

## CADETS TESTIFY ABOUT HAZING.

### Court of Inquiry Spends Another Day at West Point.

## DEATH OF CADET BOOZ.

### Oscar L. Booz Denies That His Brother, Who is Said to Have Died From the Effects of Hazing at the Academy, Was Either Cowardly or Deficient in Mental Capacity—Saw Cadet Breth Hazed—A North Carolinian's Idea of Cruelty.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) West Point, N. Y., Dec. 27.—There was an unusually large attendance of spectators at both the morning and afternoon sessions of the military court of inquiry at the Military Academy today. The fact that two witnesses from distant points would be called upon to testify was the cause of the increased interest. One of these was Horace C. Booz, a civil engineer of Buffalo, and P. O. Phillips, of Cleveland.

### A BROTHER'S TESTIMONY.

The testimony given by the former was principally a refutation of the statement made about his brother, former Cadet Oscar L. Booz, of Bristol, Pa., who died recently. Several of the cadet witnesses during the progress of the investigation accused Booz of having shown cowardice in his fight with Cadet Keller in August, 1898, and they also accused him of untruthfulness.

### AN INSTRUCTOR CONTRADICTED.

Lieutenant Coe, instructor of mathematics, in his testimony last week, stated that Booz was not possessed of sufficient mental capacity to pass the necessary examination at this academy. His brother stated today that this was not so, as the manner in which the former cadet had passed his examinations at the preparatory school at Bustleton, Pa., was sufficient to prove that Oscar was possessed of sufficient intellect. On the other hand, he said Oscar was not untruthful and he was anything but a coward.

Mr. Phillips' principal reason for appearing before the court was to show that he had not visited the academy in 1898 for the purpose of saving his son from being hazed. He said that in his opinion Booz was not of the kind of material out of which good army officers could be made.

### SAW CADET BRETH HAZED.

Cadet Willis G. Pence, of North Carolina, said he knew former Cadet Breth and saw him hazed in the tent of ex-Cadet Beder in camp in 1897. The witness after being frequently asked to describe the forms of hazing to which Breth was subjected, replied: "I cannot exactly describe them in detail, but I think they were the usual forms, such as holding out Indian clubs until it became tiresome, doing wooden Willie and other things which were in vogue at that time. Breth was a very awkward man and did not seem to be able to do anything right. He was subject to nervousness and was easily rattled."

Continuing, the witness said: "I got a letter from Breth about six months after he left here. In it he tried to explain his difficulty in doing things right while at the post here, and said that he had been suffering from sickness all the time he was in camp. He had hoped to get better in barracks, but did not."

### KNOW OF EIGHTEEN FIGHTS.

The witness in reply to General Clous said that he knew of about eight fights having occurred during the first two years he was in the academy and about nine during the next two years.

In reply to General Pence, Cadet Peace said that whenever a fourth class man was in trouble or wanted advice he would come to an upper class man for information and he would invariably get it.

"Is there any hatred or feeling in existence between first-class men and fourth-class men?" asked the General. "I don't believe there is any feeling on the part of the first-class men against fourth-class men, but there may be on the part of fourth-class men against the upper class. This may be accounted for by the treatment of the lower class, but this feeling passes away when the cadets are advanced to the third class."

### EXERCISING NOT BRUTAL.

Peace went on to say that he did not consider exercising brutal. "Then you don't think that being required to exert yourself physically against your will, almost to the point of exhaustion, brutal?" exclaimed Gen. Bates.

"I was exercised myself, sir, and I did not think it was brutal. It was uncomfortable, but I never knew it to result in permanent injury."

The witness said there were some men who used to haze more than others, and that some of them seemed to be without the faculty of judging when a man had enough.

### HIS IDEA OF BRUTALITY.

After being closely questioned as to what he would consider brutality in hazing the witness replied: "I should say that if a cadet were hazed to such a degree that he would be injured or had to be helped by his fellows, the hazing would be brutal."

This answer was given after Gen. Bates had intimated to the witness that in case a cadet died from the effects of such hazing the law would hold all of those who took part in it responsible for the man's death.

Cadet Clarence H. Knight, of Florida, in reply to General Clous, said he had taken part in a fight when he was a third-class man. His opponent was a fourth-class man named Wory, who was since dismissed. The fight took place in 1898 and Knight won. Neither was a scientific boxer.

### EAGLING AND SWEATING.

Cadet Walter H. Lee, of North Carolina, told the court that on one occasion he made a fourth-class man do

the "eagling exercise about three or four hundred times at one session. "What was his name?" "T. F. Smith." "Do you know the sweating process?" "Yes, sir; I went through it. I had to wear a rain coat and then a blanket outside. I perspired freely. This was in my tent in summer time and lasted about twenty minutes." "Which would you rather do, one hundred and fifty eagles or the sweating process?" asked General Bates. "I would take the one hundred and fifty eagles, sir," was the reply. "The court adjourned until 9:30 tomorrow morning."

## BRITISH WAR OFFICE BEGINS THE PROMISED REFORM OF THE ARMY.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) London, Dec. 27.—The War Office has begun the promised reform of the army in a sensational manner. It has demanded the resignation of Major General Sir Henry Colville, commanding an infantry brigade at Gibraltar and recently commanding the Ninth division of the South African field force. General Colville refuses to resign and is now on his way to England. The news is all the more startling, as the question of General Colville's responsibility for the Yeomanry disaster at Lindlay last May was fully investigated by the authorities when General Colville returned from South Africa last summer. After the inquiry General Colville was reinstated in his command at Gibraltar in September last. The attitude of the War Office indicates that a new regime in Pall Mall will reverse the decisions of Lord Lansdowne and Lord Wolsey in regard to some of the recent commanders in South Africa. General Colville, like General Methuen, has always been a great social personage in London and a prominent clubman. He has had a most distinguished military career and has been repeatedly mentioned in dispatches. He is a well known author and on the occasion of his marriage created a stir by going on his honeymoon in a balloon.

### Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 27.—General Fitzhugh Lee, commander of the Department of the Missouri, today accepted an invitation of the Commercial Club to attend the century ball to be given in Convention Hall on the last night of the year. General Lee will be accompanied by his staff and possibly by Mrs. Lee and her daughter. January 1 General Lee will leave for Leavenworth and Fort Riley, Kas., to inspect the army posts at those points.

## CHINESE EMPEROR OBJECTS TO TERMS.

### He Don't Like the Idea of Permanent Legation Guards.

## THEY COULD MENACE COURT.

### He Strenuously Objects to Reducing the Forts and Says Legation Guards Could Be Made Sufficiently Large to Menace the Court Itself—Flying Columns of Cavalry to Scour the Country—Colonel Tullock's Regiment Will Soon Destroy the Town He Recently Held—American Expedition.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) Peking, Dec. 27.—Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, the Chinese peace commissioners, have heard from the Emperor, Kwang Su. Prince Ching called on the former for consultation, remaining for over an hour. The court objects strenuously to reducing the forts and also to allowing permanent legation guards, which, it seems to think, could be made sufficiently large at any time it was desired to menace the court itself. After the conference it was decided to hold further communication with the court before seeing the ministers.

### THE ALLIED FORCES.

The British have increased their garrison at Yang Tsung by 100 men, with horses and three guns. A flying column of 1,500 cavalry will scour the country between Tien Tsin and Yang Tsun, in obedience to Marshal Von Waldersee's orders to be on the alert, in view of the French report of an engagement with 2,500 Chinese troops.

### WILL DESTROY TOWN.

Col. Tullock's regiment will return to destroy the town he recently held. This action is, owing to the fact that it had been discovered that a number of Boxers unquestionably made them their headquarters. The British authorities say they do not expect serious trouble from the Boxers, mainly because they lack arms. Fortunately the Chinese government feared to trust

## THE EDUCATORS ARE IN SESSION.

### Welcomed to Richmond By Gov. Tyler and Mayor Taylor.

## EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO.

### The Annual Address of President Fulton, Chancellor of the University of Mississippi, Deals With a Question of the Greatest Interest to the People of the Entire South—The Greatest Educational Need of the South To-day Pointed Out—The Education of Women.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) Richmond, Va., Dec. 27.—The tenth annual convention of the Southern Educational Association met here this morning, the attendance being very good. The body was called to order by J. H. Hill, chairman of the local committee of arrangements, and an invocation was made by Rev. Carey E. Morgan, of this city.

Addresses of welcome were delivered by Governor J. Hoge Tyler, Mayor Richard M. Taylor, City School Superintendent Fox, and responses were made by Superintendent Wootton, of Paris, Texas; R. G. Glenn, State Commissioner of Education, Atlanta, Ga.; and Superintendent of Public Institutions, J. G. Calhoun, of Louisiana.

Mr. Hill then surrendered the gavel to President K. B. Fulton, Chancellor of the University of Mississippi, who thereupon took charge of the convention and delivered his annual address. "The Southern Educational Association is now fortunate in meeting within the borders of this grand Commonwealth of Virginia, and especially fortunate in being the guest of the historic city of Richmond."

"The association represents the consolidated effort of those who know the specially grave educational problems that belong to this part of the Union; of those who in patience work and hope and pray for their glorious solution coming into existence ten years ago, the association has gathered strength and given out helpful power with each succeeding year."

tion and training that should be given to the negro race.

### MODIFY THE POLICIES.

"There are important particulars in which coming changes will certainly modify the policies and the work of our schools of higher rank. In the first place, those institutions which aspire to be called colleges or universities must see that vastly more is lost than is gained when their rolls are swelled by the names of immature and aimless students in preparatory classes, and when the funds and energies of the institution are spent in work that properly belongs to elementary or secondary schools. In the second place, institutions intended to give specially scientific or technical training will learn that their best work is not done when they attempt to be all things to all men—to work upon material that should be in the grammar schools as well as that which is more advanced—to give classical or literary culture as well as for the management of industrial enterprises. The names colleges and university are a survival from that past when every aspiring teacher was expected to know all learning, and every ambitious school was expected to widen its curriculum over all the fields of knowledge. The classical colleges have ever claimed for their domain all of "Science, Literature and the Arts." The newer technical schools, intended to give special training, have seemed to give their plans equally as wide range.

"That development which has forced a place in schools and college curricula for science, old and new, will not cease until the applications of these sciences in the arts are fully taught in schools that are separately founded, specially planned, amply furnished and properly administered for this sole purpose."

### GREATEST NEED.

"The greatest educational need of the South today is at least one institution eminently fitted by its material equipment, its means of support and its environment to command and hold without challenge the position of leader in technical training among the institutions about it. No one of the State institutions can claim that position for our section. Each is restrained by unavoidable limitations in its material foundation, its resources, or its environment. The various efforts for the establishment of a National University in Washington, even if successful, would not create the institution we now need for giving tone and power to technical education in our section."

"Such an institution should exhibit in its buildings the latest and best that architecture can accomplish. Its libraries should fully tell what the world's industries are accomplishing everywhere. Its apparatus should include not mere diminutive models, but useful machines of life-size and exhibited in action. The classic Archimedes' screw and Hero's fountain should give place to air lifts and Worthington pumps. Students should learn from seeing and handling things more largely than ever before. The whole institution should be a laboratory and students should be admitted only when they are prepared for work in such a laboratory."

### OTHER ADDRESSES.

President Charles W. Dabney, of the University of Tennessee, read a paper on "Scientific and Technical Education in the South."

### EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

C. S. Parrish, professor of philosophy in the Randolph-Macon Woman's College, of Lynchburg, Va., presented some interesting facts regarding the education of women in the South. Last year about 1,200 Southern women, he said, were doing college work in recognized institutions throughout the college year. Although the results of the opening of Southern schools to Southern women are, under the circumstances, astonishingly large, they had been disappointing to many optimistic people. He continued: "Of course of poverty, the recency of the awakening of women to self-consciousness and the conservatism of the South might be mentioned, but the main reason is probably found in the defects of our secondary schools for girls. These schools do not prepare for college and give little or no stimulus to further work. They have no endowment, are crippled by competition, employ poor teachers and overwork them to a pitiful extent. They have as a rule no laboratories, libraries or gymnasiums. Their work is mechanical, or of stimulating many-sided development, or of cramping abiding interest, or of gradual adjustment to the spiritual possessions of the race, of education as fitting a study to take possession of the culture we inherit from the part they have never dreamed."

### OUR GREAT NEED.

"Our great need now is good secondary schools. An important step in this direction will be to strengthen the city high schools, but even when this is done the small cities and large country population of the South will make necessary a number of girls' boarding schools. If every 'female college' in the South would make itself the college it claims to be or drop its name and do avowed and honest secondary work the problem would be practically solved. That is probably too much to expect from human nature, hence some must be established. These should be avowedly secondary; should be endowed and should employ as teachers college men and women who have had also thorough professional training."

### The Colombian Revolution.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) Washington, D. C., Dec. 27.—United States Charge Beaupre, at Bogota, has called the State Department that he has been informed by the Colombian Government that the invading troops were overtaken by the government forces at Rosario; also that their leader, General Uribe, was defeated at Corazal in the province of Bolivar. He was retreating with a few remaining followers through the department of Magdalena toward the Venezuelan line. The war is said to be progressing favorably for the Colombian Government.

### A Legacy to Hampton.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) Boston, Mass., Dec. 27.—By the will of former Governor Wolcott, which was filed today, Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute will receive \$1,300 and Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute \$1,000.

## GREAT ACTIVITY OF THE BURGHERS.

### They Celebrated Christmas Day By Attacking British Garrisons.

## LORD KITCHENER'S REPORT.

### Generals Knox, Barker, Pilcher and White Are Engaged With General Dewet's Force—The Boers Damage Mining Machinery Near Johannesburg—Driven Off at Several Places Where There Were Engagements—Unconfirmed Rumors—Squadron of British Yeomanry Captured and Released After Being Disarmed.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) New Castle, Natal, Dec. 27.—The Boers celebrated Christmas in the district between Standerton and Ingogo by more or less determined attacks upon every British garrison along the lines of communication. These, however, were in all cases repulsed. At Utrecht the Boer commandant sent in a demand for whiskey, cigars and Christmas luxuries, failing which he threatened to attack the town. His demand was ignored and the Boers attacked Utrecht in strong force Christmas morning. They were repulsed with loss, the British casualties being but slight.

### LORD KITCHENER'S REPORT.

London, Dec. 27.—The following dispatch has been received from Lord Kitchener: "Pretoria, Dec. 26.—Knox, with Barker, Pilcher and White, is engaged with Dewet's force, holding a position in the neighborhood of Leuwkop. "Dewet hopes to break through and go south again."

"The Boers' eastern column in Cape Colony is apparently headed by our troops about Rietpost. Spruyt and the Boers' western column is reported to have gone north in two portions, one towards Prieska and the other through Stridenburg. They are being followed up."

### BOERS DRIVEN OFF.

London, Dec. 27.—The following dispatch from General Kitchener was received from Pretoria under today's date: "Yesterday 200 Boers attacked a small police post near Boksburg. The police gallantly drove them off before reinforcements from Johannesburg arrived. The Boers damaged the mining machinery in the neighborhood. "The Boers attacked Utrecht at 2 o'clock this morning and were driven off."

"The Boers held up a train three miles west of Pan and were driven off. The eastern force of Boers in Cape Colony was headed yesterday and driven in the direction of Venterstad. "The western force is still being driven north through Stridenburg."

### RUMOR OF BACK DOWN.

Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony, Wednesday, Dec. 26.—There are renewed but unconfirmed rumors here that General Dewet, President Steyn and General Haansbroek have had a conference and decided to offer to surrender, provided the colonial rebels are not punished and the leaders, including themselves, are not deported.

### LORD BLACKWOOD WOUNDED.

Burgersdorp, Cape Colony, Wednesday, Dec. 26.—Colonel Grenfell continues in touch with Krutzinger's command of 700 men, who are carrying off the British prisoners. Krutzinger has abandoned his Maxims and carts. An attempt of the Ninth Lancers to turn Krutzinger's flank at Plaisterheul, December 24, resulted in eight casualties among the Lancers, including Lord Frederick Blackwood, who was wounded.

### BOERS CAPTURE BRITISH.

London, Dec. 27.—The Evening Standard today says it understands that the squadron of Yeomanry which, as announced in a dispatch from Cape Town yesterday, was entrapped and captured by the Boers, whom they were following from Bristown, was released after the men had been relieved of their horses and other equipment. Ten of the Yeomanry, the paper adds, were wounded.

### THE BOERS ACTIVE.

Cape Town, Dec. 27.—A small party of Boers attacked Burgersdorp on December 24. They were repulsed after heavy fighting. The Boers are active and skirmishes in several places have been reported.

### Army Reorganization Bill.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) Washington, D. C., Dec. 27.—Representative Hull, chairman of the House committee on military affairs, apparently does not share the fear expressed in some quarters that the army reorganization bill will fall at this session of Congress, and that a makeshift, temporarily continuing the present provisional army, will have to be resorted to.

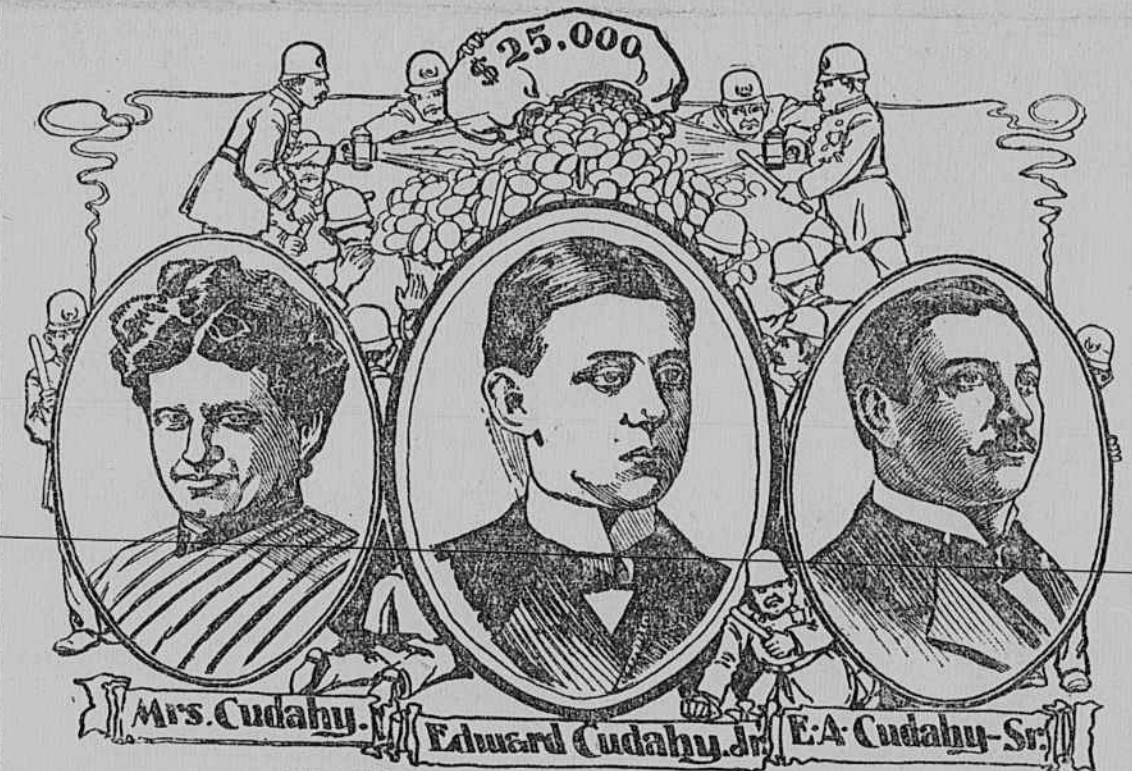
"I have canvassed the situation in the Senate," said he, "and I believe that the differences between the two Houses on the measure will be adjusted within a week after the bill goes to conference."

### OTHER TELEGRAPH PAGE 5

### CLASSIFICATION OF NEWS.

BY DEPARTMENTS.

Telegraph News—Pages 1, 6, 11.  
Local News—Pages 2, 5, 6.  
Editorial News—Page 4.  
Virginia News—Page 8.  
North Carolina News—Page 7.  
Portsmouth News—Pages 10, 11.  
Berkley News—Page 9.  
Shipping News—Page 3.  
Markets—Page 12.  
Real Estate News—Page 12.



### THE SEARCH FOR THE CUDAHY KIDNAPERS.

Seldom has Nebraska seen a more active criminal hunt than that for the kidnapers of Edward Cudahy, Jr., whose father not only paid \$25,000 for his ransom, but promptly offered \$25,000 reward for their arrest. The entire Omaha police force and many Pinkerton detectives have been interested in the chase.

### THE PHILIPPINES.

### THE TARIFF BILL COMPLETED BY THE COMMISSION.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.) Manila, Dec. 27.—The Philippine Commission has completed the tariff bill and mailed it to Washington for approval.

The decision of the commission will be made public Monday.

The first question dealt with by the commission affecting an issue between the Church and the United States government is whether the control of the San Jose Medical College is vested in the government or in the Church. The college was established by bequest in the seventeenth century, and the Jesuit order was given its control. When the authority of the Jesuits in the Philippines ceased the Spanish government assumed direction of the college, and later permitted the Dominican order to conduct San Jose College as part of the University of Santo Tomas. Following the American occupation a representative of the people insisted that the college under the treaty of Paris came into the control of the United States and ought not to be controlled by the Church. The Church authorities claimed the Church had full legal possession. General Otis finally closed the institution. The first hearing took place after the commission arrived. Archbishops Chappelle and Nozaieda made the presentation of the Church's position. The commission decides that the control is vested in the government. Litigation is considered probable.

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