FINDINGS OF THE SCHLEY COURT

Formal Decision in Inquiry Is Mainly Against the Rear Admiral.

DEWEY GIVES VICTOR HONOR.

Congress Now May Act—Right of Appeal Is Warranted as a Result of Statement by the Hero of Manila Bay.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 16.—Rear Admiral Schley comes out of the court of inquiry affair convicted on almost every count of the precept by a majority of the court, but coupled with this sweeping condemnation is a remarkable and individual eulogy by Admiral George Dewey, in which the hero of Manila declares that Schley was in sole command at Santiago and that he is entitled to the glory of that splendid victory. Admiral Dewey, however, coincides with the court in the belief that in many things before the battle Schley was blamable, but he differs with the court on a number of points. Technically speaking, Schley is officially condemned by a court of his brother officers, but they themselves recommend that owing to the time which has elapsed there should be no further proceedings in the matter. There is no appeal from the finding of the court, and Rear Admiral Schley must be content to let it stand as it is so far as the Navy department is concerned.

Investigation by Congress Next.

The fact that Admiral Dewey went out of his way to sign an individual report differing from the court on important points and giving to Schley the entire credit of the battle of Santiago will, it is believed, strike the popular fancy, and the people in the

ADMIRAL W. S. SCHLEY.

Navy department are exceedingly bitter at this attitude of Admiral Dewey. The result will certainly be an investigation by Congress. Admiral Schley refuses to discuss the finding. His friends are much upset over the result, but are comforted at the splendid tribute paid Schley by Admiral Dewey, the only member of the court now in active service, and the one of the three admirals whose opinion the country most probably will respect. Attorney General Rayner of Maryland, chief counsel for Schley, said that he should advise his client to test the judgment by an appeal to Congress or by such other methods as are open in a case like this.

Dewey's Views Please Schley.

A reporter conveyed the first information of the findings of the court to Rear Admiral Schley. He was seated in the public reception room of a hotel chatting with friends and several newspaper men, and evinced no signs of nervousness over the outcome. When the conclusions of Admiral Dewey were read to him Read Admiral Schley showed his pleasure, and it was evident from his manner that he regarded the statement from Admiral Dewey as a vindication of his cause. He declined to make any statement concerning the court's findings, and, excusing himself from the little company which had gathered about him, went to his apartments, where Mrs. Schley had been anxiously waiting to hear the court's decision. Later the official copy was brought to the hotel by a messenger from the Navy department.

President of Court Silent.

Admiral Dewey was seen late at night and declined to make any statement concerning the court findings. He said that the court was not dissolved and that he was still bound by his oath of secrecy. Secretary Long and Judge Advocate Lemly positively decline to discuss the findings in any phase. The secretary received the reports at 5 o'clock this evening and he has not yet acted upon them. It is probable that he will simply append his signature with the word "approved" to the whole record. The court itself recommended no further proceedings owing to the lapse of time.

Result a Complete Surprise.

The result was a complete surprise, and no prophecy had approached the truth. Instead of one report there were two. Both are signed by George Dewey, President, and by Samuel C. Lemly, as Judge Advocate. This is a form said to be recognized in all courts of inquiry, the signatures of the others members not being necessary. But it is explained that Admiral Dewey signed the second report, a minority report, to express his qualification of or dissent from the views expressed by the court comprising beside himself Rear Admirals Benham and Ramsey in the first report.

Blockade Alone Is Upheld.

In its finding the court acquits Schley of the charge originally brought against him by Rear Admiral Sampson, that the night blockade at Santiago was maintained at a distance of twenty-five miles from shore. This is practically the only charge which was not sustained in the view of a majority of the court.

The finding, which was signed by Admiral Dewey as president of the court, declared that Schley should have proceeded with more dispatch from Key West to Cienfuegos, that he should have blockaded that harbor more closely, and that he should have endeavored while there to secure actual information as to whether the Spanish fleet was in the harbor of Cienfuegos or not.

Admiral Dewey's Opinion.

"In the opinion of the undersigned the passage from Key West to Cienfuegos was made by the flying squadron with all possible dispatch, Commodore Schley having in view the importance of arriving off Cienfuegos with as much coal as possible in the ships' bunkers.

"The blockade of Cienfuegos was effective.

"Commodore Schley in permitting the steamer Adula to enter the port of Cienfuegos expected to obtain information concerning the Spanish squadron from her when she came out.

"The passage from Cienfuegos to a point about twenty-two miles south of Santiago was made with as much dispatch as was possible while keeping the squadron a unit.

"The blockade of Santiago was effective.

"Commodore Schley was the senior officer of our squadron off Santiago when the Spanish squadron attempted to escape on the morning of July 3, 1898. He was in absolute command, and is entitled to the credit due to such commanding officer for the glorious victory which resulted in the total destruction of the Spanish ships.

"GEORGE DEWEY,
"Admiral, U. S. N., President.
SAMUEL C. LEMLY,
"Judge Advocate General, U. S. N., Judge Advocate.

Chili Replies to Argentina.

London, Dec. 16.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Valparaiso says that the minister of foreign affairs has sent a reply to the note recently received from Argentina, and that there is every reason to hope that it will serve as a basis for an amicable understanding. In any case, it need not be feared that peace will be disturbed. The dispatch adds that the council of state recommends an increase of the navy to fifteen large warships, two trainingships, two transports, four torpedoboat destroyers, fourteen torpedoboats, and six coast guard vessels.

Alfred R. Goslin Sentenced.

New York, Dec. 16.—The appellate division of the supreme court has handed down a decision affirming the conviction of Alfred R. Goslin, Eugene L. Packer and Charles T. Davis on charges of conspiracy. It was alleged that these men conspired to depress the stock of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company. Goslin was sentenced to six months in the penitentiary and to pay $500 fine, and Packer and Davis to three months in the penitentiary and to pay $250 each.

Hobson Lectures on Our Navy.

Bloomington, Ind., Dec. 16.—Captain Richmond P. Hobson opened the lecture course of Indiana University in the evening. He took for his theme "Our Navy." His lecture was largely for the extension of the navy as a necessary protection to the growing commerce of the United States and a continuance of the prestige it has acquired. He said an influence should be brought to bear to have the present Congress appropriate $25,000,000 for the navy.

New Help for Miss Stone.

London, Dec. 16.—Under Sofia date the Telegraph publishes a dispatch to the effect that George Washburn, the president of the Robert College at Constantinople, has arrived at Sofia on a confidential mission connected with the release of Miss Stone, the captive American missionary. The dispatch further says that it is rumored the United States will pay the demand of the brigands in full.

Slaps John J. Lentz's Face.

Columbus, O., Dec. 16.—Judge D. C. Badger pulled the nose and slapped the face of former Congressman John J. Lentz in Judge Bigger's court in the afternoon. Theepisode was the outgrowth of a quarrel about a lawsuit. Lentz made no attempt to retaliate, and told Badger that as he was a judge he would not strike him. Judge Badger said that he was not on the bench and was acting as a citizen.

Increasing Demand for Scriptures.

New York, Dec. 16.—The American Bible Society asserts that there has been an increasing demand for the scriptures in the more than twenty languages spoken by the people along the eastern shores of the Mediterranean. Circulation is chiefly in Armenian, Greek and Arabic. The Arabic issues during the last year were over 40,000.

Miss Hay to Wed Feb. 6.

Washingtos, Dec. 16.—The marriage of Miss Helen Hay, daughter of the secretary of state, and Mr. Payne Whitney of New York will take place Thursday, Feb. 6. at the Church of the Covenant in this city.

SAY BOERS KILL WOUNDED.

Result of Kitchener's Inquiry Into Affair at Brakenlaagte.

London, Dec. 14.—The war office has issued a statement dealing with the Boer treatment of Colonel Benson's wounded at Brakenlaagte, which is a result of a special investigation instituted by Lord Kitchener.

The statement sets forth that eighteen officers and men of Colonel Benson's command were kindly and even carefully treated by the Boers, while the other seventy-five men who were examined testified that they witnessed and suffered atrocities worse than those which followed the Vlakfontein disaster. These latter said that unarmed and wounded men lying around the guns were killed at close range, and that the survivors of the engagement suffered torture, being robbed and stripped of their clothing in spite of their wounds and broken limbs.

Lord Kitchener says that evidently the Boer leaders are no longer able to repress murder and outrage on the part of their subordinates.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF BILL

Payne Says the Measure Is Absolutely Necessary.

Washington. Dec. 14.—Chairman Payne of the committee on ways and means yesterday presented the majority report on the Philippine tariff bill. It says:

"This bill is designed to raise revenue for the government and for the benefit of the Philippine archipelago. It is intended to restore the status of the islands prior to the late decision of supreme court in 'the diamond ring case.' Prior to that decision the government had been collecting duties on goods coming into the United States from the Philippine archipelago at the same rate as those provided for in our tariff laws for like articles imported from foreign countries.' The court holds that the Philippine archipelago is not a foreign country and therefore the general tariff law does not apply. The bill extends the rate now existing upon imports from foreign countries to articles brought into the Philippine islands.

"In the Philippine archipelago the United States Philippine commission prepared a tariff act after much care and study. Their object has been and is to raise sufficient revenue to support a government in the Philippines, to provide amply for the education of the people, to open up the highways of commerce, both foriegn and domestic, and to provide ample police force for the preservation of order. These different forms of tariff in force there have produced a surplus of revenue after paying the expenses of the government. This bill proposes in the first section to make this Philippine tariff a part of the statutes of the United States.

"The necessity for a continuance of revenue which shall be both ample and certain is imperative. If we continue the police and constabulary system which has been inaugurated and which is doing much to restore and conserve order in the islands it will call for a large increase in appropriations. We have enrolled 150,000 school children in the public schools. Of this number more than one-half are without any school house accommodation. It is necessary that we build suitable houses at once. Ten thousand adults were, at last accounts, enrolled for night schools, and we are told that this number has since increased probably to at least 35,000. These people are anxious to learn our language and to better their mental condition, must be amply provided for. Four thousand teachers have been employed, nearly all of them recently, and their salaries must be paid. This great work of education must not be crippled, even for a short time, for lack of funds.

"Our government has to work systematically through the commission for the improvement of the harbor at Manila. They have let the contract, after a public advertisement and competitive bids to the lowest bidder. This contract calls for the expenditure of $3,000,000 in the near future. Roads are being constructed and the building of roads in this tropical country are expensive. All these expenditures are preparing the way for a reduction of the army, and in the end will prove a direct benefit to the taxpayers of the United States.

"This bill also provides for the collection of tonnage tax on vessels plying between the ports of the United States and the Philippines. It further provides that 'vessels not of the United States may ply between these ports, notwithstanding our coastwise navigation laws, until the first day of January, 1905, when it is believed these islands will safely come under the operation of our present statutes and vessels only of the United States be employed in our commerce with them.'

"At present our own people who ship goods to these islands are handicapped by the internal revenue tax and duties paid upon foreign goods imported here and used in the manufacture of articles sent to the Philippines. The sixth clause of the proposed bill is designed to remedy this.

"The fourth section provides that all the duties and taxes collected under the act shall not be covered into the general fund of the treasury of the United States, but paid into the treasury of the Philippines, to be used and expended for the use and benefit of these islands.

"The object of the bill is to meet a pressing emergency, practically and efficiently. We present the tariff act of the commission as the best that can be devised in the limited time left for us to act."

French vitaculturists are using bright lights to destroy insects which injure vineyards. The lights are set about the basins of petroleum into which the insects fall after being dazed by the light.

Asks Congress to Get Taylor.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Representative Robinson (Ind.) has introduced two measures designed to secure the extradition of ex-Gov. Taylor of Kentucky, from Indiana, where he is said to be sojourning, to Kentucky, where he is wanted in connection with the Goebel tragedy. One of the measures is for an investigation whether the governor of any state is justified in refusing to recognize extradition papers from the governor of another state. The other measure provides that in case a governor refuses to recognize extradition papers they may be executed by a United States marshall.

CONGRESS.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Senate.—The senate after routine business, went into executive session. Senator Hoar presented the report of the committee of judiciary recommending the confirmation of Attorney General Knox. He made a brief statement refering to the protest against confirmation made by the anti-trust league, but said that after giving careful attention to this representation the committee had decided to recommend the confirmation. No oppostion was voiced, but action on the nomination was postponed by common consent. The senate, before taking up the isthmian canal treaty proceeded to pass upon other nominations, of which there are an exceptionally large number before the senate. At 1:55 an adjournment until Friday was taken.

House—Speaker Henderson, at the session of the house yesterday, announced the appointment of the committees. Usually the committees are not appointed until after the holiday recess, but Speaker Henderson had the situation well in hand when congress met, and having completed the lists he announced them. The early appointment of the committees should facilitate legislation considerably. A general speech on the Philippines was delivered by the venerable ex-speaker, Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania. Mr. Burke of South Dakota formally announced the death of Senator Kyle, and as a mark of respect the house immediately adjourned. The adjournment was until Friday.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Senate—The house concurrent resolution providing for a holiday adjournment from December 19 until January 6, 1902, was referred to the committee on appropriations. The senate at 12:22 p. m., on motion of Mr. Lodge, went into executive session to further consider the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and at 2:05 p. m. adjourned until today. Two speeches on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty were made in the executive session, one by Senator Bacon, in opposition to the treaty, and the other by Senator Cullom, the prospective chairman of the committee on foreign relations, in support of it.

Washington, Dec. 13.—House—The house, after less than an hour's session today, adjourned until Tuesday. The bill to temporarily provide revenue for the Philippine islands was reported by Mr. Payne, and by unanimous consent an order for the consideration of this bill on Tuesday and Wednesday next was adopted, general debate to close at 4 o'clock Wednesday, when the bill will be placed upon its passage.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Senate—At the opening of today's session of the senate Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, introduced a joint resolution as follows: "That the thanks of congress and the American people are hereby tendere to Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley and the officers and men under his command for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, as displayed by them in the destruction of the Spanish fleet off the harbor of Santiago, Cuba, July 3, 1898.

"That the president of the United States be requested to cause this resolution to be communicated to Rear Admiral Schley, and through him to the officers and men under his command."

Without comment the resolution was referred to the committee on naval affairs.

The senate adopted the resolution of Senator Vest directing the committee on judiciary to investigate and report upon a method of restricting anarchy and restraining those who attempt to assassinate presidents.

Just before adjournment the senate confirmed the nomination of Hon. Philander C. Knox to be attorney general of the United States. The ballot stood 43 to 7.

OFFER IS TO BE REJECTED.

Carnegie's Proffer Unsatisfactory to President Roosevelt.

Washington, Dec. 16.—It is said to be definitely decided that President Roosevelt will not accept the offer of Mr. Andrew Carnegie of $10,000,000 of bonds of the United States Steel corporation for the purpose of founding an institution for higher education in this city. The views of prominent senators and representatives, as they have been given to the president, are practically unanimous against the acceptance of the offer in its present shape. The provision attached to the offer that the government shall hold the bonds for a term of years is considered especially objectionable. The president, however, is very hopeful that an adjustment can be made by which Mr. Carnegie will convert the bonds which he tendered into cash or United States bonds and that the gift can then be accepted in that shape.

BATTLE IN COLOMBIA.

Insurgent Expedition of 1,500 Men Surprised by Government Troops.

Colon, Dec. 14.—General Carlos Alban received a cablegram from Buenaventura giving an account of a big fight at Rio San Juan, near Buena ventura.

The revolutionists sent an expedition of 1,500 men overland from Tumaco. This expedition was surprised at the river by the government troops. Many casualties are reported on both sides.

A small schooner arrived at Colon bearing many sick from Viento Frio, and also bringing news that the liberals were intrenched at Nombre de Dias. A government force of ninety men landed at Isla Grande and marched on Nombre de Dias to attack the liberals.

Mrs. Lyman G. Ringde, of Kokomo, Ind., is suing for divorce on the ground that her husband forced her to serve as a cowboy on his large ranch in the West.

Roosevelt's New Record.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The record for nominations was broken by President Roosevelt when he sent to the senate for its "advice and consent," the names of 2,479 persons. The aggregrate represented in the accumulation of appointments made in the recess of congress since March 4th last, together with the twelve that have been appointed by Mr. Roosevelt since congress met. Of the total number 1,795 were promotions and appointments in the army, 262 were in the navy, 279 were postmasters and others miscellaneous appointments in the departments.

Commoner Comment.

Extracts from W. J. Bryan's Paper.

An Honest Imperialist.

Imperialism would be more easily overthrown if all its advocates would express themselves with the honest frankness that characterizes an article which recently appeared in a Texas paper. Mr. Scudday Richardson describes himself as one whose people are democrats, but it is evident from his article that he has wandered away from his early training. The following extract from his article is reproduced that the readers of The Commoner may see the imperialistic idea as it really is when its possessors have the courage to make their innermost thoughts known:

A student who has communed deeply with the muse of history and been enlightened as to the constant mutations of human institutions, particularly those of a political nature, may readily observe, from a contemplation of all the nations of the present day, a decided movement away from the ideals which have pervaded the world more or less since the days of the French revolution. The dream that a number of men may govern is passing away; gradually it is becoming apparent, even to the people at large, that it is a contradiction to suppose that government means anything but somebody in control and little by little the illusionary idea of the consent of the governed is dying from the earth. Not a long while ago this was tested in the United States. Our new imperialistic policy was overwhelmingly upheld, despite the protestations and affrighted cries of journals whose editors became almost hysterical in their warnings.

Edward of England has taken a dominant attitude. Everyone remembers what was said shortly before Queen Victoria died—that Edward would never be allowed to come to the throne by the English people, because the people presumably had drunk too deeply of liberty. As a matter of fact it is not surprising that the prerogative of the crown should have decayed under the sway of a woman. Instead of manifesting her power, she was ruled by her ministers.

Germany has never been stronger than under the empire, and while a good deal of foolish stuff is written about military rule, yet that rule is necessary to a nation surrounded by enemies. In this world, despite the vaporings of theorists, neither a nation, nor an individual, retains anything long unless the ability to protect is present. It is not from any benificent lenity or moderation that we do not force our young men to undergo a military service, nor keep so powerful an army as the European nations. It is because we do not yet require such systems. In time of necessity, we force men into the army just the same as is done by other nations.

Imperialism means an abandonment of our ideas of government; it means apostacy from the doctrines that have controlled the nation in the past. Mr Richardson is in error in pointing to the last election as an evidence that our people are overwhelmingly imperialistic. The fact is the republicans denied their imperialistic tendencies until after the campaign was over, and ever since the election congress has refused to declare itself in favor of imperialism. What it has done can only be construed as imperialism, but it is difficult to persuade republicans that their party really means anything antagonistic to our form of government. It is only a question of time when the real intent of the republican leaders will be made known. Then and not till then will the people sit in judgment upon that issue. In the meantime, there is an occasional republican who admits his conversion to the European ideas of government. When one departs from government by the consent of the governed he must advocate a government based on force, for all forms of government except free government derive their authority from superior force.

Imperialism is the polite term used to describe wholesale killing and grand larceny. The people who advocate it would not think of applying its principles to every day life. They think, if they stop to think at all, that theft is purged of its immoral character if islands instead of pocketbooks are taken, and they see less criminality in the killing of thousands of people who desire self-government than they do in a single homicide. Strange that any human mind can be deluded into countenancing imperialism; strange that any human heart can consider without horror the results of imperialism and the means employed.

A reader of the Commoner asks for an explanation of the term "government by injunction." It is a phrase used to describe a process of the court which has been more and more frequently abused of late, whereby the court, at the instance of a corporation, enjoins the striking employes from doing some act described in the order. The object of the writ is to suspend the right of trial by jury and give the judge an opportunity to punish for contempt of court in case the order is violated. The democratic platforms of 1896 and 1900 condemned government by injunction. If the court prohibits the doing of an act already unlawful the order is unnecessary because those who violate the criminal law can be prosecuted in the ordinary way. If the court prohibits the doing of an act which is not prohibited by law, then it is guilty of creating law, which is not the province of the court.

Before the purchase of the Danish West Indies is ratified it would be well to search them for revolutions and determine beforehand whether their inhabitants are to be citizens, subjects or "colonists." Such a procedure might save the supreme court a lot of acrobatics.

In attempting to place the blame for the postal deficit Postmaster General Smith manages to miss the real cause. He should study the contracts the government makes with the railroads for carring the mails.

"Let Us Fight England Alone."

Rev. Herman Van Broekhuizen, chaplain of the Transvaal Volksraad, delivered an address in Grace Reform church, Washington City, recently. Mr. Van Broekhuizen described the camps where the Boer women and children are imprisoned, and likened the inhumanities of those camps to the cruelty of Herod. In replying to the query, "Why don't the Boers stop figting?" he declared, "Because we have nothing left but our independence to fight for."

After eloquently presenting the Boer cause, Mr. Van Broekhuizen said;

"All we ask of America is that she remain neutral. Keep your horses and mules at home. Let us fight England alone. The future of South Africa is not in the hands of America or any other country, but in the hands of God."

Is this too large a request for two republics fighting for constitutional government to make of the greatest of all republics?

"All we ask of America is that she remain neutral. Keep your horses and mules at home. Let us fight England alone." They have no Lafayette to help them as our forefathers were helped, nor do they ask for actual aid; they simply ask that in a contest between an empire and republic, the greatest republic on the earth remain neutral.

A New Orleans court decided that the question whether horses and mules could be exported from this country for the benefit of the British in South Africa was a question for the administration to decide, and the injunction asked on this point was denied by the court. What will the administration do about it? What course will Mr. Roosevelt take concerning the appeal that the United States became neutral on the South African war?

We have not been neutral in the past. While it is true the American sympathies of the American people have largely been with the South Africans, it is also true that whatever benefit and advautage Great Britain could obtain in this country has been obtained and the course of our official representatives has been distinctly favorable to the empire as against the republic.

Is it not fair that we keep our horses and mules at home? Is it not time that we let England fight alone its battle of imperialism, its war of conquest in South Africa?

Scaring the Rtpublicans.

Now that the republicans are about to have an opportunity to do something on the trust question, it is only fair that they should be warned against reading those papers that are likely to deter them from an effective [illegible] against the trusts. The Commoner suggests that republican leaders should boycott the New York Sun until after they have entirely annihilated the trusts, for the Sun is not only in favor of the trusts, but it is perfectly certain that any interference with them would bring upon the country a terrible calamity. Not many weeks ago it referred to a demand for "the suppression of trusts," and said:

"There is a monstrous proposition. Were there any way of carrying it into effect industrial disaster more widespread and ruinous than ever has fallen upon the country would be the result. There would be a commercial cataclysm. The amount of capital and of labor dependent upon these combinations is so vast that to crush them would be to bring on unparalleled economic calamity compared with which the free coinage of silver would have been a fly bite."

The republicans, of course, do not want to bring on a "commercial cataclysm;" they do not want to become responsible for an "economic calamity, compared with which the free coinage of silver would have been a fly bite." If the republican leaders will re-read the speeches that they made against free coinage; if they remember what dire things they predicted would follow free coinage, they will get some idea of the unspeakable disaster, the indescribable horror, according to the Sun, that would follow the suppression of all trusts. If the republican leaders are determined to suppress the trusts they had better begin at once, before the great republican dailies have time to scare them from their purpose. The democrats are interested in suppressing the trusts, and they are willing to risk all the calamities that are prophesied as a result of anti-trust legislation. But the republicans are more timid, and the only safe plan is for them to avoid such papers as the Sun. Possibly the anti-anarchy laws might be made broad enough to suppress the Sun, for certainly the Sun is expressing, in advance, contempt for officials who would be guilty of suppressing the trusts, and might not its terrible warnings excite some trust magnate to deeds of violence in case hostile legislation is attempted against private monopolies? The Commoner has on a former occasion referred to the Sun's prophecy, but it is so awful to contemplate that it deserves a second mention.

The San Francisco Call is shocked to find an anti-monarchical sentiment among the miners in the Yukon territory; but this is not surprising for the Call is one of the papers that is grieved to find an anti-imperialistic sentiment in the United States.

It costs the government eight times more to carry the mails than it costs the express companies to have their matter hauled. Postmaster general Smith should animadvert on this fact.