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## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ANNAPOLIS HAZING CENSURES BROWNSON

### Graduated Punishment Recommended Instead of Expulsion of all Guilty

### CADET OFFICERS ARE HELD RESPONSIBLE

Lieutenant C. P. Snyder is mildly censured for having countenanced hazing.—Committee finds that 281 members of the three upper classes have been guilty of hazing and on trial could be expelled.—Many of the offences were trivial.

(By the Associated Press.)  
Washington, March 13.—The subcommittee named by the house committee on naval affairs to investigate hazing at Annapolis made its report to the whole committee today through Representative Vreeland of New York, chairman of the investigating committee.

Rear Admiral Brownsong is censured in the report for exacting a pledge for midshipmen not to engage in hazing and for allowing the boys to think the pledge was personal to him, and did not hold after Rear Admiral Sands became superintendent at Annapolis. Lieutenant C. P. Snyder is also censured mildly for having countenanced hazing.

Graduated punishment for hazing is recommended by the subcommittee, which is firmly of the opinion that the present system of expelling all midshipmen found guilty of hazing is vicious. Rear Admiral Sands and other officers now at the academy are praised for the discipline they are maintaining, and the report shows that cadet officers have been chiefly responsible for hazing. As a result of its examination of witnesses and records the subcommittee found that 281 members of the three upper classes at the academy, including the class which was recently graduated, had been guilty of hazing and on trial could be expelled from the academy.

The result would be a great and unnecessary loss to the government. In the opinion of the members of the committee, who found that many of the offences were trivial.

The investigation of the committee showed there are three forms of hazing at Annapolis—physical hazing, running and fagging. They are defined at length in the report. The physical hazing consists of fighting, compelling midshipmen to stand on their heads and other much discussed means of punishment. Fagging is the forcing of underclassmen to do menial service for upper classmen, such as blacking shoes and serving meals. Running is the forcing of underclassmen to do ridiculous feats. One of the most popular performances under this classification was giving an exact imitation of sunrise on the farm, which consisted of imitating roosters and other domestic fowl.

Under the forms of physical hazing sitting on the floor was one of the most commonly practiced. It was generally practiced at meal time and was the forcing of a midshipman to maintain a sitting posture after his chair was withdrawn from under him.

Cadet officers tolerated all such practices and in fact encouraged them, according to the report of the subcommittee. Forcing youngsters to do such things was one of the most cherished rights of members of the first class entrusted with maintaining discipline.

## ROBBED DISTILLERY IN ST. PETERSBURG

(By the Associated Press.)  
St. Petersburg, March 13.—This city, which thus far has been singularly free from the carnival of robbery and murder prevalent in the interior cities, was the scene today of a daring robbery in broad daylight. A dozen men armed with revolvers entered a government spirits distillery on the Schulsenburg embankment, held up the employees and rifled the safe.

## THE M'KELWAY SUIT May Be Called in Mecklenburg Court Monday

The Case in Which Rev. A. J. McKelway Sues The Observer Company for Damages on Account of an Alleged Libelous Article in The Observer and Chronicle.

(Special to The Evening Times.)  
Charlotte, N. C., March 13.—A two-weeks' civil term of Mecklenburg superior court convened yesterday morning, with Judge Henry R. Bryan presiding. The first case taken up was that of Samuel Hayes against the Southern Railway for \$16,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff as a result of negligence of the defendant company.

## SAVAGE ASSAULT ON SENOR SOGIANO

(By the Associated Press.)  
Madrid, March 13.—As the royal cortege was passing the chamber of deputies a nephew of General Primo-Rivera, the former commander of the Spanish troops in the Philippine Islands, savagely assaulted Deputy Sogiano for criticizing acts of the Spanish general in Cuba and the Philippines. The senator Sogiano was knocked down and lost two of his teeth.

The assault followed united declarations upon the part of Generals Rivera, Weyler, Blanco, Polavieja and Linares denying the charges of irregularity in Cuba and the Philippines. General Rivera announced that he would resign from the army unless the government defended the general against the charges and General Weyler declared that he intended to take their defense into his own hands. Rivera's nephew thereupon determined to publicly assault Deputy Sogiano, who was chiefly responsible for the criticism.

## POWDER FACTORY INCLUDED IN BILL

(By the Associated Press.)  
Washington, March 13.—The senate committee on appropriations has added an amendment to the fortifications appropriation bill, providing for a government powder factory. Considerable testimony was taken by the committee on the subject and it developed that the patents on the particular kind of powder used by the government were owned by the so-called powder trust. After hearing General Crozier and other officers it was determined that as these patents were issued to officers of the United States navy, the government had a right to use them but private parties could not do so and therefore an amendment for a powder factory was incorporated in the bill.

## FUNERAL OF MISS ANTHONY.

(By the Associated Press.)  
Rochester, N. Y., March 13.—The funeral of Susan B. Anthony will be held on Thursday at 2 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Gannett of the First Unitarian church, of which Miss Anthony was a member, will officiate. In a message of condolence from Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall of Indianapolis, honorary president of the International Council of Women, Mrs. Sewall requested that she be informed of the hour the funeral is to be held in order that a memorial service may be held in that city at the same time.

## Government Powder Factory.

(By the Associated Press.)  
Washington, March 13.—The house committee on military affairs today decided to report favorably the bill appropriating \$300,000 for a government powder factory.

## THE SOUTHERN'S SCALE ACCEPTED

### Committee of Telegraphers and Agents Has Acted

## FIT INDIVIDUALS CASES

No Minimum or Maximum Wage is Contemplated—President Perham of the Order of Railway Telegraphers Says the Committee is Well Satisfied With the Scale Agreed On.

(By the Associated Press.)  
Washington, March 13.—The committee of five representing the telegraphers and station agents of the Southern Railway have agreed to accept the wage scale of that road. The wage scale as agreed upon does not contemplate a minimum or maximum wage, but has been adjusted with a view of fitting each individual case.

In announcing the fact that a settlement had been effected H. B. Perham, president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, said:

"The committee representing the telegraphers and station agents are very well satisfied with the scale agreed upon. While some of the employees have grown a little impatient since the negotiations were opened with the Southern on December 7, those having direct charge of the matters, knowing the immense amount of work necessary before an acceptable scale could be agreed on, have nothing but words of praise for the officials of the Southern. This is the first schedule that has ever been put in effect on the Southern, and it was necessary for conferees to begin at the bottom.

"The wage scale, as agreed upon will be perpetual unless a change is desired, and then notice of thirty days is required before any action can be taken.

"As there was no maximum or minimum scales fixed, it would, of course, be impossible for me to state just what the increase in wages will amount to. In fact, in such cases we prefer that such information would be given out by the company. But from the fact that the committee is satisfied, you can easily draw the conclusion that substantial increases have been granted solely on individual merit."

H. B. Spencer, general manager of the Southern Railway, when informed the committee had accepted his proposals, stated that the schedule submitted by the company had for its object the general re-adjustment of wages along the entire Southern Railway lines.

## GEN. WOOD EXPLAINS Soldiers Couldn't Distinguish Sex of Fighters

Many of the Women Wore Male Attire, He Says—Then the Women Fought With Desperation—A Reply to Taft's Cable for Full Explanation.

(By the Associated Press.)  
Manila, March 13.—Major General Wood has announced that he assumes full responsibility for the fight against the Moros at Dajo Hill near Jolo. He said that there was no wanton destruction of women and children in the fight, though many of them were killed by force of necessity because the Moros used them as shields in the hand to hand fighting. Major General Wood declared that many of the women wore male attire and their sex could not be distinguished.

Another confusing cause was the desecration with which the women fought, the priests having worked all of the Moros to a religious frenzy. Many of the Moros feigned death and butchered the American hospital men who were relieving the wounded. General Wood said:

"Neither in this nor any fight has an American soldier killed a woman or child except in a close action when it was impossible to distinguish sex."

Secretary of War Taft called for a full explanation concerning the deaths of the women and children, and General Wood has sent a lengthy reply, of which the foregoing is the substance.

## BANKS MUST NOT CONTRIBUTE

### Senators Foraker, Knox and Bailey to Draft Bill

## TILLMAN'S EVIDENCE He Told Committee That in Campaign of 1896 He Knows of One City Where Six or Seven Banks Made Donations to Political Funds.

(By the Associated Press.)  
Washington, March 13.—The senate committee on privileges and elections today instructed a subcommittee consisting of Senators Foraker, Knox and Bailey to examine the several bills before the senate to prohibit national banks from contributing money for campaign purposes and report whether, in their opinion, any of these measures if enacted into law would prevent such evils in the future. The committee was instructed to draft a bill if the pending measures are not satisfactory.

The action taken is the result of a hearing given to Senator Tillman today in support of his resolution directing an inquiry whether since March 4, 1882, any payments have been made by national banks to carry on any political campaign. Mr. Tillman stated to the committee that he had positive evidence that certain national banks had made such payments, but he declined to disclose his evidence. It was the opinion of the committee that such contributions should be effectively prohibited and that there should be a law making it a felony for any officer of a bank to contribute to campaign funds of a political party.

Mr. Tillman informed the committee that in the campaign of 1896 he knows of one city where six or seven banks contributed to political funds, the entire amount aggregating \$16,000 or \$17,000. He said that if the committee cared to enter upon an investigation he would give the name of the city, the names of the banks and the name of his informant. Several members of the committee declared that there had been an understanding that banks have been contributing to campaign funds, but that it would be unwise to enter upon a general investigation. The best policy, it was argued, would be to prevent such contributions in the future. With that end in view the subcommittee was appointed.

## FIRE RAGING AT CEDAR WORKS

(By the Associated Press.)  
Richmond, Va., March 13.—A fire in the Richmond Cedar works plant this morning, which it was feared would get beyond control and destroy the largest industry of its character in the world, was confined to the building in which it originated. Loss small.

## DOWIE AND ADVISOR PART THEIR COMPANY

(By the Associated Press.)  
Chicago, March 13.—John Alexander Dowie, head of the "Zion" church, and his advisor have parted, according to a story printed in the Daily News today. It is declared that the last message of Dowie to his home was last night, and that Mrs. Dowie has thrown in her lot with the ordinary followers of Zion.

It is asserted that Mrs. Dowie has said to her friends that she has been deceived as to the real conditions in the church and believed that millions of money were available when there was no such condition existing.

Mrs. Dowie yesterday called in brokers who made an inventory of the furnishings of the Dowie home in Zion City, which is decimated in a most expensive manner. She said she desired to sell everything for the good of the church, and that when the furnishings had been sold, the house itself was at the disposal of the society.

## FEDERAL COURT IS CONTINUED.

(Special to The Evening Times.)  
Greensboro, N. C., March 13.—Judge Boyd has continued the special term of federal court until the first Tuesday in September. The defendants secured a continuance by reason of the sickness of Cyrus B. Watson, one of counsel for numerous federal officers indicted for conspiracy to defraud the government.

## WANTS ABSOLUTE DIVORCE NOW

### Countess de Castellane Will Amend Her Application

## MUST APPEAR TOGETHER

Formality Requires That the Judge Interrogate Them in Court Concerning Possibility of a Reconciliation—Fully Determined to Terminate the Union—Writ on Same Grounds.

(By the Associated Press.)  
Paris, March 13.—Countess de Castellane, accompanied by Edmond Kelly, her lawyer, today appeared before Judge Ditté, president of the civil tribunal of the Seine, and asked for permission to amend the proceedings in her application for a separation from her husband, so that the decree will give her an absolute divorce. The application asked for a separate domicile and custody of the children pending the legal procedure.

Judge Ditté, before finally deciding, complied with the usual formality of requiring the husband and wife to appear together for the purpose of interrogating them concerning the possibility of a reconciliation. The latter will fulfill the legal requirement, but it is not expected to yield favorable results, as the parties are fully determined to terminate their union.

## FIERCE BLIZZARD AT SALT LAKE.

(By the Associated Press.)  
Salt Lake City, Utah, March 13.—From midnight until daylight today Salt Lake was in the grasp of the worst storm in years. Beginning with a drizzling rain, a wind which attained at one time a velocity of sixty miles an hour soon followed. Signs were wrenched from their fastenings, chimneys were in many places shattered, electric wires broken, and in some instances roofs carried away. New buildings throughout the city were rendered wrecks, and the loss to uncompleted structures will be heavy. The warm springs bath house just northwest of the city was damaged to the extent of thousands of dollars. The telegraph wires were paralyzed, but one out of Salt Lake being workable. The wind was followed by one of the fiercest blizzards ever seen here. Street car traffic is delayed and street travel this morning is almost impossible.

## NOT ENOUGH HEARSEES Hundreds of Funerals on Every Road

Snow Has Fallen in Streets About Couriers Section, but Lines of Mourners Fill the Roads, Many Carrying Caskets—Services Over Sixty Bodies in the Open Air.

(By the Associated Press.)  
Paris, March 13.—Hundreds of funerals are being held today at the towns surrounding Courrières, where the mine disaster Saturday resulted in the loss of over a thousand lives. Snow has fallen, but lines of mourners fill every road, many of them carrying caskets, as the numbers of hearses obtainable are insufficient. At Billy-Montigny, a rough altar was erected in the open air, and funeral services were conducted over sixty bodies. Another and similar ceremonies occurred at Meercourt over the unidentified dead.

The company's last figures show that there were 1,212 victims of the explosion. Mining Director Meyer of Herne, Prussia, with his rescue corps of Westphalians, recovered twenty-six bodies this morning. The heroic efforts of the Germans are exciting admiration and praise.

## Can't Break Off Now.

(By the Associated Press.)  
Berlin, March 13.—The foreign office here says the outlook at Algiers is so favorable that it is now considered impossible to break off the negotiations.

## SIMMONS WOULD NOT DENY COURT REVISION WITHIN LIMITATIONS

### TAFT FAMILY COUNCIL Will Meet Henry and Charles in New York

To Determine Secretary's Official Future—Discussed Somewhat at the Cabinet Meeting—Conferred With Root for Some Time.

(By the Associated Press.)  
Washington, March 13.—Secretary Taft, who leaves here tomorrow for New York, will meet in that city his two brothers, Henry, the New York lawyer, and Charles, the Cincinnati business and newspaper man. The purpose is to hold a family council to determine the secretary's official future.

## CODIFY AND AMEND THE COPYRIGHT LAWS

(By the Associated Press.)  
Washington, March 13.—The third of a series of conferences in which practically every branch of the publishing interests of the country is represented began at the library of congress today for the purpose of completing for the action of congress a codification of and amendments to the copyright laws.

The first and second conferences were held in New York in May and November of last year. They were initiated by Herbert Putnam, librarian of congress, at the suggestion of the chairman of the senate committee on library.

## NEED TO RECLASSIFY CLERKS' SALARIES

(By the Associated Press.)  
Washington, March 13.—The house at once began the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill on meeting today. The bill carries a total appropriation of \$29,124,181.

In explaining the bill Mr. Littauer (N. Y.) said it provided the salaries for 14,466 public servants, embracing the entire service.

A reclassification of salaries of government clerks was, he said, a crying necessity. Men doing exactly the same work now received some \$1,000, some \$1,500, some \$1,750 and others \$1,000. All this tended to demoralize the service. He suggested a commission to go into the question. The service of the government, if business methods were applied, Mr. Littauer maintained, could be conducted for half the money it now costs, and with three fourths the number of clerks.

## PERSONNEL OF FRENCH CABINET.

(By the Associated Press.)  
Paris, March 13.—The new French cabinet has been definitely constituted as follows:  
Premier and Minister of Justice, M. Sarrien.  
Minister of Interior, Senator Clemenceau.  
Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Bourgeois.  
Minister of War, M. Etienne.  
Minister of Marine, M. Thomson.  
Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, M. Briand.  
Minister of Commerce, Senator Doumergue.  
Minister of Public Works, M. Poincaré.  
Minister of Colonies, M. Leygues.  
Minister of Agriculture, L. Ruau.  
The principal question for the ministry to decide relates to the carrying out of the law providing for the separation of church and state.

### It Must Not Interfere With Rightful Authority of Congress in Matter of Rates

### FEARS ORDERS WILL BE HELD IN ABEYANCE

Concluded With Argument in Support of Constitutionality of Proposed Law, on Which He Declared He Had No Doubt—Gave Most of His Attention to Right of Congress to Confer Upon Interstate Commerce Commission Power to Fix Rates.

(By the Associated Press.)  
Washington, March 13.—When the senate convened today Mr. Scott presented an amendment to the railroad rate bill requiring railroads to make connection with intersecting lines with proper facilities for transfer of business and the exchange of cars.

The senate passed a bill providing for the punishment of officers or employees of the United States who prematurely divulge information secured by reason of such employment, and prohibiting such officials from speculating in articles with which their respective officers deal especially. This is a house bill intended to cover such cases as that which arose last summer in the bureau of statistics of the agricultural department.

At the conclusion of routine business Mr. Simmons addressed the senate in support of the rate bill.

Mr. Simmons gave practically all his attention to the right of congress to confer upon the interstate commerce commission the power to fix rates, contending that such a right exists beyond question. He asserted, contrary to the contentions of Mr. Lodge, Mr. Foraker and other opponents of the pending bill, that "existing transportation rates are in many instances unjust and unreasonably high, and that unfair and ruinous discriminations are practiced against individuals and localities." He said that this was true notwithstanding the declaration of the railroads that there have been very slight changes in recent years in the rates charged under the six great classes into which freights are subdivided. "The fact, if it be a fact, would show," he said, "that the freights actually paid by producers and shippers have not been increased. What it would show, and all that it would show, is that if rates have been increased they have not been increased by the open and above-board process of raising these class charges. As a matter of fact, shown by railroad statistics themselves as well as by the reports of the interstate commerce commission, railroad rates have been increased and largely increased during the last six years, not by the process of raising the specific rate of schedule or commodities, but by the more insidious method of commodity reclassifications.

Becoming more specific in his charge he said: "Beginning with the year 1900, hundreds and even thousands of articles have been reclassified by raising them from a lower to a higher priced class in the various orders promulgated by the railroads in the several divisions into which they have divided, for this purpose, the whole country. In one classification, known as order No. 20, issued early in that year and applying to northern and eastern traffic, there were nearly six hundred reclassifications, of which 572 were increases and only six reductions. By another reclassification order made in the same year and known as order No. 30, and applying to the western business, 257 reclassifications were made, of which 240 were increases and only 17 reductions, while by order No. 25 applying to southern traffic made in same year out of 636 reclassifications, 531 were increases.

"Considering all reclassifications made during these years it may be that the number of articles actually raised did not greatly exceed the number nominally reduced is comparatively unimportant. The significant fact is the commercial importance of the articles so raised or reduced and the resultant increase or decrease in the cost of their transportation. Examination conclusively shows that the commodities reduced compared with those increased in these years are not only relatively of little commercial importance, but that the percentage of

(Continued on third page.)