

The Volk County News.

Three Cents the Copy.

INDEPENDENCE IN ALL THINGS.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 Per Year in Advance.

VOL. XII.

COLUMBUS, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1907.

NO. 37.

WILL GO TO PHILIPPINES

All Colored Troops Ordered to Foreign Service

NO ECHO OF BROWNSVILLE CASE

Department Issues Orders for Preparation for Service and Soldiers Will Sail Between March 5 and June 5 of Present Year—Troops Being Sent Because It is Their Turn to Go and Not Because of Any Desire to Get Them Out of United States at This Time—None Were Sent Between 1902 and 1905.

Washington, Special.—The Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty-fifth Infantry, including all the negro soldiers in the regular army in this country, have been ordered to prepare for service in the Philippines and will sail at different times between March 5th and June 5th of this year. The only other regiment composed of negroes, the Twenty-fourth Infantry, is now doing service in the Philippines.

Other troops ordered to the Philippines are the Sixth Cavalry, the Eighteenth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Infantry. The troops which will be relieved by the sending of these new regiments will be the Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Cavalry and the Ninth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth Infantry.

It was stated by Major General Bell, chief of staff, that the negro regiments are being sent to the Philippines because it is their turn to go, and not because of any desire to get them out of the United States at this time.

The negro troops are to sail for the Philippines before most of the white organizations, the last of which will not leave this country until early in January, 1908.

Statement by Department.
The following statement was issued from the War department in explanation of the orders:

"There was a time, between 1902 and 1905, when the colored regiments were not sent to the Philippines at all. In 1905, however, this policy was tentatively changed, and the Twenty-fourth Infantry, colored regiment, was sent to the Philippines and is now there. The services of the Twenty-fourth Infantry in the Philippines has been entirely satisfactory, and it is thought that the services of the other regiments will be.

"In reporting upon this subject General Wood states: 'I recently visited and made an inspection of the Departments of the Visayas and Mindanao, and found the Twenty-fourth Infantry very well liked by the civil authorities in the neighborhood of its various stations. In fact as Tacloban the Governor expressed particular appreciation of the fine conduct of this regiment.'

"Because of this report and experience, the general staff recommended and the Department decided it to be wise to return to the former policy of equal foreign service of all the regiments of the mobile army.

"The present assignment of the other colored regiments to the Philippines is merely for an equal distribution of foreign service. They have not been there for four years. It now becomes fair to them and to other regiments that they be assigned to the Philippines in due order.

"Foreign service, it should be stated, increases the pay of the men 20 per cent and counts double time for retirement. It was pointed out at the Department therefore that the idea that these orders were prejudicial to the colored troops or were made on account of the Brownsville affair, was utterly absurd."

The Georgia May be Presented With Silver Service.

Washington, Special.—A number of representative men of Savannah Saturday called on Assistant Secretary of the Navy Newberry, and conferred with him regarding the presentation of a silver service to the battleship Georgia. Although nothing definite was arranged, it is probable that the vessel will be sent South in the spring.

Savannah Puts in Her Bid.

Washington, Special.—A delegation from Savannah, headed by former Senator Norwood, arrived here in the interest of the establishment of a sub-treasury in that city. Col. J. H. Estill, of the Savannah Morning News, and Pleasant A. Stovall, of the Savannah Press, were among the party. The delegation held a conference with Senators Bacon and Clay and members of the Georgia delegation in the House of Representatives and next week will go before the ways and means committee to urge Savannah's claims.

RE-OPENING OF CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress Resume Work After Holiday Recess.

Soon after the Senate met Senator Foraker's resolution providing for an inquiry by the Senate into the discharge of the negro troops of the Twenty-fifth Infantry on account of the Brownsville, Texas, episode, was laid before the Senate and Senator Culberson made an address on the subject. He said that he would have kept quiet but for the fact that great injustice had been done the people of Brownsville.

Mr. Culberson said that the conduct of the negro soldiers had been very irritating to the Brownsville people and especially so to the women. He related that on August 4, last, the day before the "shooting up" of the town, a criminal assault had been committed by one of the soldiers on the wife of a reputable citizen and said that no arrests had been made for the crime. Mr. Culberson defended Captain McDonald, of the Texas Rangers, to whom Mr. Foraker had referred because of Major Blockson's reference to him as a man who was "so brave that he would not hesitate to charge hell with a bucket of water." Mr. Culberson also said that he knew Major Blockson to be a gentleman.

Defends the President.

In defending President Roosevelt for his dismissal of the troops, Mr. Culberson said the fact that the troops were negroes had nothing to do with their discharge. Confusion as to the legal question involved was, he said, responsible for the statement that the President had no authority to make the discharge. The President's constitutional authority and the authority given him by the articles of war clearly covered the case and made his action legal, he declared. He contended that discharges for criminal offenses are covered in the articles of war as are also discharges made to effect punishment.

Negro Soldiers Motive.

To establish the motive actuating the negro soldiers in creating the alleged disturbance, Mr. Culberson read resolutions recently adopted by negro citizens of Boston, which admitted that the soldiers "shot up" the town and said they "were determined to do for themselves what the uniform of their country would not do—protect them from insults and punish at the same time the authors of their misery."

Disclaiming any partisanship for the President, Mr. Culberson created a wave of merriment by saying: "I have nothing to do with the President in the matter. I care nothing about him. My personal relations with him are about as cordial as those of the Senator from Ohio." (Mr. Foraker.)

In all fairness, Mr. Culberson said, the country ought to know that the report made to the President was reliable.

In the House.

Within 15 minutes from the time the gavel of Speaker Cannon fell calling together the House of Representatives, after the holiday recess, the lower branch of Congress adjourned, the absence of a quorum bringing about the early adjournment.

The House was a trifle late in meeting due to the absence from the Speaker's table of the badge of authority, the gavel, and in consequence the small membership of the House present were kept standing a minute or two longer than usual until the Speaker obtained the "hammer." But when the gavel was received a responding wack brought the House face to face with what bids fair to be a busy session.

W. F. Englebright, of the first California district, and Charles G. Washburn, of the third Massachusetts district, were sworn in as members of the 59th Congress to take the places of James N. Norris Gillett, of California, resigned, and Rockwood Hoar, of Massachusetts, deceased.

"The Omnibus Claims Bill."

"The omnibus claims bill," so-called, carrying appropriations for claims under the Bowman and Tucker acts, and miscellaneous claims on which favorable reports have been made by the war claims committee, was before the House and for nearly five hours the merits of the measure were exploited. The bill, however, hardly got beyond the start-

PERSONNEL OF LEGISLATURE

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The Vatican Determined.

Paris, By Cable.—Developments in the church and State situation continues to indicate that the Vatican authorities feel constrained to vindicate their course, by which church property in France to the value of \$120,000,000 was forfeited by the rejection of everything offered by the government, and will even go to the extent of ordering the clergy to leave the churches in the hope of driving the French Catholics to demand redress at the ballot box.

Train Robber Arrested.

Huntington, W. Va., Special.—Percy Martin, of Atlanta, Ga., was arrested here charged with being one of the bandits who held up a Seaboard Air Line train 8 miles south of Richmond on New Year's eve. He admitted his guilt and delivered to the officers a \$500 diamond ring which had been taken from one of the passengers. He told where most of the money can be found.

No. 97 Is No More.

Spencer, N. C., Special.—Fast mail train No. 97, running between Washington and New Orleans, the fastest train known to the railroad world, and the only one of the kind in the United States, being maintained by a special act of Congress, made its last trip Saturday night, passing Spencer two hours late. At midnight a general change of schedules on the Southern Railway system takes effect and four new trains take the place of No. 97 on the main line.

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The attempt to form a general schismatic worship association in Paris failed.

Seven designs for the proposed giant battleship were submitted to the Navy Department.

Fifteen acres on University Heights, valued at \$300,000, were given to the University of the City of New York.

A strong movement has begun in St. Petersburg for an investigation of the charges of corruption in the Russian navy.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad is to build a new \$20,000,000 station in Chicago, west of the Chicago River.

The annual report of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General shows there are 639 rural free delivery routes in Kentucky.

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BLEW UP BANK WITH BOMB

Cashier and Others Killed By Explosion

CRANK WANTED A BIG LOAN

Dropped by Unidentified Foreigner After He Had Demanded of President a Loan of \$5,000—Cashier Instantly Killed and Bomb-Thrower Blown to Pieces—The Injured are Clerks and the Negro Messenger, Who Was Fearfully Hurt, Both Eyes Being Blown Out, Scalp Torn Off and Face So Mangled That He Is Unrecognizable.

Philadelphia, Special.—Demanding a loan of \$5,000 and failing to get it, a man who has not yet been identified dropped a bomb in the Fourth Street National Bank Saturday, blowing himself to pieces, instantly killing Cashier W. Z. McLearn, and injuring six others, one or two of whom may die. The only clue to the identity of the bomb-thrower was a bunch of keys found in a portion of the clothing attached to which was a plate inscribed "R. Steele, Garner, Iowa."

The Fourth Street National Bank is the largest financial institution in the city and occupies the greater portion of the first floor of the Buttrick building on Fourth street between Chesnut and Walnut streets in the heart of the financial district. The explosion was terrific and it caused tremendous excitement in the crowded building and the street.

The explosion occurred a few minutes before 12 o'clock, at a time when the bank is usually well filled with persons in a hurry to transact business before the bank closes. No one saw the unknown man enter the bank except E. F. Shanbacher, the vice president, who was passing out of the building on his way to luncheon. He noticed the man was poorly dressed, looked like a Russian and carried a small parcel. The man walked straight back to the rear of the bank and asked a clerk to direct him to the office of the president, Richard H. Rushton. What took place in his office is best told by the president himself.

Asked a Loan of \$5,000.

"I was very busy when the man entered my office, and I asked him to be seated for a moment. He was very poorly dressed, had patches on his shoes and his entire appearance made me a bit curious. While he was waiting for me to finish the business I had in hand at the moment I happened to notice that he looked at me very curiously. I asked him his business and he gave me his name as G. E. Williams and said he wanted a loan of \$5,000. He did not look like a man who could make a loan of that amount and I asked him for collateral. He said something about an insurance policy and that it would mature in from one to five years. I was then convinced the man was a crank and decided to dismiss him at once, not for a moment thinking there was any harm in him. I told him he would have to see the cashier and directed him out into the banking department. At the same moment I called the colored messenger, William Crump, to see that the man was quickly taken out of the building. As I turned to continue my work at the desk there was a terrific explosion and I thought the building was coming down. The man had not time to reach the cashier, the explosion came so soon."

Details as to what actually happened when the man left the office of President Rushton differ, as no one can be found who saw the man drop the bomb. The door to the office of Cashier McLearn is only a few feet from that of President Rushton and the man must have dropped the deadly missile between the two rooms. Cashier McLearn was sitting at his desk at the time and his body was badly mangled. The bomb-thrower's body was torn to pieces.

President Escalon is Anxious to Suppress Revolution.

San Salvador, Republic of Salvador, By Cable.—Hondurans residing in Nicaragua and Salvador started the recent revolution in the government of Honduras, which was suppressed by Nicaragua and Salvador. The Central American republics are anxious to maintain peace by all means. President Escalon, of Salvador, made an important declaration to this effect. Ex-President Poticarp Honilla, of Honduras, who was compromised in the revolution, has been imprisoned.