

The Commercial Club Trade Expansion Expedition Encountered No Hostile Filipinos

EXPLAINED HEADS

PROF. WINDSOR, A VITASEOLOGIST, VISITS COUNTY JAIL.

PASSES ON INMATES' CRANIUMS

THE CHARACTER OF LEONARD IMBODEN AN INTERESTING STUDY.

Head Measurements of the Banker, Murdered Cochran, Burglar Burke and Alleged Bigamist Russell Demonstrate Mental Deficiency.

"Vitaseology," while not a new cult, is new in comparison to its brother sciences, phrenology. It is a reality phrenology in a simpler and more exact form, since phrenology relates to character reading from the head, as does vitaseology, only in the former form of the science exactness was not always a necessary objective.

When that I was right. When Imboden was convicted and sent to the penitentiary I visited Governor Hogg and explained to him fully the young man's disposition and I think assisted in getting his term shortened.

Imboden's Head Measurements. Referring to his examination of Imboden's head yesterday Professor Windsor said: "Figure 1 shows an accurate section of his brain; the line A to B shows the diameter between the ears, his head measures 15 1/2 by 2 1/2 inches, and the average effective energy we expect to find in a head of this kind is represented by a diameter of 5 1/2 inches. The diameter of Imboden's head at this point is 5 1/2 inches, which portion is also maintained around the entire occipital region. This gives him enormous energies, which would require an altitude of 5 1/2 inches to maintain. Imboden's average falls considerably below 5 inches. His forehead is very narrow and depressed and he is utterly incapable of controlling his enormous amount of energy—an energy that he has not sufficient diplomacy and foresight to manage.

Figure 2 shows a profile view of his head, and in this view the necessary balance to his energies it would have to be enlarged to the dotted line. It is this enlarged view, which he cannot help taking big risks and why he cannot carry this figure with him, he is largely developed and causes him to overestimate his chances of success. He believes when he goes into an undertaking that is beyond his ability to carry out that if he fails and is discovered his actions would be condoned. He has unwavering belief in his friends, and this also causes him to take big chances in money-making schemes. The shape of his forehead, viewed from the rear, shows that it would have to be largely enlarged to give him the necessary pliancy to give him his nature. The contour of that part of his head which includes caution and sense of judgment would also have to be largely developed to give him a reasonable apprehension of danger and a proper comprehension of what people will require of him in rendering account of his actions. Going back to figure 1 again you see that the dotted line passes inside of the main figure and that dotted line is also a measure of his energies. If his head could be reduced in the occipital region to the dotted line he would be approximately normal, or if the remainder of his head could be amplified he would be well balanced. In the absence of this proper balance I do not consider the head is fully accountable for what he does in his business transactions. His conditions of extreme energy and insufficient judgment do not indicate disease, but suggest a morbidly abnormality in his action, useless to punish such a man for failure in firmness as it is to punish a one-legged man for not being able to walk. He should be placed in an occupation where his energies could find an outlet without dealing in human life, and where a military man his powers would be superfluous.

County Jail Inmates Examined. Yesterday afternoon Professor Windsor paid a visit to the county jail, and made

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Condemned Murderer Cochran. The next subject was Freeman Cochran, who is to be hanged in Harrison county on the 24th of next month for murder, and George F. Russell, indicted for bigamy.

Imboden was the first to submit to having his head measured. He was taken to the basement of the Commercial Club, where by means of which the professor was enabled to take measurements of his skull from all sides. His delineation of these measurements places Imboden in the ranks of the young men inordinately ambitious to be rich, morally irresponsible in his actions when placed in control of large sums of money, and capable of undertaking big schemes but without ability to carry them to a successful conclusion. A measurement of his head over the median line from the root of the nose to the occipital spine shows that he is very much lacking in individuality, comparison, human nature, reverence, veneration, firmness, self-esteem, continuity and inableness.

Another measurement, taken so as to give the outline of the basilar circumference, shows the relative width and length of the head at the base of the brain. The measurement indicates that his organs of allmentiveness, executive, vivativeness, combativeness, sensitiveness are abnormally developed. Still a third measurement taken across the top of the head shows that he is lacking in executive, caution, conscientiousness and firmness.

Imboden's Peculiar Case. In speaking of Imboden Professor Windsor said: "His case is a most peculiar one. In 1889 I was at Fort Worth, Tex., and gave a lecture. Imboden was in the audience and he was selected from among the audience as a subject for examination and, although I did not have my phenometer at that time, my delineation of his character has been borne out by subsequent occurrences. I told him he had a phenomenal large intellect and would make an excellent bank teller or a detector of counterfeit money. I also said he was a shrewd observer of facts and a man of great energy and when excited unscrupulous in carrying out an enterprise and would take risks which would lead him to disaster. I told him never to put himself in a position where he would have charge of other people's estates or the handling of other people's money or he

A GUERRILLA WAR

TROUBLE IS FAR FROM ENDED IN THE PHILIPPINES.

REBELS GATHERING IN FORCE

MALABON WILL BE THE SCENE OF ANOTHER BATTLE.

Reports indicate that 2,500 Rebels Have Been Killed and a Large Number Wounded—American Loss Small—All Quiet Sunday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The following cablegrams were received at the war department today: Manila, Feb. 12.

Adjutant General, Washington. It is reported that the insurgent representative at Washington telegraphed Aguinaldo to drive out the Americans before the arrival of reinforcements. The dispatch was received at Hong Kong and mailed to Malolos, which decided on the attack to be made about the 7th instant. The eagerness of the insurgent troops for the engagement precipitated the battle. It is very quiet to-day on the lines from Calococan on the north to Panay on the south. Yesterday a small reconnoitering party twelve miles south of the city fired on two men, who were slightly wounded. Two insurgents with arms were captured. The men of 19th, MacArthur's division, was very successful. Enemy's loss was considerable; have collected seventy dead bodies; more not yet discovered. Insurgents reported to be gathering in force twelve miles north on the railway, but are evidently perplexed.

Additional casualties: Fourth Infantry—Wounded: Privates Bernhart Henzler, William Ransom, Company F. First Idaho—Wounded: Private Koskelka, Company F. Utah artillery—Killed: Private Charles S. Hills, Battery B.

Third artillery—Killed: Private Theodore Good, Battery K. Thirtieth Minnesota—Wounded: Privates James Hartley, William C. Fitch, Company F.

First Montana—Wounded: Private Malory Thomas, Company K.

First California—Killed: Private Anthony Nelson Packard, Company C.

Fourth cavalry—Wounded: Private James Thorson, Troop F.

Twentieth Kansas—Wounded: Private Alexander M. Mitchell, Company B.

Private Frank Cott, Company I. First Montana, reported missing yesterday, reported to his company commander.

OTIS. MANILA, Feb. 12.—4:30 p. m.—Along the entire line, nothing has happened up to this hour to disturb the peace of Sunday. In Manila the inhabitants have generally recovered from the alarm occasioned by the fear of a native uprising and are resuming their ordinary business. The shipping interests are naturally suffering, since there have been no clearances for Philippine ports for several days. Even the hand foreign shipping has increased, especially for Hong Kong, every steamer bound thither being crowded with timid refugees.

Despite this quietude, however, many are asking whether the problem is not afar from solution. A week ago those who took an optimistic view predicted that the rebels would settle in the mountains and dependence. But this prediction has not been fulfilled. As a matter of fact, the rebels are now scattered throughout the country in bushwhacking, except at Malabon, where they are gathering in force. Even their methods have become more guerrilla than of civilized warfare, every bush, clump of trees and stone furnishing cover for sharpshooters.

Unfortunately, for miles around the land is studded with bamboo jungle and open spaces are few and far between. This affords the natives, who fight better under cover, a distinct advantage. Under such conditions it is remarkable that the American casualties should be so few, while the number of dead natives found in the brush after every skirmish testifies to the precision of our fire. Last week there was not a single day without fighting, but the Americans steadily advanced, carrying everything before them.

It is now known that the Filipino loss is fully 2,500 killed, with wounded varying in excess of that number and thousands are held prisoners. All this has been achieved at the cost of sixty-five Americans killed and 276 wounded. There were twenty-five Americans missing and unaccounted for. No fewer than ten of the natives who have surrendered or been captured. Several houses harbored men, frequently disguised in female attire, who shot from windows and roofs at the Americans. Many rifles and a ton of ammunition have been seized. As might be expected, there has been looting in the cities. This undoubtedly prove very large.

Tuberculosis Congress. BERLIN, Feb. 12.—A committee representing the International Congress for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, which will sit in Berlin from May 24 to 27 next, under the patronage of Empress Augusta Victoria and the honorary presidency of the imperial chancery, Prince Hohenlohe, met yesterday at the United States embassy to discuss American scientific and co-operation in the fight against the disease. Dr. C. W. Stiles, scientific attaché to the United States embassy, is preparing a report for the medical congress on the prevalence and scope of the disease, whose main object is to disseminate the best methods of combating tuberculosis, especially as a preventable scourge.

Havana Death Report. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—General Brooke from Havana, Cuba, cabled the following to the war department: "Havana, Feb. 12.—Morgan, civilian teamster with engineer battalion, killed accidentally. Private William J. Cunniff, Company F, Third Georgia, malarial hematemia. Havana—Private Richard Orphan, Company I, Second artillery, killed. Alleged case of malarial fever at Guanajuato found to be malarial fever." Copper to the Presidency. TOPEKA, Feb. 12.—(Special) "The Honorable," in the current number of the Brown County World, urges Arthur Capper, of the State Editorial Association, Capper has not yet announced his candidacy.

KENTUCKY OFFICERS FIGHT.

Colonel David Colson and Lieutenant E. D. Scott, of Fourth Kentucky Regiment, Battle.

ANNISTON, ALA., Feb. 12.—Trouble brewing between Colonel David C. Colson and First Lieutenant E. D. Scott of the Fourth Kentucky regiment, culminated at a late hour last night in a pitched battle, in which Colonel Colson was shot in the hip, and Lieutenant Scott and many others were narrowly escaped. The encounter occurred at the Mammoth restaurant, conducted by Percy Olmstead, about midnight. Lieutenant Scott was sitting at a table eating with a friend, Lieutenant Blakeman, of the same regiment, when Colonel Colson entered. He walked over near the two men at the table and after looking at them a few seconds, stepped up and pulled Lieutenant Blakeman's ear at the same time applying a vile epithet. Lieutenant Scott declared that Lieutenant Blakeman was his friend and he would not allow him to be insulted. At this Colonel Colson drew a pistol and fired twice, hitting Lieutenant Scott with a pistol in each hand. There were quite a number of men in the place, and while some say they do not know who fired first, several declare that Colonel Colson fired the first shot. Probably a dozen shots were fired before the astounded onlookers could stop the fusillade.

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WAR REPORT

INVESTIGATING COMMISSION MAKES PUBLIC ITS FINDINGS.

TERSE COMMENTS ON ARMY

MANY DEFICIENCIES AND ABUSES TO BE CORRECTED.

GEN. EAGAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT

SUMMING UP OF ARMY MEAT TESTIMONY.

Summary of the War Investigating Commission's Report Submitted to the President—Contains Full Official Reports From Heads of Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The report submitted to the president last Wednesday by the commission appointed by him to investigate the conduct of the war department in the war with Spain was made public to-night. The report is a unanimous one, all the members of the commission having signed it except Colonel Sexton, whose death occurred February 4. At its close it says: "It is with profound regret that the commission reports that during its later sessions Colonel James A. Sexton was prevented by sickness from being present, and on the 4th day of February our colleague closed an honored and active life."

The report is a voluminous document containing about 6,000 words, and an official abstract, prepared by the secretary of the commission, was furnished to the press for its convenience.

"The commission organized on September 24, electing General Grenville M. Dodge, president; Hon. Charles Denby, vice president, and Mr. Richard Weightman, secretary. General James A. Beaver was designated to conduct the examination of witnesses; Lieutenant Colonel F. B. Jones, chief quartermaster of volunteers, was detailed by the war department as disturbing officer, and Major Stephen C. Mills, U. S. A., was appointed by the president as recorder.

"On Monday, the 28th of September, the commission convened in regular session. Arrangements were made to admit to the rooms six journalists, three of them representing the three established press associations. Having only two rooms at their disposal, the commission could not throw these open to the public indiscriminately. All the newspapers in the country, however, had access, through the press associations, to the examination of witnesses, and the American people were served, in respect of the proceedings of the commission, exactly as they were served in all other matters of public interest from day to day."

Among the first acts of the commission was to ask the secretary of war, the adjutant general, the quartermaster general, the commissary general, and the surgeon general to transmit all the complaints received by them touching the administration of their respective departments. This request was promptly complied with, and the war department has since that time forwarded to the commission immediately on their receipt at the war department.

In further pursuance of this preparatory matter, the commission on September 27 made public invitation through the press to all persons having knowledge or belief of any official wrong or dereliction to submit their statements in writing, accompanied by such collateral evidence as they might be able to furnish. This invitation was met with a liberal response. Hundreds of affidavits, letters, newspaper clippings, editorial articles and sermons were received, and the commission has since that time investigated, as will appear in the testimony taken by the commission and the various exhibits and appendices to be published hereafter.

Next the secretary of war was requested to direct the various chiefs of departments under him to furnish the commission with a statement of the condition of their respective departments at the outbreak of the war, and the operations of the same during the period of hostilities.

"This communication recited in detail the subjects on which information was desired, comprising facts touching the mobilization of troops and their organization, the amount and kind of camp and garrison equipment on hand at the beginning of the war, the amount subsequently purchased; similar information with regard to furnishing the troops with arms and accoutrements; information of the volunteer regiments who were armed and equipped in the various state camps; how the location of the camps of general rendezvous was determined; full particulars as to the transportation of troops; and account of the quantity, quality and kind of food furnished; information as to the tentage, beds, linen, medicines, and all other necessities for the hospitals; as to whether the medical staff was efficient; and as to the conditions and operations of the engineer and ordnance departments.

"These statements, promptly and intelligently made, were of great service in the investigation, in the character of text and reference books.

Having thus arranged the preliminary matters which seemed advisable to be determined, the commission resolved that the charges specifically brought before it should be made the basis of the examination of witnesses who had, or professed to have, knowledge of the facts involved in such charges.

It was further determined that in the examination of witnesses the strict rules of evidence as applied in legal proceedings should not be adhered to, but considerable latitude should be allowed.

Rules of Evidence Followed.

"While, therefore, in general, the rules of evidence have been followed, we have not hesitated to relax their application when thought advisable. During our sessions we examined 486 witnesses. All of these were sworn except one, who declined to take the oath. The chief examination was conducted by the member designated for that purpose, but each witness was

GRENVILLE M. DODGE,

President of War Investigating Commission.

Interrogated by every member of the commission who desired to do so.

"Our purpose, in the discharge of our duties, was arrived at the facts touching the conduct of the war and no effort was spared by us in reaching that result. We have examined the secretary of war, the commanding general, heads of departments, officers of corps, divisions, brigades, regiments and companies, noncommissioned officers and privates, nurses, and persons from many employments in private life. No man or woman who has stated to us that he or she had any material matter touching the subject of our inquiry to communicate has been refused a hearing.

"All the members of the commission have been engaged in taking testimony. It has happened that sub-committees have been organized in hearing witnesses at four different places at the same time.

"How their duty was discharged will appear in detail in subsequent parts of this report. The sudden emergency which called our people to arms, after an interval of half a century of peace, with all former powers, was met by the war department with earnestness and energy. The situation found the country unprepared with any large stock of arms, ammunition, clothing, supplies and equipment, which the exigencies of the war demanded, and the numerous demands on the industries of our people were met so promptly will remain one of the marvels of history.

"The rapidity with which commanding officers of corps, divisions, brigades, regiments and officers of the staff departments have proved by the first three years of the war that the improvements in the beginning of the war were not only in the equipment, but in the improvements in the methods of preparation for war. The situation found the country unprepared with any large stock of arms, ammunition, clothing, supplies and equipment, which the exigencies of the war demanded, and the numerous demands on the industries of our people were met so promptly will remain one of the marvels of history.

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WAR REPORT

INVESTIGATING COMMISSION MAKES PUBLIC ITS FINDINGS.

TERSE COMMENTS ON ARMY

MANY DEFICIENCIES AND ABUSES TO BE CORRECTED.

GEN. EAGAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT

SUMMING UP OF ARMY MEAT TESTIMONY.

Summary of the War Investigating Commission's Report Submitted to the President—Contains Full Official Reports From Heads of Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The report submitted to the president last Wednesday by the commission appointed by him to investigate the conduct of the war department in the war with Spain was made public to-night. The report is a unanimous one, all the members of the commission having signed it except Colonel Sexton, whose death occurred February 4. At its close it says: "It is with profound regret that the commission reports that during its later sessions Colonel James A. Sexton was prevented by sickness from being present, and on the 4th day of February our colleague closed an honored and active life."

The report is a voluminous document containing about 6,000 words, and an official abstract, prepared by the secretary of the commission, was furnished to the press for its convenience.

"The commission organized on September 24, electing General Grenville M. Dodge, president; Hon. Charles Denby, vice president, and Mr. Richard Weightman, secretary. General James A. Beaver was designated to conduct the examination of witnesses; Lieutenant Colonel F. B. Jones, chief quar