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BY A PARTY VOTE

House Passes the Philippine
Government Bill.

ONLY McCALL VOTES AGAINST IT

Democrats Offer a Multitude of
Amendments, but All Are Turned
Down—Conference Report on
Canal Bill Adopted.

At 8 o'clock last night, at the end of
a nine hours' session and of a debate
lasting night and day for a week, the
House passed the Philippine civil gov-
ernment bill, practically as it came
from the committee. It was a party
vote—141 to 97—with the exception of
McCall (Rep. Mass.), who voted with
the Democrats. The minority substitute
for the establishment of a temporary
government in the islands and their
permanent independence, as soon as a
stable government could be established,
was defeated by 95 to 139.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The debate
during the day on the Philippine bill was
at times of a lively character. The Dem-
ocrats offered a multitude of amendments,
but all were voted down, including one
offered by Patterson (Dem. Tenn.) to pro-
hibit slavery or involuntary servitude in
the islands.
The greatest interest attached to an
amendment offered by Call, to the effect
that the bill declares the policy of the United
States to be to develop the capacity of
the Filipino for self-government and
pledging the faith of the United States to
grant them self-government. He supported
the amendment in an eloquent speech
and the Democrats challenged their op-
ponents to declare their future policy.
Grosvenor (Rep. O.) and Cooper (Rep.
Wia.) said it would be unwise to
mortgage the future by making such a
declaration now, and the latter quoted
Governor Taft as saying that such a
promise now would tend to prevent the
pacification of the islands. The amend-
ment was lost, 95 to 139. It was a strict
party vote, except for McCall and Little-
field (Rep. Me.), who voted with the Dem-
ocrats for the amendment.
Before the consideration of the Philip-
pine bill was resumed, the House by a
vote of 232 to 183 adopted the conference
report on the isthmian canal bill, thus ac-
cepting in toto the Senate bill. The bill
now goes to the President.

Proceedings in Detail.
The House met at 11 o'clock. A bill was
passed to amend the internal revenue laws
relative to fermented liquors, so as to
eliminate the eighth of a barrel from a
classification of packages. A request
from the Senate for the return of the bill
for the sale of sites of manufacturing and
industrial plants in the Indian Territory
was objected to by Stephens (Dem. Tex.).
Hepburn (Rep. Ia.), chairman of the
committee on interstate commerce, then
called up the conference report on the isth-
mian canal bill. The statement sub-
mitted by him yesterday was read, showing
that the effect of the adoption of the
report would be the elimination of the
House bill and the enactment into law of
the Senate bill.

"I desire to move the adoption of the
report," said Hepburn. "In doing so I
desire to say that I have not changed in
the slightest degree my belief in the wis-
dom of the House of Representatives on
the 9th of last February."

At this point further proceedings were
blocked by the Speaker's announcement
that the original papers were missing and
that no action could be taken until they
were before the House.

"The papers should be in the hands of
the clerk," observed Hepburn.

"But they are not here," announced the
Speaker. "They must be in the Senate;
but, at the same time, it is well settled that
a conference report cannot be considered
without the original papers."

"Can I ask unanimous consent for the
consideration of the report?" asked Hep-
burn.

"The chair thinks not," replied the
Speaker. "The matter must go over until
the papers are found."

Accordingly the report was withdrawn
and the House went into committee on
the whole and resumed the consideration
of the Philippine civil government bill. Jones
(Dem. Va.) moved to reduce the interest
on the loan to be used for the purchase
of the friar lands from 5 to 4 per cent.

Canal Report Adopted.
At this point the original papers con-
necting with the canal bill having been
found, Hepburn moved the adoption of
the conference report.

Hepburn had quite a long colloquy with
Richardson (Dem. Tenn.) over the time
the President was to conduct the nego-
tiations with the Panama Canal Com-
pany, and said that the Senate rejected
every proposition made by the House con-
ference. He would not have made this re-
port if he did not believe that it was the
Senate bill or nothing. He also declared
that he did not believe the Panama Canal
Company possessed anything we cared to
buy. Hepburn said he thought the Pres-
ident would fail in his negotiations, and
could then resort to the other route.

Underwood (Dem. Ala.), Richardson
(Dem. Ala.), Sulzer (Dem. N. Y.), Adam-
son (Dem. Ga.), Mann (Rep. Ill.), Fletcher
(Rep. Minn.) and Williams (Dem. Miss.)
favored concurrence, and McRae (Dem.
Ark.) said he considered the substitution
of Panama for Nicaragua a great blunder.
The report was adopted, 232 to 183. The
following votes were cast in the negative:
Ball (Dem. Tex.), Bell (Pop. Colo.), Hay
(Dem. Va.), Jones (Dem. Va.), Claude
Kitchin (Dem. N. C.), Cook (Rep. Cal.),
Neville (Pop. Neb.) and Woods (Rep.
Cal.).

The House then proceeded with the
Philippine civil government bill.

Jones' amendment to reduce the rate of
interest was defeated.

Cochran (Dem. Mo.) unsuccessfully
moved to limit the amount of land to be
purchased by a single individual to 65
hectares, about 160 acres, and the same
fate met an amendment by Sulzer to hold
in trust the land purchased from the friars
for homesteads for the natives.

Clark Replies to Landis.
Clark (Dem. Mo.) precipitated a lively
debate at this point. Replying to the re-
marks made by Landis (Rep. Ind.) a few
days ago, he ridiculed Landis' glowing
eulogy of General Funston. "If Funston
was the great hero the gentleman from
Indiana made him out to be," said Clark,
"the ticket nominated by the next Republi-
can convention should be Freddy and
Teddy, not Freddy and Freddy." Landis
retorted that the Democrats, after drag-
ging the Republicans into the Spanish

war, had run away, he denounced as a
foul slander. As many Democrats, he
said, fought in the Spanish War as Re-
publicans. "Dewey, Schley, old Joe
Wheeler and Hobson," said he, "all wrote
their names high, and there were other
Democratic heroes, more obscure, on land
and sea."

Littlefield (Rep. Me.) insisted that Lan-
dis' charge that the Democrats had run
away was true. He said it was no an-
swer to assert that some Democrats had
achieved glory in the war. It was Dem-
ocratic soldiers who were speaking of
him. But he said he desired to do justice to
the Democrats. They did not all start to run
away. When it came to the appropri-
ation of \$20,000,000 to carry out the pro-
visions of the Paris treaty, which the Dem-
ocrats since had said was for the purchase
of 10,000,000 people at \$2 a head, 41 Dem-
ocrats voted for the appropriation.

"Was not Mr. Reed, of Maine, the au-
thor of that statement about the purchase
of people at \$2 a head?" asked Shackie-
ford (Dem. Mo.).

"It does not make any difference who
started it," replied Littlefield, "the Dem-
ocrats adopted it."

"Did not the ratification of the treaty
place the United States under obligations
legally and morally to the extent of \$20-
000,000 to Spain?" asked Cooper (Dem.
Tenn.).

"Just as it places on the United States

THE FALL OF MANILA

Before Troops Arrived City
Surrendered, Says Dewey.

SPANIARDS FEARED FILIPINOS

Admiral Threatened to Fire Upon the
City the Day of the Naval Battle.
City the Day of the Naval Battle,
White Flag.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Admiral
Dewey made a statement before the Sen-
ate committee on the Philippines today
concerning the early operations at Ma-



EDWARD VII AND HIS GRANDSON, PRINCE EDWARD.

nila, when he was in command of the
American naval forces in Philippine
waters. The Admiral's statement con-
tributed an important addition to the
history of the surrender of the City of
Manila. This consisted of a positive state-
ment that the Spanish fleet was sunk,
and that when the city did surrender it
was in pursuance of a definite under-
standing between himself and the Span-
ish Governor-General.

The Admiral was questioned by Senator
Lodge. He said he had first heard from
Aguinaldo and his friends about April 1,
1898, when it became certain that there
was to be war.

"I then heard that there were a number
of Filipinos who desired to accompany
the fleet to Manila," he continued. "All
of them were young and earnest. I did
not attach much importance to them or
to what they said. The day before we left
Hong Kong I received a telegram from
Consul-General Pratt, located at Singa-
pore, saying that Aguinaldo was at Singa-
pore and would join me at Hong Kong.
I replied, 'All right, tell him to come
aboard.' But I attached so little impor-
tance to the message that I sailed with-
out Aguinaldo and before he arrived.
There were then many promises as to
what the Filipinos would do, but I did not
depend upon them. Consul Williams as-
sured me that upon our arrival and the
sinking of the first gun 30,000 Filipinos
would rise. None did arise, and I frequently
joked him on this point."

Admiral Dewey said that the Spanish
Government wanted to surrender the city
to him after the destruction of the fleet,
and that he (Dewey) would have accepted
the formal surrender if he had had 200
troops to garrison the city. He told about
Aguinaldo's arrival, saying that he put
him ashore and told him to organize his
people. Aguinaldo came back discouraged
and wanted to go to Japan, but the Ad-
miral told him to continue his efforts.
Speaking of Aguinaldo's military opera-
tions, he said he did wonderfully in whip-
ping the Spaniards.

Admiral Dewey said emphatically that
he never had recognized Aguinaldo's gov-
ernment, nor did he salute Aguinaldo's
flag; he never called Aguinaldo "General."
He said the Spaniards were fearful of the
Filipinos entering Manila, and therefore

THE KING AND THE KING TO BE.



EDWARD VII AND HIS GRANDSON, PRINCE EDWARD.

surrendered to him in advance. He did
not believe the Filipinos could have taken
the city unaided, but the Spaniards were
greatly demoralized.

The Admiral said he never received a
letter from Consul Pratt telling him he
must co-operate with Aguinaldo. He ad-
ded that Pratt wrote a number of foolish
letters about that time.

Dewey said he had written the Navy
Department that the Filipinos were more
capable of self-government than the Cu-
banos, because he saw that Congress con-
templated giving independence to Cuba,
and he knew that the American people
had little information concerning the
Filipinos.

Why the City Surrendered.
In explanation of his statement that the
city of Manila had surrendered on the day
of the destruction of the Spanish fleet,
Admiral Dewey said that during the
naval engagement several guns had been
fired at him from the shore bat-
teries, and that as soon as the ships were
destroyed he steamed toward the city,
sending word to the Governor that if an-
other shot was fired from the shore, he
would fire upon the city.

"The Governor replied," the Admiral
went on, "that if I did not fire upon the
city, the shore batteries would remain
silent. The Spanish flag was not taken
down, but white flags were raised in
tokens of surrender, and if I had had with
me 5000 troops, with which to occupy the
city, I could have taken it and held it."

I anchored my ships under gun 1000
yards away, and lay there 24 hours. Dur-
ing that time the Governor-General sent
word to me several times that he wanted
to surrender to me to the Navy. I could
not entertain his proposition of a formal
surrender, because of the lack of troops
to take possession of the city."

The Admiral said that after Aguinaldo
got his forces organized, he occupied Ca-
vite, but when he (Dewey) learned that
American troops were expected to arrive
soon, he asked the Filipinos to retire.
They at first demurred, but ultimately
consented. After this time, July 15,
Aguinaldo sent to him from Bacoor his
first proclamation of the independence of
the Philippines. "That proclamation,"
said the Admiral, "was the first intimation
I had received of the aspirations of the
Filipino people for an independent gov-
ernment. Aguinaldo had never told me
that the independence of his people was
his aim, but when the proclamation came,
I thought nothing of it. Indeed, I at-
tached so little importance to it that I
did not cable it to Washington, but left
its transmission to the mails."

When Senator Lodge asked the Admi-
ral, "Did you recognize the Filipino Re-
public?" he replied: "I did not; I never
gave it the slightest recognition. I had
no authority to do so, and, besides, I did
not consider it an organized government."
There was a reign of terror, and the Phi-
lipino forces were riding rough-shod over
the community, committing many acts of
cruelty. I sent word to Aguinaldo that
he must treat his prisoners kindly, and he
replied that he would."

"What would have been the effect of
permitting the Filipino forces to enter
Manila when our troops entered?"

"The Spaniards were very fearful of the
result of such a course, and, there-
fore, they surrendered to me in advance.
That was all arranged, and there was no
need for the loss of a man in the cap-
ture of the city. It was to be done at a
signal, and no gun need have been fired
by us, but for the desire of the Govern-
or-General, who said his honor demanded
that a few shots be fired, so that I had
to fire and kill a few people, but the
Spaniards did not fire because of my
warning that it would be disastrous to
the city for them to do so. They had
15,000 troops and 41 rifled guns."

Admiral Dewey added that he was
pleased to supply the committee with this
history. It had, he said, never been print-
ed, and he had been reserving it with the
view of writing the story himself. He had
copies of some of the communications re-
ceived by him made because of this pur-
pose, but none of those from Pratt, as
he regarded him as a busybody devoting
much time to interfering with the business
of other people.

"He was Consul-General for the United
States," Mr. Patterson suggested, and the
witness replied: "Yes, but he had nothing
to do with the attack on Manila."

Returning to his departure from Hong
Kong, Admiral Dewey repeated that he
had left for Manila without Aguinaldo,
saying he had left as early as he did large-
ly because he wanted to get rid of him and
the other "little brown men, many of
whom were constantly coming aboard the
flagship."

"I was very busy," he said, "netting

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eign & Marine Insurance Company. Page 8.

BLISS WINS EASILY

Nominated for Governor of
Michigan on First Ballot.

BUT IS NOT MADE UNANIMOUS

Temporary Chairman Smith Declares
There Will Be No Scuttling While
Theodore Roosevelt Is in the
Presidential Chair.

Governor—Aaron T. Bliss, of Engle-
wood.
Lieutenant-Governor—Alexander Mait-
land, of Marquette.
Secretary of State—Fred M. Warner,
of Farmington.
State Treasurer—Daniel McCoy, of
Grand Rapids.
Auditor—Perry F. Powers, of Cadillac.
Attorney-General—Charles A. Blair, of
Jackson.
Commissioner of State Land Office—
Edwin A. Wiley, of Paw Paw.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—
D. A. Fall, of Albion.
Members of State Board of Education—
—Felix J. Kelly, of Detroit; L. T.
Wright, of Ironwood.

DETROIT, June 26.—The Republican
State Convention renominated Governor
Bliss on the first ballot. A motion to
make his nomination unanimous was de-
feated, however, by the objection of Ed-
ward M. L. Cook, of Hastings, who had
placed John Patton, Jr., ex-United States
Senator, of Grand Rapids, in nomination,
and who waged a bitter fight against
Governor Bliss throughout the campaign.
Congressman William Alden Smith, of
Grand Rapids, the temporary chairman,
in his address on assuming the chair said
in part:

"We hear a great deal of talk about our
policy of protection being the mother of
trusts. It is not so. If trusts thrive on
protection, how is it that in free-trade
England trusts are more numerous and
powerful than in protected America? Let
no man be deceived. These combinations
of capital are the outgrowth of a world-
wide business tendency, and you cannot
escape it, even though you emigrate to
the Orient or to the islands of the Sea.
Wherever corporations are organized for
the purpose of lessening the output or
unfairly controlling the price, they should
be dissolved and punished, and there is
a man today in the White House at
Washington who proposes to enforce the
law without fear or hesitation."

"I have no interest whatever in main-
taining the supremacy of the trusts in
our industrial system, but if there are to
be trusts anywhere in the world, I would
prefer to have them in America, under the
supervision and regulation of our laws,
rather than have them in Europe, beyond
our reach and beyond our power."

"If we were to strike down the tariff
upon trust-made articles, with a view of
crippling the trusts, is it not possible that
we might inspire the organization of in-
ternational trusts? When that time
comes, tell me, will the wage of labor be
the wage of Europe, upon the same scale,
or the wage of America upon a high scale?
Chairman Smith, after saying that the
party was irrevocably committed to the
single gold standard, spoke of the re-
sponsibilities that have come with the
new possessions."

"There will be no scuttling," he said,
"while Theodore Roosevelt is Commander-
in-Chief of the Army and Navy. There
will be no scuttling until our work is fin-
ished. Our party never leaves its work
half done. It will be time enough to con-
sider plans when order is restored, our
supremacy is accomplished and civil gov-
ernment established. When that time comes,
guided by the wisdom of the fathers, we
promise the Philippine people the best
government of which they are capable."

The governor-elect was congratulated on his
first ballot, the vote being as follows:

Bliss.....21,117
Stearns.....2,441
Patton.....22

The platform pledges sympathy and sup-
port to President Roosevelt, and ex-
presses "sincere admiration and approval
of the ability, integrity and desire for
justice which he has brought to bear on
all public affairs."

Split in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 26.—Two
separate Republican state conventions
were held here today as the result of
factional difficulties. One convention
nominated Charles D. Graves, of Hot
Springs, for Governor, and the other
against what it terms by resolution "arbi-
trary dictation of boss rule," known as
"Claytonism." The so-called "regular"
convention made these nominations:

Governor—Harry H. Myers, of Monroe,
County.

Secretary of State—Charles T. Duke,
Auditor of State—J. T. Smith.

State Treasurer—Joseph Horger,
Attorney-General—Charles F. Colman,
Land Commissioner—W. H. Cronin,
Superintendent of Public Instruction—
R. L. Floyd.

Agricultural Commissioner—F. S. Baker,
Associate Justice Supreme Court—
Charles C. Waters.

SAMAR COURT-MARTIAL.

Record in Waller Case Reaches
Washington—The Smith Case.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The record of
the court-martial proceedings in the case
of Major W. T. Waller, of the Marine
Corps, who was acquitted of the charge of
illegally killing Filipino prisoners, was re-
ceived at the War Department today. It
will be considered by Secretary Root, in
connection with the review of the testi-
mony and findings of the court-martial in
the case of Brigadier-General J. H. Smith.</