

WERE HAZED TO EXHAUSTION

Damaging Admissions Made at Post Investigation at West Point.

CADET DENIES HAVING HAD CONVULSIONS

Testimony Goes to Show That Agreement Not to Haze is Now Being Lived Up to by All Classes at the Military Academy.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 28.—The taking of testimony by the military court of inquiry in regard to the death of former Cadet Booz will be finished at the West Point Military Academy tomorrow afternoon. Today's investigation brought out testimony to the effect that cadets had been hazed to a degree of exhaustion. The victims mentioned were Cadets MacArthur and Haskell. MacArthur himself declared that he had convulsions, but acknowledged that he had control of them. Haskell is not in the corps now, so that his testimony was not available. Cadet U. S. Grant told of the ordeals through which he was put as a fourth-class man. He said he had no ill effects from the treatment afforded. Several of the present fourth-class men told what forms of hazing existed during last summer's encampment. While there were a few cases of men being made to stand on their heads, there was no hazing of the treatment afforded. This would show that the majority of the cadets are living up to the class agreement made last year to abolish severe hazing methods.

Did Not Have to Go to Hospital.

Cadet Elliott J. Dent of Pennsylvania said he had been hazed when a fourth-class man, but had not gone to the hospital in consequence. He told of being punished for refusing to reveal to the authorities of the academy the names of the cadets who hazed him.

"Did you know Cadet Booz?" inquired General Claus. "He was pointed out to me," said Dent, "and I was told that he was considered to be very worthless."

Cadet Ernest D. Peck of Wisconsin swore he would know the name of Cadet Booz, but he would not say his name, he was, however, left alone.

Former Cadet John R. Doyle of Philadelphia, who was in the academy from 1898 to June, 1900, testified. "I remember Cadet Booz," he said. "He was a very nervous temperament. I told him he had not acted right in that bout and that he ought to have gone on. He spoke in a way that showed he was tired of the place and wanted to leave."

"Were you ever hazed?" asked the general. "Yes, I took pepper sauce, as much as a teaspoonful and a half at one time," was the reply.

"Who gave it to you?" "Cadet Bender who was discharged. He began by giving me a few drops. I think it was Bender who started the giving of pepper sauce," the witness added.

"Did it hurt you?" "No, sir, it was unpleasant, but it had no injurious effect that I know of."

In answer to several other questions by members of the court the cadet said he had been exercised a great deal. He felt fatigued frequently, but never suffered afterwards.

"Did you ever have to eat disagreeable food?"

"Quinine and Pineapple."

"Yes, sir, on one occasion, I had to eat some preserved pineapple."

Then the witness made a grimace and added: "But there was plenty of quinine mixed up in it."

"Did you know Cadet Breth or know him to be hazed?"

"Yes, sir, I saw Cadet Bender exercise him and saw him exercised to the point of exhaustion, but he went as far as he could go. He was a very nervous temperament. When spoken to suddenly he would tremble all over."

"I knew him at the preparatory school in Baltimore and there he was found physically deficient by a doctor of the name of I mean deficient to enter this academy."

The witness then went on to tell of an association which was formed for the purpose of initiating candidates for admission to the West Point academy who were departing at Highland Falls. This society was known as the Hod Carriers. The witness said he did not know much about the association.

Cadet M. N. Nichols of Connecticut said he belonged to the third class and was in camp in 1899. He was exercised then and did 250 "singles." He was also braced and hung to the stretcher, but not all at the same session.

"Did the hazing continue in barracks?" asked General Claus.

"No, sir, not after recitations began in November."

"Do you know of any cadet having fainted from exercising?"

"Yes, I remember the case of Cadet Haskell, who lay in the corps hospital."

"Did the authorities investigate the matter?" inquired Colonel Hein.

"Yes, sir."

The witness then told the court that his class agreed at the time not to submit to hazing by upper-class men. In reply to Colonel Hein he said that the class asked the commandant to release them from the agreement.

"Why did you ask for this release?"

"I think the upper-class men spoke to us about it and we were afraid we would be 'cut' by the upper-class men."

"How do you look upon the matter now?" asked the recorder.

"I think the action we took was all right," promptly replied the witness.

General Claus then asked:

Cadet Ulysses Grant, grandson of the late president of the United States, who is a third class man, was the next witness. He stands second in the class, the leader of which is Douglas MacArthur, a son of General MacArthur, commander of the United States forces in the Philippines. He was examined by General Claus and said he was admitted to the academy in 1899.

"Were you hazed in that year?"

"Yes, sir, I did 'singles,' held out dumb-bells, did foot balls and other exercises and took part in practical jokes and ridiculous things."

"Was any cadet punished for hazing you?"

"Yes, sir, an upper-class man was caught making the 'oagle' and he was dismissed."

"Have you known of any brutal hazing?"

"No, sir, if there was any I was not present."

"Did you do any hazing of fourth-class men yourself?"

"Yes, I made them 'brace' and do some foolish things."

"Any exercising?"

"No, sir, there was a class agreement against that."

Cadet Edward N. Johnston of Oregon, explained that hazing and bracing are absolutely unconnected. Bracing is indulged in by upper-class men on fourth-class men for the purpose of insuring them proper military carriage. The upper-class men, the witness said, considered it a moral duty to maintain the erect carriage of the members of the corps.

Lieutenant Eugene Reiter, jr., an instructor of language at the academy, was sworn. He had Cadet Booz in his class in 1898.

In reply to the court the witness said:

FORAKER ANSWERS HARRISON

Porto Rico More Generously Treated Than Any of the Territories.

PEOPLE ARE SATISFIED WITH THE LAWS

Local Legislature Has Authority to Repeal the Tariff Provision If it Wishes, but Has Not Done So.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—Senator J. B. Foraker has made a reply to the recent speech at Ann Arbor, Mich., of former President Harrison, in which Mr. Harrison criticized the Porto Rican policy of the government. Foraker's reply was a departure from correct principles. In a speech before the Manufacturers' club of this city last night Senator Foraker said on this point:

All the questions arising under the Porto Rican legislation have been passed upon by the supreme court. For that reason do not care to discuss them at this time, but I have no objection to the view taken by congress, as reflected by the legislation, was creditable to the spirit of the American people. We found some of the people of Porto Rico, however, who had no money, no credit, no system of taxation of any kind. She wanted a civil government, and we have not only provided it, but we have also provided for her a far more liberal civil government than was ever given to any territory prior to the year 1898, so far as participation in it by her people is concerned. We have also provided for her a far more liberal civil government than was ever given to any territory prior to the year 1898, so far as participation in it by her people is concerned.

In requiring her to pay tariff duties on imports from foreign countries, we did only what we did with Louisiana, Florida, California and all our other territories; but in allowing her to put these duties, when collected, into her own treasury, we have done for her local government, we did what we have done for no other territory. In all other cases we have not only required the payment of these same duties, but we have also required that the duties be collected to be paid into the national treasury at Washington for the common benefit of the whole country.

He denied having been seized with convulsions, but admitted having been exercised until he had cramps in his muscles. The testimony of Cadet Charles T. Lewis of Massachusetts was substantially the same as Cadet MacArthur's as to hazing.

"Do you remember any of your class men having gone to the hospital with a broken jaw?" asked General Claus.

"Not from hazing, sir."

"I did not ask you that; from any cause?"

"Yes, sir."

"Who was it?"

"Cadet Carruthers, sir."

"How was he hurt?"

"With whom?"

"I do not know, sir."

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FOR STANDARDIZING BUREAU

Arguments Urging it Are Listened To by Subcommittee of Committee on Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Senators Nelson and Turner, sitting as a sub-committee of the senate committee on commerce, today heard arguments in support of the measure now pending in the senate providing for the establishment of a national standardizing bureau. Among those heard were Secretary Gage, Prof. O. H. Tittman, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic survey and also of the present bureau of weights and measures; Prof. W. S. Stratton, inspector of weights and measures under the present organization and professor of physics in the Chicago university, and Prof. H. A. Rowland, professor of physics in another university. They explained the object of the bill and the growing importance of a standardizing bureau under government direction. Secretary Gage represented that such an institution is becoming more and more important as the years go by. His opinion of the importance of the proposed bureau, as well as that of the other witnesses, is summarized in a memorandum printed for the use of the committee, of which the following is an extract:

Until this year the work has been confined to problems concerning the standards of length, mass, capacity and temperature, but the increased order of accuracy required in scientific and commercial measurements and the extremely rapid progress of science and industry have made it imperative that a bureau be established to include many important branches of physical and chemical research, requiring for their proper prosecution the most accurate laboratory fitted for undertaking the most exacting measurements. The introduction of accurate scientific methods into manufacturing and commerce has brought about a demand for a great variety of standards of far greater accuracy than those now in use. The accurate knowledge of the high temperature of a furnace or refinery or the low temperature of a refrigerator is essential to the economical working of the essential to the economical working of the

Enormous commercial transactions are daily based upon the reading of electrical meters, and the accuracy of these instruments involves great injustice and financial losses.

Prof. Tittman made an argument for the establishment of the bureau upon constitutional grounds, calling attention to the fact that the constitution empowered the government to fix the standard of weights and measures. He called attention to the measures adopted by Germany and Great Britain in the direction provided by the bill for this country.

The bill contemplates the erection of a building in Washington for the use of the bureau and for the selection of a complete staff to take charge of the work.

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