

Ten Pages Daily

New Features  
Constantly Added

A Democratic Paper

## BY MR. LEMLY

### CROSS-EXAMINATION OF REAR ADMIRAL SCHLEY IS IN PROGRESS.

### READY WITH HIS REPLIES

### Searching Questions of the Judge Advocate Fail to Shake the Direct Evidence of the Applicant.

### INQUIRY NEARING ITS END

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The cross-examination of Admiral Schley began today before the court of inquiry when the court adjourned, at 4 o'clock. After Admiral Schley concludes tomorrow, two other witnesses will be called in his behalf, Admiral Barker and Capt. Thomas Porden. The latter was an officer of the marine corps aboard the Brooklyn. The judge advocate then will call his witnesses in rebuttal, of whom there are understood to be more than fifteen, and it is probable that Admiral Schley's counsel will call witnesses in rebuttal. The crowd present today, while hardly so large as on Friday, when Admiral Schley told the story of the battle of Santiago, showed unaltered interest in the proceedings. Nothing sensational developed, and the only outburst in the court occurred when Mr. Rayner, Admiral Schley's counsel, objected to a line of inquiry of the judge advocate designed to criticize Admiral Schley's alleged failure to formulate a plan of battle, with the declaration that as Admiral Sampson was in command, his junior had no right to plan an order of battle. Admiral Schley concluded his direct examination, which continued only about ten minutes after the court convened this morning, with a statement of the effect of the fire of the respective fleets at Santiago, showing that 36 per cent of the hits suffered by the enemy were scored by the Brooklyn's five-inch guns, while his ship received 70 per cent of the hits

from the Spanish ships. Capt. Lemly's cross-examination was very searching.

### Schley Holds His Own.

Admiral Schley, however, appeared to be unruffled throughout the examination, frankly admitting on several occasions that he could not remember little details after the lapse of three years. One line of inquiry which the judge advocate tried to press to show that Admiral Schley did not proceed "with dispatch" from Key West to Cienfuegos by attempting to contrast the speed made between Charleston and Key West with the time between Key West and Cienfuegos was curtailed by a decision of the court, which confined the questions to the time subsequent to May 19, the day on which the flying squadron left Key West. The judge advocate, in his cross-examination, dwelt upon the interview between Admiral Sampson and Commander Schley at Key West before the departure of the flying squadron, at which the latter testified that Admiral Sampson instructed him not to expose his ships to shore batteries until the Spanish fleet had been destroyed, on the fact that Admiral Schley issues no written order of battle, on the question of coaling off Cienfuegos and the steps Schley took to ascertain the presence of the Spanish fleet. He was cross-examining the witness upon matters connected with the cruise of the squadron from Cienfuegos to Santiago when the court adjourned. The retrograde movement, the firing upon the Colon and the battle of Santiago, which constitute the main features of the receipt, were not touched upon today.

Previous to Admiral Schley taking the stand, Lieutenant Commander Harlow was called to correct his testimony. This

Continued on Sixth Page.

### CLASH OF CLASS INTERESTS.

### German Junkers Want High Tariff—Workmen Oppose It.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The executive committee of the National Liberals has adopted a resolution favoring higher agricultural protection, but within such bounds as would leave long-term treaties possible. The Christian Socialist Metal Workers' association of the Rhine country has adopted a resolution almost unanimously that the projected increase would lay such burdens upon the laboring population as would prove ruinous in hard times.

## TRAINMEN ON THE N. P. HAVE GRIEVANCES

### Claim the Company Is Not Living Up to Promises Made Last July.

Special to the Globe.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 28.—Representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, of the Montana and Idaho divisions of the Northern Pacific, have been in Tacoma for several days, conferring with Assistant General Superintendent A. E. Law. The reason of their visit has not been made public, but it is understood that no settlement of the difficulties was definitely decided upon. The grievances which the trainmen have against the railroad company is the result of complaints that have been made that the company has not lived up to the terms of the schedule agreed upon last July, when representatives from each of the divisions met in St. Paul and held a protracted conference with the general officials of the road. At that time the schedule for freight conductors was fixed at \$5 per

hundred miles, and for brakemen at \$2 per hundred miles. Now it is claimed by the trainmen that the company has not kept faith with them, and the spirit of the contract has been broken. In addition to that, the complaint is made that several of the employes have been summarily dismissed without satisfactory explanation. In two cases the discharged men were on this division, and have their homes in Tacoma. Subsequently, after the matter had been taken up by the trainmen's order, one of the men was reinstated, but the other one is still out. The trainmen deny that they are attempting to secure an increase in wages, but are only attempting to hold what was gained at the St. Paul conference. Whether the matter can be adjusted with the local officials, or whether it will eventually be carried to headquarters, has not been decided, so far as can be learned.

## COLLEGE GIRLS DRAW THE COLOR LINE

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—"Co-eds" of the Northwestern university who live at Chapin hall have drawn the color line. Unless Elizabeth Ellis, a young colored woman of San Antonio, Tex., who was recently assigned a room in the dormitory, is immediately ejected, the young women say they will leave the hall and procure rooms elsewhere in Evanston. This ultimatum was delivered to Mrs. Elizabeth Simpson, matron of the Chapin hall, by a committee representing the young women of the dormitory, and they are anxiously awaiting the resulting action of the faculty. The "co-eds" assert that personally they have nothing against the new colored student. The principal grievance of the young women is that Miss Ellis is allowed to eat at the same table with them. Many of them are from the South and have a deep seated prejudice against the negro race, while others, bred in the atmosphere of Northern Illinois, are inclined to be more liberal in their views. But they all agree that the presence of

the colored student at their meals is not desired. The objections of the young women today reached the ears of Miss Ellis. Embarrassed that she should be the cause of an uprising among the "co-eds," the young colored student is making every effort to induce Matron Simpson to allow her to leave the dormitory. Mrs. Simpson is firm in her determination to keep the young woman in the hall, however, and unless an adverse decision is rendered at the next meeting of the faculty the precedent already established will be maintained and Miss Ellis will remain in the hall. It is thought that the faculty of the Methodist institution will refuse to oust the new student and the other residents of the hall assert that unless that action is taken the dormitory will shortly be inhabited by only one student. Dr. Robert Sheppard, secretary of the university, expressed today the opinion that the precedent of allowing colored students the privileges of the dormitories of the university will be maintained.

## FOURTEEN DEAD

### BLOODY RACE WAR IS IN PROGRESS IN WASHINGTON PARISH, LOUISIANA

### BLACKS GET WORST OF IT

### Three White Men Are Dead and Eleven Negroes at Last Report—Both Sides Arming for Battle.

### MORE TROUBLE IS EXPECTED

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—The Picayune's Amite City special says: Three white men and eleven negroes killed in the startling and terrible news from Washington parish tonight. Your correspondent has just conversed with a man from Franklinton and he confirms the above information, but he knew nothing of what has happened since yesterday evening. The first news of the riot was brought here today by Cornelius Nixon, who, with his mother, left from near Franklinton this morning. He stated that white men rode into Franklinton at 2 o'clock this morning asking for help, saying that the negroes were up in arms, threatening to exterminate the whites. The scene of the trouble is at or near Balthow, where a negro was burned last week for criminally assaulting a white woman. This was not the cause, however, of the murders yesterday in which three white men and eleven negroes were killed and several wounded. Mr. Nixon saw and talked with many men from the scene, and they said more and worse trouble was expected today, as armed men were flocking to the scene, and it was reported the blacks were equally active in preparing for a battle.

P. B. Carter arrived from Franklinton a little after dark tonight and told correspondent that the situation was terrible and more trouble is feared. He said that Joe Seals and Charles Elliott and another white man, whose name he did not know, were dead, and E. W. Thompson, white man, was wounded, and that eleven negroes were dead. His information was obtained from people who went to Franklinton for help. At 3 o'clock this morning a posse left Franklinton in charge of Sheriff Simmons, and from all over the country armed men are hurrying to the same place. Mr. Carter said that 600 men were probably under arms today in Washington parish. The trouble occurred at a negro camp meeting and the origin, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: Creer Lott, a negro, was running a refreshment stand, and a constable, a white man, name not given, went to him and asked for his license; he had none and became impatient, cursed the constable and defied him. The constable withdrew and obtained assistance. He returned with several white men, when the negro Lott rushed out and fired point blank into the crowd, killing Joe Seals and Charles Elliott. The whites returned the fire and killed Lott. Then a negro preacher named Connelly rushed out of a house with gun in hand, attempting to shoot, when he was killed, and his daughter was killed, it is said, accidentally. In the shooting which followed another white man was killed and E. H. Thompson wounded, and seven or eight negroes killed. The shooting had no direct connection with the burning of the negro Morris in that section last week, but it undoubtedly is a sequel to that tragic event. Since that time it is reported that the negroes have been holding nightly meetings preparing to attack the whites. Balthow is about twenty miles from Franklinton in a sparsely settled section. It is isolated and almost entirely cut off from the outside world. Franklinton is twenty-seven miles east of this place, and there are no telegraph or telephone lines.

### WILLIAM THE SUDDEN MAD.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The German press is discussing in lively fashion the following utterance attributed to Emperor William: "If no commercial treaties are negotiated I shall smash everything to pieces."

## FRESHMAN GIRLS WHIP THE SOPHOMORES

### Oliver College Function Enlivened by Biting, Scratching and Hair Pulling Match.

Special to the Globe.

OLIVET, Mich., Oct. 28.—The freshman girls at Olivet college have demonstrated that they can take care of themselves. The sophomores can testify to this fact. The witnesses are minus much hair, many buttons and neckties, while the victorious girls have accumulated enough hair of various hues to stuff a large sofa pillow. They also have a choice collection of collars, coat bands and remnants of clothing. The freshman girls were giving a party in the aedepic hall last Saturday night. The festivities had barely begun when vigilant sentries discovered four sophomores hidden in the attic, their intention being to make a raid on the dairy refreshments provided by the girls for their guests. Then the trouble began. The attic door was booted and the intruders made prisoners. Meanwhile other sophomores outside, hearing the commotion, attempted to rescue their fellows. Entering the basement, they turned off the gas, and bursting into the hall, began a pitched battle. The girls fought desperately and after the manner of their sex, biting, tearing clothes, scratching faces and pulling hair. One unfortunate sophomore, after losing nearly all her hair, was unceremoniously thrown out of a window by three muscular young women. This brought the battle to a close and the intruders hastily withdrew after liberating their comrades in the attic.

## SPENT THEIR MONEY RIGHT AND LEFT

### Harvey Logan and Annie Rogers Had Bills Stolen From Great Northern Express.

Special to the Globe.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 28.—Harvey Logan, said to be the ringleader of the gang who robbed the Great Northern express train of \$8,000 on July 3, spent two weeks here, from Sept. 26 to Oct. 10. He was accompanied by the woman, Annie Rogers, alias Maude Williams, who is now under arrest at Nashville. When they came here on that day they registered as R. T. Moore and wife, St. Joseph, Mo., and spent money like princes

as a part of their scheme of exchanging the unsigned bank notes for good money. The woman bought goods to the amount of \$150 from a leading dry goods store, and she and the man spent much money on houses of ill fame. The payments always being made in new large bills, no matter what the amount of the purchase was. The identification of these people as having been here is complete by means of photographs today shown to the people with whom they dealt.

# EXTRA-6:30 a m CZOLGOSZ IS DEAD

## The Assassin of the Late President William McKinley Was Electrocuted in Auburn Prison at 7:12½ This Morning.

## Marched to the Place of His Death With the Same Stolid Indifference Displayed at His Trial.

## Refused to Accept the Offices of Any Minister of the Gospel, Catholic or Protestant.

## AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Leon Czolgosz, the assassin of the late William McKinley, was electrocuted in the state prison here at 7:12:30 this morning.

### Entirely Secluded.

Czolgosz was a carefully secluded prisoner in Auburn penitentiary and his confinement and execution were devoid of sensationalism. State Superintendent of Prisons Cornelius V. Collins was determined that the prisoner, despite the enormity of his crime, should gain no undue notoriety and issued strict orders for his complete seclusion. These orders were carefully carried out and from the time the prisoner entered the prison walls until he was brought to the death chair today he was practically out of the public view.

During his imprisonment the post brought more than 1,500 letters, papers and packages to the prisoner, but none of these were ever delivered to him. They came from the army of letter writing cranks and were of every character, from the harmless to the vicious. The prison officials felt that the delivery of such a quantity of mail would not only seriously disturb him, but would give him false ideas as to his independence and prominence. The other convicts in the death house were not permitted to talk to him, and the guards who kept the death vigil watched in unbroken silence.

The seclusion of the prisoner operated both ways, for if the world went on in ignorance of the life of the prisoner from day to day, the prisoner lived in ignorance of what went forward in the world even as to the great question affecting

him. The rule of silence as to the prisoner was broken that he might have opportunity to prepare himself spiritually for his death.

### Czolgosz Talks.

The rule was also broken in a final effort to secure a confession from the condemned man. The prison officials felt that it was their duty to again seek to ascertain if others plotted with him or abetted him in the murderous plan that he carried out at Buffalo early in September. Supt. Collins had a lengthy interview with him. Night was chosen for the inquiry, and at 9 o'clock the superintendent called Czolgosz. The prisoner was transferred to another part of the prison where there was no one to overhear the conversation. For the first few minutes Czolgosz sat in silence, and the superintendent began to despair of getting any information. Finally, just as he was about to leave, Czolgosz answered one of his questions. From that time on he

"Who gave you the money to get to Buffalo?"

"No one. A man in Chicago wanted to see me, and I went there from Cleveland."

"Who was the man?" pursued the superintendent.

"I don't remember his name."

"Do you remember where he lived?"

"No, I don't know the names of the streets there."

"How did you get to Buffalo from Chicago? Did this man pay your fare?"

"No, sir; I had some money I earned at painting and carpenter work."

"Didn't this man in Chicago and some others tell you to kill the president?" asked Mr. Collins.

"No, they didn't. I thought it out myself."

"Did you first follow the president to San Francisco to kill him?"

"That's a lie," responded the prisoner.

LEON CZOLGOSZ.



The Assassin of President McKinley, Who Was Electrocuted at the Auburn, N. Y., State Prison This Morning.

talked quite freely, but his utterances contained no enlightenment as to the cause for his crime or a possible conspiracy. The most important statement he made was one in which he absolutely denied that he had a handkerchief tied about his hand, or that the pistol was concealed in any other place than his coat pocket. The superintendent said: "Now, Czolgosz, I want you to talk to me. I'm the only one who can do you any good, and if you tell me anything I may help you get out of here." "I don't want to get out of here. They'd kill me outside," was the reply. "Who'd kill you?" "Why, the people." "You mean the men who told you to kill the president," asked Mr. Collins. "Had no Confederates." "No; nobody told me to kill the president; I mean the people."

"I did not. I did not make up my mind till I'd been here a few days." "You say you worked for your money. Your father says you never had any money, and you would not work." "He's no good. He married a woman who made me cook my own food in the house after I had bought it." Supt. Collins at intervals repeated the question as to who sent him to kill the president, but to each query he would respond: "Nobody. I did it myself." "You know Emma Goldman says you are an idiot and no good, and that you begged a quarter of her?" "I don't care what she says. She didn't tell me to do this." "What did you kill the president for?" "He wouldn't give me any work." "Did you ever ask him for work?"

Continued on Fifth Page.



THE END OF A SAD STORY.