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The St. Paul Globe

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WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14, 1901.

SAMPSON IS SICK.

Admiral Sampson is sick. Envy and jealousy and petulance have done their work, and left him a nervous wreck. The worry attending his attempt to destroy the reputation of a brother officer, that he might be glorified, has been too much for his physical constitution. He sees before him an investigation that can have but one result—the affirmation of the verdict already rendered by the people. Although not himself on trial, he sees that the evidence which will exonerate Admiral Schley will of necessity condemn him. "He, who of old would rend the oak, dreamed not of the rebound." Sampson will be hoist by his own petard. This he now feels. He sees now, that his malice and ambition carried him too far. In his old age he finds himself disgraced and reprobated before the country in whose service he has spent his life. And, bitterest of all, his reprobation was brought about by his own foolish tongue, his lack of soldierly generosity, and the dictates of a malignant disposition.

Fame came to him, but in his eagerness to hold her fast, he lost her priceless favor. For Sampson the man, we have naught but pity; for Sampson the officer, we have admiration mixed with contempt—admiration for his deeds, contempt for his littleness.

What effect will this physical indisposition of Sampson have upon the prosecution of the Schley inquiry? We cannot see how it will effect in any way that proceeding. The friends of Admiral Sampson intimate that he ought to be present and be represented by counsel. We can see no reason for either. Admiral Schley is being tried, as it were, upon the statements of the official records, and the reports made by Admiral Sampson. The latter must stand or fall by his official documents wherein he has traduced a naval officer. It is true that the investigation may bring out many things inimical to the reputation of Sampson. It may show that he ran away from the Spanish fleet and made no mention of the act. It may show that he withheld the cipher code from Admiral Schley so that he would be delayed at Clenfuegos. It may show that he read and approved the libelous attack upon Admiral Schley, written by the paid historian of the navy department. It may show him to have been in a conspiracy to force Admiral Schley from the navy. The investigation may show all these damaging facts, yet in this court of inquiry Sampson can neither rebut damaging evidence, nor offer any in his own behalf. He must remain quiet while Admiral Schley has his day in court. He must allow the man he had traduced a chance to vindicate himself before the world and purge his conduct of the aspersions cast upon it by the man who was temporarily his superior in authority. When this is done, when the court has filed its findings and rendered its judgment, it will be the time for Sampson to ask for a court of inquiry, before which he will be allowed to offer whatever defense he may have.

This is the legal status of the controversy. The judge advocate may request Admiral Sampson to be present and act as a prompter should he so desire. There are some charges which may be investigated wherein the word of Sampson will be placed against that of Schley. Unless there are corroborating circumstances bearing on one side or the other, this evidence will be disregarded by the court. The burden of proof rests upon the man making the charge.

How far Sampson was influenced in his conduct by Crowninshield and Long will probably never be known. The impression is general that the vanity of Sampson was played upon by Mephistopheles Crowninshield, to make of him a tool for the destruction of Schley, a man whom he hates.

AN IRRESPONSIBLE BODY.

The great strike of the Amalgamated association shows signs of internal weakness. The refusal of the Western divisions to obey the mandate of the great boss because they respected the ordinary obligations of contract, has split the association on a most vital line. This division in its own ranks will prevent the inauguration of a sympathetic strike among other unions. When the cause on which a strike is ordered is of so frivolous a character that a large portion of the organization deems it inadequate, no help from the outside can be expected. From this time on, the only anxiety of the men will be to get back to work on the old terms. Shaffer has succeeded in dealing a blow to unionism which capital could never have dealt, and to overcome which years will be required. For many years the fight between capital and labor was for dollars and cents, the men justly demanding living wages and a fair share of the profits to which their work contributed and in which the tariff laws of the land protected the manufacturer. The next step was for fewer hours. Then came the struggle to have the union recognized by the employers. Through these organizations, it was argued, the men could speak and the rights and duties of employed and employers could be adjusted. The employers would have something tangible and responsible with which to contract. A settlement with a union would mean stability in business, at least until the termination of the contract. True, these unions had no legal standing; they were not corporations which were amenable to the law and whose charters could be taken away and whose affairs could be wound up in the courts, but it was supposed that they were governed by a moral code as binding as any statute law which would keep inviolate the contracts into which they once entered.

Many sections of the Amalgamated association entered into contracts for a definite period with the corporations for which the men worked. In these contracts were mutual obligations. The demands of the union were granted in consideration of a guaranty of stability for a definite period. Time is here the essence of the contract. When, therefore, the association deliberately violates such a contract it places itself beyond the pale of moral obligations and becomes an Ishmaelite in the world of business. It is a relief, then, to hear that a portion of the Amalgamated association, recognizing its obligations, refuses to accept the moral code of ex-Preacher Shaffer, by obeying his mandate.

The fact that Shaffer and his advisers deliberately planned to ignore their contracts with their employers who had signed the scale, demonstrates the irresponsibility of the unions as now organized. What corporation will enter into a contract with a union which has neither a legal nor a moral standing—what object will there be to enter into contractal relations with a union which is likely to ignore its obligations tomorow or next week or next month, and that without cause, at the call of some other affiliated association which fancies that it has a grievance? The time has arrived when organizations of labor must be prepared to obey the ordinary laws of business. They must be so incorporated, so that should they break their contracts they would be liable, as is any other corporation.

It is manifestly unfair to compel any man or set of men, to enter into a contract with an irresponsible party and to grant concessions without some assurance that the terms of the contract will be mutually carried out. The fight from now on will be on the question of the recognition of the Amalgamated association by the United States Steel corporation. And until it offers some better guaranty of its responsibility than its past record, the "trust" will be justified in ignoring it completely.

EXIT THE MOSQUITO.

The experiments which are being carried on in the direction of the destruction of the mosquito are quite likely to result in relieving American society of a dangerous pest. Thus far the researches made seem to have led to one conclusion, that the use of crude oil is destructive to the larvae of the offensive insect.

It is but a brief space since this general subject came under consideration. Yet the proposition, which provoked the sneers and laughter of the unthinking, is now accepted as expressive of a recognized scientific fact, that the mosquito is an active agent in the spread of malarial diseases.

The experiments being conducted on Staten Island by Dr. Doty of the New York board of health, may not reveal any additional fact of substantial interest; but, carried on as they will be on a large scale, their results will be of great practical utility. The mosquito does not appear to fulfill any useful function in nature. Its destruction would be a boon to both man and beast. As a known cause of the spread of deadly disease the war upon it should be conducted until there is not a vestige of the plague left at any point within the cultivated area of the country.

The invention of some simple device for the application of the destructive agency will enable farmers to protect themselves against the pest. The recognized deadly character of the diseases communicated by them will render it necessary that local health officials shall unite with individuals in ridding every community of the mosquito. Since so much progress has been made in so brief a period, there is ample reason for believing that the days of the mosquito on this continent are numbered.

GLAD TO BE RID OF THEM.

The Rev. Father Keane, of Minneapolis, so long a respected resident of St. Paul, talks very entertainingly in a number of directions of his experiences during his recent trip to Europe. Of the many entertaining interviews with him which have been published there is none of more importance or of greater public interest than that published in these columns in which Father Keane states his impressions of Spanish opinion on the subject of the loss of the Philippines.

"Over in Spain," says Father Keane, "they are congratulating themselves that the Philippines are safely off their hands; they were an incumbrance and are regarded as a good riddance."

Father Keane perhaps unconsciously overstates the condition of feeling which pervades Spanish society on the loss of their possessions in the archipelago. While there must remain a keen sense of national loss it is still true that the Spanish people derived but little of national advantage in any direction from the control of those islands. This circumstance is largely the result of Spanish unfitness to utilize the commercial advantages which might inhere in the connection and, in an equal degree, of lack of the colonizing and governing faculty on the part of the people of Spain.

Early in their history as a possible place of residence for civilized beings the Philippines were abandoned by commercial Britain as unworthy of ownership. No attention has ever been directed toward them in the commercial world, save on account of the few commercial products which are identified with them either by name or otherwise. Of what value they will prove ultimately to the United States must be regarded as a question which can only be decided as the result of years of experimentation and experience.

As a political possession the Philippines have been from the beginning, are now, and, in all probability, will always remain, a source of expense, trouble and possible danger. We cannot continue running them, as we are now doing, on lines utterly at variance with our own accepted political standards. We must either give the power of governing over to the people themselves or else admit them into political fellowship with us. This latter course the American people will hardly ever consent to see realized, and the only solution of the political difficulty involved seems now to be the granting of a measure of self-government to the residents of the islands themselves.

What value to us in the control of international trade those islands may prove to posses in the future is just as problematic as anything and everything else regarding them. With the re-establishment of peace we will have the amplest opportunity to judge whether or not they have any value whatever, aside from the opportunities for enrichment which they will surely afford to the promoters of the present administration. We have bound ourselves up to Spain by treaty provisions so far as trade advantages following ownership are concerned, and other international complications which are certain to arise will surely rob us of any immediate commercial advantages which might be looked for from our ownership.

It will be surprising if in the course of the next ten years the feeling of the American people regarding the ownership of the Philippines will not be one closely approximating that which Father Keane describes as the prevailing sentiment in Spain at the present time.

RAIDING TAMMANY.

Unusual skill has thus far been displayed in the management of the campaign against Tammany in New York city. A period during which ordinarily no interest whatever is maintained in political affairs is distinguished by one surprise after another. The grand jury which is never in session during the heated term, the courts which are usually in vacation are all being utilized to carry on the war on the old organization and on the officials maintained through its influence.

The latest political sensations in New York are so nearly like all that have preceded them that they must be looked upon at this distance with considerable suspicion. That very active purist and politician, Police Justice Jerome, who some time since described himself as a mote in the eye of the community, seems to have lost sight of his functions as a judicial officer in his zeal as a politician. He is at the back of the present charges against certain police officials, just as he was in the foolish and sensational raids made some time since on certain gambling rooms.

In the prevailing spasm of official virtue the chief object of attack seems to be, as formerly, Assistant Police Commissioner Devery. That official has developed wonderful resources in the way of arousing the hostility of those around him. Whatever other qualities, good or bad, he is distinguished by, he certainly shows little of the skill of placating public sentiment, which is the chief qualification of the successful politician.

Tammany Hall made a grave tactical mistake when it virtually reinstated Devery at the head of the New York city police force. His removal as chief was demanded by an aroused public sentiment. Whether that public sentiment was well or ill-founded, just or unjust, toward Devery. the Tammany management recognized it, and Devery was removed from his position. Against the advances of Platt and his followers the genuine reform sentiment of the community stood with the city authorities in their refusal to consent to the transfer of the city police to the state authorities. When Commissioner Murphy was placed at the head of the police department, and he chose Devery as the practical head of the department the good will of the people of New York was challenged and political disaster was courted by the leaders of the organization.

The fact that Devery is the chief official assailed now proves either the folly or the criminality of the higher Tammany officials. If he is proven to be a go-between, the criminality of the heads of the Tammany organization will be undisputed. If not, the folly of their repudiation of the expressed will of the people goes without dispute. In any event Tammany must be regarded as having invited the present condition of public feeling, and will be responsible for its own defeat if defeat ensues in the coming city election.

Whether Richard Croker is a good or a bad man, whether he represents the good or the bad in political life, he is the only thoroughly capable leader Tammany hall has had since the downfall of Boss Tweed.

A cracker trust is on the carpet. If that combination proves a success at all, it ought to be a crackerjack.

Teddy is not feeling well and may not come to the fair. Poor Teddy. Poor fair. Is there not some other wind man that can be put on exhibition?

The mosquito has got to go and go quickly. New York has taken the matter up and the mosquito, like the public spitter, will soon be but a disagreeable memory in Gotham. Dr. A. H. Daley has an instrument which forces kerosene to the bottom of stagnant pools where the mosquito is wont to breed. As oil is lighter than water it comes to the surface, but not until it has attacked the larvae of the pest and cut their jugulars.

If Mr. Rockhill has been telling the truth, the Chinese protocol is about to be signed. This provides for a tariff schedule of about 5 per cent ad valorem on imports with the exception of cereals and flour. These are on the free list. Is not this a very bad example to set for China? Ought not the powers to allow that empire to erect a wall as high as those they themselves maintain? If protection be a good thing for Germany, France, Russia and the United States, why is it not a good thing for China? Let us see, are we applying the golden rule in China?

"I thrice presented him a kingly crown, which he did thrice refuse," so said Antony in his celebrated oration over Caesar. This was a number of years ago and in Rome. There lives now in Cuba, one Gomez, a man of parts, who fought and bled, but did not die for Cuba libre—the Grand Old Man of the Pearl of the Antilles. The office of president is offered him, but he steadfastly refuses to accept it. True, the men who offer it have no more right to bestow it, than had Antony to give that kingly crown to Caesar, but they might help him to get it. Just why Gomez refuses the proffered honor is a mystery. Is he afraid of losing his reputation as the father of his country by accepting such an office? If so, he has a keener appreciation of the dignity of the office than most men possess.

What we need in the congress of the United States is a lawyer or two; one would do, but a half dozen would do better. Our experience with the Paris treaty and the insular legislation proves that there are few men in congress who are able to provide for future legal contingencies. This is beautifully illustrated in the Neeley case. Neeley, it may be remembered, was a faithful henchman of the administration from Indiana, the land of faithful henchmen and successful grafters. Neeley was in the employ of the postoffice department under the military arm of the government in Cuba. He stole right and left and then left the island for the United States. Here he was arrested, but as the crime was committed in Cuba, he could not be tried for it here. He could not be extradited because Cuba was a foreign power with which we had no treaty. The result was that congress had to pass a special law to allow the authorities occupying Cuba to take Neeley from the regular American authorities to Cuba for trial. He was there incarcerated and indicted (of this we are not quite certain) on the affidavits of absent witnesses. But as he is entitled to the privilege of facing his accusers in court, he cannot be tried because the witness to his crimes were his pals, who are now in the United States, and they flatly refuse to come to Cuba to testify against their companion in arms from Indiana. So there you are. Oh, for a lawyer in congress who has the ability to see the end of a legal proposition.

AT THE THEATERS.

The Criterion company in "The Black Flag," with May Buckley as the boy "Ned," will give the first matinee of the week at the Metropolitan this afternoon.

Next week will mark the close of the Criterion company's summer season at the Metropolitan. The bill for the first half of the week will be "Nell Gwynne," a romantic play in four acts, founded on the life of the famous English actress and king's favorite.

For the latter part of next week the majority vote of the patrons of the Metropolitan has decreed that the farewell bill of the Criterion company shall be "Under Two Flags." The balloting of the week resulted in a total of 3,712 votes for "Under Two Flags" to 952 votes cast for "Sapho."

FORAGE IN MINNESOTA.

To the St. Paul Daily Globe:

I have noticed of late a great deal about the shortage of hay and other forage crops in some of the Southwestern state, as well as some of the southern counties of this state. In traveling over this (Kanabec) and adjoining counties, and noting the thousands of acres of the finest grasses in the world, I have often thought that if it were possible for the people of the burned-up districts to come on here and harvest the thousands of tons of grass that will remain standing after our people have harvested all that they are able to, what a fine thing it would be for the county, and what a relief it would be to those who are short of forage for their stock. Much of this grass is offered at from 25 to 50 cents per ton, and much more could be had for the cutting and taking away.

—S. E. Tallman.

Brunswick, Minn., Aug. 12.

CORRUPTION IN GOTHAM

POLICE CAPTAIN VREDENBURGH PLACED ON THE GRIDDLE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Justice Jerome and officials attached to the district attorney's office held another judicial inquiry today concerning the charges that police officials have been accepting bribes from keepers of illegal resorts. Frank Moss, of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, was present during the proceedings. Some twenty persons had been summoned to give testimony, among them Capt. Watson A. Vredenburgh, of the Oak street police station. Capt. Vredenburgh's examination lasted during the afternoon, and was adjourned and taken up again several times. Once he left the building in company with Assistant District Attorney Garvan. They came back in a few minutes bringing with them Peter Delacey, proprietor, and three assistants, of an alleged pool room on Park Row, which, Frank Moss alleges, was tipped off by Capt. Vredenburgh Friday night, when the trap, which has caused such a sensation, was sprung.

When the session adjourned, Justice Jerome was asked if anything had developed so far which led to the discredit of Whitney's testimony or its corroboration. He said: "So far nothing has been adduced which causes us to doubt Whitney's statement. Where the testimony of other witnesses touches upon the same subjects, it is corroborated, and in no case has his story been diverged from."

"Will this testimony be placed before the governor?"

"If he requests it, such would probably be the case. A transcript of the original complaint will at least be sent to the attorney general."

Deputy Police Commissioner Devery and Wardman Edward Glennon will be required to appear at any time from now on, the Herald will say tomorrow, at District Attorney Philbin's office, to furnish any information desired by Mr. Philbin relative to his investgaton of charges of corrupton against the police department. Deputy Police Commissioner Devery therefore ended his holiday at Saratoga today. Commissioner Murphy said of the matter:

"I have had notice sent to Wardman Glennon to be ready to go to the district attorney's office the moment a summons reaches him, whether it be official or otherwise. I have also instructed him to give any information that may be in his possession to the district attorney."

Commissioner Murphy tonight relieved Capt. Diamond of his command, but whether this meant a suspension until the commissioner could look further into the charges, or whether it was a suspension until the court trial, could not be learned.

Hardships in Good Times.

New York Press.

The Standard Oil company thus far this year has paid only 40 per cent in dividends. It is a perfect shame the way the stockholders of that company are starved in the midst of the country's plenty.

Esteemed Though Defunct.

Birmingham News.

Clifton R. Breckinridge says the people of Arkansas regard the silver question with affection, but without hope. In other words, they look upon it as a much revered but deceased friend.

OF SOCIAL INTEREST

The Ladies' Thursday Musicale club of Minneapolis will give the first musical programme at the federated club's handsome quarters during state fair week. Monday, the day the club women will entertain Vice President Roosevelt, there will be no music, but Tuesday, Minneapolis day, the Ladies' Thursday Musicale will furnish two musical numbers in the morning and a programme in the afternoon. Thursday, St. Paul day, the Schubert club, of St. Paul, will furnish the programme. On Saturday, the last day of the fair, the Minneapolis and St. Paul clubs will present a joint programme. Mrs. C. G. Titcomb is chairman of the music committee. Numbers will be given during the week by the Masonic male quartette, the Orpheus male quartette, D. F. Colville, Mrs. Elbert, Miss Van Duzer, Mrs. Maud Ulmer Jones and Mrs. Chick, of Minneapolis.

* * *

The marriage of Samuel B. Lispcomb, of Seattle, Wash, to Miss Anna Walker, of Richmond, Va., was solemnized Monday afternoon at the home of C. W. Young, 225½ West Seventh street. Rev. A. J. D. Haupt, pastor of the English Memorial Lutheran church, read the marriage service. Mr. Lispcomb and Miss Walker were playmates years ago in Richmond. After their school days they became engaged, but the young woman's parents objected, and Mr. Lispcomb went West. The engagement lasted nearly fifteen years. Mr. Lispcomb was promoted to a responsible position with the Northern Pacific road at Seattle, while Miss Walker remained at her old home. Finally they decided to get married, and made arrangements to meet in St. Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have gone to Seattle, their future home.

* * *

Wiliam F. Symonds, who for many years past has been prominently connected with the city engineer's department of St. Paul, will be united in marriage this evening to Miss Henrietta Smith, of Red Wing. The ceremony will be performed at the residence of Mrs. George Wiley, sister of the bride, 431 Lynnhurst avenue, Merriam Park, after which they will leave for a wedding tour east. After Sept. 15 they will be at home at the Marlborough.

* * *

Mrs. J. B. Hoxsie gave a buffet luncheon yesterday afternoon at her home on Summit avenue in honor of Mrs. Walton I. Mitchell. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Webster Wheelock, Mrs. Frank Bancroft, Miss Monfort and Miss De Coster.

* * *

A half dozen young women on Dayton's bluff have organized the Pickwick club, and have elected Miss Julia Buecklin, of Euclid street, president. Each member of the club will represent a Pickwickian character. The members of the club and the characters they will represent during the season are: Miss Julia Buecklin, Pickwick; Miss Alice Ellsner, Tracy Tupman; Miss Margaret Buecklin, Nathaniel Winkle; Miss Clara Ellsner, Augustus Snodgrass; Miss Martha Rink, Sam Weller.

* * *

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Miss Jennie C. Jacobson, of Minneapolis, to O. B. Bergeson, of this city. The wedding was celebrated Aug. 7 in Denver, Col. Mr. and Mrs. Bergeson will reside in Minneapolis.

* * *

Mrs. W. C. Swartley, of Philadelphia, and Miss Mahoney, of Winona, were the guests of honor at a dinner party given last evening by Mrs. L. J. Voukon at her home on Avon street.

* * *

A large number of St. Paul young people attended the dancing party given last evening by Mrs. C. E. Smith, of Marshall avenue, and Mrs. W. G. Strickland, of Fairmont avenue, at the Dellwood club house.

* * *

Miss Shirley Morgan, of Dayton avenue, will return to Cincinnati, Ohio, this fall to resume her musical studies.

* * *

Mrs. Rufus Sharpe, of Margaret street, is entertaining the Misses Janet and Pearl Ives, of Willmar.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Mitchell have returned from their wedding trip.

Miss Yeager, of Nelson avenue, left last night for New York to fill a theatrical engagement.

Miss Fisher, of Irvine park, is visiting in Traverse, Minn.

Mr. and Mrs. James Morrow and Mr. and Mrs. Morehead, of Wilkin street, and Miss Cypher, of Hopkins street, have moved in from Bald Eage.

Mrs. C. W. Miller, of Dayton avenue, will leave Saturday for a visit to Gaylord, Minn.

Miss Lake, of Marshall avenue, is entertaining Miss Gilfillan, of Stevens Point, Wis.

Mrs. William Sproat, of Dayton avenue, is entertaining Mrs. Ed Foot and Mrs. Arthur Pierce, of Red Wing.

Mrs. Carrie Jones, of East Acker street, is entertaining her daughter, Mrs. Warren White, of Aberdeen, S. D.

Miss Kate Burgess, of the Newport, has returned from a visit in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Sachse and the Misses Sachse spent Sunday in Northfield.

Miss Therese Munch, of East Fifth street, is entertaining Miss Pope, of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bliss, of Iglehart street, have returned from the East.

Miss Olive Freeman, of Summit avenue, is in Chicago.

Miss Jean Hoatson, of East Third street, has returned from Ortonville.

Mr. and Mrs. McMillan, of Marshall avenue, will leave this week for Buffalo.

Miss Emily Leyde, of Astoria, Minn., is the guest of Mrs. W. W. Schiffman, of the Portland.

Miss Baker, of Western avenue, is entertaining Miss Violet Ives, of Hutchinson.

Mrs. L. M. Burwell, of Ashland avenue, is entertaining her brother, Mr. Law, of Sauk Center.

SAMPSON IS SORRY

REGRETS THAT HE DIDN'T USE BLUE PENCIL ON MACLAY'S PROOFS

MAY NOT APPEAR AT INQUIRY

Friends of Admiral Were Not Expecting Schley to Ask for Inquiry, and Don't Know Where They're At.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—It is generally believed in official circles here that Admiral Sampson would now be willing to give a considerable sum if, when the proofs of Maclay's history were presented to him for revision, he had run his pencil through the passages that reflected upon Admiral Schley. Just now the Schley newspapers, without exception, are saying that Admiral Sampson is trying to get out of appearing as a witness before the court of inquiry next month, and that the navy department is helping as best it can. The Washington Post, the most conservative of these newspapers, heads a leading editorial today with the words, "Will Sampson be absent again?" referring to the court of inquiry, and report that Sampson's condition will be such as to render his attendance upon it out of the question. In a long article on the first page, the Post, while admitting that Sampson is a sick man, says the present plethora of talk about his sickness, as well as the remarkable concern which naval authorities are just now manifesting for his health, is all part of a plan to keep him from appearing in public, and the Post adds:

It is quite evident that he does not want to come to Washington and undergo the ordeal of the severe cross-examination to which he will be subjected, and the authorities are disposed to save him if possible.

It is known definitely today that if Sampson should ask to be relieved from attending the court, urging his physical condition as an excuse, the request will be granted by the navy department, and should he decide to appear and offer testimony it is not improbable that he will be compelled before leaving the stand to completely exonerate Schley or at least to show the utter lameness of his own position. By failing to appear, he will fatally cripple the investigation, for he is far and away of more importance as a witness than all the other men who will be summoned to testify put together.

As nearly as can be ascertained today, Sampson has not yet been summoned. It is said that the navy department has been thinking of getting an affidavit from him as to his principal acts, but Schley's counsel will not consent to having such an affidavit accepted by the court. The privilege of cross-examination will be insisted upon.

Altogether, the Sampsonites seem to have got themselves into a nice tangle. Apparently, they did not look for Schley to ask for a court of inquiry, and now that he has asked for one, they are unprepared for it, their chief witness being in such condition that he probably cannot do justice either to himself or to the side which he represents. Probably nobody now more sincerely regrets the publication of the third volume of Maclay's history than Sampson himself. But for that book Schley would not have demanded an investigation.

THE BIG STRIKE

Continued From First Page.

is concerned, it has taken and appropriated to its own use a street in this city to which it has no legal right whatever, and this is the vary street on which it was complained that the strikers had congregated. If I allow a private corporation to take up and appropriate to its own use a street, how can I consistently refuse a private citizen the right to stand upon it? I do not consider talking to non-union workmen disorderly in any sense, and the men have a perfect right to attempt all kinds of arguments as long as they do not resort to positive physical coercion."

A telegram from Youngstown says that the furnace workers have decided not to strike. The executive committee of the Furnace Workers' union of the Mahoning and Shenango valleys met in that city today to receive and take action upon the report of the sub-committee appointed to investigate the rumored sale of the output of the furnaces of the two valleys to the United States Steel corporation. The sub-committee's finding was to the effect that the rumor was correct, but the executive committee, after a long discussion of the situation, in view of the fact that the steel corporation has furnace capacity of its own sufficient to supply its present needs and the further fact that the furnace owners involved have given the men assurances that if they will continue at work no pig iron will be shipped under the contract with the steel corporation, the committee resolved that a strike at this time is inadvisable. Meantime, it was decided to organize the stock men and all other employes of all the furnaces of the two valleys and then organize all the furnaces of the country, effecting a national organization which shall be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

SHAFFER IS SATISFIED.

President Shaffer spent the day at headquarters conferring with his lieutenants, receiving reports and issuing directions to his followers throughout the strike districts. He was not inclined to talk much for publication. Several times during the day he expressed his satisfaction with the progress of the contest, but would make no detailed statement. He denied that he had been approached by independent steel men with a proposition to prolong the strike to a point where the United States Steel corporation would lose its rush orders. He said that it was absurd to think that he could talk about any such plan with anyone. He also declined to talk about the Western situation and expressed his confidence in the fidelity of the strikers at Newcastle and Painter's, who have been reported as ready to stampede at the first break. Mr. Shaffer began preparations early in the evening for his trip to Wheeling tomorrow.

Reports from the affected districts tonight indicate that the good order which has characterized the strike since it began still prevails. Youngstown reports that the announcement of the removal of the Warren plant has been made there. Scottdale reports that Amalgamated organizers are at work among the men there, but the prospects of inducing them to strike are but slight. The strikers at Connellsville have called an indignation meeting as a result of the threat of the American Tin Plate company to operate its mill non-union or dismantle it. Advices from Lorain say that an effort is being made to organize an Amalgamated lodge, but that its success is doubtful. A dispatch from Wheeling says that District Superintendent Carter has informed the strikers that Bellaire will remain closed down until they are hungry and that if it ever starts again it will be run non-union. The same dispatch says that the steel men in the National Tube works at Riverside are the only ones of the 10,000 employed by the steel corporation in Wheeling district who have not gone out.

The fifteen locomotive firemen employed at the National Tube company's plant at McKeesport have struck. Their work is being done by the conductors and brakemen under protest. Three-fourths of the shippers struck tonight, and the remainder worked in constant fear of attack from the strikers. The company put on a large force of extra watchmen.

EFFECT OF THE STRIKE.

Curtails Output of the Trust by About One-Third.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 13.—The Commercial Gazette tomorrow will print the following: The steel workers' strike has, since its extended start this week, cut off over 31 per cent of the combined steel and finished product tonnage of the United States Steel corporation. In the figures of continued production, which must necessarily be much curtailed through inactivity of finishing mills, the tonnage sometimes repeats itself in passing from one mill or constituent concern to be converted.

	Tons Annually.
United States Steel, production in steel and finished material..	14,269,420
Production cut off	4,375,420
Possible continued production.....	9,894,000
Capacities for production—	
Carnegie Steel company............	3,850,000
National Steel company	2,720,000
Federal Steel company	2,500,000
National Tube company, pipe.....	1,000,000
National Tube company, steel and skelp	667,000
American Steel & Wire company	1,450,000
American Sheet Steel company, sheets	365,000
American Sheet Steel company, steel	350,000
American Steel Hoop company...	700,000
American Tin Plate company	637,420
Total	14,269,420
Production cut off—	
National Steel company	1,540,000
National Tube company, pipe....	540,000
National Tube company, steel....	667,000
American Sheet Steel company, sheets	191,000
American Sheet Steel company, steel	150,000
American Steel Hoop company..	645,000
American Tin Plate company......	642,420
Total	4,375,420
Men of the mills idle	72,500
Men of the mills employed	110,000
Total	182,500

A Hard Luck Story.

Harduppe—I lost $13 in a poker game last night.

Wigwag—I should think $13 would be very unlucky.

Harduppe—It was. Two dollars of it was cash.

AFTERNOON NEWS CONDENSED.

Kennebunk, Port, Me.—Mrs. Potter, wife of Hon. William A. Potter, former United States minister to Italy, died here Monday night.

Stockholm — Baron Adolf Erik Nordenskjold, the Arctic explorer and naturalist, died Monday evening. He was born in 1832.

St. Petersburg—In spite of the discriminating duties against the United States a shipload of resin has just arrived here from Pensacola, Fla.

Durban—The British steamer Ophir, having on board the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, which left Mauritius Aug. 8, has arrived here.

Copenhagen—A new state loan of $10,000,000 will, it is said, be negotiated shortly. The government hopes for the assistance of American and French bankers in making the loan.

St. Petersburg—A dispatch from Moscow says Count Tolstoi is going to the Crimea shortly. The ministry of railways is placing a special car at his disposal.

St. Petersburg—The Chinese minister, Yang Yu, whose accident and subsequent illness interrupted the Russo-Chinese negotiations over Manchuria, has returned here from abroad.

Manila—Superintendent of Schools Atkinson is preparing a magnificent reception for the 600 American school teachers who are expected to arrive here in a few days from San Francisco.

Christiania—Four-fifths of the town of Farsund, on the North sea, has been destroyed by fire. The church, postoffice, state bank and schools have been gutted. About 1,200 people were rendered homeless.

Seattle—The steamer Humboldt arrived from Lynn canal, bringing 135 passengers and $500,000 in gold, $400,000 being consigned to the Seattle assay office and local banks, the balance being owned by private parties on board.

Wellsville, Ohio—Eighteen strikers, who were arrested for participating in a riot which occurred here Aug. 3, appeared before Mayor Dennis and renewed their bond for appearance at common pleas court when wanted.

Chicago—The fourteenth annual convention of the American Association of Opticians was begun here with a large attendance of delegates from all parts of the United States. The convention will last four days.

St. Petersburg — News received here from Vladivostok says that Lieut. Wallace Bertholf, of the United States navy, has begun shipping 12,000 reindeer from Okhotsk posts to Alaska. The first shipment has gone by the steamer Progress.

Prescott, Ariz.—The heaviest rain storm this season has occurred in this section. Five bridges on the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix railway are reported washed out. A cloudburst in the Black hills, between Prescott and Jerome, did much damage.

New York—It is not unlikely that the old receiving ship Vermont may be returned to her station at the Brooklyn navy yard, and continue as the receiving ship, taking the place of the cruiser Columbia, recently ordered to replace her.

Denver, Col.—George S. Kinnock, aged 21, and Robert Shuler, aged 20, dentists, of Allentown, Pa., have been arrested in this city charged with robbing the jewelry store of Robert Stevens, at Allentown, of jewelry worth $3,000. Part of the jewels were recovered.

Vancouver, B. C.—Local trackmen say that their strike against the Canadian Pacific railway will be settled within a few days. In an interview, a local strike leader said that a delegation from the West is now on its way to Montreal, where negotiations are going forward for a settlement.

Bay City, Mich.—Hon. Sanford M. Green, judge of the state supreme court from 1848 to 1858, died at his home here, aged ninety-four years. In 1843 Judge Green revised the Michigan state statutes, and his work stands unchanged. Judge Green was a circuit judge for thirty-four years.

Shamokin, Pa.—Jacob Gerhard, a contractor and builder, killed his wife in the rear of their home by shooting her through the heart. Gerhardt placed the revolver against his own head and fired, but did not succeed in killing himself, the bullet glancing and inflicting a severe scalp wound. He was arrested.

Geneva—Electrical engineers of Zurich have obtained a contract to supply all the machinery for the electric installation at Niagara Falls. It will consist of eleven turbines of 55,000 horse power each. Mexico has given an order for an electric station for 100,000 horse power with the same firm.

Vancouver, B. C.—The forest fires which annually destroy thousands of dollars worth of property, are now raging on the British Columbia coast. Reports from up the coast state that several small islands have been completely denuded of trees and the wood is so dry that fires on the mainland, once started, spread with fearful rapidity.

Copenhagen—Upon the occasion of the tercentenary anniversary of the death of the Danish astronomer, Teich Brahe, which occurred Sept. 21, King Oscar of Sweden will give a great fete on the island of Sven, formerly the Danish site of Brahe's observatory. Danish royalists and many prominent persons are expected to take part in the celebration.

Pueblo, Col.—A heavy locomotive drawing a mixed train on the Denver & Rio Grande road, exploded a mile east of La Vela. The shock was terrific and the engine is a complete wreck. Engineer L. P. Woods was killed, being blown to pieces, and Fireman M. S. Maple was so badly hurt that he died a few hours later. Both were residents of Pueblo. The cause of the explosion is not known.

Cincinnati, O.—Detectives arrived here with Edgar F. Cochran, who was arrested at Detroit last night, en route for Windsor, Ont. The forgeries charged against Cochran here now appear to aggregate $4,000. Although both Cochran and his wife are prominently connected here, he was unable to secure bail, and went to jail. The preliminary hearing was set for next Friday.

Detroit—The seventh annual international convention of the Catholic order of Foresters was opened here with high mass in St. Aloysius church. Bishop Foley delivered an impressive sermon to the 200 delegates present. At the first session the appointment of committees was the principal business. This afternoon the delegates were formally welcomed to the city by Mayor Maybury.

Paris—The official census returns show the population of France to be 38,641,333, an increase in the last five years of 412,364. The increase is mainly in urban centers. Twenty-eight departments show an increase and fifty-nine a decrease. The census figures include the troops in China and the sailors of the navy and merchant marine, absent from France March 24.

Berlin—The Cologne Gazette's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that Japan persists in her demands for the concession of 800,000 square meters on the island of Max-San-Pho, adjoining the Russian concession. The Korean government, stiffened by Russia, the correspondent says, has thus far declined to accede to the demand, but it is expected it will ultimately yield to Japanese pressure.

San Francisco—John M. Neal, ex-captain of the Fourth cavalry, has pleaded not guilty in the United States district court to charges of forgery and embezzlement, and the trial has been set for Sept. 22. A deposit certificate for $400, issued by Neal to Trooper John Cransen, bearing, it is alleged, the forged signature of Assistant Paymaster General S. M. Coxe, is the basis of the charges.

Jackson, Ohio.—A bloody race riot has occurred at the Big Rock colored camp grounds. The presence of white persons was resented, and when one of the latter got into a fight with a colored man a general row ensued, in which nearly 100 persons engaged. The fight lasted half an hour, when the whites were forced to flee from the grounds. Beer bottles and clubs were the weapons used. More than a dozen persons were seriously injured.

NOTES OF THE STRIKE.

Baltimore—A resolution was introduced at the morning session today of the United Garment Workers of America expressing sympathy with the striking employes of the United States Steel corporation. It is probable financial aid will be voted.

Austin, Tex.—A resolution was introduced in the state legislature today pledging moral and financial support to the steel strikers and requesting members to contribute $1 per day of their salaries to aid the strikers. The resolution went over until tomorrow.

Easton, Pa.—The Central Labor Union of Easton, at a secret meeting last night, voted financial aid to the steel strikers. This is probably the first union labor organization to answer the call for aid sent out yesterday by the Amalgamated association.