

WHOLE NUMBER, 15,734.

CZOLGOSZ ON TRIAL. Verdict Will Probably Be Reached in Two Days. HEENTERS PLEA OF "GUILTY" This is Changed to "Not Guilty" by Court's Direction.

VERDICT OBTAINED; TESTIMONY BEGUN. Probability of No Defence, Owing to Character of Prisoner, and His Refusal to Help His Attorneys in Any Way.

BUFFALO, N. Y., September 23.—Leon Czolgosz was placed on trial this morning, charged with the murder of President William McKinley. He entered a plea of "Guilty," which was subsequently changed to "Not Guilty," by direction of the court.

Court convened at 10 o'clock. Within two hours eight jurors had been secured. Technicalities were not raised by examining counsel, but it was significant that every man who said he had not formed an opinion on the case was excused by the District Attorney.

JUDGE LEWIS EXPLAINS. "I thought it best," he said, "for my colleagues and myself, that I should say something regarding our presence here as attorneys for the defendant. At the time my name was suggested I was out of the city, and knew nothing of what was transpiring here with reference to the selection of counsel for the defendant.

AMAZING CECILITY. The work of securing the jurors was undertaken, with a celerity that was amazing. Before the day was over the entire panel had been sworn, the jurors had listened to a description of the Temple of Music, where the crime occurred, had seen photographs of the interior of that structure, and had been told by three surgeons what caused the death of the President, and the one of the assassins shot upon various organs of the body.

WHAT GOVERNMENT WILL SHOW. "We shall show," said he, "that for some time prior to the shooting the defendant had premeditated the shooting of the President; that he knew that on the 6th of September the President would receive the populace in the Temple of Music; that on that day he went to the Temple of Music, and that he had a weapon concealed in his hand, and that, as the President extended his hand in kindly greeting, he fired the fatal shot. He fired twice, in fact. One of the shots took effect in the abdomen, and caused the mortal wound which resulted in the President's death. That in brief is the story we shall show you. Witnesses will tell you this story, and we assure that when you have heard the evidence, you will have no difficulty in reaching a verdict of murder in the first degree."

THE TESTIMONY. The first witness, Samuel J. Fields, chief engineer of the Pan-American Express, described the ground floor plan of the Temple of Music, and was followed by Perry A. Bliss, a photographer, who presented views of the interior of the building. The remainder of the afternoon was taken up with the testimony of three physicians, two of whom had attended the President during his last days, while the other performed the autopsy.

PROBATION OF TRIAL. The duration of the trial, it is believed, can be placed at two full days. When District Attorney Penney was asked by Justice White at noon as to how long he would take to reach a verdict, he declared that he would conclude by Tuesday noon. Judge Titus, for the defence, was non-committal, however, and merely replied: "That depends upon the turn things take."

PRISONER'S APPEARANCE. The prisoner, when brought into court, was dressed in a new suit of dark gray, a white shirt, collar, and a light blue bow tie. His face was cleanly shaven and his hair combed. He sat down behind his counsel, with two officers in plain clothes immediately in his rear.

PRISONER'S PLEA. The Justice asked him, "What have you to say? There was a moment's hesitation, then the prisoner's lips moved as if to make a reply, but he could do so only through his junior counsel, Mr. Lewis, who, not having seen the prisoner's motion, Justice White, however, insisted that Czolgosz should speak. He said: "I did not hear what he said. Attorney Penney then read the indictment again, and in a louder voice, and on demand for a reply the prisoner, standing at the time, said in a very low voice, "Guilty." This plea was not, however, permitted to stand under the law, and a plea of "Not guilty" was at once ordered by the court.

THE JURY. The jury was then sworn in. It is composed as follows: Frederick Y. Lauer, plumber; Richard J. Garwood, street-railway foreman; Henry W. Wendt, manufacturer; Silas Carmer, farmer; James S. Styzal, plumber; William Loton, farmer; Walter E. Everett, blacksmith; Benjamin J. Ralph, bank cashier; Samuel F. Waldo, farmer; Andrew J. Smith, dealer in butter and eggs; Joachim S. Mertens, shoe dealer; Robert J. Adams, contractor.

PERSONS AND PLACES CONNECTED WITH THE CZOLGOSZ CASE. The above striking combination picture made from authentic photographs shows: 1—The wretched prisoner Czolgosz. 2—Governor Benj. Odell, of New York, who will sign his death warrant. 3—Dr. Mann, who operated on the distinguished victim. 4—The cell the condemned man will occupy. 5—The prison in which he will probably be electrocuted. 6—The prisoner being taken from the court. 7—The crowd outside the Buffalo courthouse. 8—District-Attorney Penney, prosecutor of Czolgosz. 9—Military patrol to protect prisoner.

THE WALLACE CIRCUS UNQUESTIONABLY GREAT. The Performances Yesterday Pronounced the Best and Cleanest Ever Seen in Richmond.

That the great Wallace show is unusually popular in Richmond, was attested by the attention it received. All day Sunday a throng of people visited the circus grounds and intruded upon the peace of the circus people. A show of the magnitude and proportions of that of the Wallace circus is always fascinating. Although this was the fourth visit of the circus to Richmond within as many years, its popularity is as great as ever.

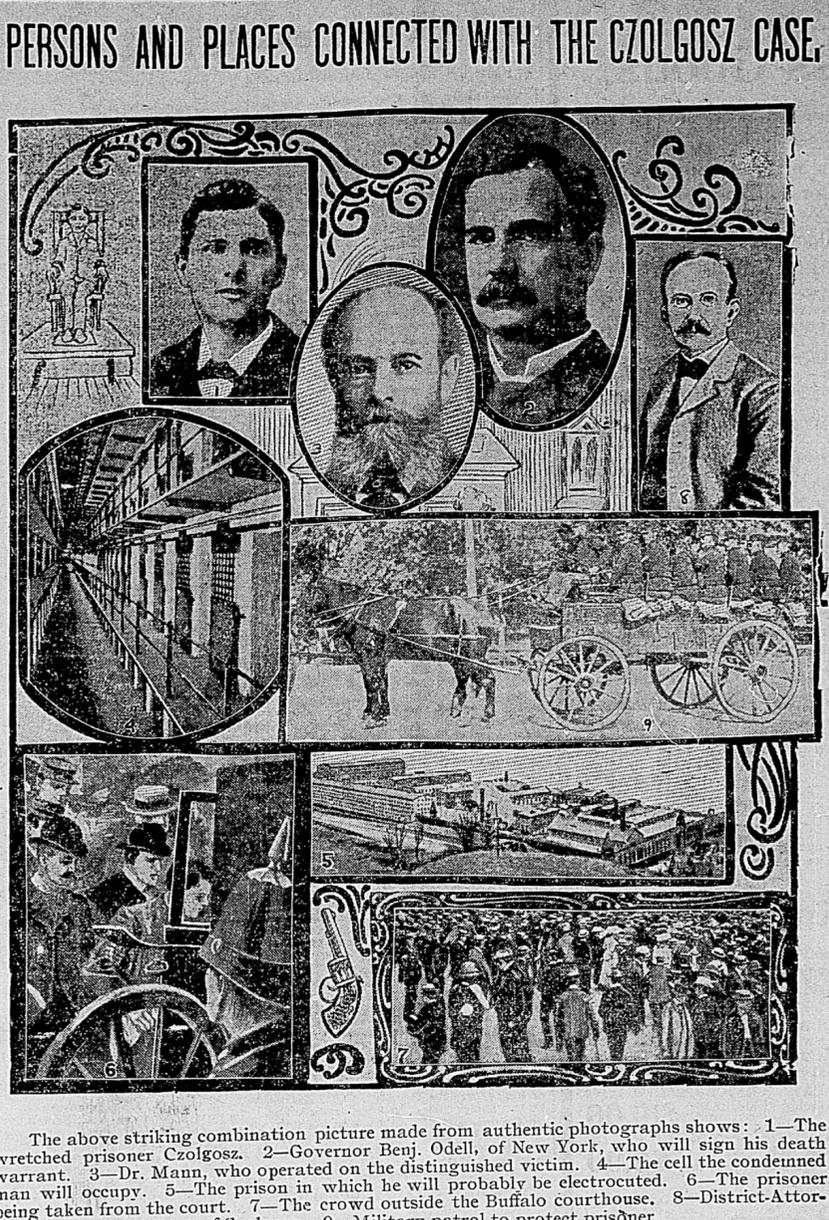
MR. THOM IS OUT OF TOWN. Chairman of Majority Faction Expected to Present Report in Person.

MR. GLASS ON FREEDOM OF SPEECH. Lynchburg Member Points Out That Elimination of an "Underwood" Clause Abridges No Right—Restricting of the State.

There is a strong probability that the report of the Suffrage Committee will not be submitted until Thursday, possibly not until Friday. The Dispatch stated Sunday that the report would be made Wednesday. Every member of the committee thought it would be in by the time named, but there is one of those hitches which have been the despair of the newspaper men for some time. Mr. Thom is to offer the majority report. He has had to go to Connecticut to enter his son at school, and will not be back here Thursday, maybe Friday. The other members who have signed the report which he will bring in do not want to have the report offered until his return. This and a request from one of the signers of the minority report, which will be presented by Mr. Daniel, are the causes of the delay. The newspaper writers are afraid to say there will be a report presented at all, so often have they been mistaken in the matter of dates. The committee will report; it is not at all safe to fix a date.

The meetings of the committee have been behind closed doors. It is not even possible to report the meetings accurately as to details. It is certain, however, that there was quite a contest in the committee over the proposition of the Dispatch to have the various reports submitted to a conference of the Democratic members of the convention before being formally submitted. It is known that Mr. Daniel, who will offer the minority report, favored this method of procedure. But the majority would not consent, and the report will be submitted to the convention before it is passed on by the conference. But there will be a caucus.

One of the members of the committee who signed the majority report said last night that there was not the slightest doubt in his mind that the committee would report to the convention Wednesday. There will be three Democratic reports: A report signed by perhaps as many as sixteen members of the committee; another signed by perhaps four of the



Democrats, and Mr. Wysox, the member from the Ninth District, will advocate the plan which he submitted to the convention a day or two ago. The members of the committee have had to work hard on one of the best known men on the committee to prevent offering a report signed by himself. Of course, the Republican members of the committee will offer a report.

THE TEXAS'S PART. Three of That Ship's Officers Testify Before Schley Court. TESTIMONY AT TIMES WARM. Commander Hellner Tells of Effect of the Brooklyn's Loop.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON NOT SUMMONED. Navy Department Says It Has No Intention of Calling Him to Washington to Participate in Any Way in the Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—The part played by the battleship Texas in the naval battle off Santiago, July 3, 1898, in which the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera was sunk, was the basis of the greater part of today's proceedings in the Schley naval court of inquiry. Of the four witnesses examined during the day, three had been officers on board the Texas during the battle, and two of them were new witnesses. These were Commander George C. Hellner, who was navigator on the Texas, and Commander Alex. B. Bates, who was the chief engineer on that battleship. Commander Harber, executive officer, and the chief surviving officer of the ship since the death of Captain Philip, was recalled. The fourth witness was Commander Stanton Schreyer, executive officer on the Massachusetts and now Governor of the Island of Guam.

TESTIMONY EXCITING. The testimony several times during the day was exciting, and was especially so when Commander Hellner described the battle, and the part the Texas had taken in it. He said that when the Brooklyn fled her loop at the beginning of the battle she passed across the Texas's bow at a distance not to exceed 100 or 150 yards, and at the command of Captain Philip the Texas was brought to a dead stop. Engineer Bates testified that the starboard engine had been stopped, and he said he thought this had also happened to the port engine.

COMMANDER SCHROEDER AGAIN. Lieutenant-Commander Hellner on Texas's Part in the Battle. WASHINGTON, September 23.—After the introduction of the log-books of a number of the vessels engaged in the

San Diego campaign, Commander Schroeder was recalled, and asked if he desired to make any corrections in the official record of his testimony of Saturday. "There is one omission from Admiral Schley's remarks on the Massachusetts, on the day of the bombardment of the Colon, which I overheard, which should like to supply," he replied. "It is thus: He said when he came aboard that Admiral Sampson would be there on the following day. He made that statement in connection with his remark that he was going to sink the Colon."

ERROR OF HIGGINSON'S. The purpose of this inquiry was to develop what Messrs. Lemly and Hanna considered an error in Admiral Higginson's testimony. He said that the Massachusetts could have remained on blockade for more than twelve days, and that then the vessel would be without coal, and powerless to proceed to coal. Rear Admiral Sampson, however, testified that it showed that the Massachusetts had over 8,000 tons of coal aboard when it arrived at Sa.

NAVIGATOR OF THE TEXAS. Lieutenant-Commander G. C. Hollner, who was navigator of the Texas, during the Spanish war, was next called. He said he had heard no guns fired when the squadron approached Cienfuegos. To his knowledge, no effort was made to ascertain whether the Spanish fleet was in the harbor, or to destroy the works there, nor had there been any effort to communicate with the Cubans on the shore, until Captain McCalla arrived on the Marblehead.

SHAFER EXPLAINS. Statement from President of Amalgamated Association. HISTORY OF THE STRIKE. Terms of the Settlement Finally Obtained. EXPECTED AID NOT FORTHCOMING. Some of the Other Labor Bodies Pledged to Give Support—Federation Particularly Relied Upon—No Financial Help Received.

PITTSBURG, PA., September 23.—The Associated Press has secured an advance copy of the statement by President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, giving a history of the late iron, steel, and tin-workers' strike, from its inception, and the terms of its settlement. The circular will be mailed to all districts at once. In part, the document is as follows:

"We were in fairly good condition to win without help, but looked for aid from other labor bodies, some of which were pledged, and to the general public, but especially relied upon the American Federation of Labor, with which body we have been affiliated ever since its inception, and toward whose support we have never failed to contribute.

CHARGE AGAINST NEWSPAPERS. "Our strike advanced, and we were confident of winning, until the newspapers deliberately and maliciously published statements which were replete with lies. Our people began to doubt and upbraid, some who had been optimistic, and afterwards, like J. D. Hickey, of Milwaukee, accepted the terms of the strike, and scabbed. Hundreds who dared not stop at home went to other places, and in nearly every mill the trust tried to run over many A. M. men from striking mills. We knew our cause would be lost, but proceeded, feeling sure we could win if support could be secured for the faithful strikers. The American Federation gave us not one cent. The report that financial help came from the national lodge of the Mine Workers is absolutely false—we received nothing.

GOMPERS FAILS STRIKERS. "Perceiving that lack of money, loss of public approval, desertion by hundreds of our own people, and neglect by other organizations, would render it impossible to gain a decisive victory, we endeavored to save what we could. I arranged for Mr. Gompers, of the A. F. of L., to meet Mr. Morgan to effect a settlement. Mr. Morgan gave up his vacation, went to New York, and waited for Mr. Gompers, who failed to appear; nor has he since explained why he neglected our interests. We were called upon at the national office by John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers; Mr. Easley, of the Civic Federation; Mr. Henry White, of the Garment Workers' and Professor Jenks, of Cornell University. These gentlemen inquired carefully into our strike, and Mr. Mitchell stated that if we would present a proposition which he had outlined he would demand acceptance by the trust, or call out the miners, and he left sure Mr. Sargent would call out the trainmen to strike also. We sent the proposition to the members of the Executive Board, thought it was.

TEXAS IN GREAT DANGER. "At what time during the battle of Santiago do you consider that the Texas was in the greatest danger?" asked Captain Lemly. "Mr. Rayner objected, contending that such opinions were shut out by a previous ruling of the court. The court overruled the objection.

"Looking back," responded the witness, "I know that the time of the greatest danger to the Texas was when the Brooklyn loomed up out of the smoke, right ahead of us."

He said in response to questions that he had never sailed with a man who had quicker sight, or who handled his ship to better advantage than Captain Philip. He added that the Captain had on this occasion given successive orders, and that the Texas had backed "until it was dead in the water." He said that on account of this incident two or three minutes had been lost, and that thirty-three miles were lost to the harbor. A part of the Texas's crew, however, he said, been caused on account of the failure of the ship's blowers, rendering the vessel slow in getting up steam.

SCHLEY'S BLOCKADE. Referring to Commodore Schley's blockade of Santiago harbor, the witness said that during the day the distance was five or six miles out, but that in steam-ship the distance was gradually increasing across the mouth of the harbor at night. The Texas was gradually increasing the distance when the enemy's ships were discovered the fleet had been closed in.

SIGNALS FROM BROOKLYN. Commander Hellner testified that he questioned at considerable length concerning signals. He had, he said, in response to Mr. Rayner's question, seen the Brooklyn make signals to the Texas on the day of the battle.

Mr. Rayner: What were they? "I do not know what they were. First, I reported a one-flag hoist, which I supposed was 'Clear ship for action.' That was immediately after going on deck. "How many of those signals do you recall being made to the Texas?" "I saw that one, then shortly after I saw a second signal which was a three-flag hoist, and that is the time I reported to Captain Philip. He said, as I stated before, that I was not to look after the Brooklyn, but the Texas."

SIGNAL FROM THE NEW YORK. Many signals did the New York make to the Texas on the day of the battle, asked Mr. Rayner. "I do not know," he responded. "Did she make any signals to the Texas?" "I saw signals from the New York. I saw a one-flag hoist at 9 o'clock or 9:30."

"How late?" "That I do not know—12 o'clock, or around there. It may have been half-past 12. I saw the signals in the case of the Colon."

Objection was made to this line of questioning, and the question was then drawn temporarily. The court then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

OFFICIAL CHART OF THE BATTLE. (CONCLUDED ON PAGE 8.)

THE WEATHER IN RICHMOND YESTERDAY was pleasant and fair throughout. The range of the thermometer was as follows: 6 A. M. 59; 8 A. M. 60; 10 A. M. 61; 12 M. 62; 2 P. M. 63; 4 P. M. 64; 6 P. M. 65; 8 P. M. 66; 10 P. M. 67; 12 night 68. Mean temperature 63.

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