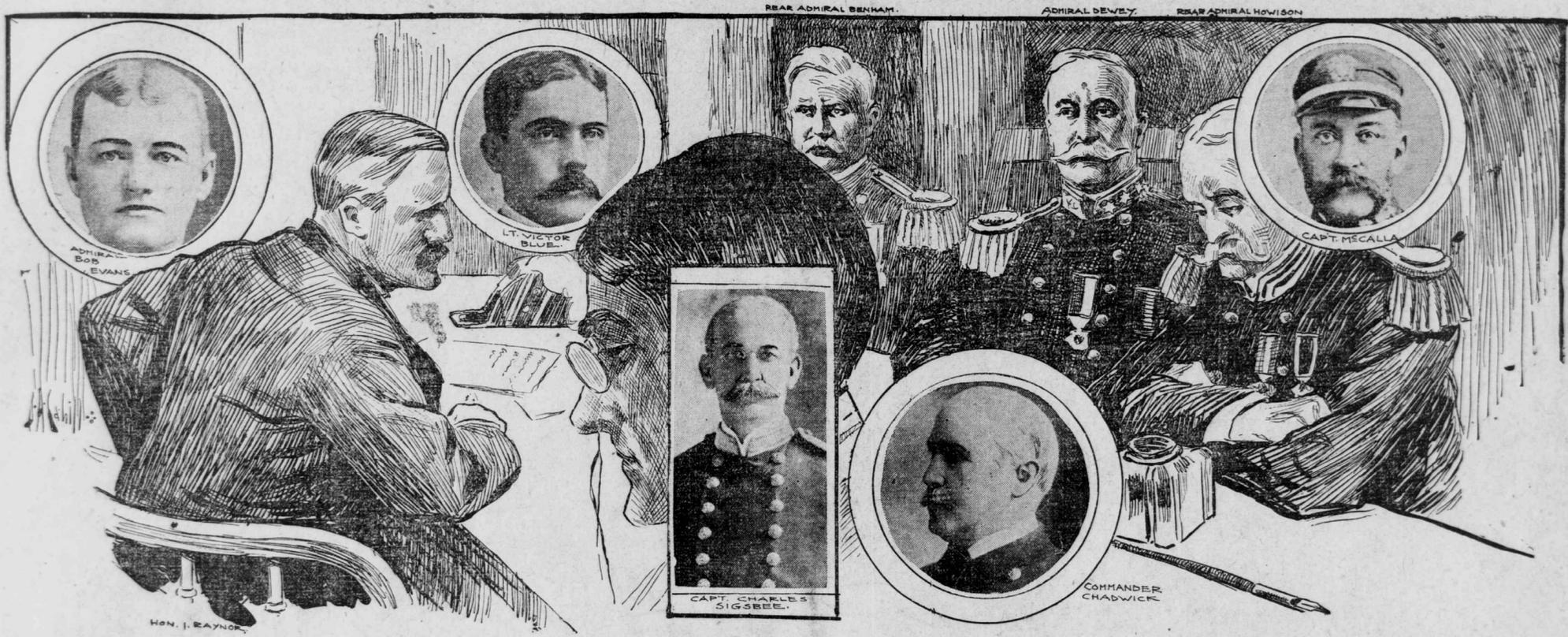


NOTED OFFICERS OF THE NAVY TELL OF GALLANT WORK DONE BY SCHLEY DURING DESTRUCTION OF CERVERA'S FLEET



ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S CHIEF COUNSEL AND IMPORTANT WITNESSES BEFORE THE NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY AT WASHINGTON.

BULGARIA'S COMPLICITY IN ABDUCTION

Sofia Government Now Suspected of Aiding Brigands.

United States Using Every Effort to Save the Life of Miss Stone.

If Ransom Money Is Recaptured After the Missionary Woman's Release It Will Be Returned to the Contributors.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CALL BUREAU, 1406 G STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Bulgaria, as well as the Macedonian committee, is charged with participation in the plot which culminated in the abduction of Miss Stone, the American missionary. The charge is of the most serious character, involving as it does the possibility of a breach in the friendly relations which have hitherto existed between the Sofia Government and the United States. A careful investigation has not absolutely established Bulgarian complicity, but a suspicion exists at the State Department. It is based upon official dispatches, and is sufficiently strong to have been considered by the authorities in determining the policy pursued. This is the most important and most surprising development of the abduction of Miss Stone.

That the Government of Bulgaria should have been placed in a position where it could even be suspected of the crime is a mystery to the Washington officials. Bulgaria has always been the hotbed of anti-Turkish plots, and it may be that her officials desiring to involve Turkey in further trouble with the United States countenanced the movement for the capture of the American missionary.

Cause of the Suspicion.

The suspicion entertained by American officials in Bulgaria and Turkey may have arisen from the failure of the Bulgarian Government to rescue Miss Stone. Officials here admit that Bulgaria is acting under a difficulty, in view of the probability that the use of force will result in the death of the captive. Here is where the international complications come in. It is probable the suspicion which has existed as to Bulgaria's connection with the abduction of Miss Stone caused the United States to appeal to Russia to use its good offices with the Balkan state to spare no effort to effect the liberation of the American lady. Bulgaria's situation in Europe is such that it is impossible for the United States to reach her. She has no sea coast. Her water frontage is on the Black Sea. An American squadron lies at Genoa, Italy, but on account of Turkish regulations warships cannot pass through the Dardanelles. Thus entrance into the Black Sea is closed. All that the United States can consequently do is to express to Bulgaria, in case the suspicion now entertained becomes absolutely confirmed, its condemnation of the course

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AFGHANISTAN'S AMEER SUMMONED BY DEATH

Fear in England That Russia May Seize the Opportunity and Forcibly Extend Her Frontier in the Disputed Territory



THE LATE ABDURRAHMAN KHAN, AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A news agency publishes the following dispatch from Simla, dated this evening: Habib Oullah Khan, eldest son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, has reported to the British agent at Kabul that the Ameer died last Thursday after a brief illness.

A dispatch to the Associated Press from Simla says the Ameer was taken seriously ill September 28. Habib Oullah Khan on October 2 asked in durbar that public prayers be offered for the Ameer. On the morning of October 3 Habib Oullah Khan announced that his father had expired at 2 o'clock that morning. Nothing is known of the state of affairs at Kabul. No confirmation has been received at the Foreign Office of the report of the death of the Ameer of Afghanistan, but the truth of the report is not doubted. In view of the existing critical situation in South Africa the news sent something like a shock through the United Kingdom. Great confidence, however, is expressed on all sides of the ability of the Indian Viceroy to deal with the situation.

Before Lord Curzon attained his present dignities he had traveled through Afghanistan as the guest of the Ameer and had thoroughly mastered the problem of British policy in Central Asia.

Will Assume Succession.

At Simla it is believed that Habib Oullah Khan, who was regarded by his father as his successor, and had long had a share in the Government, will assume the succession peacefully. He is at Kabul. For some years under his father's controlling hand he has had charge of the

army and the state treasury and the Supreme Court of Appeal. He is regarded as a wise and temperate ruler, favorable to Great Britain, but less masterful than his father, and for this reason less likely to be strong enough to govern the fierce, unruly tribes or to resist the attempts of his brothers to seize power.

It is expected that Lord Curzon will postpone his intended tour of Burma until the Afghan question settles down. The editorials in the morning papers express confidence that, with a strong Viceroy and a strong Government at home, any possible complications following the death of the Ameer will be firmly and prudently met.

There is, however, an underlying current of uneasiness discernible as to whether Russia will seize the opportunity to push her frontier forward. The British troops in India, owing to the South African war, are now below their normal strength. It will be impossible to take any more for South Africa, and the news will still further encourage the Boers to prolong their resistance.

Life of the Late Ameer.

Abdurrahman Khan was the eldest son of Afzul Khan, and nephew of the late Ameer, Shere Ali. He was a Barakzai and was born about 1850. During the civil war of 1864 he played a leading part on the side of his father against his uncle, and the great victories of Shalkhabad and Khelat-i-Ghilzai were mainly due to his generalship. In 1868 he suffered defeat at the hands of his cousin, a son of Shere Ali, and fled from the country into Russian territory. He remained in Turkestan until 1870, when he made his way to the Kabul frontier and a year later the British Indian Government acknowledged him as Ameer of Afghanistan. From the British Government he received a subsidy of £100,000 a year, with large gifts of artillery, rifles and ammunition, to be used in improving his military force. An attempt was made by a Sepoy to assassinate him December 26, 1888, but he escaped the bullet intended for him. His sympathies were British rather than Russian, and considerable anxiety was felt in England in 1894, when he suffered from severe illness. He was made a G. C. S. I. and was invited by Queen Victoria to visit England, but, being unable to go himself, he sent his son, who received a warm welcome. He was suspected of conniving at the rising of the tribes along the Indo-Afghan frontier in 1897, but showed his friendship to the British Government by refusing to receive a deputation sent to enlist his aid against the English.

RUSSIAN CHURCH WRECKED, EIGHTY PEOPLE KILLED

LONDON, Oct. 8.—In Pavlouka, a town of 4000 inhabitants, 120 miles from Khar-koff, says a dispatch to the Standard from Moscow, a quarrel between Stundists and Orthodox church people led to a free fight. The Russian church was wrecked. Eighty people were killed. The police were powerless and troops were sent from Khar-koff to restore order. The Russian priests escaped with the more valuable sacred images and altar vessels.

TWENTY-ONE STAGS SLAIN BY WILLIAM

German Emperor Does Great Stalking Stunt at Rominten.



EMPEROR WILLIAM OF GERMANY, WHO IS HAVING SPORT IN STAG STALKING.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—Emperor William left Rominten to-day, having killed twenty-one stags during the fortnight he spent there. He went to Hubertusstock, the imperial hunting lodge near Eberswalde, where he will continue deer stalking for several days.

The Chief Burgomaster, Herr Kirschner, has sent a letter to the Common Council, declining to submit for the Emperor's sanction the name of Herr Kaufmann, recently re-elected Second Burgomaster of Berlin.

Herr Kaufmann, a few months ago, was elected Second Burgomaster of Berlin by a majority of the Common Council, consisting of Radicals and Socialists. Emperor William declined to confirm his election, which is the privilege of the crown, which also has the right, if the vacancy is not filled within a certain time, to appoint a Government official to act as Second Burgomaster until an election which the Emperor can sanction takes place.

SELECTS A DEMOCRAT TO FILL COURT VACANCY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—President Roosevelt to-day appointed ex-Governor Goode Jones of Alabama to be United

MEIKLEJOHN EXPLAINS ARMY HEMP COMBINE

Former Assistant Secretary of War Admits His Participation in the Heistand Company and Says There Was No Impropriety

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—George D. Meiklejohn, former Assistant Secretary of War, was a witness before the Senate Military Affairs Committee at the Heistand investigation to-day. He had come to Chicago from Chihuahua, Mexico, to testify. He detailed his recollections of the proposed hemp combine. He said that when the proposition was made to him by Colonel Heistand to take stock in the company he replied that he would give it his consideration when he had leisure. He declared that he had not signed the "To whom it may concern" letter introducing Major Hawkes with its official title. He explained at length Major Hawkes' appointment to a position in the Philippine service, and asserted that the appointment was made solely upon the strength of Hawkes' recommendations and upon that of his record as a soldier. He declared it had nothing to do with Hawkes' controversy with Heistand.

Closing of Hemp Ports.

Meiklejohn explained that the opening and closing of hemp ports in the Philippines was wholly within the control of the military governor of the islands, and he could not, and would not if he could, have inconvenienced him in the matter. He said that he saw no impropriety in officers of the Government investing in such an enterprise as the proposed hemp company if they desired to do so.

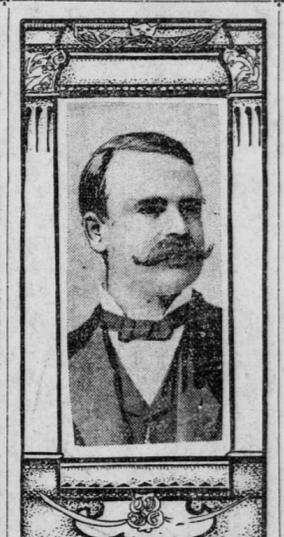
Reverting to the appointment of Major Hawkes to a position in the Philippine service, Meiklejohn said that he had told Hawkes' attorney that, although Major Hawkes had excellent endorsements, it would not be in the interest of the service to appoint a man that was engaged in a controversy with an army officer, as the civilian some time might be placed in a position of a subordinate to that officer.

Meiklejohn emphatically denied the intimations in the resolutions authorizing the inquiry that he had at any time used his official position to pay private obligations.

Hawkes Makes Threats.

L. S. Holt of North Carolina testified as to the conversations he had had with Major Hawkes concerning the settlement of the latter's alleged claim against the

States District Judge of the middle and northern district of Alabama, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge John Bruce. Ex-Governor Jones always has been a Democrat, and was twice chief executive of his State. He was General Gordon's adjutant general during the Civil War. In 1896 as a gold Democrat he supported Palmer and Buckner. It is understood that Booker T. Washington, the well-known negro educator, was one of ex-Governor Jones' supporters. The latter not only has aided Washington in his efforts to elevate the negro, but he opposed the negro suffrage amendment incorporated in the Alabama constitution. Representative Thompson of Alabama, a Democrat, who learned of ex-Governor Jones' appointment from the President himself, upon leaving the White House expressed satisfaction over the President's action. "Governor Jones"



FORMER ASSISTANT WAR SECRETARY MEIKLEJOHN, CONNECTED WITH SCANDAL.

proposed company. Hawkes had said that he would "get even" with certain persons in the hemp combine if they did not settle with him. He said that Hawkes had told him he would have an investigation, which would involve high officials of the Government. Hawkes had not said to him that he would stop the investigation for \$800.

The remainder of the testimony taken by the committee was not important. The committee stated that it would conclude to-morrow the taking of testimony for the present. At a date to be announced later some other witnesses will be examined and the committee then will make its report.

Object to Judge Cantrill. GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 7.—The second trial of former Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with complicity in the murder of Governor William Goebel, began here to-day. Governor Goebel's brother Arthur was present. The defense sprang a sensation by filing an affidavit to require Judge Cantrill to vacate the bench. The Judge thereupon adjourned court until to-morrow. The affidavit alleges in forceful language the partisan feeling shown by the Judge in the former trials.

ADMIRAL'S FLAGSHIP IN GREAT BATTLE

Engages Three Spanish Vessels at One Time During Fight.

Hodgson and Folger Relate Schley's Conduct While Under Fire.

Brooklyn's Guns in Constant Action While the Cruiser Was Making the Loop That Has Become Famous.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Lieutenant Commander Hodgson to-day again occupied the greater part of the time of the Schley court of inquiry as a witness. He was followed on the stand by Captain W. M. Folger, formerly chief of the bureau of ordnance of the Navy Department, but commander of the New Orleans during the Spanish war.

Lieutenant Dyson also was recalled to add some details to his former testimony concerning the coal supply of the American fleet during the Santiago blockade.

Commander Hodgson repeated and extended his story of the battle of July 3, giving the opinion that Commodore Schley's conduct on that occasion was such as that of a commander in chief should have been. He also explained at some length his correspondence with Admiral Schley concerning the alleged colloquy between them while the Santiago engagement was in progress. He said he had no controversy with the commodore, but he repeated that the commodore had said "Damn the Texas" when told that that vessel was in danger.

Captain Folger said that the bombardment of the Cristobal Colon May 31 had been eminently successful in developing the strength of the Spanish shore batteries, and had shown them to be very weak. He also said that if the Spanish vessels had attempted to escape at night they could not have been seen by the blockading fleet in bad weather.

Testimony of Hodgson.

The day's proceedings began with the recall of Lieutenant Doyle and Commander Rodgers for the purpose of correcting their previous testimony, and when they had been excused Lieutenant Commander Hodgson, navigator of the Brooklyn during the Santiago campaign, resumed the stand. This was his third sitting, and when he began to-day's testimony the judge advocate had not entirely completed his questions. There were still a few of the letters constituting the correspondence between the witness and Admiral Schley to be read, and when they were concluded Captain Lemly and Hanna proceeded with their questions.

When the reading of the Schley-Hodgson correspondence had been concluded Captain Lemly asked Hodgson whether his denial of the colloquy between himself and Commodore Schley had ever been published entire. Hodgson replied in the

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