THE WEATHER TO-DAY. For Raleigh:

VOL. LI. NO. 14.

RALEIGH. NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

News and Circulation Leads all North Carolina

TO DIE IN THE ELECTRIC CHAIR

The President's Assassin Will Pay the Penalty of His Crime During the Week Beginning October the 28th.

PRISON THE PLACE

Trembling, Aghast, Czolgosz Whispers Confession.

"THERE WAS NO ONE ELSE BUT ME"

The Court Packed, Clamoring Throngs Without, Back Through the Tunnel of Sobs to the Cell of

the Condemned (By the Associated Press.) Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 26 .- Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley was this afternoon sentenced to be elec-

the week beginning October 28, 1901. Before sentence was passed, the assassin evinced a desire to speak, but he could not get his voice above a whisper and his words were repeated to the court

prisoner said in a whisper. "No one else told me to do it and no one paid me to do it. I was not told anything about the crime and I never thought anything about that until a couple of days before I

committed the crime." Czolgosz szt down. He was quite calm, but it was evident that his mind was flooded with thoughts of his own distress. His eyes were dilated, making them appear very bright. His cheeks were a trifle pale and his outstretched hand trembled. The guards put the handcuffs clse had anything to do with it and knew on his wrists. He looked at one of the officers. There was an expression of the profoundest fear and helplessness in his who crowded together in efforts to get a look at him. The prisoner's eyelids rose and fell tremulously and then he fixed his gaze upon the floor in front in him.

At this point Judge Titus came over to the prisoner and bade him good-bye. Czolgosz replied very faintly, letting his eyes rest upon the man who has been his

"Good bye," he said weakly.

Czolgosz was then hurried down stairs and through the "tunnel of sobs" to the jail where he will remain until removed to Auburn to pay the penalty for his

Although the time announced for the convening of court was two o'clock every seat and every foot of standing room, were occupied before 1:30 and scores were twelve good jurors have pronounced you clamoring outside for admission. The guilty and have found you guilty of doors were locked and no more were admitted to the room.

JUDGE AND PRISONER ARRIVE. The prisoner was brought into the room at five minutes to two. Five minutes later Justice White took his place upon

As soon as Justice White assumed the bench Crier Hess said: "Pursuant to a recess, this trial term of the Supreme Court is now open for the transaction of

District Attorney Penny said: 'If your honor please, I move sentence in the case of the People vs. Leon Czolgosz. Stand up, Czolgosz."

THE PRISONER'S RECORD.

Clerk Fisher swore the prisoner and his record was taken by the District Attorney as follows:

Age 28 years, nativity Detroit, residence Broadway, Nowak, Buffalo. Occupation, laborer. Married or single Degree of education-common school and parochial. Religious instruction-Catholic. Parents, father living, mother dead. Temperate or intemperate -temperate. Former conviction of crime

The clerk of the court then asked: "Have you any legal cause to show why the sentence of the court should not now be pronounced against you?" "I cannot hear that," replied the pris-

Clerk Fisher repeated his question and

Czolgosz replied: "I'd rather have this Two Submitted to the Virginia Convention. To gentleman here speak," looking towards District Attorney Penny. "I can hear At this point Justice White told those

the court room that they must be quiet or they would be excluded from

"Czolgosz, the court wants to know if you have any reason to give why sentence should not be pronounced against Have you anything to say to the Judge? Say yes, or no."

THE PRISONER'S RIGHT TO SPEAK The prisoner did not reply and Justice

White, addressing the prisoner said: "In that behalf, what you have a right to say relates explicitly to the subject in hand here at this time and which the law United States, at least 21 years of age, provides, why sentence should not be who shall have been a resident of this now pronounced against you and is defined by the statute.

judgment about to be pronounced against

and you are at perfect liberty to do so

HE HAS NOTHING TO SAY.

"The prisoner replied: "I have nothing to say about that." The court said: "Are you ready?"

Mr. Penney replied: "Have you anything to say? asked Justice White.

"Yes," replied the prisoner. "I think he should be permitted to make a statement in exculpation of his act if the court please," said Judge Titus.

The court replied: "That will depend upon what his state ment is.'

Justice White then said: "Have you (speaking to Judge Titus) trocuted in Auburn State prison during anything to say in behalf of the prisoner at this time?'

> HE CLEARS HIS PEOPLE. "I have nothing to say within the definition of what your honor has read." replied the attorney, "but it seems to me in order that the innocent should not suffer by this defendant's crime, the court should permit him to exculpate at least his father, brother and sister."

From the court: "Certainly, if that is the object of any statement he wishes to make, proceed." The prisoner said:

"There was no one else but me. No one else told me to do it, and no one paid me to do it."

Judge Titus repeated it as follows: "Owing to the prisoner's feeble voice will repeat his words. He says no one had anything to do with the commission of his crime but himself; that his father and mother and no one

nothing about it." The prisoner continued: "I was not told anything about that crime and I never thought anything about murder until a couple of days be-

tore I committed the crime.' Judge Titus again repeated as follows: and never intended to commit it until couple of days before its commission.

The Judge Pronounces Sentence.

Then Justice White passed sentence

"In taking the life of our beloved President you committed a crime which shocked and outraged the moral sense of the civilized world. You have confessed that guilt and after learning all that at this time can be learned from the facts and circumstances of the case murder in the first degree.

"You have said, according to the testimony of creditable witnesses and yourself that no other person aided or abetted you in the commission of this terrible act. God grant it may be so. The penalty for the crime for which you stand convicted is fixed by this statute and it now becomes my duty to pronounce

this judgment against you. "The sentence of the court is that in the week beginning October 28th, 1901, at the place, in the manner and means prescribed by law, you suffer the punishment of death.

Remove the prisoner."

THE COURT ADJOURNS.

The crowd slowly filed out of the room and court adjourned at 2.23. The death warrant signed by Justice White is addressed to the agent and warden of Auburn State prison, and directs him to execute the sentence of the court within the walls of the prison on some day during the week beginning October 28th next, by causing "to pass through the body of the said Leon F Czolgosz a current of electricity of sufficient intensity to cause death, and that the application of the said current of electricity be continued until he, the said Leon F. Czolgosz, be dead."

PRESENTATION OF SUFFRAGE PLANS. Offer a Third Today.

By the Associated Press.) Richmond, Va., Sept. 26.-Two suffrage plans were presented by the Suffrage Committee to the Constitutional Con vention today-one by the majority and one by Delegate Wysor of Pulaski. Senator Daniel said that the minority had prepared a report and gave notice that he would present the same to the convention tomerrow. The Republicans submitted no report, though it is understood that they will offer the present suffrage plan. The two plans presented were read in full, laid on the table and ordered printed. The majority plan pro-

vides in part as follows: "Section 1. Every male citizen of the State for at least two years, of the county or city in which he shall offer to vote at least one year, and of the precinct in which he shall offer to vote at least thirty "The next is that you have a good days, next preceding the election at which cause to offer either an arrest of the he shall offer to vote, who shall have been registered as may be prescribed by you or for a new trial. Those are the law, and who shall have paid in person grounds specified by the statute in which to the State at least six months prior you have a right to speak at this time to the election at which he shall offer

to vote a poll tax of one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) for the preceding year except as hereinafter provided otherwise, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly and all officers elected by the people; provided,

"He be a person who has served in time of war in the army or navy of the United States, or of the Confederate States, or of any State of the United States: or

"He be a person who, or whose life, shall have paid to the State taxes for the year preceding that in which he offers to vote, amounting to as much as \$1 on property owned by, and assessed

against him or his wife; or "He be a person not embraced in the foregoing alternatives, who when he offers to register, shall be able to give reasonable explanation of the general nature of the duties of the various officers for whom he may, at any time, under laws then existing, be entitled to vote, and who if physically able, shall have indicated his substantial attachment to, or identification with this State, by having been regularly employed or engaged in a lawful trade, profession, business, calling, work or service, for at least one-fourth of the time during the year next preceding that in which he shall offer to vote.

"And, provided further, that the provisions hereinbefore contained as to the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting shall not apply to any election held prior to the first day of January 1003, and that no person who has served in time of war in the army or navy of the United States, or of the Confederate States or of any State of the United States, shall at any time, be required to pay a poll tax as a prerequisite to vot-

"And, provided, further, that any person, otherwise qualified to vote according to the foregoing provisions, who shall register after the first day of January, 1904, shall have made application to the registrar in his own handwriting, in the presence of one of the registrars, according to such form and to be verified on oath or affirmation in such manner as may be prescribed by law, and shall prefrom another on such printed form as tiago testified that on the day of the the law shall prescribe, unless he shall battle the starboard engines were stoppe blind, or otherwise physically dis- ped and the machinery reversed.

abled, etc., etc." Mr. Wysor's plan renders negroes in cligible to office in the State.

The convention, in committee of the

rennial elections. The vote on elections division was 21 ayes, 44 noes, the substitute providing for bi-ennial elections being lost. The next vote was on the proposition

to hold quadrennial sessions of the Leg-The report of the committee was adopted-ayes, 33 noes 38-the amendment to provide for bi-ennial sessions being rejected.

members of the Senate at the same time the court adjourned for the day. as members of the House, was adopted, dropping all holdover Senators. Section 5, prohibiting any county, city or State officer from serving in the Gen-

eral Assembly, was adopted. No amendment was made to any sec tion reported by the committee and at reported the progress.

Mr. Glass, of Lynchburg, offered a resolution directing the committee on elective

At 1:50 the convention adjourned.

On the Diamond.

National League. (By the Associated Press.)

į,	At Cincinnati-								R	H	E
	Cincinnati2	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	x-7	14	0
9	Boston1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1-2	5	7
	At Chicago—								B	H	E
	Chicago0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0-1	7	3
	New York0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0-5	9	1
	At St. Louis-								B	H	E
	St. Louis0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0-4	3	1
H	Philadelphia0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0-6	15	3
Ħ	At Pitsburg-								B	H	E
	Pittsburg0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	x-4	8	3
ı	Brooklyn0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0-3	8	2

American League.

At Washington-	RHE	
Washington0010020	0-3 8 0	,
Detroit4 0 1 0 0 0 0	0-5.8 3	
At Baltimore—	RHE	
Baltimore00400211	2-10 17 3	į
Cleveland 0 0 0 1 4 1 3 0	0-9 17 1	į
At Philadelphia—	RHE	
Milwaukee 0 2 1 2 0 4.0 1	0-10 14 0	,
Philadelphia1 2 0 0 0 0 0	0-3 10 4	Ė
At Boston-	RHE	
Boston0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0	1-3 5 3	
		ă
Chicago0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	$1-2 \ 3 \ 2$	ì
	Washington0 0 1 0 0 2 0 Detroit 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 At Baltimore— Baltimore0 0 4 0 0 2 1 1 Cleveland0 0 0 1 4 1 3 0 At Philadelphia— Milwaukee 0 2 1 2 0 4,0 1 Philadelphia 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 At Boston—	Washington 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 3 8 6 Detroit 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 5 8 3 At Baltimore 0 0 4 0 0 2 1 1 2 10 1 3 3 0 9 1 7 3 Cleveland 0 0 1 4 1 3 0 0 9 1 1 8 H E </td

RAN INTO THE FREIGHT.

Five Persons Injured in an Accident on the Southern Near Columbia

(By the Associated Press.)

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 26 .- A passenger train on the Southern Railway ran into the rear of a freight train three miles from Columbia last night. Five persons were injured and three cars The freight train, it is were burned. said, was running on a passenger train's time.

Electric Light Plant for Hamlet.

(Special to News and Observer.) Hamlet, N. C., Sept. 26 .- Mr. G. O. Saunders, who makes his winter home in Southern Pines, has gone North to buy intercepted by orders from the Commothe machinery for the new electric plant he will put in operation in this place. He expects to have the plant in opera tion by December or earlier, and will probably put in a water works plant next year.

The hare may be cowardly, yet he us ually dies game.

THE NAVAL COURT

The Testimony of Captain Wise Continued.

LIEUT. WOOD TESTIFIES

He Delivered Dispatches to Schley From Sampson.

SCHLEY EAGER TO KNOW SAMPSON'S AIM

Wise Says That He Dld Not Communicate Direc ly to Schley the Results of His Reconnasisance of the Harbor

at Santiago.

(By the Associated Press.) Washington, Sept. 26.-The Schley journing at 12:45 in order to permit its members and others engaged there to attend the funeral of Judge Wilson, late of counsel for Admiral Schley. Captain Wise concluded his testimony, Admiral call and Lieutenant Spencer S. Wood. who commanded the dispatch boat Dupont during the Spanish war began his Machinist Gray, who was in testimony. charge of the starboard engines of the pare and deposit his ballot without aid Texas on the day of the battle off San-

Captain Wise was questioned at considerable length as to what he had done before the arrival of the flying squadron off Santiago towards locating Cervera's concluded its discussion of the fleet in the harbor. He said that while report of the legislative committee in he had satisfied himself of the presence favor of quadrennial sessions of the Leg- of the Spaniards, he had been content to ommunicate his knowledge to Admiral The question of sessions and elections | Schley through Captain Sigsbee, not conwas divided, the first vote being on quad- sidering it necessary to make direct communication with the commander-in-

Lieutenant Wood gave the particulars of his delivery of dispatches from Ad; 22nd of May, while the Admiral lay off off Santiago on July 3rd testified that quarter, on the straight back stretch, very nervous and especially anxious to know what Sampson's intentions were. Section 3. Requiring the election of all He had not concluded his testimony when

CAPTAIN WISE TESTIFIES.

Captain Wise, who commanded the scout ship Yale during the Spanish War, continued his narration of the retrograde movement of the flying squadron he said, heard afterward that the revertoward Key West on May 27. On the sal was because they were passing the 12:45 the committee of the whole rose and next day he was dispatched to Newport Brooklyn. News reporting to Admiral Sampson on the way. He had told Admiral Sampson, he said, that the flying squadron was franchise and qualifications for office, to about 30 miles west of Santiago. In rereport a provision empowering women to sponse to a question from the Admiral the Spanish War was the next witness. qualify and discharge the duties of nota- he had said he did not know what it was

Mr. Hanna read the following extract from Admiral Schley's report of February 18th to the Committee on Naval Affairs, beginning: "After having been informed by the scouts commanded by such officers as Sigsbee, Jewell and Wise, that although they had all been off Santiago de Cuba for a week they had seen nothing of it (the Spanish fleet) and knew nothing of its movements or its where-

He then asked Captain Wise if he had made such a communication to the Ad-

"I did not," was the response. "did you give Admiral Schley any information respecting the Spanish squad-

DID NOT SEE SCHLEY.

"Only through Captain Sigsbee. I did not go on board the Brooklyn at all. I gave Captain Sigsbee all the informa-

tion I had." Captain Wise was cross-examined on this point by Mr. Rayner. He asked: From the morning of the 22nd until the arrival of the flying squadron on the evening of the 26th, you were trying to bear upon the subject of this inquiry?" get in touch with the enemy and watch-

ing the harbor? "Yes." "You saw nothing in there?" "I could not see any harbor at all." "You sent no one on shore to try to establish communication?"

"Not at all." SAW NOTHING IN THE HARBOR. "Isn't the natural condition of the harbor such that it is impossible to see considerably up the harbor?"

"You can only see a short distance up the harbor." "And there was nothing in sight whatever, was there?' "Nothing at all."

The witness had said that Captain Sigsbee had taken the dispatch beginning "get in touch with the enemy." The court through Admiral Dewey asked: "Was it your duty or that of Captain Sigsbee to convey the information in the dispatch reterred to to Commodore Schley? "I think it was Captain Sigsbee's, as he went immediately on duty and I was

dore to take the Merrimac in tow." Mr. Hanna: "Did you receive any inquiry, or did the commanding officer of the flying squadron ask you for any information at any time?'

Mr. Rayner continued his questions devoting himself especially to the signaling between the Yale and the flagship.

May 26th when he hailed the Texas, he had passed within hailing distance of the Brooklyn, being one and a half miles dis-

THOUGHT IT STRONGLY FORTIFIED Mr. Rayner read from a report made on May 30th by Admiral Sampson in which he stated that Captain Wise had told him that he believed Santiago harbor to be strongly fortified. "Is that true? Mr. Rayner asked.

"It is, was the response

Captain Wise said in reply to questions by Captain Parker that he would at any time when off Santiago have been able to signal any information he might have had in regard to the situation. He had seen the masts of a vessel, and thought it to be a small military vessel. He had gone near enough to observe the land batteries.

Captain Wise was questioned by the "Did the batteries at or near Santiago

fire upon the Yale while she was reconnoitering?" "Not at all." "Who was the senior officer off San-

tiago prior to the arrival of the flying squadron?"

until the 24th and I was senior officer on the 25th and the squadron came there on the 26th.' "Did you not direct Captain Sigsbee to

give to Commodore Schley the information that you had received from the Navy Department with regard to the whereabouts of the Spanish squadron?"

ADMIRAL COTTON RECALLED. At this point Captain Wise was excused and Admiral Cotton was recalled to

make verbal corrections in the testimony previously given by him. Admiral Cotton was questioned con corning some points of the Santiago campaign. He said that on the morning of May 31st, after arriving from Kingston he had gone aboard the Brooklyn with dispatches for Admiral Schley. Asked by Captain Lemly to relate his conversation with Admiral Schley on the occasion of that visit he said:

"He informed me that it had been as certained that some, at least, of the ships of Admiral Cervera's squadron were within the harbor of Santiago; that they had been seen and were in sight and as a matter of fact one of them was then in sight at the entrance to the harbor. In language as nearly as I can remember, he

"After dinner I am going to hoist my flag on board the Massachusetts and take her and the Iowa and go in and have a pot shot at those follows. TEXAS' MACHINIST TESTIFIES.

William C. Gray, who was chief mamiral Sampson to Admiral Schley on the chinist on the Texas, during the battle would surely be broken. The second Cienfuegos. He said that Schley seemed on that date he had been on duty at the was made in 30 3-4, but the third was a The engines were then reversed.'

very brief, the revolutions not exceeding swarmed around the horse and owner. 100 and the time being short. He had,

LIEUT. WOOD ON THE STAND. Lieutenant Spencer S. Wood, who commanded the dispatch boat Dupont during Lieutenant Wood related the particulars of his mission as a dispatch carrier from Admiral Sampson, lying at Key West to Admiral Schley, who was off Cienfuegos. He had left Key West on May 20th carrying dispatches of which the Iowa carried duplicates, and had reached Cienfuegos several hours in advance of the Iowa.

"On my arrival," the witness said, "I went aboard and personally delivered the dispatches which I carried from Admiral Sampson to Commodore Schley in his cabin, at 9 o'clock. He asked me Admiral Sampson's idea about where the Spanish squadron was. I told him I did not know; he asked me of Admiral Sampson's intentions. I told him I did not know them. He told me he thought the Spanish squadron was there. He had heard firing and was almost convinced that they were there. The conversation was on the line to endeavor to find out from me what Admiral Sampson's plans a urlesque than a thoughtful attempt to were. I could give him no information." "How long were you on board the flag-

"Until just before luncheon." "Have you anything further to state with respect to this interview which will

THOUGHT SCHLEY NERVOUS.

most out of coal, having made the run from Key West. He said, 'Very well, go upon the stage. below and I will think it over.' I went below to the ward room, and was after- mental women with a penchant for weepward called up and informed that they ing at pathetic incidents of Mrs. Wood's would give me coal. I had never before met the Admiral. He impressed me as being very nervous. He would get up and ly devoid of emotional power; she ap walk around, come back and sit down, pears to be a woman of no inherent and a number of questions he asked me talent, of little adaptability, of small inabout Admiral Sampson's intentions I telligence, and no training. Her simulawas unable to answer."

no knowledge of the contents of the dispatches which you delivered?" "Admiral Sampson did not tell me what

were duplicates of the dispatches he was adequacy, and the shallowness of her sending by the Iowa. These duplicates, temperament. he said, he gave to me because he thought the Dupont could make better speed.' "Did the Admiral read the dispatches in your presence?"

"Did he advise you of their contents not be eclipsed." then? "He did not tell me positively what

they were. I gathered while I was really made in heaven Providence must aboard the flagship what they contained, have a grudge against a lot of people but whether it was while I was in the here on earth.

But the Yachts Having Failed to Finish Within the Time Limit the Race Was Declared Off.

THE SHAMROCK IN THE LEAD BUT ONCE

cabin or later in the ward room, I do not know. I never saw their contents and Admiral Sampson never told me what they were."

Asked by Mr. Rayner if Admiral Sampson or any one else had informed him before he left Key West for Cienfuegos that a code of signals had been agreed upon between the American forces and "I was senior officer until Captain the Cuban insurgents, Lieutenant Wood Cotton came on the 23rd. He was there replied in the negative. He had not, he said, received such information officially but he added that it was current talk at Key West that the Marblehead on a previous trip had established communication with the Cubans. If, however, a code had been arranged, he did not know

of the fact. Before Lieutenant Wood had concluded his testimony the court adjourned.

FAILS TO LOWER HIS RECORD.

Cresceus, King of Trotters, Does His Best But in Vain. (By the Associated Press.)

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 26.-Cresceus, king of trotters, today failed to lower his record of 2:02 1-4 made at Colum bus on August 2nd, in a trial on the Belmont Driving Club course at Narberth, a suburb of this city. The great son of Robert McGregor stepped the mile in 2:041% without a skip and there by reduced the track record of 2:08 3-4 made by Alix on November 7th, 1894.

Everything was conducive to fine The track was lightning fast and there was not enough breeze to interfere with the progress of the great trot ter. It was 4:20 when the horse made his appearance for the effort at record breaking. After scoring once Ketcham gave the starter the nod and the great trotter was off, paced by a runner attached to a sulky.

When the first quarter was reached in 30 1-4, everybody thought the record throttle of the starboard engine of the fraction over a second slower. Turning battleship. He said that when he went into the home stretch Ketcham urged to the engine room the vessel was going the trotting machine to his utmost, but "The next signal," he said, "was the best he could do was 311/2 seconds to stop a minute afterward, to reverse. for the quarter. As the horse flashed under the wire a great shout went up The witness said that the reversal was from the crowd, which immediately Mr. Ketcham had no excuse to offer for the failure to break the record, saying track and weather were favorable.

Summary: Time 2:02 1-4; Cresceus Time by quarters, 30 1-4; 1:01;

Medical Director of the Exposition

(By the Associated Press.) Charleston, S. C., Sept. 26,-Dr. Manning Simmons, one of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons in the South, was elected Medical Director of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition.

Theatrical News.

"Miss Leah Lessi in her own version of East Lynne" is manager Rivers' attraction for the Academy of Music next Tuesday night.

If the Richmond papers are to be bo lieved, the show is not one that the News | Columbia on the starboard tack crossed and Observer can recommend. It is the line ahead. The Columbia was to poorly staged and badly acted. The News says of it:

"The revival of 'East Lynne' that Leah Lessi has set upon the stage is more of give the famous old drama an adequate presentation.

"Miss Lessi's claim to authorship is no less absurd than her claim to serious attention as an actress. The version of 'East Lynne,' in which she appears, and to which she lays strenuous claim, is line for line and scene the same as that which the Giffen Company gave last sum-"The commodore hesitated some about mer, with some eliminations, but no imgiving me coal. He did not think he portant change. Miss Lessi is a Huncould spare coal at first. I said it was garian by birth. She is said to be in absolutely necessary, that we were al- affluent circumstances, and to that fact alone is due her present prominence

"She will do more to disillusion senti story, than anything that has yet been done in that direction. She is absolute tion of jealousy is childish in its sim-"If I understand you clearly, you had plicity, in the emotional passes she is vapid in the extreme, and in the death scene of her child, and later, when she comes to her own death bed she dis was in them. He simply told me these plays a wearing sense of her utter in-

> "It takes much pretty scenery and better acting to make this grandiloquent old play seem more than tiresome, and in the selection of her company Miss Lessi has seen to it that her star shall

> An old bachelor says if marriages are

Breeze-Driven While Columbia Lav Becalmed.

THE RESULT OF THE DAY'S CONTEST In Light Airs Shamrock is no Match

For Columbia What She Would do Under Other Conditions

Remains to be Seen. By the Associated Press.) New York, Sept. 26 .- The Columbia and the Shamrock today failed to reach the finish within the time limit and the race was declared off. The Columbia was then about two miles from the finish line

and leading the Shamrock by a mile The Columbia was first to reach the scene of the start, being towed from her moorings out to Sandy Hook Lightship. and it then looked as though it might increase. The Columbia took quite kindly to the swell that rolled in from the sea. making very little disturbance in the water. She made several tacks around the lightship before her rival appeared

on the scene. of the hook in tow. It was noticed that she plashed the water about considerably and pitched heavily in the long ground swell. Her canvas set admirably. Never was a finer suit of sails seen on a cup challenger.

The ocean tug Navigator which carried S. N. Kane, Chester Griswold and Newanchored to the southward of the lightship, making the extremity of the line and soon a string of signals was displayed signifying that the course would be east by north fifteen miles to wind-

ward and return.

THE PREPARATORY GUN The preparatory gun was fired at 19:55 and from that moment the yachts were amenable to tre racing rules of the New York Yacht Club. The wind at this time was 8 knots. The weather was cool and

the atmosphere clear. Ten minutes later the warning gun was fired and it was then that the two racers came into close proximity and began to jockey for the weather berth at the start. Baby jib topsails were hoisted in stops on both crafts. Captain Sycamore held the tiller of the Shamrock with William Jameson beside him. Barr was at the wheel of the Columbia. He placed the Cup Defender to windward of the 'Challenger and kept her there in spite of hi sopponents' efforts to get clear. Columbia, on the port tack, crossed the bow of the Shamrock and then tacked and

stood for the line. A FALSE START.

Both skippers were in such a hurry that they crossed before the starting gun was fired. They were recalled by three short blasts from the whistle of the committee boat. Both then wore round and immediately after the gun had sounded windward of the Shamrock. The official

Columbia, 11:10 4-5.

Shamrock, 11:11:01. The Challenger went on the port tack just after crossing and then the Defender followed her example. In order to get free from the back wind of her antagonist which was retarding her considerably, the Shamrock was kept broad off the wind and she speedly worked clear of her rival, going through the water very fast. The Columbia held her luft and it was noticed that when the two were close hauled the American yacht pointed higher than the Shamrock. At this time the wind freshened a little. At 11 35 the Columbia went on the port tack and crossed the bows of the Shawrock a good three hundred yards in the lead. This was quite encouraging to the admirers of the American yacht, who had begun to fear for their favorite when they saw how fast the Shamrock footed when kept off the wind with a clean full.

WHEN THE SHAMROCK LED.

At 12:33 the Columbia was almost becalmed, her mainsail slatting as she rolled in the lumpy sea. At 12:47 the Columbia again fell into the flattest of fiat calms, while the Shamrock was enjoying the advantage of a gentle air which had a good deal of propulsive power. Thus for the first and only time in the race the Shamrock was the leading

At one o'clock both yachts were again on the portstack with the Columbia a good eighth of a mile to leeward. About this time the breeze picked up a little merrier and under its influence the Columbia crawled upon her rival and after a few more tacks was once more ahead of the Scotch built boat. It was a great piece of sea jockeying on the part of Barr to make up this lee way, and it

(Continued on Second Page.)