

POST OF DANGER

Schley Stood Exposed at the Battle of Santiago

CHASING THE COLON

Hodgson Says the Brooklyn Did All She Could Do—Never Out of the Spanish Line of Fire

Washington, Oct. 7.—Lieutenant Commander A. C. Hodgson was again on the stand at the Schley court of inquiry. He occupied a somewhat uncomfortable position between the direct fire of the judge advocate and the cross-fire of the counsel for the applicant. He endeavored to explain why it was that he failed to Admiral Schley that the alleged colloguy ever occurred and had another time admitted that the substance of that dialogue as printed was correct. He said he had denied the verbal accuracy, but admitted that a conversation was held. The witness said he never attached any importance to the "damn the Texas" expression. It was a remark indicating irritation, he said, and was not condemnatory of the Texas for the position she was in. He thought all Schley wanted from him was a denial of the statement that the commander of the flying squadron engaged in a colloguy with a junior officer at such a critical event. This he was willing to give, as no colloguy ever occurred.

In the course of a rather sharp cross-examination Mr. Rayner asked the witness concerning the movements of the Brooklyn:

Q.—Can you give me in brief the work which the Brooklyn did during the battle July 3?

A.—The Brooklyn did all she could do. She got into action as quickly as possible and she commenced firing as soon as her first gun could be brought to bear. We kept the port battery firing until the Brooklyn turned round. We got around as quickly as we could by the port helm until we were almost parallel with the port of the leading Spanish vessel, the Viscaya. When we got around the smoke was very dense and nothing could be seen of the Spanish vessels—the leading ones, the Viscaya, Oquendo and Colon. When we began to turn the Viscaya was about 2,500 yards on our starboard bow. The Colon was about our starboard beam, and the Oquendo was about our starboard bow. We continued in that position. I remarked to Captain Cook that it seemed rather lonely for us out there. He asked why. I said that we were all alone; that the three Spanish vessels seemed to be depending on us to see them off. The smoke was so dense that he could see nothing. Captain Cook stepped out of the coming tower and he said to me, "What is that on our starboard bow?" I looked in that direction and saw the heavy bow wave formed by a ship and I said: "That must be the Massachusetts." He said, "No it could not be the Massachusetts, as she has gone to Guantanamo for coal." Then I said: "It must be the Oregon." The Oregon was at that time four or five hundred yards off our starboard quarter, going ahead at full speed. We continued in that position until we got up steam. Then we drew further ahead of the Oregon. The Oquendo very shortly fell out and went ashore and the Colon gradually drew ahead. We kept the port battery firing for some time and then the Viscaya ported her helm and ran into shore. The Colon had in this time gained speed and was ahead about seven miles. After passing the Viscaya we steamed ahead and ceased firing. During the time we had a little opportunity to get something to eat. We gained on the Colon, but very slowly; in fact she apparently gained on us. The chase was continued then after the Colon until we gradually began to gain. As we drew toward her at about 13,000 yards the signal was given from the flagship to the Oregon to fire her 13-inch guns. The shot fell short. We then fired one of our 8-inch guns and that fell short. At intervals the Oregon continued to fire 13 and 8-inch shells and we fired 8-inch shells. One 8-inch shell fell ahead of the Colon.

"What was the hearing of Admiral Schley during the engagement," the witness was asked.

He replied: "The hearing which an officer of his rank and station in the service should have—the hearing of a commander in chief."

Q.—Can you give me his position—what place did he occupy?

A.—He was on the little bridge or platform around the coming tower.

Q.—Was that a position of danger?

A.—It was.

Q.—The case has been stated by some of the witnesses that the Brooklyn ran 2,000 yards south away from the line of battle of the Spanish ships. What do you say with reference to that?

A.—If any witness has made that statement, although he may have stated what he thought was true, he was absolutely mistaken.

Q.—How far did she go?

A.—She must have made about six hundred yards from the most northerly position which she occupied when she was turning.

Q.—That was her tactical diameter, was it?

A.—I think that was about it.

Q.—Did the turning interfere with her ability to keep up with the enemy?

A.—No.

Captain William Felger, who commanded the New Orleans, was placed upon the stand when Lieutenant Commander Hodgson was excused. He did not hear any guns fired while off Cienfuegos, the witness said, as he was in his bunk all day.

Captain Lemly sought to show by this witness that the shore batteries at Santiago were ineffective and that the numerous bombardments developed the fact.

The witness told of the firing of the batteries, but advanced a new suggestion to the effect that the majority of the shots fired at the blockading squadron during these bombardments were fired over the hills from the fleet in the harbor.

During Hodgson's investigation Mr. Rayner read Captain Chadwick's report regarding the famous colloguy on the Brooklyn in which Schley was said to have used the words "damn the Texas," and when he had finished the judge advocate tried to introduce Captain Chadwick's report of his examination of Lieutenant Commander Heilner (the navigator of the Texas) in which that officer asserted that Lieutenant Commander Hodgson had told him three times of the colloguy and that Admiral Schley did say "damn the Texas, let her look out for herself."

Mr. Rayner objected on the ground that it had not been introduced in the direct examination of the witness and that when Mr. Heilner was on the stand he had not been asked about the matter. He gave assurance to the court that he did not want to impeach the veracity of Mr. Hodgson and that his only object in bringing in Captain Chadwick's report of Mr. Hodgson's statement was that he had not stated to Captain Chadwick that Commodore Schley used the words "damn the Texas." He said also that Heilner was not confronted by Admiral Schley during the examination by Captain Chadwick, and turning to the applicant asked "Were you present?"

"No I was not present," answered Admiral Schley. "I was not asked to be."

The judge advocate said the objection was technical, made to avoid getting into the facts before the court. Captain Parker, of Admiral Schley's counsel, denied this, and he and Captain Lemly exchanged a few spirited remarks. Mr. Hanna, the judge advocate's assistant, said he wanted to say a word being prompted by the fact that Mr. Rayner looked him directly in the face when the objection was made. "You are so pretty that I could not help looking at you," said Mr. Rayner with a smile, and Captain Lemly interposed with "I object to side remarks of this kind."

The court retired to consider the objection, and when it returned announced that the statement of Captain Chadwick of his examination of Commander Heilner, could not be admitted at this time.

Lieutenant Dixon was another witness. His testimony referred to tables and charts he had prepared showing how long Schley's ships could chase the Spanish ships and still have enough coal to return to Key West. When his testimony was concluded court adjourned until tomorrow.

Distinguished Lawyer Dead

Washington, Oct. 7.—Walter D. Davidge, one of the most distinguished members of the district bar, died at his residence in this city this morning at 10:52 o'clock. Mr. Davidge had been ill for the past month, of acute indigestion. When the announcement of Mr. Davidge's death reached the city hall all of the district courts which were in session adjourned.

Mr. Davidge, who was 78 years old at the time of his death, was, with one exception, the number of years of active practice, the oldest member of the Washington bar.

TEACHERS RECALLED

Banton Island Not a Safe Place for Them

Manila, Oct. 7.—The governor of Romblon sent some of the American school teachers assigned to Banton Island, where there is no American garrison, in care of the president. The latter, who feared to assume the responsibility for the safety of the teachers, confessed that the district was a refuge for 150 rebel riflemen. Thereupon the governor would not permit the teachers to re-appear in the district, and he sent troops to destroy the band.

Intercepted correspondence and investigations by a local school teacher resulted in the capture of a rebel major with other conspirators who were arranging for the concentration of 250 riflemen in Bulacan province.

STREET RAILWAY SOLD

Improved Service Promised to Wrightsville Beach

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 7.—Special.—The Wilmington Street Railway was sold at auction today under foreclosure. The purchasers were Hugh MacRae & Co., bankers of this city, for \$101,500. There were only two bidders, the other being Murchison & Company. One hundred thousand dollars was the upset price required by the decree of sale, which was made subject to confirmation by the court. The purchasers of the street railway recently bought a controlling interest in the Seacoast road from here to Wrightsville Beach summer resort, and will convert it into a trolley system. The city railway and the road to the beach will be operated jointly. It is expected that the road will be greatly improved.

WANTS GOOD MEN

The President Not Particular as to Republicans

APPOINTMENTS MADE

A Democrat Made Federal Judge in Alabama and a McLaurin Convert Collector in South Carolina

Washington, Oct. 7.—Special.—Senator McLaurin has landed again, and this time he has secured the appointment of his friend, Loomis Blalock, to be internal revenue collector for South Carolina. All the old Republican crowd that has battled for twenty years or more for the negro party, has been turned down and a new convert put into a fat job. This was done, however, after Blalock had agreed with Deas, the colored leader, not to disturb the present force in the internal revenue office.

Mr. Blalock is a comparatively new accession to the Republican party. Neither of these men, however, represents any of the ideas and purposes of the old-time Republicans. Colonel Deas, colored, who had been a deputy collector under Webster, and a Republican leader since the reconstruction days, wanted to be national committeeman, and it was planned that another old-line leader should become collector of internal revenue. A. A. Gates of Greenville was one of the old leaders who wanted to be collector. He was at the White House today with A. C. Merrick, both representing the Republican State committee, to withdraw his opposition to Loomis Blalock. Mr. Blalock accompanied Gates and Merrick, and the President was told that the old-line Republicans would withdraw all their opposition.

The post office at Newberry, S. C., was another matter of interest in South Carolina politics today. There is to be a change in postmasters in Newberry, and the applicants are C. J. Purcell, John Scott and James R. Davidson. They saw the President.

Representative Latimer, Democrat, was one of the President's visitors, and his opinion was asked regarding the Newberry office. Mr. Latimer told the President he would be glad to make a recommendation if a Democrat was to be appointed. The President said that he would appoint a Republican if a good man could be found, but if no such man could be located he would appoint a Democrat. R. O. Stewart, who is said to be a cousin of the President, is spoken of for the position and is said to be acceptable to Mr. Latimer.

Along the line of putting in conservative men in office the President today announced the appointment of Thomas Goode Jones, of Alabama, to be United States district judge in the northern and middle districts of Alabama.

The appointment of Governor Jones was received with general satisfaction by a number of Alabama Republicans and Democrats who were at the White House today. Governor Jones was praised in the highest terms. It was stated that the negroes of Alabama would welcome the appointment because Governor Jones had strongly opposed the disfranchising clause recently adopted by the Alabama constitutional convention. It was stated that Booker Washington would be particularly pleased. Governor Jones' abilities are recognized by everybody.

Representative Thompson of Alabama called to pay his respects to the President, accompanied by his brother, Judge J. A. Thompson. Representative Thompson was delighted at the appointment of ex-Governor Jones to the district judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Bruce. He said Governor Jones was not only one of the ablest lawyers in Alabama, but one of the most prominent and highly esteemed citizens—a pure, high-toned and fair-minded man who will fill the position with honor and credit.

"This one act of the new President will place him in the same high esteem of the South that President McKinley enjoyed," said Mr. Thompson. Speaking of Governor Jones, Representative Thompson said: "He has always enjoyed a great reputation as a military man, and was known in Alabama as the military governor. During the civil war he was the youngest officer on General Gordon's staff and won distinction as a Confederate soldier. Through a Confederate and Southern Democrat he has always been a strong supporter of the constitution of the United States and was a member of the recent constitutional convention. He was a leader of the minority of the franchise committee which composed the grandfather clause because he thought it was in conflict with the constitution of the United States."

In talking with Representative Thompson about Southern appointments the President said that he intended to pick the best men to be had. "If I can't find Republicans I am going to appoint Democrats," the President declared, "and I will make every Southerner respect the Republican party."

Alphens B. Willis has been transferred from assistant keeper at Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina, light station to second assistant keeper at Cape Lookout, North Carolina, in place of Chas. W. Pugh.

Postmasters appointed: A. B. Chapin at Aurora, Beaufort county, vice H. R. Lane, removed; J. E. Pritchard, Elk Park, Mitchell county, vice H. T. Norrman, removed; S. L. Ewing, Sulphur Springs, Montgomery county, vice W. T. H. Ewing, dead.

THE AMEER DEAD

Ruler of Afghanistan Expired Last Thursday

HABIB ULLAH REIGNS

Abdur Rahman Khan Made His Country Strong and Respected—His Heir the Son of a Slave Woman

London, Oct. 7.—A dispatch to the Central News from Simla says that Habib Ullah, the eldest son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, has reported to the British agent at Cabul that the Ameer died last Thursday after a brief illness.

The Ameer was born in 1830 and had been on the throne twenty-one years. He dominated Afghanistan as no ruler has done for many years, and will be a most conspicuous figure in her history.

His life was a stormy one. For twelve years of his early manhood he was an exile, kept out of Afghanistan by the jealous fears of his uncle, Sher Ali, against whom he had sided when Ali and the other two sons of the famous Dost Mahomed were fighting for the throne. It was in 1858 that he fled the country of Afghanistan and became the guest of the czar, living on Russian bounty in the city of Samarcand. The Russians have accused him of the grossest ingratitude in those later years when he has treated Russia almost as an enemy.

The opportunity of Abdur Rahman Khan the exile, came in 1880 and he was equal to it. Abdur Rahman was astute enough to see that his real interests were nearer to India than to Russia. His country was a buffer state between the two dominions. He desired to be an independent ruler and England could help him if he was strong enough to be a stumbling block in the way of Russia's advance toward India. So he lost no time in declaring that England's friends were his friends and her enemies were his enemies, and after taking some time to think it over England gave him a pension of £100,000 a year.

The Ameer justified the confidence reposed in him. He showed that he was strong enough to answer for the tranquility of Cabul and the adjacent districts. He did far more than this. The London Times summed up his achievements in 1891, when it said that by his energy and ability he had restored Afghanistan from being merely a geographical expression into a strong and united kingdom.

The Ameer had several wives, none of whom presented him with any children who long survived. Among his concubines was a slave girl who had been the handmaiden of the Ameer's second wife. The elder of his two sons by this woman of lowly origin is Habib Ullah, the heir to the throne. He is now 30 years old. He stammers and, according to his father, the impediment in his speech is the effect of poison administered by a cousin with a view to clearing the way to his own succession.

In 1892 the Ameer formally nominated him heir to the throne, presenting him with a sword of state; but his brother, Nasrullah Jan, who is only a year younger, was in late years said to be his father's favorite and to be far more intelligent than his brother. The Afghans were ruled with a rod of iron by the late Ameer, and his successor, the son of a slave woman, will have to show the quality of his great father if he is successfully to impose his will upon the country.

London, Oct. 8.—The report of the death of the Ameer is confirmed. The British agent at Cabul has transmitted a message to the Indian government stating that Habib Ullah Khan, the Ameer's eldest son and nominated heir, in Durban, on October 2 asked the public to pray in all the mosques for the recovery of his father who was seriously ill. Habib Ullah Khan communicated his action to the British resident on the next day received a further notification that the Ameer had died early in the morning of October 3.

No further details have been received. Nothing is known of the situation at Cabul, but it is assumed that Habib Ullah Khan has succeeded to the throne and holds control.

UNWELCOME CRISIS

Death of the Ameer Disquieting News to Great Britain

London, Oct. 7.—The Afghan spectre which forever haunts British power in Asia, has rearsen with unwelcome suddenness at a moment that is undeniably opportune for the British and Indian government. With the death of Ameer Abdur Rahman, which although not officially announced, London does not doubt occurred, a crisis is immediately created, which, pending a satisfactory settlement, will not fail to cause serious anxiety in this country. Much depends upon the little known personality of Habib Ullah Khan, Abdur Rahman's eldest son by a slave girl, who, it has long been believed here, was nominated as his successor by his father.

It is recognized that if he inherits his father's strong character he will be able to control his turbulent countrymen with his father's iron hand. Internal

peace, on which external relations depended, may be maintained, but it is recalled that never once in history has there been a peaceful transfer of the sceptre in Cabul, and there is no good reason to believe that the present occasion will be an exception. In any case the position of the new ruler will certainly be menaced by intrigues in behalf of one or more rival candidates for the throne, and especially the young prince, whose mother is of royal blood.

Should history be repeated and the country given over to the strife of rival factions, it is impossible to predict the effect on the course of central Asian politics, particularly upon Anglo-Russian relations. Needless to say, the average Briton is convinced that chaos in Afghanistan will be the immediate signal for Russian intervention for the purpose of promoting Russia's advance on the Indian frontier.

A COAST LINE OFFICIAL DEAD

Wm. A. Riach Expires Suddenly on an Ocean Steamer

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 7.—Special.—William Archibald Riach, general auditor of the Atlantic Coast Line, died Friday on the steamship Umpqua, Cunard line, and the remains arrived in New York Sunday noon. His death was sudden. His wife was with him. They had been on a visit to their old home in the highlands of Scotland. Mr. Riach moved to the United States when 21 years old. He was with the Pullman company several years. Seventeen years ago he came to Wilmington to accept the position of general auditor of the Atlantic Coast Line. He was a great disciplinarian and was considered one of the finest business men and accountants in railroad circles in this country. His great executive ability was easily recognized. He was considered one of the Coast Line's most valuable officials, and his loss is greatly felt. The funeral will take place Wednesday morning. All the general offices of the road will be closed during the hour of service out of respect to his memory.

AT A CRITICAL STAGE

Everything Being Done for Release of Miss Stone

Washington, Oct. 7.—The situation in the case of Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary held captive by brigands in Bulgaria, is regarded at the State Department to have reached its most critical stage. This statement was made today by the acting secretary of state, Mr. Adee. The State Department still continues its reticence in regard to the matter. It is known, however, by this government through the United States representatives in Turkey and Bulgaria.

Dispatches from New York, Boston, Chicago and other great cities show that substantial means are being taken to secure the ransom of Miss Stone. A dispatch from Boston, referring to the efforts to complete the ransom fund, says:

"At the offices of Kidder, Peabody & Co. today there is activity and interest along lines that are somewhat unusual to the financial district. The offices will remain open until 6 o'clock this evening to await returns from distant cities. The firm has made arrangements to cable the amount to European representatives at moment that the necessary sum is subscribed. The money will be placed in the hands of Miss Stone's captors at the rendezvous they have set, and in such manner as to fulfill the conditions for her release. The ransom will not be paid until Miss Stone is liberated unharmed."

Vienna, Oct. 7.—The News Weiser Tagblatt's correspondent at Sofia ridicules the idea of Miss Stone being murdered by her kidnappers at a fixed date. He declares that they would never dream of murdering her so long as there is the slightest prospect of obtaining a ransom for her. He adds it is probable that her captors are not professional brigands, but engage occasionally in brigandage when a good opportunity offers itself.

FALLING BEHIND

Revenues of France Inadequate to Meet Expenditures

Paris, Oct. 7.—The Temps today says it views with alarm the constant diminishing revenues of the government. The returns for September show that the receipts were 20,000,000 francs below estimates, and the receipts for nine months show a deficit of 90,000,000 francs. What makes the matter look worse is that this shrinkage has occurred at a time when the country is at complete peace. The only remedy for the present condition is a further loan, although the debt of the country is already of colossal proportions. The Temps traces the present condition of affairs to the action of the chambers in passing special legislation for the purpose of securing votes and the cowardly refusal of the ministers to oppose such action.

Heavy Damages Awarded

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 7.—Special.—The trial of the case of Moore vs. Navassa Guano Company, to recover twenty thousand damages for alleged injury to lands and crops by emission of gases from the company's plant several miles up the river from the city, resulted in the jury rendering a decision in favor of the plaintiff for \$5,750. The case was tried in Brunswick Superior Court at Southport, and the trial consumed ten days, the longest in the history of this section. The defendant company took an appeal to the Supreme Court.

HOLT A WITNESS

Hawks Tells Him About His Big Scheme

AND AIRS HIS WRONGS

The Promoter Mentions Judge Boyd, but Absolves Him from Obligation -- Hawks and Meiklejohn Dispute

Washington, Oct. 7.—George D. Meiklejohn, ex-Assistant Secretary of War, was an important witness before the subcommittee of the Senate committee on Military Affairs, which is conducting the Mania hemp inquiry today. He denied ever having subscribed to any stock in the cordage enterprise or ever having given Colonel Heistand authority to associate his name with it.

Major Hawks disputed this statement, and at his request the subcommittee sent for an original claim on file in the War Department, which Major Hawks declares will prove that the witness was associated with the hemp company.

Mr. Lawrence Holt of North Carolina was called. He was questioned by Mr. Needham as follows:

Q.—State what Major Hawks said to you at the Ebbitt House about Judge Boyd or any other official in connection with this hemp company.

A.—He told me about this company that he had been instrumental in organizing, and he wanted to be reimbursed for his services. I don't think he claimed anything against Judge Boyd.

Q.—When did he first approach you on the subject?

A.—I think in December, 1900. He seemed to feel a little sore in connection with his appointment which had been cancelled, he said, before he reached the place he was going. He said he thought he had been badly treated.

"He mentioned Judge Boyd in connection with the matter," the witness added, "but he said he had released him from any obligation in the matter. He said that the New York papers wanted the story, and that the whole thing would appear very soon in the papers, and that a good many high officials would be implicated. He asked me the question if I would not publish them if they owed me money? I did not look over his papers. He had a great many with him."

By Senator Burrows—Did he explain what he meant by saying he would get even with those officials?

"No, sir," he did not.

"Did he say anything about having the matter investigated by the Senate?"

"Yes, sir."

By Major Hawks—Mr. Holt, did I ever say to you that if I was not paid \$800 I would stop Judge Boyd's nomination?

"No, sir; you did not tell me that," was the answer. "And then a recess was taken."

THE FREE PASS WILL PASS OUT

Railroads Contemplate Abolishing the Practice

New York, Oct. 7.—A subcommittee representing all railroads in the Trunk Line Association, in the Central Traffic Association and the Western Passenger Association, met in the offices of the Trunk Line Association in this city today and voted to recommend the complete abolition of the free pass system, to take effect January 1, 1902. This committee was appointed at a meeting of the presidents of about forty important railroad systems, held in this city last winter. Its work was designed to be supplemental to the action of the presidents in order that passes should not be given to influence traffic. The recommendation framed by the committee today will be submitted to the associations represented for ratification.

The action of the committee was unanimous and the general sentiment among the railroad men is said to be in favor of the step recommended. It is proposed to stop the practice of issuing railroad passes, and no exceptions are to be made according to the recommendations adopted today. There are to be exchanges of annual passes between presidents and other leading officers of railroads. No trip passes are to be issued for political, business, or other reasons, and thousands of family passes issued to minor officers of railroads are to be discontinued.

One member of the subcommittee on abolition of passes was asked today if the new rule was intended to apply to politicians and legislators as well as to other persons, and he replied: "Yes, we intend to make a clean sweep. If our recommendation is adopted no favors will be shown to any person. The only way to make such a movement a success is to treat everybody like."

Senator Daniel Ill

Richmond, Va., Oct. 7.—Senator Daniel is ill at his home in Lynchburg with chills and fevers. He was expected to lead the minority party of the suffrage committee in the Democratic conference tomorrow night. His illness will have a considerable effect on settlement of suffrage questions in the constitutional convention.