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SATURDAY, OCT. 5, 1901.

THE COLUMBIA'S VICTORY.

American naval architecture and Amer serted their superiority over those of matter how hard the English press tries to ignore such a conclusion. It is not nd more successfully, if not more skillnual trials extending over the lifetime of a single generation. British ship deble to produce, and British seamen capable of beating the best boat le among Americans. The vic steadily and so frequently repeated that Americans can be drawn from the event.

the Shamrock throughout seemed to suswas universally believed, as the result of the first race and of the ineffectual attempt at a race, that the Shamrock While heavy odds could be had at the outset, after the first trial and, indeed, after the first and even the second race. the betting was on even terms as to the

won by the Columbia in any of the races was in that throughout which the conafter by the owners of the Shamrock. In a half gale the Columbia beat the British boat more decisively by far than in any of the others in which the conditions sought by Americans were present.

in common with all Americans the Globe rejoices in the victory which We would have been better pleased had the last race been more in favor of the American boat, and we would be glad to unite in a demand that that race be sailed off again, were it not that the other two races taken together

nals of international yachting with the America, for the double victory which she has wrought over British seamen and shipbuilders. She is a grand vessel, fulfilling more than the expectations her selection for the task which she has just completed was doubted by most Americans. But she has vindicated her claims to be the best boat of her kind afloat, and she has giver every patriotic American additional reason for pride in his country and his countrymen.

A REPUBLICAN TRICK.

We have an amusing, although not a surprising, sequel to the magnanimity of the Pioneer Press and its party friends in connection with the election of a successor to the Republican official absconder, George B Whitehorne. That sequel is furnished in the casting of their votes for the election of Mr. Walther by the Republican members of the as-

ic virtue was there! The Republican members of the council only insisted on one thing-that was that the Democrats should select the best man available. Republicans would, of course, as our contemporary assured the world with that holier-than-thou eche to its words which is so familiar to those Democrats who occasionally read it, vote at once for the Democrat so chosen. Whereupon, the Republican brethren-in the council proceeded to elect about one the most bitterly partisan Re-

publicans in the community, his entire career on the fire board shows, as their candidate. Our contemporary will applaud, of course, if it has not done so already. It's a way it has; and it will doubtless save its face by accepting the belief, which it has already by inference expressed, that no Democrat remained on earth good enough to meet the requirements of the local Republican machine.

What should Democrats do in the light of such a display of Republican trickery? They should proceed at once to meet in joint session and elect some man acceptable to them. Brother Hunt, who has apparently about the same ideas of Dem ocratic acceptability which our contem porary expresses from time to time, may safely be allowed to flock by himself or else go over where he belongs.

There are eleven Democratic members of the council. They constitute a ma-Jority. They are a quorum of the council, and they can proceed to transact business. When they have selected their

candidate the pure-minded Republican politicians of the board of county com missioners will doubtless regard that candidate as morally not up to their high standard, and will refuse to recognize him. The courts are then open to have the question effectively settled.

The Democratic members of the council have the obligation cast on them by law to elect Whitehorne's successor. If the opinion of the law department is correct it will become practically impossible to select a candidate unless the Republidans withdraw Mr. Walther's name. which, judging from the bitter partisanship with which they seized the occasion presented by that opinion, seems quite unlikely, or unless the Democrats cast their votes for that gentleman, which it would be folly to expect them to do They might much better for the public service leave the vacancy unfilled.

The sooner the Democratic aldermen and assemblymen get together and in joint session elect their candidate the better all around.

INCREASE THEIR PAY.

No class of public servants are paid their service, or with reference to the arduous character of that service or the risks attending it, as the firemen. The firemen of St. Paul are paid less than those of any other large city in the country. This latter fact is owing to their accepting silently a reduction which when it was made was tacitly understood to be temporary in character.

We had hard times in 1895. Many local time that we should retrench on municipal outlay. We did retrench-on the pay of the firemen. The pay in every other line of city service remains what it was before that time unless it happens to have been raised since. The firemen alone are the victims of the cry for retrenchment at that time-a cry, by the way, which was attended by as many and as cheap exhibitions of demagogism by certain city officials as ever were offered to a gullible public.

These men's pay has not been raised to its original standard simply because they have not demanded it. This is the world where a man usually gets what he goes after; and if he don't go after what he wants, he invariably goes without. The firemen should have done be fore what they are doing now.

Considering the confinement attached to the fireman's life, the actual labor involved, and the greater risks attending his employment, as well as the standard of intelligence required, there is no reason whatever why firemen should not in point of compensation be put on the same plane with the police. As it is, the men get little more than the pay of common laborers in private employment. As one advances up the grades the pay does not advance in the same proportion by any means. The public is prompt to recognize the picturesque features of the fireman's calling and his bravery when he shows it, as he invariably does when the occasion arises; but the public, as represented by the local city pay roll, seems to have a very practical side to its sympathy and admiration, by seeing to it that neither costs too much.

The least that can be done is to put the firemen's pay back where it was before it was reduced. This ought to be done as quickly as possible. The charter prescribes that the board of fire commissioners "shall regulate and prescribe the sum to be paid to the firemen and the other employes of the said department. except as in this charter otherwise pre scribed." The charter does not "other wise prescribe." It provides that no greater sum than \$215,000 shall be expended for all purposes in the administration of the department. The majority of the fire board may be relied on to put the old schedule into operation as early as it is at all possible consistently with the other financial obligations of the department. Even if they have not the funds at their disposal the Globe believes that the public will sustain them in passing the necessary resolution and afterwards securing the necessary change in the charter through the legislature.

Whatever course is pursued it is right the increased pay as soon as it is at all

WILL IT PAY?

For two years the military events of South Africa have fixed the attention of the world. A war that at the outset the world thought might last six months has continued with intermittent lulls for two long years, and the end today seems farther off than it did when the Boers were besieging Ladysmith and Kimberly. Waving aside all considerations of right and wrong involved in the controversy, the question that confronts the British public today is "Will the subjugation of the Boers in South Africa

In every national contest, either economical or military, the question of ultimate profit is sure to dominate in the end. Nations go to war for principle, to maintain the national honor, to avenge national wrongs. But even wounded honor has its price, and to deplete the national treasury and sacrifice the flower of a nation's manhood for a principle, is not regarded as good statesmanship. Like a certain charge that was said to be magnificent but not war, these exhibitions of a national devotion to a principle are magnificent but, they do not pay.

After two years of victory and defeat the British general-in-chief is calling for 25,000 more troops to subdue the inhabitants of a region, that, measured by the ordinary standard of territory, is not worth one-half the money already spent to gain military control. As an investment, the Boer war, if it should be completely successful within the next thirty days, would be a monstrous failure. To a nation which, like England, establishes colonies in the various corners of the earth for the purpose of trade and not exploitation, the Dutch republics have little or no intrinsic value. Without a seaport their commercial possibilities are infinitesimal. The face of the country is rugged and comparatively non-productive. The inhabitants have become by tradition and experience haters of

gold and diamond mines are the only assets worth fighting for, and they will be exhausted before the present generation is removed from the scene.

England, after having vindicated her national honor, finds herself today fighting for the possession of an arid plateau, wind-swept and desolate; a region where Englishmen will not live-a region which, if it is ever to be occupied, must be left to the race which is now stubbornly defending it. The Boers are a product of the veldt, the natural children of this almost limitless solitude, and should they be annihilated, as it now / seems they will be, England might as well possess the desert of Sabara With the passing of the Boer, South Africa will revert to the Kaffir.

This may seem a strong statement but the history of colonization warrants it. Africa, the eradle of civilization, is now the only continent open to colonization; the balance of the world has been appropriated. Why has Africa been left to the last? Because the geographical and climatic conditions are not conducive to what we call civilizaas little in proportion to the value of tion. It lacks the means of internal pavigation. We are wont to marvel at the almost miraculous subjugation of the North American continent by European civilization, and are inclined to ascribe the cause to the energy and genius of the Anglo-Saxon. But the secret lies not in the character of the American colonists, but in the lakes and rivers which afforded inter-communication before the days of steam, and to the long and deeply indented sea coast line. the key which unlocks the dark continents. In the natural conditions neces. sary to this Africa is unusually de-

That the English are in South Africa only temporarily is shown by the fact that of the workmen in the mines where the English predominate, only 13 per cent are there with their families, 33 per cent are married men, whose families remain behind, the other 54 per cent being single men, mostly adventurers.

Joseph Chamberlain recognized this osition of sending English young women to South Africa to become wives of these voluntary exiles with the hope of making of them permanent settlers.

With the inducements offered by the lder colonies of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and many of the smaller crown possessions, few will seek South Africa, especially now when the country is torn by a race war which a half century will not obliterate.

Should England win in this contest she will lose. Should she lose she will win. Never has a nation been confronted with so difficult a problem. British honor has been vindicated. The invasion of British territory has been avenged by laying waste the territory of the offenders. It is now a question not of war or honor or vengeance, but of practical politics. Will a further prosecution of the war-the complete subjugation of the Boers-pay?

PARAGRAPHS AND CARTOONS.

In teaching the gospel to the heathen the good missionary finds it necessary to communication. The thought must be clothed in a garb which the heathen will comprehend or the effort will be lost. To this end sign language as well as articulate sounds must be employed. The illustrations used to enforce the truths of the new faith must be such as appeal to the experience of the hearers. The ethic tenets must be clothed with material vesture, extravagant and gaudy, perchance ridiculous to catch the ear of the understanding. Even the modern preacher, the platform orator, the stump speaker and the jury advocate must resort to all the verbal ingenuity of which they are possessed as well as figures of rhetoric in order to be able to meet on their own intellectual ground the various minds which they desire to influence.

The modern newspaper is missionary, preacher, lecturer, political orator and lawyer combined. Its audience embraces all manner and conditions of men with all possible shades of intelligence. bring the thought of the world to these minds is its province. The refined and learned must be given mental food, the curious must be satisfied, the fun-loving must be pleased, the ignorant must be instructed and the doings of the world must be chronicled. All this must be presented in such guise that he who runs may read, and he who reads may understand.

To accomplish this every known human vehicle for the conveyance of thought must be employed. The closed carriage of argument, the omnibus of illustration as well as the bicycle paragraph and the open drag of cartoon must be brought into requisition.

Many a man who has not the time to read an argumentative editorial of half a column is caught by a paragraph stating in five lines the conclusions of the argument. Many who from lack of inclination or lack of time fail to keep up with the procession of thought as it passes through the public print catch a bird'seye view of the entire procession

through the agency of the cartoon. In this era of hurry and push the paragrapher and the cartoonist have become There are sermons in stones and songs in running brooks. There are whole lectures in cartoons and whole chapters in

There are cartoons and cartoons. Some are bad, very bad, others may contain a whole history. As humor and wit appeals to the average man as nothing else will, the successful cartoonist is a humorist and a wit. He appreciates the incongruity of human situations and with his pencil depicts the foibles and inconsistencies of men and policies. He exaggerates, not because he is vicious and wishes to misrepresent but to catch the eye of the multitude. The cartoonist is cosmopolitan in his views and democratic in his expressions. He talks to all men through the universal sense of sight and England and all things English. The their no less universal sense of the ridic-

ulous. The paragrapher designs to reach the same end condensing thought and delivering it in homeopathic doses. He enforces his point not by logic but by con-

trasts and sar asm. He is a juggler of words. A successful paragraph is a verbal cartoon Nothing can be more ridiculous than

the recent wholesale condemnation of cartoons. They constitute the historical picture writing of this age.

At the Theaters.

William Collier in Augustus Thomas successful comedy, "On the Quiet," will close a successful engagement at the Metropolitan with two performances to-

Otis Skinner begins a week's engagement Monday night in an elaborate production of "Francesca Da Rimini." The advance sale of seats insures large audiences for every performance.

Performances this afternoon and even-ing will conclude the engagement at the Grand opera house of "Across are Pacific," which has been holding forth at that playhouse during the current week. "On the Suwanee River" will be seen at the Grand opera house the coming week, commencing tomorrow night.

Rose Sydell's London Belles company which met with well deserved at the Star theater this week, will conclude its engagement with a matinee ance tonight. Tomorrow afternoon the Bon Ton Burlesquers will begin a week's engagement.

Of Social Interest.

The Ladies' Social Circle of Park Congregational Church gave a reception last evening in the parlors of the church for the pastor and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McGregor. The rooms were prettily decorated with autumn leaves and flowers. Mr. and Mrs. McGregor received with Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. White and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson. During the evening a musical programme was given. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson. During the evening a musical programme was given. Miss Betz sang, Mrs. Russell R. Dorr gave some piano numbers and her son, Harry Dorr, played several violin numbers. The following women assisted during the evening: Mrs. W. B. Clow, Mrs. Abbie Clapp, Mrs. Birch, Mrs. C. H. Palmer, Mrs. H. H. Bigelow, Mrs. W. P. Allen, Mrs. Cudworth, Mrs. Burr, Mrs. Gale, Mrs. Jewett and Mrs. Clayton Smith.

The Ladies' Work Society of the Peo-ple's Church gave a reception last even-ing in the parlors of the church for the pastor and wife, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel G. Autumn leaves, ferns, cu. now-l hooded lights transformed the arlors into charming reception rooms, the young women of the church served arreshments. Dr. and Mrs. Smith were assisted in receiving last evening by Dr. and Mrs. O. S. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Swenson, Dr. and Mrs. Asa F. Goodrich, the Misses Smith, Miss Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and Mr. and Mrs. Robinson.

The Misses De Bruyn Kops, Miss Mark and Miss Estes entertained at an infor-mal at home last evening at the resi-dence of the Misses Kops, on Scudder avenue, St. Anthony Park, in honor of Miss Bratton and Royden V. Wright, of Pittsburg.

The Misses Cora and Ida Bohn gave a dinner party last evening at their home in the Waldorf-Astoria, in honor of the rischbein-Bohn br.dal party. Miss Jennie Larkin, of Selby avenue, will entertain this afternoon in honor of Miss Fischbein.

Miss Daisy McGrath, St. Albans street, entertained informally Monday evening for Albert W. Lancaster, who left for Uncinnati last evening. Miss McGrath was assisted by Mrs. Heffelfinger, of Minneapolis

The Somerset W. C. T. U. will meet Monday, Oct. 7, at 3 p. m., with Mrs. A. B. Upham, in the Genesee. Mrs. G. T. Johnson will read a paper on "Purity in Literature and Art."

Mr. and Mrs. William Dampier will be at home for the winter at 135 Summit

se Burr, of Hague avenue, visiting in Duluth. Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Driscoll, of Summit enue, have closed their summer hom White Bear and returned to the city at White Bear and returned to the city.
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Stickney and Miss
Jean Stickney, of Summit avenue, have
gone east. Mr. and Mrs. Stickney will
spend the winter in the East, and Miss
Stickney will attend school in New York.
Mr. and Mrs. A. A. White and Miss
White of Summit avenue, have taken the
C. B. Gibson house, on Portland avenue.
Miss Senkler, of Virginia avenue, will
return today from Vancouver. B. C.
Mrs. Dousman and Miss Violet Dousman, of the Aberdeen, are at Prairie du
Chien for a week.

Miss Cavanaugh, of Goodrich avenue, s entertaining Miss Quigley, of Kalis-

Mrs. D. S. Sperry, of Holly avenue, and her guest, Miss Waddy; Miss Lillian Mil-lard, of Holly avenue; Miss Lillian De Coster, of Summit avenue, and Mrs. J. M. Schwartz, of Laurel avenue, have gone to Chicago.

gone to Chicago.

Mrs. E. B. Hause, of Lincoln avenue, has returned from Michigan.

Dr. and Mrs. Cleaver, of the Newport, had as their guest last week Miss Shannon, of Ann Arbor.

Mrs. D. H. Hersey, of the Aberdeen, and Miss Murphy will leave Tuesday for Europe. They will spend the winter in Egypt. Mrs. S. Westby, of East Fourth street, is visiting in Red Wing.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Wilkes, of the Aberdeen, have returned from a visit to Virginia and other Eastern cities. Mr. and Mrs. Howard James and famiof the Aberdeen, have returned from Mrs. Eastman and Miss Eastman, of

Lake Charles, Iowa, are the guests of Mrs. William Aubott, of Laurel avenue Mrs. Caroline Bancroft, of Western avenue, will return next week from a month's visit in the East. Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Brooks, of Holly

To the Editor of the Globe:

Will you kindly give me space to reassure the public in regard to the attitude of the authorities of Shattuck school towards the custom common in schools and colleges, of maltreating new boys and lower classmen. Much has been said and printed that is grossly exaggerated, or wholly untrue, of its prevalence at Shattuck. It has never taken on the brutal form here that prevails in some places, but it is true that the custom of "fagging" and a mild form of hazing has gained a foothold of late. It is also true that the necessary reforms in the discipline, especially in the determination to root out all semblance of this cowardly and brutal imposition on boys when they come to the school, developed a spirit of opposition which led many of the boys into a most foolish demonstration, of which most of them were very soon profoundly ashamed.

The public ought to know that all in authority are a unit in the desire and effort to break up this custom, and that the rector has laid on the new headmaster and commandant the responsibility of accomplishing this, and ample power in administering the needed discipline. The headmaster is a masterful man with boys, and the reforms already dawn ing, together with the dismissals of so of the leaders, and the very severe cipline meted out to others, leave doubt as to the final outcome. T doubt as to the final outcome. The friends of the school need have no fear that the faculty will shrink from any responsibility necessary in putting a stop to this.

— James Dobbin, Rector.

Faribault, Minn., Oct. 4.

Happy Man.

Harper's Bazar,
Mrs. Honk-'Pears to me that our new
neighbor, Mr. Sawney, is pretty indolent. Farmer Honk-Yes, he is so blamed lazy that he actually don't worry about anything.

SCHLEY WAS IN A HURRY

Continued From First Page. putting an interlineation in this log be cause an erasure was made of that word 'starboard' and I suggested putting in the explanatory words that we 'cleared the Texas.'

"Do you remember whether any change was made in the log book in the recording of the direction in which the helm was originally put?"
"I think I remember that erasure, The word 'starboard' was erased and the word 'port' substituted."

"Do you remember discussing that with anyone in the presence of Commodore Schley and Capt. Cook?"

"I do not." "How was this first brought to your attention that it was entered in the body of the log that the helm was put to starboard?"

siring to make an erasure in the log after I had examined it." "Do you remember when, if at all, you undertook to check the log as written to show whether these points were correctly entered in the log book or

"No, I do not, except that it is more probable this was all done before noon of the succeeding day, because the log was generally given to the captain by "Do you regard that as a correct

entry in the log book that the helm was put to port in order to bring the star-board battery to bear?" ERROR OF JUDGMENT.

"No, that was not the reason for which the helm was put to port. it was put to port to bring the Brooklyn around as quickly as possible to head off the Spanish vessels." "Would not the Brooklyn have been brought around quickly if the helm had been put to starboard, as it was recorded in the log book originally?"

"I think she would. "That is right. That is a point that impressed me. Fortuna - we got around without having one of the Texas' guns fired over us."
"'ne words, 'clear of the fire of the
Texas' are the interlined words, are

they not? iney are." "Did you give any specific instructions or make any specific suggestions to the officer who wrote the log with regard

"I think it is very possible I did. I think more than probable that I did, because ...at was the fact the impressed me as the result of swinging with the port helm. I was very thankful we cleared the Texas and her fire." 'When were those words put in relative to the change in the log book from

starboard' to 'port?'"
"I cannot say. I was not at that .me contemparing any such searching investigation as this and consequently l thought that the log was written with the idea of giving a general account and fair account of the bat-tle without being brought up under searching scrutiny, or I might have been much more particular as to exact times and dates." With Commanuer Hodgson s. . on the

stand the court adjourned until tor row. It is understood that Commander Hodgson will be examined tomorrow about a series of letters which have passed between himself and Admiral Schley and which were shown to a num-ber of persons in the court room today.

WITNESSES RECALLED.

The Schley court of inquiry began its proceedings today with the recall of witand after they had corrected their pre vious testimony and made such additions thereto as suggested themselves they were excused and new witnesses were in troduced. The list of witnesses for the who was executive officer of the lowa during the Santiago campaign; Ensign (now Lieut.) M. L. Dristol, who was watch and division officer on the Texas and officer on the deck of that vessel when the Spanish ships came out of the Santiago harbor: Lieutenant Commander Albin C. Hodgson, who was navigator on the Brooklyn, and whose testimony has been looked forward to with much interest because of his correspondence with Admiral Schley, and Lieut. C. W. Dyson,

of the bureau of navigation. Capt. Lemly has still quite a long list began business today it was said on his behalf that he probably would not be able to conclude his presentation of the case for the department before the middle of next week.

Capt. Dawson, of the marine corps, who was on the stand yesterday, was called to correct the official copy of his testimony. He said that while he had not seen the Brooklyn swing with star-board helm he was sure she did swing. Lieut. Dyson, who was on the stand vesterday as the court adjourned, was then recalled. He had added to his coal history of the fleet information as to how long the supply of coal on hand May 26 would have held out under forced draft. The information was contained in a chart which was read by Judge Advocate Lemly. The witness also read the same information from a tabular statement. The chart covered the period from May 18 to June 1. It showed that on May 26 the Brooklyn's supply of coal was 952 tons; the Iowa's, 784 tons; the Texas', 40 Stons, and the Marblehead's, 122

COAL SHPPLY

tons.

He said that on May 24 the Brooklyn had coal enough aboard to have remained on blockade duty off Santiago haroor for twenty-five days and then to have returned to Key West; the Massachusetts enough to remain sevented days and then go to Key West; the Iowa enough for eleven days: Texas seven days, and the Marblehead one day This was assuming that they would have gone by the Yucatan channel. He also gave an estimate of the length of time they could have remained and gone to Gonaives' channel, Cape Cruz, Mole Nicholas, Kingston, Port Antonio Jamaica, Guantanamo bay, the time of remaining on blockade being increased as the distance to the various points

Mr. Rayner brought out the informa tion concerning the time the coal on each of the vessels would have lasted on forced draft, in chasing the enemy's vessels, taking the amount of coal on each on May 26, and leaving sufficient coal to return to Key West. Mr. Rayner read the information from Mr. Dyson's tabulated statement showing that the lowa would have consumed 243 tons of coal a day, the Texas 160 tons a day, and the Marblehead 77 tons. This estimate would, he said, give the Brooklyn 2.3 days' chase, returning by way of the Yucatan channel, and 2.35 days' chase returning by the Windward passage, the Iowa a chase of 1.2 days. The Texas would have a chase of three-fourths of a day, and sage nine-tenths of a day. The Marble-head would have a chase of two-tenths of a day by the Yucatan channel, and four-tenths by the Windward passage The statement showed that the Massa-chusetts could not have steamed more than fifteen knots an hour, and that in doing so she would have consumed 180 tons per day. At this rate she could have chased the enemy for 1.8 days, returning via Yucatan channel, or for two days returning via the Windward pas-

The witness said in reply to questions that his statement contemplated average conditions of weather and of the ves-

Mr. Rayner-You have taken as a base for coaling a number of ports. You took Gonaives, the Mole and Kingston. Those are ports that have just been given you from which to make the calculations. "These ports were just mentioned to

me here today."
"You, of course, know nothing about our right to coal in those ports?"

the

stand by Commander Raymond P. Rod-gers, who was executive officer of the Schley." Capt Lemiy said: gers, who was executive officer of the battleship Iowa during the summer of 1898. He testified to leaving Key West

on May 20 for Cienfuegos to join the flying squadron. Before leaving he had, as a representative of Capt. Evans, he as a representative of Capt. Evans, he said, a conference with Commander-in-Chief Sampson, at which Captains Taylor and Chadwick were present. At that time he was told by Admiral Sampson that he had received information from the department at Washington that the Spanish fleet under Cervera probably was in the harbor at Santiago.

He had, however not been informed of any secret code for communication with the Cuban insurgents near Cientuegos. He had, he said, taken dispatches for Commodore Schley, and while not cer-tain whether there was more than one package, he was under the impression there was more. One of the dispatches carried at this time was, the witness thought, that signed by Secretary Long and dated Washington, 12:30 May 20, and beginning:
"The report of the Spanish fleet being

at Santiago de Cuba might very well be correct, so the department strongly ad-vises that you send word immediately by the Iowa to Schley to proceed off Santiago with his whole command, leaving one small vessel at Cienfuegos."

Capt. Rodgers was examined at length concerning the coaling of the flying

'Could you have coaled the Iowa on the afternoon of May 26?" Mr. Hanna

"In the late afternoon, the time 1 speak of, the weather being fine and smooth, I think there would have been no trouble at all."

"When the collier can deliver coal can a battleship like the Iowa take it?" With a ship like the Iowa, with no oadside guns, the danger in coaling at ea is entirely to the collier.'

"Is there any more danger to a collier with a battleship on either side?"
"There would be very great danger to a collier in coaling battleships with a battleship on either side."

Capt. Rodgers related two or three instances in which the ships of the flying squadron were cleared for action upon squadron were cleared for action upon signal from the flagship Brooklyn be-fore May 31, when vessels were discern-ed in the distance. In each case the vessels proved to be American ships. Each time the signal was to clear for action and make speed of twelve knots an hour. He also told of the bombardment or reconnaisance of the Cristobal Colon on May 31, in which the Iowa participated. He said the vessels were all in formation and following the flagship, which in that instance was the Massa-The range was at first given chusetts. at 7,000 yards for this engagement, but the shots fell so far short that the range was increased to 11,000 yards. The latter shots fell into the channel which the Colon lay. Some of them must have fallen within 2,500 yards of the Spanish ship.

SCHLEY'S BLOCKADE.

Describing Commodore Schley's block-de of the harbor at Santiago, witness said that the fleet maintained a positio of seven or eight miles out with the Marblehead and the Vixen inside the line. He remembered that the Marble-head was on the inside from the fact that ome of the vessels in the squadron had fired at her. He could not say whether the fleet was further out in the day than at night or vice versa.

He thought Vixen and the Marblehead could have been seen by moonlight, but it was after the moon had set. Capt. Rodgers had concluded his testimony in chief when the court ad-journed for luncheon.

ourned for luncheon.

The afternoon session of the court began with Capt. Rodgers still on the stand. He stated in reply to questions that he was the senior member of the naval board of survey appointed by Admiral Sampson to examine the wrecked Spanish vessels. The purpose of this line of examina-tion was to bring out the witness' knowl-

edge concerning the effect of the Brook-lyn's gunnery in the battery off Santiago, July 3. Capt. Rodgers stated that the Brooklyn was the only vessel that fired five-inch shells, and Mr. Rayner said that a careful computation based upon the report of the board of survey showed that twelve five-inch shells had been fired on the four Spanish vesssels. Mr. Rayner presented a statement

showing the number of shells found on the vessels of the Spanish fleet, and the witness was asked to state the per-centage of five-inch shells, assuming the be correct. Capt. Rodgers replied that the total number of hits was twenty-five and that therefore the fiveshell hits constituted 34 per cent of all the hits. Mr. Rayner said the statement had been prepared by Admiral Schley.

The witness also said he knew that

the Brooklyn had eight-inch guns, but Mr. Rayner said the admiral's computation was not intended to cover that feature. His only purpose was to make the showing for five-inoh guns, these being unmistakably the Brooklyn's.

Cross-examined on the dispatches carried by the Iowa, Capt. Rodgers was asked if the "dear Schley" letter dated at Key West, May 20 ,1898, written by Admiral Sampson, in which the statement was made that "I am of the opinion that our best chance of success in capturing the enemy's ships will be to hold Cienfue-gos and Havana," was included in these dispatches. The witness replied that he had no knowledge what the envelope contained. While the examination was on this point was in progress. Mr. Rayner

"If later it should develop that these vessels are at Santiago, we could then assemble off that port the ships best suited for the purpose and completely blockade it. Unless, then, we receive more positive information, we shall con-tinue to hold Havana and Santiago."

QUESTION OF ACCURACY. Mr. Rayner remarked that he suppos it would be conceded that the word "Santiago" as given above was a mistake and that it should be "Cienfuegos." Capt. Lemly replied that he would make no such concession and a tilt followed between counsel concerning the accuracy of government publications. It closed with an understanding that the original document should be supplied tomorrow. In reply to a question by Mr. Rayner s to the condition of the weather from

plied: night of May 24. My recollection is on the morning and throughout the day of the 25th, the wind was generally fresh from a direction generally ahead. The sea depends entirely upon the size of the ship. It was what I should call a moderate sea. I recollect the wind continued fresh that evening. Next morning we must have got around the cape, headed eastward. The weather had moderated considerably, and in the late afternoon the wind, I should say, fell, with a smooth sea.'

"How are the sea and weather for small ships like the Vixen and Eagle?' "I should say that on Thursday the weather for small ships would have been considered fresh, and certainly my recollection of seeing the Eagle on that day was that she was making what you might call 'heavy weather.' I should say on that occasion the sea was what one finds in that neighborhood when there is a fresh wind."

The court asked a number of questions, among others being one as to whether the Brooklyn and —.ie Texas had been in danger of a collision on July 3. The witness replied that if there had been any such danger he had not seen the two ships at the time. He had seen the two ships early in the progression that the progression in the progression of the same terms. engagement, but they were then about half a mile apart. Later he was called below and if there had been such dan-

At this point Capt. Rogers was excused and the judge advocate, after stating that Lieut. Commander Albon C. Hodgson would be the next witness, pending his appearance, again brought up the question as to whether the word "Santiago" had been substituted by mistake for the word "Clenfuegos" in the letter written by Admiral Sampson to Commodore

"SUMMON SAMPSON."

Schley." Capt Lemly said:
"The word was originally 'Santiago,' as it is printed in the senate document' The difference appears to be a matter of punctuation, and the letter as it appears copied in Admiral Sampson's copy-book reads, 'Until we then receive more book reads, 'Unin' we then reconstitute to positive information we shall continue to hold Havana and Santiago,' whereas as printed as an appendix to Rear Admiral printed as an appendix to Rear Admiral Schley's letter to the senate it is 'until we, then, receive more positive informawe, then, receive more positive informa-tion we shall continue to hold Havana and Santiago.' And, 'then,' in the letter as printed refers back to other matters relating to Santiago, and the punctuation would appear to give it the mean-ing of therefore—'Until we therefore re-ceive,' which is not intended, but it ceive, which is not intended, but it means really 'until we then,' after the arrival of Cervera at Santiago, 'receive further information,' etc. "The original, however, will still be

Mr. Rayner, after securing Capt. Lemy's permission, read two or three sen-ences from Admiral Sampson's letter, as follows:

with those vessels at Santiago and direct one of them to report to the depart-ment from St. Nicholas Mole or Cape ment from St. Nicholas Mole or Cape Haitien, the change which I have made in the plans strongly advised by the department. As soon as this vessel has communicated with the department, an ner return to the vicinity of Santiago, learn the condition of affairs and immediately report to Havana or Cienfuegos, as he may think most advantageous." "This, said he, I want to

attention of the judge advocate, Mr. Ray-ner continued: "I cannot take that word ner continued: I cannot take that word 'Santiago' to mean anything else except 'Clenfuegos,' It cannot possibly mean anything else. It is an imputation upon Commodore Schley and I cannot permit that imputation to rest without summ ing the author of that request." Judge Advocate-I have told you once

before you can summon anyone you Mr. Rayner-Well, then, summon Admiral Sampson.
With this remark the colloquy

regard to Admiral Sampson's dispatch closed for the time, and Commander Hodgson took the oath.

HODGSON-SCHLEY LETTERS.

Correspondence to Be Submitted to the Schley Court of Inquiry.

the Schley Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Copies of correspondence between Lieut. Hodgson and Admiral Schley during the period from June 6, 1899, to Aug. 25, 1901, were given to the press today, with the statement that the correspondence will be submitted to the Schley court of inquiry by Lieut. Hodgson while on the witness stand. Most of it already has been published in the newspapers, although a part of it has not been published heretofore. On June 6, 1899, Admiral Schley wrote Lieut. Hodgson, inclosing an editorial from the New York Sun, alleging that a colloquy had occurred between Schley and Hodgson on the bridge of the Brooklyn at the battle of Santiago, in the course of which the admiral is represented to nave said: "Damn the Texas; let her look our for herself," in reply to Lieut. Hodgson's remonstrance to turning the ship to starboard.

Characterizing this as a "grotesque lie"."

haracterizing this as a "grotesque lie," e admiral asks Hodgson to write our denial of this oft repeated calum-ry," June 8 Hodgson responded in a ry long letter, dated at the New York very long letter, dated at the New York navy yard, denying he authorized the publication of any conversation, and making a long explanation of what he says occurred during the battly. He added that what was printed "as a part of a conversation between you and me is substantially correct, though not as to the manner in which it took place." Hodgson then tells of the rage with which the Brooklyn people heard of the sinister construction placed on her movement on her return to Guantanamo Bay, and how he gave his explanation of her loop to the officers of the fleet, none of whom failed to agree with him. They considered it a wise move looking to the part the Brooklyn was to play in that part the Brooklyn was to play in that great battle, rather than effort to avoid interfering with the fire of the other vessels of the fleet.

SCHLEY RETIRES OCT. 9.

Capt. Willis and Capt, Glass to Be-

come Rear Admirals. WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Next Wednesday, Oct. 9. Rear Admiral Schley will retire from the active list of the navy by age limit, and by present prospects this will take place while the court of inquiry is still in session. His retirement will promote two captains to be rear admirals. Cant. Frank. Willis, who was mirals. Capt. Frank war service, and under the war service, and under the law of advancement must not retard the regular course of promotions. Therefore Capt. Henry Glass, who stands next to him on the list of captains, also will enter the list of rear admirals of the navy. Other promotions resulting from Admiral Schley's, retirement will be those of Commander H. P. Gilmore and Eugene H. C. Leutze, who become captains, and Lieut. Commander Henry A. Staunton and Charles W. Bartlett, who become commanders.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

ecome commanders.

the Missionary Field. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.-Today's de liberations of the triennial convention of the Episcopal church in America were devoted mainly to the missionary field, and were of much interest. Neither the house of bishops nor the house of deputies rémained in separate session long this morning. A resolution was adopted to adjourn the convention sing die on Thurs. mained in separate session long this morning. A resolution was adopted to adjourn the convention sine die on Thursday, Oct. 17. Petitions from representative cities anxious to secure the next triennial meeting were presented in behalf of Pittsburg, Boston, Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans. No action was taken, but on motion of J. Plerpont Morgan a committee was appointed to decide where the next convention shall be held. The house of bishops decided to take up the consideration of the constitution as soon as it shall be acted upon by the house of deputies. The house of deputies decided to take up the matter of marginal readings, which yesterday was passed on by the bishops, as soon as it had finished the constitution, which it is now ionsidering. The proposed canon on marriage and divorce will be considered next.

mext.
When the time came for calling to order

the board of missions, there was scar standing room in the auditorium of church. The deputies remained stand while the bishops marched down the while the bishops marched down the center aiste and were given seats of honor. President Lindsey relinquished the gavel to the venerable Bishop Tuttle, of Missouri, and the order of business was read by Bishop Brewster.

Bishop Doane, of Albany, presented the annual report of managers, signed by himself, W. R. Huntington, H. R. Neison, A. T. Mahan, W. W. Frazier, and general secretary A. S. Lloyd. It proved to be an exhaustive review of the missionary work, domestic and foreign, accomplished in the last three years, and shows that much had been accomplished in every field of labor. Although the financial statement revealed a deficit of \$102.719, this has temporarily been covered ed in every field of labor. Although the financial statement revealed a deficit of \$102,719, this has temporarily been covered by drawing on the reserve fund. The statement that provision must be made for accruing liabilities, work in China, Cuba, and the new possessions of the United States, Porto Rico and the Philippines, was given special prominence in the report, which was referred to a special committee. The reports of the women's auxiliary and other missionary boards were also referred, after which General Secretary Lloyd delivered a missionary address, which was impressive in its earnest eloquence.

The afternoon session was devoted to addresses by prominent missionary workers and attracted a larger attendance than has been present at any meeting of the convention since its opening.

During the day services were held in St. Luke's church by the Daughters of the King, and tonight at St. Stephens church the Brotherhood of St. Andrew had a quiet hour and preparation for hely communion.

had a quiet hour and preparation for

Harper's Bazar.

"Her first name is Lily."

"Good gracious! Is she as fat as all that?"

A Possible Incident.

Chicago-Record Herald.

First Horse-What's wrong with old Grey? He's shaking his head as if a hornet had stung him.

Second Horse-Perhaps he has a bee in his bonnet.