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ASK AID AGAINST AMERICA

Austrian Manufacturers Call for a Strong Customs Barrier.

A Remarkable Meeting in Vienna to Discuss the New "Invasion"—Dr. Von Peez Outlines the Situation—A European Union Called For.

VIENNA, Oct. 24.—The Association of Austrian Manufacturers, co-operating with the leading agriculturalists, held a meeting yesterday to discuss the "American danger." Each Austrian Minister sent an under secretary, in addition to the departmental chiefs. The attendance included many members of the Reichsrath and authorities on political economy.

Dr. Von Peez, who has been engaged for years in endeavoring to promote an international organization against the advance of American trade, read a paper arguing that the modern commercial policy of the world was dominated by the United States. He contended that the Americans, in about 1880, began making agricultural products the staple of their trans-Atlantic trade, initiating a terrible war between the agricultural products of the New and Old Worlds. This was fought out in England, and ended in a complete American victory.

Continental agricultural products having thus lost their best market, namely, Great Britain, there began an outcry for protection and a great protectionist movement was inaugurated, which has since continued. Its defences, however, have been broken down, and the new German tariff is the last effort in a lost campaign. America has now started a victorious march in the industrial sphere, which, unless it is checked, will end like the agricultural war. The United States has descended upon southern Europe with coal. There is no stopping it, because its coal is good and cheap.

Dr. Von Peez then reviewed America's successful competition in machinery and bridge work, the result of which was that English and German factories were underbidding each other ruinously. The remedy was for each country to enhance its customs duties so as to secure its home markets. This was particularly necessary in Austria and Hungary.

A general discussion followed, the refrain of all the speakers being the urgent necessity for establishment of an effective barrier against the inundation of American goods, which could only be effected by the joint efforts of industry and agriculture. Count Buquoy declared that America possessed the dominating power of production, capital, and brute strength, and that its trusts and corners revealed a series of crimes associated with unparalleled ruthlessness in the conduct of business.

A resolution was unanimously adopted recommending, first, a complete revision of the Austro-Hungarian customs on the lines laid down by Germany; second, that reciprocity arrangements be substituted for the general application of the "most favored nation" clause; third, that while long-term commercial treaties should be concluded with other nations protecting native productions, those with the United States and the Argentine Republic should be for short terms, and, fourth, the Central European States should enter into an agreement for mutual protection against trans-Atlantic competition.

The Prime Minister, Herr Koerber, wrote a letter expressing deep interest in the proceedings. The meeting is attracting widespread attention, as it affords striking evidence of the importance attached in this country to the American peril. The growing economic differences between Austria and Hungary and also between Austria-Hungary and Germany and Italy are overshadowed by this dread of the all-devouring West.

The Pan-American Congress in the City of Mexico seems to increase the apprehension, it being feared that the economic struggle between the Old and New World will be intensified if a Pan-American customs union is concluded.

The semi-official "Fremdenblatt," nevertheless, admits that the world is far more likely to see a united American continent than a united Europe. The paper concludes its article by saying:

"Africa and Asia constitute European reserves. We shall know how to defend ourselves," but it refrains from disclosing how American trade is to be excluded from those countries.

A WAR IN WEST AFRICA.

Great Britain to Embark on a Miniature Campaign.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—According to the "Daily Mail," Great Britain is about to embark on another little war in West Africa. Early in December a force of about 1,500 West Indian negro troops will be despatched to quell the turbulent Aros and other tribes in the neighborhood of Bendi.

The area of operations will be between the Niger and Cross Rivers.

THE BOYCOTT APPROVED.

Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce Upholds the Workmen's Stand.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 24.—The Chamber of Commerce has unanimously approved the boycott placed on English shipping by Dutch workmen, on account of the Boer war.

The collections for the relief of Boer refugees in the concentration camps in South Africa in this city and other Dutch towns now amount to 35,000 gulden.

BOUGHT BY KING EDWARD.

Constant's Portrait of Queen Victoria to Adorn Windsor Castle.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The report is confirmed that King Edward has bought Constant's great portrait of Queen Victoria, which will be hung in the dining-room at Windsor Castle.

The picture was exhibited at the Academy in 1900. It was originally purchased by the London "Illustrated News," from which paper his Majesty bought it.

STAND READY TO CHALLENGE.

A Syndicate to Act If Sir Thomas Lipton Does Not.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—"Sporting Life" says that a number of prominent English yachtsmen have formed a syndicate to build a yacht to challenge for the America's Cup next year.

The membership of the syndicate is confined to British subscribers, who comprise many well-known politicians. Some of the members stipulated that the yacht shall be built on the Thames. A number of noted firms are anxious to obtain the honor of constructing the boat. The newspaper does not mention any names.

The syndicate's decision to challenge is based upon Sir Thomas Lipton's resolve not to challenge again for the cup until 1903.

$1.42 To Annapolis and Return via B. & O. R. R.

All trains October 26. Tickets good returning until following Monday, inclusive.

Flynn's Business College, 9th and K.

Business, Shorthand, Typewriting—$25 a year.

Frank Libbey & Co. sell $1 Doors, White Pine at that. 6th and N. Y. Ave.

VATICAN OFFICERS OFFENDED.

Nevertheless, the Pope's Condition Is Said to Be Grave.

ROME, Oct. 24.—The Vatican officials are offended by an article that appeared in the Paris "Eclair" which declared that a coadjutor to the Pope was necessary, owing to the decrepitude of the Holy Father, which places him absolutely under the influence of Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State.

Nevertheless, it is rumored that the Pope will never again be able to perform any independent act, and that his life is preserved solely by Dr. Lapponi's extraordinary care of him.

It is said that his Holiness is subject to continual fainting fits.

GENERAL MURAT DEAD.

A Grandson of the Famous Frenchman Passes Away.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The death is announced of Gen. Prince Joachim Napoleon Murat, a grandson of the famous Murat. He was born in Bordentown, N. J., in 1834. His mother was Caroline Fraser.

BANDITS COMMUNICATED WITH

Missionaries Said to Have Located Miss Stone's Captors.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 24.—It is reported that the missionaries at Samakoff have got in communication with the captors of Miss Stone, but it is not known whether they have begun to negotiate for her ransom.

TWO NEGROES PUT TO DEATH.

The Garrote Used for a Double Execution in Havana.

HAVANA, Oct. 24.—Two negroes were garroted in the jail here today. They had committed murder for the purpose of robbery. The execution was most orderly. General Wood did not allow the public to witness it. Consciousness was destroyed instantaneously, though the bodies twitched for fifteen minutes after the doctors pronounced life extinct.

These were the first criminals executed under the present regime. The executioner was a negro, who is serving a life sentence.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

A Louisiana Mob Metes Out Punishment by Fire.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24.—Bill Morris, a negro, who assaulted Mrs. John Ball, at Balltown, La., yesterday, was burned to death today near the scene of his crime by a mob of some 200 men. Morris was captured soon after the outrage. He confessed his crime at once, and tried to implicate a number of other negroes, but they were fortunately able to prove their innocence.

Morris was taken to Balltown, tied to a pine sapling with chains and his hands and feet chained to his body. Pine knots and pine straws were piled about the body and saturated with coil oil and the whole set on fire. The negro made no resistance when bound to the stake and made no outcry when the flames reached him. He never uttered a word during the entire process and it was only when he was partly consumed that the spectators noticed any movement on his part.

Mrs. Ball was giving Morris some food when the crime was committed. She had turned her back to him to get food from the cupboard when he felled her with a pine club. He left Mrs. Ball as dead, but she recovered sufficiently to tell the story. She is still in a precarious condition.

MR. HACKETT THREATENED.

Anonymous Letters Cause His Wife to Invoke Aid of Police.

On account of threatening letters received by Frank W. Hackett, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. Hackett, their house at 1418 M Street northwest is now guarded day and night by a policeman in citizen's clothes. Mr. Hackett is out of the city, but is expected to return today. In the meantime the police are endeavoring to find the authors of certain anonymous communications which have been sent to him. As yet no clue has been obtained which may lead to an arrest.

It is said that the letters received by Mr. Hackett, prior to his departure from Washington on Friday last for New York, contained criticisms of his attitude in the preliminaries of the Schley Court of Enquiry, and that threats were made against him. To these threats he is understood not to have paid any attention, and not even to have spoken to Mrs. Hackett concerning them. Information regarding the ominous epistles, however, came to her ears after Mr. Hackett's departure. Her apprehensions were decidedly increased by the receipt of a somewhat threatening letter herself, evidently from a person who applied to her for pecuniary aid several days ago, and whom she referred to the Associated Charities.

Several days ago Mrs. Hackett was summoned to the door of her home on M Street by the ringing of the bell. A man of forbidding appearance stood on the porch. When Mrs. Hackett enquired what he wanted, he told her a "hard luck" story, and asked for help. Mrs. Hackett promptly told the man to go to the office of the Associated Charities. The individual appeared rather disappointed at his failure to receive ready aid, but said little, and at once departed. Mrs. Hackett thought little of the matter at the time. She noticed, however, a man standing not far from the house who had the appearance of being a companion of the man who made the application for aid.

The incident was sharply recalled to Mrs. Hackett's mind the following day, when she received a letter asking her for aid. It was rather threatening in tone, and Mrs. Hackett not unnaturally coupled it in her mind with the visit of the indigent man the preceding day.

Mrs. Hackett was alone in the house with the exception of several servants. About the same time information came to her ears about letters said to have been received by Mr. Hackett, and she became somewhat nervous. After consideration, she decided to notify the police. She did so, and an officer was at once detailed to keep close watch on the Hackett residence, and to see that Mrs. Hackett was not further molested.

To the police Mrs. Hackett furnished as nearly as she could a description of the man who called upon her several days ago. He is middle-aged, and was rather shabbily dressed. Owing to the fact that Mrs. Hackett attached no particular significance to the visit at the time, she failed to mark his appearance or features closely.

The letter received by Mrs. Hackett was evidently written by one familiar with Mr. and Mrs. Hackett. For this reason it was for a time thought that the author might be some servant who had been discharged. This idea the police are somewhat inclined to doubt.

Since the police were notified of the receipt of the letters there have been no more received, and there have been no suspicious characters loitering in the neighborhood of or approaching the Hackett residence.

The whole affair is at present rather mystifying. It is hardly known whether to regard the affair seriously or not. A plausible idea is that some crank is responsible for all the letters. Further efforts will be made to get at the bottom of matters.

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co

Delightful trips daily at 6:30 p. m. from foot 7th st. to Old Point, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Newport News. General Ticket Office, Bond Bldg., 14th st. and N. Y. ave. 'Phone, 2260.

Frank Libbey & Co. sell 12-inch Boards, best Y. P. kind, $1.50. 6th and N. Y. Ave.

FAITH IN LOW'S CHANCES

Up-State Republicans Confident of Anti-Tammany Success.

Edward M. Shepard Thought to Regard the Mayoralty as a Political Stepping Stone—Noonday Meetings Being Held in Business Sections.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—A great many Republicans who do not vote in New York City were in town today, and they attempted an investigation of the political situation. They were told that Low would win. The feeling in the anti-Tammany camp is decidedly more hopeful.

It was stated by the fusionists this evening that Edward M. Shepard desires to be elected mayor merely as a first step in his political ambition. He wants to be nominated for Governor of the State of New York next year.

He could not accept the nomination for Governor at the hands of a Democratic State Convention without resigning as mayor, if he was mayor, and then who would be mayor in his place? they asked. George M. Van Hoesen, who spent the early days of his career in denouncing Tammany Hall, just as Shepard has done.

There were great doings at the Democratic Club tonight. Croker summoned all the members in town to a meeting and the 500 who responded were informed that the club had been freed from all debts and that a little celebration would be given to observe the happy occasion.

President John Fox called the meeting to order. When Mr. Fox announced that the club was out of debt there was an outburst of applause, but when he took from the table in front of him canceled mortgages for $215,000 and tore them up the uproar was terrific. A number of the members made a grab for the flying pieces of the mortgages and every piece was taken away as a souvenir.

District Attorney Philbin made his first appearance as a speaker in this campaign at the noon-day meeting, held under the auspices of the "Order of Acorns," at 359 Broadway, today. Mr. Philbin devoted the main part of his address to the infamous "cadet" system on the lower East Side and to the police department. He said:

"In my administration of the district attorney's office, I have come down to a practical basis, and dealt with the questions before me in a practical way. I have not come here to make a political campaign speech. This I do not consider to be a political campaign, but simply a fight for decency. I will follow the example of Justice Jerome, and tell you some of my experiences in my department.

"I first want to tell you about my experience with the police department. I want to dispel the idea that the main body of the department is corrupt. It is not. The majority would like to do their duty if they dared to. I said some time ago to a police captain:

"'If one of your patrolmen, taken in the act of arresting a man for assault, was tapped on the shoulder by a district leader, and told, "Don't touch that man," what would he do?'

"'It would certainly be a very perplexing situation,' the captain replied.

"And I put it to you, what would you do if you had a family to support, and you were dependent upon a district leader, what would you do?"

Mr. Philbin then briefly reviewed the case against Wardman Bissert, and said that Assistant District Attorney Osborne was threatened that if he dared to prosecute the case it would prove his political undoing; but, nevertheless, he did his full duty in the matter.

Justice Jerome challenged Edward M. Shepard to come out frankly and say that he regarded his associate on the ticket, Isaac Fromme, as a suitable candidate. Mr. Shepard, in a way, accepted the challenge, though he did not fulfill all the conditions of the demand. As a result the "dare" was renewed.

FAIRBANKS MAY AID DAWES.

The Indiana Senator's Offer to Take the Stump.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Senator Fairbanks of Indiana is to stump Illinois in support of Charles Dawes for the United States Senate if Dawes will do all he can to swing the Illinois delegation for Fairbanks for the Presidency in 1904.

This is reported to be the compact made yesterday between Charles S. Hernley, ex-Chairman of the Indiana Republican State Central Committee, and Mr. Dawes. Should Mr. Dawes fail of election to the Senate the compact, it is said, still will be binding.

THE NEW PAPER CONCERN.

Officers of the International Company Not Alarmed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—No apprehension, it is claimed, is felt by the officers of the International Paper Company because of the formation of the White Mountain Paper Company, notwithstanding the size of the latter's capital, the large area of forest that it will have to draw from for material, and the facilities it may enjoy in regard to water power and other conveniences. They realize that the new company has not yet been incorporated and that, even after it is incorporated, several years must elapse before the product can be put on the market.

J. C. Morgan, of No. 145 Broadway, who, in connection with Charles E. Locke, has promoted the scheme, said:

"We have still to make another step before we shall incorporate, but that is all that remains between us and full establishment. We have acquired the timber land, 625 square miles, and we are considering Portsmouth, N. H., as the place where we shall establish our mills. Five other places, however, are negotiating with us to establish our plant with them and no location has been definitely decided on. Almost all the $25,000,000 capital stock has been subscribed, and nearly the full capital has been paid in. We will furnish employment for about three thousand persons in all, so you can see that many places will desire our presence.

"The president of the new company will be William B. Plunkett, of Adams, Mass., and George B. James, of Boston, will be vice president. Charles E. Locke, of New York, will be treasurer. Among the directors will be William G. Whiting, of Holyoke, Mass.; Gardiner Hall, of Woonsocket, Conn.; Col. John J. McCook, of New York, and perhaps several other members of the law firm of Alexander & Green, with which Colonel McCook is connected, and some of the officers of the North American Trust Company. All the men whom I have named are stockholders."

Ocean Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Arrived: Steamship Deutschland, from Hamburg; steamship Britannia, from Marseilles; steamship Chester, from Antwerp. Arrived out: Steamship Amsterdam, from New York, at Rotterdam; steamship Patricia, from New York, at Hamburg; steamship Hohenzollern, from New York, at Naples; steamship Marquette, from New York, at London.

Robbery at Monte Carlo.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—A despatch to the "Daily Mail" from Monte Carlo reports a robbery at the Casino there of $400,000, through the collusion of croupiers and clerks, a dozen of whom have been dismissed. No arrests have been reported.

$1.25 To Baltimore and Return. $1.25 via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Tickets on sale Saturday and Sunday, October 26 and 27, good to return until Monday, October 28. All trains except Congressional Limited.

F. Libbey & Company sell dressed Boards, $1.25. At 6th and N. Y. Ave.

WOMAN'S TRIP OVER NIAGARA.

Mrs. A. E. Taylor Shoots the Horseshoe Falls in a Barrel.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., 24.—Mrs. Anna Edson Taylor, a widow, forty-three years old, born in Auburn, N. Y., went over the Horseshoe Fall of Niagara in a barrel this afternoon and lives to tell the story of her experience.

The barrel with the woman in it was set adrift out in the river toward the Canadian side about a mile up stream at 4:05 o'clock. It rode the waves and rapids nicely, floating upright very similar to barrels in going through the Whirlpool Rapids. It remained upright in passing over the falls, making the leap on the Canadian side of the centre. It immediately reappeared in the lower river, and was carried down the stream, and over into an eddy on the Canadian side. It was 4:22 when it passed the brink and 4:40 when landed.

Mrs. Taylor was alive, but the rescuing party had to saw off a portion of the barrel and take off one hoop to get her out, as she was practically helpless. She suffered a severe scalp wound over her right ear and is bruised. While the shock was exceedingly severe no bones were broken. She says she would not make the trip again for a million dollars. Without doubt her life was saved by the harness rigging about her in the barrel. She was conscious when she passed the brink, but became unconscious in the fall.

DEPLORED BY NEGROES.

Washington Declared Not to Represent the Colored Race.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 24.—At a meeting of the Massachusetts Racial Protective Association held at the North Russell Street Church tonight William M. Trotter, Harvard '95, one of the most prominent negroes in this city, told his audience that President Roosevelt made one of the greatest mistakes possible by entertaining Booker T. Washington at his table. Prior to his speech, the association adopted resolutions endorsing Mr. Roosevelt's policy, but deploring the fact that he had not conferred with the colored leaders in the South. Mr. Trotter in his speech said:

"President Roosevelt made one of the greatest mistakes possible when he called such a man as Booker T. Washington to the Executive Mansion for advice or information regarding the welfare of the negro in the South. Mr. Washington cannot side with the negro, for if he did he would forfeit the assistance he receives from the whites in the South. If they learned that Mr. Washington spoke against the whites they would dethrone and oust him.

"Booker T. Washington does not represent the educated negroes and therefore cannot speak for them. He is controlled by the white people and he must do as the white people wish. Why did not President Roosevelt call upon a practical negro politician instead of an educator for advice? The President has done more harm than good through his actions."

TRIED TO BURN A TENEMENT.

Detectives in Search of Jersey City Firebugs.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Detective Lee, of the Jersey City police force, was detailed today to ferret out the guilty parties concerned in the desperate attempt to burn down the thickly populated tenement house at 124 Essex Street, Jersey City.

The house is occupied by about ninety people. Some of the families have been at war for a long time, and a deep-rooted enmity exists. The house is occupied by Poles and Irish tenants.

About 4:45 a. m. Michael Mullin, one of the tenants, was awakened by smoke and flames. He rushed into the rear yard and found the woodshed adjoining the tenement on fire. It has been soaked with kerosene oil and filled with oil-soaked refuse. It required heroic work to prevent the blaze from spreading to the tenement house. Thomas Kleiner and Richard Mullin were scorched in their fight with the flames.

The smoke filled the hallways of the tenement house and the cries of fire caused a panic among the occupants. Many of them fled in night attire. The wild stampede alarmed the entire neighborhood. It required much work to allay the panic. Arrests are likely to be made today.

A BIG REDUCTION IN CAPITAL.

Edison Process of Extracting Iron Said to Be Unprofitable.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 24.—The Sussex County Iron Company has filed in the office of the Secretary of State a resolution reducing the capital stock of the company from $100,000 to only $5,000. The president of the company is Thomas A. Edison and the secretary John F. Randolph.

Of the 1,000 shares issued by the company Mr. Edison holds 950. Other prominent members of this company are Judge Alexander Elliot, jr., of Orange, and W. E. Gilmore, and W. S. Mallory.

No reason is given for the reduction in the capital stock of the company, but it is doubtless in accord with the decrease in the working of the Edison iron plants in Sussex county.

The Edison syndicates hold a number of mines in Sussex county, and at Edison the iron is separated from the rocks by means of electricity, but the process has been found to be unprofitable.

The ore is crushed between powerful rollers to the fineness of sand, and as it runs over a huge screen the powerful magnets draw the iron out and allow the stone to fall below. It was figured that between the ore and the sand the process could be made to pay, notwithstanding the low percentage of iron obtained.

THE HAMMOND COMPANY FIRE.

Loss Likely to Be About $500,000 Covered by Insurance.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The G. H. Hammond Company's packing houses, which were badly damaged by fire last night, form one of the pioneer institutions in this line in the country. They were established in 1869 and gradually developed from small proportions until they have come to occupy acres of ground at Hammond, Ind.

The vice president, Mr. Vogel, said that the loss probably would not exceed $500,000, and that this sum was fully covered by insurance. The plant will be rebuilt at once.

SOUVENIR FOR MRS. M'KINLEY.

A Brooklyn Man to Send a Beautiful Scrap Book.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Charles A. Moore, President of the Montauk Club, of Brooklyn, will forward to Mrs. McKinley in a few days a beautiful scrap book containing photographs and clippings relating to the late President's trip through the country in April and May.

Mr. Moore and his wife were in the President's party on the trip. The book is bound in morocco and the covers are bordered in gilt with vines and forget-me-nots in the corners. The pictures taken on the trip are a feature of the souvenir.

$2.50 To Luray and Return

via B. & O. R. R., including admission to Caverns. Train leaves Washington 8 a. m. October 27. Returning, leaves Luray 1 p. m. that day.

Libbey & Co. lead in low prices and sell blinds, 90c per pair and up. 6th and N. Y. Ave.

SCHLEY SPEAKS AT LAST.

The Rear Admiral Takes the Stand in His Own Behalf.

His Testimony in Vindication of His Course Clear, Terse, and Convincing—Displays Charity Toward His Enemies—Moderate in His Expressions, Avoiding Harsh Censure—Keen Interest in His Testimony—Captain Clark and Lieutenant Harlow Testify—Captain Lemly Meets With Unpleasant Surprises.

"I am happy to say that I think I have a very good recollection and very little imagination."

"A ship should never be abandoned except under the most necessary military measures."

"I was acting in an entirely independent capacity as I could not be reached by telegraph—sometimes I guessed right and sometimes I guessed wrong. We are all liable to do that."

"I think their (Sigsbee et als.) recollection is at fault and not their veracity."

"My habit of life both in private and on shipboard has been to assume my responsibility and not leave others open to censure."

"I never wanted to be a participant in glory I had not gained."

"If anyone else made a mistake during the campaign it was in supposing that the Dons would ever do right at the right time."

"War is not an economical business. I estimated not the least amount of coal I could use, but the greatest amount I would be obliged to use."

"A squadron is equal to its weakest member."

"We could not have assumed that the enemy was going to chase to our base, but that he would chase to his own."

With these clear, terse and epigrammatic utterances, Rear Admiral Schley, before the Court of Enquiry, yesterday, defended his course during the Santiago campaign. After having held his peace for more than three years, while calumny and reproach were being heaped upon him by those who would filch from him the glory he had won, he went upon the witness stand and told his own story. During this time, while the controversy resulting from his brilliant achievement was being waged, he maintained a dignified silence, which was broken for the first time yesterday. Confident in the approval of the American people, he calmly awaited his opportunity to speak, and that opportunity came yesterday. He spoke not only to the millions of his approving countrymen, but to his brothers-in-arms who are to pass judgment upon his conduct, and who will probably confirm the verdict which the people have already declared.

He spoke not in anger, or with feeling of resentment. His utterances were charitable; he passed censure upon no one; he criticised no one, but at the same time he did not omit to state facts. He told of events and incidents which occurred and of circumstances which existed, of information which was not imparted to him, yet so delicately did he handle these subjects, and with such precision were his words chosen, that no man could possibly take offence. His statements were not ambiguous; they were clear and convincing, leaving no room for doubt.

Even of Sampson, the author of the charges against him, Schley spoke no ill. He impugned no man's veracity. He at times only questioned their recollection. His statement before the Court was not a plea for vindication; it was merely a recital of facts and the advancement of reasons for those facts, confident that these were sufficient to secure approval of his course by the three high officers who are to determine whether or not he acted wisely and well.

Climax of the Enquiry.

When Admiral Schley took his seat upon the witness stand yesterday afternoon the climax of the long enquiry had come. Captain Clark, the gallant commander of the Oregon, which shared with the Brooklyn the honors of the glorious victory, had just finished his testimony, which included a graphic description of the great combat. Then Mr. Rayner said in a quiet way, "Call Admiral Schley." The judge advocate repeated the name, and as he did so the victor of Santiago arose quickly from his seat beside counsel and advanced toward the witness chair.

Admiral Dewey, with the Bible in his outstretched hand, met him there. Admiral Schley raised his hand and placed it upon the book, while the President of the Court repeated the oath. Then the applicant took his seat. There were nearly a thousand people in the court room at the time—the largest crowd which has ever attended the hearing, and everyone leaned forward eager to catch every word that was said. There was no applause, as efforts had been made to prevent a demonstration. Instead of an outburst the spectators kept a respectful silence. Men and women—and there was a large proportion of the latter—climbed upon their chairs and upon tables in the rear of the room, and the aisles were crowded. There was scarce a whisper passed as Schley began to tell his story.

The admiral appeared perfectly calm and self-possessed. His manner was entirely natural and his pose the same which has characterized him throughout the hearing while listening to the evidence of others. He spoke slowly and in moderate tone. Reclining in his chair, and sometimes with his arm thrown carelessly over its back, he turned one way and then another, and occasionally made a slight gesture. At Mr. Rayner's suggestion he stated his name and rank, and then in a matter of fact way he began his narrative.

He commenced with the organization of the Flying Squadron at Hampton Roads, shortly after war was declared, and at the time of adjournment at 4 o'clock he had reached a point where he was stating his reasons for the so-called retrograde movement. As far as he went he had detailed every event of the campaign succinctly, only occasionally deviating to make an explanation at the suggestion of his counsel. It was a very modest statement, yet it was comprehensible and cleared up every point. He left no loopholes. Perhaps one of its most prominent characteristics was his generous treatment of those whose testimony was calculated to dishonor him.

Charitable Toward Enemies.

"It is their recollection which is at fault," he said, "not their veracity." Of Lieutenant Wood he said: "I think he did me an injustice when he said I spoke of Admiral Sampson in a disrespectful way." Yet he did not censure the officer further.

Again, of Captain McCalla he said: "His judgment was always good. He was always a reliable fellow; there never was a difficulty that Captain McCalla did not have a way to get out of it or over it." These expressions are good illustrations of the attitude of Admiral Schley toward his brother officers upon the witness stand. He was not dramatic, but he was impressive.

Today the applicant will continue his statement, and if the cross-examination is lengthy it is probable that the case will not be concluded tonight. Then there will doubtless be some rebuttal testimony, which will carry the hearing over into next week. Mr. Rayner has eliminated a dozen or more witnesses in order to keep his word with the Court to conclude his case this week.

Admiral Schley was preceded upon the stand by Captain Clark, who commanded the Oregon. The latter gave an interesting account of the battle in which his ship figured so prominently. He told of the Brooklyn's gallant fight, how she engaged any and all of the vessels turning her broadside toward them. Then when it was all over and Schley had signaled, "Congratulations on grand victory; thanks for your splendid assistance," and Schley and Clark were on Sampson's flagship, the former declared his willingness to go and give chase and "knock out" another supposedly Spanish cruiser.

Noteworthy, too, yesterday was the statement of Major Murphy, when he told of Schley's consideration for the vanquished foe as in an address to his officers and men he told them not to humiliate the Spanish captain as he came on board the victorious ship. As the proceedings are nearing a close Captain Lemly made another futile effort yesterday to have Schley declared a coward. Failing in this he sought to have it stated that he was nervous and excited, but Lieutenant Commander Harlow, of the Vixen, from whom the judge advocate endeavored to elicit these statements, was unable to gratify the wishes of the judge advocate.

Captain Lemly was apparently disappointed. The replies which he evidently expected did not come, but in their stead he heard exactly the opposite of what he anticipated. He was informed that Schley was not nervous, and that he was not excited. Then when nothing else would adequately express his feelings he burst out with an expression about the "would-be Governor of Maryland," and for this he received the rebuke of the President of the court.

Lieut. B. W. Wells, jr., flag secretary to Commodore Schley, was the first witness called to the stand yesterday morning for the purpose of correcting testimony. While he was on the stand the judge advocate endeavored to have admitted in evidence the translation of a cipher telegram prepared by Schley, but which was not sent. It related to the sending of two large ships from Cienfuegos to Key West for coal.

Mr. Rayner objected, and, after considerable argument the Court declined to admit the despatch.

Compassion for the Vanquished.

While Major Murphy was upon the stand correcting his testimony Mr. Rayner asked:

Q.—Do you remember any remarks made by the commodore at about the time the Colon surrendered?

A.—Very well. It was at the time they were preparing to send Captain Cook over to receive the surrender and the officers and men were gathered near the forecastle. Commodore Schley made a little address to them about receiving the Spaniards. He spoke of their gallantry; that they had made a good fight and that they should not be humiliated. That we should treat them chivalrously and not humiliate them by cheering. It was a gallant speech and we all felt it very deeply. The commodore made the same speech about midnight when we came alongside the Iowa, and we learned that Cervera was on board the Iowa. It afterward developed that Admiral Cervera heard the commodore's remarks and he appreciated them very much.

Major Murphy was thereupon excused.

Lieutenant Commander Harlow was then recalled. He was cross-examined by Captain Lemly. The judge advocate handed him a bundle of papers and asked him to identify them.

The witness said they were the original rough notes of the battle made by him on board the Vixen, a corrected copy of the same and letters regarding the notes. He said that the original rough copy of the notes written in lead pencil and the transcription of them and the copy printed in the Naval Appendix were practically the same. Barring any little inaccuracy in dictating them and in transcribing them, he thought that they were correct. There was a little mistake in time, he said, owing to the fact that his watch was about five minutes incorrect.

Q.—Can you tell how long it was in time before the Brooklyn completed her turn? How long she was in completing the "loop?"

A.—I have a record of it here (referring to his notes) that at 10:05 she began to turn, and at 10:20 the chase was well formed, and I should say she had steamed well out to the westward in that interval of twenty-five minutes. It did not take all that time to make the turn, however.

Q.—How long in time before the Spanish vessels turned to the westward when they came out of the harbor?

A.—I have here the written statement of the first lieutenant of the Colon, written for me the next day, in which he gives an exact reply to that question.

Captain Lemly—I want your own knowledge only.

Witness—I was told by this officer——

Captain Lemly—You have been told that that was not proper, now don't answer that any further.

Witness—I should say that the leading vessel cleared the Morro at about 9:45 and that the Oquendo cleared about 10:10. They were in the neighborhood of about twenty minutes coming out from around Cay Smith and straightening out in the shoal which lies near the Morro.

Incidents of the Blockade.

Continuing, the witness said that he remembered that Schley shifted his flag to the Massachusetts and that he went and came back on board the Vixen. He remembered having spoken to the commodore.

Q.—What, if anything, was said when turning about the guns that were discovered or developed?

A.—A remark was made, I think by myself, that at any rate we had developed the batteries. Commodore Schley replied that that was what we went in for. A remark was also made about a 16-inch gun on a disappearing carriage. We did not believe it. We found afterward that the disappearing gun was a tree.

Q.—What was the conduct and bearing of Commodore Schley upon that occasion?

A.—He looked badly, as I would have expected from a man who had been up a great deal at night, as I thought he had. I thought he was laboring under a great deal of feeling and responsibility, and I had the impression at the time that he was worried over the situation.

Q.—Have you ever said in regard to this matter at this time that there was no doubt but that he was worried over the situation and afraid to take the responsibility?

A.—I said that in my own private notes in my diary as my opinion at the time.

Mr. Rayner—Is that a matter of opinion or what the witness actually saw? It is absolutely objectionable, and I don't want the record stained with any such statement.

Following this a long discussion over the question ensued, during which it was developed by Mr. Rayner that the witness had written upon this subject to the judge advocate.

After the colloquy had continued for a time Admiral Dewey said: "The question was perfectly proper but the answer went a little too far."

Captain Lemly—What was the manner and bearing of the commodore on this occasion?

A.—Of course I shall have to limit my answer, then, to saying that he looked badly.

Q. (Referring to Mr. Rayner's development that the witness had written to the judge advocate upon the subject)—Was this not in the course of my communication with you as to your being a prospective witness?

Mr. Rayner objected and the witness did not answer. Some discussion followed as to the form and wording of the question.

Rebuked by Dewey.

Finally Captain Lemly burst out with this: "Now, to adopt the language of the would-be Governor of Maryland——"

Admiral Dewey—No, no; no more of that.

Captain Lemly went on to explain, but Admiral Dewey shut him off, saying:

"The Court knows all about that; now let us get on with the witness."

Q.—Now, under the ruling of the Court, and confining yourself to the facts, I want you to state whether his manner was nervous or not nervous.

Mr. Rayner—I object to that. Are we to go into a physiological discussion of the various diseases? What is nervousness, anyway? Give us a definition of nervousness. I would like to know any man who is not nervous when he is performing a great work.

Witness (answering Captain Lemly's question emphatically)—It was not.

Captain Lemly looked surprised. Evidently he did not anticipate that answer, but he went on.

Q.—Now, don't answer this until the question is decided. Did or did not his manner impress you as that of a man worried over the situation and afraid to take the responsibility?

Mr. Rayner objected again, saying it was repeating the question.

Captain Lemly said it was in line with the question that had been asked Major Murphy.

Admiral Dewey decided the matter by stating that the judge advocate could not ask as to the cause of the worry, but that he could ask if he was worried or not.

Captain Lemly—Was he excited in his manner?

A.—He was not.

Lemly Drops the Witness.

This second unexpected and unfavorable answer caused the judge advocate to drop the examination, and Mr. Hanna took it up. He asked as to the position of the Brooklyn when the Spanish ships came out.

Commander Harlow answered it and then went on to say that he saw the Brooklyn receiving and returning almost the entire fire of the two leading ships of the enemy, and occasional shots from the Colon. This was after the turn and before the Oregon broke through the smoke. He said the Colon was using smokeless powder, so that he was unable to locate and determine her fire and how her shots fell. "But," he continued, "I have a very good reason for believing, from what I saw, that the shots which set on fire the Vizcaya and caused her destruction came entirely from the Brooklyn. There was no other ship at that time within range of the Vizcaya. I should say that the damage that caused the Maria Teresa to go ashore was probably due to the concentrated fire of all the ships. The Oquendo I know nothing about at all; she was so far in the rear and obscured by smoke that I could not see her. Neither could I see what shots it was that destroyed the torpedo boat."

Continuing, the witness said that he saw the Indiana stop in the neighborhood of Cabanas and that he saw nothing of her afterward. The ships which were constantly under his observation were the Brooklyn, the Oregon and the Texas. He saw the Iowa when the ships first came out and she was closing in toward the entrance and firing rapidly. He said that the Brooklyn straightened out toward the west before the other ships and after the chase was formed. The Vixen was at first a mile outside of the Brooklyn. The flagship was next inside the Vixen and the other ships were so far behind her that, he said, it would be hard to determine, but that the Brooklyn was to the south of the line which the other ships afterward took up.

By the Court:

Q.—Was the Vixen able to maintain the standard speed of the squadron on the passage from Cienfuegos to Santiago?

A.—Remembering that the speed was set at nine knots, she was.

Q.—Were there any vessels of our fleet between the Brooklyn and the Spanish vessels at any time prior to the turn made by the Brooklyn?

A.—The Brooklyn advanced to the Morro a considerable distance before she made the turn, or considerable time elapsed, some of which was taken up by getting up speed. I should say that there were ships between the Brooklyn and what I suppose—— No; I should say there was not. When the entrance was cleared and they started to the westward I should not say there were any ships between the Brooklyn and Spanish fleet, prior to the time she began to make the loop.

Q.—Did you see any Spanish ships attempt to ram the Brooklyn during the early part of the action?

A.—Not when they came out, but later there was a movement as if to ram by the Vizcaya.

Lieutenant Commander Harlow was then excused.

Captain Clark Called.

Capt. C. E. Clark, of the Oregon, was then called. There was a flurry of excitement through the hall as he walked down the aisle and was sworn.

Without asking him preliminary questions, Mr. Rayner said:

Q.—Captain, will you give us an account of the battle of Santiago so far as the events came under your personal observation, and the movements of the Brooklyn and of your own vessel?

A.—When we discovered the Spanish ships coming out our fleet closed in, the ships going directly toward the harbor entrance. The Spaniards turned to the westward, escaping through our lines. Our ships swung over to the westward in pursuit. Both sides opened fire promptly and fired rapidly and dense smoke soon obscured the vessels, making it difficult to distinguish them. About that time the Oregon ran between the Iowa and the Texas, the next ship to the westward in our line, and soon afterward we sighted the four Spanish ships clear, apparently disabled at the time. They had gained so much ground that I believed that they had been successful in their attempt to escape. But it was soon evident that we were gaining on them, at least one of them, which afterward proved to be the Maria Teresa, and I thought we would