

piracy laws shall remain in force to some extent. On the same day the bill to provide for diplomatic and consular service in the republic of Cuba was passed. The bill fixes the salaries of the various representatives of the government that are to be sent to the island.

The house committee on interstate commerce held another session on April 26, when Mr. Joseph Nimms, formerly of the treasury department, appeared as the first witness in opposition to the Corliss bill. This bill aims to destroy the civil remedy provided to regulate commerce, according to Mr. Nimms' testimony.

A dispatch from Manila to Washington announces the capture of Rufo, the Ladrone leader, together with 158 officers and men of his command, and it is surmised that this means the opening up of the whole of the southern coast of the island of Negros. Another insurgent surrender in Samar is also reported to have been made to General Fred Grant.

Representative De Armond of Missouri on April 26 introduced in the house a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution making the term of the president and vice president to begin on the 3rd of April instead of March 4, and fixing the second Thursday of January as the time for the assembling of congress, beginning with the Sixtieth congress.

A report from Washington under date of May 1 says that, following the precedent in the case of General Smith, the president has ordered the court-martial of Edwin G. Glenn, Fifth infantry, one of the officers referred to in the administration of the water cure testimony before the senate committee on the Philippines. The court will meet at Catbolagan, Samar, on May 12.

A dispatch from Washington under date of April 29 says: Gunner Charles Morgan, U. S. N., whose application for a commission was denied because of Rear Admiral Sampson's veto, is to be chief gunner in the service in which he has toiled so long and faithfully. He has been given a re-examination for promotion to this rank, and has passed, morally, physically and mentally. By order of the secretary of the navy his promotion will quickly follow.

A recent report from the war department in answer to the resolutions passed by the house demanding an investigation into the nature of the instructions sent to General Jacob Smith asserts that no direct orders were sent and that the officer acted on the instructions of his immediate superior, General Chaffee. It is declared that the war department gave General Chaffee the general army order No. 100, as a guide. This order authorizes a suspension of all rules of civilized warfare and retaliation when the enemy acts in a similar manner, and it is expected that General Smith will rely on this order for his acquittal. This report has been bitterly condemned by many congressmen, Mr. Sibly, republican, of Pennsylvania on April 28 delivering in the house a vehement denunciation of the conduct of affairs in the Philippines.

A report from Venice, under date of May 2, says: The pardon granted by King Victor Emmanuel to the officers of the United States cruiser Chicago, who have been imprisoned here, arrived this morning, and the prisoners will be released without delay. The imprisoned officers warmly repudiate the reports from Rome that they were under the influence of wine at the time of the trouble and say that, on the contrary, they were absolutely sober. Lieutenant John S. Doddridge remarked: "After the accidental upsetting of a table in a cafe by myself and a companion at 11 o'clock at night we were followed and attacked by a mob and two municipal policemen appeared on the scene. I, with my open hand, motioned to the crowd to keep off. The police then seized us, but the

mob became so threatening that our brother officers and a marine who happened to be on the plaza ran to our rescue. We acted only in self-defense, and against a large, hostile crowd. We did not strike the police. Doubtless misunderstanding of the two languages had something to do with the trouble. We have been allowed to remain together in prison, but the room in which we have been confined swarmed with insects."

On April 24 Senator Carmack of Tennessee made a speech in the senate criticising the administration's Philippine policy and expressed the hope that it would turn from the "bloody gospel of the strenuous life" to the paths of peace. He declared also that he would offer an amendment to the bill to make statehood for the islands impossible. The bill was again discussed on April 30. Resolutions were introduced calling upon the government to summon Major Gardener from the Philippines to appear as a witness before the senate committee. This caused much debate, during which it was charged that there is a conspiracy on the part of the administration to suppress information. On May 1 Senator Carmack continued his speech on the bill, severely scoring the administration because of its refusal to call Aguinaldo and other Filipinos as witnesses. He maintained that, as reflections on the character of Aguinaldo had been cast by the testimony of witnesses, he should be permitted in all decency, to defend himself. This contention was sharply combatted by Mr. Foraker, Mr. McComas, and Mr. Burton.

#### DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World describes the interesting debate in the senate, April 29, in this way: Senate tempers are not standing the strain of the Philippines debate. Today there were passages between the democrats and republicans that might be called acrimonious.

The republicans had planned to sit still and let the democrats do the talking. The democrats laid their foundation with the speeches of Rawlins, Carmack and Simmons, and today began baiting Lodge, Spooner and Fairbanks and every other republican too thin-skinned to sit silent under discussion of the Smith "kill and burn order."

Senator Culberson forced Senator Lodge, after Lodge had twisted and squirmed and wriggled, to admit that the Smith order was revolting. Senator Teller was on his feet most of the afternoon jabbing the infuriated republicans, but keeping his temper admirably himself.

Under the leadership of Lodge, who has the Philippines bill in charge, the republicans have made the blunder of not acknowledging the cruelty and horror of the Smith order. Tomorrow it is expected the debate will practically be taken out of Lodge's hands by Spooner and other republican champions. The republicans feel that they can sit silent no longer. They must set themselves right before the country. The democrats will have no mercy. They will press every advantage.

Shortly after Senator Teller began to speak about the massacres ordered by General Smith, Senator Spooner shouted:

"Do you remember Fort Pillow?"

Senator Carmack was instantly on his feet asking Mr. Spooner what he meant by the inquiry. Mr. Carmack declared there was no massacre of colored troops at Fort Pillow. He said the alleged massacre was only the shooting of fleeing troops.

Senator Spooner made no reply, but there was a general impression that the race question and the civil war will be brought into the debate before its conclusion.

Senator Teller said nothing occurred during the civil war of the character now taking place in the Philippines.

General Smith had justified his Samar order by taking as a precedent the order issued by General Ewing for the suppression of bushwacking in Missouri. Mr. Teller said General Ewing's order was disapproved of by all Americans.

Senator Fairbanks interrupted to say that he did not understand that the government approves of what has been done by General Smith, but on the contrary condemning it. Senator Teller continued:

"If the facts are true as presented, General Smith should have been court-martialed fifteen months ago. It is now indicated that all the facts have been in the possession of the war department for many months. The court-martial was not ordered until the newspapers printed what the war department had suppressed.

"I do not believe in ten-year-old soldiers. There have not been many of them. I cannot conceive of an American soldier, seeing such a Filipino boy fighting in the army for what he regards as his rights, shooting such a boy down. The body of the American people will repudiate such methods, and if the charges against General Smith are true he should be dismissed from the service."

"The government certainly knows nothing of these facts!" shouted Senator Fairbanks.

"I have not yet said the administration condones these outrages," said Senator Teller. "I appreciate that those senators defending the administration have a difficult task. At the same time, it is my duty to my country and myself to protest against such cruelties as are practiced in the Philippines. General Smith's order should at least have included only ten-year-old boys with arms in their hands."

"The statements printed show that the American army resorted to methods of warfare employed in the tenth century. If the war department knew of General Smith's order and did not repudiate it within an hour, it constitutes an everlasting disgrace to this government and one which has never been surpassed in infamy. For 200 years we fought the Indians, who practiced every form of horrible torture, but no such order as that relating to Samar was ever issued."

Senator Teller read Representative Sibley's speech delivered yesterday in the house and said it encouraged him to observe that members of the republican party were awakening to a proper sentiment.

Senator Carmack expressed the opinion that all the orders relating to the service in the Philippines are not being made public.

"Those officers who pursue an extreme course," he said, "probably issue their orders and do not send them to the war department."

In reply to questions, Senator Lodge said he knew nothing about General Smith's order to Major Waller. It might have been a verbal order. He had not heard of it until Major Waller used it in defending himself before a court-martial.

Senator Tillman thought the testimony given by the commanding general of the army before the senate military affairs committee relative to the decimation of the Filipinos began to bring out the facts. He referred to the reduction of the population in Batangas province from 300,000 to 200,000, and asked Mr. Lodge if any steps have been taken by the Philippines committee to ascertain the truth of this statement.

Senator Lodge said the official reports showed that the people of Batangas province had died from malaria and dysentery.

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for starvation," declared Senator Tillman.

Senator Culberson called Senator Lodge's attention to the fact that the order issued by General Bell December 8, 1901, was just as drastic and cruel as that of General Smith, and that it had never been repudiated by the war department. He asked if Senator Lodge indorsed General Bell's order.

Senator Lodge, after much backing and filling, replied that he did not indorse any cruel practices in war. The orders, he said, seem harsh and cruel—on the surface they seem revolting. If the order issued by General Smith is as reported, he said, it should not meet the approval of any American.

"Do you not know that only a few days ago the president sent warm congratulations to General Bell for his vigorous prosecution of the war in the Philippines?" asked Senator Culberson. Senator Lodge blushed.

"I had not heard of that," he said. Senator Teller then resumed, saying that one-third of the people living in Batangas province could not have died under normal conditions. These people were entitled to the protection of the United States.

"The United States cannot protect the Filipinos from malaria," snapped Senator Spooner.

Senator Bacon said investigation would show that the other provinces had suffered loss of life equal to Batangas province. Great loss of life was caused, he said, by the destruction of food supplies. Natives were compelled to subsist on wild roots and thus superinduced disease.

Senator Teller said the obligation of humanity rests on this government to see that the Filipinos do not starve.

"If five or six million dollars a year can be given Cuba, where every witness before the ways and means committee testified there is no great dis-