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SCHLEY GOES ON STAND.

Relates a Graphic Story of The Great Naval Engagement

COURT ROOM PACKED WITH PEOPLE

A Thrilling Account by the Admiral That is Straightforward and to the Point—Much Interest.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The Schley court of inquiry adjourned Friday at 3:40 p. m. This adjournment, 20 minutes in advance of the usual time, was due to the fact that the admiral's throat had become somewhat sensitive as a result of his continuous talking. He had made complaint to the court of the condition of his throat immediately after concluding his recital of the story of the battle of Santiago, and Admiral Dewey, who evidently himself had noticed the difficulty, responded by showing a willingness to adjourn the court. Mr. Rayner, however, expressed a desire to proceed, saying that he had a number of questions which he wished to ask, and Admiral Schley assented to his counsel's suggestion. A quarter of an hour later Admiral Dewey himself renewed the suggestion for an adjournment and all concerned agreed to this proposition, the court adjourning until Monday at 11 o'clock.

Admiral Schley then took the stand and resumed his story. With the court's permission, he said he would go back to Cienfuegos, in order that his narrative might be clear. He said he had not bombarded the earthworks at Cienfuegos because he was convinced that such bombardment would be unavailing. Subsequent experience in the war, he thought, bore out this opinion. Admiral Schley was proceeding to say that a dispatch, No. 19, concerning which Lieutenant March had testified (the dispatch containing positive information that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago), was not received by him until June 10, when the judge advocate objected to the witness making an argument. Mr. Rayner contended that Admiral Schley was not giving opinion; that he was simply testifying to facts within his knowledge.

Admiral Dewey announced the court's decision as follows:

"The court thinks it is eminently proper for the witness to make the statement that the dispatch was dated May 27 and not received until June 10—then drop it, just give the facts." To this Admiral Schley responded that this was all that he had intended to do. Thirteen days had elapsed before he received the dispatch.

Proceeding Admiral Schley testified that he believed Captain Cotton's statement regarding the offer of Lieutenant Field to go ashore at Santiago to learn positively whether the Spanish fleet was in Santiago was somewhat faulty, and he detailed some facts relating to Field's offer, which fixed his own impression of it in his mind. On Monday 31, after the bombardment of the Colon and after Captain Cotton had gone for Mole St. Nicholas with a report to the Department upon that subject, Admiral Schley testified that he sent Nunez, the pilot, westward to communicate with the insurgents. Nunez landed near Asereaderos, 15 or 16 miles west of Santiago and joining some of the Cuban insurgents went into the interior. He returned June 1 or 2, with detailed information of the location of the Spanish ships in the harbor. "I sent him," added Admiral Schley, "to the commander-in-chief with that information."

Once on board he had, he said, engaged in a conversation with Captain (now Admiral) Higginson, "I was not excited," he went on, "nor nervous, for I need not have undertaken the reconnaissance if I had not desired to do so. I had some regard for those standing on the turrets, thinking they were

exposing themselves to danger from shock which was unnecessary to them, though I was differently circumstanced and I so supposed myself. Commander Potts is entirely in error in saying that I took advantage of cover. I did not do, for I was not concerned about myself." Speaking of the range of 7,000 yards, the admiral said that Commander Potts had himself reported on that range and he had not known for several days that the range had been altered.

"The moment we began firing," he went on, "the shore batteries responded. Some of them used smokeless powder. There was quite a stream of projectiles and I was impressed with the idea that they must be from gun 6 or 8-inch calibre. The shot from the Socapa battery evidently reached the fleet. Some went over our ships and one went beyond and over the Vixen, which was half a mile distant. The strength of the batteries being established it would have been military folly to have risked the battleship to further fire from these shore batteries under my instructions. If we had lost one or two of our six or seven vessels, the loss would have been a very great disadvantage and it might have invited attack with disastrous results. I thought it better policy to save the ships for wider and better service, and subsequent events justified the decision."

"I saw Lieutenant Simpson's first shot and then I saw the first vessel in the Spanish line take a rank sheer to the westward, leaving the Vizcaya coming straight on. Then the latter also turned to the westward. It was apparent that the original plan of the Spaniards had failed, and that the Spanish fleet, in order and apparently at distance, had succeeded in passing the battleship line. A new feature of the fight became immediately apparent. Captain Cook now gave the order to port the helm. I did not, I should have done so in a second. I said to him, 'Is your helm apart?' and he replied, 'It is apart or hard apart—I think the latter.'"

Coming to the turn of the Brooklyn Admiral Schley, speaking clearly and never hesitating for a word, said that he had never seen a ship turn more steadily. "The turn," he said, "was absolutely continuous; there was no easing of the helm, and I never saw the starboard side of the Texas. I am sure we were never nearer that vessel than 600 yards. We were never across her bow. She never entered into my head at all, as a menace or danger." He said the closest range was 1,100 yards. "We were so close," he went on, "that I remember I could see men on the Spanish ships running between the superstructure; I could even see the daylight between their legs. During the turn Lieutenant Commander Hodgson very properly made the observation that we would 'look out for the Texas,' but there was never any colloquy between us—never any colloquy of any character between Hodgson and myself; first, because he was too good an officer to have so transgressed, and second, because if he had undertaken it, I would not have permitted it. That is fiction; there was no colloquy."

At this point the admiral said the leading one of the Spanish ships was on the Brooklyn's starboard bow and that not only all of the enemy's ships, but the forts as well, were firing apparently at the Brooklyn. "That moment and the next fifteen minutes were the most serious of the combat," he said, and he told how deafening was the noise of the guns. "The roar of the projectiles," he said, "was such as can only be heard once, and once heard can never be forgotten. All four of the Spanish vessels were firing on the Brooklyn and none of the Spanish vessels at that time showed any injury. Then the thought passed through my mind that they might get away and I feared they should have most of the fight as I did not know that the battleships could keep up their speed. I said to Cook that we would 'stay with this crew.'"

Almost a Row.

St. Joseph, Mo., Special.—Prominent members of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, in convention here, prevented a clash of the factions for and against admitting colored women to membership. A motion to postpone action on the subject until five this afternoon was speedily carried. Before adjournment sine die, the convention decided to lay the matter over until the next annual convention.

STATE FAIR OPENED.

Opening Ceremonies in the Presence of a Large Crowd.

Raleigh, Special.—The 41st annual State Fair began Tuesday, under the most favorable auspices, as to weather, attendance and exhibits. It ranks as one of the best fairs ever held in the South. The procession, which was a very creditable one, second to none, escorted the Governor and Gen. Cox, the president of the fair, together with other State and city officials. In the procession were a battalion of the State Guard, the cadet battalion, 300 strong, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College here, with its band and bugle corps, the fire department, etc. At the grounds the Governor was introduced by General Cox and said:

"The opening of the North Carolina State Fair at its forty-first annual exhibition is a matter of no small significance. We have entered upon a new century and I believe upon a new era. I am among the optimists who believe that the world grows better and that the future holds for our children a larger measure of usefulness, distinction, happiness and success than the past has held for us. Born in the troublous times before the war, the association which now conducts this fair maintained its organization and made its exhibits except for a few years during the war and the period immediately following. At the time of its birth agriculture was almost the sole industry of the State. Today it is but one of three sisters—agriculture, manufacture and commerce. We have made great progress in the years since the organization of the association which annually makes the exhibition here and this fair has much to do with our progress. It brings our people together, it shows them the things which have been done and stimulates them to doing other things. It makes us acquainted one with another. It shows to some extent what statehood is and makes each man think more of the land of his nativity."

"There are many problems before us; we shall solve them all, but we can only solve them by a sturdy adherence to our convictions of duty, by careful study, by thorough preparation and by a recognition of the divine right of the difference of opinion. By these means we shall not only remain what we have always been, an independent people, but we shall become a more creative people, capable of doing the things whose performance we have heretofore merely celebrated. We shall not only grow the products of the farm, but we shall multiply these products manifold by manufacture and shall increase their value by commerce."

"We are becoming more united and by the building of better roads, which is already assured, and by the education of all our people we shall be able to make our impress upon the public opinion of the nation. It is for these purposes that we come together, not merely to see what has been done, but to consider the things which yet remain to be done. We take courage in our past achievements and start into the future with the hope of better things. We have a great State, a homogeneous people but with enough difference to bring about that diversity which is essential to the largest growth. Knowing one another better, realizing what our fathers have done, appreciating the labors of the present, let us strike out for greater things in the future and prove ourselves worthy of the distinguished ancestry who have earned the plaudits of the world if their deeds have not been celebrated as they should be."

"With a heart full of hope, with gratitude for the past, with appreciation for the present, with anticipation of a glorious future, I now formally declare the forty-first annual fair open."

Presbyter'an Synod Meets.

Charlotte, Special.—The Synod of North Carolina met Tuesday night in eighty-eighth annual session in the Second Presbyterian church of this city. The attendance is large, both ministers and laymen being generally on hand. The sessions will continue through the week.

ROOSEVELT A LL. D.

Yale College Confers Honorary Degree Upon the President.

MARK TWAIN IS ALSO HONORED

Mr. Roosevelt Was Selected to This Honor Before His Elevation to the Presidency.

New Haven, Conn., Special.—Representatives of many people and creeds, of the learned professions and of the industries and literature were honored by Yale University Wednesday, and in turn paid homage to the great institution of learning, which is celebrating the completion of the second century of its existence, as they marched behind Yale's colors, delegates to the great festival, and participated in the closing functions of the celebration. The closing exercises of the bi-centennial were officially commemorative. They were held in the Hyperion Theatre. Classical music, a commemorative poem and a Greek festival hymn, both composed for the occasion, a commemorative address by David J. Brewer, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and finally, the clothing with the hood of the honorary degrees of great men. These constituted the day's exercises.

President Roosevelt and party arrived at 9:30. Though the crowd at the station here was a big one and demonstrative in its welcome to the President, the police arrangements enabled the party to leave the train and pass to carriages in waiting without difficulty. President Hadley, of Yale, and Mayor John P. Studley, were on hand to receive the distinguished guest, and after an exchange of greetings, bade the ride toward the University campus was begun by way of State and Chapel streets. The escort included a representation of the naval and military forces of the State. Upon arrival at the campus, the President was conducted to Battell chapel, and after a brief rest there, was escorted to his place in the academic procession.

President Roosevelt and President Hadley entered the theatre at 10:30. The President of the United States was led by the University president to the seat of honor directly behind the orator's desk. President Hadley took his seat beside him. On this platform were Joseph H. Choate, John Hay, Richard Olney, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller and Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court; President Eliot, of Harvard; Patton, of Princeton; Faunce, of Brown; Harper, of Chicago; Provost Harrison, of Pennsylvania, and other college presidents, besides literary men and Churchmen of distinction. Admiral Sampson, apparently in ill-health, did not enter the procession. He made his way to his place through a side door and leaning on the arm of Prof. W. W. Farnam, was shown to his seat.

When the long list had been finished, President Hadley advanced a step or two and with great impressiveness said: "There yet remains one name." In an instant the great audience was standing. The President of the United States also arose and the theatre rang with cheers. The air was filled with waving handkerchiefs and programmes. Remarking that Yale had chosen for the degree this candidate before he became President, President Hadley announced that all Yale men were now doubly honored by greeting the man and the President as a son of Yale. Specially addressing President Roosevelt, President Hadley spoke as follows: "Theodore Roosevelt, while you were yet a private citizen we offered you most worthily the degree of LL. D. Since in His providence, it has pleased God to give Theodore Roosevelt another title, we give him on that account a double portion of welcome. He is a Harvard man by nurture, but we are proud to think that in his democratic spirit, his broad national sympathies and, above all, his clearness and purity and truth he will be glad to be an adopted son of Yale."

Brief Mention.

The National Bureau of Identification was enjoined from moving its headquarters from Chicago, Ill., to Washington, D. C.

The University of Gottingen called Dr. Theodore W. Richards, of Harvard, to the chair of inorganic chemistry.

Both Peru and Bolivia claim valuable mines being worked by the Inca Company.

FIRE AT GASTONIA.

Livery Stable and Several Houses Totally Destroyed.

Gastonia, Special.—Monday morning a fire alarm was given about 4:15 and the flames were located at the Anders and Floyd livery stable, on Main street. So rapid was the spread of the flames that the fire was well under way before water could be turned on. The stable, which was a large two-story frame building, contained a large quantity of hay and roughness, hence the best that could be done by the firemen was to confine the flames to the stable and an adjoining cottage. The men at the hose did most excellent work, but despite their efforts, the stable, together with a near-by store building, a cottage and a small negro cabin, were consumed. The heaviest loss falls on Anders and Floyd. They lost seven vehicles, six horses, all their harness, robes and office fixtures, together with \$500 worth of feed, making a total of nearly \$2,000, with no insurance. The stable building was owned by G. W. Ragan and he had no insurance. W. C. Campion lost a stock of groceries valued at \$300 and a part of his household furniture. The only part of the property that was insured was the cottage adjoining the stables. On this cottage there was \$500 insurance. The total loss by fire and water will amount to about \$4,000. With the aid of the firemen who arrived during the first stage of the fire, the stable proprietors succeeded in saving about 20 of their horses and most of their rolling stock.

Loss By Explosion.

Hertford, Special.—A boiler in the Fleetwood-Jackson Lumber Company's mill exploded at 9 o'clock Monday morning. Only three persons were injured, but there were many miraculous escapes. The exploded boiler demolished three other boilers and landed 600 yards from the mill. The ice factory escaped by 6 inches, while the saw mill and fuel room were damaged to some extent. The loss is about \$20,000, covered by insurance in the Hartford Steam Boiler Company. One hundred people are thrown out of employment, but the mill will be put in operation again within a short time. The plant, which is one of the largest of its kind in the South, is owned by M. R. White, J. J. Fleetwood and William Jackson.

Hurt While Beating a Train.

High Point, Special.—John Stack, Jr., a white man about 22 years of age, just below Jamestown, had a portion of his right foot cut off Monday afternoon. He had boarded the train here to beat his way to Greensboro. It is said that a brakeman on the freight threw a rock at the man when he jumped off, with the above results. Dr. Stanton, assisted by W. J. McAnally, was the attending surgeon. Stack's family lives here. His father is employed by the Snow Lumber Company. His father does not know why his son chose to beat his way, as he had money to buy a ticket.

Run on a Bank.

Raleigh, Special.—A bank offered and managed by negroes is in trouble. It is the Dime Savings Bank, of Winston, N. C., which has suspended payment. The liabilities are stated to be about \$6,000, assets \$15,000. A run on the bank by negro depositors caused the trouble. Charles P. Dunn, the president, who for years has been a leader of the negroes, says the suspension is only temporary.

North State Items.

Governor Aycock calls a State good roads conference to be held at Winston-Salem, Friday and Saturday of next week. He will in a day or two name the delegates. Today P. H. Hanes, D. O. Faucett and O. B. Eaton, of Winston, came to ask the Governor to call it.

Senator Simmons has returned from his tour through part of the territory of the proposed "Appalachian National Park." He is delighted with what he saw in that wonderful region and is sanguine that the bill will pass Congress.

Applications were made Monday for 15 more rural school libraries, making 173 in all.

Sixty thousand dollars was raised in the Gospel Tabernacle, New York, for missionary purposes.

The Billion Dollar Steel Trust has been declared not amenable to the Ohio law taxing foreign corporations.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company may build its \$1,500,000 furnace in Pennsylvania rather than Alabama.

Secretary Bruner says it is now assured that this State's apple and pear show at Charleston will be superb.