

## READING PROOFS

Approved the Book Which Slurs Admiral Schley.

## WILLING FOR INVESTIGATION

Wainwright Answers An Official Inquiry--Secretary Long Is Tired of the Controversy

Referring to Maclay's naval history, which has been criticised on account of statements considered objectionable, Rear Admiral Sampson, in an interview at Boston, Mass., Monday, said:

"In one way, possibly, I was responsible for the statements made in the history. I was commander in chief of the squadron, and was responsible so far as reading the proofs goes. If the historian has taken facts from my official reports to the navy department, that is all well and good. I stand by first reports and official communications.

"I would welcome an investigation of this whole matter by congress or by the navy department," he said, "but I see no hope of its being taken up.

"Schley's first statement regarding the battle of Santiago," continued the admiral, "was moderately correct. The interviews given out some time afterwards were not at all correct. They were entirely different from his first accounts and were written in a different spirit, I think. An interview purporting to have come from Admiral Schley published, I believe, on January 6th, was entirely incorrect. Soon after this statement appeared in print he came aboard my ship and told me that he had been incorrectly quoted. The reporter to whom the interview was granted was a friend of mine, and he afterwards told me that he had published Schley's words precisely as they had been spoken."

### Wainwright Answers Inquiry.

Commander Wainwright, commandant of the United States naval academy, under the date of July 20th, has made the following reply to the navy department's inquiry concerning the use of Maclay's history:

"Having seen so much in the papers in regard to the third volume of Maclay's naval history, and having received also an official letter from you on the subject, I think it right to put you in possession of a full knowledge of the case as existing at the naval academy.

"There has been no proposition to adopt this third volume as a textbook or reference book, either from the head of the department of English, the academic board, or any person within my knowledge. There is no intention here of requiring the cadets to study the history of such recent events as the Spanish-American war, and their time is too limited to require them to study a full volume on any one war.

"Maclay's naval history was adopted with the consent of the department in 1899, when the English course here was extended far beyond its former limits.

### Long Is Tired of Discussion.

Secretary Long Monday afternoon indicated to the newspaper men who called upon him that he did not desire to discuss further the revival of the Sampson-Schley controversy. He said, however, that he had received a letter from Mr. Maclay in which the author of the naval history of the United States agreed to his (the secretary's) statement that only the third chapter of his book (that relating to mobilization) had been placed in the secretary's hands before the publication of a work.

### Admiral Schley Is Silent.

Admiral Schley was seen Monday at the Great Neck, L. I., where he is at present stopping. He declared would have nothing to say at the present time, no matter what was said others indorsing Maclay's history. He added that later, when others had all they wanted to he might issue a statement, but that this was uncertain.

### ALMON TRUST ORGANIZED.

pany With Capital of \$25,000,000 Chartered in New Jersey.

The Pacific Packing and Navigation company, the salmon combine, to deal in salmon and other fish, was incorporated at Trenton, N. J., Saturday afternoon. The authorized capital is \$25,000,000, divided into \$12,500,000 7 per cent preferred stock and \$12,500,000 common stock.

### Man Killed By Heat at Chicago.

A dead, one man driven insane by prostrations showed the result Monday's sweltering heat in Chicago.

## Editor Angus Charges Secretary Long and Admiral Sampson as Abetting Conspiracy.

A Washington special says: The secretary of the navy has decided that the volume of Maclay's history of the Spanish-American war shall not be used as a textbook at the naval academy unless the obnoxious language it contains in characterizing the action of Rear Admiral Schley is eliminated. The secretary says that it would be manifestly improper to have a history containing such intemperate language as a textbook for the cadets. He will inform both Commander Wainwright, who is in command of the naval academy, and Employee Maclay, the author of the history, of his decision.

In this connection the secretary says that the proofs of the entire volume were not submitted to him by the historian. He received only the proofs of the third chapter, that relating to the mobilization of the fleets, which contained a summary of the orders which he, as secretary of the navy, had issued in making the naval preparations for the war.

That chapter was satisfactory and he returned it to Maclay with an indication of his approval. He says he never saw the account of the battle of Santiago and the criticisms of Rear Admiral Schley until the book was published. Mr. Maclay was appointed to his present position in the New York navy yard about four years ago.

### Agnus' Hot Roast.

General Felix Agnus, publisher of The Baltimore American, has telegraphed the following to President McKinley:

"William McKinley, President, Canton, O.--Maclay's History of the Navy is the standard in use at the naval academy. In the third volume, just issued, the historian charges Rear Admiral Schley with being a coward, a liar, a caltiff, an incompetent and insubordinate. In an interview in The American this morning Maclay, the historian, who is a navy department clerk, classed as a laborer and attached to the Brooklyn navy yard, says that proofs of this third volume, which should have told the most glorious history in all our naval annals, were submitted to Secretary Long and Admiral Sampson and approved by them in advance of publication; also that Long put him in his present position after he had read and approved this scurrilous attack upon Admiral Schley. These proofs were also submitted to Admiral Dewey, who refused to read them.

"If aught were needed to convince any fair-minded man that a clique in the navy department has conspired to traduce the hero of Santiago and that the conspiracy was carried into execution while that brave and gallant officer was suffering extirpation on the fever-infested coasts of South America, this should furnish it. Will you, Mr. President, in view of all this, sit quietly by and permit these conspirators to continue their diabolical work? Every justice-loving American appeals to you to intervene in the name and for the sake of fair play. Next to being right all the time, which no man ever was, the best thing is to find out as soon as possible that you are wrong and right yourself immediately.

"FELIX AGNUS,

"Publisher Baltimore American."

### IMPORTED MEN LIBERATED.

Two Machinists Imprisoned at Americus Succeeded in Paying Out.

After remaining in prison fifteen days at Americus, Ga., because of their inability to give an appearance bond of \$100 as witnesses in a misdemeanor trial, John Schmidt and Christian Balsh, machinists imported to take the place of strikers in the Seaboard shops, were finally released Friday afternoon. The company owed the foreigners money for June work, but a settlement was not effected until the time of their release.

### Great Money-Making Scheme.

A negro in Liberty county, Georgia, whose daughter worked in the post office at Limerick, made her fill out post office orders as he needed money. These he cashed, and now he languishes in jail.

### CIGARMAKERS ARE FIRED.

Internationals Take Places of Members of La Resistencia.

More than one hundred International Cigarmakers broke the La Resistencia strike at the factory of Cuesta, Rey & Co., at Tampa, Fla., Monday. This is earlier than he expected and is probably due to the desire to have the ambassador take up the several important international questions which have arisen of late between Italy and the United States, including the levying of a differential duty on Italian sugar, the killing of several Italians in Mississippi and the negotiations for an Italian treaty of reciprocity.

The Internationals commenced work Monday morning under a heavy guard of deputy sheriffs.

The general strike, which is now threatened, will affect more than 4,000 people.

## NO COMPROMISE IN THE BIG STRIKE

Battle Must Be Fought to a Conclusion.

## J. P. MORGAN DENIES A RUMOR

Report of Settlement Is Without Foundation--Trust Has No Intention to Conceding.

A New York special says: J. P. Morgan gave positive denial Friday to rumors that the steel strike had been settled. He made this statement to the Associated Press:

"There is not a word of truth in it. There has been no settlement and there can be no compromise on such a question. The position of the operating companies is perfectly simple and well understood and, so far as I am concerned, has my unqualified approval."

Mr. Warner Arms, vice president of the American Tin Plate Company, made the following statement Friday to a representative of the Associated Press:

"Mr. Shaffer wants these companies to sign for all the non-union mills. A wage agreement is a contract entered into voluntarily between two or more persons representing certain interests.

"Mr. Shaffer has no right to ask these companies to sign an agreement with him for persons. He does not represent. These companies are not antagonistic to labor and have proved it by entering into wage agreements in the past with Mr. Shaffer for those that he represented. This year the American Tin Plate Company entered into an agreement for one year from July 1st, but Mr. Shaffer violated that agreement by calling out the men on a sympathetic strike when they had no grievances."

### No Change in Situation.

A Pittsburg dispatch says: The strike situation cannot be termed materially changed. Many rumors are in the air to the effect that a settlement of the trouble is imminent, but none of these reports have been verified. At the offices of the Carnegie company and at the headquarters of the manufacturers the usual silence is preserved.

President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, expresses his entire satisfaction with the progress of the battle, and says the workers have gained steadily, while the manufacturers have lost continually since the strike began. He says up to the present the Amalgamated Association forces contemplate no change in their programme, being fully satisfied with the showing their people have made. President Shaffer says the advance in wages offered the tube mill workers at McKeesport Friday, while seemingly large, will not bring the pay up to the union scale.

Commencing in a day or two, weekly bulletins will be issued from Amalgamated headquarters to give the workers and strikers official news of the exact condition of strike affairs.

From the storm center at Weillsville, O., comes word that the striking mill men in that vicinity spent an uneasy, restless day.

The American Sheet Steel Company has many of the town's largest merchants back of it in its fight against the workmen, the merchants fearing that if the present trouble goes along much further the Weillsville plant will be moved across the line into Pennsylvania. Grocers, clothing men and others are trying to show the strikers that they are wrong and foolish in keeping up the fight.

### Ex-Senator Pugh Is Better.

Former Senator Pugh, of Alabama, who has been critically ill in Washington, has improved considerably. His physician now believes the senator has a good chance of recovery.

### Sentence of Boers Commuted.

Advices from Cape Town state that Lord Kitchener has commuted the sentence of death passed on thirty-four Boer prisoners to penal servitude for life at Bermuda.

### WILL PROBE TROUBLES.

Italian Ambassador to Investigate International Difficulties.

Marquis Mallepanti, the new Italian ambassador to the United States, has written from Rome that he will arrive at Washington early in September. This is earlier than he expected and is probably due to the desire to have the ambassador take up the several important international questions which have arisen of late between Italy and the United States, including the levying of a differential duty on Italian sugar, the killing of several Italians in Mississippi and the negotiations for an Italian treaty of reciprocity.

## APOLOGY TO ITALY.

Uncle Sam Forwards Note Deploring Lynching of Italians in Mississippi.

A Washington special says: The acting secretary of state Monday sent a communication to Mr. Carignani, the charge of the Italian embassy, expressing the regret of this government at the lynching of two Italians recently in Mississippi, and informing him that efforts were being made to bring the perpetrators to justice. Attention was directed to the fact that it had not been established officially that the men lynched were Italian subjects.

The same information as that contained in the note to the Italian charge was forwarded to Mr. Iddings, the charge of the United States embassy at Rome, with instructions to lay it before the Italian foreign office. Governor Longino, of Mississippi, has advised the Italian consul at Vicksburg of the steps he has taken to apprehend the guilty persons.

The letter details the active steps the government has taken to apprehend those guilty of the outrage. The governor, who has been to the scene of the affair, is apprehensive of considerable difficulty in locating the guilty parties, as he states that the crime was committed at midnight by masked men, who departed quickly and quietly, leaving no trace of their movements.

Governor Longino left Jackson, Miss., Monday night for Greenville, where he will consult with the criminal judge touching the assassination of the Italians at Erwin, and a special term of court will doubtless be speedily called. E. Calvelli, the Italian consul at New Orleans, is said now to be at Erwin, making an investigation.

## GROWTH OF THE SOUTH.

List of New Industries Established During the Past Week.

The more important of the new industries reported for the past week include:

a \$20,000 bridge company at Seabreeze, Fla.; a \$5,000 canning factory at Durham, N. C.; a \$100,000 cigar factory at Tampa, Fla.; a coal mining company at Newcomb, Tenn.; a collar and harness factory at Hickory, N. C.; a \$110,000 cotton compress at Helena, Ark.; a cotton compress at Houston, Tex.; a \$25,000 copper mine at Paris, Tex.; a \$100,000 copper mining company at Little Rock, Ark.; cotton gins at Goodwater, Ala., and Emory and Wilmer, Tex.; a \$100,000 cotton mill at Aberdeen, Miss.; a \$100,000 cotton mill at Graham, N. C.; electric light plants at Tryon, N. C., and Culpepper, Va.; a furniture factory at Fort Smith, Ark.; a \$25,000 furniture factory at Hickory, N. C.; gas works at Birmingham, Ala.; grist mills at Euola, Ala., Coffintop, Ga., and West Nashville, Tenn.; \$30,000 hardware companies at Statesville, N. C., and San Antonio, Tex.; ice factories at Ashburn and Douglas, Ga., Hopkinsville, Ky., and Kentwood, La.; a \$100,000 lumber company at Pensacola, Fla.; a \$30,000 lumber company at Plaquemine, La.; a \$125,000 lumber company at Woodlawn, N. C., and a \$50,000 lumber company at Mineral Wells, Tex.; a \$25,000 land company at Douglas, Ga.; \$5,000 machine shops at Clarendon, Tex.; marble works at Statesville, N. C.; a \$30,000 mining company at Harrison, Ark.; a \$50,000 mining and mineral company at Waxahatchie, Tex.; \$200,000 motor works at New Orleans, La.; a \$100,000 oil company at Hunsville, Ala.; a \$200,000 oil company at Beaumont, Tex., and another with capital of \$500,000; \$300,000 oil company at El Paso, Tex.; a \$30,000 oil company at Fort Worth, Tex.; a \$250,000 oil company at Paris, Tex.; oil and gas companies at Flemingsburg, Ky., and La Porte, Tex.; an oil mill at Laurens, C. C.; a \$30,000 oil mill at Sulphur Springs, Tex.; an \$84,000 oil and cotton company at Wharton, Tex.; a pottery at O'Quinn, Tex.; a \$25,000 quarrying company at Sheffield, Ala.; \$50,000 rice mills at New Orleans, La., and Bay City, Tex.; roofing works at Nashville, Tenn.; a \$50,000 sash, door and blind factory at Nashville, Tenn.; saw mills at Spring Hill, Fla., and Coffintop, Ga.; a stove factory at Quiggstown, Ky.; a trunk factory at Macon, Ga.; a \$20,000 wagon factory at Winterville, N. C., and a woodworking plant at Athens, Tenn. —Tradesman (Chattanooga, Tenn.)

## JOINT "CARRYNATIONIZED."

Topeka Women Swoop Down Upon Sunday-Beer Dispensers.

At Eldorado, Kans., Sunday seven women, headed by Mrs. H. T. Grover, president of the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union, entered a "joint" run by a man named Busch, in a tent in the center of town, and demolished a tub full of bottled beer. They took samples of the liquor to the sheriff, who later ordered the "jointist" to quit business. Five hundred people gathered while the raid was in progress. A "jointist" in another part of town loaded his stock into a wagon and disappeared.

## THE TORRID WAVE AGAIN PREVALENT

This Time Almost Whole Country Swelters.

## A RECORD-BREAKER ON SUNDAY

Many Prayers Go Up in Kansas and Missouri Churches--Farmers Plant Grasses in Corn Fields.

Saturday was an exceedingly hot day in Kansas. The mercury ranged from 106 to 109. Farmers are beginning to plow the early ruined corn fields and sow them in wheat and alfalfa to make pasture fields for the stock in the fall and winter, but the Kansas river, running through Topeka, is so dry that green grass is growing in the center of the river bed. Most of the streams of the state, except the larger ones, have gone dry, and there is a poor prospect for stock water.

The weather bureau at Washington issued the following bulletin Sunday night:

"Practically the entire country was covered by hot wave today, except the immediate Pacific coast and in the states of Iowa, Missouri and Illinois nearly all previous records were exceeded. The maximum temperature line of 100 degrees encircles the entire great corn belt. At Davenport and Dubuque, Iowa, and at Springfield, Ill., the maximum temperature of 106 degrees were 2 degrees above the highest previous record, while at St. Louis the maximum of 106 has been equaled but once before, on August 12, 1881. At Chicago the maximum of 102 degrees equals the previous high record of July 10th of the present year. In the states of Iowa, Missouri and Kansas the duration of the present heated term is without precedent, there having been practically no interruption to temperature of 90 or over since June 18th, a period of thirty-four days. On eighteen days of this period the maximum temperature at Kansas City was 100 or more.

"The heat is as yet no indication of any relief from the abnormal heat. No rain has fallen in the corn belt for the past three days, and now is in sight. It is, of course, probable that scattered local thunderstorms, which are always accompaniments of protracted periods of heat, may fall at times, but no hope can be entertained at this time of any general rains or permanent relief."

### Hot at Omaha Since 1894.

With the exception of July 26, 1894, on which day the temperature reached 105 degrees, Sunday has been the hottest day Omaha, Neb., has experienced in twenty-seven years. The maximum was 104 1/2. There was not a trace of rain anywhere in the vicinity and what little wind there was came from the south and instead of being a relief added to the discomfort.

### Three Deaths at Kansas City.

The heat at Kansas City broke all records, the temperature at 4 p. m. being 104. Thermometers on the street at 11 o'clock Sunday night recorded 93. In Kansas City, Kans., the deaths from heat were reported during the day.

Prayers for rain were offered in nearly all the churches in Kansas City and generally throughout Kansas.

### Goes to 108 at St. Louis.

On the day (Sunday) that Governor Dockery designated for fasting and praying to God that the present drought might be broken in Missouri, all records for hot weather in St. Louis were broken, the weather bureau thermometer on the custom house registering 108 degrees. On the streets and in exposed places the mercury went many degrees higher. The record broken was that of 106, made in the early eighties.

This was the second proclamation of the character ever made in the history of Missouri. In 1875, a time of drought and grasshopper pest, Governor Charles H. Hardin called upon the people of the state to pray for relief. This call was also generally observed.

### Chicago Records 103.

All heat records since the establishment of the weather bureau in Chicago thirty years ago, were broken, the government thermometer registering 103 degrees. Down on the street it was from 3 to 5 degrees hotter, and, to add to the suffering, a hot, sniffling wind like a blast from a furnace, blew all day from the southwest. From 5 o'clock in the morning, when the thermometer registered 77, a gradual rise followed until at 4:30 Sunday afternoon the top notch had been reached.

Prostrations were numerous and police ambulances were kept busy taking care of persons who were overcome on the streets.

### 106 at Decatur Ill.

At Decatur, Ill., it was the hottest day ever known. The government thermometer registered 106.