release was paid. The missionary, the correspondent says, embarked at Salonica, for Genoa, en route for America. The Porto, according to the correspondent, has requested that the matter be kept secret so that the payment of the ransom may not encourage the kidnapping of foreigners.

Trust Question to Be Carried to the Highest Court

Austin, Texas, Jan. 9.—Attorney General Bell today authorized the announcement that he would file no more anti-trust suits against corporations until the Supreme Court renders a decision on the questions involved in the case of the State of Texas against the Shippers' Congress and Warhouse Company of Port Worth. In this case, which is set for trial in the District Court here next Monday, Attorney General Bell seeks to forfeit the charter

Press Club at Asheville

Asheville, N. C., Jan. 9.—Special.—The International Press Club League arrive here this afternoon on their way to the Charleston Exposition, leaving to-

Train Ahead of Time

New Orleans, Jan. 9.—A freight train on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley division of the Illinois Central Railroad ran two a passenger train this morning at Freese, twelve miles above New Orleans, killing the fireman, Henry Foster, fatally injuring the engineer of the freight train, John Campbell of Michigan, and seriously injuring the engineer and fireman of the passenger train and three brakemen. The accident was due to the freight train running ahead of time.

Committee of Citizens Reports Its Duties Ended

Mayor and Chief of Police of Elizabeth City Criticized for Ignoring the Committee

Elizabeth City, N. C., Jan. 9.—The committee of citizens, appointed at a public meeting held soon after the mysterious disappearance of Nellie Crosey, has made a report closing its connection with the unfortunate affair. Incidentally the report severely criticizes the mayor and chief of police for persistently ignoring its offers of assistance in ferreting out the mystery and reporting the crime to the guilty party. The report follows:

"At a public meeting held in the Academy of Music on Sunday afternoon, December 1, 1901, we were appointed a committee for the purpose of investigating the disappearance of Miss Ella M. Crosey. It was the sense of that meeting that no effort should be spared in clearing up this dark and awful tragedy, which had in a very large measure paralyzed business, and was the sole subject of conversation upon our streets. We realized the fact that in this matter we were their servants and should do all in our power to aid them. We were appointed upon us. Immediately after our appointment we met in the office of Roscoe W. Turner and there elected Mr. I. T. Greenleaf as chairman of the committee and Mr. Turner as secretary and treasurer. Recognizing the fact that in this matter all agencies should work together for the accomplishment of the end in view, we immediately proposed that we should communicate with Mr. Dawson, the chief of police, and secure the benefit of his services and ability. Mr. Dawson was waited on by several members of the committee at different times and invited and urged to co-operate with us. He positively refused to do so, and from the date of our appointment until this hour he has not—neither has the mayor of this city—done one single thing to assist us, but have at all times seriously handicapped our efforts by their actions and manner of treatment."

WAITING ON BUTLER

Committee Ready to Hear Argument in Fowler-Thomas Contest

Washington, Jan. 9.—Special.—House Election Committee No. 2, having before it the contested election case of Fowler vs. Thomas met today. No one appeared for Fowler, but Mr. Thomas was present. The committee continued the case but set no date. It was suggested, however, that argument in the case should be heard when counsel on both sides could agree as to time. Ex-Senator Butler represents Fowler. When he can be heard from argument in the case may proceed. January 21 or 30 was named when the committee would be ready to proceed, but it is probable that even a later date will be fixed.

Senator Simmons received a letter from his wife, in a sanitarium in Pennsylvania this morning, stating that she was much improved. It is expected that she will have to remain there for five or six weeks longer.

All the members of the North Carolina delegation supported the Nicaraguan Canal bill in the House, through its various stages and voted for it on its final passage.

It is not known here when Senator Pritchard will return. His wife is improving daily, but is still very sick. Mr. Klutz has moved from the National to the Colonial. His family joined him here today.

Mr. Small now has his wife and family with him. He will remain at the Yarnum.

Mr. Moody today introduced a bill to pay S. C. Sine \$60 for stamps burned in 1894 when he was postmaster at Whitper.

Mr. Small introduced a bill today to pay L. H. Halstead of Camden county \$1,175 for supplies taken during the war.

FOUR MONTHS FOR AN EX-GOVERNOR

Franklin J. Moses Tells of His Fall and Degradation

Boston, Jan. 9.—Franklin J. Moses, former Governor of South Carolina, gray-haired, dignified and haughty, was arraigned before Judge Brown in the police court today, charged by Inspector Patterson with the larceny of an overcoat, valued at \$50, the property of James A. Hawkes, a tailor. The overcoat was pawned later. Moses had the coat made for him and offered a check drawn on a South Carolina bank, but when the check was presented it was found that Moses had no funds to meet it. On January 3 he was arrested.

VINDICATIONS ALL ROUND

Charges of Major Hawks Not Sustained by the Testimony

Washington, Jan. 9.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs today by a unanimous vote, adopted the report of the sub-committee exonerating Colonel Heistand from wrong-doing in connection with the alleged combination to control the output of Manila hemp. The report says that none of the charges preferred by Major Hawks were sustained by the testimony produced at the inquiry.

Committee of Citizens Reports Its Duties Ended

Mayor and Chief of Police of Elizabeth City Criticized for Ignoring the Committee

Elizabeth City, N. C., Jan. 9.—The committee of citizens, appointed at a public meeting held soon after the mysterious disappearance of Nellie Crosey, has made a report closing its connection with the unfortunate affair. Incidentally the report severely criticizes the mayor and chief of police for persistently ignoring its offers of assistance in ferreting out the mystery and reporting the crime to the guilty party. The report follows:

"At a public meeting held in the Academy of Music on Sunday afternoon, December 1, 1901, we were appointed a committee for the purpose of investigating the disappearance of Miss Ella M. Crosey. It was the sense of that meeting that no effort should be spared in clearing up this dark and awful tragedy, which had in a very large measure paralyzed business, and was the sole subject of conversation upon our streets. We realized the fact that in this matter we were their servants and should do all in our power to aid them. We were appointed upon us. Immediately after our appointment we met in the office of Roscoe W. Turner and there elected Mr. I. T. Greenleaf as chairman of the committee and Mr. Turner as secretary and treasurer. Recognizing the fact that in this matter all agencies should work together for the accomplishment of the end in view, we immediately proposed that we should communicate with Mr. Dawson, the chief of police, and secure the benefit of his services and ability. Mr. Dawson was waited on by several members of the committee at different times and invited and urged to co-operate with us. He positively refused to do so, and from the date of our appointment until this hour he has not—neither has the mayor of this city—done one single thing to assist us, but have at all times seriously handicapped our efforts by their actions and manner of treatment."

"For this reason we were badly thwarted in our efforts at the very outset. Notwithstanding these things we pressed steadily onward, and in twenty-four hours had secured sufficient evidence to hold a party under bond for his appearance at the March term of the Superior Court.

"Almost each and every day there would be a rumor of the young lady being seen at this place and that, and while we were dubious of results, still we recognized the fact that it was our duty to investigate these things, which we did. Unfortunately, however, a party was seen at Rocky Mount bearing a description to Miss Crosey, we caused the matter to be investigated and found that there was absolutely nothing tangible in it. Reports came

"We feel that our duty is now ended—the body has been found. The committee appointed by you have had the body placed away. Mr. Crosey requested your committee to take charge of matters in connection with a funeral of his daughter, which we did. We feel that we have discharged our duty. As best we can we have done what you would have us do. The body of Miss Crosey has been found. The conviction of the party or parties who murdered her we leave to the proper hands.

"When we contemplate the happiness and the joy that we have brought into the stricken home by this great mystery being cleared, and by a daughter's name being held in reverence because of her purity, we feel amply compensated for our efforts, and rejoice with you that the body no longer lies in the cold waters of the Pasquotank river, but covered with flowers of love, and guarded with tears of remembrance, it resides near the scenes of her childhood, among those who love and loved her best."

"R. W. BAXTER,
"W. W. TURNER,
"L. A. WINDER,
"A. K. KRAMER,
"Citizens' Committee."

Bryan Strikes Back at Republican Charges

Lincoln, Jan. 9.—Mr. Bryan means to fight any congressional attempt to place indirect responsibility for President McKinley's assassination upon himself or the Democratic party. In tomorrow's Commoner he will say:

"If the Republican members of Congress follow the example set by the Republican editors they will attempt to place upon the Democratic party responsibility for recent manifestations of the anarchistic spirit in the United States. If such charges are made, it must not only be met by the Democrats, but it should be met with arguments which will show that the real cause of anarchy is to be found in Republican politics rather than in Democratic spheres. Republican papers are in the habit of charging the Democrats with rousing passions and stirring up hatred, malice and envy. The Democrats, however, believe in government and they show their love of government trying to so improve it that it will command the confidence of all the people.

"The New York Sun recently declared that the overthrow of the trusts would cause terrible industrial disasters, and the same charge has been made by other Republican papers. Suppose some

Secretary Root on the Philippine Situation

Washington, Jan. 9.—Secretary Root gave his views on the Philippine situation to the House Committee on Military Affairs today at considerable length. The hearing was on the Army appropriation bill, but the interest in it was second only to that displayed by the members in Mr. Root's frank statements regarding the Philippines.

Mr. Root said that idleness bred revolutions and conspiracies, and that the effect of the Spooner amendment, broadly speaking, was to prevent the employment of the Filipinos. The amendment prohibits the granting of franchises and the sale or distribution of the public lands. For centuries the Filipinos have been living on lands owned by others. Under the Spanish government they were compelled to work by those who owned the lands, but the greater part of the lands are owned by the friars. The situation is now changed. The Filipino has no wish to work for foreign owners of the soil and no chance to work for himself; so that he works as little as possible, just enough to earn sufficient to feed him, and spend the remainder of his time in idleness and conspiring against the government.

to us that a party seen at Wilson was undoubtedly Miss Crosey. We wired the chief of police to hold the party and identify her. After we had sent this telegram and made preparations to go turn them loose, which was done. We sent a party to Rocky Mount, however, and found that the young lady lived at Nash county and was a Mrs. Williams, so we exploded that theory.

"We have at all times appreciated any suggestion that might be offered, and have striven as far as practicable to act upon the same.

"Upon advice of several parties one of our number visited a detective and laid the case before him. After that time we had correspondence with him and as a result of that conference a meeting was held at the court house for the purpose of raising \$150 to give him for the stricken home by this great mystery. The committee went to Norfolk and paid him at one time \$125 and a few days later he again visited Norfolk and paid him the remaining \$25. It is needless to say that the clue upon which he was working failed to produce results.

"We append an itemized account of money received and disbursed. The people gave this and have a right to see to what use the money was put. The criticism that has been placed upon us by certain parties and the articles published in the newspapers are but faint pictures of what we have had to experience. We could have accomplished better results and have saved much time and labor had the chief of police and the mayor recognized that they were public officers paid as public servants and discharged their duty in accordance with those facts.

"We feel that our duty is now ended—the body has been found. The committee appointed by you have had the body placed away. Mr. Crosey requested your committee to take charge of matters in connection with a funeral of his daughter, which we did. We feel that we have discharged our duty. As best we can we have done what you would have us do. The body of Miss Crosey has been found. The conviction of the party or parties who murdered her we leave to the proper hands.

"When we contemplate the happiness and the joy that we have brought into the stricken home by this great mystery being cleared, and by a daughter's name being held in reverence because of her purity, we feel amply compensated for our efforts, and rejoice with you that the body no longer lies in the cold waters of the Pasquotank river, but covered with flowers of love, and guarded with tears of remembrance, it resides near the scenes of her childhood, among those who love and loved her best."

"R. W. BAXTER,
"W. W. TURNER,
"L. A. WINDER,
"A. K. KRAMER,
"Citizens' Committee."

Secretary Root on the Philippine Situation

Washington, Jan. 9.—Secretary Root gave his views on the Philippine situation to the House Committee on Military Affairs today at considerable length. The hearing was on the Army appropriation bill, but the interest in it was second only to that displayed by the members in Mr. Root's frank statements regarding the Philippines.

Mr. Root said that idleness bred revolutions and conspiracies, and that the effect of the Spooner amendment, broadly speaking, was to prevent the employment of the Filipinos. The amendment prohibits the granting of franchises and the sale or distribution of the public lands. For centuries the Filipinos have been living on lands owned by others. Under the Spanish government they were compelled to work by those who owned the lands, but the greater part of the lands are owned by the friars. The situation is now changed. The Filipino has no wish to work for foreign owners of the soil and no chance to work for himself; so that he works as little as possible, just enough to earn sufficient to feed him, and spend the remainder of his time in idleness and conspiring against the government.

"This applies, of course, to the lower classes. Mr. Root said that if the Philippines could be given work where he could be making something for himself, he would be much more contented. The would be much more contented. The passage of the Spooner amendment, however, would, he thought, do much to relieve the strain of the army in the Philippines with the great bread-necessity, and discontent, namely, idleness, removed, the Secretary believed a steady reduction of the possible. Philippines would be said, that the Philippines have been living under a sixth century government and what they need, was a twentieth century government. The situation in Cuba, he declared, was very different. The United States was the trustee in one case, he declared, and the proprietor in the other. He admitted, to secure the re-employment of soldiers who served in the Philippines. Sometimes they re-enlist, he said, after they have returned to the United States and have had a vacation, but few wish to re-enlist while in the islands.