

SCHLEY AND SAMPSON

Less a Controversy Than an Out-and-Out Feud.

TWO OPPOSITE VIEWS

Public Upholds Schley and Navy Department Condemns.

HANNA FOR THE PRESIDENCY

His Boom Again to the Fore in All the Bloom of Jocund Youth.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, July 29.—Controversy is hardly an appropriate term to be applied to the affair which is to be tried and adjudged by the court which will meet in the big room in the navy department in September. It has grown to the dimensions of a feud. People outside of Washington have no conception of the bitterness of feeling which has been engendered. The few people in the navy department who do not follow the lead of Secretary Long and his immediate subordinates in condemning Admiral Schley are obliged in self protection to maintain a discreet silence. On the other hand, the opponents of Schley take advantage of every opportunity to denounce him as a coward and to argue that he disobeyed orders and imperiled the safety of the country by vacillation and timidity. Captains who fought with and under him, like Chadwick and Evans, have declared publicly and privately that they would not shake hands with Schley. They joined with Crowninshield of the bureau of navigation in giving out interviews and spreading all kinds of reports calculated to exasperate Schley and drive him to demand a court of inquiry.

The public judges the affair from a different standpoint and in a different spirit from that of the navy department. They know that the admiral was present at the destruction of the Spanish fleet; that the Brooklyn was in the thick of the fighting; that the admiral's enemy's shots that any other ship in the squadron. The public knows that a man was shot at Schley's side on the bridge, and that the blood spattered the admiral's face. It knows that the admiral and his ship took part in the pursuit of Cervera's fleet and assisted in its destruction. It knows that the admiral demeaned himself modestly after the victory and showed a wish that due credit be given to the men behind the guns; and

800 COMMON TO PAY

Interest Rate on Preferred Stock May Be Reduced.

OR PREFERRED MAY BE RETIRED

At Any Rate the Common Stock Will Be Put on a Better Basis.

Important developments may be looked for at the annual meeting of 800 directors in September. At that meeting the directors will consider two propositions, either of which would be highly beneficial to the stockholders if accepted. The first contemplates the retirement of the preferred stock, which represents \$7,000,000, the other a reduction of the rate on preferred from 7 per cent to 4 per cent. A director of the 800 said to-day that either proposition would be of great advantage to the stockholders as well as to the property itself. Said he: "The matter was discussed some time ago of reducing the preferred from 7 to 4 per cent, but at that time it was understood that it could not legally be done without the consent of the stockholders. Since that time no other action has been taken. The fact that the present preferred must have 7 per cent before the common can participate is regarded as 'rather steep' to put it mildly, and there is no doubt but that the directors will accept either one or the other of the propositions suggested at their September meeting if they are not estopped upon legal grounds."

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Sifting the Rumor That J. Hill and Morgan Are Seeking Control.

Special to The Journal. New York, July 29.—No confirmation was obtainable to-day of the report that J. P. Morgan and James J. Hill have been buying Canadian Pacific stock in the open market with a view of getting control, or, at least, a representation on the board of directors. Among bankers, however, it is believed that a movement is on foot, in the interest of certain New York financiers, to acquire a sufficient block of stock to give two or more directors in Canadian Pacific. It is assumed that it is a part of the community-of-interest plan which was outlined when the Northern Pacific fight was settled and that it was decided to be advisable to take it up to prevent further disturbance of rates by the Canadian railroad. The Grand Trunk has generally been disposed to operate in harmony with the railroads of the United States, and it is not considered necessary to take any precautions in this case. Mr. Hill is on

GERMS' WORK IS REPORTED

It Quickly Follows Use of Lower Pumps.

NO WARNING GIVEN

To-day's Developments Indicate Almost Criminal Official Neglect

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STIRRED UP

An Increase of Typhoid Reported From the District Supplied by East Side Pumps.

Two weeks ago or thereabout the water department started the down-town pumping stations without giving warning to the

North Side pumps were put into use again and the lower station discontinued, the number of typhoid cases has fallen to the normal, thirty-five in June, with but five deaths, and the situation has been about the same this month. It is noticeable in the list of cases reported this morning that none was from the North Side, which is served exclusively by the Camden Place pumps. East Side Water More Dangerous. The fact that the East Side pumps were put into use for about twenty-four hours at the outset would seem to explain the situation on that side of the river. This East Side water is the worst in the city and is so recognized in the water department, and it is only in some well known desperate emergency that it is used. In this instance some of the residents of Prospect Park complained that there was not sufficient pressure to reach them, and Supervisor McConnell put the East Side pumps to work to help them out. Chief Engineer Bergstrom reached home the next day from his eastern trip with the water works committee and promptly shut them down. When urged by a member of the committee to start them again in behalf of the Prospect Park people, he refused absolutely to do so, and put his objections so emphatically that he was not urged further. He declared that the water from the East Side intake was

KOREA THE STORM CENTER

Coming Struggle Between Japan and Russia.

KOREA IS RUSSIA'S TOY

Muscovites Will Use It as a Base of Operations.

PERIL FOR JAPAN IS AT HAND

Will Have to Fight for Existence at Home and Cannot Stop the Russians.

Washington, July 29.—The government has come into possession of important news upon the sweeping developments now occurring in the far east, as enter-

MORGAN ENDS THE STEEL STRIKE

Offers Compromise That the National Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association Will Probably Indorse.

Association Recedes From Its Demands as to Unionizing, and the Same Scale of Wages Will Be Paid in All Mills.

New York Sun Special Service

New York, July 29.—J. Pierpont Morgan has ended the great strike of the Amalgamated Association of Steel, Iron and Tin Workers. It may fairly be called a drawn battle, ended by mutual concessions, though the strikers, disappointed by the lack of sympathetic support, welcomed the opportunity for a renewal of negotiations at the point where they had been broken off.

As announced Saturday, the Amalgamated Association will recede from its demand that all the sheet steel mills be put on a union basis. The mills that have not been organized under union rules will so remain.

On the other hand, the corporation will agree to pay a specific scale of wages in all mills, union and nonunion, controlled by the American Sheet Steel company, though all nonunion mills shall remain open alike to men with or without union cards.

This will be substantially the basis of settlement. It is the substance of the understanding reached by Mr. Morgan and President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association in their conference in this city.

President Shaffer and Secretary Williams returned to Pittsburgh yesterday. When the national executive board of the Amalgamated Association, the members of which have already been summoned, meets in conference in Pittsburgh, Tuesday, the understanding reached by Mr. Morgan and Mr. Shaffer will doubtless be formally ratified, though some minor details may yet have to be adjusted with the operating companies. Mr. Morgan has offered a compromise in the interest of

positioning that a call had been sent out last night to all the members of the executive board to a meeting to be held in this city to-morrow morning, refused to give any information as to the probable settlement of the strike. President Shaffer conveyed the idea that newspaper men would little longer be following him and watching his movements. From this it is believed that Mr. Shaffer is satisfied that the executive board will agree to the proposition he will present. With the approval of his request a joint meeting could be held and a settlement effected. The moment a common ground for negotiating such a question as this one is found it is believed there will be little difficulty in getting down to a general agreement which will bring peace with it.

There remains little doubt that officials of the United States Steel corporation are now as anxious to have the strike settled as are the strikers. During last week a number of contracts for orders were practically left to mills of the combine were shifted to independent mills, with rush clauses attached. Independent mills have been making orders for orders in the last few weeks and they are reported to have been able to make their own terms. In many cases from \$4 to \$8 per ton above prevailing rates have been offered by those anxious to have iron and steel without further delay. Under these conditions, owners of the independent mills have not been able to compete with the new running twenty-four hours a day with as many men as can be crowded about the furnaces and rolls. It was said yesterday that the Jones and Laughlin interests had secured enough orders above the combine rates to keep them running far into the fall.

Terms of the prospective settlement: 1. The strike will be ended; 2. guarded by all parties concerned, but from a source believed to be reliable, it is stated:

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"Convince a woman against her will and she's of the same opinion still."

Terrible Fate of Brigands

Tacoma, Wash., July 29.—An army of brigands which recently invaded northern Tonkin has met with a terrible fate, according to advices received by the steamship regular Chinese troops under Marshal Li in a carefully planned movement, which resulted in the army of brigands being driven into a mountain country. There they were trapped. They made one stand in a narrow valley and lost 600 killed. Two thousand survivors then fled further into the mountains, where they were surrounded. Some have been killed by sharpshooters and hundreds perished from starvation.

knowing this, the public has not been inclined to enter into a discussion of technical points as to whether Schley showed good or bad judgment in coaling or refusing to coal at sea; or whether he made the best possible speed in arriving at the harbor of Santiago. Schley was recommended for promotion by the secretary of the navy, and he was put in command of the Southern Squadron. This, in the minds of many people, appears like an official repudiation of the innuendoes and slurs which have been aimed at him.

But the majority of the officers of the department hold an opinion entirely different from that of the public at large. Whatever the reasons, they appear to have conceived a prejudice against Schley, and they have built up a fabric of alleged evidence and framed an indictment based upon it.

There is no secret about the evidence which will figure in this famous trial. Practically all of it is now in print in the form of a pamphlet containing 177 pages with maps, colored charts and the text of the telegraphic messages sent and received by the officers who took part in the operations. It was first printed as a confidential letter from the secretary of the navy to the United States senate, and later the injunction of secrecy was removed. This evidence will furnish the basis of the court's investigation, though it may be supplemented by oral testimony and by some contributions from Admiral Schley. In fact, it is hoped that the admiral will come forward with some holding in reserve. Some evidence may be sprung by him backing up the charge that there exists in the department a conspiracy against him; and as the inquiry progresses, there may be some accusations made which are not in the receipt.

There is little doubt that the department—for the anti-Schley faction—embraces almost the entire department—except to justify its course by proving the fifth count in the indictment receipt. This is the one which charges Schley with disobeying the explicit orders of the department and starting to return to Key West for coal. This was the order of May 25, which read:

All department's information indicates Spanish division is still at Santiago. The department looks to you to indicate facts, and that the enemy, if therein, does not leave without decisive action. Cubans familiar with Santiago say that there are landing places five or six miles west from the mouth of the harbor, and that the insurgents will probably

Continued on Second Page.

Lyttelton to Replace Kitchener

London, July 29.—It is freely rumored that General Lyttelton will succeed Lord Kitchener as commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa, but Kitchener, it may be assumed, will not be recalled until the end of the war is at least actually in sight, so that Lyttelton's task will be more passive and administrative than belligerent. General Lyttelton did good work under General Buller in the early days of the war, but Forester Walker and Lord Methuen are both senior to him. Neither of these men are, however, likely to be appointed, and it must be said in favor of the choice of Lyttelton that he has already distinguished himself in civil life. When private secretary to his uncle, Gladstone, he was regarded as a man with a future. He has expressed himself in public as sanguine of a satisfactory settlement of the South African question in the long run, and he sees no reason why Britain and Boer should not live peaceably side by side.

This is the proper spirit with which to approach the situation, but the man to whom is really confided the task of solving the final problem is Sir Alfred Milner, and he is well aware of the difficulty of the task awaiting him on his return to South Africa.

public. To-day the inevitable result became apparent.

This morning there were reported at the health department an even dozen of new cases of typhoid fever, of which seven were from the east side and the rest from the section of the city served by the west side station.

Medical Inspectors Leonard and Deziel, who have charge of the West Side and East Side sections, respectively, expressed much surprise as well as consternation at his unusual showing for this time of the year and declared that they could not account for the situation on any other theory than infection from the city water.

Health Commissioner Hall is positive that this is the explanation, but will at once institute a thorough investigation to settle the point authoritatively.

Two weeks is just the period of typhoid infection, and the expectation is that other cases will be reported daily from now on.

Traced Directly to Water. In March of this year there were eighty-three cases of typhoid fever reported to the department, with twenty-six deaths. In April the number of cases was 100, with 25 deaths. The number of cases in these months was most unusual and the mortality phenomenally high. It is significant that this condition followed soon after the use of the West Side station for the first time this year, and investigation by the health department showed conclusively that the cause lay in the use of foul water from this station. Since

would unfit for human use and that he notably not be a party to the use of that station.

Prospect Park Wants Pressure. The Prospect Park people are now clamoring strenuously for water and they are willing to risk the use of the East Side station if they can get it. Several of the residents there appeared before the water works committee this noon and urged their cause.

With the present tremendous consumption of water, the reservoir water can not reach them, and the west side station furnishes no relief to that section. The committee discussed the situation at length and decided that in the lack of a better distribution system for the East Side there were but two courses—to use the East Side station or erect a standpipe in Prospect Park. The committee declared it would not permit the use of the East Side water under any circumstances. The Prospect Park people could better go without water than bring an epidemic of typhoid on the city. In conclusion, Alderman Lane, Supervisor McConnell and Chief Engineer Bergstrom were appointed a committee to investigate the cost and practicability of a standpipe. It is estimated that one that will do the business for a few years, until the distribution system is improved, can be had for a very few thousand dollars.

Months Closed. Washington, July 29.—Secretary Long this morning issued the following general order:

All persons in the naval service are strictly enjoined to refrain from any public statement concerning the subject matter of the court of inquiry requested by Rear Admiral W. S. Schley.

tained by one of its most trusted agents in China—an official who has spent much of the last twenty years there and in Korea and Japan. Following are verbatim extracts:

Korea is the storm center, if there is one, just now. The government of the emperor is a greedy, cruel and rapacious personal despotism and Russia is playing with the territory as a cat does with a mouse. She is perfecting her railway system in Siberia and Manchuria and when she is ready she will come down through the Korean peninsula and plant her military and commercial and manufacturing establishments in the harbor of Masampo in the southeast, whence she can descend upon Japan, and which lies between the British interests in the north and their base at Hongkong. To this end Russia seeks to control or build a railway from the northwestern frontier from Mukden to Masampo but her agreement with Japan forbids her seeking such concessions in Korea and therefore France steps into her aid.

The effort to displace J. McLeary Brown, though made on a side issue to which he lent himself with absurd stupidity, was for the purpose of getting the pledge of the customs for the loan. For the purpose of protecting her credit Korea placed her customs in the hands of Russia. Mr. Brown was dismissed for refusing to vacate some public offices, but under pressure was reinstated and the matter is in abeyance for the moment. Russia views the opposition with tolerant amusement and will win.

When the real purpose of the McLeary Brown incident became evident Japan was much alarmed, and with good reason. Her finances cannot stand the stress of her armaments and the cabinet has gone to pieces on the financial issue. A feeble, stop-gap ministry can hardly be said to be in power and the country is drifting, possibly into war with Russia, like a rudderless junk. What is the real purpose of the McLeary Brown incident? Germany is as powerful as Great Britain and, in fact, her position between the French hammer and the Russian anvil, she takes no initiative at Peking where Russia is concerned. France's fear and hatred of Germany are strong motives for the solidarity of the Russian-France policy.

STEERED IN AIR

Santos-Dumont Scores Another Aeronautic Success.

Paris, July 29.—M. Santos-Dumont made another successful experiment this morning with a dirigible balloon, sailing from St. Cloud to the Longchamps race course, around which he steered the balloon and ascended and descended occupying twenty

minutes of time. Though asked to make an attempt to go around the Eiffel tower, the aeronaut declined, saying his motor was not yet working as well as he wanted. The weather was cloudy which may have influenced his decision.

CRISPI SINKING Italy's "Grand Old Man" Apparently on His Deathbed.

Naples, July 29, 12:30 p. m.—Senator Crispi at this hour is sinking. His condition is most grave.

Columbia Beats Constitution Again

Batesman Point, July 29.—2:55 p. m.—Columbia won, crossing the finishing line at 2:54.33. Constitution finished at 2:56.47, two minutes and fourteen seconds behind the Columbia, as timed from shore.

Cougar Rode in Her Buggy

Special to The Journal. Cavendish, Idaho, July 29.—Half the men in Cavendish are hunting a cougar that pursued and badly frightened Miss Jennie Bowler, finally jumping in the buggy in which she was riding.

Miss Bowler was driving home from an orchard several miles from town about sunset, when the cougar emerged from the brush. She applied the whip to the horse, but the cougar started in pursuit, and finally jumped into the back of the vehicle.

Miss Bowler repeatedly struck the animal over the head with the whip, while she drove with her free hand. The frightened horse ran for town, and when the city was reached the cougar jumped from the buggy and escaped.

harmony. Mr. Shaffer favors it, and the board will probably gladly indorse it.

New York, July 29.—Officials of the steel companies here preserve silence as to the conference on Saturday with the leaders of the strike. It is believed, however, that the terms of peace outlined on Saturday will be ratified by the executive board of the Amalgamated Association at Pittsburgh on Tuesday and that there will be an early resumption of work. Both sides are silent as to the terms of the new peace, but various claims of victory are being made in behalf of the strikers. On that point a man interested in the steel trade said to the Associated Press:

Take some salt with those claims for victory. The new agreement is signed and its contents published before you award any decision as to gains on either side.

J. Pierpont Morgan is believed to have gone to Bar Harbor.

OVER SIX MILLIONS What the Strike Has Cost Up to Date.

Pittsburg, July 29.—Pittsburgers generally express the greatest delight in anticipation of the settlement of the steel strike and no one seems to have the slightest doubt that the negotiations for peace will have an other result—a cessation of hostilities, a laying-down of arms to take up the tools of trade.

So far neither of the contending forces has suffered greatly. The weather has been exceedingly hot and the men look upon last month as a vacation during the heated term. Working under the severe strain of the oppressive heat lately would have been an unusual hardship at best and the men think that on this account, perhaps, many lives have been saved by the strike.

So far as the companies are concerned, they are also in better position for work now than they were before the strike. Many of their mills have been repaired and the conditions for an increased output are greatly improved.

It is true that a computation of cold figures foots up a total of loss of \$6,516,000 on account of the strike, of which immense sum \$3,500,000 is charged to the combine and \$2,556,000 to the strikers; but this loss will soon be made up, owing to the better prices which will prevail and the improved operating conditions as well as the better feeling between the employer and employee.

President Shaffer and Secretary Williams were both early at the Amalgamated headquarters this morning and in rare good humor. They still maintained their

that Mr. Morgan proposes to permit the Amalgamated Association to continue its union; lodges in the mills that were disbanded by the strike order; Shaffer's strike order. In addition, it is said, the Leechburg, Dunsmuir and Monessen plants permitted to be unionized. The United States Steel corporation is to be permitted to operate its plants as they are; Carnegie Steel company, as they are now operated as well as the big sheet mills at Apollo, Vandalia and Leechburg; the independent mills permitted to be unionized; the same basis as in the mills; where the union scale is signed.

This would mean a gain for the workers under the following plans: Lindsay and McCutcheon, Allegheny; Clark's Solar Iron Works, Thirty-ninth street; Painters, West Carson street, Wellsville, Ohio; W. Dewees Wood, McKeesport; Leechburg, Dunsmuir, Mingo Junction.

Who Will Do the Confining? There is considerable speculation as to who will take part in the joint peace conference, provided the terms are agreed upon at New York are satisfactory to the Amalgamated executive board. This board is composed of nine district vice-presidents, three trustees, President Shaffer, Secretary Williams, Assistant Secretary Tighe and B. L. Davis, manager of the Amalgamated Journal. The American Tin Plate company probably will be represented by Vice-President Warner Arms and William M. Leeds, his assistant; Veril Preston, former president of the American Tin Plate company; probably I. W. Jenks, former general manager of the Hoop combine; John Warner, general superintendent of the American Sheet Steel company; C. W. Bray, chief engineer of the American Tin Plate company; J. R. Phillips, district manager of the same company and P. E. Donner, manager of the Monessen Tin Plate company, may probably be called in.

To-day the strike of the workers in all of the mills is proceeding as though nothing had happened. The conditions are as they have been since the opening of hostilities. The National Tin Plate Works at Denimur was a storm center last night. Rumors were that the works were to be opened by men brought from the Independent Mills at Monessen, Pa., brought the strikers to the banks of the Monongahela, where they remained on the part of the mill after midnight and after three rousing cheers went home. The outburst was caused by a movement on the part of the pipe fitters and millwrights who have been out work fitting up the mills since the strike started. They finished their work about midnight and sent a message to the mill management

Horn of a Fish Caused Death

Special to The Journal. Pierre, S. D., July 29.—Ralph Sorenson, about 14 years of age, died at the hospital in this city yesterday from the effect of having stepped on the "horn" of a catfish. At the time of the accident no particular danger was expected, and only when the foot became swollen was the case considered serious. The boy was then brought to the hospital and an examination showed that a part of the horn was yet in the foot. This was cut out, but the foot appeared to have been poisoned from the horn, and he only lived a few days.

You'll Enjoy The Journal's Glorious Excursion Up the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers Next Friday. Better Go. See Page 12.