

## Debate on Philippine Bill Becomes More Gay

### Senator Beveridge Takes up the Argument from the Republican Standpoint—Some Sharp Passages

Washington, May 6.—In the Senate today on motion of Mr. Allison, a House resolution making an additional appropriation of \$10,000 for the dedication of the statue of Marshal De Roche was passed.

The calendar was cleared of private bills, ninety bills being passed.

Other bills were passed as follows:

To fix the fees of jurors in United States courts at \$3 a day.

To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Tennessee river in Morgan county, Tenn.

At 2 o'clock the Philippine bill was taken up. Mr. Beveridge of Indiana took the floor.

There was quite a sharp debate between Mr. Beveridge and Mr. Patterson as to what had been the testimony before the Philippine committee. Senator Beveridge, although he stated that he had no intention previously of doing so, very vigorously charged the Democratic side with doing what they had done. The supporters of the administration were doing, that is, suppressing material facts concerning the Philippines.

When Mr. Beveridge first suggested that Democratic Senators had failed to give any place to testimony in their speeches that reflected creditably on the army, Mr. Patterson of Colorado protested against impugning the motives of Senators, and said that he and other Democrats had not done that.

Mr. Beveridge said that Democratic Senators had quoted testimony, but had carefully omitted parts of the testimony which reflected creditably on the army. He charged them with any bad motive in this connection. He asked Senator Carmack whether he could give any officer who had ordered the water cure. He wanted to know if the fact was not that the water cure had been administered by the men themselves.

Mr. Beveridge announced that they were finally getting at the truth of the matter. When he asked the Senator from Tennessee to name the officers who had ordered these atrocities, he merely replied by making a reply in a "parliamentary" way by referring to some general orders. The Senator from Ohio, Mr. Rawlins yesterday had expressed Chaffee. Now the Senator from Tennessee was exonerating the officers.

Mr. Beveridge asked Mr. Rawlins whether he admitted that the American officers and soldiers had been kind, considerate, and full of care to the Filipino prisoners and to the Filipino people.

Mr. Rawlins said there was uncontradicted testimony that American soldiers, under the direction of American officers, had inflicted the water cure and other cruelties for the purpose of extracting information. He had been forced to the conclusion that the plan of war against the Philippines was to make the war as drastic and severe as possible. The policy was to bring to every man, woman and child in the islands the conviction that their failure to submit, in deed and in word, to the authority of the United States would bring with it inevitable consequences. He would leave it, he said, to the American people to judge whether Democratic Senators were actuated by unworthy motives and he believed that the people would remain true to the instincts of humanity, and to their purpose to preserve the integrity, honor and glory of the country.

Mr. Turner of Washington paid an incidental compliment to Mr. Beveridge for his excited and magnetic speech, and expressed the hope that it would have the desired effect in the State of Indiana. He also spoke of the "weird kind of fascination" exercised in the speech of Mr. Lodge yesterday, and said that it was the best speech delivered in the Senate against the passage of the bill under consideration. His own purpose was to supplement that speech and to drive some of the one certain and inevitable conclusion that it is unwise, unchristian, cruel and inhuman to attempt to charge the American people with the Philippine archipelago for all time to come.

In the course of an argument against the bill, Mr. Turner said:

"We have never heard the Filipino side of the controversy. Why should we hear it today before we act in the matter? We have never, in fact, heard the American side, involving the rights as to conditions now prevailing in the Philippine islands, except from our returned officers. The testimony of a few soldiers, three general officers and one distinguished civilian is the sum and substance of the work of the committee."

Mr. Beveridge broke in with a remark that the slow progress made in committee was due to the Democratic members of it.

Mr. Turner retorted with the remark that the extracts from the testimony read today by Mr. Beveridge showed that he occupied much of the time in constant interruptions, and this retort was endorsed by Mr. Carmack, who characterized Mr. Beveridge's course in the committee as "pestiferous." (Laughter.)

Mr. Turner denounced the orders of General Chaffee, Generals Bell and Smith. Referring to General Smith's order, Mr. Turner said:

"The French revolution shocked the world, paralyzed mankind and left behind it, to be added to the scourges of God, the name of Robespierre; but it remained for an American soldier in the twentieth century—the representative of the highest type of civilization—in a quarrel having not a single element of religious difference, to raise his name to a height of bloody infamy which places it above even any of the names of those scourges of mankind to whom I have referred. This monster in human form devoted, in cold blood, an entire province to extermination—the names over ten years to slaughter and the families and infants to starvation."

Referring mockingly to the pretensions of clergyman and statesman, Mr. Turner said:

"Oh you uncrucified Filipinos, why will you not accept the religion of our pulpits and the calico shirts offered you by our statesmen? Why do you compel us to kill and slay, and burn, and devastate in order to perform this God-given mission to lift you up to the standard of Americans? We are filled with so holy a zeal for your welfare, and the mandate of the Almighty lies upon us so heavily, that we try to raise you to our standard, whether you wish it or not, even though in so doing it becomes necessary to wipe you out from the face of the earth and to kill and burn and devastate. We love you as a father loves his children. We yearn for your welfare with the levels of our compassion. But, in the meantime, let the slaughter and the burning go on until this good God, whose will we are executing, may smite us from our running blood and may have a burnt offering from the smoking and smouldering ruins of your stogie homes."

In conclusion, Mr. Turner, addressing the committee, said:

"Give us light. You cannot efface responsibility, but you can make partial atonement. And the first step in the direction is to turn on light, in order that the committee may see the consequences of your folly and be able to retract its steps in censure with what honor and dignity and statesmanship may require."

Mr. Honer of Massachusetts, the author of the resolution under which the Philippine investigation is being conducted, commented upon the fact that not a single Filipino had been heard, although many of them were spoken of by American generals as able, intelligent and patriotic men.

Messages from the House announcing the death of Representative Salmon were laid before the Senate, and the usual resolutions of sincere regret were offered by Mr. Bryden of New Jersey and agreed to.

## PUT OUT OF COURT

### Street Car Scrimmage Results in a Fiasco

Washington, May 6.—Judge Kimball today sustained the motion of A. R. Malloway, prosecuting attorney for the District of Columbia, to quash the cases against Senator Hernando De Soto, Money of Mississippi, Street Car Conductor Orpha D. Shaner and Fireman James E. Hooper, charged with assault. These cases grew out of the street car row, which occurred near the corner of First and B streets several days ago.

Senator Money was accused of having cut Shaner with a knife and Shaner and Hooper were charged with having forcibly ejected the Senator from a car of the Capital Traction Company because Mr. Money declined to produce a transfer or to pay his fare, claiming to have paid a conductor on another car and to be entitled to ride.

Mr. Malloway made a motion to quash the suits last Thursday when they were called in the police court. The motion was vigorously resisted and a continuance of the hearing until today was the result.

## ONE SIDED CONTRACTS

### St. Louis Judges Against National League Agreement

St. Louis, May 6.—In the Circuit Court today Judge Talty denied the petition of President Robinson of the St. Louis National League baseball club to restrain Wallace and Harper from playing with the St. Louis American League team. President Robinson declared that he had contracts with two players which gave him their exclusive services this season.

Judge Fischer, who had been asked for a similar injunction to restrain Heider from playing with the American League local team, also denied the petition.

The reasons given in both cases for denying the petitions for injunction were that the judges found the contracts signed by the players with the National League were one-sided and contrary to the constitution. They also found evidences of a trust.

## COLONIAL DAMES

### Annual Pilgrimage to Old Brunswick—Address by Judge Connor

Wilmington, N. C., May 6.—Special.—The third annual pilgrimage of the North Carolina Society of Colonial Dames to the ruins of St. Philip church at old Brunswick on the Cape Fear river today, was a memorable event and altogether the most successful celebration ever held by the society. The assemblage was large and was composed of representative people. Services were conducted within the walls of the old church which stood a little less than two hundred years ago. Rev. Dr. T. D. Dratron of Raleigh, representing colonial families of South Carolina; Rev. Dr. Jas. Carmichael, representative of Virginia families, and Rev. F. H. T. Horsfield, the Pennsylvania Moravians who settled at Salem, N. C., were the three Episcopal clergymen who conducted the religious exercises.

Hon. H. G. Connor of Wilson delivered a historical address, which gave a complete synopsis of prominent events in colonial history from the first part of the eighteenth century to the revolution. It was a masterly paper and is a valuable contribution to the early history of North Carolina.

The unveiling of the memorial tablet erected to Col. Maurice Moore, one of the founders of the town of Brunswick, by two of his descendants, little Miss Florence Kiddler and Master Maurice Moore, was the crowning event of the day, from the fact that it was the first colonial memorial ever erected in North Carolina.

## A THIRD BREAK IN THE HOUSE

### Representative Salmon Dies Suddenly—Three Desks Draped at Once

Morrisstown, N. J., May 6.—Congressman Joshua S. Salmon, of the fourth New Jersey district, died suddenly at Boonton this morning. He was 56 years of age and was elected to the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh Congresses.

Washington, May 6.—The House today adjourned immediately after the reading of the journal out of respect to the memory of Representative J. S. Salmon of New Jersey.

This is the third consecutive legislative day on which the House has paid a similar tribute of respect to one of its deceased members. Never before in the history of the House have three desks been draped at the same time.

It was a coincidence remarked upon by members today in connection with the deaths of Messrs. Cummings, Otey and Salmon that Mr. Cummings was appointed on the committee to attend the Rosecrans obsequies at Arlington, that Mr. Otey was appointed on the committee to attend the funeral of Mr. Cummings, and that Mr. Salmon was designated to attend the funeral of Mr. Otey.

The chaplain, in his invocation upon the assembling of the House, referred feelingly to Mr. Salmon's death, and Mr. Parker then announced the death of his colleague. In doing so he paid a high tribute to the character of Mr. Salmon. He offered the usual resolutions of sorrow and regret, and they were unanimously adopted.

The speaker appointed the following committee to attend the funeral:

Messrs. Gardner, Londenlager, Howell, Fowler, Stewart, Parker and McDermott of New Jersey; Graff of Illinois; Ball of Texas; Lloyd of Missouri; Nevin of Ohio and Claude Kitchin of North Carolina. As a further mark of respect, the House then at 12:40 adjourned.

## BRET HARTE IS DEAD

London, May 6.—Bret Harte, the American poet and author, is dead. Mr. Harte died suddenly at a late hour last night at the Red House, Camberley, near Aldershot, from hemorrhage, caused by an affection of the throat.

The well-known poet and author had been living quietly in England for years. Most of his time was spent in the country, and when in London he was almost equally secluded, having few visitors to his rooms at Lansdowne Gate and going to the houses only of a limited number of very intimate friends.

The evening newspapers refer in the most sympathetic terms to the death of Bret Harte. The Pall Mall Gazette says "profound regret will be felt wherever the English language is spoken and read. His name was one of those which the enduring bond of common language rendered common property of Englishmen on both sides of the Atlantic. He was one of those that Britons cannot regard as the name of an alien. Bret Harte will live in the English language as the pioneer of the short story. His followers have been legion, while few can boast that they have beaten Bret Harte."

The Westminster Gazette says: "In Bret Harte the world has lost one of its most beloved writers. He tapped the vein of wild western life for which another writer had searched. He has stirred us all to rippling laughter and at times to tears."

## Federal Court at Wilmington

Wilmington, N. C., May 6.—Special.—Federal court for the Eastern North Carolina district convened today, Judge Thos. R. Purcell presiding.

## NO FRICTION

### Mr. Williams Says All Is Serene in S. A. L. Circles

Baltimore, May 6.—President John Skelton Williams, of the Seaboard Air Line, spent the day in Baltimore. He was asked about the recent reports sent out from Portsmouth, Va., to the effect that there was dissension in the board of directors, that there were disagreements between the bondholders and shareholders of the company, and also that the powers of the vice-president and general manager were to be curtailed. Mr. Williams said in reply:

"These reports are all absolutely false and without foundation from start to finish, and are being circulated by mischief-makers, probably some discharged employees who resort to these foolish methods of gratifying their malice. There is not the slightest friction of any kind in the board of directors, and the administration of Vice-President and General Manager Barr is eminently satisfactory and gratifying to myself and to all the other officers of the company. The result of his first twelve months with our company, which ended on May 1, shows that we made no mistake in putting him in charge of the operation of this property."

When asked as to the business of the system, Mr. Williams said:

"The company is doing a larger business now than it has ever done at this season of the year. Important improvements and betterments are going on throughout the system, calculated to promote the efficiency of the service and increase the company's earning power. The month of April is usually a slack month with us, but this year we have practically had every car and engine taxed to its capacity."

## DEATH COMES TO ADMIRAL SAMPSON

Washington, May 6.—Death, which came at 5 o'clock this afternoon, ended the sufferings of Rear Admiral William Thomas Sampson, United States navy, who commanded the American fleet in the West Indies in the war with Spain. Admiral Sampson passed away at his residence at the corner of New Hampshire avenue and Corcoran street, where he and his family had lived ever since his detachment in October, 1901, from duty as commandant of the Boston navy yard. The immediate cause of death was a cerebral hemorrhage at 11 o'clock this morning. Paralysis of the brain was simultaneous with the final attack, and the admiral remained totally unconscious until the end, six hours later.

For nearly a year it has been known to Admiral Sampson's physicians and his family that his death was a question of a comparatively short time. Before then, however, he had been in poor health, and while he was able to perform in some measure the duties of his position at the Boston navy yard, those close to him began to suspect that his mind was giving way. The first real knowledge that Admiral Sampson's health was failing came to the officials of the Navy Department in the fall of 1900, when he made a trip here to see President McKinley and Secretary Long in behalf of a son-in-law, who was an applicant for a commission in the marine corps. He became so ill in Secretary Long's office that medical attention was required, and Mr. Long sent him back to Boston in the care of a naval surgeon. The illness which finally resulted in his death may be said to have dated from that time.

According to the medical diagnosis, Admiral Sampson's death was due to degeneration of the brain with degeneration of the internal system, and these were accompanied by extreme physical weakness. Last Sunday he was able to take a short walk, but on returning to his residence was attacked by a slight hemorrhage of the brain which produced partial unconsciousness. There had been three attacks of this nature, each tending to sap his strength, but despite his enfeebled condition, he always rallied and was able to be about the house or in the care of Mrs. Sampson or an attendant. Since the attack Sunday he remained in a comatose condition, gradually growing weaker from recurrence of the hemorrhages, until the severe attack came this afternoon.

Those who witnessed the end were Mrs. Sampson, the admiral's daughter, Mrs. Watt Cluverius, the wife of a lieutenant in the navy; Ralph Earl Sampson and Harold Sampson, the admiral's sons, aged fifteen and thirteen years, respectively; Medical Director William S. Dickson, of the navy, and his trained nurses. Mrs. Sampson, who was prostrated by the strain through which she had passed in nursing the admiral, had been ill all day, and managed only by a supreme effort to be at her husband's bedside when he died. She is now quite ill and under medical treatment.

No definite arrangements for the funeral of Admiral Sampson have been made, but services over his remains will be held here Thursday, probably at the Sampson residence, by Rev. Tunis S. Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, and the body will be taken that day to Palmyra, N. Y., the boyhood home of Admiral Sampson, for interment.

Three of Admiral Sampson's children were unable to reach Washington in time to be with their father when he died. They are Mrs. Roy C. Smith, whose husband is a lieutenant commander in the navy attached to the battleship Massachusetts, now on the North Atlantic station; Mrs. Richard Jackson, the wife of a lieutenant in the navy attached to the gunboat Nashville, now on the European station; Mrs. Henry H. Scott, wife of a second lieutenant in the Eighty-fourth Company of Coast Artillery.

## Chatham Instructs for Neal

Greensboro, N. C., May 6.—Special.—Chatham county Democratic convention instructed unanimously for Neal for

## Cape Hatteras Almost Assured a Light House

### Bill Reported Favorably to the Senate—No Chance for Macadamized Street to Federal Cemetery

Washington, May 6.—Special.—Representative Salmon of New Jersey, who died today, sat across the aisle from Congressman Bellamy. They spent much of the afternoon session last Friday chatting with each other. Mr. Bellamy recalled the fact today that Mr. Salmon was much pleased with the eulogy of Representative Stokes delivered in the House a week ago in honor of the memory of Representative Stokes of South Carolina. Salmon went over to Gilbert's seat and congratulated him upon his effort. "I hope when I die," he said, "that you can say something equally as pleasant of me," little thinking that the hand of death would seize him in less than ten days.

The returns of poll tax have been reviewed by Chairman Simmons from twelve counties, six in the east and six in the west. In these counties the number who have failed to pay their poll tax are 454 Democrats, 941 white Republicans and 2,151 negroes. Of the negroes, 252 can read and write. The sheriffs are slow in making these poll tax returns, and it is important that this information be had as soon as possible.

The bill for the macadamization of New Bern avenue to the federal cemetery stands no show of passage at this session of Congress. This measure is on a footing with 25 other bills of a similar character. Chairman Hull, of the Committee on Military Affairs, stated today that he would not report any of these bills favorably unless the improvement is made necessary for the macadamization of government property. Congressman Pou has worked hard for this measure, and he induced the War Department to report the measure favorably something that they have heretofore refused to do. Mr. Pou has not given up hope, and he will press the bill again at the next session.

Congressman Thomas is promised a rural delivery agent June 1st, who will begin work in Craven, Jones and Duplin. Congressman Pou is notified that Inspector Boushee, who was in his dis-

trict five weeks, established seven new routes. Congressman Bellamy is informed that eleven new routes were put in effect in his district May 1st, and that five more are to go into effect in Robeson county July 1st.

### Light House at Cape Hatteras

The Senate Committee on Commerce has adopted the report of the subcommittee for the construction of a light house off Cape Hatteras in compliance with the contract offered by Albert F. Ellis. The bill has been favorably reported to the Senate by Senator McMillan. In his report, accompanying the bill Senator McMillan says:

"The bill has not the approval of the light house board, but your committee, after long and careful consideration, have come to a conclusion that a light house at this point would be of very great benefit to navigation, and that the government may well give Captain Ellis and his associates an opportunity to attempt to place one there. The bill has been so amended as to apply protect the government. Should the project fail the government will lose nothing. Should it be successful the government will have secured a much desired light house at reasonable cost. The loss of property and lives in this vicinity has been very great and has been largely due to the want of a proper light. To neglect any opportunity for such a valuable aid to navigation offering reasonable prospect of success would be reprehensible."

There appears to be a difference of opinion among engineers as to the feasibility of erecting this structure on the outer Diamond shoal, but Captain Ellis and his associates appear confident of their ability to construct a light house at this point. The bill provides that no payment shall be made for same until after the structure has been completed and approved and remained lighted and securely established for one year. The remainder of the consideration is not to be paid until the end of the second year.

It is only proper to say that the committee regard the sum to be paid for the construction of this light house as most reasonable, and this is particularly true in view of the hazard and prospect of loss connected with the undertaking."

In this correspondence last night, through an error in transmission, Judge Shepherd was represented as removing the question of jurisdiction in reference to the South Dakota suit, what he did was to expressly reserve the question.

## Maj. Gardiner's Charges Given to the Public

### Cruelty and Harsh Treatment Practiced on Natives—Wanting Destruction of Property

Washington, May 6.—Senator Lodge laid before the Senate Committee on the Philippines today the reply of General Chaffee to the cablegram of the Secretary of War in reference to the charges of Major Cornelius Gardiner of cruelties inflicted on the Filipinos, also a list of over 200 officers and enlisted men in the United States army who have been tried by court-martial for offenses against natives; also a list of natives tried by military commissions for cruelties to United States soldiers and violation of the laws of war.

The cablegram from General Chaffee was received at the War Department May 4, and is as follows:

### General Chaffee's Report

Major Cornelius Gardiner's first letter contained no specifications on which I could act. From his second letter, however, in order to comply with the present instructions I submit in the form of charges the following data, which are as complete as possible under the conditions in which I am at present situated.

Charge—The troops that succeeded the volunteers did not keep up the scouting and patrolling system.

Specification—That the troops stationed in the central towns of Tayabas, to-wit, in Lucban, Tayabas, Lucena and Sanvigo, did in the spring of 1901 for about three months fail to scout or patrol the country except by as escort to wagon trains on the main roads.

Charge—In regard to the burning of barrios or villages.

Specification—That troops during the fall of 1901 burned a number of barrios belonging to Dolores and adjacent towns.

Charge—Torturing natives.

Specification 1st—That certain United States troops coming from Sanpablo, in or near the town of Dolores, tortured a native by the water cure. This during the summer of 1901.

Specification 2d—That the commanding officer of Lagunacion, during the summer of 1901, tortured or maltreated a native boy.

Specification 3d—That troops coming from Lucena, or Tayabas, on several occasions tortured natives belonging to the pueblo of Paguliao. This during the summer and fall of 1901.

Charge—Harsh treatment of natives.

Specification 1st—That men belonging to a detachment of soldiers stationed at Candelaria looted a store in that town about the month of November, 1901.

Specification 2d—That a detachment of troops took away from a peaceful citizen of Dolores a pony. This about the month of September, 1901.

Specification 3d—That the house of a native of Candelaria was forcibly taken for a smallpox hospital and afterward burned by order of the surgeon at Sariaya; that the said native was not remunerated. This in Candelaria in July, 1901.

Specification 4th—That First Lieutenant George De Catlin did strike with his fist natives of Lucena for failing to take off their hats to him, and did forcibly with threats compel a native to deal rials for him. This about September, 1901.

Specification 5th—That First Lieutenant George De Catlin, at Calanauan, did keep in the guard house for three days a native without food or water. This about September, 1901.

Specification 6th—That First Lieutenant George De Catlin did strike natives in the face for failing to remove their hats. This while he was in command at that post.

Specification 7th—That a party of soldiers attacked with pistols three natives working on the roads near Lucena. This about November, 1901.

Specification 8th—That certain soldiers belonging to a troop of cavalry stationed in Tayabas publicly did violate the women of that town by force. This in the month of January or February, 1901.

The dates are approximate and the facts from complaints made to me stated to the best of my recollection. (Signed) CHAFFEE.

Senator Lodge stated to the committee that he had received information that at the time mentioned Lieutenant Catlin's mind was impaired, and that at the present time he is undergoing treatment in this country.

R. V. Hughes of Philadelphia, former sergeant in Company H, Eighth United States Infantry, was then heard. Mr. Hughes testified that his service covered a period of three years, one year of which was in the Philippines. He had, he said, witnessed the application of the water cure in September, 1901, at a detachment of the Eighth Infantry, under Lieutenant Merchant, going into Magdalenia, captured an insurgent, who was requested to give information as to the whereabouts of insurgents. By order of Lieutenant Merchant, the witness said, Private Hall knocked the man down twice. He was allowed to go, but soon after another supposed insurgent was captured and beaten across the chest with a stick, with the view of extracting from him the information concerning the whereabouts of the insurgents. The man told all he knew, but believing him to be telling an untruth the water cure was given him. No new information was obtained, however.

## The War in Africa Goes On

London, May 6.—Lord Kitchener's weekly report, dated from Pretoria yesterday, shows that the peace movement is not allowed to interfere with military operations, except so far as to permit of unrestrained meetings between the leaders and their various commanders. The week's Boer casualties were ten men killed and 122 made prisoners. Cape Town, May 6.—The Okiep (western Cape Colony) relief column has occupied Stenklouf, north of Okiep, which was strongly held by the Boers, after fighting April 27 and 28. The British lost six men killed and eight men wounded. The Boer losses are said to have been heavy. The Boers asked for British medical assistance.