

GEN. LAWTON ON WITNESS STAND.

Narrates at Length Conditions Existing Among the Soldiers

From the Time of Embarkation at Tampa Until After Fall of Santiago.

Says That Taking Into Consideration the Conditions the Troops Were Obligated to Face, the Character of the Country and its Climate, There Were No Serious or Gross Mistakes Made.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Acting for the War Investigation Commission, Colonel Denby has taken the testimony of General Lawton, who was in command of the Second Division of the Fifth Corps in the Santiago campaign, and who has but recently been relieved of the command of the Department of Santiago.

His narration began with the embarkation of the troops at Tampa. He said the transports were furnished as well as could be expected, but they were not troops. The medical commissary supplies were sufficient to prevent absolute discomfort. There was some confusion owing to a misunderstanding of orders, but the general did not believe that any real hardships had been encountered thereby.

After giving particulars of the landing, etc., General Lawton said that on the morning before the beginning of the battle of El Caney, after laying his plans before General Shafter, he rode with his brigade commencing over the ground, pointing out to each of them the position he was to occupy.

Referring to the result of the battle at El Caney, he said: "I had received very imperative orders to move to my left, to the right of General Wheeler's command, but my situation was such that it was impossible for me to leave El Caney until I had captured it."

He said his division had lost 410 men killed and wounded. Colonel Denby remarked that a statement had been made to the effect that some of the wounded soldiers wandered into the woods and were never seen again.

"I never heard that before," he said. "All the wounded were accounted for, and they were all taken to the field hospitals. There were no ambulances, but some litters—how many he did not know."

"Knowing there was going to be a fight, how does it happen that you did not have enough litters, enough surgeons and the proper hospital corps?" Colonel Denby asked.

"Well, I cannot say there were not enough," General Lawton replied. "How do you account for the fact that the medical men did not provide themselves with everything necessary for taking care of the wounded?"

"I think they should have to lie out as they did was one of the contingencies absolutely necessary in the conduct of the war."

It was true as reported, he said, that men had to wear their shirts for possibly thirty days without a change, but this was because they had thrown away their extra clothing. He held the climate responsible for the sickness that followed the campaign, though it was possible that with more appropriate food, better clothing and shelter some of the sickness might have been prevented.

While the health conditions are improving, there had been much suffering among the soldiers left there.

TESTIMONY TAKEN AT CINCINNATI.

KITCHENER THE HERO OF THE HOUR.

The Commander of the Nile Expedition Lionized at London.

Presented With a Sword of Honor in Recognition of Defeat of Dervishes.

Tendered a Banquet in the Evening, Which Was Attended by the Marquis of Salisbury and Many Others of the Highest Rank in the British Empire.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The streets of the city were crowded all morning, an immense number of people seeking to witness General Kitchener's triumphal progress to Guildhall, to receive the freedom of the city of London and the sword of honor presented to him in recognition of his defeat of the Dervishes at Omdurman.

The general received a great ovation, accompanied by three aides-de-camp, and dressed in a full general's uniform, with the Egyptian sash, he drove through the streets.

At Guildhall there was the quaintest kind of a ceremony, which was witnessed by 3,500 spectators, chiefly city dignitaries and their families, though Lord Rosebery and Lord Halsbury, the Lord Chancellor and a few other notables were present.

There was a scene of great enthusiasm when General Kitchener took his place on the dais by the side of the Lord Mayor, Horatio David Davies. The clerk then read a document setting out that citizens, one described as a butcher, one as a stationer, and one as a stationer, had declared the general to be a fit and proper person.

In presenting the sword of honor the Lord Mayor read an address in which he said this honor was only reserved for England's greatest sons.

General Kitchener, in replying, expressed his deep and heartfelt thanks, and said the success of the campaign was due not only to the oneness of purpose and cheerful spirit of determination, but to the master mind of Lord Cromer (British agent in Egypt) whose able direction, the Sirdar asserted, the Sudan had been reconquered.

The banquet given to General Kitchener at the Mansion House to-night was an exceptionally brilliant affair. A trophy of British and Egyptian flags were laid before the general, and the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Salisbury and other cabinet ministers; Lord Roberts of Kandahar, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Lord Rosebery, Lord Wolseley, the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, Lord Russell, the Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the newly appointed Viceroy of India, Sir Joseph Lister, President of the Royal Society; the Duke of Marlborough, Henry White, United States Charge d'Affaires; Baron Rothschild, Judge Lambert Tree, formerly United States Minister to Russia, and others of the highest rank in the British Empire, in all there were about 350 guests present.

After the dinner passed, the Lady Mayor, seated at the head of the table, accompanied with seats in the gallery in order to enable them to hear the speeches.

After the loving cup had been drunk, the Lord Mayor toasted the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales and the royal family, to which the Duke of Cambridge responded.

Lord Rosebery toasted the army and navy, paying a glowing tribute to Lord Kitchener and his gallant comrades and to Lord Cromer and the Egyptian and Sudanese forces, whose brilliant campaign, just closed, is the most consummate in the annals of British military history for eighty years, and far more beneficent and extended in its results than perhaps any recorded in history.

The campaign, said Lord Rosebery, has wiped out the "bloodiest and most barbarous tyranny in the history of mankind." He concluded by expressing the opinion that Great Britain had a right to expect from the nation whose territory borders on the Dervish territory, not ill feeling and jealousy, but the fullest measure of gratitude.

Admiral Sir Nevill Salmon, first and principal naval aide de camp to the Queen, responded for the navy, and the Secretary for War, for the army.

The assembly greeted the rising of the Marquis of Salisbury to toast the Sirdar with nervous silence, as it had been whispered that he had an important and grave statement to make. His statement was important, but it was pacific, as he announced a settlement of the chief difficulty with France. The Premier said in part: "No one can wonder at the vast enthusiasm by which the career of this great soldier has been received, especially when we consider the strange dramatic interest of the circumstances and conditions amid which his laurels were won by the Sirdar. Besides being a splendid soldier, he is also a splendid diplomatist. It must have required unusual talents to successfully carry out the delicate mission up the Nile which was entrusted into the presence of Major Marchand."

SPANISH REJECT THE PROPOSITION.

Refuse to Accept the Proposal of the American Commissioners

That the United States Take the Whole of the Philippine Group.

Further Hold That the Capitulation of Manila, Having Occurred After the Signing of the Protocol, Was Invalid, and Make Formal Demand for the Return to Spain of Moneys Collected From Tariff Duties at That Port.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The Spanish Commissioners, in the course of a two hours' session of the peace conference to-day, flatly refused to accept Monday's proposition by the Americans to take the entire Philippine group and to reimburse Spain for her "pacific" expenditures there. This negative action was expected.

The Spanish Commissioners had also a number of positive declarations which filled some thirty-seven sheets of a typewritten presentation. In this statement the Spaniards held that the United States had no right to annex the Philippine Islands, and could have none save by the consent of Spain in these negotiations and upon terms satisfactory to her.

According to the Spanish contention in the formal statement, the United States pretended the right of annexing the Philippines when the protocol was signed, or it would have been expressed in the protocol as clearly as the conditions regarding the cession of territory in the Antilles and the Orient.

M. Cambon, before the signature of the protocol, received from Madrid, the president of the Spanish Navy Yards. Their ammunition supplies were replenished, and they are now, with possibly one or two exceptions, ready for instant service in almost any quarter of the globe.

It was further held to-day by Senor Rios and his colleagues that the capitulation of Manila, having occurred after the signing of the protocol, and thus after the suspension of hostilities, was invalid.

With all this for a groundwork, the Spaniards made their first positive move against the Americans, and it was in the matter of the tariff duties. They charged upon the United States a wrongful appropriation of public moneys belonging to Spain by seizing the tariff duties at Manila, and they formally demanded the return of these moneys, in the sum of nearly a million dollars.

Of the same premises the United States to-day declared to have made and held as prisoners the Spanish troops at Manila in violation of international law, because done after the suspension of hostilities under the protocol, and the charge was that by the imprisonment of the Spanish troops at Manila the United States had prevented Spain from quelling the insurrection, and had thus contributed to the violence against Spain after the cessation of hostilities.

To-day's Spanish presentation also included a demand for the Americans to consider the Cuban debt, on the ground that it was not sanctioned in the protocol, and demanded an adherence to this as a precedence to the discussion of the Philippines, regarding a cession of hostilities to make no mention, in support of these insertions and arguments, the Spanish presentation invokes Spain's record in the correspondence by mail and telegraph, though it is not known unofficially whether the Spaniards produced the message said to have been sent from Madrid to M. Cambon at the time the protocol was signed, in which it was affirmed to Spain reserved her Philippine sovereignty.

The presentation was read by Interpreter Ferguson, being rendered from the Spanish, which it was written in English. At the close of the reading the Americans said they wished to have the Spanish statement rendered into written English for more careful consideration, and an adjournment was taken to Tuesday.

NO ULTIMATUM CONTEMPLATED. PARIS, Nov. 4.—A statement is printed to-day with much prominence, that at to-day's joint session of the Peace Commission the Americans were to insist upon a complete surrender of Spain's sovereignty over the Philippine Islands, and that in the event of the Spanish Commissioners refusing to agree to this, Judge Day, President of the American commission, acting under instructions from Washington, will present an ultimatum to the Spaniards.

It is further alleged that this seeming haste is due to a desire to settle the negotiations before the elections in the United States take place. The reading in view of the fact that they may have also been circulated in the United States. But there is no truth in the statements made. No ultimatum is contemplated, and there is no probability of drastic measures being taken by the Americans.

The two commissions are now considering an open question, and the Americans expect to carefully weigh the points involved and to carefully consider the arguments of the Spaniards. The two commissions met at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Americans were aware before the session opened that the Spaniards would decline their proposal made on Monday last.

The "Gauls" to-day says it has been informed on absolutely reliable authority that Spain will refuse to discuss the unconditional surrender of the Philippine Islands. Spain, it is further asserted, has made particular reservations concerning the retention of the

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LONDON, Nov. 4.—Despite the jubilation of the country over the favorable announcement by Lord Salisbury regarding Fashoda at the Kitchener banquet, there is serious uneasiness as to the real object of continued war preparations. The dispatch says General Black and his staff have been inspecting the old frontier of British Kow Lun (Kow Loon), and selecting points for erection of defensive works. Field and siege guns are being mounted, and the men-of-war lying off Hongkong are embarking large quantities of ammunition. The fleet has been ordered to send no mails by the French steamer leaving to-day (Saturday). This order is regarded as very significant.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News" says: "It is asserted in well informed quarters that the British war preparations are connected with the Philippine question, in which the United States Government is working in agreement with England. Rumors are revived that the United States intend ceding to England some of the islands, or granting coaling stations there."

FRENCH PARLIAMENT. THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AGAIN IN SESSION. Ministerial Declaration Read and Approved by a Large Majority.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The Chamber of Deputies reopened to-day with a crowded assembly, after its adjournment on October 25th, the day of the fall of the Cabinet presided over by M. Brisson.

Amid great excitement, M. Dupuy near the Ministerial declaration. He began by declaring the Cabinet fully recognized the difficulties and responsibilities of the task undertaken, and by protesting to the Chamber that the republican principle of a republican State, and expressed confidence in the army, which, he added, would faithfully respect the laws of the republic.

The Premier said further: "In the opinions of individuals, this is the only safe means of calming the public mind, disturbed by an affair which cannot much longer cause anxiety to the republic. Other questions call for the attention and vigilance of a great people. The permanent interests of the nation are at stake, and the peace and prosperity, will be the predominant object of our cares and efforts."

M. Dupuy then emphasized the imperative necessity for fulfilling the obligations of the exposition of 1900, and continued: "France must neglect nothing to maintain the position she has won by her loyalty, strength and love of peace. She must devote herself to strengthening this position, which was consecrated before the whole world by a precious alliance."

The Government's foreign policy will be largely determined by the interests of the country, and care will be taken that our efforts are only proportionate to the value of the object at stake."

In conclusion, the Premier said that the Ministry would rely on the support of a purely republican majority, and expressed the hope that it would give effect to the continuous policy of progress and reform.

After the budget was voted the Premier said the Chamber would be asked to deal with various financial measures, including bills to foster agriculture.

Ministerial declaration was applauded in both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

In the Chamber of Deputies M. Mirman, Socialist, opened the discussion on the general policy of the Government. He complained of the excessive measures taken in the recent strike, of the reactionary tendency in the army and of the dismissal of pro-Dreyfus university professors.

M. Dupuy replied that the Government did not intend to introduce new laws, as those already existing sufficed to guarantee order and protect the army.

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MARINE DISASTER ON ATLANTIC COAST.

A Steamer Burns and Sinks Near Cape Charles.

All But Five of the Twenty-Seven Persons on Board Saved.

The Vessel Completely Enveloped in Flames Within Ten Minutes After the Fire Was Reported—The Rescued Persons Taken to Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts.

VINEYARD HAVEN (Mass.), Nov. 4.—A disaster at sea, fortunately with a small loss of life, five persons in all, was made known to-day by the landing here of twenty-two persons who escaped from the burning steamer Croatan of the Clyde Line, bound from New York for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.

The disaster occurred on November 1st, about eighteen miles north of Cape Charles. The steamer sailed from New York on October 31st with a general cargo and eight passengers. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the burned hull of the freighter sank beneath the waves. Of the twenty-seven persons who were on board, twenty-two have survived. These were landed at this port this afternoon by the schooner Alice E. Clark of Portland, Me., which had been in the vicinity of the Croatan at the time she was burned.

The Croatan's list of drowned is as follows: Second Assistant Engineer Jeremiah McCarthy of Nova Scotia, leaves a widow in New York; Steward James Curtis, Jersey City; Mrs. James Curtis, wife of the steward; Frank Taylor, an alter (last name unknown); Jennie Willard (colored), Wilmington, N. C.

The story of the disaster is told by Captain Hale and other officers as follows: The Croatan was on her way to Wilmington, with a smooth sea and calm weather, when shortly before 3 p. m. a fireman came hurriedly on deck and reported that the ship was on fire. A general alarm was given, and an effort was made to lower the boats, but the fire spread with such rapidity that all efforts to reach them were unavailing. In fact, in less than ten minutes after the fire was reported the ship was completely enveloped in flames from stem to stern.

Shortly after the fire was discovered an explosion took place in the cargo, which blew off the after hatch. A second explosion followed a few minutes later, and the ship was then a mass of flames.

It was at this time that Captain Hale, seeing that to remain on the vessel meant sure death, gave orders for all hands to jump overboard and save themselves as best they could. The gallant Captain was the last man to leave the ship, remaining on deck with his first officer until they were completely enveloped in flames and the vessel had commenced to sink.

There seemed to be no panic on board, and the men and women, after lashing on their life preservers, calmly leaped into the water, seeing that the chances of escape were much more certain than if they remained on board the burning ship. Some of the passengers had their faces scorched, and many had their clothing on fire when they leaped into the water.

The Captain and first officer succeeded in securing a yawl boat which had been damaged in lowering, and by hard work rescued eight persons from the water.

The burning ship was sighted by the four-masted schooner Alice E. Clark, which lay about six miles off, and her Captain sent a boat and crew to aid in the work of rescue. They succeeded in rescuing twelve persons, many of whom had been an hour or more in the water and were nearly exhausted. Captain Hale, on board the Clark, and given every attention.

The rescued persons are being cared for here at the Seamen's Bethel and at the homes of citizens, and will proceed to New York to-morrow.

No explosives were known to be among the ship's cargo, and the origin of the fire is a mystery to her officers and crew.

To Defeat Democrats. GRAND RAPIDS (Mich.), Nov. 4.—Thomas Jefferson Haynes, Populist nominee for Congress in this district, has made public a statement over his signature that the Populist ticket was put in the field for the sole purpose of defeating the Democrats. He says he was promised \$300 for the use of his name as a candidate. He adds that he has already received \$100, but that he has accepted it for the sole purpose of exposing the scheme. He does not divulge the names of the person who gave him the money.

Will Leave Fashoda. PARIS, Nov. 4.—A semi-official note says the Government has resolved not to retain the Marchand Mission at Fashoda, adding that this decision was arrived at by the Cabinet, after an exhaustive examination of the question. The Government, replying to an interpellation to be asked in the Chamber of Deputies, will avail itself of this opportunity to explain the motive for this resolution.

North Carolina Election. RALEIGH (N. C.), Nov. 4.—The outlook at noon to-day is that the election on Tuesday will be a quiet affair, and that no serious disturbances will take place at the polls. The acquittal of Captain Kitchener and others charged with intimidating a Registrar is cited by Democrats as an evidence that the reports of intimidation were exaggerated.

The Santa Fe Limited. ALBUQUERQUE (N. M.), Nov. 4.—The first Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe limited train for this season, a California train, reached this city to-day, one hour behind time, the delay being occasioned by heavy winds in Kansas.