12 Pages
IN TWO PARTS.

Virginian-Pilot.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TO-DAY
NORFOLK AND VICINITY—
Fair and colder; fresh to brisk winds, becoming northwest.

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THE TEMPEST IN THE SAMOAN TEAPOT.

The friction between American and German officials in Samoa seems to have reached a very critical stage. Chief Justice William L. Chambers, an American, who holds his position as the appointee of the governments of the United States, Germany and Great Britain, recently fined and sentenced to imprisonment a German who smashed the windows of the supreme court building, whereupon Dr. Raffel, the German president of the municipal council at Apia, liberated the prisoner. Justice Chambers increased the fine to $1,000, which drew forth a protest from Herr Rose, the German consul, and this act was followed by the demand of the British consul, Maxse, and American consul, Luther W. Osborn, that Herr Rose and Dr. Raffel apologize to Justice Chambers. While this was going on the natives looted the house of Robert Louis Stevenson.

THE PRESIDENT AROUSED

Character of Army Beef to Be Investigated.

Inquiry to Be Instituted and the Responsibility Placed Where It Belongs—How It Will Effect General Miles.

(By Telegraph to Virginia-Pilot.)

Washington, Feb. 3.—The purpose of the President to terminate the unsatisfactory state of affairs that has existed for some time as the result of the numerous charges and counter-charges and interviews respecting the character of the army beef, by instituting a formal inquiry into these matters and endeavoring to place the responsibility where it belongs was made known to-day. This consequently will not be undertaken before the Commission to investigate the conduct of the war has made its report to the President.

SCOPE OF THE INQUIRY.

The scope of this new inquiry has not been defined, but it certainly will embrace the allegations made by General Miles as to the character of the army supplies, and will involve that officer to the extent that he must make these charges good and to that degree will be on trial himself in a replinary manner. Should the charges be found well established a heavy responsibility would be placed upon the packers and persons concerned in the meat inspection and perhaps others; should they fail unsupported General Miles may be obliged to answer to a court-martial for reflection upon the character of other officers.

There are two methods by which such an investigation may be conducted according to established military usage. The first is by the appointment of a court of inquiry; and the second by the appointment of what is known as an officer's or inspection board. In the former case, it would be necessary to name some officer who is to be the subject of the investigation. In the latter the board is charged simply to inquire into a state of facts, or alleged facts, without reference to any particular person, and to place responsibility, if possible, for anything of which complaint is made. Their findings may serve as the basis for a court-martial quite as effectually as the findings of a court of inquiry and has some advantages in that it does not begin with the presumption of a court of inquiry. Where a court of inquiry is ordered it is said there is conveyed a distinct reflection upon the officer named.

THE PRESIDENT'S LEANING.

It is not possible at present to learn in which direction the President leans, but he has been in conference on the subject with the Secretary of War and the Attorney General and the matter was discussed in the cabinet to-day to some extent.

It was agreed that General Miles should not be suspended from his office as Commander of the army pending the investigation, as it was not intended that even by inference should he be prejudged of any wrong doing in this connection.

MILES REFUSES TO TALK.

Up to the close of the day General Miles positively declined to discuss in any manner the events of the day so far as they related to himself, or to discuss any statements contained in any of the interviews attributed to him. It may be said of these interviews that while it is conceivable they might figure in the inquiry, they would not do so of necessity, for the matters to be first looked into are those connected with the character of the army beef.

It is suggested that it will be a matter of difficulty to secure the personnel for even a court of inquiry with its limited membership, without employing some of the officers who have already taken some part in the controversy between General Miles and General Eagan. This is on account of the scarcity of available officers of sufficient rank to warrant their assignment to this duty.

A GEORGIA CYCLONE.

HOUSES BLOWN DOWN AND RAILWAY CARS FROM TRACKS.

(By Telegraph to Virginia-Pilot.)

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 3.—A special to the Constitution from Birmingham, says:

A heavy hail-storm raged at Morris, in the upper part of this county, late this afternoon. This seemed to start a cyclone, and a path three hundred yards wide was mover for several miles. Trees, telegraph poles, houses, railroad cars and fences were blown down. Several people are reported injured, but as far as known here to-night no one was killed.

At Dale, a stone quarry camp, twelve houses and a big commissary were levelled. Several people were badly injured. Railroad cars were blown off the track and some of them propelled a mile away.

One mile above Village Springs the cyclone blew down Lije Brown's house, seriously injuring him and slightly injuring his family. The storm seemed to break against a mountain at this point, and was dissipated.

CORPS OF NURSES.

ADVOCATED BY DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

(By Telegraph to Virginia-Pilot.)

Washington, Feb. 3.—A number of ladies prominently identified with the Daughters of the Revolution were before the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day in reference to the bill proposing a permanent corps of nurses for the army.

After hearing the ladies the committee held an executive session and agreed to report the bill with some amendments proposed by Mr. Hay, of Virginia. As agreed to the bill gives a regular corps of female army nurses of not more than one-half of one per cent. of the number of enlisted men.

Gen. Eagan's Sentence.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, Feb. 3.—There is almost a positive belief among army officials that there will be a mitigation of the sentence imposed by the court-martial which tried Commissary General Eagan. While the final sentence will be severe it was not probable that there will be a dismissal from the army.

CHARGE AGAINST CRAMPS

Paid For Work Done at the Navy Yard

A Contract to Build Gun Carriages Executed at Washington Yard by Government Employes and Paid for by Treasury Department.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, Feb. 3.—A witness named Keegan made the statement before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor to-day, during a hearing on the eight-hour bill, that he had been informed that Cramp & Son had collected $17,000 for work done at the navy yard.

CHARGE IN DETAIL.

Mr. Keegan is from Philadelphia, and he appeared as the representative of the National Association of Machinists. He said he had secured the information upon which the statement was made during a visit at the navy yard since his arrival in Washington.

His statement in detail was to the effect that the Cramps had secured a contract to build a certain number of gun carriages for the government, that for some reason they had the work performed at the navy yard and that it was found when the work had been completed that it had cost $17,000 less than the contract price, but that nevertheless the money was paid over to the firm by the Treasury Department.

A DENIAL.

The statement was challenged by the attorney of the Cramps, who was present, and Senator Kyle was instructed to make an investigation of the matter.

The Bourbon Whiskey Trust.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 3.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State this afternoon of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, authorized capital $32,000,000, divided into $12,000,000 preferred stock, with 7 per cent. cumulative dividends and $20,000,000 common stock. The Incorporators are E. F. C. Young and A. Q. Garretson, of Jersey City, and Edson Bradley, of New York City. The company is empowered to manufacture and deal in whiskey, spirits, gin, etc.

This company is what is known as the Bourbon Whiskey Trust.

Run Down by Train.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Pittsburg, Feb. 3.—A two-horse wagon loaded with furniture, and in which six persons, five men and a young woman, were riding, were struck to-day by a fast Baltimore and Ohio freight train at the crossing at Riverton station, just above McKeesport. All of the occupants were killed. The dead: Hudson Elder, Vest Wilson, Sylvester Wilson, George Dawson, an unknown man, and Mrs. Richard Shaughnessy.

Postmasters Confirmed.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, Feb. 3.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Jesse C. Wilson, to be postmaster at Bessemer, Ala.

CONGRESSMEN FORFEIT SEATS

Findings of the House Judiciary Committee.

JOE WHEELER IS SILENT

Four Members of the House Who Accepted Army Commissions Included in Committee's Report—Acceptance of Civil Commissions Not a Violation of Law—Fight Against Relief Bills.

(By Telegraph to Virginia-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3.—The inquiry by the House of Representatives as to what members had forfeited their seats by reason of accepting other offices ended the day with a finding by the Judiciary Committee that Major General Wheeler, a member from Alabama; Col. James R. Campbell, of Illinois; Col. David G. Colson, of Kentucky, and Major Edward E. Robbins, of Pennsylvania, had vacated their seats in the House by accepting commissions in the army. At the same time the committee determined that none of the members of Congress serving on civil commissions had thereby vacated their seats in the House.

The Judiciary Committee has been conducting the inquiry for several days, and after an arduous session ending at 3:30 p. m., the injunction of secrecy was removed.

DEVOID OF PARTISANSHIP.

Mr. Henderson, chairman of the committee, says that throughout the inquiry partisanship did not enter into the question. The findings are embodied in a resolution which will be submitted to the House with a report. It will take some days before this can be done. The resolution states in detail the facts as to the military appointments, acceptance and service of General Wheeler and the other army officers, and then declares their seats vacated at the time of accepting.

No statment was made public as to the votes. It is understood, however, that on the final vote on declaring vacant the seats of the military members, Mr. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, voted in the negative and Mr. Parker, of New Jersey, voted in the negative in the case of Major Robbins, the latter having been mustered out of service.

WHEELER IS SILENT.

General Wheeler was seen after the findings were announced, but asked to be excused from commenting upon the decision, as it was in the nature of a judicial proceeding.

It is said General Wheeler and his associates will take no action for the present, as the findings of the committee is yet to be passed upon by the House. The fact that Mr. Jenkins voted against unseating General Wheeler and the others may lead to a minority report, although no notice of such was given.

RELIEF BILLS.

Most of the time of the House during the three hours' session to-day was consumed in filibustering against relief bills on the private calendar. The filibuster was finally successful, and the House adjourned without taking up the bill. The conference report on the diplomatic appropriation bill was adopted.

LIKE CAESAR'S WIFE.

At the opening of the session Mr. Burton (Rep., of Ohio), chairman of the River and Harbor Committee, rose to a question of personal privilege in connection with some remarks of Mr. Hawley (Rep., of Texas), printed in the Record this morning, but which Mr. Burton claimed had not bee delivered on the floor. The remarks, Mr. Burton said, contained insinuations of too much interest upon the part of the committee and himself in a provisional appropriation of $250,000 in the river and harbor bill for a channel between the Galveston jetties and Texas City. He repudiated every such insinuation. The committee had thought this appropriation would be more useful than the $8,000,000 expended at Galveston harbor for the benefit of a single corporation. He doubted now the expediency of action of the House in striking out the appropriation. The River and Harbor bill was, he said, like Caesar's wife—above reproach.

He moved that the remarks be stricken from the Record. Mr. Hawley said his printed remarks had been in effect delivered upon the floor, but offered to remove the objectionable portions if the motion were withdrawn.

FILIBUSTERING TACTICS CONTINUED.

The vote upon Mr. Burton's motion to strike out Mr. Hawley's remarks resulted 98 to 0, whereupon Mr. Dockery (Dem., of Missouri), who was anxious to prevent consideration of certain relief bills, which would follow in the regular course of things, made the point of no quorum. The Speaker was able to count only 145 members, and a call of the House was ordered.

A quorum appeared upon the roll-call, and Mr. Burton's motion prevailed 165-11; 95 present and not voting.

Filibustering tactics were continued, and at 3 o'clock the House adjourned.

NICARAGUAN CANAL BILL.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to-day directed a favorable report on the Hepburn Nicaragua Canal bill, with amendments, for the Morgan bill, passed by the Senate.

The essential features of the bill as reported are that it authorizes the President of the United States to acquire by purchase from Nicaragua and Costa Rica the territory necessary to build the canal and then to proceed with the construction of it. One hundred and fifteen million dollars is appropriated for the completion of the work authorized. The changes made in the original Hepburn bill are in reducing the appropriation from $140,000,000 to $115,000,000; striking out the provision for the acquisition of "full ownership, jurisdiction and sovereignty" over the route, and in adding civil engineers from the navy and civil life to those of the army for the purposes of making surveys, etc.

It is understood that the voting to-day of the committee was unanimous in substituting the Hepburn for the Morgan bill, with the exception of Mr. Mann, of Illinois, who considered the Morgan bill a better drawn measure for securing the desired purposes of a canal.

Mr. Mann gave notice that he would make a minority report.

CONTROVERSY TAKES ACUTE

Washington, Feb. 3.—The controversy in the Senate over the vote upon the various resolutions interpretive of the peace treaty took an acute turn late to-day.

The opposition to a vote first came from the friends of the treaty, who held to the theory that it could be ratified without compromise. Those who apparently were then willing that a vote should be taken, to-day held an opposite view, and absolutely refused to agree to a time for taking a vote.

The contest took place in the executive session which did not occur until 5:15 o'clock. The next hour and a quarter was spent in a vain endeavor on the one side to get an agreement to a date for a vote upon the resolutions and on the other in a more successful effort to bring the day's session to a close without allowing anything to be accomplished in that direction.

SENATOR DAVIS' REQUEST.

The gallery doors had no sooner been locked than Senator Davis, who had taken his position at Senator Frye's seat immediately in front of the Chair, preferred the request of the treaty supporters for unanimous consent, naming to-morrow as the day for a vote. He said that the desire on his side of the chamber was that there should be an opportunity to vote upon all the resolutions of a declaratory nature, all of which had been offered by Senators who were opposed to the treaty without modification.

OPPOSITION PREPARED.

The opposition were prepared for the request, but it did not fail to create some excitement. Simultaneous objection was made from three or four sources, but as if by common consent, to Senator Gorman was left the task of making the principal statement of the reasons for the opposition. His main objection was based upon the brief time that must intervene between the time of taking the vote on the resolutions and the time fixed for voting on the treaty, 3 o'clock next Monday. An essential part of the demand of those who desired a modification of the expression on the treaty was that the House as well as the Senate must act upon the resolution. Manifestly it was too late to secure a vote by the House even if the action of the Senate should be favorable. Hence the absurdity of the proposition. He, for one, would object, and he had no doubt that others would feel as he did.

Senators Cockrell and Bacon also avowed their opposition to agreeing to fix a time for a vote, placing their opposition on grounds practically the same as those of Mr. Gorman. Each was inclined to charge bad faith. Senator Cockrell gave notice that he would resist any effort for a vote upon the resolutions up to 3 o'clock Monday, when the vote on the treaty must be taken.

The friends of the treaty declared that they were acting in perfect good faith.

They charge that the opposition were afraid to allow an opportunity to vote on the resolutions because of their apprehension that some of the resolutions would be agreed to, and the chances of the ratification of the treaty thus improved. This meant, as they regarded it, that they did not want any treaty ratified. The objectors stood firm, however, to the last, refusing to yield.

EFFECTIVE OBJECTIONS.

These objections were, of course, effective and the treaty supporters turned their attention to longer daily sessions of the Senate with the hope of exhausting debate and thus forcing action on the resolutions without unanimous consent being given. Senator Davis, therefore, moved that the Senate take a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow. He was met with a motion by Senator Gorman to adjourn, and on this motion the yeas and nays were ordered. Mr. Davis and his co-workers resisted the adjournment motion and it was defeated by a margin of only one vote.

A vote was immediately ordered on the motion for a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow. On this motion a number of the members of the opposition refrained from the voting and the call developed the absence of a quorum. The hands of the Senate clock indicated 6:30. None of the Senators had had their dinners. Hence Senator Davis himself moved an adjournment, which was carried without division.

The vote on adjournment was not considered in any sense a test as many Senators, and especially of the supporters of the treaty had left the chamber before the ballot was taken.

RIVAL CLAIMS.

The opponents claim 33 votes which say cannot be shaken, while the leaders of the affirmative side claim to have won over two of the 33 to-day and to have a fair promise to getting others. The supporters of the treaty still count upon having the requisite number when the time comes even though no modifying resolution be adopted.

Quay Fourteen Votes Short.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 3.—Senator Quay was fourteen votes short of the number necessary to elect to-day by the absence without pairs of Senator Higgins (Democrat) and Representative Scott and Senator Vare (Republicans).

The convention adjourned after the taking of the ballot.

Sailed For Matanzas.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 3.—The transport Manitoba sailed to-day for Matanzas, Cuba, with six troops of the Second cavalry. The Manitoba will go to San Juan from Matanzas, to take the Forty-seventh New York regiment home to be mustered out.

VIRGINIA'S ELOQUENT SON

Senator Daniel in Opposition to Peace Treaty.

THE MAINE'S DEAD HEROES

After Brief Speech by Mr. Money, of of Mississippi, Virginia's Senior Senator Makes an Exhaustive Argument Against Expansion, Covering Every Point in the Controversy.

(By Telegraph to Virginia-Pilot.)

Washington, Feb. 3.—For more than five hours to-day the Senate listened to arguments in opposition to expansion, and in opposition to the ratification of the treaty of peace. The speakers were Mr. Money (Mississippi) and Mr. Daniel (Virginia). The former's address was comparatively brief, as he did not enter into the constitutional phases of the question. Mr. Daniel made an exhaustive argument, in which he covered all the points in the controversy. His speech was a brilliant oratorical effort. Throughout he received the careful attention of Senators and many auditors in the galleries, and at its conclusion he was applauded warmly.

MONUMENT TO MAINE'S VICTIMS.

Mr. Hale, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, favorably reported the following joint resolution, and it was adopted:

"That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to have erected in the Colon Cemetery at Havana, Cuba, a suitable granite monument to the memery of the sailors and marines who lost their lives by the explosion of the United States steamship Maine, in the harbor of Havana, on the fifteenth day of February, 1898, and whose remains are buried in that cemetery; and to suitably inscribe and inclose such monument; and the sum of ten thousand dollars is appropriated for this purpose."

ANTI-EXPANSION RESOLUTION.

Mr. Harris (Kansas) offered the following resolution, which he asked might lie on the table:

"That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the Philippine islands, and assert their determination when a stable and independent government shall have been erected therein entitled to recognition as such, to transfer to said Government, upon terms which shall be reasonable and just all rights secured under the cession by Spain; and to thereupon leave the Government and control of the islands to their people."

MR. MONEY- CONCESSION.

Mr. Money, in accordance with previous notice, began a discussion of the expansion problem. He desired, he said, to make certain concessions in beginning. He conceded the right of this country to acquire by conquest or by purchase or by any other method exercised by any sovereign nation, territory anywhere, but in a case like that now presented the treaty making power could act only within the limits of the constitution. Discussing the condition of the Filipinos Mr. Money declared that if they were not fitted for self-government they were not fitted to be citizens of the United States, and we would better leave them to their own devices, that they might work out their own destiny.

MANILA BATTLE UNNECESSARY.

Mr. Money denied that the battle of Manila was in any way necessary. He told how Aguinaldo had offered his services to the United States officials, and then paid a high tribute to the Filipino leader, earnestly defending him against the charges that had been made against him. Mr. Money claimed that as soon as the treaty should be ratified every one of the inhabitants of the Philippines would become citizens of the United States, not entitled to vote, but still citizens under the constitution. He had understood, he said, that the President and his cabinet were awaiting only the adjournment of Congress to arrange a government for the Philippines. He suggested that if the treaty were defeated an arrangement could be made with Spain by which she would evacuate the Philippines and turn them over to their inhabitants.

VIRGINIA'S ELOQUENT SENATOR.

At the conclusion of Mr. Money's remarks, Mr. Daniel, Virginia, took the floor to address the Senate on the Vest resolution.

"To-day," he said, "we are the United States of America. To-morrow, if a certain treaty now pending before this body be ratified, we will be the United States of America and Asia." It is seriously proposed, said he, that we take to this country a large and miscellaneous assortment of Asiatic islands and to make citizens with all the rights of inhabitants of territories of the United States, the large and varied assortment of Asiatics, Mongolians, Malays and Negroes who inhabit them.

(Cantinued on Sixth Page.)

OTHER TELEGRAPH PAGE 6.

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BY DEPARTMENTS.

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