

THE SAMPSON SIDE

Further Developments in the Three-Cornered Fight.

OBJECTS TO SCHLEY'S STATEMENT

That The Latter Was in Full Command When the Spanish Fleet Was Destroyed

Washington, Special.—E. S. Theall, representing Stayton, Campbell & Theall, counsel for Rear Admiral Sampson, have filed the following brief with President Roosevelt, protesting against the claim set up in Admiral Schley's appeal that he was in supreme command during the battle of Santiago:

"No argument will be submitted as to the volunteered opinion of the presiding member of the court upon the question of command at Santiago. We repeatedly applied for an opportunity to present evidence upon this point to the court, and our request was as often refused, and we are confident that an attempt to reproduce an adverse judgment where a hearing has been denied is so plain a violation of simple good faith that has no chance of receiving your approval. We were ready then and are still ready to produce much evidence which was not offered before the court on this question. We are prepared to show that the statement that the New York, at the beginning of the battle 'was out of sight of each and every ship of the blockading squadron but one' is inaccurate.

"We are ready to show that under the navy regulations and the judicial interpretations thereof, Rear Admiral Sampson was during the battle in command of every single vessel in the American line. There is abundance of testimony available to show that from the beginning of the battle every American vessel at Santiago was in sight of the New York. There is evidence at hand, both record and parole, to show that whenever the commander-in-chief left the blockading line in front of Santiago, he hoisted the signal 'disregard movements of commander-in-chief,' proceeded to that point where under the regulations his immediate command of the squadron ceased and then signalled to the next in rank to take command; and that on the morning of July 3, the commander-in-chief had given instructions to have ready for hoisting the signal directing Commodore Schley to assume command, and that this signal was to be hoisted when, under the regulations, the appropriate movement arrived; that that such signal had not been hoisted when the enemy endeavored to escape from the harbor.

"From the Oregon, too, there is available evidence to show that when the first shot was fired the quartermaster of the Oregon, using the long glass, could, from the position of that vessel, near the centre of the line, read the New York's battle signals then flying.

"All this evidence was ready to be presented to the court of inquiry and was not admitted before the court, because it refused to go into the question of command. Rear Admiral Sampson has never objected, and does not now object, to any inquiry to determine the question of command. He has, however, claimed that he was in command at the battle. As commander-in-chief he has made his recommendations concerning the promotions. He has been recognized by the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government as being the accuracy of his reports is questioned, he be at least permitted to hear the evidence in opposition, and to permit his brother officers to come forward with the testimony they are ready to give in his behalf.

"There is further an abundance of evidence available to establish the fact that what the applicant now calls 'the complete and total failure of the prearranged order of battle,' was due wholly to his own disobedience of the orders of the commander-in-chief. These orders were to close in and to hold the enemy at the harbor's mouth. Commodore Schley so understood the orders. He hoisted that very signal. Yet, when he saw the enemy approaching that part of the line guarded by his own vessel he looped. He withdrew from the battle formation, left a hole in the line, interfered with the Texas, which would have stopped the gap and caused her to back, thereby giving to the enemy the double opportunity of which they availed themselves—to escape through the interval he had made.

"We have no desire to prolong this controversy. We only ask that before there shall be a finding adverse to Admiral Sampson, either by the President or the courts or the Navy Department, that he be given the opportunity which has been given to Admiral Schley, to

present such evidence as may make both sides of the matter clear." The President will consider the brief in connection with Admiral Schley's appeal and the Navy Department's comment. His decision in the Schley case will not be made public until after his return from Charleston.

Two Killed in Fire.

Horton, Kan., Special.—Fire in the big car works of the Rock Island Railroad Friday afternoon caused the death of two persons and the destruction of a quarter of a million dollars worth of property. The dead are: P. H. McKeon, president of the board of education, and W. H. Davis, the oldest employe of the car works.

Big Fire at Elberton, Ga.

Elberton, Ga., Special.—Fire on Sunday destroyed nearly all of the business section of this place, doing damage which is estimated at \$100,000. The fire at one time threatened the entire city. Among the firms burned out are Stillwell and Govern, W. H. Corley, T. J. Hulmes, E. B. Tate and Sons, two stores; the Tate block, Hvery stables of R. E. Hudgins and M. H. Maxwell, their stock being turned loose and not yet recaptured; T. W. Campbell, J. R. Mattox, Taber and Almand, S. O. Hawes, M. E. Maxwell, Jos. Cohen, the T. M. Swift block and the new plant of the Southern Bell Telephone Company.

Desers Hanged.

Washington, Special.—Two soldiers were undoubtedly hanged in the Philippines Friday, in the execution of sentences imposed by military commissions by which they were tried and convicted of deserting to the enemy. Their names were Edmund A. Duhose and Lee Russell, and both were attached to Company E. of the Ninth Cavalry, a negro regiment. While their company was operating against the insurgents in the province of Albay, in August last, the two men deserted.

Four Children Burned.

Cumberland, Md., Special.—At 3 o'clock Saturday morning, the farm house of Wm. P. Robertson, about 29 miles east of here, on the Maryland side of the Potomac river, was entirely destroyed by fire, and four of the Robertson children, Pearl, Owen, Effie and Joseph, the eldest aged 10 and the youngest 4 years, were cremated. The fire, which is thought to have started from sparks from an open hearth, spread so rapidly that Mr. and Mrs. Robertson found all means of escape gone for the children, who were in the second story.

Telegraphic Sparks.

Asheville (Special)—A large textile mill is to be established just below Asheville on the French Broad river. At a meeting here today the new company was formally organized and operations are expected to begin at an early date. Both cotton and Woolen goods will be manufactured. The new plant will be located near the W. T. Weaver Power Company.

Washington, Special.—Rear Admiral and Mrs. Schley arrived in Washington today from their Southern trip and went at once to their apartments in the Richmond. The severe cold from which the admiral has been suffering has been greatly improved.

Greensboro, (Special).—The new building for the Practice and Observation School at the State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro, has been named the Curry Building as a compliment to Hon. J. L. M. Curry, the agent of the Peabody Educational fund.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—C. M. Cole and Henry Reynolds were killed and G. W. White was seriously injured today by the breaking of a scaffold. They were painting the interior of a building fifty feet from the ground.

Pittsburg, Special.—Mrs. Soffel, who aided in the escape of the Biddles and was shot during the battle which resulted in their capture and death, shows considerable improvement today. She is suffering more from mental distress than from the wound, and it may be a week or more before she can be removed from the Butler Hospital to the Pittsburg jail. Her husband, ex-Warden Soffel, has retained counsel for her defense, but says he does not want to see her, or have any communication with her in the future.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

New Enterprises That Are Enriching Our Favored Section.

An illustration of the possibilities of industrial development in the South is seen in the Slayden-Kirksey Woolen Mills of Waco, Texas. This institution, which was established in 1884, annually consumes 1,000,000 pounds of wool, which is obtained within a radius of 150 miles of the city. This company employs 600 operatives, and from the raw product carries the wool through to the finished garment, making worsteds, cassimeres and pants, which are sold in twenty-one States, twenty-six traveling men being employed for that purpose. It is the boast of this company that under one roof it carries its work from the sheep to the finished garment, having the necessary facilities and machinery for treating the wool through all stages of preparation.

The steamship Cyclades cleared last week from Savannah, Ga., for Barcelona and Genoa with 2012 tons of high-grade Florida phosphate rock, valued at \$20,120, with other cargo.

Industrial Miscellany.

Carolina Northern Extensions. The Carolina Northern Railroad, recently completed between Lumberton, N. C., and Marion, S. C., a distance of forty-one miles, it is reported, will be considerably extended during the present year. In a letter to the Manufacturers' Record Mr. Augustus Meller, president of the company, wrote that an extension from Marion was in contemplation. It is understood that this extension will terminate at Charleston, while another line will be built between Lumberton and Fayetteville, N. C., forming a new route between Charleston and Fayetteville, and connecting with the Carolina Central division of the Seaboard Air Line at Lumberton. It has been reported that the Carolina Northern Railroad was closely associated with the Seaboard Air Line, and the Charleston extension, if built, would give the latter another outlet at tidewater. The total length of the road, if thus completed will be 175 miles.

Textile Notes.

It is proposed to organize a cotton-mill company at Eutaw, Ala., and B. B. Barnes is interested.

Karsheede Manufacturing Co. of Hohenwald, Tenn., has erected an additional building to its lace mill.

W. P. Higgins, Columbus, O., is reported as to establish in Lexington Ky., a carpet-cleaning and manufacturing plant.

It is reported that Texas Coal & Fuel Co. of Strawn, Texas, will build a large cotton mill, to use Beaumont natural oil as fuel.

Board of Trade at Wheeling, W. Va., is negotiating for the establishment of a mill for knitting hosiery, projected by Philadelphia (Pa.) parties.

Oxford (N. C.) Cotton mills is now installing its equipment of 5000 spindles, etc., and will be ready for producing soon. Its capitalization is \$100,000.

It is reported that the La Grange Mills of La Grange, Ga., will install plant for making cotton rope. This is a United States Cotton Duck Corporation mill.

J. M. Greenfield of Kernersville, N. C., has purchased all the machinery for his knitting mill, previously reported as to be established, and will commence operations soon.

Harriman Cotton Mills of Harriman, Tenn., has resumed operations running 6000 spindles on the production of 8 to 30-warp yarn, single or ply, put on warper, reels or winders.

Etrick Manufacturing Co., Petersburg, Va., contemplates spending \$50,000 to enlarge and improve its mill, but has not made any decision; now has 9184 spindles and 262 looms.

It is stated that the stockholders of the Jackson (Tenn.) Fiber Co. have decided upon increasing plant's capacity 20 per cent. The spindles now number 20,000 and the looms 624.

T. I. Hickman of Augusta, Ga., has been appointed receiver of Millen (Ga.) Cotton Mills, with instructions to report on the condition of the property and its readiness for profitable operation.

Lockland Mills of Scotland Neck, N. C., has changed its title to Crescent Hosiery Co., with Geo. T. Andrews, president, and Charles L. McDowell, secretary. Plant has seventy-five knitting machines.

Newton (N. C.) Hosiery Mills is reported as to install twenty-five machines for the production of lace effects and to make other improvements. Company has been operating 100 knitting machines.

PRESIDENT VISITS HIS SICK SON

Mrs. Roosevelt at his Bedside—Trip to Charleston Exhibition Abandoned.

Groton, Mass., Special.—Mrs. Roosevelt and maid reached here just after 10 o'clock Saturday. At the school Mrs. Roosevelt was received by President Peabody and a few moments later was at her boy's bedside.

Subsequently an attempt was made to obtain from Mrs. Roosevelt a statement for publication regarding the illness of young Theodore, but, through President Peabody, she declined to depart from the course approved by President Roosevelt. According to this plan, all necessary information concerning the lad's condition will be transmitted to President Roosevelt, who will determine what news shall be made public. It was learned late this afternoon that young Theodore was a little better today than yesterday. His temperature this morning was 105, but during the afternoon it dropped to 103. The presence of Mrs. Roosevelt, had a beneficial effect upon the lad, and he has brightened considerably since her coming.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Cortelyou left Washington for Groton, Mass., Saturday night at 12:24 on a special car attached to the regular train on the Pennsylvania. Just before leaving the President received a telegram saying that his son Theodore had slept all the evening and that his condition appeared quite favorable.

The train left Washington 14 minutes late. It is due to Jersey City at 6:52 a. m. A special train will be in waiting in New York to take the President to Boston.

Late Saturday evening the President determined to disregard the request of his son's physician and to go to his boy's bedside. It was stated that the President felt that his presence would be a comfort to Mrs. Roosevelt and that as the critical period covers the next three days he should be near his son. It is also stated that the trip to Massachusetts is taken on the President's own initiative and is not due to any alarming news which has reached him concerning his son's condition.

There is absolutely no change in the condition of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., tonight say the physicians in attendance, and there are no new developments in connection with the boy's illness and the closing of the Groton school.

It is stated that the President has no plans for returning to Washington his future movements depending upon the condition of his son.

Advices received early this evening at the White House, say that Theodore, Jr., is doing well. He is suffering from a treacherous form of pneumonia, but is not considered in immediate danger.

Owing to the request of the physicians, the President has abandoned his trip to Charleston.

Saturday a Big Day for Columbia.

Columbia, (Special).—Columbia has had to assemble within her borders in the last few weeks the Methodist conference, the Southern Educational association, the Good Roads convention, and now comes the Young Men's Christian Association convention—last, but by no means least. A few of the delegates came in Friday night, but most arrive Saturday.

Saturday the presidents of the college Y. M. C. A.'s were in conference with the college secretary, Mr. Wilson.

That night supper was served by the ladies auxiliary. Prof. E. S. Dreher, president of the last convention, called the convention to order, and it will be in session until Tuesday night.

Mr. C. L. Gates, of Atlanta, one of the most experienced and capable secretaries of the international committee and formerly State secretary of Alabama, will be here assisting in the convention.

Mr. L. A. Culter, of Richmond, is state secretary of Virginia. He came especially to address the mammoth men's meeting in the new Columbia theatre at 4 p. m. Sunday afternoon. His theme was "Chains that Bind," and was heard by almost every man in Columbia.

Atlanta Has a Population of 135,735.

Atlanta, Special.—According to the city directory published by Thomas J. Maloney, the advance sheets of which have just been issued from the press, Atlanta, including its immediate vicinity, has a population of 135,735.

Atlanta and all suburbs included has a population of 148,940, which is an increase of more than 5,000 within a year.

Atlanta's financial growth, as told by the records of the clearing house, is shown in the following table, which covers a period of nine years past:

1895	65,318,254.71
1896	69,026,033.17
1897	72,005,161.52
1898	71,964,809.03
1899	83,058,397.11
1900	96,375,251.23
1901	111,755,849.98

BIG CONFLAGRATIONS

Loss in Patterson, N. J. \$10,000,000

Fire in St. Louis Kills 11 People.

EIGHT PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FIVE

Churches, Four Banks, Fine Clubs, Houses, Seven Office Buildings, Two Telegraph Offices, 26 Stores and Two Newspapers.

Paterson, N. J., Special.—A great fire swept through Paterson on Sunday and in its desolate wake are the embers and ashes of property valued in preliminary estimate at \$10,000,000. It burned its way through the business section of the city and claimed as its own a majority of the finer structures devoted to commercial, civic, educational and religious use, as well as scores of houses. There was small tribute of life and injury to the conflagration but hundreds were left homeless and thousands without employment. A relief movement for the care of those unsheltered and unprovided for has been organized and John Henchcliffe said tonight that Paterson would be able to care for her own without appealing to the charity of other communities and States. The great manufacturing plants of the place are safe and the community, temporarily dazed by the calamity, already has commenced the work of re-organization and restoration. The fire came at midnight and was checked only after a desperate fight. Every city and town within reach of Paterson sent firemen and apparatus to the relief of the threatened city, and it took the united efforts of them all to win the battle. A partial list of the properties destroyed follows:

Public Buildings: City hall, public library, old city hall, police station, No. 1 engine house, patrol stables, high school and school.

Churches: First Baptist, Second Presbyterian, Park Avenue Baptist, St. Mark's Episcopal and St. Joseph's Roman Catholic.

Banks: First National, Second National, (partially); Paterson National, Silk City Trust, Hamilton Trust, and Paterson Trust.

Club Houses: Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, Progress Club, St. Joseph's Hall and Hamilton Club.

Office Buildings: Romaine building, Katz building, Marshall & Ball; Cohan building, Old Town Clock, Old Kinne building and Stevenson building.

Telegraph Companies: Western Union and Postal Telegraph.

Theatres: The Garden.

Newspapers: The Evening News and Sunday Chronicle.

Stores: Quackenbush's dry goods; Boston Store, dry goods; Globe Store, dry goods; National Clothing Company; Kent's drug store; Kinsella's drug store; Muzzy's hardware and general merchandise; Marshall & Ball, clothiers; John Norwood, paints; Oberg's grocery; Wertendyke's grocery. P. H. & W. G. Shields, groceries; "The Paterson," dry goods; Jordan's piano store; Sauten & Company, pianos; Federer & McNair, shoes; Zandler's confectionary; Pappin's tea store; Bagowski's millinery; Brohal & Muller, shoes; C. E. Beach, automobiles; Moreham & Son, clothiers; Paterson Gas & Electric Company; Skye's drug store and Mackintosh's drug store.

An estimate from a general inspection of the ruins of the residence district places the number of people left without shelter at 1,000. A re-estimate, when order succeeds confusion, may alter these figures.

St. Louis, Special.—An early Sunday morning fire, which destroyed the Empire Hotel, a large three-story lodging house at 2,700 and 2,702 Olive street, occupied by men exclusively, caused the death of 11 persons—ten men and one woman—and dangerously injured eight others. Ten or more had narrow escapes from death in the fire, and numbers were more or less injured by being frost-bitten. Twenty thousand dollars it is thought will cover the damage to buildings and contents which were totally destroyed.

The dead are: Morris Yall, senator member of the firm of Yall, Clark and Cowen, manufacturers of fine cut glass, formerly of Chicago, burned to a crisp; John C. Lueders, father of Deputy City Marshal Lueders, skull fractured in jumping from third story window; Geo. Thompson, switchman terminal yards, burned to death.

Mexico City, Special.—The Federal government has voted \$20,000 in aid of the victims of the earthquake at Chilpancingo, and the city government of this capital will send aid.