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MILITARY DISASTER IN SAMAR

Filipino Guerrillas Swoop Down on Soldiers While at Breakfast

ONLY A FEW ESCAPE

Forty-eight Members of the Company Lost

DETAILS ARE MEAGRE

Twenty-four Survivors, Including Eleven Wounded, Arrive at Bassey—First Serious Reverse in the Philippines in a Long Time—A Small Force Attempts to Hold Extensive Territory

Manila, Sept. 30.—A disastrous fight between United States troops and insurgents occurred Saturday in the Island of Samar, near Balangiga. A large body of insurgents attacked Company C, Ninth Infantry, only twenty-four members of the company escaping. All the others are reported to have been killed.

The company were at breakfast when attacked, and made a determined resistance; but the overwhelming numbers of the insurgents compelled them to retreat.

Of the survivors who have arrived at Bassey, eleven are wounded. According to the latest returns the strength of the company was seventy-two. The survivors include Capt. Thomas W. Connell, First Lieut. Edward A. Bumpus, and Dr. R. S. Griswold, surgeon.

Capt. Edwin V. Bookmiller, of the Ninth Infantry, reports that General Hughes is assembling a force to attack the insurgents. The insurgents captured all the stores and ammunition of the company, and all the rifles except twenty-six.

Capt. Lawrence J. Hearn, of the Twenty-first Infantry, reports an engagement with insurgents near Candalaria the Americans losing one killed and two wounded. The insurgent loss has not been ascertained. The Americans captured 50,000 pounds of rice and several hundred rounds of ammunition.

Washington, September 30.—News of the disastrous fight between troops of the Ninth Infantry and the insurgents in the Island of Samar yesterday was sent promptly by Gen. Hughes, commanding in that island, to Gen. Chaffee, at Manila, and by him transmitted to the War Department. It reached the department during the early hours yesterday, and Adj. Gen. Corbin, realizing its importance, at once made it public, after sending a copy to the White House. Gen. Chaffee's dispatch, which agrees with press dispatch, is as follows:

General Chaffee's Report
"Manila, Sept. 29.

"Adjutant General, Washington.
"Hughes reports following from Bassey, Southern Samar: Twenty-four men Ninth Regiment, United States Infantry—eleven wounded—have just arrived from Balangiga; remainder company killed; insurgents secured all supplies and all rifles except twelve. Company was attacked during breakfast, morning September 28; company seventy-two strong; officers, Thomas W. Connell, captain; Edward A. Bumpus, first lieutenant; Dr. R. S. Griswold, major surgeon, escaped.

"CHAFFEE."

Created a Sensation

Washington, Sept. 30.—The news created a sensation in official circles. It was the first severe reverse that has occurred for a long time. Still the officials were not unprepared for the news of just this character from Samar, where the revolution started by Aguinaldo still continues. Samar is a country about as large as the State of Ohio, and the American forces of occupation number in all between 2,000 and 2,500 men. These are distributed among various posts in the island, a large number being located at the more important centers.

Spain never made any effort to occupy Samar, and it only has been for probably three months past that the United States has undertaken that work. The latest report made by Gen. Hughes to the War Department was that the number of insurgent rifles in the island aggregated about 300. The Filipinos carried on a guerrilla warfare, and operations against them were difficult. The disaster to Company C, of the Ninth Infantry, occurred, it is believed, while it was engaged in an expedition to clear the country of roving bands of these insurgents. The fact that the Americans were attacked while at breakfast indicates the daring and pluck of the insurgents.

Immediately upon receipt of the dis-

patch, Adj. Gen. Corbin cabled Gen. Chaffee to send a complete report of the fight and a list of the casualties.

A well-known official of the government inspeaking of this outbreak against the American forces in Samar said he regarded it as a consequence of the assassination of President McKinley. In all probability the insurgents had received, he said, only meagre reports of the tragedy, and possibly believed the shooting to be the result of some popular outbreak against the President. The natives had seized the opportunity in the flickering hope of relieving some of their lost ground.

Company C was a portion of the Ninth Regiment of United States Infantry which went to China at the time of the Boxer outbreak and were engaged in provost duty in that city. During the past summer a battalion of the Ninth was sent to Samar.

All the officers connected with Company C, which was almost wiped out by the insurgents, are named in Gen. Chaffee's dispatch, there being no second lieutenant now with the company. Capt. Thomas W. Connell, who commanded the company, was appointed to the Military Academy from New York in September, 1889, and First Lieut. Bumpus was appointed to the army from Massachusetts, having served as a private in Company A, First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. Surgeon Griswold is a recent addition to the army, having crossed the Pacific ocean with Adj. Gen. Corbin on his recent trip to the Philippines.

CHAFFEE'S DISPATCH REVISED
Fate of Officers of the Company Left in Doubt

Washington, Sept. 30.—The War Department today issued a corrected copy of General Chaffee's cablegram from Manila regarding the massacre of American troops in the Island of Samar September 28. By mistake in translating the cipher the dispatch was first interpreted as saying that Captain Connell, Lieutenant Bumpus and Surgeon Griswold had escaped. The corrected copy shows that the cipher words mistaken for "have escaped" really meant "investigation does not show therefore that the officers mentioned are safe. The corrected dispatch follows:

"Hughes reports following received from Bassey, Southern Samar: Twenty-four men Company C, Ninth Regiment, United States Infantry, 11 wounded, have just arrived from Balangiga; remainder company killed; insurgents secured all company supplies, and all rifles except three. Company was attacked during breakfast, morning September 28; company 72 strong; officers, Captain Thomas W. Connell, First Lieutenant Edward A. Bumpus, R. S. Griswold, Major Surgeon. Investigation will be made."

The meagreness of the information contained in General Chaffee's dispatch leaves in doubt the fate of Captain Thomas W. Connell, First Lieutenant Edward A. Bumpus and Surgeon R. S. Griswold. There is nothing definite indicating that they were killed and at the same time nothing has been received which indicates that they escaped.

Paymaster General Bates received a telegram this morning from Judge Bumpus at Boston, saying that a letter received from his son, Lieutenant Bumpus, said that the officers were quartered in a convent, that the soldiers were quartered in houses near by, and that the camp was in the town. It appears from this information that the soldiers kept their arms in their quarters and probably messaged together in their camp. Presumably the treacherous insurgents waited until the men were at breakfast and therefore unarmed. The officers would undoubtedly mess together in the convent and this would make necessary attacks at different points.

Company C of the Ninth Infantry went to Balangiga August 1 and was received there by the natives with a great show of friendship. This is thought to have disarmed the soldiers of all suspicion and led them to lose sight of the unfriendliness of the natives in the interior.

Story Told by Two Survivors
Manila, Sept. 30.—2.30 p. m.—Sergeant Markley and a private of Company C of the Ninth Infantry, which was surprised and many of the men killed at Balangiga, Samar, by a band of insurgents, escaped across the bay of Tanuan to Leyte and have made a report on the action. The sergeant and private evidently did not know of the escape of 24 of their comrades to Bassey, Island of Samar. They report that four hundred bolomen attacked the garrison of Balangiga, the men being at breakfast and without arms. A majority of the men in the barracks were killed and none were left alive in the town. One hundred and forty natives were killed in the melee. As 24 men have already arrived at Bassey, this story is evidently an exaggeration.

The American officers at Manila do not attempt to explain the massacre except on the ground of over confidence on the part of the troops at Balangiga and lack of watchfulness.

Native women, who are desirous of saving their soldier sweethearts, have disclosed to the authorities the existence of a new Katipunan society in the

province of Tarlac. The constabulary has crippled the movement by arresting the civil president, the leader of the movement, and many of the recently armed native police. Other discoveries of a similar nature have been made at Cagayan.

Captain Connell Killed

New York, Sept. 30.—David J. Connell, the father of Captain Connell, who lives at 14 S. William street, received a cable dispatch this morning from Captain Frank Ramsey of the Ninth infantry, stating that Captain Connell had been killed in Saturday's engagement with the insurgents of Samar. The cable dispatch was sent from Manila.

Connell Killed in Action

New York, Sept. 30.—Capt. Thomas W. Connell was well known in this city, having resided in the battery district from the time of his birth until he entered West Point Academy, September 1, 1889. His brother, John J. Connell, is a deputy assistant district attorney, and his father, David J. Connell, is custodian of the city clerk's office, and for years was one of the Tammany election district captains in the second assembly district.

When the news of the massacre was received in this city the members of Capt. Connell's family became greatly alarmed for his safety. On communicating with Washington authorities they learned that the dispatch to the War Department stated that Capt. Connell, Lieut. Bumpus and Surgeon Griswold had escaped. The father and mother of the young soldier were offering up prayers of thanks when they received a cable dispatch from Manila which read: "Quo-Connell, Tommy killed yesterday, Frank."

Before Capt. Connell went to Manila he had made an arrangement with a friend, Frank Ramsey, quartermaster of the regiment, by which one was to notify the relatives of the other in case any mishap happened. Under the arrangement the cable address of Capt. Connell's family was "Quo-Connell."

So when the message was delivered today the father was positive the news it contained was true, notwithstanding the department dispatch to the contrary. Mr. Connell telegraphed to the War Department for further information and received the following:

"Washington, Sept. 30.
"David J. Connell: Your boy killed in action.

"GILLESPIE,
"War Department."
Capt. Connell was 28 years of age.

Lucban a Bad Egg

Milwaukee, Sept. 30.—General Arthur MacArthur was recently returned from the Philippines, thinks the slaughter of the American troops in Southern Samar will result in the United States taking drastic measures to stamp out the insurgent general Lucban, who commanded the insurgents who ambushed the Ninth infantry.

"He is a tricky and slippery fellow and has caused no end of trouble in the islands," said the general this afternoon. "He evidently took the company unawares or else the loss could not have been so heavy, for forty-eight killed out of one company is practically annihilation. It looks like slaughter and the men could not have had a chance to fight for their lives, or else the result could not have been so heavy."

"The insurrection has long been broken and the slaughter in Samar will not aid the cause of the Filipinos. In fact it will make the American forces more determined to capture such fellows like Lucban, and when he is caught it will go a far way to stop his following."

Railroad Rumor

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 30.—Atlanta newspapers telegraph their correspondents here, saying that there is an apparently well-based report that ex-Manager St. John is to be elected president of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad to succeed John Skelton Williams. The officials here deny knowing anything of this.

Pretoria, Sept. 30.—Tjaard Kruger, the ex-President's youngest son, who surrendered recently, died today after a short illness.

Soldiers Will Replace Guards

Madisonville, Ky., Sept. 30.—Tomorrow morning the guards at the coal

mines in Hopkins county will come here and surrender their arms to Adjutant General Murray who will send detachments of State troops to all mines to protect miners and mining property.

It is believed that the troubles are now over. It will require three hundred soldiers to do guard duty.

Train in a Ditch

Burlington, Vt., Sept. 30.—The New York and Boston Express train on the Central Vermont Railroad due here from Montreal at 10:06 p. m. is lying in the ditch opposite the government reservation at Fort Ethan Allen, having left the track at State Line Crossing, so-called because it is the dividing line between government and State property. All the passengers and train crew escaped injury.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE

Officers Speak Highly of Its Value to the Service

Washington, Sept. 30.—Captain F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., president of the naval war college, at Newport, R. I., reported to the Navy Department this morning that the summer course of instruction for officers ended Saturday. "I think I may say justly," said Captain Chadwick, "that it has been highly successful. The officers in attendance, all of whom were of superior rank, and a number of high rank, have left with a feeling of its great utility to themselves personally and of the importance to the service. They have expressed themselves very freely in this regard, and it is a pleasure to me to convey their opinions to the department."

LOOKING FOR MISS STONE

Her Abduction Involves the Safety of Americans

Washington, Sept. 30.—The government, through the State Department and the American minister at Constantinople, is making a thorough though quiet investigation in regard to the abduction by brigands of Miss Ella H. Stone, the American missionary now in the hands of bandits, either in Turkey or Bulgaria.

Mr. Adey, acting secretary of state, said this morning that everything possible would be done to secure the release of the woman, but that it was necessary for the investigation now in progress to be conducted secretly.

The question is a greater one than appears upon the face of it. It involves the safety of Americans in Turkey, and may lead to any one of a number of complications.

When asked if the department was negotiating for the ransom of the missionary, the acting secretary declined to make any reply.

ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Duke of York Recived with Royal Salutes

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 30.—The Duke and Duchess of York were welcomed to the Pacific coast this morning. The royal train arrived at 11:45. The North Pacific British squadron was in Vancouver harbor, and as Prince George and his consort alighted from the train the royal salute was fired. Extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent an attack on the Duke of Cornwall's life. A line of police stretched the entire length of the royal progress six feet apart, and a moving wall of British marines, provincial volunteers and government mounted police were in front and rear of the royal carriages.

His highness was exceedingly affable and shook hands with all whom he came in contact with. After the official programme of the day had been carried out the royal party embarked on the steamship Empress of India, where they were entertained by Indian canoe races.

The royal party will go to Victoria tomorrow morning.

Death of a Hotel Man

Wadesboro, N. C., Sept. 30.—Special.—Mr. W. T. Flake, proprietor of the Klondike hotel at this place, died here today at six o'clock. The deceased had many friends through this section and among traveling men, who will learn of his death with regret.

MISS LAURA LEMLY

BURNED TO DEATH

Her Sister, Mrs. Brooks, Has a Narrow Escape from a Similar Fate

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sept. 30.—Special.—Miss Laura Lemly, sister of Judge Advocate Samuel C. Lemly, who is engaged in the Schley case at Washington, and President W. A. Lemly, of the Wachovia National Bank of this city, was horribly and fatally burned at eleven o'clock today at her home in Salem. Her death occurred at 4:20 this afternoon. Miss Lemly was in the kitchen baking a cake for her friend, Mrs. Dr. W. A. Lash, of Greensboro, when her wrapper ignited. The flame spread rapidly and she ran into the yard screaming.

Her sister, Mrs. C. B. Brooks, was the only person in the house at the time. When she heard the cries of her sister she rushed out of the house and when she discovered Miss Laura was afire, Mrs. Brooks picked up a rug and wrapped it around her. She hastened to get another rug, but when she re-

turned the first one had fallen. In her efforts to extinguish the flames Mrs. Brooks' dress ignited and in trying to save herself her hands were badly burned.

Several physicians were summoned. As soon as they looked upon Miss Lemly the doctors announced that her recovery could hardly be expected. Her body was badly charred and blistered in places. The burns were almost continuous from head to foot. All of her eyes were burned off and her face, clothing and hair were frightfully disfigured. Her suffering was intense until a physician administered morphine. She was only able to speak a few words consciously after the accident.

Miss Lemly was about 45 years old. She was a most estimable Christian lady and an honored and active member of St. Paul's Episcopal church. Her sad death has cast a gloom over the entire community.

AS FIGHTING BOB EVANS TOLD IT

The Range was Too Great for the Guns to Hit the Colon

STORY OF SCHLEY'S ATTACK ON THE SPANIARD

The Brooklyn's Loop in the Battle of July 3 Forced Three Battleships into a Bunch—The Witness Understood the Signals at Cienfuegos and Supposed Schley Was Informed in Regard to Them

Schley as to the presence of Cervera in Santiago?

A.—Not to my recollection.

Q.—Did you go on board the Brooklyn?

A.—I did not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rayner:
Q.—Have you any knowledge that Captain Sigbee wrote a letter to Commodore Schley stating that the Spanish fleet had not been seen at Santiago?

A.—I have no knowledge of that.

By the judge advocate:
Q.—Did Captain Sigbee communicate to you his belief in regard to the whereabouts of Cervera's fleet?

Commodore Schley objected to the question, as the answer would necessitate the narration of a conversation at which Schley was not present, and Captain Lemly withdrew the question and asked:

Q.—What was your own belief?

A.—I had received a dispatch from the department saying that the Spanish fleet was at Santiago, and nothing had occurred to change my belief. I had no private knowledge on the subject.

In answer to a question by the court, witness described from his recollection the state of the sea and the weather from May 22 to 28. His answer showed that both the weather and the sea varied in condition, but some of the time the condition of both was moderate.

The court also asked if Captain Sigbee was aboard the Brooklyn on May 29 when the witness was there, but Captain Jewell replied that he had not been aboard the flagship that day.

Captain McCalla was recalled to examine his printed testimony of Saturday, and the day previous. When he had concluded, the court asked:

Q.—Was there any place where the ships could have found protection from the south and southwesterly winds near Cape Cruz?

A.—There was no place where the large ships could have found shelter from these winds.

By the court:
Q.—Had the fleet of Cervera been in the harbor of Cienfuegos could it have been seen by the vessels blockading that port?

A.—I should say not. The masts might have been seen if the ships had been in the stream of the river, but I would not have expected to have found them there. If they had been behind the hills they could not have been seen.

Captain McCalla was excused at 12:55 and the judge advocate asked that a recess be taken at that time, as Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans would be at the court after the intermission to go upon the stand, and it would be impossible to finish with another witness before his arrival. In view of this Admiral Dewey ordered a recess until 2 o'clock.

When the court resumed its session after the recess Rear Admiral R. D. Evans was placed upon the stand. In beginning his evidence he said that during the Spanish war he had commanded the Iowa. He was then a captain. His vessel fell in with the flying squadron of Cienfuegos May 22 at 2 o'clock.

Q.—What special mission did you have?

A.—I carried dispatches from the commander-in-chief at Key West to Commodore Schley. The dispatches were sealed.

Rear Admiral Evans described the engagement of May 31. On the forenoon of that day he said Commodore Schley signalled that he would that afternoon transfer his flag to the Massachusetts and take the New Orleans and Iowa and go in and attempt to destroy the Colon with the 8, 12 and 13-inch guns. "At about fifteen minutes of 2 o'clock," he said, "a signal was made to form column, and we stood in a mile and a half or two miles, and then the column headed to sea. We opened fire on the Colon, and I saw the first shot of the Massachusetts fall a long distance short, and supposing she was firing at 7,000 yards, I gave the range at 8,500 yards. I then increased it to 9,000 yards; After the Massachusetts passed the entrance to the harbor she turned the port helm and steamed back. The Iowa and New Orleans followed. We then began firing at ten thousand yards and then falling short I increased the range to 11,000 yards and I saw that we struck short. I gave the range to Lieutenant Hill at 11,500 yards, and, firing at that range, we struck very near the stern of the Colon. Both the 12-inch guns on the Iowa were disabled on account of the extreme high elevation."

He said that two or three guns on the Morro were firing, as were two other batteries on the adjoining hills.

Admiral Evans was asked to describe the relative position of the Iowa and Brooklyn when the Spanish ships came out, July 3.

He said that the Iowa had the center of the line, with the Brooklyn on the west and the Texas between them. When he first saw the Brooklyn she was steaming to the eastward, firing her port batteries and heading for the Spanish column. Afterward the navigator of the

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