GENERALS MILES AND EAGAN ARE BOTH CENSURED

Findings of the Wade Court of Inquiry on Beef Supplied During the War.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—By direction of the President, who approves the findings, Acting Secretary Meiklejohn to-day made public the report and findings of the military court appointed to investigate the charges made by Major General Miles, commanding the army, that the beef supplied to the army during the war with Spain was unfit for the use of the troops.

The most important features of the report are the findings that the charges of General Miles that refrigerated beef was treated with chemicals were not established; that his allegations concerning the canned fresh or canned roast beef were sustained as to its unsuitability for food as used on the transports and as a long-continued field ration; censure of General Miles for "error" in failing to promptly notify the Secretary of War when he first formed the opinion that the beef was unfit; censure of the Commissary General (then General Eagan) for the too extensive purchase of the canned beef as an untried ration; censure of Colonel Maus of General Miles' staff; the finding that the packers were not at fault and that the meats supplied to the army were on the same quality as those supplied to the trade generally, and the recommendation that no further proceedings will be taken in the premises. The conclusion of the court adverse to further proceedings based upon the charges is as follows:

It has been developed in the course of the inquiry as recited in this report that in some instances some individuals failed to perform the full measure of duty or to observe the proprieties which dignify military command, but the court is of the opinion that the mere statement in the official reports of the facts developed will be the means of the discipline, and that the interests of the service will be best subserved if further proceedings be not taken.

There is more or less criticism of General Miles in various parts of the report. Probably the most direct instance is the following:

The court finds that against none of the officers commanding corps, divisions, brigades and regiments and their staff officers should a charge of guilty be brought. The court also finds that the major general commanding the army had no sufficient justification for alleging that the refrigerated beef was embalmed or was unfit for issue to troops. It also finds that he committed an error in that, having belief or knowledge, as claimed, that the beef was unfit, that it caused sickness and distress, or was embalmed under the pretense of an experiment, that other beef was employed, he did not immediately report such belief to the Secretary of War and that a proper remedy might be then applied.

The censure of Colonel Maus, inspector general on General Miles' staff, is based on his failure to call attention to charges concerning the beef at Chickamauga contained in a report of inspection made by Lieut. (or Major) Daly on the 28th of October last, in which he stated his belief that the beef was chemically treated. "The silence of Colonel Maus," says the court, "on so important a matter as the chemicalized beef reported by Major Daly and personally known to himself is most remarkable." The remark is also made that General Miles' failure to draw special attention to this report is "unexplained."

Commenting upon General Miles' testimony that he had first formed the opinion in August that the refrigerated beef had been preserved, the report remarks:

Whatever the date he formed a belief, or received information that the health of the troops was being impaired by the use of deleterious food, it was his bounden duty, in the opinion of the court, instantly to take the most effective measures within his control to ascertain the actual facts and to correct the wrong, if any should be found. It would have been practicable to obtain samples of the beef then being supplied to the troops by contractors and to have submitted these samples to chemical examination which would have resulted in the detection of the presence or absence of boracic or salicylic acids or any other chemical agent that may have been used as a preservative agent. Yet no such precaution as that suggested was taken by the major general commanding at that time or any subsequent time, so far as has been learned to the court.

The court finds that the allegations of Miles to the effect that the refrigerated beef supplied to the troops was treated with chemical preservatives have not been established. The court also finds that so much of his allegations in respect to the canned roast beef as relate to its unsuitability for food as actually used on the transports and as to its extensive or long-continued use as a field ration are sustained. In the opinion of the court none of the other allegations in relation to the canned fresh beef are sustained. The evidence shows that Colonel John F. Weston, assistant commissary general of subsistence, recommended the adoption of the canned roast beef as a component of the field ration and to this extent he is responsible. The report places the quantity of canned roast beef purchased for the war by the commissary department at 6,357,174 pounds, including 350,000 pounds which was brought from Liverpool and other English points. This amount is characterized as excessive and the commissary general (General Eagan) is severely criticized in several parts of the document on this score. One of the severest rebukes is as follows:

Considering the little use that has been made of this beef in the regular army, the probability that the volunteers were entirely ignorant of it; that its use as a part of the field ration had never been sanctioned by the President or Secretary of War, the court can but characterize the action of the commissary general of subsistence as "unwarranted and reckless" in that he ordered the purchase of such enormous quantities of food that was practically untried and unknown, and the court so finds. The court also finds that there is no ground for an imputation whatever of any other actuating motive on the part of the commissary general, than the earnest desire to procure the best possible food for the troops. The court pronounces this act of the commissary general of subsistence a colossal error for which there is no palliation.

The court finds that there was neglect in Cuba and to a less degree in Porto Rico in delivering the refrigerated beef. The report says:

The court does not wish to state the case more strongly than to say that the finding appears to be warranted; that too much time was consumed in distributing this perishable article. The fault, if any there was, rested with the brigade and higher commanding officers and their commissaries and quartermasters, but the testimony is not so definite or specific as to warrant the naming by the court of any particular officers. They say that the refrigerated beef was at first received with great satisfaction. There is also censure of delay in unloading the refrigerating apparatus of Swift & Company at Santiago. "An appeal by the contractors' agents to General Shafter for an order on the quartermaster to expedite the delivery from the transport of the refrigerating plant did not effect any result. The delay in the matter was the cause of serious loss." The court is of the opinion that the canned roast beef was not suitable as a travel ration on transports, considering the absence of cooking facilities and the absence from that ration of fresh vegetables and condiments. For use on shore as a field ration, where the companies had their cooking equipment and vegetables were available, canned roast beef is suitable for issue, say two days in ten, but not for two days in succession. In some organizations it seemed to have constituted at least one-half of the meat ration, and until after surrender the troops had no means for cooking other than was practicable with the individual kit carried. For such extensive use, or any use exceeding one day in five, the court finds this beef unsuitable. The refrigerated beef is, in the opinion of the court, suitable ration for troops when it can be issued to them in good condition.

As to whether anything better than beef was available for a ration the opinion is:

First—That on the transports the reliance on canned fresh and canned corned beef was wise, but that the canned fresh beef was less desirable than the corned.

Second—That while bacon is not regarded as a suitable constant food in campaign for troops serving in the tropics, combined with the vegetables that were available it would have been more suitable and fit than the unknown and unfamiliar canned beef eaten direct from the can.

Third—That the use of the refrigerated beef ashore, after the troops had secured confident harbors and landing facilities, was wise and desirable. That the court believes that there is no better food available or practicable.

That the opinion is expressed that it would have been impracticable to land beef cattle on the hoof in Cuba the remark of the court on this point is as follows:

The commanding general of the expedition characterizes as "absurd" such a proposition, and many of his commanding officers whose opinion is given in the testimony coincided with him in the impracticability or inexpediency of such a project. The court concurs in the opinion of those men, whose experience in active military service dated from 1861.

An instruction of the President to the court was: "If the packers of the country are guilty it must be known." Replying to this direction the court says:

The court finds that at the outbreak of hostilities in April, 1898, the packers of canned beef were engaged in the manufacture of an article of standard quality, well known to the trade and the subsistence department under the name of canned roast beef. The methods of packing then in use were the same as those habitually employed in the preparation of the meat as an article of commerce, and the court does not find that they underwent any change during the progress of the war. The large purchases for the use of the military forces during the months of May and June, 1898, were made, not at the solicitation of the packers or in consequence of efforts put forth by them for that purpose, but by the order and upon the initiative of the commissary general of subsistence, such purchases being made in every case by officers of his department in the usual manner.

Although the subject of the readjustment of accounts between the United States and the contractors was not referred to the court, it appears from the testimony that whenever any cans have been found to be defective subsequent to their original delivery to the subsistence department such cans have been replaced in every instance.

Replying specifically to other questions set out by the President the court says:

That the canned beef was described as "fresh" because it was not salted, but that the meat was not old or stale. That the refrigerated beef furnished the army was not "doctored or treated with any agency other than cold air." That the meat purchased for the army was the meat of commerce; that both kinds—refrigerated and canned—were such as were well known in both hemispheres as commercial articles, of which there is and has been a very large consumption, not only by the trade generally, but by the United States navy and by the armies and navies of Europe. That no reports of unfitness or unsuitability of the beef sent from the United States were forwarded to the War Department by any general or officer serving in Cuba or Porto Rico while the field of operations were in progress, nor were any such reports received until more than a month of hostilities had passed. That barring some defects of methods in inspecting the beef and the delivery to the Subsistence Department, the deterioration of the meat in shipment was due to the fault of no one.

The charges of General Miles, made in newspaper interviews, as well as those made before the War Investigating Commission, are referred to at length, among them being the interview with the General sent out from the New York office of the Associated Press on January 31, in which General Miles was quoted as saying that he had "overwhelming evidence that the beef was treated with chemicals to preserve it and that he had affidavits from men who saw the beef undergoing the embalming process." The court notes the denial which General Miles made on this part of the conversation as it was printed in the New York Herald, but prints the charge as a part of the allegations, saying on this point:

The testimony of both Mr. Reid and Mr. Derry of the New York Times agree in the verity of the interview as reported by the former, and this is found in the Herald clipping. The court does not therefore ignore this paragraph, but treats it as part of the allegations which are under investigation.

Summing up the result of the investigation as to the use of chemicals, the court says:

The contents of all the cases, which consisted of boiled rather than roast beef, were found to be perfectly sweet with an odor of cooked meat. The beef in nearly all the cans appeared to have been softened by exposure to the heat but apparently without injurious effect as to its quality; apart from this the meat contents were found to be in a good state of preservation in every case. No trace of preservative acids were found in any of the cans. In this there is no testimony that in any of the canned beef supplied to the Subsistence Department since April 25, 1898, has been chemically treated or subjected to the action of preservatives of any kind, save small quantities of common salt have been added as seasoning to the production of the packers.

Detailing the numerous investigations of the keeping quality of the canned fresh beef, the court concludes that "in no case did the number of swelled or tainted cans greatly exceed in amount one per cent of the entire number examined."

Several pages of the report are devoted to the consideration of the allegations made by General Miles that the refrigerated beef was treated with preservatives, but this statement is made upon the threshold of this question "that but little testimony was submitted by him in support of this contention." The inference drawn by the court from the absence of such testimony is adverse to the existence of the practice alleged to prevail by the Major General Commanding.

Attention is then called to the fact that the testimony bearing upon the chemicalization of the beef deals with it only at the time of its issuance to the troops, and analysis of this testimony is made with the result of showing "considerable difference of view as to the substances used and the mode of their application."

Considerable attention is given to Dr. Daly's testimony concerning the refrigerated beef on the transport Panama, and also to his report concerning the beef supplied to the troops stationed at Chickamauga. Referring to the doctor's analysis of residuum from beef secured on the transport, the court calls attention to the fact that he approved the finding of the Board of Survey, and that notwithstanding there were other medical officers on board, no reference was made by him to his suspicion that the meat had been chemically treated.

Referring to this and to another incident, the court says:

The testimony shows that the beef treated by the Powell process, which was declared by Dr. Daly to contain boracic and salicylic acids, was in fact treated by fumigation, and the materials employed contained neither boracic nor salicylic acids. The beef from which the broth was made on the Panama has not been positively identified as refrigerated beef, and the connection between the residuum of the sample taken from the ship's cauldron and that analyzed by Dr. Clark has not been established to the satisfaction of the court.

A chapter of the report is devoted to the consideration of the cause of the sickness in the army in the Santiago campaign, but that the court finds it impossible to conclude that either the canned fresh beef or refrigerated beef appeared to any appreciable extent as causes of intestinal diseases.

Speaking of the ration as a whole, the court says:

As to the effects of the food supply, having regard to both sufficiency and quality, it seems to be clearly established that the army rations as supplied, without modification, to the troops serving in the West Indies, was by no means adapted for use in a tropical climate. If this be true, the unfitness of the ration should have manifested itself by its failure to keep the troops which subsisted upon it in the best possible condition for service in hot climates. This, in the opinion of the court, is fully established in evidence. The insufficiency of the food supply in Cuba and the irregularity attending upon its distribution, due primarily to a marked deficiency in transportation facilities and to the conditions of the weather and the roads, appeared to some extent as causes of disease among the troops who were thus insufficiently and irregularly subsisted.

The report closes with the following statement:

The court, with a deep sense of the responsibilities devolved upon it, has labored zealously to bring out the truth, and believes that it has fully covered all the matters referred to it for investigation. That the calling of more witnesses from the large number suggested by the major general commanding, including all those who have taken part in the operations of the war, would only have resulted in additional testimony on the same lines as those pursued without throwing further light upon the question involved. Several witnesses who were duly subpenaed to appear before the court did not obey the summons. Some of these were called at the instance of the major general commanding; others at the instance of the court. Having knowledge of the fact that the statutes did not make it possible to punish witnesses who refused to testify before a court-martial or court of inquiry, the court took no steps to compel their attendance.

The document is signed by J. F. Wade, Major General U. S. V., president; George B. Davis, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Judge Advocate General, recorder.

The foregoing report having been submitted with the proceedings to the President, the following are the orders thereon:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1899.

The findings of the Court of Inquiry are approved. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

The Court of Inquiry, of which Major General James F. Wade, U. S. V., is president, is hereby dissolved. By order of the Acting Adjutant of War. H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

General Miles, when asked to-night if he had any comment to make upon the report, replied that he had read it, "but I have nothing to say," he added, "either about the report, the method of testimony or the conclusions reached."

"Does that mean that so far as you are concerned you will let the matter rest where the report leaves it?" asked the reporter.

"I have nothing to say," replied General Miles.

WILL FILE A CLAIM AGAINST UNCLE SAM

Captain Corning of the Howard D. Troop Demands Damages for His Arrest.

PORTLAND, Or., May 7.—A special to the Oregonian from Astoria says: It was announced to-day that Captain Corning of the British bark Howard D. Troop will present a claim to the British Embassador at Washington for $50,000 damages against the United States Government for the detention of his vessel and the removal of sailors from his ship by force on Friday last. The papers for this demand are being prepared and will be forwarded to the British Embassador before the vessel sails.

It is also said the sailors who are in jail will bring suit against Captain Green of the steamship Columbia and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company to recover damages for having been forcibly removed from the Columbia to the Howard D. Troop and for alleged indignities. Upon the arrival of the Columbia down the river to-morrow morning these papers are expected to be served.

When the steamer Columbia arrived from San Francisco on Friday she was met by a launch having on board Captain Corning of the Howard D. Troop and United States Marshal Houser. Houser was armed with a United States process issued under the admiralty law by United States Commissioner Thompson of this city, directing him to apprehend the fourteen sailors aboard the Columbia, who had signed shipping papers in San Francisco for the Troop, and to transfer them to the ship. The steamer was taken alongside the Troop and all but two sailors forcibly delivered on board ship. Two sailors could not be found.

Thwarted in their purpose to hold the men, the boarding-house people obtained a warrant for the arrest of Captain Corning on a charge of kidnaping. The warrant was served and Captain Corning appeared before a magistrate, and his hearing was set for to-morrow.

Meantime a writ of habeas corpus was procured by the attorney for the boarding-house keepers and the sailors removed from the ship and lodged in the county jail, pending a hearing on the writ set for to-morrow. The attorney for the habeas corpus petitioners says the sailors are American citizens, and under the treaty of 1892 with Great Britain cannot be forced to serve on English ships.

CYCLONE DESTROYS MANY FARMHOUSES

Death-Dealing Twister Creates Havoc in a Portion of Oklahoma.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 7.—A special to the Times from Guthrie, Oklahoma, says: The cyclone which passed over Canadian County last night destroyed at least twenty farmhouses and caused great damage to growing crops. At Chickasha seventeen buildings were wrecked and fourteen persons injured. J. H. Murray, a railroad man, who was caught under falling timbers, died to-day. A report to-day says James Whitman and his son, George, farmers near Okarche, were killed in the field.

At Okarche five homes were blown away, among them the dwellings of J. W. Schwab and John Teufel, both of whom were badly hurt. Rain fell in torrents and a half dozen culverts on the Rock Island were washed out.

Willam Walker, Indian agent at Anadarko, who has in the city, received word to-day, that the cyclone did great damage in the vicinity of the agency, destroying crops, cattle, fences and buildings. John Head, a ranchman, was killed. The cyclone came from the southwest and covered a track one mile wide. It traversed four counties, but did its greatest damage in Canadian County.

SPOUTS A COLUMN OF WATER HIGH INTO AIR

Remarkable Artesian Well Flooding a Section of Los Angeles County.

LOS ANGELES, May 7.—A wonderful natural curiosity in the shape of a well which spouts a large column of water from 200 to 400 feet into the air has been struck on the ranch of a Basque sheepraiser named Arroqui, near Whittier, in this county. The well was being drilled in the hope of striking oil, several oil wells recently having been developed in that district. Yesterday while the drillers were at work an enormous volume of water, under tremendous pressure, shot out of the mouth of the well. Ever since the flow began it has steadily kept up. The country around is flooded and no means of controlling the stream has yet been found.

COPPER STRIKE ON A SAN LEANDRO RANCH

Quartz Ledge Found to Carry Free Silver and a Trace of Gold.

SAN LEANDRO, May 7.—Dr. Fred Sandelin, a druggist of West Oakland, has discovered a vein of copper and bearing free silver on his fruit ranch in North San Leandro, near Lake Chabot. A mining expert visited the property last week and under his direction a drift was run into the hill for about fifteen feet. The vein widened to about three feet. The rock is decomposed quartz, apparently rich in copper and carying free silver and a trace of gold. The expert expressed the opinion that a very valuable deposit of copper and silver has been discovered. Of silver a rough assay shows that it goes about $6 to the ton.

BUYS A MEXICAN ROAD.

Huntington Acquires a Deep-Water Outlet on the Gulf Coast.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 7.—A dispatch received here to-day from Monterey, Mexico, states that it is announced there that Collis P. Huntington and associates have concluded negotiations that have been pending for several months for the purchase of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad, which runs from Monterey to Tampico. This road has been operated by the Belgian bondholders for the past five years. By its purchase the Huntington system obtains a deep water outlet on the gulf coast of Mexico.

POWDER MILL WRECKED.

Explosion Believed to Have Been Caused by Tramps.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 7.—The powder mill of the Pottsville Water Company, seven miles from here, blew up to-day, destroying eighteen tons of powder. No workmen were about the plant at the time of the explosion. A gang of tramps, it is believed, set fire to a magazine, which contained fourteen tons of blasting powder. Five minutes later there was a second explosion, when the drying house, containing four tons of powder, went up. The two explosions wrecked the entire plant. Debris was carried a distance of a half mile. The loss amounts to about $10,000.

Racetrack Buildings Burned.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., May 7.—All the buildings connected with the Woonsocket Driving Park were burned this afternoon and fifty pounds of dynamite stored in the stables exploded, shaking the country for miles around. Loss, $25,000.

DR. HOGELSBERG'S FLIGHT IS ENDED

Swindler Captured at Los Angeles.

DUPED MANY INVESTORS

MAINTAINED HEADQUARTERS AT NEW YORK.

Under the Name of the Guarantee Trust Company He Is Said to Have Obtained a Half Million Dollars.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

LOS ANGELES, May 7.—Dr. Hans Hogelsberg, who as president of the Guarantee Trust Company of New York is alleged to have suddenly left his handsomely-appointed office in Lords Court, Exchange Place, after having obtained from 400 depositors upward of half a million dollars, was arrested in this city at 6 o'clock to-night on a charge of grand larceny. Dr. Hogelsberg has been shadowed for several weeks under instructions from Captain McClusky of the New York detective force. Further orders came from McClusky to-night to hold the man at all hazards, as an officer would leave for the West at once. An indictment has been found at the instance of E. May of New York, who alleges that his loss is $8100.

It is learned that Hogelsberg, who was an oculist at Wilmington, Del., opened his office about fifteen months ago, his wife acting as secretary of the corporation, which was capitalized at $1,000,000 under the laws of West Virginia, and deluged the country with circulars declaring that by his plan of speculation 1 per cent a month would be returned to all investors. Money in sums of from $200 to $2000 flowed into the treasury, principally from San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and Louisville.

On April 14 the doctor quietly closed the office and issued a pitiful letter to his dupes, stating that the company was insolvent, but that prudence would bring order out of chaos. With him went his wife, and it was rumored the couple had gone to Europe. Creditors took possession of the office. An examination of the books disclosed that the hundreds of customers had obtained no dividends, but that the doctor had taken fully $500,000, part of which was spent in efforts to elude detectives.

DELUGE THROUGHOUT EASTERN NEBRASKA

In Cass County a Cloudburst Inundates Railroad Tracks and Grain Fields.

OMAHA, May 7.—During the past twenty-four hours Nebraska has been thoroughly drenched. Rain began to fall all over the eastern part of the State last night and continued without intermission until about noon to-day. Another heavy shower struck Omaha at 6 p. m. and filled sewers and some cellars in the lower part of the city.

At Cedar Creek, in Cass County, a cloudburst occurred at 6 a. m., causing several thousand dollars damage. The small streams were out of their banks in a few minutes, and the Burlington tracks were flooded for 600 yards to the depth of several inches, requiring a force at work all day to repair the damage. Farm land in the vicinity on the hillsides was badly furrowed and corn washed out. Telegraph and telephone lines were crippled to a considerable extent in the State.

DR. A. J. HART DEAD.

Suffered for Two Years From Cancer of the Eye.

PACIFIC GROVE, May 7.—Dr. A. J. Hart, who had resided in Pacific Grove for the past ten years, died at his home on Lighthouse avenue at 1:30 this morning of cancer of the eye.

Andrew Jackson Hart was a native of Maine. He came to California about thirty-five years ago, settling in Modesto, where he practiced his profession. Having amassed a considerable fortune, he retired from the practice of medicine and came to Pacific Grove. Here he built a handsome home. About five years ago signs of a cancerous affection began to appear on his right cheek, spreading rapidly to the right eye. For the past two years Dr. Hart has not been free from suffering for a single moment, and during the last few weeks his agony has been intense.

Dr. Hart leaves a widow and three sons, two of whom follow their father's profession—Dr. Archibald C. Hart, the San Francisco specialist, and Dr. Charles E. Hart, who is practicing dentistry in Pacific Grove. A third son is yet a student.

The deceased was in his 67th year. The funeral will take place on Tuesday under the auspices of the Pacific Grove Lodge of Odd Fellows.

TURN VEREIN PICNIC.

Enjoyable Sunday Outing in a Grove Near Marysville.

MARYSVILLE, May 7.—The forty-seventh annual picnic of the Marysville Turn Verein was held at Shelton's Grove to-day. The gymnastic classes afforded especially fine entertainment in building pyramids and with exercises on the parallel and horizontal bars. The singing section helped to make the event a joyous one. Not the least of the pleasing features was the distribution of 500 copies of The Sunday Call, which were passed around after dinner and read in the shady nooks of the grove.

The prize winners in the shooting contests at Blue Rocks were J. H. Durst of Wheatland and F. Stall, E. Barthe, William Bedeau, Wiley Steward, J. W. Steward and Dr. J. L. Howard of this city. The prizes for turning went to John Bertram, C. C. Rubel and Chris Mayor Jr. Theodore Gier and Paul Conradi of the Oakland Turn Verein and Sol Lewek of this city were the judges.

ST. LOUIS WINS.

Tebeau's Men Bat Out a Victory in the Ninth Inning.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

Clubs—	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs—	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis	12	5	.706	Baltimore	9	10	.474
Philadelphia	13	8	.684	Louisville	8	9	.471
Chicago	13	6	.684	New York	7	9	.438
Brooklyn	12	7	.632	Pittsburg	6	9	.400
Boston	10	9	.526	Washington	4	14	.222
Cincinnati	8	8	.500	Cleveland	3	13	.188

CINCINNATI, May 7.—Breitenstein was invincible to-day until the ninth inning, when two singles, an error and Blake's double netted three runs and won the game. The locals hit Powell safely five times in the first inning, but found him troublesome after that. Rain kept the attendance down to 4192. Score:

Clubs—	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	3	9	3
St. Louis	4	6	0

Batteries—Breitenstein and Peitz; Powell and Criger. Umpires—Swartwood and Warner.

CHICAGO, May 7.—The game between Cleveland and Chicago was postponed on account of rain.

Won By the Rushers.

SANTA CRUZ, May 7.—Last evening the San Francisco Rushers won a basket ball game with the local Young Men's Christian Association team after a hard struggle. The score was 9 to 7. This was the first game of a series for the coast championship.

UPHOLD POLICY OF ADMINISTRATION

Three Mass-Meetings Are Held in Chicago.

PRESIDENT'S STAND INDORSED

IN SPEECH AND RESOLUTION EXPANSIONISTS ARE HEARD.

Prominent Orators Declare That the United States Must Hold the Philippines and Put Down the Insurrection.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Three big mass meetings were held in Chicago to-day to voice approval of the policy of the administration with reference to the Philippines, and to protest against the sentiments expressed last Sunday at the "anti-expansion" meeting in Central Music Hall. To-day's meetings were held in the Auditorium, Central Music Hall and the First Methodist Church. In spite of the inclement weather, the aggregate of attendance was probably over 10,000.

The presiding officers at the three meetings were Judge Oliver H. Horton, ex-Judge John Barton Payne and Thomas B. B. Bryan. At the Auditorium, as at the other two gatherings, every mention of President McKinley or Dewey brought forth thunders of applause.

The speakers at the Auditorium were William Dudley Foulke of Indiana, Bishop Samuel Fallows, Congressman Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa, ex-Congressman George E. Adams, Judge Richard Tuttle and Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson. Most of these also spoke at the other meetings.

Judge O. H. Horton, the chairman of the general committee, in calling the Auditorium meeting to order, said in part:

We are not here to consider expansion or anti-expansion; but, in the language of the call for this meeting, it is a gathering of those "who are in favor of sustaining the Government of the United States in its efforts to restore public order in the Philippine Islands, and requiring the obedience of all the inhabitants thereof to the authority of the United States." Nothing more than this is the President trying to do, and yet he is being abused and vilified therefor.

Every man has a right to his convictions upon particular questions, but no man ought to publicly utter sentiments which tend to humiliate or discourage the country's defenders in the field or to lessen his country's influence in the family of nations.

The following resolutions were read and adopted unanimously at all of the meetings:

First—We recognize that a condition of war prevails in the Philippine Islands between the Government of the United States and certain men who are in insurrection against the lawful authority of the United States. We believe that such condition of insurrection has arisen from a course of events which when once instituted has moved in irresistible sequence to the present situation—that this course of events began with the barbarities practiced by the Spanish Government toward the inhabitants of the island of Cuba. These barbarities were continued by the Spanish authorities in spite of our protestations and entreaties through a series of years for an amelioration of these dreadful conditions, and finally culminated in the destruction of our war vessel, the Maine, in the harbor of Havana. Every step which followed has been an inevitable sequence of the preceding events—war between the two nations, the success of American arms and the consequences which attach to the conquest of an armed foe. Among these consequences were the occupation of the Philippine Islands by the American naval and military forces, and the substitution during the remainder of the war of a sovereignty of the conqueror for that of the conquered. In the Philippine Islands, with the exception of a single year, Spanish sovereignty has been complete since the sixteenth century. The Spanish Government collected all the taxes, held the fortifications, appointed all the civil officers, Spanish viceroys, Spanish judges, Spanish courts administered the laws which were proclaimed by the Spanish Government and enforced by the Spanish army and navy. The sudden destruction of this sovereignty compelled the substitution of the sovereignty of the conqueror. No other government in the archipelago was competent to receive the authority surrendered by Spain. Our Government had to accept and assume the responsibilities of the situation and execute the duties devolved upon it by the change in the administration of the laws. The only alternative was to surrender the islands to anarchy or to foreign and selfish intervention. Neither course was compatible with duty or with the dictates of humanity. Therefore, after the conquest in the harbor of Manila it was incumbent on our Government to protect life and property throughout the archipelago. We recognize and declare the facts to be that from the 13th day of August, 1898, until the 4th day of February, 1899, peace prevailed in Manila under the protection of American arms; that on the day last named an insurgent force assailed our army in its fortifications and encampments under the cover of darkness, and by this act of aggression inaugurated hostilities, the first result of which was intended to be wholesale massacre and the destruction of property within the city. We recite with sorrow the fact that the chief encouragement extended to the insurgents has been from some of our misguided fellow citizens, and to them must be ascribed much of the bloodshed and ruin which has followed. We further declare that the Government of the United States has sought in every honorable way to secure cessation of hostilities, as evinced by the appointment of a commission fully authorized to treat with the insurgents and to offer them peace and amnesty, and by the action of our military and naval authorities, who have at all times been ready to protect those who would surrender their arms and cease their warfare against the Government of the United States. We point to the fact that these efforts of peace have been contumaciously rejected by the insurgents until it became manifest even to them that they were waging a hopeless war.

Second—We declare our belief in the high honor and just action of our army and navy in the Philippine Islands. We believe that our Government has taken every step that it should take to secure peace and order. We believe that the administration representing the Government has highly and fully discharged its duty in the premises. We consider it our part to share the burdens of our Government rather than to embarrass its efforts and thus prolong the conflict of arms.

Third—We know that at this very hour our soldiers in arms are face to face with an armed foe, and until the close of hostilities we know only our country, its army and navy and its executive. We pledge to them while our flag shall be in battle our unfaltering support.

Fourth—We as Americans take pride in the achievements of our army and navy, both in the war with Spain and in the present military operations in the island of Luzon. The heroism of officers and men alike has shed renewed luster on American arms. The cause in which they have fought was and is a just one. They are now fighting for the security of the lives of peaceable non-combatants throughout the archipelago and in just reprisal for an unprovoked attack. We believe that the sending of seditious appeals to the American troops engaged in hostilities is an act of treasonable character, and that every appeal to them to abandon their colors or disregard their duty as soldiers merits the lasting condemnation of every patriot.

Fifth—The Government of the United States should be, and we believe will be, true to its principles in the disposition of all questions that may arise in the future in our relationship with the people of the Philippine Islands.

Sixth—We regard the great issue of the hour to be the success of our country in the performance of the duty which it owes civilization. Until this is assured—until armed insurrection has ceased—we have no terms to offer but the American terms of unconditional surrender.

Letters of regret from Judge Lambert Tree, United States Minister to Brussels; Dr. Lyman Abbott and Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, expressing sympathy with the purpose of the meetings, were read.

Hon. William Dudley Foulke of Indianapolis denounced the efforts of the brood of malcontents who would sow the seed of discord among our people and paralyze the arm of our executive in dealing with the insurrection. He said:

I meet many who are dismayed and disheartened at the vast responsibilities we are about to undertake for which they insist we are so poorly qualified. My plea is that these responsibilities, which I believe we cannot now renounce, shall be undertaken bravely and hopefully. For myself, I believe that the larger and more difficult they are the more successfully will they be met.

I say then that if we are to have colonies they ought to be large enough, important enough and hard enough to manage to awaken these latent energies. Hawaii and Porto Rico are now vast enough for such a purpose. But the Philippines, which will open to us a career in the solution of the complex problems of the East, will furnish an adequate object for the genius of American statesmanship.

Let us ignore alike the counsels of enemies abroad and pessimists at home. Let us do our duty as the pathway of duty opens before us from day to day, with the firm belief that our country, which is to-day foremost in the opportunities which it offers for human happiness, will stand foremost hereafter in power and influence and benificence, and will be recognized by all men as the peerless leader in the civilization of the world.

Hon. George E. Adams said in part:

The only effect of the Central Music Hall meeting last Sunday night was to give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. I do not fear its effect upon our troops. What I do fear is its effect on the Tagals. They do not understand our people. They cannot understand that the President is only obeying the American people. If such a meeting can be held and go without protest it prolongs their useless resistance. It causes the loss of lives that otherwise might be saved.

Bishop Samuel Fallows said in part:

The flag which has waved in glory over an expanding country from 1776 to 1899, under which the reunited soldiery of the blue and the gray, with their valorous, patriotic sons, have so splendidly striven together, will not be shot down, at a range of 10,000 miles, with the sulphurous paper wads of a Boston pamphleteer.

Not money, not lust of conquest, not desire of territorial expansion, began the Spanish-American war, but humanity. In its every phase of anguish and suffering humanity has continued and crowned American chivalry with everlasting honor. And in God's good time, which we fervently pray may speedily come, humanity shall bring it to a triumphant close.

All hail to the nation's chief, on whom rests the burden of the whole nation's responsibility. Heaven forbid that we should add one scruple to its fearful weight by unjust criticism and inconsiderate action. Rather let us show by our loyal devotion to the policy he has been compelled by the logic of events to adopt, that without distinction of party or sect we will gladly help him bear it.

TALENT WAS IN FORM.

Quarter of a Million Taken From the Morris Park Bookmakers.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Probably the Morris Park betting ring never experienced such a scorching as it received at the hands of bettors on Saturday. That six favorites should win was not so much a novelty as that the six favorites were all at good prices. Heretofore when first choices have swept the card two or three or more have been at odds on, but on Saturday the lowest quotation against a favorite was even money.

A prominent member of the Metropolitan Turf Association said that not one layer belonging to that body had quit the day a winner, while many of the hundred and odd pencilers on the outside, which includes the field, stopped booking before the fifth race was called. It is estimated that more than $250,000 was won by backers on Saturday. The greatest loss sustained by one firm was $32,000 by a "combination," which includes "Joe" Ullman, "Max" Blumenthal and Frank Eckert. Though upward of eighty men quoted prices in the field and half as many more on the "dead line," not a single case of "welching" was reported.

SACRAMENTO'S VICTORY.

Stockton Wheelmen Beaten in the Hundred-Mile Relay Race.

STOCKTON, May 7.—The Capital City Wheelmen relay team of seven men won the Weinstock-Lubin cup to-day in the interurban race for the third time from the Terminal City Wheelman. Hirsch, of the Capital City Wheelmen, who had over a minute start on the last relay of ten miles, beat Barnes, the Terminal City Wheelman, by only two wheel lengths. The unofficial time for the distance, 104 miles, is 4 hours and 50 minutes.

SACRAMENTO, May 7.—The 104-mile relay race between the Capital City Wheelmen and Terminal City Wheelmen of Stockton for the Weinstock-Lubin trophy, value $150, was run to-day for the fourth time, resulting in a victory for the Sacramento Wheelmen by a very close margin. The start was made at the Stockton end of the route at 10:20 a. m. The riders on the sixth relay reached Sacramento at 1:13, Sacramento leading by only two seconds. This half of the race was made against a rather brisk wind, but on the return the men had it in their backs. The time was 4 hours and 56 minutes. The Capital City Wheelmen have now won the trophy three times and it becomes their property permanently.

Carrier Pigeons in a Race.

LOS ANGELES, May 7.—The second race of the yearly series of pigeon races of the Los Angeles Flying Club was flown to-day. The birds were liberated at Fresno, 206 miles in an air line from this city, and made the distance in 5 hours and 18 minutes, the fastest time ever made in Southern California. G. G. Young's Reliance arrived first.

RUSSIA'S PLAN TO HANDICAP FRANCE

Scheme to Prohibit the Use of Submarine Boats in Time of War Not Approved.

NEW YORK, May 7.—A Washington special to the Herald says: One of the important questions which will be submitted by Russia to the disarmament conference at the Hague will be that of prohibiting the use of submarine boats in time of war. This is expected to evoke a strenuous protest from France and a refusal to agree to any such proposition. In some diplomatic quarters here there is a disposition to believe that the French will regard the submission of the matter by Russia as designed to take from her the most valuable means of defense she has yet devised.

No matter what is the attitude of France, the United States will not be a party to any convention which will prevent the use of submarine boats or other engine of warfare with which an enemy may be crushed.

"This Government will not agree to any proposition," said a prominent official, "which contemplates putting a check to the inventive genius of the American people. If in time of war an invention is produced, the use of which will crush the enemy, by all means let us have it. Once the enemy's resistive power is broken then we will display mercy."

Therefore the United States will use submarine boats if they are proved satisfactory. Another official trial of the submarine boat Holland will be held soon, but the Navy Department does not think this boat has reached a point of development where it can be profitably employed for naval purposes.

MAY TIE UP ALL LAKE TRAFFIC

Grain Shovelers' Strike Likely to Spread.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 7.—President Johnson of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, H. D. Goulder of Cleveland, attorney for the Lake Carriers' Association, and Mr. Douglass, representing the Western Elevator Association, called on Bishop Quigley of the Catholic diocese of Buffalo to-day and asked him to endeavor to induce the grain shovelers to accept the proposition made by Contractor Conners.

Nearly all of the grain shovelers are Irishmen and attend the Catholic church. It is thought that such a suggestion coming from the Bishop would carry great weight. The result of the conference could not be ascertained.

The monthly men at the elevators held a big meeting this afternoon and adopted resolutions expressing sympathy with the cause of the grain shovelers and unanimously voting that whenever there are any signs of growing strength on the part of Contractor Conners that a strike will be declared. Mr. Conners is beginning to import men from other cities to take the places of the striking grain shovelers.

Of 150 men started from New York City Saturday night all but twenty-nine deserted. When the train reached Buffalo with these a delegation of strikers appeared at the depot and enticed all but fifteen of the newcomers away. The fifteen who stuck were taken to the Marone elevator in a 'bus guarded by two patrol wagons full of policemen. No attempt was made to molest them.

To-night a detachment of grain shovelers waited on the city officials for the purp