

TALK ON TWO WARS

Grow's Comparison Stirs Up Strife in the House.

THE SCHLEY CASE UP AGAIN

Criticism of the Extent to Which Naval Officers Have Secured Soft Berths Ashore—Poem on Crowninshield.

The House had another lively day of debate yesterday, Philippine atrocities and the Schley case coming in for considerable attention. Naval appropriations received little attention after the most exciting theme of debate came up. Cannon (Rep. Ill.) and Hepburn (Rep. Ia.) brought on the discussion by criticizing the extent to which naval officers secured comfortable berths ashore. Mr. Williams (Dem. Miss.) made a very sarcastic speech at the expense of Admiral Crowninshield, during which he read a poem describing the late head of the Bureau of Navigation as the greatest hero ever served there. Williams denied the assertion of Grow (Rep. Pa.) that Philippine war methods were similar to those of the Civil War. Cochran (Dem. Mo.) reinforced Williams in this connection, while the speaker of the House, Mr. McCall, defended the resolutions adopted by Union veterans of Indiana, comparing "the copperheads of the present day" who criticized the Army in the Philippines with the copperheads of '61-'65.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Before proceeding with the naval bill today, the House passed the bill turning over to Porto Rico all the public lands of the islands ceded to the United States by Spain, except sites designated by the President within one year for naval and coaling stations, military posts and other United States purposes.

After some discussion, the bill reported by McCall from the ways and means committee, returning the tax on legacies paid under the war revenue act by illegions, charitable, and educational institutions, was passed.

The conference report on the omnibus claims bill caused another long discussion, Underwood (Dem. Ala.) seeking to renew the instructions to the House to proceed not to accept the Senate amendment on the Selfridge board claims.

Cannon (Rep. Ill.) opposed the latter claims, and incidentally expressed the hope that the bill would be characterized as legislative outrages. The motion to instruct the conferees against the Selfridge claims finally prevailed.

Consideration of the naval bill then was resumed, the bill being read for amendment. Cannon called attention to the numerous naval establishments centered at Newport—the "navy" of the training station and the torpedo station, and asked with some irony if the duty of officers at these posts was not chiefly during the hot summer seasons. Although he admitted support of the bill, Cannon said one of the dangers of our Navy was in the fact that one-third of the 170 officers were not on active duty.

Hepburn (Rep. Ia.) also commented on the large number of naval officers on shore duty, many of them enjoying snug and comfortable berths after comparatively brief sea service. He believed there must be something wrong about the system at the Naval Academy, with about one officer for every four cadets. In this number of officers, in addition to the staff, was necessary, but it did not object, but if it came from a desire to provide comfortable berths for these gentlemen then it should be stopped.

Williams (Dem. Miss.) asked who would derive the benefit of the bill, and, after a long and somewhat amusing discussion, he declared that he was "staying ashore and definitely pulling the strings." With much merriment he read a poem beginning: "Who is Crowninshield, you say? There was much laughter at the concluding lines of the poem, "Great Crowninshield, the greatest traitor that ever stayed ashore."

In more serious vein, Williams referred to the discussion of the bill, and whatever the official conclusion might be, he said, he had come to the conclusion that Admiral Schley had done something for the country, and that he had written a history, and submitted it to the great naval authority, Crowninshield, declaring that "who is Crowninshield, you say? There was much laughter at the concluding lines of the poem, "Great Crowninshield, the greatest traitor that ever stayed ashore."

Reverting to Grow's remarks yesterday, comparing the Civil War conditions with those in the Philippines, Williams declared that he was "staying ashore and definitely pulling the strings." With much merriment he read a poem beginning: "Who is Crowninshield, you say? There was much laughter at the concluding lines of the poem, "Great Crowninshield, the greatest traitor that ever stayed ashore."

Grow (Rep. Pa.) affirmed the statement that the Civil War conditions were similar to those in the Philippines. The duty of a commanding officer was to protect his soldiers and, if necessary, meet severity with severity.

Cochran (Dem. Mo.) asserted that there was absolutely no parallel between Civil War conditions and the barbarities in the Philippines. Never was a charge made that a Union or a Confederate soldier made an assault on a neutral non-combatant, nor that an order went forth to desolate a country. It was a desperate extremity, he asserted, that compelled the other side to take refuge in Civil War conditions, which offered no parallel.

"It seems to me that the soldiers of '61 to '65 should speak for themselves," said Landis (Rep. Ind.), addressing himself to the Senate. The Indian in the house declared that the conditions in the Philippines were like the conditions in the Civil War. At that declaration, resolutions were passed declaring that the conditions in the Philippines were like the conditions in the Civil War.

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WOULD BUY THE ISLANDS

CARNEGIE OFFERS \$20,000,000 FOR THE PHILIPPINES

If He Can Give the Philippines Independence—Governor of Leyte Accuses General Smith.

LONDON, May 16.—When asked today if there was any truth in the statement that he had offered to pay \$20,000,000 for the Philippines, provided he was authorized to announce to the Filipino that their independence would be acknowledged ultimately by the United States, Andrew Carnegie replied: "Yes, and I meant it."

COMPLAINS AGAINST SMITH.

Charges Made by the Civil Governor of Leyte.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Secretary of War has transmitted to the Senate committee on the Philippines a report made by Captain P. M. Smyth, Civil Governor of the Province of Leyte, P. I., concerning differences of understanding between himself and General J. H. Smith, concerning the control of affairs in that province.

The report begins with a complaint of the arrest of several native presidents of villages by the military authorities. Unfortunate for the peace and tranquillity of the people of that province, the military authorities there have sustained a severe fright since the Balangiga affair, and have done many things which are calculated to hinder the progress of civil government, and make the people inquire what benefits they are to derive from civil government. The most important of these are mentioned as follows:

"Immediately after the receipt of the news of the massacre at Balangiga, the military authorities began patrolling the town about P. M. Smyth, the next morning, challenging and arresting every one who could not satisfy the patrol that they were good men. On the night of September 20, a sentry shot and instantly killed a man by the name of ... at least I did not heed his challenge. Of course, the people do not understand why these things should take place under civil government."

"Following this, on the afternoon of the 24th inst., orders were sent out from district headquarters direct to the president of the town to arrest and take to the tribunal every man in Tacloban who came from Samar. The result was that 150 men were arrested without warrant or other process, and subjected to a kind of investigation, which, being completed at a late hour at night, quite a number of them were confined until next morning, when the investigation proceeded, and only a few were given their liberty, except six."

"I am informed that a detachment from Zamboanga recently fired into a party of laborers from Dagupan, killing one and wounding two, according to military reports, but I think there were more men wounded. This happened in the daytime, and the soldiers were commanded by an officer. From all the information obtainable it was quite a case of nervousness on the part of the officer in charge."

"Speaking of General Smith's achievements in the Philippines, Captain Grant says: 'Since General Smith has been in command here there has not been a single surrender to my knowledge of arms or men, nor has there been a single capture of arms or property. The only thing which has been accomplished by the Bill and along the Straits on the confession of one of Lukan's officers, the truth of whose statements is yet to be established. All the sensational newspaper reports that have reached Manila are absolutely without foundation, and have had but one object in view, the return of this province to military control.'

"Captain Grant asserts that certain towns were removed from towns in Leyte for the purpose of bringing about military control."

CRIME IN QUEENSLAND.

Diabolical Deed of a Father and His Two Sons.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 16.—Another convict from Australia, going to London to attend the coronation of King George V, arrived in Victoria today. The party included Messrs. Eden, George and Fleher, members of the Federal Parliament of Australia, Lee Hunt, Governor of British Guiana, Mrs. E. J. St. John, a member of the Queensland Parliament, and Hon. George Reid, a prominent politician of New South Wales. A small number aboard are bound for the Klondike gold fields.

The Kennis, father and two sons, are being hunted for by the police of Queensland for a terrible crime. They murdered two constables, Doyle and Dalke, and buried the bodies and placed the embers in the saddle-bags of Doyle's horse, which was found some eight days later. The murder was witnessed by a native. After the killing, the bodies were dismembered, rolled in blankets and placed in a hollowed rock, where they were buried. After being burned, all the bones were broken up into small pieces, which were packed in a large round stone like a cannon-ball. The murderers went back to the scene of the shooting and obtained pack-bags from the pack-horse. They then went back to the great with the pack-bags, gathered up all they could of the remains and put them in bags to carry away and conceal. It is presumed that the horse got away from them."

News has been received in Brisbane of the massacre of Mrs. Wolf, the wife of the Rev. Hedwig Wolf, and her infant by natives at Paparata, in German New Guinea. During the brief absence of her husband from the house, a number of natives made their appearance and murdered her and her child with their axes. Mrs. Wolf was also in the house, tied to the kitchen, where a native cook fed the natives at bay. After their departure, they made their escape through the bush to the Mission Station at Takabou. The pursuit of the gully tribe was energetically carried out. All the plantations were destroyed in the neighborhood of Paparata, which was killed of natives. About 50 natives were killed and 10 captured by the police force."

The steamer Titus, from Norfolk Island, reported that the Queen's Island vessel, the Fearless, was wrecked at Inero, San Cristobal. She went ashore on a reef during a westerly blow. No lives were lost. The crew camped five weeks on the island. The vessel was wrecked on the reef. The schooner Sikiyas, Captain Sanderson, was lost at Ugi, April 1. Everything on board was saved. The schooner Newcastle Harbor, the ship Dutton ran down the ship Port Crawford, which was loaded with coal for San Francisco."

HOUSE OF COMMONS ADJOURNS.