

HISSING IN SENATE

Auditors Disapproved of Carmack's Talk.

HE SLANDERED THE ARMY

Spooner's Eloquent Plea for the Philippine Bill-Spirited Colloquy With Hoar-Pettus and Mc-Laurin Spoke.

Hissing in the Senate is so unusual that when it occurred, in the course of the Philippine debate, yesterday, it created a sensation. Spooner was speaking, and referred, incidentally, to the story that 1900 Filipinos had been put to death by American troops in trenches which they were compelled to dig...

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Spooner occupied nearly five hours of today's session of the Senate in concluding his speech begun Thursday. His eloquence and earnestness attracted the attention of all Senators and of hundreds of occupants of the crowded galleries. He maintained that the United States could not leave the Philippines "like a coward," and abandoned people who had sought protection, thus surrendering them to "tyranny and chaos." He did not believe in the admission of the Philippines to the Union as states, but in the conduct of the islands none the less, "imperialism had been suggested for party purposes."...

At the conclusion of routine business consideration of the Philippine bill was resumed. Beveridge presented certain excerpts from the testimony taken by the Philippine committee arranged carefully with reference to certain phases of the Philippine question, and requested that they be printed in the Congressional Record. Beveridge explained that they covered particular points in the testimony arranged in logical sequence, and it was perfectly fair and just.

Hoar said that in a compilation of the kind ought to have the sanction of the Philippine committee, and he moved that the matter be referred to that committee. Beveridge said that the widest latitude had been afforded the minority in the publication of matter of record, and he thought it scarcely fair that objection should be made to the compilation. He hoped Hoar would withdraw his motion, and indicated some criticism of the Massachusetts Senator's action.

As Hoar withdrew his request, Beveridge withdrew his request, announcing that later he would read the matter, if necessary, to get it in the Record. Spooner Resumes His Speech.

On resuming his speech on Thursday, Spooner referred to a statement of Hoar, a minute before, that ought not to be saddled on this Philippine debate. One trouble, one of the weaknesses of the discussion, and one of the public elements, he said, is the fact that there had been, and were now, sides in this question. He thought there ought not to be "sides" on this Philippine debate. "It is," he said, "a question which belongs to the American people. It is a problem of delicacy and of some danger, and a weapon of no man and of no party. The interest of all men in public and private life is to get at the truth without private opinion or party strife."

He never before has been an instance of the American people have sought incessantly, and I think, unfairly, to put this country in the wrong and to stain the honor of the country with dishonor. They have formed a narrow and antiquated view of every question of fact. He said the United States never would seek a war, but if attacked we had the power to resist, and when the time came to dictate terms of peace, the United States might demand and accept ceded territory that is inhabited without first securing the consent of the inhabitants. Spooner declared that there was little or no similarity between the conditions of Cuba and those of the Philippines.

has saved us from that unutterable folly. It would have been worse—infinitely worse—than the proposition to recognize the Republic of Cuba, which would have subjected us to an order to leave Cuba any day. Later, Hoar said if the inhabitants of the Philippines were not a people, there were millions of men acting together, who raised an army, selected a General, turned Spain out of all territory except only the City of Manila, and agreed upon a constitution, republican in form. "They would be a people," replied Spooner, "if that were true."



L. A. McNary

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR CITY ATTORNEY.

Pilar was notoriously the leader of a band of cutthroats and outlaws. Carmack declared that if the "charge" of Spooner was accurate, Admiral Dewey should be branded and turned out of the Navy. Spooner retorted that that was only one of the Democratic charges against the Army and Navy. He declared Aguinaldo's army was an army which had demanded to enter Manila for loot and rapine; which had violated the rules of civilized warfare; which had perpetrated atrocities not only upon American prisoners, but upon countless thousands of Filipinos, and had respected neither sex. Spooner referred to the diary of one of the officers of Aguinaldo, who described the peregrinations of Aguinaldo. Spooner said Aguinaldo had "a government of proclamations, of cogitations and assassinations, and the evidence all show it."

Encouragement to Tagals. He thought it was an unhappy thing that words of encouragement, words denouncing the Senate for having taught unconditionally the sovereignty of the Philippines, should go to the Philippines, saying that we were violating the Declaration of Independence and promising that in case of Democratic success at the polls the Filipinos would be granted independence under a protectorate. Those statements had prolonged the war, embarrassed the operations of the Government and made it difficult specially to carry to fruition the blessings which the United States desired to confer. Referring to General Smith's order for the killing of all inhabitants of Samar above the age of 15, Spooner quoted the will of the Pilgrims on landing first upon the Indians. He read from a statute of Massachusetts of 1780 offering a reward of \$100 for every male Indian scalp, 25 years old and upward, and of \$50 a scalp of those killed in battle.

Hoar interrupted to say that the Puritans had bought and paid for every foot of land acquired from the Indians, and that the statute of 1725 was cruel and barbarous. "Do you approve it?" he demanded, when, at the beginning of the 20th century, you make it a precedent. "I think," said Spooner, "that our fathers bought the lands of the Indians in Massachusetts and then proceeded to buy their scalps. Senators who denounce our policy in the Philippines in general language on ex parte testimony ought not to forget that our forebears, brave men in war, found it necessary to resort to war to what, in time of peace, no man on earth would approve."

Division for Party Purposes. Spooner pointed out how harmful the division upon the Philippine question among Americans was, and declared that the division was largely for party purposes. "If Congress had recognized the independence of the Filipinos," said he, "instead of being there as we are now, with a title which the Supreme Court of the United States says is complete, which the Senate has accepted as complete, which Congress paid for as complete, which the world recognizes as complete, which gives us the power to do what is generous and noble and right and uplifting to that principle, we would be there on the sliding sands of contract with a former tyrant. I think that God

war of this kind crassities always have occurred, and the responsibility for them rests not upon the Army but upon those who are responsible for the policy." "I stand for the army of McKinley," declared Spooner, "for the Army that has been charged with the mission by the American people who supported these policies at the polls." Spooner said to Hoar that if he did not believe his party was right and could not act with it, he could vote for the other party. This elicited quite a long reply from Hoar, who paid a tribute to Spooner, to McKinley and to Roosevelt. Hoar said he did not believe the Democratic party was right in its view of the question. He believed that the Republican party would work out the problem right in the end, but that it should be shown that its present policy was wrong. He could not be expected to abandon a party in whose policies in the main he believed to join a party to whose policies he was opposed.

Reference was made by Spooner to the alleged letter that had been written by a soldier about 1900 Filipinos being compelled to dig their own graves. This had been repudiated. Lodge said that the War Department had caused an investigation to be made by questioning the soldier himself. "No doubt," replied Carmack, "under this suggestion the soldier will repudiate it, as every soldier in the Philippines has been required to do." This assertion brought out a small volley of abuse, but the disorder was soon suppressed. Discussing the bills offered by the majority and by the minority, Spooner said: "We will go ahead with an honest purpose, with your help if we can get it (addressing the Democratic side) if not, we will go on without it, and it will not be the first time." In conclusion, Spooner declared that if the Democratic party ever obtained control of the Government, no such "famous and cowardly policy" as suggested by the minority would be followed. At 5:15 P. M. the Senate took a recess until 8 o'clock.

The Night Session. At the opening of the night session Carmack, who had made several speeches during the day, took the floor. In explanation of the protracted nature of the debate, he said it had been carried on by the minority in the hope that the bill would be purged of its most objectionable features. All hope of substantial amendments, and the evidence all show it. He pointed at Morgan's theory that the Filipino insurgents were the "tools of wicked conspirators at Hong Kong," saying that that was the dishonored plea of despotism, the plea of generation and decay when the plea of a more dangerous doctrine than that advanced by Morgan, that the Army was more representative of the people than Congress. He did not believe that the United States had reached the stage of degeneration and decay when the custody of its liberties rested in the Army. Carmack insisted it was the plain duty of the majority to everybody concerned—the American people as well as the Filipinos—to proclaim what is to be the ultimate purpose of the Administration's policy in the Philippines.

Moody Defends His Party. DETROIT, May 31.—Secretary of the

that the waving of the bloody shirt was an effort to revive sectional hatred. "But I admit I was mistaken," said he. "The Republicans used to keep the Southern outrages mill grinding, holding up our terrible and bloody deeds as the excitation of mankind. That was for political purposes. Now they are seeking precedents to excuse their policy in the Philippines. The President gives the cue. He says it is the same old rebel yell, the same old people who vilified Grant and Lincoln as they are now vilifying the great and magnanimous Smith."

Two New Generals. Colonels Whitehead and Lincoln Are Promoted. WASHINGTON, May 31.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate: Colonels to be Brigadier-Generals—Samuel M. Whitehead and Sumner H. Lincoln. Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry to be Colonels—William Quinton and Jesse C. Chance. Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels—Ralph W. Hoyt and George H. Corning. Captains to be Majors—Charles H. Bonesteel, Lyman M. Kenf, Charles C. Morton. First Lieutenants to be Captains—George F. Baltzell, Edgar T. Conley, Seaborn G. Childs, R. T. Collins and Lyman W. Welch. George W. Bibe, Receiver of Public Moneys at Oregon City, Or.

Minority Report on Canal Bill. WASHINGTON, May 31.—The minority members of the committee on isthmian canals of the Senate have prepared a report opposing the views of the majority. It is directed mainly to show the impracticability of the Nicaragua route, especially on account of the volcanic disturbances, and favors the Panama route. MARCHING ON CARACAS. Matos and a Rebel Army Headed for the Capital. WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, May 31.—Caracas, the State of Venezuela, was recaptured May 28 by the government forces without resistance, the revolutionists having abandoned the town two days before. General Matos, the revolutionary leader, landed on Venezuelan soil, May 23, coming from Port of Spain, Trinidad, having evaded the government forces. General Matos, with 200 men, composed of revolutionists from Carupano, Cumana and Barcelona, is marching in the direction of Caracas and is now distant about a fortnight's march from that city. The Government of Venezuela was astonished by the news received in the capital that the towns of Coro, State of Falcon, and Valencia, State of Carabobo, were seriously menaced by the revolutionists. News of fresh uprisings in Venezuela against President Castro is coming from all quarters. The family of the late President Guzman Blanco has refused to pay the contribution of 1,000,000 francs demanded by Castro. General Uribe-Urbe, chief of the Colombian revolution, who was recently in the city, has arrived at Port of Spain, Trinidad, is now at Caracas, in conference with Castro.

that the waving of the bloody shirt was an effort to revive sectional hatred. "But I admit I was mistaken," said he. "The Republicans used to keep the Southern outrages mill grinding, holding up our terrible and bloody deeds as the excitation of mankind. That was for political purposes. Now they are seeking precedents to excuse their policy in the Philippines. The President gives the cue. He says it is the same old rebel yell, the same old people who vilified Grant and Lincoln as they are now vilifying the great and magnanimous Smith."

Two New Generals. Colonels Whitehead and Lincoln Are Promoted. WASHINGTON, May 31.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate: Colonels to be Brigadier-Generals—Samuel M. Whitehead and Sumner H. Lincoln. Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry to be Colonels—William Quinton and Jesse C. Chance. Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels—Ralph W. Hoyt and George H. Corning. Captains to be Majors—Charles H. Bonesteel, Lyman M. Kenf, Charles C. Morton. First Lieutenants to be Captains—George F. Baltzell, Edgar T. Conley, Seaborn G. Childs, R. T. Collins and Lyman W. Welch. George W. Bibe, Receiver of Public Moneys at Oregon City, Or.

Minority Report on Canal Bill. WASHINGTON, May 31.—The minority members of the committee on isthmian canals of the Senate have prepared a report opposing the views of the majority. It is directed mainly to show the impracticability of the Nicaragua route, especially on account of the volcanic disturbances, and favors the Panama route. MARCHING ON CARACAS. Matos and a Rebel Army Headed for the Capital. WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, May 31.—Caracas, the State of Venezuela, was recaptured May 28 by the government forces without resistance, the revolutionists having abandoned the town two days before. General Matos, the revolutionary leader, landed on Venezuelan soil, May 23, coming from Port of Spain, Trinidad, having evaded the government forces. General Matos, with 200 men, composed of revolutionists from Carupano, Cumana and Barcelona, is marching in the direction of Caracas and is now distant about a fortnight's march from that city. The Government of Venezuela was astonished by the news received in the capital that the towns of Coro, State of Falcon, and Valencia, State of Carabobo, were seriously menaced by the revolutionists. News of fresh uprisings in Venezuela against President Castro is coming from all quarters. The family of the late President Guzman Blanco has refused to pay the contribution of 1,000,000 francs demanded by Castro. General Uribe-Urbe, chief of the Colombian revolution, who was recently in the city, has arrived at Port of Spain, Trinidad, is now at Caracas, in conference with Castro.

Campaign Issues. Republican Congressional Committee Will Wait for the Democrats. WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Republican Congressional committee will not formulate issues for the Congressional campaign committee until the Democrats have launched their plans for the fight they will make. This has been decided upon by President Roosevelt and Representatives Babcock and Overstreet, of the committee.

Opening of Eldon Club. NEW YORK, May 31.—Grover Cleveland has accepted an invitation to speak at the opening of the new Eldon Club, June 8. About 100 men prominent in the Democratic party have been invited. Among those expected are David B. Hill and William J. Bryan.

Nominations for Congress. Fifth Kentucky district—M. H. Irwin, Republican, renominated. Tenth Ohio district—Dewitt C. Badger, Democrat. Closing of Orient School. ORIENT, May 31.—The public school of Orient closed Thursday, having completed a successful term of eight months. Perhaps the most enjoyable part was the picnic dinner prepared by the patrons and people as a surprise to the teachers, Mrs. Frank New, Miss Grace McKerrrow and Leonard Merrill. During the afternoon the pupils held their closing exercises in the Baptist Church.

Moody Defends His Party. DETROIT, May 31.—Secretary of the

Complete and Sweeping. Salem Statesman. Does Oregon want the Philippines retained? Does this state want a share in the developing trade of the Orient that will result from the retention of the islands and Americanizing them? Yes? Well, then, let Oregon so declare herself in an unambiguous or broken terms next Monday. To do this complete and sweeping Republican victory is necessary.

British Squadron at Yokohama. YOKOHAMA, May 31, via San Francisco, May 31.—Six British battle-ships arrived here May 8. Their include the Albion, Blenheim, Eclipse, Glory, Relief and Ocean. They came from Hong Kong, and are believed to have been commissioned for maneuvers next month in Korean waters. It is doubtful whether they will remain here for the local celebration of the coronation of King Edward. The officers and men are being generally entertained by the Japanese. The Eclipse collided with the steamer Wahanoura in the harbor shortly after the arrival of the squadron. The steamer was uninjured, but the big warship had a hole four feet in diameter knocked in her side.

Japanese Naval Programme. TOKIO, May 31, via San Francisco, May 31.—The Japanese Herald says: "The question of Japanese expansion for the third period has begun to claim popular attention. It is considered likely that a bill will be introduced during the next session of the Diet for the purpose of preparing the third programme with a view of increasing the naval strength. Details as to this programme are of course unknown." The Japanese Government has decided to dispatch commercial commissioners to Cape Town to make inspection of business opportunities in that part of the world. The term of their sojourn will be two months.

Incian Succeeds Canelejas. MADRID, May 31.—Senor Suarez Incian has been appointed Minister of Agriculture in succession to Senor Canelejas.

A Judge's Recovery. "PE-RU-NA IS ONE OF THE BEST TONICS I EVER TOOK." JUDGE FRANCIS DEAN SYRICK. "I AM NO LONGER SUBJECT TO COLDS," SAYS JUDGE SYRICK. Judge Francis Dean Syrick, of Richmond, Va., is a prominent attorney of Washington, D. C. In a recent letter written from 134 L Street, Washington, D. C., he says: "I have for some time been troubled with a malarial condition of the system thus making me susceptible to colds and rheumatic conditions. A friend recommended Peruna to me some time ago and I commenced taking it and after a few days I felt the beneficial effects of the medicine. I am going to continue taking it, for I can say without hesitancy that it is one of the best tonics that I ever took."—FRANCIS DEAN SYRICK.

THE SECRET. How Doctors Protect Themselves From Contagious Diseases. Doctors rarely catch contagious diseases. Almost everybody knows this, but few know how they escape. Many believe that the doctor has some charm or anti-septic which protects him. Dr. Hartman lately made the truth of this matter public, that all might realize its benefit. Contagious diseases are conveyed by minute organisms known as disease germs. These germs find their entrance into the system through the mucous membrane. If the mucous membrane is healthy they cannot get into the system. If the mucous membrane is affected by catarrh the germs find easy access. Catarrhal secretions furnish exactly the material upon which they thrive and multiply. To get rid of the catarrh and thus preserve the mucous membrane healthy, is the only way to be safe from contagious diseases. This explains why it is that some people catch diseases easier than others. Every one is exposed just the same. Not every one, however, falls a victim to contagious diseases. A disease germ cannot enter the system through a perfectly healthy mucous membrane. Doctors know this and therefore guard against it. This is all the secret there is about it.

stoned for maneuvers next month in Korean waters. It is doubtful whether they will remain here for the local celebration of the coronation of King Edward. The officers and men are being generally entertained by the Japanese. The Eclipse collided with the steamer Wahanoura in the harbor shortly after the arrival of the squadron. The steamer was uninjured, but the big warship had a hole four feet in diameter knocked in her side.

Japanese Naval Programme. TOKIO, May 31, via San Francisco, May 31.—The Japanese Herald says: "The question of Japanese expansion for the third period has begun to claim popular attention. It is considered likely that a bill will be introduced during the next session of the Diet for the purpose of preparing the third programme with a view of increasing the naval strength. Details as to this programme are of course unknown." The Japanese Government has decided to dispatch commercial commissioners to Cape Town to make inspection of business opportunities in that part of the world. The term of their sojourn will be two months.

Incian Succeeds Canelejas. MADRID, May 31.—Senor Suarez Incian has been appointed Minister of Agriculture in succession to Senor Canelejas.

1884 1902 SIGHT HELPS STUDY THESE TYPES OF SUFFERERS FROM EYE-STRAIN THE SCHOOL CHILD, poring in agony over the blurred pages of her book. THE MATRON, tortured by headaches, incapacitated from the duties and pleasures of life. THE YOUTH, unequally matched with his fellows in the race for success. OLD AGE, deprived of the solace of reading the daily paper. THESE ARE NO IMAGINARY ILLS. THE PORTLAND OPTICAL INSTITUTE Has Cured THOUSANDS of such cases with REMEDIAL LENSES, properly adjusted to deficient eyes. OUR OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS ARE UNRIVALED. OUR FRAMES AND LENSES ARE THE BEST MADE. OUR PRICES ARE LOWEST FOR HIGHEST QUALITY WORK. OUR RECORD—15 YEARS OF GUARANTEED FULFILLED. WALTER REED, THE OPTICIAN, 133 SIXTH STREET OREGONIAN BLDG.