THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1901—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

CALLS FOR SAMPSON

Schley's Chief Counsel Demands That Absent Admiral Testify.

MUST REVIEW "DEAR SCHLEY" LETTER

Rayner Thinks Its Present Form Contains Important Error.

SANTIAGO INTENDED TO READ CIENFUEGOS

Disputed Reference is to Points for the Blockade.

EFFECTIVENESS OF GUNNERY TAKEN UP

Rayner Has a Table Showing That Thirty-Four Per Cent of Cervera's Wounds Were Brooklyn's Work.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—In the Schley naval court of inquiry Mr. Rayner, chief of counsel for Admiral Schley, asked Judge Advocate Lemly to summon Admiral Sampson as a witness in the case. The request grew out of a difference in the construction of a sentence in Admiral Sampson's letter to Commodore Schley, written from Key West, May 20, while Commodore Schley with the flying squadron lay off Cienfuegos. This is known as the "Dear Schley" letter and in it, as printed in the Navy department documents supplied to the senate, the admiral said, after expressing his opinion that notwithstanding the report that the Spanish squadron was off Santiago, it were better to continue to blockade Cienfuegos and Havana, and "We shall continue to hold Havana and Santiago until we receive more positive information."

During the examination of Commander Raymond P. Rodgers this dispatch was under consideration, when Mr. Rayner expressed the opinion that the word "Santiago" had been inadvertently used by the commander-in-chief, assuming that he meant to use the word "Cienfuegos." As the document was printed there was a parenthetical note, to which Admiral Schley's initials were attached, showing that evidently the wrong city had been mentioned.

Lemly Concedes Nothing.

Mr. Rayner asked Judge Advocate Lemly to make this concession, but the latter declined to do so, saying that he would produce the original of Admiral Sampson's dispatch to prove that he had said Santiago. Then Mr. Rayner said: "I cannot take that word Santiago to mean anything but Cienfuegos. It is an imputation upon Commodore Schley and I cannot permit it to rest without summoning the author of that dispatch," to which Captain Lemly responded: "I have told you once before you can summon anyone you please."

"Then," retorted Mr. Rayner, "summon Admiral Sampson."

This occurred only a short time before the adjournment of court for the day and was the subject of more or less conversation of an animated character after the day's work was concluded. Mr. Rayner would only say that he would insist on the admiral being summoned, unless the correction was conceded.

Rogers Describes Shells.

The afternoon session of the Schley court began with Captain Rodgers, executive officer of Iowa during the summer of 1898, still on the stand. He stated in reply to questions that he was the senior member of the naval board of survey appointed by Admiral Sampson to examine the wrecked Spanish ships. The purpose of this line of examination was to bring out the witness' knowledge concerning the effect of Brooklyn's gunnery in the battle of Santiago July 3. Captain Rodgers stated that Brooklyn was the only vessel that fired five-inch shells and Mr. Rayner said that a careful computation, based upon the report of the board of survey, showed that twelve five-inch shells had been found on the four Spanish vessels. He also presented a statement showing the number of shells found on all the vessels of the Spanish fleet and the witness was asked to state the percentage of five-inch shells, assuming the statement to be correct. Captain Rodgers replied that the total number of hits was thirty-five and that therefore the five-inch shell hits constituted 34 per cent of all the hits. Mr. Rayner said that the statement had been prepared by Admiral Schley. The witness also said he knew that Brooklyn had eight-inch guns, but Mr. Rayner said the admiral's computation was not intended to cover that feature. His only purpose was to make the showing for five-inch guns, these being unmistakably Brooklyn's.

Sampson's Instructions.

Cross-examined on the dispatches carried by Iowa, Captain Rodgers was asked if the "Dear Schley" letter, dated at Key West, May 20, 1898, written by Admiral Sampson, in which the statement was made that "I am of the opinion that our best chance of success in capturing the enemy's ships will be to hold Cienfuegos and Havana," was included in these dispatches. The witness replied that he had no knowledge what the envelope contained. While the examination on this point was in progress Mr. Rayner read the letter, including the following extract:

If, later it should develop that these vessels are at Santiago, we could then assemble off that port the ships best suited for the purpose and completely blockade it. Until we receive more positive information we shall proceed to Havana and Santiago.

Mr. Rayner remarked that he supposed it would be considered that the word "Santiago" as given above was a mistake and that it should be "Cienfuegos." Captain Lemly replied that he would make no such concession and a tilt followed between counsel concerning the accuracy of government publications. It closed with an understanding that the original document should be supplied tomorrow.

The court asked a number of questions of Captain Rodgers, among others being one as to whether Brooklyn and Texas had been in danger of a collision on July 3. The witness replied that if there had been any such danger he had not seen the two ships at the time. He had seen the two vessels early in the engagement, but they were then about a half mile apart. Later he was called below and if there had been such danger it was at that time.

Hodgson Recalls Schley's Demand.

When Captain Rodgers was excused he was followed by Lieutenant Commander Albin C. Hodgson. He said that he had been navigator of Brooklyn during the Spanish war, and was on the bridge on the

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

FROM SCHLEY TO HODGSON

Correspondence Published Concerning Their Reported Conversation During Battle Off Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Copies of correspondence between Lieutenant Hodgson and Admiral Schley during the period from June 6, 1899, to August 25, 1901, were given to the press today with the statement that the correspondence will be submitted to the Schley court of inquiry by Lieutenant Hodgson while on the stand.

Most of it has already been published in the newspapers, although a part of it has not been published heretofore.

On June 6, 1899, Admiral Schley wrote Lieutenant Hodgson, enclosing an editorial from the New York Sun, alleging that a colloquy had occurred between Schley and Hodgson on the bridge of Brooklyn during the battle of Santiago, in the course of which the admiral is reported to have said: "Damn Texas, let it look out for itself," in reply to Hodgson's remonstrance against turning the ship to starboard. Characterizing this as a "grotesque lie," the admiral asked Hodgson to "write your denial of this oft-repeated calumny."

June 8, Hodgson responded in a very long letter, dated at New York navy yard, denying that he authorized the publication of any conversation and making a long explanation of what he says occurred during the battle.

Hodgson gives his explanation of the turn. He tells of the belief that existed that the Spanish ships outclassed the Americans in speed and that in the absence of New York, Brooklyn was the only American ship capable of preventing the escape of the Spaniards should they pass the fire of the battleships. The Spanish torpedo boats were also to be reckoned with. "Therefore," says Hodgson, "after putting the helm to starboard and to port once or twice to counteract the efforts of Theresa and Viscaya to get into closer action and ram us, and after the leading Spanish ship had reached just a little abaft our port beam, you decided to port the helm and turn round in chase to prevent the escape of any of the Spanish vessels."

What Hodgson Advised.

Hodgson writes that he suggested that Texas was off their starboard beam and that there was danger of running into it and getting right across its line of fire and that Schley replied that Texas would have to look out for that; that it was imperative to get around immediately, and "that by turning to port you would get so close to the enemy that you would expose yourself to attack from the torpedo boats, that a lucky shot or two by the enemy might disable Brooklyn and that you did not propose to run such a risk at that stage of the battle when it was so unnecessary and when so much depended on the speed of Brooklyn."

Hodgson writes that he then suggested backing the starboard engine, "because it would shorten the circle and give Texas a wider berth," and that Schley replied after a pause: "'No, because it would deaden our speed of turning and you wish to get around as quick as possible.' For weeks after the battle Captain Cook was under the impression that we had backed the starboard engine."

Hodgson explains that, in making the suggestion, he was discharging his duty as the navigator of the ship, charged with its safety, and at the moment did not consider the effect of the turn on the results of the battle, and he adds: "I immediately perceived that your cool judgment at this trying moment had enabled you to consider the results of your decision and then, as now, it seemed to me that you had decided most wisely, that it was a strategical move of the greatest importance, and that the result of the battle most fully proved its wisdom."

SCHLEY RETIRES WEDNESDAY

Reaches Age Limit for Active List and Makes Room for Subordinates.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Next Wednesday, October 9, Admiral Schley will retire from the active list of the navy by age limit and from present prospects this will take place while the court of inquiry is still in session. His retirement will promote two captains to be rear admirals. Captain Frank Wildes, who was in command of Boston during the battle of Manila bay, now heads the list of captains. He was promoted for war service, and under the law, his advancement must not retard the regular course of promotions. Therefore, Captain Henry Glass, who stands next to him on the list of captains, also will enter the list of rear admirals of the navy.

Other promotions resulting from Admiral Schley's retirement will be those of Commanders F. P. Gilmore and Eugene P. C. Leutze, who become captains, and Lieutenant Commanders Sidney A. Staunton and Charles W. Bartlett, who become commanders.

ANN O'DELIA IS DISCOVERED

Notorious Dis de Bar Woman Held in London for Oldtime Offenses.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The mysterious prisoner at Marylebone police court, who has been three times remanded under the name of Laura Moro, and about whom the police inspector, who made the arrest, promised "staggering disclosures," has been identified by the World correspondent as the notorious Ann O'Delia Dis de Bar, who served a term on Blackwell's Island, New York, for swindling Luther C. Marsh, thirteen years ago, and who has since done time at Joliet, Ill., and in Italy for impostures similar to the one for which she is now under arrest. Inspector Kane, who made the arrest both of Dis de Bar and of a man who calls himself her husband, has been keeping the identity of the prisoners secret with a view of springing a sensation when they came to trial. They were arrested a week ago yesterday and have thrice been brought before the magistrate and remanded privately.

Yesterday the World correspondent and a man from Louisville who has known Dis de Bar, born Salomon, and her family, for thirty years, were permitted to see the prisoner in Marylebone jail, and they identified her at once. The woman at first denied her identity, but this evening she admitted to Inspector Kane that she is the same Dis de Bar who served time for defrauding Marsh. Inspector Kane informed the World reporter that the trial against Dis de Bar, or Jackson, which she claims now as her real name, will last several days and prove most sensational. There are several charges against her of the same nature as in the Marsh case, swindling by means of clairvoyance and spiritualism. There will also be a felony charge against the male prisoner and another charge against Dis de Bar of assisting him in its commission. This charge involves an attack upon the woman. The two prisoners will be examined in court Thursday.

LORD ROBERTS WILL ANSWER

Spectator Openly Advocates His Return to Africa.

MR. KIPLING MAKES CAUSTIC COMMENT

Says the Whole Military Force is Evidently to Retrograde to Old Condition of Importance.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—"In spite of the pledges of the government, the whole army machine is to be hauled back as soon as it may be to the old rules of impotence and collapse," writes Rudyard Kipling in a striking letter to the Spectator upon the appointments of Sir Redvers Buller and Sir Evelyn Wood to command army corps.

This pungent sentence voices the national feeling that has prevailed this week without regard to party politics. "Men see," adds Mr. Kipling, "that the chosen commanders are not quite in touch with the real army, which, with a little tact and a little seriousness, might so easily survive. It is not the triviality or inaptitude displayed in this matter that appals, but the cynical levity."

Very much on these lines all the weeklies, regardless of politics, take the government to task. "The English people," again to quote Mr. Kipling's letter, "have paid not small price in money and in blood that there might be born an army handled by fit and proven leaders."

The Spectator, although among the most cautious of the government's supporters, comes out boldly, not only with a declaration that the appointments of Generals Buller and Wood are not only absurd, but with a demand that Lord Kitchener be recalled. This demand is nicely, but unmistakably worded.

"From the moment Lord Roberts left South Africa we seemed to lose our strategic grasp upon the country," says the Spectator, and it urges, though without much hope that the suggestion will be accepted, that Lord Roberts be sent out again. According to the Spectator, Lord Kitchener "has accomplished nothing in a year, except by the process of attrition."

It compares his methods with those of Grant, but does not believe that "a Hammerman" is the man to command in South Africa, although the Spectator believes Lord Kitchener would make an excellent commander-in-chief at home. It suggests that Lord Roberts should go back for six months, Lord Kitchener either relieving him in London or acting again as his chief of staff in South Africa.

"If Lord Roberts went out to finish the war," says the Spectator, "he would, we believe, finish it by making the best possible use of the material in hand."

"Owing to the fact that the Boers have constantly recaptured the stock," says the Capetown correspondent of the Daily Mail, "all cattle and sheep now captured are immediately killed. South Africa is thus being converted into a black, hopeless wilderness."

MAKE TERMS WITH BOERS

British May Be Forced to Do This, Though Present Cabinet Be Forced to Resign.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.—(New York World Cablegram.—Special Telegram.)—The British government's difficulties in South Africa are exciting the gravest alarm. The severe punishment inflicted by the Boers on the British garrisons at Fort Itala, Blood river and Moedville, coupled with the fact that the offensive has now been taken by Botha, while the British army is acting strictly on the defensive, has caused profound despondency concerning the outlook.

Lord Kitchener has provoked a crisis with the Cape ministry by insisting upon a universal proclamation of martial law. The Cape premier has taken the risk of going to Pretoria especially to warn Lord Kitchener that such a measure will spread a flame of revolt all over the colony.

The London Times, Standard and other ministerial papers are bitterly attacking the War office for inertia and failure to provide mobile mounted reinforcements to enable Lord Kitchener to end the war.

But the War office's appeals for volunteers are now made to utterly unsympathetic ears. The government has actually caused it to be known that it regards General Botha's present activity as the last desperate rally, to be followed soon by a total collapse, but that assurance was given with equal confidence eighteen months ago.

The truth is that the War office is at its wits ends to discover some means of raising fresh levies, but no reasonable inducement draws recruits. The anti-war party is becoming convinced that before long the British government must make terms with the Boers, though the present ministry may resign rather than do so.

The predicament in which Lord Kitchener is placed in trying to keep open his lines of communication may be gauged from the statement made by a correspondent of the Times that during the last winter there it was only by bribing the Boers with supplies that the British forces were fed.

KRUGER IS BREAKING DOWN

Boer President Gradually Losing His Strength, Mentally and Physically.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 4.—A. D. W. Wolmarans, one of the Boer envoys, who has been visiting Mr. Kruger at Hilversum, found the mental condition of the former president of the Transvaal to be by no means satisfactory. Mr. Kruger is slowly growing weaker physically and mentally. His slowness in reaching a decision on important questions is found to be a serious hindrance to those working in Europe in behalf of the Boer cause. At the slightest question regarding his health, Mr. Kruger exhibits intense irritation and vehemently denies that anything is wrong. The approach of winter causes anxiety, as Mr. Kruger refuses to leave Holland.

According to a remark made by a prominent Boer, the former president's condition would long since have been much worse if hatred of Great Britain did not nerve him to continue.

Give Boers Information.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The correspondent of the Times at Pretoria says the treason trials have revealed the presence of large numbers of sedition makers, who have not and taken the oath of allegiance to the British crown, but who, in many cases, have been receiving relief from the British authorities. In spite of this they communicated freely with their friends in the commandoes in the field, feeling confident that they would be treated leniently if caught.

QUESTION KING'S AILMENT

English People Gravely Concerned for Fear He Has Cancer of the Throat.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—King Edward is ill at Balmoral, Scotland, under such conditions that there is much uneasiness concerning him.

If he were confined to his bed or his room the explanation that he is suffering from lumbago might be accepted without hesitation. But his majesty drove out today after a long call from Sir James Reid, the distinguished physician, who had been summoned to the castle from the Highlands, near Aberdeen, where he was spending his vacation.

As Sir Francis Laking, the king's physician, was already with him, having been in attendance at Balmoral for several days, the theory that Sir James Reid was called from his vacation to consult with reference to a mere attack of lumbago is regarded with suspicion.

The admitted illness of his majesty and the fact that the customary court circular has not appeared since Thursday is in itself a significant circumstance and has caused extreme uneasiness throughout Great Britain. The blunt truth is, there is fear that the king has cancer of the throat.

It was announced this evening that King Edward's complaint is lumbago. But the attack is not at all serious. He drove out this afternoon.

Sir James Reid, the well known physician, who was summoned to Balmoral from the vicinity of Aberdeen, returned to London tonight.

The coincidence of the announcement of King Edward's indisposition with the publication of revived rumors regarding cancer in the newspapers of Copenhagen, from which city his majesty has just returned, and where secrets of the British court are more likely to leak out than elsewhere, is causing some commotion here, and the fact that the customary court circular does not appear in this morning's papers, adds to the uneasy feeling, which is not allayed by the explanation of the king's indisposition given by Sir Francis Laking, his majesty's physician. Sir Francis is in no way a specialist, and is paying merely a social visit at Balmoral.

A story is in circulation among the clubs, purporting to come from a titled member of the late Queen Victoria's household, giving credence to the cancer story and saying that court circles are discussing the possibility of no coronation taking place next year. It is impossible, however, to obtain tangible corroborative evidence of this report.

In August, soon after the death of his sister, the Empress Frederick, of cancer, a report came from Homburg, where the king was resting, that he was looking jaded and worn and that his throat was giving him great uneasiness. The cancer of the throat story then became current, but was denied immediately by the royal physicians. The king had been in robust health until his sister's death, and the conservative theory was that his condition was due more to worrying over the possibility of meeting the same fate as his sister than to any real trouble. His throat was examined by several specialists during his stay at Homburg and it was announced there was evidence of cancer.

It was also said that the king was afflicted with some disease of the throat which required constant watching and treatment and that some time ago the physicians had warned him against any mental excitement, even declaring against his going to his sister's deathbed, on the ground that any strong emotion would be harmful. The prevailing court theory then was that, while the king's throat was not then in a cancerous state, it might become so.

CROKER WANTS HAM ESTATE

Seeks to Add Hundred and Seventy Acres to Moat House Property.

(Copyright, 1901, by Press Publishing Co.)

WANTAGE, England, Oct. 4.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Richard Croker is negotiating for the purchase of the Ham estate of 170 acres adjoining his Moat House property and extending from Latcombe to the outskirts of Wantage.

The Ham estate has a fine manor house 300 years old and two watermills. Mr. Croker is not likely to get this property under $80,000. He has rushed the work on his new artificial lake so rapidly that it has emptied, owing to the hurried construction. It will now be enlarged by four acres, a heavy and costly undertaking, which will give employment to forty laborers for three months. The work is being supervised by Mr. Usher, who has remained at Moat House this year.

Mr. Croker is also about buying another stud farm, called Challow Hill, three miles from Moat House, to provide accommodation for his increasing stock of brood mares and foals. Another race horse brooder is competing with Mr. Croker for Challow Hill.

All the stables standing near Moat House are being pulled down and moved two fields off, an expensive change, which will complete the transformation of Moat House from the comfortable farmer's residence, which Mr. Croker found it, into a country gentleman's mansion. The handsome electric power station for Moat House and stables have been finished. It adds greatly to the comfort and to the cost of Mr. Croker's residence.

MISS HELEN LONG SUCCUMBS

Daughter of the Secretary of Navy Gives Up Her Struggle Against Consumption.

BINGHAM, Mass., Oct. 4.—Miss Helen M. Long, second daughter of Secretary Long, died tonight. The end came sooner than expected, although when the secretary was summoned home from Washington early in the week it was known that his daughter's condition was critical. Miss Long died of pulmonary trouble, which had its inception after close attention to the social duties during Secretary Long's first term in the cabinet. Mrs. Long's health had failed and it was necessary that Miss Helen should take her place. The daughter's health also failed and she went to Colorado Springs in November, 1898. Recently her physicians recommended a return to her home and two weeks ago she started eastward. The homecoming did not bring the hoped-for improvement. She was the younger daughter by Mr. Long's first wife.

American Crayon Company's Plant.

SANDUSKY, O., Oct. 4.—Fire today destroyed the plant of the American Crayon company here, causing a loss estimated at $140,000. The insurance is $62,000. Fifty girls were at work on the second floor and a panic ensued. Late tonight it is reported that two girls are missing and it is feared they have lost their lives.

DENIAL OF HAWKES' STORY

Vice President of Flint-Eddy Says Firm Made No Offer.

SIMPLY REMARKED TIPS WERE VALUABLE

Major's Statement of Having Been Offered Fifty Thousand Dollars for Advance Information is Branded as False.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Frank M. Atterholt of Akron, O., was the first witness called today by the senate military affairs committee in the investigation of charges against Lieutenant Colonel Heistand. Mr. Atterholt had arranged a meeting with Flint, Eddy & Co. of New York, to be attended by Heistand, Hawkes and himself. Heistand, however, did not attend the meeting and subsequently appeared indifferent as to the whole matter. He said he did not have another meeting with the interested parties. Major Hawkes endeavored to show that there had been two meetings, but Mr. Atterholt said positively only one had been held.

General W. W. Dudley, one of the promoters of the proposed company and an attorney in the settlement made with Hawkes, described the preliminary steps taken in the organization of the company. He said that Heistand had mentioned the names of General Corbin, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn and Assistant Secretary Allen as friends of his who would take stock in the company, and Major Hawkes had mentioned the name of Judge Boyd, who would also go into the company. The stock, he said, was to be apportioned as heretofore explained by other witnesses.

Agreed He Might Properly Join.

General Dudley said the propriety of Colonel Heistand's connection with the proposed company was discussed and both he and his partner, Colonel Michener, regarded it as perfectly proper. No intimation ever had been made in his hearing that the tariff was to be manipulated in favor of the proposed company. General Dudley said that his recommendation that Hawkes be given an appointment was not a part of the condition of settlement, although he would not have signed such a recommendation had there been no settlement.

Alfred DeBuys, vice president of Flint, Eddy & Co. of New York, related his recollection of interviews with Major Hawkes concerning the proposed company. Major Hawkes represented to the company that he had influential friends in Washington who would help him and witness thought Hawkes mentioned General Corbin and Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn and possibly that of Assistant Secretary Allen. The conversation shifted to the handling of hemp. The firm was interested in hemp and Major Hawkes told him he could assist it materially, as he could obtain advance information as to the opening and closing of Philippine ports. Hawkes had given the witness the impression that he was able to influence the opening and the closing of the ports. Subsequently negotiations were discontinued and Major Hawkes had made a claim of $50,000 against the firm on the ground that he had been engaged to furnish it advance information as to the opening and closing of ports in the Philippines. Although Major Hawkes threatened suit to enforce his claim, Flint, Eddy & Co. never had paid him anything for his services. Mr. DeBuys did not recall the mention of Colonel Heistand's name in any of his interviews with Major Hawkes.

Hawkes Affirms What DeBuys Denies

Major Hawkes was recalled to the stand and said that he had received a letter from Colonel Heistand containing information concerning the closing of certain Manila ports. He could not produce the letter, but said he had shown it to Mr. DeBuys, who had told him that if he had given his firm the information the letter contained earlier it would have been worth $50,000. DeBuys said also that if Hawkes could undertake to furnish his firm information in advance as to the opening of Philippine ports the firm would give him $50,000. Major Hawkes said that he obtained and furnished the information to Flint, Eddy & Co. The firm sent a man to Washington to confirm the information. This man met Colonel Michener and himself at a hotel in this city and discussed the matter with them. Hawkes said that he did not get his information from Colonel Heistand or any of the government officials.

DeBuys took the stand and denied these statements of Hawkes relative to the offering of money for information as to the opening and closing of ports in the Philippines. When Hawkes said he could procure advance information he had told him it would be worth money, meaning in a speculative sense. The man who met Michener and Hawkes at the hotel was said to be Mr. Atterholt. Mr. DeBuys said Atterholt was an agent of Flint, Eddy & Co.

Michener's Warning to Hawkes.

Mr. Michener, one of the proposed members of the hemp company and who conducted the negotiations with Hawkes, described these negotiations. Hawkes, he said, came to him with the claim against Colonel Heistand. Mr. Meiklejohn, Mr. Allen, General Corbin and Judge Boyd. Michener told him that he could have no possible claim against the last four named. He would not take the claim against Colonel Heistand. The agreement was finally consummated through Hawkes' attorney. The matter of the appointment of Hawkes was broached by McIntire, the attorney, during the negotiations. The matter was broached several times and after the settlement he and McIntire discussed the subject. Finally witness had given the letter of indorsement. Mr. Meiklejohn, so McIntire informed him, would not appoint Hawkes to a place in the service while the controversy was on, because it was not conducive to the interest of the public service to appoint a man who was having a controversy with an officer of the government. After the matter was settled Hawkes was appointed. He related a conversation he had with Hawkes, in which the latter threatened a congressional investigation if he did not get a place. Colonel Michener said he told Hawkes such an investigation would result to his (Hawkes) own detriment. At the conclusion of Mr. Michener's testimony the committee adjourned until tomorrow.

WHITE AND SINGERS ARRIVE

Sembrich and Sanderson Reach New York with the Returning Ambassador to Germany.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Andrew D. White, ambassador of the United States to Germany, was a passenger on the steamship Auguste Victoria, which arrived in port tonight from Hamburg, Southampton and Cherbourge. Also on board the Auguste Victoria comes Mme. Sembrich, grand opera soprano. Miss Sibyl Sanderson arrived tonight from Havre.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair Saturday and Probably Sunday; Variable Winds.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	39	1 p. m.	58
6 a. m.	38	2 p. m.	59
7 a. m.	37	3 p. m.	58
8 a. m.	37	4 p. m.	59
9 a. m.	39	5 p. m.	57
10 a. m.	42	6 p. m.	56
11 a. m.	45	7 p. m.	53
12 m.	51	8 p. m.	51
		9 p. m.	50

MEIKLEJOHN HURRIES BACK

Cuts Short His Mexican Trip in Order to Testify in Hemp Case.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—(Special Telegram.)—Ex-Assistant Secretary of War George D. Meiklejohn of Nebraska has been asked to appear at once before the senate subcommittee now sitting on the hemp investigation as a result of charges against officials of the War department. Meiklejohn has telegraphed from El Paso, Tex., that he will be in Washington Sunday and if the committee is ready he will appear Monday and testify as to what he knows about the alleged attempt to corner the hemp output of the Philippines.

"Meiklejohn's name has been connected with the alleged deal to manipulate the hemp market of the Philippines in such a manner that it is about time for him to get to the front," said a friend of his tonight.

"Instead of waiting until he gets through with his business in Mexico his friends have urged him to come to Washington at once and appear before the committee of the senate and tonight we have advices that he will arrive here Sunday."

Major Church Howe of Nebraska, consul to Sheffield, England, who had been in Washington since yesterday, left this morning for New England, where he will spend some time preparatory to sailing for his post on October 13. Major Howe presented his compliments to the president, with whom he had a pleasant interview.

"I learned one thing during my interview with the president," said Consul Howe, "and that was that President Roosevelt means to carry out our dead president's wishes wherever he may find them. He believes it to be his first duty to do the things that President McKinley would have done and so far as I am a judge I believe Roosevelt's administration will be along lines laid down by Mr. McKinley."

Mgr. Antonini, one of the influential prelates and officials of the vatican, now on his way to this country, comes, it is expected by one of the leading Catholic clergymen in Washington, to relieve Cardinal Martinelli as the representative of Rome accredited to the United States.

"We have never had a cardinal before to represent the church in Washington," said the clergyman, "and it is about time to make a change. Mgr. Antonini has been for more than twenty years staff secretary of state, as they call it in the papal household, and has been the pope's personal representative on many important missions. It is my idea that he not only brings instructions to the annual meeting of the archbishops, which convenes in Washington November 13 and 14, but that on the same occasion he will be announced as a successor to Cardinal Martinelli, apostolic delegate to the United States."

Upon the register of the Raleigh today appeared the names of Thomas Dennison and wife of Omaha. They remained but a few hours in the city, their destination being Baltimore.

Department Notes.

Rural free delivery service has been ordered December 2 in Iowa as follows: Stanwood, Cedar county: Route embraces thirty-eight square miles, containing population of 500; E. W. Sedam, appointed carrier. Tipton, Cedar county: Area, twenty-three square miles; population, 475; R. M. Neely, carrier.

John H. Daniels has been appointed postmaster at Monterey, Davis county, Ia.

Bids were opened today for resetting five horizontal steam boilers in the public building at Omaha. But one bid was received, that of Bellamy & Hornung of Omaha, at $7,575.

George T. Dolmage has been appointed a substitute clerk in the Iowa City (Ia.) postoffice.

Thomas W. McCarthy of Omaha was today appointed a stenographer and typewriter in the quartermaster's depot at Omaha.

Miss Ethel M. Eyres of Lemars, Ia., was appointed a teacher at the Fort Lewis (Colo.) Indian school.

Asher K. Pay of this city has been awarded a contract for miscellaneous repairs and painting at the Sioux Falls (S. D.) postoffice building.

Call for Bank Statement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The comptroller of the currency today issued a call for a statement of the condition of all national banks at the close of business on Monday, September 30.

FARMERS' CONGRESS ELECTS

George L. Flander of Albany Chosen President—Resolutions for Nicaragua Canal.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 4.—At today's sessions of the farmers' national congress these officers were elected: President, George L. Flander, Albany, N. Y.; treasurer, Dr. J. H. Reynolds, Michigan; secretary, John M. Stahl, Chicago; assistant secretaries, E. A. Ohlahan, Albany, N. Y., and Joel M. Roberts, Nebraska. Among the vice presidents chosen are: Illinois, R. H. Purdy; Iowa, Sam B. Jones; Montana, R. B. Sutherland; Nebraska, L. L. Young; South Dakota, John Armstrong.

Resolutions were adopted favoring immediate steps toward the construction of the Nicaragua canal under the exclusive control of the United States and expressing horor at the assassination of President McKinley.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Oct. 4.

At New York—Arrived: Auguste Victoria, from Hamburg, Southampton and Cherbourg; La Savoie, from Havre; Patricia, from Hamburg; Mongolian, from Glasgow.

At Boston—Arrived: Steamer New England, from Liverpool via Queenstown.

At Genoa—Arrived: Aller, from New York via Naples.

At Cherbourg—Sailed: Columbia, from Hamburg and Southampton, for New York.

At Antwerp—Arrived: Zeeland, from New York via Cherbourg.

At Liverpool—Sailed: Nomadic, for New York.

At Southampton—Sailed: Colombian, from Hamburg, for New York via Cherbourg.

At London—Sailed—Monteagle, for Montreal. Arrived: Caledonian, from Boston.

At Moville—Sailed: Parisian, from Liverpool, for Montreal; Astoria, from Glasgow, for New York.

At Queenstown—Sailed: Oceanic, from Liverpool, for New York.

At Glasgow—Arrived: Carthegenian, from Philadelphia.

At Hamburg—Arrived: Furst Bismarck, from New York.

At Marseilles—Arrived: Karamania, from New York.

LIPTON IS IN TEARS

Kind Words of His Vanquishers Overcome the Losing Sportsman.

LAST LOSS PROVES HARDEST OF ALL

His Boat First Across, but Outdone by Time Allowance.

DEFEAT, HOWEVER, HE SAYS IS FAIR ONE

Concedes the White Yacht is the Noblest Boat Afloat.

TOO EARLY YET FOR FUTURE PROMISES

Says He Doesn't Wish to Speak Now of Challenging—Details of the Closest of All Close Races.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—With victory flags flowing from its towering mastheads and the ends of its spreaders in honor of its concluding triumph in the cup races of 1901, the gallant sloop Columbia returned to its anchorage tonight under the escort of the entire excursion fleet. It today completed its defense of the honored trophy in another stirring race with Shamrock II over a leeward and windward race of thirty miles, crossing the finish line two seconds behind its antagonist, but winning on the time allowance conceded by Lipton's boat by forty-one seconds.

For the second time it has now successfully foiled the attempt of the Irish knight to wrest from our possession the cup that means the yachting supremacy of the world. And plucky Sir Thomas Lipton, standing on the bridge of Erin, led his guests in three hearty huzzahs for the successful defender.

"Columbia is the better boat," he said, "and deserves to be cheered."

The series of races just closed will always be memorial as the closest ever sailed for the cup and Sir Thomas, although defeated, will go home with the satisfaction of knowing that his golden yacht is the ablest foreign boat that ever crossed the western ocean.

During both series of races not an untoward incident has occurred and Sir Thomas will return to England far the most popular of all the foreigners who have challenged for the America's trophy.

Closest of the Close.

Today's race on paper was the closest of the series, but because of the fickleness of the wind on the beat home as a contest of the relative merits of the yachts it is not to be compared with the magnificent, truly-run and royally-fought battles of Saturday and yesterday. The conditions of the race at the start today were very similar to those of yesterday. The wind was strong and from the shore embroidering the sea with foam and piling up no swell—ideal conditions for the challenger.

The racers were sent away before the wind, each carrying penalty for crossing the line after the handicap gun. No official record is kept of the time after that gun is fired, but the experts with stop watches estimated Columbia's handicap at fifteen seconds and Shamrock's at thirty seconds. The contest of the yachts fleeing before the following wind was picturesque, but not exciting. The big racers, like gulls, with outstretched pinions had every inch of canvas spread, all of their light sails, including bulging spinnakers and balloon jib topsails. Their crews were gathered after to keep the heads of the boats up and after the outer mark was reached it was merely a question of holding on to all the canvas and letting the wind do the rest.

Golden Yacht's Great Performance.

Notwithstanding the fact that Columbia beat Shamrock before the wind last Saturday, the challenger today gained slowly but steadily all the way out and rounded forty-nine seconds before the defender, having actually gained one minute and four seconds. Immediately after the yachts turned their noses into the wind for the beat home the breeze moderated and turned fluky. The skippers split tacks, each searching for wind, with the result that first one would get a lift and then the other. At one time Columbia seemed a mile ahead when a sudden cant of the wind allowed Shamrock to point nearer the mark and by fully half a mile. The talent began to feel nervous, but as the yachts approached the finish the Yankee skipper, by some miraculous legerdemain, shoved his boat into the light air, like a phantom ship, and 100 yards from home the two racers were almost on even terms. It was a pretty sight and one seldom witnessed when they crossed, rail to rail, the white yacht's bowsprit just lapping the golden boat's mast.

As Much Joy as Ever.

The usual pandemonium that attends the final Yankee victory in a cup contest followed. Whistles, sirens, bells, bands and cheers united in a grand chorus of jubilation and J. P. Morgan's steam yacht Corsair added to the terrific din by firing a national salute of twenty-one guns.

After Columbia had hauled down its sails and set its victory flag the excursion boats crowded alongside to cheer the Yankee sailors and the winning skipper. Nor did they forget either Lipton or his gallant craft. In turn the crowded steamers ran alongside Shamrock and Erin and the vanquished received almost as much honor as the victor, and thus with felicitations all around the twelfth series of races for the old cup which the schooner America brought over fifty years ago, ended with the best of feeling.

While taking his defeat gamely, Sir Thomas Lipton made no attempt to conceal the honest disappointment when he talked about the races tonight on Erin.

Lipton Splendid in Defeat.

"I am very disappointed," he said. "I can't hide that. I thought within fifteen minutes of the finish that we had won. I was sure as my life we had won. When I looked around the situation had changed and we had lost. It was a hard blow to be so near winning and then to lose. I should like to have got one race, just by way of consolation. It is a very hard thing to be beaten by a breath—by a few beats of the pulse. It has been a severe strain on me, I have worked so hard for many months now and I am glad it is over. To have won would have been a joy greater than today's disappointment. Columbia's win today was fair and square and honorable. There is nothing to protest if I wanted to protest. In fact, I have a feeling in my heart that if there had been any error in judgment at all it would have been in my favor. If there had been any possibility of choice in the matter I believe the Yach. club would have given me the race. Sometimes a man may have