

VOLUME XXX

## KANSANS

Were the First Men to Enter Conquered Malolos.

TROOPS TAKE A DAY OFF

Enjoying a Well-Earned Rest From Battle Fatigues.

THEIR BRAVERY A MARVEL

Even for American Bravery--Hopes Expressed That Aguineldo Will Subside--The Casualty List.

Washington, March 31.—The following dispatch was received at the war department early this morning from General Otis at Manila: "Troops resting at Malolos. Considerable portion of city destroyed by fire. Our casualties one killed, fifteen wounded. Hall has returned with his troops to former position north of Manila."

Manila, March 31.—(3:35 p. m.)—The American flag was raised at Malolos at 9 o'clock this morning. The Kansas regiment and the Montana regiment, on entering the city, found it deserted, the presidencio burned and the rebels retreating towards the mountains in a state of disorder. It is believed they cannot in the far distance make even a faint resistance. The American loss was small.

It is evident that the rebels for some time past have abandoned all hope of holding their capital, for the Americans found their evidences of elaborate preparations for evacuation. On the railroad the rails and ties for about a mile had been torn up and probably thrown into the river. The only prisoners captured were a few Chinamen. They said that Aguineldo left Malolos on Wednesday. The principal citizens of Malolos, their families and goods have been taken into the country over the railroad, while others departed on foot, carrying their possessions and driving their cattle and other animals before them. Most of the rebels were removed yesterday evening to positions east of the railroad, leaving only some small bands in the strong trenches in front of Malolos.

General MacArthur started for the rebel capital at 7 o'clock this morning with two rapid-fire guns flanking the right, two guns of the Utah battery on the right and two guns of the Sixth artillery on the left of the rapid fire, continuously. The Kansas and Montana regiments moved upon Malolos and the Nebraska and Pennsylvania regiments and the Third artillery kept along the right of the railroad. The only effective stand made by the rebels was at a bamboo and earthen work half a mile from Malolos and on the right, where the Nebraska regiment, as was the case yesterday, had the hardest work and suffered the greatest loss.

Colonel Funston, always at the front, was the first man in Malolos, followed by a group of dashing Kansans. The Filipino flag, which was flying from the center of the town, was hauled down by some of the Montana regiment, who tripped it from the column of smoke arising from the city it seemed that the whole place was ablaze. It turned out, however, that only the residences, or government buildings and a few of the smaller buildings had been set fire to by the rebels before they evacuated the place.

From the reports gathered by the American officers, from prisoners and others, it is believed that the rebel army is constantly losing strength on account of desertions, and that, although the enemy may make one or two more stands, the forces of Aguineldo will degenerate, in perhaps a month, to a few hundred, who may continue waging a guerrilla warfare in the mountains. The American troops behaved splendidly. They advanced steadily against successive lines of trenches, through woods and jungle and suffering from frightful heat. In addition, the American volunteers were handicapped in fighting by the fact that their Springfield rifles are of shorter range than the Mauser rifle in the hands of the rebels. Under these circumstances, the steady advance of our troops is a really remarkable achievement.

But the most noteworthy feature of this onward sweep of the Americans is the patience and endurance of the private soldiers. They have never hesitated to plunging into a most difficult combat, against any number of the enemy and in the face of positions of entirely unknown strength.

This afternoon the victorious American army is "eating on cocoanuts and bananas and enjoying a well earned rest, while the hospital train is carrying the wounded back to Manila."

NEW BATTLEGROUND APPEARS

To the Eastward of Manila Hall's Brigade Is in Action.

Washington, March 31.—The scene of action around Manila has shifted materially within the last twenty-four hours. MacArthur's advance force, which has been pushing northward, has reached its objective point, Malolos. It is now enjoying there a most deserved rest. In the meantime a new field of activity appears to the east of Manila, where General Robert Hall's brigade, made up entirely of regulars, has thus far been held in reserve. General Otis' dispatch, received early this morning, referring for the first time to the fighting done by Hall's brigade, saying a severe engagement had occurred beyond Malolos and entirely outside of the range of fighting of MacArthur's division. On the military map it is shown that he advanced fifty ten miles, up to Montalban. According to General Otis' dispatch received at 5 p. m. today, Hall has now retraced this stretch of ten miles and is back at Malolos. General Hall's brigade, which has been doing the fighting east of Manila, is made up of the Third, Fourth and two battalions of the Seventeenth infantry. Further indications that the rebels are active east of Manila is shown in the brief report that General King's brigade has been moved out from

San Pedro Macati to Pasig. This is the first move of any of the troops south of the Pasig river. They form a division under Major General Lawton, who has the brigades of Generals King and Overhine. King's brigade include the First North Dakota, First Washington and a battalion of the First Colorado. Overhine's brigade includes the Fourteenth infantry, First Idaho and a squadron of the First cavalry. The movements east and south of Manila are accepted as the war department is showing that General Otis does not propose to allow the rebels to press in from these quarters while General MacArthur is executing the main movement far to the north.

Manila, March 31.—(3:37 p. m.)—General Hall's brigade advanced today from Marikina up the Maloe river valley almost to Montalban, driving the enemy to the hills on the north. The rebels were considerable in force at the junctions of the rivers Nansa and Ampit with the Maloe, but the American artillery soon scattered them with heavy loss. The American loss was one killed, Lieutenant Gregg, of the Fourth infantry. General Hall eventually returned to the war works.

General King advanced from San Pedro Macati, establishing headquarters at Pasig.

### LIST OF CASUALTIES

Kansas Regiment Loses Three Killed and a Long List of Wounded.

Washington, D. C., March 31.—The following list of casualties has been received from General Otis under today's date:

KILLED.

March 29: Twentieth Kansas—Band, Private Orin L. Bierley; Company G, Oliver Dix; M. Samuel Wilson.

Tenth Pennsylvania—Company I, Private Nels Stevens; C. Fred Gendine; J. H. Link; M. Gendine; Charles E. Meyer, groin, severe.

First South Dakota—Company M, Private Oscar Fallon.

March 30: First Nebraska—Company A, Privates Milton Linde, William Orr; L. Howard G. Whitmore.

March 31: Fourth infantry—First Lieutenant John Gregg.

### WOUNDED.

March 29: First Montana—Company K, Second Lieutenant Miles Kelley, wrist; Company C, Privates Theodora Valley, neck and shoulder, severe; E. John Cavanaugh, neck, slight; Musician James McQuary, sternum, slight; I. Priates Edward M. Weaver, forearm, slight; G. Charles E. Young, hand, slight. March 30: Company E, Privates Axel Peterson, forearm, slight; James Lenox, knee, severe; F. William Jurkowski, shoulder, severe; H. Allen T. Smith, neck, moderate; Charles E. Meyer, groin, severe.

Twentieth Kansas—Company E, Captain W. J. Watson, chest, severe; Privates Albert Shaughnessy, knee, severe; Fred L. Carter, forearm, severe; A. Charles A. Waters, head, slight; E. Charles M. Pease, thigh, slight; William D. Smith, hand, severe; K. George C. Speck, breast, slight; K. George B. Dally, side, slight; H. Harry G. Kubus, shoulder, slight; Sergeant James W. Murray, leg, slight; Privates Michael H. Jarrity, knee, severe; C. Henry W. Johnson, forearm, slight; D. Edward Crane, forearm, moderate; Corporal James C. Hatterberg, chest, severe; H. Ernest Cross, shoulder, severe; band, Private Fleming Courtland, abdomen, severe.

First South Dakota—Company C, Privates Lewis C. Barber, thigh, severe; John Benedict, lung, severe; D. M. Rickman, thigh, severe; Hanson Baker, leg, slight; Frank Ferguson, scapula, severe; I. John Ottman, thigh, severe; Knute Paterson, hip and thigh, severe; M. John Dummely, leg, moderate; H. Corporal Oscar Johnson, leg, slight.

Tenth Pennsylvania—Company I, First Sergeant Augustus Remaley, thigh, severe; C. Sergeant Charles W. Ashcraft, leg, slight; Privates William D. Lewis, thigh, severe; D. James Novokov, forearm, moderate; E. Richard Baer, hip, slight; H. George A. Taylor, abdomen, severe; K. William Bush, pelvis, severe; First Nebraska—Company B, Sergeant Arthur Vickers, groin, severe; C. Private Ray Campbell, leg, moderate; G. Henry Heckman, thigh, severe; H. Otto Kastenberger, shoulder, slight; M. Jack L. Beach, forearm, slight.

March 30: First Nebraska—D. Sergeants Hugh B. Clapp, thigh, severe; H. Robert McConnell, breast, slight; F. Privates Herbert H. Barber, wrist, thigh and buttock, severe; G. William Lundon, chest, severe; George L. Bommer, forearm, slight; L. James Durham, chest, severe; Bert S. Watts, thigh, slight; D. Herbert Hodges, leg, slight; Eric Newfield, thigh and shoulder, severe; G. John E. Davis, hand, slight; Claude N. Chenoweth, thigh, slight; M. Lloyd Spottenstedt, hand, severe; H. Herbert Wright, thigh and buttock, slight; C. Marshall, leg, slight; Walter A. Ellifritz, severe; Roy Duncan, leg, slight.

First Colorado—Second Lieutenant Fred L. Perry, chest, slight; E. Private C. S. Carter, chest, severe.

Tenth Pennsylvania—Company E, Private R. J. Knox, foot, severe.

First South Dakota—Company C, Sergeant William Stevens, heel, moderate.

Twentieth Kansas—Company F, Private Todd L. Wagner, leg, severe.

First North Dakota—Company H, Private Harry W. Donovan, elbow, slight; Putnam Bradlee, major, assistant adjutant general volunteers, shoulder, slight; Henry F. Hoyt, major, chief surgeon volunteers, thigh, slight.

March 29: First South Dakota—Company M, Private Charles Theiss, powder burned, abdomen.

March 30: Tenth Pennsylvania—Company C, Private William Mongelhart, back and foot.

### RUSHING THE TRANSPORTS

With Supplies and Reinforcements Across to Manila.

San Francisco, Cal., March 31.—The transport department of the army is becoming very active, the news from the Philippine being of such a startling nature that the shipment of supplies and troops is being hurried as rapidly as possible. The steamer Nippon Maru has been chartered to take four batteries of the Sixth United States artillery to Honolulu and batteries A, L, K and N will leave here on that vessel about April 12 under command of Major Mills. Three batteries of light artillery, under command of Major Tipton, will leave here for Manila about the same time, possibly a little later. The Morgan City or Newport will be chartered for this service. The birses, guns, caissons and forage of this detachment will be shipped on the transport Leelanaw. A number of teams will be taken to Manila by the horses of the battalion. The sailing vessel Bidartshall will sail with freight for Manila in five or six days. The transport steamer Charles Nelson has sailed for Manila. She had 300 tons of freight, which is to be equally divided between the commissary and quartermaster's departments. Lieutenant Al-

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## RIPPED

Like a Shell of Bark on the Casquet Rocks

IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

Sinks the Stella--Number of Victims Unknown, but Large.

Southampton, March 31.—The passenger steamer Stella, plying between this port and the Channel Islands, crashed upon the dreaded Casquet Rocks, near the island of Alderney, yesterday afternoon in a dense fog, and foundered in ten minutes, her boilers exploding with a tremendous report as she went down. In spite of this, it is said, there was no panic on board. The coasting steamer Lynx, which brought the news of the disaster here, picked up four boats and forty persons belonging to the Stella. Later advices seemed to show that sixty persons were drowned owing to the wreck of the Stella. The captain of the steamer who was in command of the rescue, says that a collapsible boat was launched full of people, but he thinks she struck upon the rocks, owing to the fog. Another steamer was picked up a boat containing fifty-five persons, including twenty women, who escaped from the wrecked steamer. They have been landed here. The Stella, on board 219 passengers, were going to spend Easter at the Channel Islands. The disaster caused intense excitement in the island of Guernsey and here there were harrowing scenes at the offices of the London and Southwestern railway at both places. Many families lost one or more relatives. Husbands were inquiring for their wives, and wives after their husbands; parents were seeking news of their children, and children making inquiries for missing parents. All the flags are hoisted at St. Peter-Port. Up to noon today 102 passengers had been accounted for, including Mr. M. J. Parton and his wife. Mr. Parton is the manager of the western London office of the American line. The steamers Honfleur and Kora are cruising in the vicinity of the wreck. The Stella, which belonged to the London and Southwestern railway company, left Southampton at noon yesterday, conveying the first excursion of the season to the Channel Islands. There were about 155 passengers on board and the crew numbered 35 men. The weather was foggy, but all went well until the afternoon when the fog became most dense. At 4 o'clock the Casquet Rocks suddenly loomed up through the fog bank and the steamer almost immediately afterwards struck amidships. The captain, seeing that the steamer was fast sinking, ordered the lifeboats to be launched. His instructions were carried out with the utmost celerity and women and children were embarked in the boats. Then the captain ordered the men to look after themselves. A survivor stated that he and twenty-five others put off from the Stella in a small boat. The sea was calm, but there was a big swirl around the rocks. When this boat was a short distance away from the wreck, the boilers of the Stella burst with a terrific explosion and the vessel disappeared in the sea. The last thing the survivor saw was the figure of the captain of the Stella, standing calmly on the bridge and giving his last instructions. The captain perished with the vessel, owing to the suction caused by the sinking steamer being very great indeed. Continuing, the survivor referred to said:

"The question was so tremendous that we thought our boat would be engulfed. I saw five boats and the collapsed boat, besides our boat, leave the wreck. They contained altogether between eighty and 100 persons. Five of the boats were soon lost to view, but we took a boat filled with women in tow and the occupants of our boat took the oars in turn and rowed all night long until most of us dropped asleep. One of our men, however, was kept awake by the sound of the oars and saw dozens of persons clinging to the rocks."

The boat in which Bush was a passenger was afterwards picked up by the Lynx.

The passengers all agree that perfect order and discipline prevailed on board the Stella. The crew promptly took up their stations when the steamer struck, saved out the life belts and lowered the boats. The scene at the moment of the sinking of the vessel was heartrending. Those who had succeeded in getting into the boats had a narrow escape from being engulfed on account of the suction caused by the sinking vessel. The voice of Captain Brooks from the bridge, was frequently heard urging the rowers to pull for their lives. The boats were drifted fifteen hours, during which their occupants were without food or water, and as their clothes were drenched, they suffered greatly.

The disaster is generally attributed to the high speed at which the steamer was traveling in the fog.

The steamer Honfleur returned tonight after having made the circle of the Casquet Rocks. She picked up two boats containing women's clothing, money, jewelry and an opera glass case. The last had evidently been used in bathing. Many pathetic incidents are reported. In several cases men lifted their wives and children into the boats and then perished in their presence. One wife who was thus rescued let her husband go without any of the survivors arrived here without any clothing, clad only in blankets.

London, March 31.—The news of the disaster to the Stella spread slowly through

## CARLIST

Rising is Expected to Occur After Easter

RESERVES ARE CALLED OUT

To the Number of 30,000 to Repel the Pretender.

London, March 31.—Thirty thousand Spanish reserves have been called out, says the Madrid correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, and it is probable that there will be a Carlist rising after Easter.

### CUBANS GET A FLAT "NO"

No More Than \$3,000,000, and No Heads in Any Amount.

Washington, March 31.—The delegates from the Cuban assembly, Messrs. Villalon and Hevia, called informally at the state department today and had a long conversation with Secretary Hay. The delegates presented the resolutions of the Cuban assembly. Secretary Hay assured the delegates that the United States government would not increase the amount of pay of the Cuban army above the \$3,000,000 already sent to Cuba. He said this matter could not be further considered. He also informed them that the president would not consent to any scheme for raising money by the Cuban assembly to pay the Cuban troops. Later, the secretary mentioned the call to the president and President McKinley informed the delegates that there would be no other further answer to the delegation than had already been given by the secretary.

### CUBAN JUDICIAL METHODS

Are in a Fair Way to Give Place to Something Decent.

Havana, March 31.—The whole question of imprisonment incommunicado by the Cuban authorities has been brought before the attention of the United States general Brooke by such experience as that of the American doctor, C. C. Joffile, recently arrested for practicing medicine without a license and kept incommunicado for two days. This method of administering justice, with others equally harsh, such as the arrest of witnesses and the absence of trial by jury, is still rigidly resorted to under the new regime, particularly in cases in other words, those who are still in prison are to be set free, providing they establish, to the satisfaction of the court, by proper documents, that they were members of the volunteers corps and are thus entitled to the benefit of the Castellanos decree.

The completion of the overland wire from Santiago has been delayed by a fire near Ponce. The line was destroyed for a distance of seven miles.

Chedoke, March 31.—The secretary of war, General R. A. Alger, and his party arrived here at 6 o'clock last evening, with a cavalry and infantry escort. He went to the residence of General Bates, the commander of the department of Santa Clara, where a reception was held last evening, at which the American officers of the district were present. General Alger called on the transport Ingalle for Santiago today. Colonel Heiker has started for Havana enroute for New York.

### ABOUT BARONESS VON BUREN

Her Picturesque Career, and the Little Three-Year-Old Waif.

San Francisco, Cal., March 31.—The dispatch from London stating that a 3-year-old girl had been abandoned by its mother in London, and that the sister of the mother was the Baroness von Buren, was read with interest here. Baroness von Buren was Daley Newman of this city. Her younger sister, Alice, presumed to be the mother of the little one abandoned in London, was Mrs. Currie until she became Mrs. Charles A. Mautalen. The girls were born in Mayfield, this state, and when quite young they came to San Francisco. Daley created a sensation by her beauty and conduct and finally married Baron von Buren, a Hungarian, who took her to Europe. After a lively season there, Daley returned to San Francisco with Count Juerges, an Austrian. She was conspicuous in the race track here for some time and finally disappeared again. Mrs. Newman, the mother of the baroness, lives in London, and when she learned the daughter had been abandoned in London, she said the baby was not the offspring of Mrs. Currie, as stated in the dispatch, but of another daughter, whose name she declined to disclose. Mrs. Currie, now Mrs. Mautalen, was in London at the time with her sister Daley, but was not the mother of the child. Mrs. Newman says that the child was regularly adopted by the nurse and, in her opinion, is now trying to extort money from the Baroness von Buren. The relatives here will not take the child.

### NO DEVOTES ATTENTION TO THE PANAMA CANAL AND PARIS EXPOSITION.

Washington, March 31.—In the absence of late news from Samoa or the Philippines, the cabinet meeting today was devoted to other matters. The Nicaragua-Panama canal commission was discussed informally and it is the belief of the cabinet that the present Nicaragua commission, of which Admiral Walker is the head, will be re-appointed, with pro-

## BULLETIN OF

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Saturday, April 1, 1899

Weather For Wichita Today: Fair; warmer; variable winds

### IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY.

Pages.

1. Soldiers Take Rest at Malolos

Sinking of the Steamer Stella

Carlisle Threatened

Peaceful Settlement of Samoa

2. Republican Party of Porto Rico

German Troops Landed in China

Medical Men Testify as to Reef

3. Wichita Livestock Markets

Continuation of Prosperity

4. Mass Gaining Steadily

Wichita's New Justice's Office

6. Greensburg Postoffice Robbed

Change of Conditions at Manila

8. Ingersoll at a Friend's Grave

by two additional members. The car's peace conference was not mentioned. Secretary Hitchcock brought up the subject of the Paris exposition in 1900 and made a strong argument in favor of the removal of the American exhibit from Paris, at the close of the exposition, to Macrow or St. Petersburg, and it is likely that the president, on the re-assembling of congress, will recommend that provision be made for the removal, with a view to stimulating trade between this country and Russia. The cabinet was greatly interested in the Associated Press dispatches issued in the Associated Press by the leading citizens of Porto Rico had organized a political party to be known as the Republican party, declaring in favor of the gold standard, separation of church and state and free trade between the island and the United States.

### AS TO THE DOLLAR DINNER

Treasurer of the Committee Makes a Doubt-Dispelling Statement.

New York, March 31.—Eugene W. Brewster, treasurer of the dollar dinner committee, in the silver dinner to be given in the Grand Central to commemorate the birthday of Thomas Jefferson gave out the following statement today: "To dispel all doubts in the mind of the public, friends and admirers of the Chicago platform, and those who have forwarded money for tickets for the dinner, the very Chicago dinner committee of fifteen, in order to avoid all disputes in future, hereby desire to announce that the Jeffersonian dinner will be given by Chicago platform Democrats on Wednesday, April 19, at 7 p. m., in the Grand Central Palace, at which Mr. Bryan will be present and make an address. It is estimated that 2,000 will be present at the dinner, of which 1,000 have already paid for seats."

### RUNS INTO A WASHOUT

Louisville and Nashville Train Ditched at Grand Bay Ala.

Mobile, Ala., March 31.—A special from St. Elmo, Ala., says Louisville and Nashville northbound train No. 2 ran into a washout at Grand Bay, Ala., twenty-five miles from here last night. The mail car and two baggage cars left the track. Baggage-master Joseph Lebow had two of the broken. The engine and a car containing the valuable race horse of W. E. Gardner enroute from New Orleans to Henning's racetrack, Washington, had a remarkable escape. The rear end of the car of horses was badly damaged. All trains were delayed from the south over ten hours. Passengers report the heaviest rainfall ever known in any part of the country.

### Three Negro Murderers Hanged.

St. Louis, Mo., March 31.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Birmingham, Ala., says: "Richard H. and Thomas Johnson, white men, and Sam Rivers, colored, were hanged at Troy today for the brutal murder of Mrs. Ira Meyers, an aged woman, and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Ed Meyers, whom they killed and attempted to burn, at Jolie, in December last. Robbery was the incentive for the deed. A plot hatched by the prisoners to escape from jail was frustrated last night."

### Firebugs at Dallas, Tex.

St. Louis, Mo., March 31.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Dallas, Texas, says: "There were three fires of evident incendiary origin, in different parts of the city at the same time today. Owens' grocery store and one of a row of tenements occupied by George S. Slaters, were destroyed, causing a small loss. R. H. Parks' costly residence was saved, but suffered \$1,000 damage. Several persons were injured, but were seriously injured. Officers are seeking the incendiaries."

### Monnet In After a Heer Tour.

Columbus, O., March 31.—Attorney General Monnet today filed a suit in the circuit court to oust the Cleveland Dredging company from the corporate rights, on the grounds that it is in violation of the anti-trust law. It is alleged that not only does the company attempt to control the dredging business by unlawful action in fixing prices, but that it has also bought large numbers of saloons and bound the tenants to use the trust beer exclusively.

### Sherman's Pneumonia Is Cured.

Washington, D. C., March 31.—Senator Sherman passed a comfortable night, and today the following bulletin was issued by his physician: "Mr. Sherman has entirely recovered from his pneumonia, and is commencing and gaining strength slowly."

### North Atlantic Seal Catch.

St. Johns, N. F., March 31.—The sealing steamer Harlow, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, arrived here today with 9,000 seals. She reports that the Nimrod has 1,000 and the King 1,000. The steamer Ranger with 1,500 seals came into port shortly after the Harlow.

### Dr. Kennedy's Death Sentence.

New York, March 31.—Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, convicted of the murder of John Reynolds, was sentenced today to die during the week beginning May 11.

### Treasurer's Statement.

Washington, D. C., March 31.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$24,250,000; gold reserve, \$24,250,000.

## JOINT

High Commission Is to Settle Samoan Troubles.

IF SALISBURY CONSENTS

Germany Proposes It and Uncle Sam Agrees to It.

KING OSCAR TO UMPIRE

Commission Supersedes Existing Arrangements--Kautz's Missing Cable.

Washington, March 31.—A joint high commission to settle the Samoan trouble has been practically agreed upon by the United States, British and German governments. Lord Salisbury's absence from London alone delays the formal acceptance by Great Britain, though in his absence Sir Thomas Sanderson and Mr. Villiers, who are understood to be specially familiar with the Samoan question, have approved the plan for a commission. The United States has formally expressed its approval, and the formal acceptance, it is learned from the highest quarters, will follow shortly. As the proposition emanates with Germany her approval, of course, is assured. The high commission, it is felt, affords a pacific solution to the whole trouble at the moment when Samoan affairs began to look the most threatening.

The new plan has been fully gone over by Secretary Hay and the British and German ambassadors here, and its essential details worked out. Each nation is to be represented by one member of the commission. It is to have practically unlimited authority without the necessity of referring its decisions back to the several governments for approval. It is felt that by conferring such complete and final authority on the high commission, the danger will be obviated of any further headaches and delays. Still another important provision under consideration is that King Oscar of Norway and Sweden shall be the umpire in case the three high commissioners should fail to reach a determination. The plan of inviting King Oscar to referee a disagreement meets the approval of the British and German authorities and doubtless will be approved also by the United States as a means of insuring finality of decision, though it is not known just how far this has been considered by the Washington authorities. King Oscar was agreed upon between the United States and Great Britain as a final arbitrator in connection with the proposed Anglo-American arbitration treaty as well as in the Venezuelan matter. He is also mentioned in the treaty of Berlin as the one to name a chief justice of Samoa in case the three signatory powers fail to agree on a chief justice. It was this that led to the suggestion of his name at the present time to act as final arbitrator.

The expectation is that the sittings of the commission will be in Samoa, where, for the time being, the British and German authorities will be approved also by the United States as a means of insuring finality of decision, though it is not known just how far this has been considered by the Washington authorities. King Oscar was agreed upon between the United States and Great Britain as a final arbitrator in connection with the proposed Anglo-American arbitration treaty as well as in the Venezuelan matter. He is also mentioned in the treaty of Berlin as the one to name a chief justice of Samoa in case the three signatory powers fail to agree on a chief justice. It was this that led to the suggestion of his name at the present time to act as final arbitrator.

It is understood that the men selected for the commission will be of high standing, so as to give added weight and dignity to their findings, such, for instance, as the counsel general of Germany, whose jurisdiction covers the whole range of Pacific affairs. He is a man of complete information on Samoa and other Pacific island subjects, as well as a man of political influence. The United States and Germany are commensurate in the same high rank, with a view to their information of the matters in such subjects rather than political standing.

As showing that the acute phase of the Samoan question is past, Baron Speck von Sternberg, first secretary of Germany, left here tonight for New York, whence he sails on the 4th for London and Berlin. He has been a most active factor throughout the Samoan controversy, having made that question a special study and thus being able to render the ambassador material assistance. His influence at all times has been toward maintaining the friendly relations between the two countries and averting the causes of irritation. His trip to London and Berlin has no significance whatever in connection with Samoan affairs, but is entirely personal, after the gravity of the affair has passed.

### KAUTZ'S MISSING CABLE

Is Expected to Clear Up the Middle of Its Absence Has Created.

Washington, March 31.—No new advices reached the department today regarding the Samoan situation and the impression is gaining ground among the officials that there is a missing cable report from Admiral Kautz, via Sydney, which, upon its arrival, will clear up the mystery regarding the brief dispatch dated Auckland which was received yesterday. In reading the brief cable of yesterday, in which Rear Admiral Kautz referred to the improvement of the situation since his telegram "of the 28th, via Sydney, N. H. W.," it was at first supposed that the date given the 28th was a mistake, as the only Sydney telegram received here was dated the 28th. That telegram probably left Samoa several days before the mailing of the cable about the Paganoloa and certainly a week before the actual lighting began, which, according to the press dispatches, began on the 28th.

It is considered almost inconceivable that Rear Admiral Kautz would so attempt to communicate with the department in the midst of the sending of the telegram dated yesterday, from Auckland, the 28th, which probably left Apia on the 28th. It is now considered to be almost certain that the "admiral" reference in the telegram of the 28th, via Sydney, is

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