

DEBATE WAS FERCE

Hot Talk in Senate on Philippine Question.

WAS STARTED BY BEVERIDGE

Accused the Opposition of Unfairness

Turner Denounced General Smith as a Monster in Human Form.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—For almost four hours today a fierce discussion of the Philippine question raged in the Senate. It was started by Beveridge, who made some sharp accusations on the members of the opposition because, as he said, they were telling in their speeches only one side of the story. Carmack and Rawlins warmly resented any imputation of unfairness. Rawlins declared that he had been accused of the present Philippine policy, but that they were moved only by patriotism and love of country. Turner delivered a scathing attack on the methods practiced by the military authorities in the Philippines, dwelling particularly on the alleged order of General Smith, whom he branded as a monster in human form. Hoar briefly defended the action of the Philippine committee, saying that already it had furnished much valuable information.

In his invocation to the Senate, Rev. Dr. Milburn referred feelingly to the unparalleled fact of the death of three members of the House of Representatives in four days.

On motion of Allison, a House joint resolution making an additional appropriation of \$10,000 for the dedication of the statue of Marshal de Rochambeau, was passed. A bill to appropriate the estate of John S. Mosby, of the United States, for the value of certain tobacco, to the Court of Claims, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to Elisha A. Goodwin, executor of the estate of John S. Mosby, a duplicate of certain United States bonds, amounting to \$750,000, to ratify an agreement with the Indians of the Klamath reservation, in Oregon, and appropriating \$237,000 to carry the same into effect.

Beveridge, a member of the Philippine committee, then addressed the Senate to correct, as he said, an unfortunate statement made by Rawlins concerning the application of the water cure to Filipinos who had burned Sergeant O'Hern's death. He read from the testimony to show that Rawlins' statement was not accurate.

Hoar inquired if it was a fact, proved by testimony, that American soldiers had tortured Filipinos until they had confessed. Beveridge said it had been proved that the water cure had been administered in the dreadful O'Hern case. By the confession of the Filipino, it was shown that the water cure had been given. It was learned that O'Hern had been burned to death over a slow fire, and that his body subsequently had been cut to pieces.

The confession of the Filipino included the location of O'Hern's remains.

"Was this murder proved by any other testimony than that given in the testimony of the tortured Filipino?" inquired Hoar.

"Not that I know of," replied Beveridge, "but that evidence was conclusive."

Beveridge and Patterson became involved in a spirited colloquy over the treatment of the Filipinos by the American soldiers, which was interrupted by Carmack, saying: "The conduct of American soldiers in the Philippines was uniformly kind wherever it was permitted to be so. In cases where it was otherwise, they were driven to the cruelties by their superior officers."

Beveridge said he was glad at this late date to hear an apology for a statement made upon the American soldiers, and inquired if Carmack could mention more than a single instance where an officer had ordered the administration of torture to a Filipino.

Carmack replied that he had not referred to any special orders, but that the general orders of Generals Bell and Chaffee indicated that in the Philippines the American troops were treating the Filipinos too kindly.

Beveridge ridiculed this answer of Carmack, declaring that when he asked him a direct question he evaded the question by way to the orders of Bell and Chaffee. Rawlins contended that every statement he had made in his discussion of this question was essentially accurate. He discussed O'Hern's case and said that the impression he had gotten from the testimony was that the Filipinos had been induced to make the confession suggested to them by the administration of the water cure. He resented Beveridge's imputation that the minority was arraigning the American soldiers. Rawlins said that the responsibility for the deed, indeed, was to be placed properly at the door of the Administration officials here in Washington.

"I feel recently," he said, "that the things that were said and done, and that I have been forced to believe that they are but a part of the general plan of conquest amounting to \$5,000,000."

Rawlins said one victim was tied down by American troops and sugar was placed upon his head to attract the voracious ants common in those islands, and forced to give information.

Beveridge read at some length from the testimony taken before the Philippine Commission to show many acts of unusual kindness to Filipino prisoners by Americans.

Turner, of Washington, spoke upon the bill. He declared it unwise, unpatriotic, cruel and inhuman to attempt to make the Philippines a permanent part of the territory of the United States. He characterized the refusal of the Senate committee on the Philippines to summon Aguinaldo, Mabini, Major Gardener and others. He would feel constrained, he said, if the present methods of the Philippine committee are continued, to declare that it does not want the truth, but that it is determined to strangle the truth, as our armies, under the compulsion of superior authority, are strangling liberty in the Philippines. If any Senator, asked Turner, had conceived at the time the treaty with Spain was pending that it would lead into war with the Philippines, would that treaty have received a single vote? Turner referred to the order of General Jacob H. Smith and said that it remained for the American soldier, the highest type of civilization, in a quarrel not having the slightest element of religious difference, prosecuted upon professedly humanitarian grounds, to raise his name to the height of bloody infamy. He characterized General Smith as "a monster in human form," who had "devoted an entire province to a merciless extermination."

In response to an inquiry by Dolliver, as to whether any women or children had been taken out of that order, Turner replied that evidence showed that men had been taken out and shot. Dolliver declared that the men had been shot, not under the order of General Smith, but under other grounds.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON DEAD

Packers Did Not Appear in Court at Jefferson City.

BEEF TRUST INQUIRY.

Steps Taken to Secure the Extradition of the Aunt Who Carried Her Off.

STATE BUREAU OF MINES

Mr. Fish's Idea as to What the Department Should Do.

CRIME IN COKE REGIONS.

Girl Outraged by Negroes and Her Companion Murdered.

ARKANSAS GOVERNOR SETS HIM FREE ON CONDITION HE GO TO MASSACHUSETTS.

FIGHT BETWEEN NEGROES.

Results in Death of Two Men and Wounding of Another.

Hotel Safe Ripped.

INDIANAPOLIS.

LIFE IN MANILA.

American Business Man Describes Things as They Are.

Anti-Beef-Eating League.

Germany's Potash Mines.

Eruption of Mount Pelee.

Revolt in Portugal.

No Lottery Men at St. Louis.

Denver Woodworkers' Strike.

THE LATE ADMIRAL W. T. SAMPSON

WHO DIED YESTERDAY FROM A CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 6.—None of the officials of wholesale packing houses in St. Louis, St. Joseph and Kansas City appeared before Judge Burgess, of the Supreme Court, today in the inquiry begun by Attorney-General E. C. Crow into the alleged beef trust. In the absence of the big packers, St. Joseph retail butchers, some of them ex-managers and salaried for Armour, Swift, Nelson, Morris, Cudahy and Hammond, told of the trust methods in St. Joseph.

The testimony at the morning session was to the effect that damaged and partly spoiled meat is sold to the butcher at a reduced price for sale to restaurants and boarding houses, after a concession had been granted to the wholesaler by the arbitrator representing the other firms. That an arbitrator fixes the price of meat for all the packers and imposes fines; and



THE LATE ADMIRAL W. T. SAMPSON

that rebates are paid retailers by the packers. Attorney-General Crow expects that the inquiry will last through Wednesday. He said the packers who have declared that there is no trust have been given an opportunity to show that fact and have failed to appear. I think they could be compelled to attend, but I don't know that that will be attempted. The present proceeding is merely an inquiry, preliminary to possible prosecution. The facts brought out this morning demonstrate that a truce agreement exists in St. Joseph.

At the opening of the inquiry Mr. Hagerman, of Kansas City, representing the Armour, Cudahy, Swift, Morris and Hammond interests, filed an objection to the progress of the inquiry. Mr. Hagerman said he proposed to bring in question the validity of the State anti-trust law. He asked for a writ of prohibition of certiorari. Judge Burgess ruled that the inquiry should proceed, and Frank St. Andrew, a St. Joseph retailer, was called as the first witness. He was questioned by Attorney-General Crow concerning the coolers maintained in St. Joseph by Morris, Cudahy, Armour and Hammond.

The witness said that the St. Joseph Butchers' Union, of which he is president, was organized for the purpose of protecting retailers from the competition of wholesalers by sales on the quiet. In response to numerous questions, the witness testified that it was customary for the packing companies to notify their best customers in advance of a raise in the price of dressed meats, give them the benefit of buying in advance; that rebates were paid by packers, and that he had received such rebates from both Armour & Co. and Cudahy & Co.

At the beginning of hostilities with Spain, Sampson was in command of the Iowa at Key West, Fla., during the Spanish-American war. He was promoted to Rear-Admiral by order of President McKinley. He was in command of the Iowa at Key West, Fla., during the Spanish-American war. He was promoted to Rear-Admiral by order of President McKinley. He was in command of the Iowa at Key West, Fla., during the Spanish-American war.

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MARGARET TAYLOR FOUND

KIDNAPED CINCINNATI CHILD LOCATED IN ITALY.

Steps Taken to Secure the Extradition of the Aunt Who Carried Her Off.

CINCINNATI, O., May 6.—The kidnaping of Margaret Taylor has attracted this locality for almost four years, and there was unusual excitement today when it was announced that the child had been found at Bordighera, Italy, and that Governor Nash and Prosecutor Hoffheimer had taken steps to secure her return to this country.

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CONFERENCE OF COAL ROAD PRESIDENTS AT NEW YORK.

Pacific Action, It Is Believed, Will Be Taken at the Seranton Convention To-Day.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The presidents of the leading anthracite coal roads met in conference here today.

The strength of the coal stocks in the afternoon, with the emphatic statement for the statement that a strike by the miners is most probable. Those present included President Truesdell, of the Lackawanna; President Oliphant, of the Delaware and Hudson; and several of the Ontario & Western and several of the independent operators. A representative of one of the roads named is authority for the statement that the strike situation was thoroughly discussed and action favorable to the miners taken.

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WHAT AMERICANS READ.

Criminal News Fills but Small Space in the Press.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

About 400,000 copies of published annually in this country, and about 10,000,000 copies of these books are sold. The great bulk of American reading of new matter, however, is evidently in periodicals, for of these more than 4,000,000,000 copies, or about 100 to each possible reader, are published annually. Nearly 3,000,000,000 of these books are sold annually. The critics of the American daily press often complain that its columns are chiefly filled with accounts of crimes, scandals and trivial gossip, which most of its readers would not read if they were not obliged to do so. The analysis of the contents of typical newspapers, made by John Cotton Dana, of the Newark (N. J.) public library, and set forth in his book, "What Americans Read," shows that the average daily paper contains more than 100,000 words of criminal news, and that the average daily paper contains more than 100,000 words of criminal news, and that the average daily paper contains more than 100,000 words of criminal news.

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