

## TYRANNY IN LIBERTY'S NAME

### Feller and Hoar on the Administration Policy in the Philippines

Washington, Feb. 11.—The debate in the Senate today on the Philippine Tariff bill occupied between four and five hours and was of a high and rather serious character. It was opened by Mr. Teller of Colorado, who made an impassioned argument against the policy of continued occupation of the archipelago. He was followed by Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, who criticized the attitude of the Philippine Commission against treason and sedition and who suggested that the "free schools" of the islands, which could not have their own flag floating over them and where the Declaration of Independence or Bruce's address to his army dare not be read. Mr. Platt of Connecticut came into the debate and pronounced some rather severe strictures upon the Massachusetts Senator, ending up with the solemn assertion of his belief that the United States was a providentially appointed agent for the purpose of Christianizing the world and converting it to the cause of free government.

Before the Senate passed a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, making the last Thursday in April the day for the commencement and termination of Congress. If the House passes the joint resolution the amendment will then require ratification by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States.

Mr. Stewart protested against the passage of the resolution, but by vote the Senate overruled his objection and adopted the resolution by the necessary two-thirds vote.

At 1 o'clock consideration of the Philippine tariff bill was resumed. Mr. Teller, who had the floor when the Senate adjourned yesterday, continued his speech. He did not think the holding of the islands by this government ever would be profitable, and he could see readily that it might prove dangerous to hold any people in subjection by force. Nobody, he said, was likely to question the right of the United States to hold the Philippine archipelago, no nation would dare to raise such a question. That question might be raised in the American Congress, but nowhere else. He felt that a profound mistake had been made in our early treatment of the people of the Philippines, but that question had been passed and it was now our duty to do what was right.

Nobody believed, he insisted, that the United States could force upon the Filipinos our government or our civilization. These people were of a different race from the Anglo-Saxon, and such a government as would be desirable for Americans would not be desirable for the Filipinos. "In the whole history of the world," said he, "no nation ever has elevated the people of another race or nation against the protest of the people whom it was attempting to elevate. If the people ever elevate themselves by their own efforts." Referring to the assertion that the United States was a creature of destiny in its connection with the Philippine Islands and that this government was but carrying out the decrees of Providence among the people of the archipelago, Mr. Teller declared that he should want a plain edict from the Almighty—an edict that he would know did not come from the evil one—before he would be willing to accept the supposed decree of destiny.

"I could well imagine," said he, "that the methods we are pursuing might emanate from the evil one, but I cannot imagine that they should emanate from the great lover of the human race. I insist that in all this business His voice has not been heard. If there is any reason why Americans should be in the Philippine Islands, it cannot be found in the command of the Almighty."

Some evil influence, he said, dominated and controlled the executive department

of the government, and the President's voice was no longer for peace, but for war. Had the administration declared its present policy towards the Philippines at the outset the treaty with Spain would not have been ratified.

If the passage of the Philippine statute was a proper thing, then, he exclaimed, "God have mercy upon the people of those islands, and God have mercy upon the men who contend before this Senate that it is a just and righteous law. I believe that the condition there is deplorable and a disgrace to the American people."

Mr. Platt of Connecticut asked Mr. Teller whether he was entirely certain that there was not now a majority of the Christian people of the Philippine Islands consenting to American government there.

Mr. Teller replied, saying that if he could trust the statement made to him by a very distinguished army officer, and letters written by other army officers within the last sixty days, there was not a title of the Filipinos who wanted Americans there.

Mr. Hoar reminded Mr. Teller of the order said to have been issued by the Philippine Commission, that the Declaration of Independence must not be read in Manila on the Fourth of July next if that day should be celebrated there.

Mr. Teller said he would refer to that matter before he got through. He said that he had now been speaking over two hours and a half, and as there was no reason for haste he would proceed with his remarks tomorrow.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut thought it somewhat remarkable that if there was no peace and no prospect of peace in the Philippine Islands, the army should have been reduced from 71,000 to 40,000 men, and was to be further reduced to 30,000. If Senators would take facts and not theories, would take things as they really were and not as they were conjured up by the party of protest and disapproval, they would see that the Americans were getting along very well; that the islands were progressing rapidly, and that the provincial governments being established there were welcomed as a blessing to the archipelago.

Mr. Hoar remarked that the declarations which the Senator from Connecticut had turned over as a sweet morsel under his tongue were the declarations of a conquered and disarmed people. "Those governors," he said, had all been appointed by American authority and were paid by American money; and no more value was to be given to their statements than might have been given to the Tory Governors of the Colonies at the outbreak of the revolutionary war.

He hoped that the roseate views of the Senator from Connecticut would turn out to be right; but he confessed his fear that they would not. He spoke somewhat contemptuously of "the free schools" of the Philippine Islands, which could not have the Philippine flag floating over them, and where no boy could read the Declaration of Independence, Bruce's address to his army, or Marco Bozzaris.

Mr. Platt expressed his regret that the Senator from Massachusetts had made the speech which he had just made. He said that he proposed to trust the opinion of the Philippine Commissioners as to the condition of affairs in the islands.

"If," Mr. Platt continued, "we are a people worthy of the name, worthy of the living, worthy of a place in the present or the future, whenever men take up arms against the government of the United States in any country, district or territory, where its sovereignty prevails, we will put that rebellion down. And no perversion of the doctrines of independence, no perversion of the glory of liberty will convince this American people that it is not its right and its duty to put down armed resistance against the government wherever it may rear its hateful head."

In conclusion Mr. Platt said: "I believe the time is coming when the world shall be christianized, when the world shall be converted to the cause of free government," and I believe that the United States is a providentially appointed agent for that purpose. He who had studied the history of this western world from the 22d of December, 1620, to the present hour must be blind indeed if he cannot see that the cause of free government in the world is still progressing and that what the United States is doing in the Philippine Islands is an extension of that beneficent result."

The debate was closed by Mr. Hoar, and at 5:40 the Senate adjourned until tomorrow.

## Counterfeit Butter vs. the Real Thing

### The House Ready to Vote on the Oleomargarine Bill at the Session This Morning

Washington, Feb. 11.—Having ordered the previous question on the oleomargarine bill and pending amendments reported from the committee of the whole, the House adjourned after a session of six hours without disposing of the measure. In the committee of the whole a new section was added requiring an invoice of the manufacture of renovated butter and the marking of it as such when offered for sale. It is upon the adoption of this section that the House will vote the first thing tomorrow. Preliminary votes today indicated that the provision would be rejected and the bill passed as recommended by the Committee on Agriculture, by a majority of about 50.

Some routine business preceded the resumption of consideration of the oleomargarine bill in the House of Representatives today. The Senate amendments to the pension bill were non-concurred in, and the bill was sent to conference.

General debate having closed yesterday on the oleomargarine bill, it was read for amendment under the five minute rule.

The committee amendment to strike out the adjective "yellow" before the word "butter" in the proviso attached to the first section, to the effect that nothing in the act should be construed to permit any state to forbid the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in such form as would advise the consumer of its real character, free from coloration to cause it to look like butter, caused some discussion until it was explained that it was proposed to add after the word "butter" the words "of any shade of yellow."

Mr. Henry of Connecticut, in charge of the bill, explained that this latter

amendment was to meet the charge that without this modification the proviso might be construed to make white oleomargarine subject to the tax of ten cents.

The amendments were agreed to without division, making the language of the proviso read "butter of any shade of yellow."

Mr. Scott of Kansas, on behalf of the minority of the Agricultural Committee, offered an amendment to substitute for the proviso in section 1 another providing: "That nothing in this act shall be construed to forbid a state to permit the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in any manner consistent with the laws of said state, provided that it is manufactured and sold entirely within the state."

The amendment was adopted—96 to 66.

Mr. Allen of Kentucky offered a new section requiring the Secretary of Agriculture to institute an inspection of "renovated butter" similar to and for the same purposes as the inspection of meat, and forbidding the sale of such butter except when marked "renovated butter."

On a point of order the section was held to be germane, and it was agreed to—127 to 107.

This was a wholly expected result and its announcement was received with applause.

Mr. Richardson of Tennessee offered an amendment imposing a tax of ten per cent ad valorem on the products of the United States Steel Corporation and of 5 per cent ad valorem upon the products of all other trusts in the United States. Ruled out of order.

Mr. Wadsworth moved to substitute for the pending bill the bill recommended by the minority of the Committee on Agriculture. It requires oleomargarine to be sold only in one or two pound bricks indented "Oleomargarine," twice wrapped, each wrapper marked, and to pay a tax of two cents a pound. It was advocated by Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Williams of Mississippi, and opposed by Messrs. Pearce of Maryland and Tawney of Minnesota, and was defeated—117 to 143.

The committee then rose and the bill and amendments were reported to the House. A separate vote was demanded by Mr. Tawney of Minnesota upon the amendment relating to the inspection and marking of renovated butter, and it was ordered by yeas and nays. Pending this vote, Mr. Wadsworth moved that the House adjourn. This was agreed to—150 to 106—and at 6:15 the House adjourned until tomorrow.

### SCHLEY'S LAST CHANCE

#### He May Request a Court Martial, but Probably Will Not

Richmond, Feb. 11.—Capt. James Parker, who was one of counsel for Admiral Schley, is here on legal business. He discussed the admiral's case at some length, but declined to forecast the action of the President on his appeal. When asked if Admiral Schley would or could take any further steps should the decision of the President be not what he expected, Mr. Parker said: "Admiral Schley could ask for a court martial if he so desired. The board recommended that no further proceedings

## GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN IN ALLIANCE

### Agreement Made to Maintain the Independence of China and Corea

London, Feb. 12.—Great Britain has concluded a defensive alliance with Japan in reference to a common policy by both nations in the far east. This important announcement was launched in the form of a parliamentary paper giving the text of the agreement, just in time to catch the earliest editions of the morning papers. The agreement was concluded in London between Lord Lansdowne, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, and was forwarded by the former, January 30, to Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister at Tokio. Following is the preamble of the agreement: "The governments of Great Britain and Japan, actuated solely by a desire to maintain the status quo and the general peace in the extreme east, and being, moreover, especially interested in maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the Empire of Corea, and insuring equal opportunities in those countries

for the commerce and industry of all nations, make this agreement," etc.

In a long dispatch to Sir Claude MacDonald, accompanying the treaty, Lord Lansdowne says: "The agreement may be regarded as the outcome of events which have taken place during the last two years in the far east and of the part taken by Great Britain and Japan in dealing with them. Throughout the troubles and complications which arose in China consequent to the Boxer outbreak and the attack upon the Peking legations, the two powers have been in close and uninterrupted communication and have been actuated by similar views. We have each of us desired that the integrity and independence of the Chinese Empire be preserved; that there should be no disturbance of the territorial status quo, either in China or the adjoining regions; that all nations should, within those regions as well as within the limits of the Chinese Empire, be afforded equal opportunities for the development of their commerce and industry, and that peace should not only be restored but should for the future be maintained."

### Spoils of War Taken

Manila, Feb. 11.—A brother of Malvar, the insurgent leader, has been captured. He was chief surgeon of the Batangas insurgents.

A strong insurgent post has been captured near Calamba, Laguna Province. A number of rifles, bolos and six type-writing machines fell into the hands of the Americans. It is believed this post formed Malvar's headquarters.

### Ashby's Trial Begins

Newport News, Feb. 11.—The trial of C. Aylett Ashby, the young lawyer who shot and fatally wounded City Engineer E. A. Marty, December 20, was begun here this morning. It is not thought that witnesses will take the stand until tomorrow, as some difficulty has been experienced in securing jurors for the case.

### LOOKS DESPERATE

### Poor Prospect of Purchasing the Release of Miss Stone

London, Feb. 11.—Spencer Eddy, Charge d'Affaires of the United States embassy at Constantinople, has arrived here from the Turkish capital. While Mr. Eddy refuses to be officially quoted, your correspondent learned from him that the negotiations for Miss Stone's release have taken on the most serious phase yet.

There is now no doubt that the captors of the American missionary were politicians who captured Miss Stone for the purpose of showing Macedonian lawlessness, and thus obtaining foreign intervention for the expelling of the Macedonians from Turkey. They know that Miss Stone, who speaks the Bulgarian language, has learned so much of their plans that it would be dangerous to release her, and are trying to get the money for her release and then cut her throat. Hence the refusal on the part of those negotiating for Miss Stone's release to hand over the money until she is safe. The brigands refuse to release the missionary on these terms. If they had been ordinary brigands Miss Stone would have been released months ago.

Garziolo, the dragoman of the American embassy at Constantinople, is continuing the negotiations during Mr. Eddy's absence.

### Macedonian Demonstration

Sofia, Bulgaria, Feb. 11.—The Macedonians utilized the occasion of the funeral today of M. Kamtcheff, the Minister of Public Instruction, who was assassinated last Thursday, by making a local demonstration. They gathered in considerable numbers and fired volleys from revolvers in all directions. As far as known no one was wounded, but those who took part in the procession were thrown into a panic.

## A TAR HEEL IN THE BREACH

### Cannon Fights the Crumpacker Resolution to a Finish -- Notes About the Capital

BY THOMAS J. PRNCE

Washington, Feb. 11.—Special—Congressman John D. Bellamy spoke today against the Oleomargarine bill, but as he was limited in time under the general five-minute rule he secured permission to have his remarks printed. Mr. Bellamy spoke in behalf of the cotton seed oil industry, which he held would be deeply affected by this legislation. Both Democrats and Republicans are badly split up over the bill.

The North Carolina delegation is divided and the same conditions apply to every State. Congressman Klutz, Fox, Moody and Blackburn favor the bill, while Bellamy, Small, Thomas and both the Kitchins oppose it. Thomas will pair with Klutz, who is at home. A vote will be reached tomorrow morning.

Congressman Fox will not speak on the measure as the House is entirely wearied with the protracted debate. Congressman Bellamy had good attention and his speech was attentively followed, for the reason that it presented a new phase of the case.

The talk among Congressmen today was that the attempt to interfere with Southern suffrage and election laws is at an end. The man who stood in the way of Crumpacker and the other Republicans who are hostile to the South is a North Carolinian by birth, Hon. Joseph Cannon, a native of Guilford county. Cannon is recognized as the Republican leader in the House and the most influential man on the floor. He threw himself in the breach and has fought the Crumpacker measure to a finish. He has employed both forceful argument and successful tactics in defeating the expressed will of a majority of his party.

Mr. Cannon called attention to the fact that the Post's editorial which said "Good North Carolina blood will crop out," he laughed heartily. Congressman Moody has been working hard in hand with Cannon.

Spencer Blackburn, who favored the Crumpacker resolution, is still hopeful of action that will give federal supervision of Congressional elections. "The Crumpacker resolution is not objectionable to the South," he said. "Its only object is to insure honest elections. It proposes to make an investigation and apply the remedy where needed."

Mr. Cannon pointed out that he was not the author of the charges which were to be preferred against T. F. Searborn, who has been appointed postmaster at Lenoir. He was asked to have the appointment held up by other parties and they promised to prefer charges. As the charges have not yet arrived no further objection will be interposed to the confirmation of the appointment.

Bishop J. B. Cheshire, who has been here, is assured that every effort will be made to have his son appointed a cadet at Annapolis by the President.

The meeting of the North Carolina delegation has been postponed until tomorrow night. Several important matters that pertain to the State are to be considered.

J. S. Hasty, who is having a hard fight for the Monroe post office, is here and had several conferences with Senator Pritchard today. There are four candidates for this office.

Mr. Thomas was informed today that the new rural free delivery routes in Sampson and Onslow are to be put in operation March 1.

President Winston, speaking of the effort to divide the appropriation in the Grosvenor bill, said: "I think it ill ad-

vise." I regard the reopening of the question in North Carolina as to whether federal money shall be appropriated to the University as unfortunate. It is unwise and calculated to defeat the bill, which, if let alone, would bring twenty thousand dollars annually to the State for industrial education."

Congressman Fox says on the primary question: "I favor most heartily the principle of the primary, but I believe it best to leave the manner of its administration to the counties. The success of our party depends upon absolute fairness to every aspirant for Democratic honors."

Mr. H. M. Holleman of Boston, Mass., a native of Wake county, who has met with remarkable success in the financial world, was a visitor at the capital yesterday. Mr. Holleman has established a financial business that is rated high the country over. He has some thirty branch offices and employs a large force of men. Mr. Holleman was accompanied on his visit here by Miss Iolanthe Parker of Boston, who has been visiting his mother, Mrs. J. M. Holleman of Apex.

Congressman Lessor of New York, who defeated Perry Belmont recently, was questioning Spencer Blackburn about North Carolina yesterday. He asked Blackburn where his home was and his reply was that he had none. "I did live in Winston-Salem," he said. "but the legislature moved my district away from me, and now I've gone to Wilkesboro to get back in it."

R. H. McFarland is appointed postmaster at Duncan, Rutherford county. Congressman Small, speaking yesterday about the State, said: "The greatest subject before the people of North Carolina today is the extension and improvement of our public school system, by which every child in the State will have the opportunity of securing an elementary education. North Carolina can never rival in material progress the other States in the Union until we have an educational citizenship, which means the education of all. The young men of the State will have to take hold."

Bills will be introduced this week to pay amounts due the heirs of General Jesse R. Stubbs and Judge T. C. Fuller as Representatives in the Thirtieth Congress.

The bills will originate in the House. All the necessary data has been obtained and is now in the hands of Senator Simmons and Senator Pritchard and Representatives Small and Kitchin, who think they will be able to terminate it successfully. When the matter comes up before the committee both Senators and members will appear and push it vigorously. Judging from public sentiment, there is no doubt of its passage.

Hon. Harry W. Stubbs has been here the past week assisting in the matter and supplementing the work done by Mr. F. L. Fuller who was here a few days ago.

Congressman Small has received from Mr. E. B. Ficklen, secretary of the Tobacco Board of Trade of Greenville, N. C., resolutions passed by that board requesting Congress to repeal the special war tax on tobacco. Speaking of Greenville Mr. Small said: "Greenville is now one of the largest tobacco markets in the State, it being the largest in the east except Wilson. The men engaged in that business in Greenville are intelligent and progressive. The production of tobacco has very largely increased in the territory tributary to Greenville, and they raise probably the finest grade of tobacco in the State."

## Hand-kissing Bee at St. James Palace

### King Edward's First Levee an Affair of Great Circumstance and Brilliance

London, Feb. 11.—King Edward's first levee since his accession to the throne was held in St. James Palace at noon today and was exceptionally brilliant.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and other members of the royal family were present and the gathering of members of the diplomatic corps, cabinet ministers and naval and military officers was unprecedentedly large.

The King, who wore a field marshal's uniform, drove from Marlborough House to the garden entrance of the palace, escorted by life guards. On his arrival there His Majesty was received by the high officers of the household and was conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and Lord Steward to the royal retiring room, where he was subsequently joined by the other members of the royal family. A procession was then formed and proceeded to the throne room, where the members of the royal family took up positions on the left of His Majesty, in order of precedence.

The levee began with a reception of the ambassadors, who passed before His Majesty in order of precedence, followed by their secretaries and the naval and military attaches, subsequently taking a stand by the side of the members of the royal family. The cabinet ministers and others entitled to the privilege of being present followed the diplomats, and finally the general company, including Messrs. Allison Armour of Chicago and Charles Gibson of Boston, passed before the King. The Americans wore

knee breeches and silk stockings, and had small swords hanging at their sides. They were presented to the King by Ambassador Choate. The Americans made their exit walking backward.

As Prince of Wales, King Edward merely bowed to the presentees or shook hands with intimate friends; but today a new feature was introduced. All those who were known to His Majesty kissed his hand, though they did not kneel as was customary when kissing the late Queen Victoria's hand. The King himself selected those who were to kiss his hand by extending his hand palm downward, whereupon the presentees placed his own hand beneath His Majesty's and kissed the King's hand on the back. The majority of the presentees, therefore, had to be contented with a smile and bow. Crowds of people witnessed the arrival and departure of those who attended the levee.

### Two Mines Involved

Salt Lake, Utah, Feb. 11.—The suspension of the City Savings Bank of Detroit has resulted in the temporary closing of operations at two prominent Utah mines—the Ophir at Statlin, and the Tiawaukee at Bingham. F. C. Andrews, vice president of the suspended Detroit bank, was heavily interested in these properties, both of which are considered valuable.

### New Employment for Gage

New York, Feb. 11.—Lyman J. Gage, according to information received from an authoritative source, will shortly succeed John A. Stewart as president of the United States Trust Company of New York.

## Patrick Trial Reaches Handwriting Expert Stage

New York, Feb. 11.—The Patrick murder trial reached the handwriting expert stage today and, according to the custom of present-day murder trials, albums containing photographs of the disputed and conceded signatures were given to the jurors and a blackboard was set up for the use of the experts in demonstrating what they have to say about curves, strokes and shading.

All the morning and the greater part of the afternoon was spent in getting ready for expert testimony. It was necessary in the first place to recall Clerk Wallace of Swenson's Bank, and have him identify a stack of a hundred or more checks drawn by the late William M. Rice, whose death Patrick is accused of having caused. Wallace also swore that the signatures in the checks were genuine. Then Health Commissioner E. J. Loderle, who photographed all these checks as well as the disputed

signatures on the will of 1900, the cremation letter and other documents Patrick is accused of forging, identified the photographs in the several albums as his, and identified the checks and other papers as the originals of the photographs.

Albert S. Osborne, a handwriting expert from Rochester, N. Y., was then called.

"Now," said the prosecuting attorney, "tell the jury in your own slow and deliberate way what you think."

The jurors all shifted in their seats and settled down into the most comfortable positions. The expert began with a general dissertation on types of handwriting in general, and then narrowed down to the writing of the late Mr. Rice, whose style, said the expert, was known as the round style which was taught in this country until about 1850, and which differs materially from modern types. He was still on the stand when court adjourned for the day.