

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WILL AWARD TO SAMPSON FULL CREDIT FOR THE NAVAL VICTORY AT SANTIAGO

MONEY IS PAID TO BRIGANDS AND RELEASE OF THE CAPTIVE MISSIONARY IS NOW EXPECTED

Representatives of the United States Legation and American Mission at Constantinople Go Forth to Turn Over the Ransom and Receive the Prisoners From the Bulgarian Abductors



MRS. KATHERINA S. TSIKKA

MISS ELLEN STONE

CAPTIVE AMERICAN MISSIONARY AND HER COMPANION FOR WHOSE RELEASE A LARGE RANSOM HAS BEEN PAID. THE TREASURER OF THE AMERICAN MISSION AT CONSTANTINOPLE HAS GONE TO PAY OVER THE MONEY TO THE BRIGANDS AND ESCORT THE TWO WOMEN BACK TO CIVILIZATION.

JAMALA, Roumania, Jan. 27.—The release of Miss Stone and Mrs. Tsilka is now expected hourly. At the request of the American negotiators the Government has granted the former entire freedom to cross and recross the frontier, so as to facilitate the liberation of the captives. A. A. Garrigolo, first dragoon of the United States legation at Constantinople; Dr. House and W. W. Peet, treasurer of the American Mission at Constantinople, have undertaken to hand over the ransom and receive the captives. They have accepted all risks and by special request are no longer accompanied by an escort of soldiers. LONDON, Jan. 27.—A dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, to-day says the ransom of Miss Ellen M. Stone and her companion, Madame Tsilka, has been paid to the brigands and that the captives are expected to be released to-day. Miss Ellen M. Stone, whose home is at Chelsea, Massachusetts, went to Turkey as a missionary a number of years ago under the auspices of the American Board of Missions, an organization of the Congregational church, of which she is a member. She engaged in missionary work at a number of points in Macedonia and Bulgaria, including Philippopolis, a large city in the latter country, some sixty miles east of the scene of her late captivity, and was well known and much liked throughout the vicinity. From Philippopolis she was transferred a few years ago to Salonika, from which point as a central station she visited in the line of duty the sections to the north and northeast. Early last summer she went up to Bansko, on the eastern slope of the Jeltepe Hills, overlooking the valley of the Metza River and not far from the Bulgarian border line, to conduct a summer school for the natives. The season ended, she left Bansko on September 2 last, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Tsilka and Mrs. Ooshua, her assistants, four Bulgarian under teachers, six students from the college at Samokov, in Bulgaria, and some native attendants, eighteen persons in all. The party started over the mountain pass to Djuma, in the Struma River valley, whence Miss Stone was to return to Salonika, the others to go to their respective homes. It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon (the travelers were resting) that they were surrounded and captured by a band of men, thirty or forty in number, who were dressed like Turks, but who spoke in the Bulgarian tongue. Miss Stone and Mrs. Ooshua, who were both mounted, were soon separated from the rest of the party, being hurried off up into the Jokoruda Hills to the north of the pass in which the capture was made. The rest of the party, after being detained two days, were allowed to go. One of them, however, a young Turk, was murdered on the first day, as his captors needed the horse he was riding. On September 7, the fourth day after the capture, two of the students who had been with the party reached Samokov, which is about twenty miles north of the scene of the capture, and wired the news to Dr. House, in charge of the station at Salonika. After some delay troops were sent out on both the Turkish and Bulgarian sides of the border to hunt out and arrest her captors, but nothing definite was heard again of Miss Stone until September 26, when Dr. Haskell, a missionary at Samokov, received a letter from her. The letter was thrown in through his window by an unknown hand. In this letter she said that the vigorous pursuit of the Turkish troops had forced her captors to make such frequent and rapid changes of quarters that her shoes were about worn off her feet; that she could not give

her whereabouts, and that her captors had fixed the ransom for her release at \$25,000 (Turkish)—about \$110,000—and that if it was not forthcoming by October 8 she would be put to death. An appeal was made to the United States Government, which, while it could not legally furnish the money for the ransom, instructed its representatives near the scene to take proper action in the matter with the Turkish and Bulgarian governments. Then came an appeal to the people of the United States, with the result that by the expiration of the time limit some \$60,000 had been subscribed for the ransom. The brigands, apparently advised of the progress of affairs, made an extension of thirty days for the payment of the sum demanded. Public subscriptions practically stopped then, on the suggestion of Secretary Judson Smith and President Samuel Caplen of the American Board of Missions, who were of the opinion that the payment of the ransom would establish a precedent that would jeopardize the lives of missionaries in Bulgaria and adjacent states for a long time to come. Other letters were received from Miss Stone on October 16 and November 11. In the meantime efforts were made to have the ransom reduced; and on November 17 it was announced that the captors had agreed to accept \$15,000 (Turkish)—about \$82,000. On December 2 came a report of Miss Stone's death, which was later denied. There were further reports from time to time of her death, and these were as often denied.

RECEIVES DEATH WOUND WHILE ATTENDING CHURCH Howard Ratcliffe Makes Assault on His Sister's Escort and Is Shot and Killed. CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 27.—Joseph Cox shot and killed Howard Ratcliffe at church Sunday evening at Eagle Mills, fifteen miles east of here. Cox had been paying attention to Ratcliffe's sister and Ratcliffe strongly objected. Cox took Miss Ratcliffe to church last night, and when Ratcliffe saw them together in the church he at once assaulted Cox, who drew a revolver and fired, the ball passing through Ratcliffe's body.

FINDINGS OF COURT TO BE UPHELD

Decision Is Expected to Be Adverse to Schley.

Receives Due Commendation, but His Superior Was in Command.

Coming Review by the Chief Executive Is Expected to Put an End to the Celebrated Naval Controversy.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CALL BUREAU, 1406 G STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Rear Admiral Schley's appeal to the President will be disposed of adversely to the appellant. There is no longer any doubt that Roosevelt will uphold the findings of the court of inquiry which investigated the conduct of Rear Admiral Schley during the war with Spain. Those who claim to have special knowledge of the President's views even say that he will pass upon the question of command, and that while Rear Admiral Schley will receive the commendation due to an officer who participated in the battle the credit for the victory will be awarded to Rear Admiral Sampson. It is the expectation of Rear Admiral Schley that the President will decide this question. In his brief to the commander-in-chief of the navy he devoted special attention to this feature of the controversy, quoting portions of the testimony of Captain Clark, who commanded the Oregon; of Ensign McCauley, signal officer of the Brooklyn, and that which he himself gave to support the individual findings of Admiral Dewey. In its reply to Admiral Schley's brief the Navy Department has given a certificate of exposition of the command matter. It shows that Captains Evans of the Iowa, Captain Taylor of the Indiana and Commander Wainwright of the Gloucester all stated under oath that their action and movement during the battle were not controlled in any way by Rear Admiral Schley, or from the Brooklyn. Captain Clark himself is quoted to show that he is not certain whether the Brooklyn's signal was "follow the flag" or "close up."

No "Follow the Flag" Signal.

There is no such signal as "follow the flag" given in the signals of the Brooklyn, and in the testimony of Ensign McCauley no reference is made to it, and Lieutenant Commander Reginald Nicholson, navigator of the Oregon, did not see it. Captain Clark stated that he started in for the mouth of Santiago harbor before he saw any signal from the Brooklyn. This action was under the general squadron order issued by Rear Admiral Sampson.

Captain Clark is also quoted as saying that the 13-inch guns of the Oregon were fired at the Colon during the fight upon the initiative of his own officers and not in obedience to any orders from the Brooklyn, though Rear Admiral Schley and Ensign McCauley asserted that such orders were signaled.

Rear Admiral Schley's brief will be made public on Wednesday. It follows closely the bill of exceptions submitted by the rear admiral to Secretary Long, though it is more comprehensive. It presents no new facts, but submits elaborate reasons why the finding of the court, which are adverse to Rear Admiral Schley, should be disapproved. The department's reply will be made public on Thursday. The action of the President will follow, but it has not yet been framed, though its character is generally known.

"See, the Conquering Hero Comes."

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The last day of Admiral Schley's sojourn in Chicago was full of interesting incidents. Reception followed reception, and it is estimated that during the day the admiral shook hands with more than 5000 persons, men, women and children. The first item in the distinguished visitor's schedule was a visit to the new W. S. Schley school building.

The admiral entered the building through two lines of boys holding palms over his head, while the children sang "See, the Conquering Hero Comes." After being introduced he made a short speech, in which he said that honor and honesty are the handmaids of valor. He said, too, that he was very glad to have the school named after him. A small boy piped up, "I am glad they named it after you," whereupon there were shouts of laughter and general applause. The 500 children in attendance marched by the admiral, who shook hands with every one of them.

At 11 a. m. twenty-two representatives of the German societies of Chicago presented to the admiral resolutions of esteem and approbation. Following luncheon with A. E. Munger of the Harbison Club Admiral and Mrs. Schley made members of the Maryland Society of Chicago at a reception in the Palmer House. At 3 o'clock Admiral and Mrs. Schley were given a public reception at the Auditorium Hotel. A chorus of fifty young ladies, attired in sailor suits, sang "See, the Conquering Hero Comes."

PRIVATE RADOWSKI, WHO WAS GLAD OF PRESIDENT'S DEATH, IS TAKEN TO ISLAND PRISON

Comes From Vancouver Barracks With Ten Other Military Convicts and Is Taken at Once Under Strong Guard to Alcatraz. Prisoner Says That He Was Convicted Because of His Name



FRANK RADOWSKI, EX-PRIVATE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, WHO WAS SENTENCED TO TEN YEARS' IMPRISONMENT FOR EXPRESSING GRATIFICATION OVER THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY, AS HE APPEARED YESTERDAY CHAINED TO HIS GUARD.

FRANK RADOWSKI, the artillery private whose expressed approval of the deed that cost President McKinley his life has gained for him a sentence of ten years' imprisonment on Alcatraz, arrived here yesterday on the Oregon express in company with ten other military prisoners. Under escort of a strong guard the prisoners were conducted from the railroad depot to Clay-street wharf, where they embarked on board the Government tender General McDowell, which took them to their island prison. Radowski, who was heavily ironed, hand and foot, is the same Radowski who, according to a morning paper, arrived here last Thursday and was taken to Alcatraz secretly. In spite of the fact that Radowski was at that time in the guardhouse of Vancouver Barracks, a circumstantial account was printed of his trip to Alcatraz, with a full description of his guards, and embellished with a personal interview with the unhappy soldier. He arrived, yesterday, however, and looks anything but a dangerous anarchist. He is undersized and inoffensive in appearance, has a good record in the army and according to the officer in charge of the prisoners acted in a decent, gentlemanly way, while under his observation. Radowski, while not seeming to realize the seriousness of his punishment, speaks bitterly of those by whose evidence he was convicted. He says: "I'm no anarchist. I never even took an interest in politics, and it made little difference to me who was President—we generally manage to get a good one. When the call came for troops for the Philippines I enlisted in the volunteers, and when we were mustered out I joined the regular army. I was in the infantry first, but was transferred to the artillery. "I guess I did say what they accuse me of. I was drunk and so were the men that testified against me. That is, all but one man, a Justice of the Peace I think he was. I don't remember having seen him, although he says he first ordered my arrest. I guess I got the worst of it because I'm a Pole and my name ends in 'ski'. I was born in Chicago, where my father runs a saloon, and I think to-day that I'm as good an American as any of those people walking free about that wharf." Radowski was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment on Alcatraz for expressing himself as follows: "President McKinley got what he deserved. My time of enlistment in the army will soon expire, and when it does I'll see that President Roosevelt gets the same dose that Czolgosz gave McKinley."

HONEYMOON IS ENDED IN IDAHO PESTHOUSE California Bride and Groom Suffer Attack of Smallpox While on Way to Lewiston. SPOKANE, Jan. 27.—The honeymoon of Mr. and Mrs. Dillon of California was rudely interrupted by a smallpox scare, and instead of completing their wedding trip to Lewiston, Idaho, they have been spending the time in the Whitman County pesthouse. While on the train during the holidays Mr. Dillon was apparently attacked by smallpox. He was removed from the car at Oakesdale and taken to the pesthouse. His young bride refused to leave him and took an all night drive in the pest wagon, sitting beside her sick husband. A few days in the pesthouse and the mild attack of smallpox began to disappear, but the couple remained in quarantine. When the hour of their release was drawing near a little blotch appeared on the bride's face. She has the dreaded disease in a mild form, and the husband is now nursing his faithful companion. Their sojourn in the pesthouse is indefinite.

COASTING SLED CRASHES INTO PILE OF LUMBER Seventeen Merry-Makers Receive Injuries in an Accident at Astoria. ASTORIA, Jan. 27.—Of twenty-one persons who came down Fourteenth street on a bobbed last night seventeen were injured, several seriously. The sled had attained a velocity of a mile a minute and ran into a pile of lumber. P. H. Hansen suffered a compound fracture of the right leg that will necessitate amputation of the limb, and perhaps cause his death. Miss Ida Hansen and Miss Graham sustained broken legs. One of the coasters was badly cut about the head, while several others have fractured limbs.

SKATERS ARE SCARED BY HUMAN MONSTER Hair-Covered Man Eight Feet Tall Reported to Be at Large in Idaho. SALT LAKE, Jan. 27.—According to the Peacemaker, Idaho, correspondent of the Deseret News the residents of the little town of Chesterfield, located in an isolated portion of Bannock County, Idaho, are greatly excited over the appearance in that vicinity of an eight-foot hair-covered human monster. He was first seen on January 14, when he appeared among a party of young people who were skating