

DEWEY SUSTAINS ADMIRAL SCHLEY

Secretary Long Receives Two Reports from the Court of Inquiry.

MEMBERS DIVIDED IN THEIR OPINIONS

Admirals Benham and Ramsey Concur in Condemning Schley on Eleven Points, While Admiral Dewey Submits a Minority Report in Which Schley is Sustained.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The most prolonged, interesting and important naval tribunal ever held in this country came to a close today, having in open and secret session lasted three months short of one week.

It is said at the navy department that there will be no further proceedings in this celebrated case on the department's initiative.

When the conclusions of Admiral Dewey were read to him, Admiral Schley showed his pleasure, and it was evident from his manner that he regarded the statement from Admiral Dewey as a vindication of his cause.

The Court's Finding.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Court of inquiry, McLean building, 1517 H street, N. W., Washington.

The court having by the authority of the navy department, occupied rooms Nos. 7 and 10 McLean building, No. 1517 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C., while deliberating on its proceedings, and the members thereof having assembled daily since Monday, Nov. 11, with the exception of Sundays and holidays, and having concluded the investigation, reports its proceedings and the testimony taken, with a full and detailed statement of all the pertinent facts which it deems to be established, together with its opinion and recommendation in the premises.

Did Not Proceed with Despatch.

Commodore Schley did not proceed with utmost dispatch of Cienfuegos and blockade that port as close as possible.

him to hold Cienfuegos until the receipt of more positive information.

At 1:30 p. m., May 22, the Iowa arrived at Cienfuegos, and at 7 p. m. of the same date the Scorpion left Cienfuegos for Santiago. At 8:15 a. m., May 23, Commodore Schley received by the dispatch vessel Hawk the following dispatch and memorandums from the commander-in-chief: Dispatch No. 8, dated Key West, May 21, 1898, which stated that the Spanish squadron was probably at Santiago and ordered Commodore Schley, if he was satisfied that the Spanish squadron was not at Cienfuegos, to proceed with all dispatch, but cautiously, to Santiago de Cuba, and if the enemy is there blockade it in that port.

No Work in Progress.

No work was, apparently, in progress on the fortifications of Cienfuegos while Commodore Schley was off that port. No efforts were made by Commodore Schley to communicate with the insurgents to discover whether the Spanish squadron was in the harbor of Cienfuegos, prior to the morning of May 24.

Signal lights were displayed on shore at night, May 22 and May 23, but Commodore Schley had no information which enabled him to interpret them.

Before sailing from Cienfuegos, Commodore Schley was furnished with information that ships could be coaled in the vicinity of Cape Cruz and in Gonaves channel.

The flying squadron, with the exception of the Castine, sailed from Cienfuegos about 8 p. m. of May 24, the heavy ships in column of vessels, the light ships on the right flank and the collier Merrimac on the left flank.

On May 25 the wind was fresh from the eastward, the weather was bad and the sea was heavy for small vessels.

On May 26 the weather improved, the wind veered to the westward and became light and the sea moderated.

At 1:30 p. m., Commodore Schley sent the Eagle to Port Antonio to coal and the flying squadron to proceed to the southward to steam 10 knots per hour for three days. At 5:30 p. m. the squadron stopped about 22 miles to the southward of the post of Santiago, and was joined by the scouts Minneapolis, Yale and St. Paul. At 6 p. m., May 26, the engines of the collier Merrimac were temporarily disabled. The engines were changed to work "compound" and at 4:20 p. m. of May 27 she was able to make 8 1/2 knots with her own steam.

At Mole St. Nicholas.

At 9:30 a. m., May 27, the Harvard joined the flying squadron, and her commanding officer delivered to Commodore Schley the following dispatch, dated May 25, addressed by the department to the Harvard at St. Nicholas Mole, Haiti.

The fire was returned by the ships in the harbor and by the land batteries, but no large gun projectiles passed over our vessels, but no injury was sustained. The flying squadron did not withdraw at night from the entrance to Santiago harbor to a distance at sea. The blockade was maintained about 5 to 7 miles from the harbor entrance during the day and probably somewhat nearer during the night. Two vessels performed picket duty at night, two miles inside of the line of vessels. The Spanish squadron was observed about the entrance to Santiago harbor steaming out, about 9:30 a. m., July 3, 1898. The Brooklyn at that time was heading to the westward of north, about 6,300 yards southwest of south from the Morro, which was practically her blockading position. Large vessels coming out of the harbor of Santiago were obliged to head about southwest by south and the Spanish vessels, therefore, in coming out, until clear of the shoal to the westward, were obliged to head directly for the position of the Brooklyn. When clear of the shoal, the Spanish vessels turned, in succession, to the westward and took a course nearly parallel to the land.

The "Hard Apert" Order.

The Brooklyn stood towards the Spanish vessels, with varying helm, fired one shot from her forward turret at 3,500 yards range, which proved short, and then engaged with her port battery. The Brooklyn was about 1,000 yards distant from the leading Spanish ship, the Teresa, the Brooklyn turned to starboard, with her helm hard aport, and continued so to turn until she headed to the westward parallel to the course of the Spanish ships.

The Coal Supply.

The coal supply of the vessels of the flying squadron at noon on May 27 was sufficient to have enabled them to steam at 10 knots per hour; but owing to the loss of coal during the earlier days, Iowa, seven and one-half days; Massachusetts, ten days; Texas, six and one-half days; Marblehead, three and one-half days; Vixen, eleven and one-half days; and to have remained on blockade duty off Santiago de Cuba the Brooklyn for twenty-six days; Iowa, sixteen days; Massachusetts, twenty days; Texas, ten days; Marblehead, five days; Vixen, twenty-three days; and then steam to Gonaves, Haiti, or to Cape Cruz, Cuba.

At that date the flying squadron was accompanied by the collier Merrimac containing 4,250 tons of coal. The amount of coal required to completely fill the coal bunkers of all the vessels of the flying squadron on this same date was 2,700 tons.

At 10:30 p. m., May 29, the cruiser St. Paul was ordered to capture or destroy the Spanish vessels at anchor near the entrance of Santiago harbor on May 29 and 30.

By commencing the engagement on July 3 with the port battery, and turning the Brooklyn around with port helm, Commodore Schley caused her to lose distance and position with the Spanish vessels, especially with the Vizcaya and Colon.

The turn of the Brooklyn to starboard was made to avoid getting her into dangerous proximity to the Spanish vessels. The turn was made towards the Texas and caused that vessel to stop and to back her engines to avoid possible collision.

Admiral Schley did injustice to Lieutenant Commander A. C. Hodgson in publishing only a portion of the correspondence which passed between them. Commodore Schley's conduct in connection with the events of the Santiago campaign prior to June 1, 1898, was characterized by vacillation, dilatoriness and lack of enterprise.

His official reports regarding the coal supply and the coaling facilities of the flying squadron were inaccurate and misleading. His conduct during the battle of July 3 was self-possessed and he encouraged, in his own person, his subordinate officers and men to fight courageously.

George Dewey, U. S. N. President. Samuel C. Lemly, Judge Advocate General U. S. N., Judge Advocate.

Admiral Dewey's Opinion. In the opinion of the undersigned, the passage from Key West to Cienfuegos was made by the flying squadron with all possible dispatch. Commodore Schley, having in view the importance of arriving off Cienfuegos with as much coal as possible in the ships' bunkers.

The blockade of Cienfuegos was effective. Commodore Schley, in permitting the steamer Adula to enter the port of Cienfuegos, expected to obtain information concerning the Spanish squadron from her when she came out.

The passage from Cienfuegos to a point about twenty-two miles south of Santiago was made with as much dispatch as was possible, while keeping the squadron a unit.

The blockade of Santiago was effective. Commodore Schley was the senior officer of our squadron off Santiago when the Spanish squadron attempted to escape on the morning of July 3, 1898. He was in absolute command and is entitled to the credit due to such commanding officers for the glorious victory which resulted in the total destruction of the Spanish ships.

George Dewey, Admiral U. S. N. Samuel C. Lemly, Judge Advocate General U. S. N., Judge Advocate.

Recommendation. In view of the length of time which has elapsed since the occurrence of the events of the Santiago campaign, the court recommends no further proceedings be had in the premises.

George Dewey, Admiral U. S. N. President. Samuel C. Lemly, Judge Advocate General U. S. N., Judge Advocate.

Admiral Dewey was seen late tonight and declined to make any statement concerning the court's findings. He said that the court was not dissatisfied with the verdict, but he was still bound by his oath of secrecy.

CHILI CALLS 30,000 MEN

Further Indication of Trouble Brewing with the Argentine Republic.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. London, Dec. 13.—The Times prints a dispatch from Valparaiso, under today's date, announcing that decrees have been published calling out a sufficient number of conscripts and territorials.

Paris, Dec. 13.—A dispatch received here from Santiago de Chile, under today's date, says: "The alarm manifested in Argentina is declared in Chilean official circles to be unwarranted. In the opinion of the government the boundary dispute will never justify a rupture."

As reported by cable from Buenos Ayres, last night, a decree ordering the mobilization on January 1 of the Argentine army reserves of 1878 and 1879 had been issued. These reserves amount to 60,000 men. It was added that the chamber in secret session had voted the credits necessary for the mobilization of the militia.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 12.—Dispatches received here from Santiago de Chile say that Senator Yanez, Chilean minister of foreign affairs, has handed the basis of a new proposition to Senator Portela, the minister of the Argentine republic to Chile, to effect the impartial and friendly settlement of the dispute between the new countries. If these are refused by the Argentine government, Chile will make no further propositions. The refusal of Argentina will be taken as indicating that that country desires war.

Santiago de Chile, Dec. 13.—A contingent of the Chilean reserves has been called to arms. It numbers about fifty thousand men. No movement of the military forces under arms has occurred, however. Everything is quiet here, in expectation of the announcement of Chile's answer to Argentine, which, according to public opinion, will be firm and serene.

SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. New York, Dec. 13.—Another big crowd was in attendance at the six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden tonight and great excitement prevailed. During a sprint tonight, McFarhen, McLean, Julius and Frederick collided. They all went down in a heap with Julius unharmed. He was taken from the track and examined by doctors, who found that his collar had been fractured. Lawson, his partner, was allowed to finish the race for the team. He will ride twelve hours tomorrow without a partner. The midnight score was:

Butler and McLean 2:04 2 Newkirk and Munro 2:04 4 McEachern and Walburn 2:04 2 Mays and Wilson 2:04 2 Babcock and Forsythe 2:04 2 King and Sanderson 2:04 9 Hill and McLaren 2:09 5 Frederick and Jack 2:09 2 Lawson and Julius 2:13 1 The riders are 125 miles behind the record.

ROCHESTER WALKING MATCH.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 13.—As the six-day pleasure race draws to a close attendance increases and the interest seems to center principally in the two leaders, Golden and Pandy. The score of the six leaders at midnight were:

Golden 3:04 Hart 3:25 Bert 3:28 Castaright 3:37 Loshin 3:44

Governor Returns Warrants.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 13.—Governor Stone has returned to the war department the warrant for \$100,000 received by him in part payment of Spanish-American war claims of the state of Pennsylvania against the general government. The reason for the return is that the government refused to pay portions of the claims, and the state insists that every claim is just. If the \$100,000 is accepted now it will be regarded as a fait accompli of the state that the turning down of some of the claims was warranted.

Fire at Lancaster.

Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 13.—A big barn, tobacco shed and carriage house on the farm of John H. Miller, in Manor township, were destroyed by fire this morning, together with 15,000 bushels of wheat, 1,500 bushels of corn, six acres of tobacco, two miles, eight hogs and farming implements. The fire was incendiary. The loss is estimated at \$8,000, partly covered by insurance.

Democrats Will Meet.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 13.—A meeting of the executive committee of the Democratic state committee has been called for next Wednesday at the Democratic state headquarters in this city. Chairman Cross says it will consider affairs of a general character.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Forecast for Eastern Pennsylvania: Rain in southern, snow in northern portion Saturday; colder in western portion. Sunday snow and much colder; brisk southerly winds, shifting to westerly Saturday night.

NEARING THE END OF THEIR LABORS

BONINE JURY RETURNS VERDICT NOT GUILTY

Decision Reached After Four Hours' Deliberation—Mrs. Bonine Receives Congratulations.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, Dec. 13.—The jury in the trial of Lola Ida Bonine, accused of the murder of James Seymour Ayres, Jr., the young census office clerk, killed in the Kenmore hotel last spring, tonight returned a verdict of not guilty after being out about four hours.

The attendance in the court room when the jury returned was limited to the members of the bar, representatives of the press and the employees of the court. There was some little attempt at a demonstration of approval but this was quickly suppressed by Judge Anderson, who previously had warned the spectators against manifestations of any character.

Mrs. Bonine was in court at the time. She maintained the calm demeanor which has characterized her conduct throughout the trial and smiled approvingly when the jury returned its verdict. Her husband threw his arms affectionately around her neck and kissed her, followed by her sisters and brothers who clustered around her embracing and kissing her. Others in the court room also added their congratulations.

After leaving the court house Mrs. Bonine accompanied her husband to the house where he and her sons and other relatives have been living and where it is announced she will reside in the future.

THE MAGNATES SPRING A BALL SENSATION

Albert G. Spalding Throws Down the Gauntlet—Says Freedman Must Get Out of the Business.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. New York, Dec. 13.—After four days of practically an entire absence of official information as to the inner workings of the meetings of the magnates of the National Baseball league at the Fifth Avenue hotel in this city, a real sensation had been sprung.

The deadlock over the election of a president to succeed N. E. Young has continued. All sorts of statements have been given out but tonight Mr. Albert G. Spalding, threw down the gauntlet. He announced positively that he would not withdraw his name as a candidate for the presidency, but that he would force the magnates to vote on it. And the vote must be taken before the magnates finally adjourn this meeting. Furthermore Mr. Spalding announced his position in the following words:

"When the vote has been taken, when my election shall be made unanimous and when they shall come to me and ask me to be their president, if I accept the honor, my one condition will be that Andrew Freedman must get out of base ball absolutely and entirely. He must be wiped out of the base ball map. On his record in base ball, and I speak only of his base ball record, I openly and publicly charge Andrew Freedman with being a traitor and a marplot. He has done more to ruin base ball than any other four forces that ever existed in the history of the game."

"I will meet Mr. Freedman on any position he may take. My only stipulation is that the matter must be fought out in the meeting room of the National league. The man that loses must stipulate to get out of baseball forever."

Just how Freedman was to be dropped was not made clear. It is said that a new National League may be organized and New York may be dropped from the circuit, the Brooklyn club becoming the New York representative.

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DEATH OF F. R. STARK.

Young Attorney Passed Away This Morning.

Fred R. Stark, the well-known attorney, died this morning at 2:45 o'clock at his home, on the corner of Quincy avenue and Myrtle street. He had been ill for about six weeks.

The deceased is survived by a wife and one son, Frederick.

HEAVY BAIL DEMANDED.

In Case of William Miller, of the 520 Per Cent. Syndicate.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. New York, Dec. 13.—The heaviest bail ever demanded in a criminal case in Kings county was exacted by Judge Agnew, sitting in Brooklyn, today, in the case of William F. Miller, head of the famous "520 per cent. Franklin syndicate."

Miller, who has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment in Sing Sing, recently obtained an order for a new trial, and was brought before Judge Agnew on a motion for release on bail. The judge fixed at \$7,500.

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The Federation Delegates Have Three Extremely Busy Sessions.

RAFT OF MEASURES ARE CONSIDERED

Ambitious Members of Smaller Organizations Disappointed by the Failure of the Organization to Expand the Executive Council. Would Not Censure the British for Its Conduct Toward the Boers Because of the Conduct of Our Own Government in the Orient—Executive Council Makes a Pro-Autonomy Declaration in Unequivocal Terms—Cheers for Dewey.



T. H. FLYNN, OF PITTSBURGH, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

As a rule the delegates to the American Federation of Labor conventions try to content themselves with eight hours' work, but yesterday they were in session from 9 o'clock in the morning until after 11 o'clock p. m., with a little over three hours for meals.

A vast amount of work was accomplished and many interesting discussions occurred.

The proposition to expand the executive council was defeated; the resolution instructing union men to hold aloof from the militia was tabled; the per capita tax was increased to one-half of one per cent.; a resolution to increase officers' salaries was lost; censure was withheld from the British government's conduct of the Boer war because "our own government is guilty of the same conduct," and a declaration came from the executive council that the attempt to force firemen, engineers and coopers at breweries into a violation of the constitution, which should not be tolerated.

Twelve socialistic resolutions were to have been reported, last night, from the resolution committee, but they were not reached and had to go over until today. This, coupled with the fact that report of the special committee on autonomy covering up today will likely make the closing day the liveliest of the session. The convention will likely be in session until late tonight.

As the delegates were adjourning last night, they vigorously applauded Admiral Dewey's support of Admiral Schley.

The likelihood of the Shaffer-Gompers-Mitchell controversy coming before the convention faded away yesterday when President Shaffer of the steel workers left for Indiana to deal with a strike, in response to an urgent telegram from steel workers' headquarters.

Against Expansion. The feature of the morning session was a protracted discussion of the proposition to increase the membership of the executive council by making the number of vice-presidents eight instead of six. The committee reported in favor of the proposition but the convention took a contrary view and by a small majority it was defeated.

Those favoring the expansion of the council argued that the work has grown sufficiently to warrant it, and that the expansion was demanded by the fact that there are now many organizations other than those represented on the council, that have attained dimensions demanding representation on the council.

The anti-expansionists contended that the enlargement of the council would change its character from that of an executive body to a deliberative body.

An intimation that the executive council "ring" favored the expansion so as to secure to itself the assured complete control of the federation and

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