

DEWEY IS BRACING UP

Cool Air and Freedom from Anxiety a Help

HE WILL SOON BE HIMSELF AGAIN

The Admiral Living Comparatively Quiet. Declining Many Urgent Invitations—A Leisurely Voyage on the Way Home, Which He Will Reach About October 1.

HONG KONG, May 27.—(New York World Cablegram.)—I gave to Admiral Dewey today his first information that the city of New York will expend \$150,000 and the state of New York \$75,000 in giving a fitting welcome home to the hero of Manila bay.

The admiral expressed himself as amazed at the lavish preparations for his reception, adding: "I wish you would convey to the public my grateful thanks." The admiral's itinerary after leaving Hong Kong is indefinite. The repairs to his flagship, the Olympia, will be finished in about a week, he expects. When they are done to his satisfaction he will sail immediately for New York. Regarding his homeward voyage he said: "I cannot say definitely when I shall reach home, but probably it will be about the 1st of October. The navy department very kindly has permitted me to select my own route and take my own time."

As the officers and men of the Olympia have been in Manila bay more than a year with no recreation, they deserve consideration. So I shall proceed toward home leisurely, staying awhile at various ports in order to give the men some merited recreation."

When Admiral Dewey arrived in Hong Kong it cost him an effort to even write a letter, but the cool air of the Peak district has acted like a wonderful tonic and he has recuperated rapidly. He walks out every evening with United States Consul General Wildman.

There is no doubt of his complete recovery ultimately. While he remains here he will live in comparative quiet. He is constantly declining the invitations of his large number of callers. His presence has aroused all classes to a high pitch of enthusiasm tendered him by the governor of Hong Kong, all the official bodies, the boards of trade, the Hong Kong club and many individuals. The admiral will probably dine at the Hong Kong club with Consul General Wildman and with the governor if his health permits.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Admiral Dewey telegraphs the navy department that he will stop at various places on his way to the United States and will reach New York about October 1.

Admiral Dewey's dispatch did not enumerate the points where the Olympia will touch en route to New York. It may be that an effort will be made to ascertain these for the benefit of officials of some of the towns, especially along the Mediterranean, who may desire to take official notice of the visit to their ports of the distinguished naval officer and his famous flagship.

Some of Dewey's friends in the navy department suspect that the admiral is purposely evading a statement of his itinerary, desiring to avoid as far as possible all demonstrations.

One result of the postponement of the admiral's arrival in this country until October is the impossibility of the admiral being present at the Grand Army of the Republic encampment at Philadelphia. His friends there say that after all that was the only occasion which the admiral had positively promised to attend and they intimate that in having been obliged by his health to decline the dinner at Hong Kong in honor of the queen's birthday Admiral Dewey will find it impossible to depart from the rule he there established and attend any banquets or popular demonstrations in this country. Most of the time of Admiral Dewey before his return, it is expected, will be passed in the Mediterranean ports and a generous part at Malta and Gibraltar and perhaps, coming by the southern route, the Olympia will touch at the Azores and Bermuda.

NEW YORK, May 27.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Hong Kong says: Admiral Dewey shows great improvement already. Installed spacious at the Peak hotel, with lofty windows that catch every mouthful of wind from the sea, he is losing the air of languor that he wore when he landed from his battered cruiser.

It was rest that he needed—rest and cooler air. He is getting both. Society at the Peak is well bred. There are no disturbing factors there. It is here that the English officers and their wives, the government officials, the rich merchants and distinguished travelers take refuge from the heat and noise of the town. They all feel a deep interest in the hero of Manila bay, but they respect his desire for quiet.

President May Visit Omaha.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Senator Carter of Montana said today that the president had promised to make a trip through the Yellowstone National Park this summer and now that Admiral Dewey will not reach the United States before October 1, the president will arrange his western trip at once, leaving here about July 1. St. Paul will entertain the president and Omaha, it is expected, will be included in his itinerary. Secretary Wilson of the agricultural department said this afternoon that it was his intention to make the trip with the president should he go to the Pacific coast, and otherwise he would go to the Pacific coast alone.

Ex-President Reaches Paris.

PARIS, May 27.—Former President Benjamin Harrison, who is acting as the legal representative of Venezuela on the boundary commission which meets here on June 15, has arrived in this city. The United States ambassador, General Horace Porter, is arranging for an interview between President Loubet and Mr. Harrison.

MORE TROOPS ARE NEEDED.

Army in Philippines Unable to Garrison Captured Territory. MANILA, May 27.—The events of the last week have emphasized the need of a much larger army here, without which, according to the best authorities in Manila, it would be attempting the impossible to expect to establish American supremacy in the Philippine islands. The inadequacy of the American forces is said to be responsible for the large total loss in the number of small encounters, without material results as a compensation. Most of the fighting has been in territory which the Americans had swept, but had been compelled to abandon because they could not spare troops to hold it.

The forces commanded by Generals MacArthur and Lawton held two important lines of communication and commerce, the railroad to San Fernando and the Rio Grande river. But much of the country they have swept, including scores of the smaller towns and some of the larger ones, have been left uncovered, simply for want of men to hold them, and the insurgents have returned and are occupying the towns the Americans abandoned and are camping in the jungles and woods outside others, on the watch for chances to harass the garrisons and attack scouting parties or detached companies with greater forces. This is the kind of warfare they prefer to regular battles.

It appears that the Filipinos who attacked the Third regiment between San Miguel and Baliuag were part of Pio del Pilar's army. They came from the south across the mountains, presumably to meet a wagon train which General Lawton expected along the road. They also planned to capture several large detachments and were placed in ambush at different points. They fired from the jungle at a distance of 200 yards and gave the Americans one of the hardest fights experienced in the campaign. The Filipinos lost more heavily than the Americans in all of the recent encounters. The insurgent generals take the loss of arms more to heart than they do the loss of men.

Foreigners who have arrived here from the insurgent's country, under the recent order of expulsion, say that cemeteries in all the towns are filled with fresh graves. A majority of the Filipinos wounded die because the insurgent hospitals are inadequate, medicines are scarce and they have few surgeons except Spanish captives who have been imprisoned.

MODIFIES THE CIVIL SERVICE.

President Approves Changes to Be Made in the Rules

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The cabinet meeting yesterday was devoted to the consideration of minor matters. The final changes in the civil service order were approved and the order will be ready for the president's signature as soon as the changes are incorporated into the final draft of the cabinet's proposed order.

It is said that the order will exempt about 4,000 of the 55,000 positions in the classified service. The question of Cuban shipping was again brought up by Secretary Gage, who furnished some data showing that the amount of shipping tied up because it has no flag to sail under has been greatly exaggerated. It was reported that the shipping was valued at \$5,000,000, but it turns out that there are only six or seven vessels. These vessels could sail under the American flag if they were owned by American citizens. The question, with the data furnished by the Treasury department, was turned over to the attorney general and Secretary Hay for examination and report.

Postmaster General Smith brought up the franking privilege in Cuba and Porto Rico. Under the old Spanish law many municipal and local officials were entitled to the franking privilege and have been allowed to exercise it since we assumed control. The postmaster general read a letter from Major Rathbone, who is at the head of the postal affairs in Cuba, saying that the number of persons exercising this privilege is excessive and the question arose as to whether it would not be wise to cut the privilege off altogether. It is largely a question of policy and Postmaster General Smith will ascertain exactly to what extent the privilege is exercised and report to the cabinet before final action is determined upon.

The postmaster general has decided to send a special agent to Lake City, S. C., for the purpose of examining the situation there, with a view to determining whether or not a postoffice shall be re-established there.

Remains of Col Stotsenberg

LINCOLN, May 27.—Unless other arrangements are made the remains of Colonel John M. Stotsenberg will arrive in Omaha today at 4:45 over the Union Pacific. Governor Poynter today received a dispatch from Mrs. Stotsenberg, who is returning with the remains of her husband, expressing her willingness to come to this city with the body if the war department will make the necessary arrangements. The friends of Colonel Stotsenberg are anxious to hold memorial services in this city and several days ago the war department was requested to allow the remains to be brought here, but it is thought the request will be granted.

Schley to Ascend Pike's Peak.

DENVER, May 27.—Rear Admiral Schley and the remainder of Former Senator Manderson's party took an early train today for Colorado Springs. They will ascend Pike's Peak by rail and will visit the Garden of the Gods and other points in and about Colorado Springs and Manitou. A public reception will be held this evening at the Alta Vista hotel, Colorado Springs. Tomorrow morning the party will resume its westward journey in a special train provided by the Denver & Rio Grande railroad.

Delegates Stick to Instructions.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—It is learned that the American delegates to the disarmament congress at The Hague, are working in conformity with the instructions they originally received from the state department. They have communicated so far but

THE LAWS OF WARFARE

They Are Considered by the Peace Conference.

CAN EVILS OF WAR BE CURED?

A Revision of Geneva Convention Possible—Morgnier Scheme for Its Modification May Be Submitted—Conference May Be Limited to Eight Points of Original Circular—Plan Considers Treatment of Wounded.

THE HAGUE, May 26.—Both sections of the committee on the laws of warfare of the peace conference met separately today and began the examination of the subjects submitted to them, the Red Cross section discussing paragraph No. 5, and paragraph No. 4 of the circular of Count Muraviev, Russian minister of foreign affairs, and the Brussels conference section discussing paragraph No. 7.

Both sections met subsequently and discussed the question of competence as regarding the scheme for the revision of the Geneva convention, known as the Morgnier scheme. The Morgnier scheme comprises modification of the Geneva convention in connection with wounded and sick prisoners, members of the military hospital service, convoys for the wounded, ambulances, hospitals, property belonging to neutral persons religious and medical staffs and kindred subjects. The scheme applies equally to land and sea warfare.

It was proposed to submit the scheme to another committee for revision and question was then raised whether the conference was competent to deal with the matter. Those who took a negative view argued that the conference had decided in principle and all the governments represented had agreed that nothing should be submitted to the conference beyond the eight points in the circular of Count Muraviev. They contended that if the conference once infringed this rule a precedent would be created, leading to numerous difficulties, including probably the springing of the Armenian, Macedonian and similar questions upon the conference.

It was also pointed out by the opponents of the proposal to refer that as the Morgnier scheme dealt mostly with the wounded and hospitals, it would be impossible to discuss the proposed modifications effectively without the co-operation of doctors, who alone would be capable of deciding many of the points in issue.

As a matter of fact there is no man of medical training among the delegates. The committee finally adjourned without reaching a decision. There is no truth in the statement that a proposal has been submitted to the conference to abrogate the provisions of the Declaration of Paris, 1836, regarding the protection of private property in time of war.

BERLIN, May 26.—The Berliner Neuesten Nachrichten, in an editorial denying that Germany is opposing the idea of an arbitration tribunal at the peace conference, suggests that the attitude of Great Britain and the United States in recent years, as shown by the Venezuelan and Alaskan disputes, has not been favorable to arbitration, although as the paper says, "they are not posing as its special champions."

Madame Selenka, the famous peace advocate and promoter of the Women's Peace crusade, yesterday presented to M. De Staal, president of the conference and head of the Russian delegation, an illustrated album containing the text of resolutions in favor of peace adopted by meetings representing several millions of women. The album was accompanied by an address, "In the name of the women of eighteen nations," saluting the conference, assuring the delegates of the faith of the memorialists in the results of its labors, begging that the hopes of the people might not be deceived and that the conference would decide that the evils of war could be cured.

Cuban Soldiers Are Sulky.

HAVANA, May 26.—Major General Fitz-ugh Lee, military governor of the Havana-Del Rio department, wired Governor General Brooke at El Vedado today that 200 Cubans of the command of General Rodriguez, near Mariano, dispersed yesterday, after resolving not to take the \$75 per man. Some of them sold their arms and others took them to their homes.

Telegrams from different points say the Cuban army in the western provinces will adopt the idea of the troops in the orient, declining to give up their arms or to accept American money. According to these reports the government employees will contribute a percentage of their salaries in order to give the soldiers an amount equal to that offered by the United States.

Seeks Refuge in Death.

KANSAS CITY, May 26.—William F. Hackney, architect to the Kansas City board of education, and one of the city's foremost men of his profession, committed suicide in his office this evening, blowing out his brains. He left a note to the newspapers, stating that he was hopelessly in debt, that his income was not sufficient to maintain his family as it should be kept and that he had decided to "quit business." He leaves a widow and one daughter.

All Quiet in Santiago.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The war department tonight received the following message from General Leonard Wood, in command of the province of Santiago:

"SANTIAGO, May 25.—To the Secretary of War: Just returned from inspection of principal interior towns on north coast, this department. People at work, no hunger, no application for personal assistance during the trip, people absolutely quiet, no Cuban troops under arms anywhere in the province and no brigandage." "WOOD."

THE ACTION OF KAUTZ UPHELD.

First Reports of the Doings of Samoa Commission.

APIA, Samoa, May 17.—(Via Auckland, N. Z., May 26.)—The Samoan commission (consisting of Bartlett Tripp, former United States minister to Austria-Hungary; Baron Speck von Sternberg, representing Germany, and C. H. Elliot, C. B., of the British embassy at Washington, representing Great Britain) arrived here on May 13. It's first sitting took place on May 16. The commissioners were engaged all morning in conferring with the chief justice, William L. Chambers. Nothing was disclosed regarding the deliberations, but it is reported that they will uphold the action of Admiral Kautz, the American naval commander.

Mataafa sent the commissioners a letter of welcome and expressed hope that they would satisfactorily end the troubles in Samoa. It is understood Mataafa will obey the unanimous order of the commission, though it is doubtful whether he will order his followers to disarm unless the Malleotians are first disarmed. The Malleotians will probably disperse to their homes if ordered to do so, but they will never recognize Mataafa as king, and doubtless there will be further trouble in the future if the kingship is maintained.

Only one or two cases are known of the wounding of natives by the shell fire of the war ships, as they have not realized the strength of the Europeans, they may go to greater extremes if war arises again.

The rebels remain outside the lines indicated by the admiral and have strongly fortified a new position, while the loyalists are being drilled and have fortified Mulinuu. A considerable number of loyalists has been brought by the war ships from other islands.

Half the male adults of Samoa are waiting action upon the part of the commission in order to support Malleotia. The Germans are preparing compensation claims. It is understood one German firm claims \$60,000 and that other German subjects claim \$20,000. The British consul, E. B. S. Mazze, invited them to put in their claims and it is understood that commission will adjudicate them.

Replying to questions submitted to him by a correspondent of the Associated Press, Mataafa said it was the head chiefs and not himself who began the war, adding that they did so because they were angered at power being taken from them by violence and also because they were made angry by the chief justice's unjust decision.

Mataafa claimed he had upheld the treaty and said his orders throughout were not to fire upon the Europeans and that but for this order the whole party of bluejackets would several times have been shot down by large bodies of natives concealed in the bush.

BERLIN, May 25.—A dispatch received here from Apia, Samoa, says the armistice was not disturbed by the arrival there of the Samoan commission and that letters were being exchanged with the view of disbanding the rival forces.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The following cablegram has been received at the navy department, dated Apia, May 16, 1899, via Auckland: Secretary Navy, Washington: Badger arrived on May 13. The Philadelphia will leave so as to reach San Francisco about June 25. Commission may desire to return on the Badger.

KAUTZ. Admiral Kautz will return to the United States with the Philadelphia. The flagship will be replaced by the cruiser Newark, which is as formidable in every respect as the Philadelphia, and having recently been renovated is in shape for long service.

Filipinos Lose Many Men. WASHINGTON, May 26.—General Otis has forwarded the following dispatch to the war department:

MANILA, May 25.—Adjutant General, Washington: On the 23rd inst, Third Infantry returning to Baliuag from San Miguel were attacked morning, noon and evening by a large force of enemy, suffering in casualties two men killed and thirteen wounded; enemy repulsed, leaving on the field sixteen killed; large number wounded and prisoners. Yesterday enemy appeared in vicinity San Fernando, attacking Kansas and Montana regiments, which suffered slight loss. Enemy driven through rice fields, leaving fifty dead, thirty-eight prisoners; fifty rifles and other property captured; their retreat through swamp land saved them from destruction; Lawton returning, leaving with MacArthur on the front regular troops to replace volunteers. OTIS.

Carry Home Terms of Peace. MANILA, May 26.—The Filipino commissioners left here by special train today. They will be escorted to their lines under a flag of truce. It is expected they will return soon.

President Gonzaga of the Philippine commission, previous to his departure, said: "We greatly appreciate the courtesy shown us. We have spent some time with your commissioners, incidentally considering the American constitution. Its principles impress us profoundly."

"The plan of government offered the Philippines seems in theory a good colonial system. But why should a nation with your constitution seek to make a colony of a distant people who have been so long fighting against Spain to secure the same rights your constitution gives? You fought the same battle in America when you fought against England."

In the fighting at San Fernando yesterday fifty Filipinos were killed and many wounded. The Americans had two men killed and twelve wounded.

Treat to the Queen's Health.

HAVANA, May 26.—At a banquet given last night at the Hotel Inglaterra in honor of the eightieth birthday of Queen Victoria, the toast to the queen and the president of the United States were received with enthusiasm. Governor General Brooke in responding to the toast, "The United States," said that wherever Great Britain's flag was planted there was law, order and development

REAR GUARD ATTACKED

Rebels Reoccupy Country and Furnish Hard Fighting.

THE TROOPS THAT WERE ENGAGED

Insurgents Venture Back in the Train of Lawton's Main Column—One American Killed, Fourteen Wounded—Good Results Accomplished in March of Twenty Days to Foothills.

MANILA, May 25.—Two companies of the Third Infantry and two companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, formerly General Lawton's rear guard, returning from San Miguel to Baliuag yesterday, escorting a signal party, which was picking up wire laid with General Lawton's expedition, found that the insurgents had reoccupied the country, and hard fighting followed from daylight until the Americans camped at night. But the troops completed their work, though harassed by the enemy. One American was killed and fourteen were wounded. The troops captured twenty prisoners and thirty wounded.

It developed yesterday that five men instead of one were drowned by the sinking of a raft loaded with soldiers of the Fourteenth regiment at the Pasig ferry.

Twenty insurgents were killed and forty were wounded in the engagement with Major Bell, a reconnoitering party, consisting of two companies of the Fourth cavalry, in the vicinity of Santa Arita, yesterday.

General Lawton, with most of his troops, has arrived at Malolos. His expedition marched 120 miles in twenty days, had twenty-two fights, captured twenty-eight towns, destroyed 300,000 bushels of rice and only lost six men killed and thirty-one wounded. On the other hand, General Lawton estimates that his troops killed 400 killed insurgents and wounded double that number.

The Oregon and Minnesota regiments are returning to Manila. The Spanish newspaper, Oceania, has been suppressed for publishing seditious editorials.

The United States commissioners and many American officers celebrated Queen Victoria's birthday yesterday on board the British first-class cruiser Powerful.

Generals MacArthur and Funston, with the Kansas and Montana regiments and the Utah battery, have dispersed 800 insurgents who were entrenched on the railroad beyond San Fernando, near Santa Arita.

The American scouts were fired upon from the trenches unexpectedly and withdrew. The firing was heard at San Fernando, and General MacArthur assembled his troops and marched quickly after the scouts. The Montana regiment flanked the trenches on the left and the Kansas regiment attacked the enemy's right flank, General Funston leading the charge at the double-quick.

The insurgent loss was large, many prisoners were captured and it is reported that twenty Americans were wounded.

Greetings to the Queen.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 25.—After the opening prayer by the moderator in the Presbyterian assembly this morning Rev. John M. Ingham of New York, addressing the moderator, said: "We are dwelling in a day which has marked a notable increase in friendship between this country and Great Britain, and I would remind you that this is the 80th anniversary of Queen Victoria's birth. I therefore move that the assembly send her a communication congratulating her on her successful reign."

This motion was carried unanimously and the following message was immediately called to Queen Victoria:

To Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, Windsor, England: The general assembly of the Presbyterian church in American tenders congratulations on the eightieth anniversary of your birthday and rejoices in the divine guidance which has blessed your long and prosperous reign.

ROBERT F. SAMPLE, Moderator. WILLIAM H. ROBERTS, Stated Clerk.

Kaiser Picks Up Cab Driver.

BERLIN, May 25.—An exciting street incident was witnessed by Emperor William in the Tiergarten today. A cab horse bolted and its driver was thrown from the box. His majesty, accompanied by an aide-de-camp, was passing at the time and they immediately dismounted from their horses and his majesty superintended the work of picking up the cab driver and restoring him to consciousness. The emperor also took the name and address of the man with the view of assisting him.

Queen Receives Delegates.

THE HAGUE, May 25.—Queen Wilhelmina received M. de Staal, president of the peace conference, at 4.45 p. m. today, and the latter presented her with the Russian Order of St. Catherine.

The reception of the chief delegates to the conference commenced at 5 o'clock. The queen and the queen's mother each held a court of their own and the delegates were presented to each of their majesties alphabetically.

Coghlan Gets Shore Duty.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The naval orders posted yesterday assign Captain J. H. Coghlan to duty as commandant of the Puget Sound naval station, June 30, by which time the Halesigh will be out of commission. The remaining officers of the Halesigh are also detached and placed on waiting orders or leave. Captain Coghlan relieves as commandant Captain J. G. Green.

Captain C. S. Cotton is relieved of duty as captain of the Mars Island navy yard by Captain W. W. Meads and assumes command of the receiving ship Independence at the same yard.

DEWEY WANTS TO REST.

Worn Out by Onerous Duties and Responsibilities.

NEW YORK, May 25.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Hong Kong quotes Admiral Dewey as saying on board the Olympia: "The courtesy of these visitors I warmly appreciate, but I am to much worn out and sick to receive them. I am sorry to leave Manila at this time. I could not stand the care and responsibility much longer. It is vastly easier sometimes to be under orders than to issue them.

"It is the responsibility that kills. During the year that has elapsed since we came to Manila I have not had one sick day until now. A year is long enough in this climate for an old man and I am glad to be permitted a rest. On this account I expect to remain in Hong Kong two weeks. That ought to recuperate me. My intention is to spend the time at Victoria Peak, where I hope to be absolutely free from worry. Nobody is more sensible of the kindness of the people who have extended me invitations, but I do not wish for entertainment. My health will not stand it at present. Two weeks of perfect quiet at the peak ought to make a new man of me.

"I have the greatest enthusiasm in the future of the Philippines. I hope to see America's possessions the key to Oriental commerce and civilization. The brains of our great country will develop the untold agricultural and mineral richness of the islands.

"We must never sell them. Such an act would bring another great war. We will never part with the Philippines, I am sure, and in future years the idea that anybody should have seriously suggested it will be one of the curiosities of history.

"The insurrection is broken. There will be no more hard battles and the new era for the islands that was temporarily delayed by the rising will soon begin. Aguinaldo and his generals must be captured and then the very semblance of an insurrection will cease.

"The Olympia will go home leisurely. I want all my officers and men to get the greatest benefit of all the stops we make. We will pick our places with this in mind. They have earned a rest by a year of steady duty without respite.

"While I am glad to be going home, I cannot leave Manila without regrets. There have been many pleasant occurrences among the months of harassing responsibility, and we will not forget them."

Surgeon on Dewey's Health.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Surgeon J. E. Page of Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, has arrived here on leave. He came ahead of the Olympia to avoid the long delays of the sail via the Suez canal. Surgeon Page has been on the flagship ever since Dewey took command, seeing him daily and having general charge of medical affairs so that he is in a position to give an intelligent view of the admiral's health and general condition.

He said today: "Admiral Dewey is in no sense a sick man, but is as well as any man could be after spending a year in the tropics. I was on the Olympia at the time he came aboard and from that time to the present I do not believe there has been any appreciable change in his appearance, weight or general condition. Anyone who thinks he is a physical wreck should hear the admiral on the quarter deck when he gets aroused. He is the gentlest man living, and yet he expects every man to do his exact duty, and when there is any shortcoming the admiral will be heard from in no feeble or sickly manner. Of course, everyone in the fleet has suffered in health more or less in the last year, owing to the terrific and long sustained heat and the enervating climate. It takes all the life out of a strong man, kills his energy and ambition. In that way Dewey suffered with all the rest of us. It was particularly arduous doing blockade duty, when for long stretches no man could get ashore."

Surgeon Page was asked if Admiral Dewey's responsibility had not weighed heavily on him.

"I think not," he answered, "and I believe it will be found that he has just as much nerve as the morning he fought the battle of Manila bay. He is a man who carries responsibility lightly and does not let it break him down. On the morning of the battle he was perfectly cool and only once throughout the action did he show signs of excitement. That was when the head gunner reported that our ammunition was running short. This was about the time we pulled off for breakfast and it had a rather depressing effect. But it was quickly offset when the officer of the deck reported that the Reina Christina and Castalla were afire. That was the turning point and the admiral had no anxiety after that."

Asked if he had prescribed for Dewey of late, Surgeon Page said: "No, he has no need for prescriptions. During the last year he has not once asked for a prescription or taken medical advice, except in a casual way. If he wants anything he sends down to the ship's apothecary and gets it. His habits are so regular that he needs little or no medicine. His smoking and drinking are in perfect moderation. He eats well and sleeps well, and it is one of the recognized offences on board ship to tramp heavily over the admiral's cabin after he has retired."

"It has been a pretty calm man at the head of affairs," said Surgeon Page when asked as to the reports of friction with the German naval officers. "I know nothing of any differences, but we all felt that much reliance was to be placed on the admiral's tact and conservatism as a means of avoiding any possible differences. Throughout the fleet he was universally admired, not only as a naval commander, but for his statesmanship and discretion."

Callers on the President.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Representative Sherman of New York called on the president today and had a brief consultation with him.