

THE NORFOLK WEEKLY NEWS-JOURNAL.

NORFOLK, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1902.

GENERAL MILES IS HEARD

Opposes Root Bill Creating a New Staff.

WOULD DESTROY UNITY OF ARMY

Charges That It Opens the Doors to Favoritism and Declares He Would Resign if the Measure Becomes a Law in Its Present Form.

Washington, March 21.—General Nelson A. Miles yesterday told the senate committee on military affairs that if the bill introduced by Senator Hawley at the instance of the war department for the organization of a general staff for the army should become a law he would decline to longer hold his commission. The reason he gave for the statement is that the bill is utterly subversive of the interests of the military establishment and he said that he would not be a party to such a proceeding to the extent even of continuing to hold his place.

The statement was made in the course of a prolonged hearing by the committee, which was conducted behind closed doors and in which General Miles touched upon a variety of subjects connected with the army. The portion of the bill to which he directed his special criticism is that contained in section 7, reading as follows:

"That from and after the passage of this act the senior general officer of the army shall be assigned to command such portion of the army as the president may direct, or be detailed to duty in the general staff corps. All duties prescribed by law for the commanding general of the army shall be performed by the chief of general staff or other general officer designated by the secretary of war; provided, so long as the present lieutenant general of the army continues on the active list, he shall be the chief of the general staff, and upon the separation from active service of the said lieutenant general of the army said office, except as herein provided, shall cease and determine."

General Miles said that if this provision should become a law it would have the effect of destroying the unity of the army.

He called attention to the clause relieving him (the senior general) of command and making it possible for any other officer to be appointed. He declared that under section 7 it would be competent to one day promote a captain to the position of a brigadier and the next day make him chief of staff, thus practically placing a cap at the head of the army.

Warming up somewhat, he asserted that the bill was calculated to accomplish no purpose except to allow the secretary of war and the adjutant general to promote the interests of their personal favorites.

In the course of his remarks General Miles told the committee that with the bill a law he could now name the men who would hold the places of honor provided under it, but the committee did not ask for the names.

Criticism Excites War Department.

The news of General Miles' statements excited great interest at the war department when it became known late in the day. There was a very general inquiry as to whether, by passing the criticisms upon various officials, as reported in the press, General Miles had not exposed himself to disciplinary treatment.

The omission by the president of his usual ride yesterday afternoon and the fact that he and Secretary Root were in conference for nearly four hours, led to the supposition that they were discussing General Miles' testimony. This, however, was an error, for they were talking about an army regulation and the secretary was unaware of the testimony until he returned to the war department very late in the afternoon. Secretary Root exhibited little feeling when his attention was called to the proceedings before the committee. He remarked quietly that he was sorry General Miles opposed this bill. He pointed out that under section 7, of which General Miles complained, the lieutenant general would have greatly enlarged powers in army management, instead of being restricted in his functions, as he supposed. As to the question whether General Miles had said anything which would require action at the hands of the department or the president, the secretary firmly declined to express any opinion for the present at least, preferring to await an official copy of the committee hearing before reaching any decision.

Hanna Names Committee.

New York, March 21.—Senator Hanna yesterday named the members of the committee on conciliation of the Civic Federation, whose appointment was provided for at the last meeting of the executive committee. His appointments are: Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Potter, Franklin McVeagh, John Mitchell, Frank E. Sargent, James Duncan, J. Kruttschnitt, William H. Fraher and Marcus M. Marks. This committee is to take up threatened troubles between capitalists and workmen with a view to settling them.

Puts Ban Upon Sunday Ball.

Des Moines, March 21.—The Nagle bill, prohibiting the playing of baseball or foot ball on Sunday, passed the house by a vote of 59 to 16.

PIANO PLANT BURNS.

Hardman, Peck & Co. Suffer Loss of \$300,000 by Fire.

New York, March 21.—Hardman, Peck & Co., piano manufacturers, suffered a loss of \$300,000 by the destruction last night by fire of their plant, located at West Forty-eighth street and the North river. The fire started from some unknown cause in the packing room, which is in the three-story part of the big factory. From there it quickly spread throughout the entire building. The roof of the building fell in soon afterwards, and gave rise to the report that there had been an explosion. Just west of the three-story building, which was about 100 feet in length, and right on the river front, stood a frame stable. On the roof of this were a number of iron men. When the walls fell a lot of debris fell on the roof of the stable, injuring one fireman and one spectator. From the first mentioned building the fire spread to the firm's five-story structure and wrecked the upper part of it. The loss was large because of the valuable machinery and woods in the burned buildings.

RAGE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Two Negroes Killed by White Men and Three More Fatally Beaten.

Padesah, March 21.—At Madrid Road, Ky., on the Tennessee line, two negroes were killed by white men and three probably fatally beaten. Elijah Drake, colored, it is claimed, was caught stealing chickens and was attacked by enraged whites, being driven into the Mississippi river and shot dead. The body floated to shore and the white men made another negro tie a rope around the neck and pull him out to deep water. The white men then attacked four other negroes, living in the neighborhood, and who, it is claimed, were implicated. The negroes showed fight and in the melee that followed Jim Stewart, colored, was shot and instantly killed. The other three negroes were then almost beaten to death. Further trouble is feared and the governor has been asked to offer a reward for the apprehension and punishment of the murderers.

SEEK WAY TO GUARD PRESIDENT

Senate Ends Debate on Measure for Protection of Executive.

Washington, March 21.—Throughout yesterday's session of the senate the bill providing for the protection of the president of the United States was under discussion. Just before adjournment an agreement was reached to vote on the measure and pending amendments at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The speakers were Pettus (Ala.), Hawley (Conn.) and Nelson (Minn.) in support of the bill and Rawlins (Utah), McCumber (N. D.), Malloy (Fla.), Casmack (Tenn.) and Money and McLaurin (Miss.) in opposition to it. The speeches in the main were a reinforcement of arguments that have been advanced heretofore, few new points being raised. The principal point made by the opponents of the measure was that federal officials ought to be treated in the courts as are other citizens. Three substitutes for the bill are pending and will be pressed when the voting begins.

SLOW PROGRESS ON RIVER BILL.

House Disposes of Only Thirty Pages of the Measure.

Washington, March 21.—The house yesterday made very slow progress on the river and harbor bill, disposing of only 30 pages and leaving 50 pages still to be considered. The river and harbor committee again succeeded in defeating every amendment offered. Bellamy (N. C.) during the day took occasion to denounce the Crumpacker proposition to investigate southern election laws as designed to stir up sectional strife. He appealed to the conservative Republicans to defeat the measure.

Fitz Wants Guarantee.

New York, March 21.—Replying to telegrams from the Century Athletic club of Los Angeles, Cal., Robert Fitzsimmons yesterday wired that club that he would accept their proposition provided they guaranteed the contestants \$25,000, and with certain other stipulations concerning complimentary tickets and prices.

Fife's Case in Jury's Hands.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 21.—The case of Stewart Fife, charged with the murder of Frank Richardson, which is being tried at Savannah, Mo., went to the jury at 9 o'clock last night. It is the general opinion of those who attended the trial that Fife will be cleared.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

King Edward has revived the old custom of using snuff.

Achilles I., known as the king of Patagonia, died in Paris, leaving his throne to an unknown.

Turkey has directed the Ottoman ambassadors to solicit the friendly intervention of the powers at Sofia concerning the differences between Turkey and Bulgaria in relation to Macedonian affairs.

Arthur F. Francis, president of the Transmississippi congress, has been advised by railroads west of the Mississippi that there will be a rate of one fare for the round trip to the meeting in St. Paul in August.

An order was issued Thursday relieving Brigadier General Jacob Smith from further duty in the Philippines and directing him to proceed to San Antonio, to assume command of the Department of Texas.

INDICT MORE RAILROADS

Injunction Suits Filed Against Six Chicago Lines.

MAY INDUCE CRIMINAL SUITS.

Opposition to Civil Action May Complicate Prosecution—Railway Men Want All Lines Treated Alike—Case Set for Next Week.

Chicago, March 21.—Petitions for injunctions were filed here yesterday in the United States circuit court by United States District Attorney Betha against six of the railway companies centering in Chicago, charging them with infractions of the interstate commerce law, in regard to rate cutting. In substance, the complaints are the same as those filed at Kansas City. The defendants are the Michigan Central, Illinois Central, Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, Lake Shore and Chicago and Northwestern roads.

Other bills will be filed against roads centering here as soon as they can be prepared, and every road against which evidence has been obtained will be included.

The petitions will be heard by Judge Peter S. Grosscup some time during next week. It is probably that no move will be made in court here before the Kansas City petitions are heard. If the government, represented by Judge Day, maintains its present attitude the roads are likely to oppose determinedly the granting of injunctions. General counsel, acting on behalf of their roads and other western roads, visited Mr. Day and District Attorney Betha with a view to ascertaining just what railroads would be sued, and how far the government purposed proceedings. One purpose of the visit was to try to induce the government to include all railroads centering in Chicago. It was urged that by so doing the situation would be placed within the grasp of the government, whereas this would not be accomplished by proceeding against only a part of the roads. It was intimated that the suits would be vigorously defended unless such action was taken.

The opinion exists generally that if a bitter fight is made against the injunctive proceedings the government will institute criminal proceedings against all violators of the law, including packing house representatives.

CALLS EARLY CONVENTION.

Nebraska Republican Committee Fixes Date for Nominations.

Lincoln, March 21.—The meeting of the Republican state committee here last night was well attended, 30 of the 34 members being present. The state nominating convention was called to meet at Lincoln on Wednesday, June 18, at 2 o'clock p. m. The matter of selecting a temporary chairman was brought up and the name of L. D. Richards presented, but afterward withdrawn, as the committee did not think it expedient to make the selection now. The matter was referred to the executive committee. The ratio of representation was fixed at one delegate-at-large from each county and one for each 100 votes or major fraction thereof cast for Judge Sedgwick at the 1901 election. This will make a convention of 1,103 members.

MINERS ADOPT RESOLUTIONS.

Demand Eight-Hour Working Day in Anthracite Region.

Shamokin, Pa., March 21.—The most important feature of yesterday's session of the convention of United Mine Workers was the adoption at the session of several resolutions. The first resolution adopted demanded an eight-hour working day in all the collieries of the anthracite region. Others were adopted, as follows: Demanding the recognition of mine committees by operators in the adjustment of disputes resulting in local strikes; declaring opposition to working with men not members of the mine workers' union; favoring arbitration of trade disputes; condemning the system of blacklisting by companies of discharged employees.

Klump Is Released.

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 21.—William Klump, arrested and held in custody on suspicion of complicity in the murder of his wife, who died from poison taken in a headache powder at Lowell, two weeks ago, was released yesterday, no case having been made against him. The officers are convinced that the woman was murdered, but they failed to connect her husband with her death.

Dr. Gray Blames Victim.

Chicago, March 21.—Dr. Robert E. Gray of Garden City, Kan., blames the woman he is accused of killing for his connection with the case. All the suspicious circumstances connected with the effort to shield Irma Brown from disgrace, which resulted in his being placed on trial for murder, the defendant declared on the stand, were suggested by the girl herself.

Death of Senor Andrade.

New York, March 21.—Jose Andrade, for six years Venezuelan minister at Washington, died yesterday at his home in this city of pneumonia. Though he had been ill two weeks, his death was unexpected, as he was supposed to be recovering.

STATE CANNOT CHANGE VENUE.

South Dakota Supreme Court Remands Cattle Stealing Case.

Mitchell, S. D., March 21.—Proston and Haunett, who appeared for Lyman county before the supreme court to resist the case of Olaf Nelson, who sought to have the special term of court held by Judge Smith in February set aside, received a telegram from the clerk of the court stating that Nelson was remanded by the decision of the court to the custody of the sheriff of Lyman county, to be produced at the first day of the next term of court, unless admitted to bail by the circuit court. This may be a victory for the alleged cattle thieves on the reservation, and while it holds that the special term of court was recognized by the supreme court, that body disagreed with the alleged right of the state to take a change of venue, as was done in the Nelson case, to this county. The change of venue was granted on the ground that the state could not secure an impartial jury to try the case. The constitution provides that the state cannot take a change of venue, and while the legislature provided an act for the state to take such change, the supreme court upholds the constitution.

SINCLAIR IS ACQUITTED.

Lieutenant Held for Murder of Soldier Prisoner Released.

Manila, March 21.—Lieutenant William S. Sinclair of the Twenty-eighth infantry, recently tried by court-martial on the charge of causing the death of a soldier prisoner by gagging him and pouring water on his head, has been acquitted.

The reconcentrado camps in Batangas province are most carefully maintained. The Filipinos in the camps are healthy and contented and the streets and houses are perfectly clean. The food supplied consists of rice and many vegetables. All the people in the camps have been vaccinated and rigid sanitary precautions are taken to prevent the spread of disease. There are 6,000 Filipinos in one of the camps and 19,000 in the other.

Death of Famous Litigant.

Boston, March 21.—Mrs. Juda B. French, wealthy, eccentric and famous throughout the country because of her many and varied lawsuits, was found dead in her Back Bay residence yesterday. Her body, badly disfigured, lay on the top of the elevator, which was on the basement floor, and had evidently been there three or four days. Mrs. French, who was 70 years of age, and lived alone, had apparently fallen from the third floor to the elevator canopy. She is said to have had more lawsuits brought against her and had appeared as plaintiff more times than any other person appearing in public. The litigation territory extended from the Atlantic coast to the Rocky mountains.

Boers Are Well Supplied.

Philadelphia, March 21.—A dispatch to the Times from Klerksdorp, Transvaal Colony, says that the Boers in the western Transvaal are well supplied with guns and ammunition and have unlimited support and a large amount of stock, that their numbers give them confidence, whilst the block house system has not yet been extended enough to alarm them. What is possible has been done, continues the correspondent, but owing to the insufficiency of troops, the British columns have been too small to cope adequately with the Boer forces, which are all composed of fighting men, without any intention of surrendering.

Reward for Bravery.

Cincinnati, March 21.—"I bequeath to my grandson, Otto Schmah, the sum of \$12,000 because he was brave and loyal to his country in the time of trouble." The above is a provision in the will of Max Schmah, a millionaire sugar king of Germany. Otto Schmah, the beneficiary who is mentioned in the will of his distinguished grandfather, resides with his parents in a modest little home at 183 West Clifton avenue. Upon the declaration of war with Spain young Schmah was one of the first to respond. He participated in numerous skirmishes, and when his wealthy grandfather heard of the meritorious deeds of his grandson he was full of joy.

An Interloper's Explanation.

"Now, then," cried the deep voiced woman, "what has made female suffrage possible?" "Male suffrage," replied the rude man who had no business to be there at all.—Philadelphia Press.

Wealth does not make a home. It takes thoughtful, sympathetic comrades to make a home.—Ladies' Home Journal.

TELEGRAMS TERSELY TOLD.

The senate passed a bill to relieve the Chicago postmaster of responsibility for the theft of \$74,610 in stamps. President Roosevelt will take lessons in the Japanese system of wrestling in self-defense called jujutsu and which is taught only to nobles in Japan.

Chamberlain's plan to pension aged workers in England passed to a second reading in the house of commons. The scheme will cost \$60,000,000 annually if adopted.

A reign of terror is reported in Hayti on account of the elections. Many prominent men were arrested for conspiracy, and several are said to have been executed.

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Railroad and Business Directory.

R. R. TIME TABLE.

Fremont, Elkhorn & Mo. Valley.

EAST.		DEPART.	
*Omaha Passenger	.....	8:30 a m	
Chicago Express	.....	12:40 p m	ARRIVE.
Chicago Express	.....	7:30 p m	
*Omaha Passenger	.....	12:40 p m	DEPART.
WEST.			
Black Hills Express	.....	7:50 p m	
*Verdigris Passenger	.....	12:40 p m	ARRIVE.
*Verdigris Accommodation	.....	8:30 a m	
WEST.			
Black Hills Express	.....	12:20 p m	
*Verdigris Passenger	.....	9:28 a m	ARRIVE.
*Verdigris Accommodation	.....	7:10 p m	
The Chicago and Black Hills Express arrives and Verdigris trains arrive and depart from city depot.			
H. C. MATRAU, Agent.			

Union Pacific.

SOUTH.		DEPART.	
*Columbus Accommodation	.....	3:30 p m	
Omaha, Denver and Pacific Coast	.....	11:00 a m	ARRIVE.
NORTH.			
Columbus Accommodation	.....	11:45 a m	
Omaha, Denver and Pacific Coast	.....	9:00 p m	
Connects at Norfolk with F. E. & M. V. going west and north, and with the U. P. for points south.			
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Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.

EAST.		DEPART.	
*Sioux City and Omaha Passenger	6:30 a m	
Sioux City Passenger	1:10 p m	ARRIVE.
WEST.			
*Sioux City Passenger	10:50 a m	
Sioux City and Omaha Passenger	7:25 p m	
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