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(Onch to Advance.)

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#### SCHLEY DEMANDS AN INQUIRY. Santiago's Hero Calls His Defamers Into Court.

The Sampson-Schley controversy is revived again in all its pristine warmth. But this time Schley himself is taking a hand in a way that is likely to settle the issues so that they will stay settled. Through all the tumult of jealous slander and malevolent defamation heaped upon him since his great victory at Santiago, Schley has been a patient and loval officer and a gentleman. His bearing under the malignant hounding which has fallen to his lot has been none the less creditable to him than was his part in the destruction of Cervera's fleet. Living up to his declaration that there was "glory enough for all" in that great day's achievement, he has felt content to suffer persecution in silence and to await the vindication of time and history. At last the reckless spleen of his maddened critics have caused them to rush in where angels fear to tread, and the magnanimous old naval hero has at one fine stroke brought the whole pack to bay.

The story of these recent events is given as it has been gathered from the daily papers. At the Naval Academy at Annapolis a History of the United States Navy written by one Maclay was used as a text book for the students. It was in two volumes. The author wrote a third volume to include the events of the Spanish war, and in this he included so much slander and envenomed villification of Admiral Schley that the press of Baltimore and other cities felt impelled to denomice the great injustice and to demand the removal of the offending volume from the course of study. Secretary Long immediately (June 19) ordered that the scurrilous work be stricken from the list of text-books at the Naval Academy. Commandant Wainwright of the Naval Academy wrote Secretary Long next day that this volume III. was not in use as a text-book at the Naval Academy nor had any proposition been made looking to its adoption.

But the contents had become public and Schley took due notice of the attacks upon his character as is set forth in the subjoined accounts from the daily press.

the Nav. 1 Academy, is to be barred from that institution. This action was

taken yesterday by Secretary Long. "I have already written to Com-

mander Wainwright, the superinten-dent of the Navai Academy," said the Secretary yesterday afternoon, "to strike the third volume of Maclay's History of the United States Navy from

the list of text books used at the acadeany. I cannot say that the list two volumes, which deal with the history of the navy up to the time of the Spainish war, will also be harred, though f readily admit that the value of Mr. Maciay's work as a historian has been

miral Schley, and it is absurd to say that I should indorse his language when be calls Admiral Schley a coward. Admiral Schley is no coward. No one in the service who knows him has ever for a service who knows him has ever

for a moment doubted his bravery or his gallantry in action. I have pever

set forth very clearly on that anhiect to

SCHLEY PREPARES FOR ACTION

Washington, July 23.—The Washington Post last night telegraphed Admiral Schley that in an editorial it in sisted that he owed to himself as well

as to his friends to begin proceedings against Mr. Maclay, the author of the history of the United States navy, to dis-

prove the latter's charges, adding : "Will you do this? Please wire state-

To-day it received the following tel-Great Neck, L. I., July 23

"Kditor Washington l'ost :- I believe

of all matter by a court, then a civil action afterwards. I am preparing to take this course. W. S. SCHLEY."

COURT OF INQUINT DERAMORD,

Washington, July 34.—Scoretary Long to day received a latter from Admiral Schley asking for a Court of

The New York Times says: The harder you can get to your enemy the entire tone of Volume III, of Maclay's Cribution to naval attacks.

entire tone of Volume III, of Maclay's barder you can strike.' Schley's conwork is highly autagonistic to Admiral Schley. All of his movements are construed by the writer:

Chapter 19 entitled "Schley's Progress Toward Santiago," is one continuous criticism of Schley. The headings at the top of each page are in part as follows: "A Grand Opportunity Lost," "A Micawber Admiral," "An Action out of Gunshot."

Ideferring to Schley's run to Santiago of history for the campaign, was 'Avoid your enemy the harder you can strike.' Schley's contribution to may all strategy, as too plainly shown by his conduct throughout this campaign, was 'Avoid your enemy the may be long as possible, and if he makes for you, run. "—(Page 865)

MACLAY'S BOOK BARRED.

The Washington Post of June 20 says:

The fight is won. Maclay's abose of Admiral Schley, served up in the guine of history for the campaign of the campaign of

Referring to Sobley's run to Santiago from Clenfuegos, when the Eagle was unable to keep up to a speed of 7.6 to 8.5 knots. owing to the rough weather and low coal supply, and thereby saused the entire squadron to alow down to a speed of 4 or 6 knots, Mr. Maclay says: "Here we have another illustration

of the lack of decision and enterprise which were so apparent in Schley's fallure to promptly ascartain whether or not Cervera's squadron was in Cisafuegos. When he know that the naval fuegos. When he knew that the naval and military operations of the United states must be suspended until it was definitely known where Cervera's force was, we have it in the words of the Commodore himself that he permitted his ships to slow to a speed of from 4 to 5 knots for no other reason than to retain under his commend the Eagle, a nonverted yacht a vessel that in no way could have entered into the calculation of an able commander when operating against a squadron such as Cervera possessed."

"In his (Schley's) report about the soal supply of the vensels under his command." the historian says further on, "Sobley exhibited either a timidity amounting to absolute cowardice or a sically falsehoods. The coal supply of his squadrou, so far from being 'meagre,' as he reported, is shown by the respective logs of those ships as indicated at noon on May 27 to have u most satisfactory.

In reference to Secretary Long's dis-patch to Schley that it was the latter's duty to ascertalu immediately if Cervers was at Santiago, and the Rear Admiral's reply: "Much to be regretted, cannot obey orders of the department. Have striven earmestly; forced to proceed for coal to Key West by way of Yucatau channel. Cannot ascertain anything respecting common arithms."

of X nestan coannel. Cannot ascertain anything respecting enemy positive. Mr. Maciny writes (Page 398):

"This humiliating disputes forms a striking contrast to their pre-eminently American reply made by Colonel James Miller at the battle of Lundy's the day and the day at the day. Lane, when called upon to save the day by storming a certain battery. Millar's superb reply was 'l'll try, sir.' He did try, and carried the day. Strangely onough, Schley was usued after Brigadier-Genaral Wilmer Scott, who heroically supported Miller's charge and in no small degree contributed to the glorious results of that day, July 25, 1814. Schley on May 28, 1898, sul-lled this brightest of American mot-toes by penning.

tons by penning:

"Much to be regretted; cannot obey orders, and turned in calliff fight from the danger-spot toward which duty, hence and the whole American viewed in whatever light it may be Viewed in whatever light it may be, the foregoing dispatch cannot be characterized otherwise than as being without exception the most humiliating, cowardly, and lamentable report ever peamed by an American naval officer."

As to the famous "loop" of the Brooklyn, Mr. Mackey, after quoting the alleged conversation between scaley and bis navigator, says among other things:

ings:
"And the shameful spectacle of an

take this course. W. S. SCHLEY."

The Post, in the morning, as a result of extensive inquiries, based upon the Admiral's dispatch will say in part:

"Admiral Schley proposes to sak an investigation at the hands of a court of inquiry and then to sue Historian Maclay for libel. His setion is the sequel to the developments during the past week when the entire country has been stirred by the publication of the exampled abuse poured out upon him in the third volume of E. S. Maclay's "History of the United States Navy."

COURT OF ENQUIRY DEMANDED. "And the shameful spectacle of an American warehip, supported by a force superior to the enemy's, a warship whose commander had expended such vast quantities of amountains in target practice in the pressure of a fashionable hotel at Hampton Roads in order to meet a worthy foe—deliberately turning tail and ranning away were presented." (Page 364.)

"The one great lesson that Meleon gave in naval strategy was 'that a daptain was never out of position when alongside an enemy. Farragut's great axiom, 60 years later, was that 'the

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miral Schley's course and that the de-partment will act favorably upon Anmiral Schley's request.
It is stated that Admiral Dewey un-

doubtedly will be the head of the Court of Inquiry. The other members of the court have not been decided upon. It is not the intention of Secretary Long to have the court copvened at once, but to wait until the weather becomes

Admiral Schley's letter is as follows: Admiral Schley's letter is as follows: Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y. July 22, 1901.—Sir: Within the past few days a series of press comments have been sent to me from various parts of the country of a book entitled 'The History of the Navy.' written by one Edgar Stanton Mactay. From these reviews it appears that this edition is a third volume of the said history extended to include the late war with Spain, which the two first vol. tory extended to include the late war with Spain, which the two first volumes did not contain, and were in use as text books at the Naval Academy.

3. From excepts quoted in some reviews in which the page and paragraph are given, there is such perser sion of facts, misconstruction of intentions.

Maciny's work as a historian has been very greatly impaired by the prejudice and the intemperance of his language in the treatment of Admiral Schley's portion of the West Indian campaign. I have written Mr. Maclay asking him if he had been correctly reported in the interview which makes him say that I read the proofs of the third volume of his history and indured it. He cannot have said that, for it is not true. Its seet me the proof slips of the third chapter of his book, which is devoted to the mobilization of the new navy and in which I am quoted. I read over those proofs and found his statements in that chapter correct. I knew noth tion, such intemperate abuse and de-famation of myself which subjects Mr. Maciny to action in civil law. While assets to action in civil law. While I admit the right of fair criticism of every public officer, I must protest against the low flings and abusive language of this vile partisan opponent who has infused into the pages of his book so much of the malice of unfairness as to make it unworthy the num of history or of use in any reputable in that chapter correct. I knew nothing institution of the country.

Ing of his intemperate abuse of Ad. 8. I have refrained heretofore from

all comment upon the innuendoes of enemies muttered or murmured in secret and therefore with safety to them selves. I think the time has now come to take such action as may bring this entire matter under discussion under the chart and calmer review of my brothers in arms, and to this end I ask such action at the hands of the department as it may deem best

heaitated to express my regret at his apparent lack of steadfastness in failing to enter the harbor at Sautingo before the buttle. My views have been to accomplish this purpose.

4. But I would express the request in nothing left for me to may on that subject. But me for the battle itself, there is no doubt that every man did his this connection that whatever the acton, where most of my papers and data are stored. Very respectfully W. S. Schley.

Rear Admiral, U. S. N. Secretary Long replied to Admiral Schley as follows.

Navy Department, Washington, July 24 1901.—Bir. I um in receipt of yours of the 22nd inst. with reference to the criticisms upon you in counce-tion with the Spanish-American War and heartily approve of your action up. der the circumstances, in asking at the the discussion and the department "such action as may bring the entire matter under discussion under the clearer and calmer style of My brothers in arms."

The department will a new accord-

The department will at once proceed in accordance with your request. Very respectfully. JOHN D. LONG. MACLAY'S PRESENT POSITION.

"Is it true that you appointed Mac-lay to his present position in the Brook-lyn Navy Yard?"

"Maolay has been in the lighthouse service for reversi years," and Mr. Long. "On August 23, 1900, he was transferred to his present position. I assume that I endorsed the request made by some superior officer for his made by some superior officer for his transfer just as I have made countless similar orders. I know nothing of Maclay. He seems to hold a very subordinate position in the navy

"Will you take any action to discip-Admiral Soble; ?"

Long to day received a latter from Admiral Schley asking for a Court of Inquiry.

Its immediately west into council with Admiral Crowniashield, Captain Cowles and Judge Advocate General Cowless and Jud

ing the course of the department in the know whether Admiral Schley was se. Sampson-Schley controversy, and in quantum with the signals displayed by dulging in some very sharp comments the Cuben insurgents at Cientuegus. Sampson-Schley controversy, and in-dulging in come very sharp comments on Admiral Crowninshield or Admiral

Maclay's history of the navy is the standard in use at the Navai Academy. In the third volume, just issued, the historian charges Bear Admiral Schiev with being a coward, a liar, a calliff, an incompetent, and insobordinate In an interview in the American this in an interview in the American this morning Maclay, the historian, who is a Navy Department clerk chased as a laborer and attached to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, says that proofs of this third volume, which should have told the most glorious story in all our mays's anuals, were submitted to Secretary Long and Admiral Sampson and ap-proved by them in advance of publica-tion; also, that Long put him in his present position after he had read and approved this scurrilles attack upon Admiral Schley. These proofs were also submitted to Admiral Dawey, who refused to read. If sught were needed to convince any fair-wooded man that to convince any tair-minded man that a clique in the Many Department has conspired to traduce the here of Santiago, and that the conspiracy was carried into execution while the brave and gallant officer was suffering expatricities up the force infanting expatricities. galiant officer was suffering expatriation on the ferer-infeated coasts of
South America, this should furnish it.
Will, you, Mr. President, in view of
all thus, sit quietly by and permit these
conspirators to continue their diabolical work? Every justice-loving American appeals to you to intervene in the
name and for the make of fair play.
Next to being right all the time, which
no man ever was, the best thing is to
find out as soon as possible that you
are wrong, and right yourself immemediately.

Pablisher Baltimore American.

The failure to furnish the Brooklyn with the code, it is claimed by his friends, clearly sequite Admiral Schley of the charge of inefficiency and laxity in remaining so long at Clenfuegos, when Cervera and the Spanish fleet

when Cerves and were at Saulingo.

According to Captain Evans, Captain McCalla Informed Admiral Sampson of the code, which was by him communicated to him by all of the communicated to him by all of the several commanders, excepting those of the Brooklyn. The Cubans followed instructions, placing three horses in a row along the shore in daytime and three white lights at right. Schley gave them no heed, for the reason that he knew nothing of their meaning. As soon as Sabley was advised that the tipnnish fleet was not at Cienfinegus lie left within a few hours for Santiago.

As an interesting sequel to the statement of Admiral Bobbey D. Evans in an interview published, that he did not

ing the course of the department in the Sampson-Schley courroversy, and indulging in come very sharp comments on Admiral Crowninghield or Admiral Sampson. But it has never occurred to me to hunt them out or discipline them. It will be sufficient reduke to Mr. Maclay to learn that his book in its present shape has been harred from the Naval Academy, and that he has, by his violent language and evident display of prejudice, forfeited what standing he may have had as an impartial historian."

MACLAY'S HISTORY AS PROOF OF NAVY DEPARTMENT CHESTRACY.

Baltimore, July 19—Gen. Felix Agus, publisher of the Baltimore American, telegraphed the following letter to President McKinley this morning:

William McKinley, President, Canton, Ohio:

Maclay's bistory of the navy is the siandard in use at the Naval Academy. In the third volume, just issued, their

ish fleet was not in Cletzfaegos."

The delay of Admirai Schley at Clenfaegos, which Admirai Sampson condemned, was due to the fact that he had not been made ecquainted with the code of signals between the insurgents and the American flet, which had been arranged by Commander McCalla, and which, through some impaterious and unexplained insiderience, was not communicated to Admiral Schley or Capt. Cook, although unde known to every other officer of the fleet.

SAMPSON ATTACKS SUILBY. ew York, July 24-The tain Cook who commanded the Brookconfirms Rear Admiral Evans's state

ment about the failure to supply the Broodyn with signal code, a floa-ton sp cial reports the following state-ment by Hear Admiral Sampson: "I did give orders through McCalla "I did give ories through McCalato communicate with the signal code
to every member of the first. The signal arrangement was to be made
known to the rebais on shore at Cleafuges and to communicate with Schley
I have every reseats to believe that the signals were so communicated. Of course, Schley may have misunderstood

"All was wrong with Schley from the first moment that he had anything to do with the navel sugagement that ended off Santiago, yes, from the very beginning there naver was a real mis-understanding of the orders. It's only

are wrong, and right yourself immemediately.

Pablisher Baltimore Anerth an.

Pightiner Baltimore Anerth an.

Any plea that Sobley did not receive the code cannot be taken eacousty.

"The fact that Admiral Schley has agelected or declined to sak for a court of inquiry is, to my mind, conclusive ground fur the interence that he has defense. I had not the slightest desire to rob a brother officer of the chances of victory, and I always treated Capt.

Schley with all due professional and permand courtesy. I certainly had no desire to keep Schley from participant that ind ben'n planned to take place off Clearue.

SAMPSON READ THE PROOFS

Boaton, July 22.—Heferring to Ma-ciay's juval history, Rear Admiral hampson, in an interview, srid; "In one way, possibly I was respon-sible for the statements made in the history. I was Commander-in-Chief of the reastron and was responsible so far as reading the proofs goes. If the historian has taken facts from my of-sible in the taken facts from my of-sible in the case for the proofs to the first reports to the Navy Department, that is all well and good. I stand by first reports and ufficial communica-tions.

SCHLBY COURT CHOSEN. Washington Post, Jame 20: Admiral George Dewey, president. Rear Admiral Lewis A. Kimberly, retired.

(OUNTINUED ON POURTH PAGE,)

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