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"Be Just and Fear not--Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

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# SCHLEY WILL DEMAND A GOURT OF ENQUIRY.

## It Will Make or Mar His Reputation.

Dewey, Ramsey and Benham Mentioned as Likely to Constitute the Court.

Washington, July 23.—The Washington Post last night telegraphed Admiral Schley that in an editorial it insisted that he owed it to himself as well as to his friends to begin proceeidngs against Mr. Maclay, the author of the history of the United States, to disprove the latter's

charges, adding: "Will you do this? Please wire statement."

Today it received the following tele-

Great Neck, L. I., July 23. Editor Washington Post.

I believe the first step should be an investigation of all matter by a court, then a civil action afterward. I am preparing to take this course. W. S. Schley.

The Post in the morning, as a result of extensive inquiries based upon the admiral's dispatch, will say in part:
"Admiral Schley proposes to ask an investigation at the hands of a naval court of inquiry and then to sue Historian Maclay for libel.

"His action is the sequel to the developments during the past week, when the entire country has been stirred by the publication of the unexampled abuse poured out upon him in the third volume of E. S. Maclay's history of the United States navy in which publication Schley is said to have run away 'In caitiff flight,' and is, in addition denounced as a coward'

a cur and a traitor. "The Schley court of inquiry will undoubtedly be one of the most celebrated cases in the naval or military history of the country. The high rank of the officers involved in the controversy and the intense public feeling which has been aroused will combine to give to the investigation a dramatic interest. Nothing has occurred in Washintgon for many years

that willl compare with it. "The appointment of the court of inquiry is expected to be made by Secretary Long, though it would be in the power for the preisdent to make the selections if he choose. This is hardly likely to occur, however. Admiral Schley's letter asking for the appointment of the court will be addressed to Secretary Long, who is his immediate chief. To address the communication to the president, ignoring Secretary Long, would not only be a breach of naval etiquette, but would be totally at variance with Schley's careful observance of punctilious procedure. The court, therefore, will be named by Secretary Long unless he shall prefer to refer the matter to the president

"Mr. Long has already stated that if Admiral Schley requested a court of inquiry he would grant the request, and has also expressed his willingness to personally select the court. While he has not made any statement as to its personnel, there is every reason to believe that he favors Admiral Dewev and Rear Admirals Ramsey and Benham, the two latter being now upon the retired list. The name of Admiral Walker has been suggested, but it is known that he has expressed views upon the Sampson-Schley contryoversy in antgonism to Schley and his ap pointment, therefore, would be seriously questioned. It is said that Ramsey, Dewey and Benham have always avoided giving an opinion of the merits of the controversy. All these officers are residents of Washington although temporarily out of the city to escape the summer heat and could be quickly summoned to their places around the table of the court.

"Three names are mentioned because that number is specified in the naval regulations for courts of inquiry. There is a possibility that Admiral Dewey might be asked to be excused, as he would have a right to do, but it is also morally certain that in this event he would be specifically detailed by the secretary for service on the board. This would make his attendance imperative. Secretary Long has from the moment that a court of inpatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Prequiry was suggested, favored the appoinment of Admiral Dewey, believing toria, July 23: that his appointment would give the details and stores was held up, caphighest character to the court, and that any decision that it might reach would be accepted by the American miles north of Beaufort West on the the Otter, Red, and Bois des Sioux: people. Adimral Ramsey was for eight years at the head of the bureau were three killed and 18 wounded.

of navigation. "With respect to the matters to be inquired into by the court of inquiry, The Post will say that it might be near Cradock by Kritzinger, July 21.

"First-The alleged delay off Cien- NEW DISTRICT ATTORNEY

fugos, Cuba.
"Second—The alleged slow progress TAKES CHARGE OF OFFICE. toward Santiago de Cuba from Cien-"Third-The retrograde movement Capt. Capers Talks Freely and

on the 26th and 27th of May. (This refers to the turning of the fleet

from Santiago toward Key West.)

"Fourth—The battle of Santiago and the destruction of Cervera's fleet."

"It is to be expected," says the Post, "that Amidral Schley, in his

letter to the secretary requesting a court of inquiry, will specify these grounds of criticism, and that Secre-

to inflict a sentence. It is organized

simply for the purpose of investigating questions of fact, but it has ample

authority to make the inquiry com-plete and exhaustive. The naval reg-ulations says a court of inquiry "Shall have the power to summon witnesses,

administer oaths and punish con-tempts in the same manner as courts

martial, but they shall only state facts and shall not give their opinion un-

less expressly required to do so in the

Admiral Schley Has Asked For a

Full Investigation.

Washington, July 24.—Secretary Long this morning received a letter from Rear Admiral Schley calling at-

with Admiral Schley's request and

once in accordance with his request.

to me from various parts of the coun-

trry of a book entitled "The History

of the Navy," written by one Edgar

Stanton Maclay. From these reviews it appears that this edition is a third

which the first volumes did not con-

"2. From excerpts quoted in some reviews, in which the page and para-

graphs are given, there is such perver-

sion of facts, misconstruction of inten-

tion, such intemperate abuse and de-

Mr. Maclay to action in civil law. While I admit the right of fair criti-

tisan opponent, who has infused into

the pages of his book so much of the

malice of unfairness as to make it un-

in any reputable institution of the

enemies muttered or murmured in se-

cret and therefore with safety to them-

this entire matter under discussion

under the clearer and calmer review of

my brothers in arms, and to this end

I ask such action at the hands of the

department, as it may deem best to

data are stored. "Very respectfully, (Signed) "W. S. Schley,

To the Secretary of the Navy, Wash-

LONG'S QUICK ASSENT.

'Navy Department, Washington, D.

"Sir: I am in receipt of yours of

ceed in accordnce with your request.

'Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U. S. N.'

BOERS DEFFAT BRITISH.

An inquiry is proceeding.

robbed him of \$180 at the time.

"Very respectfully, John D. Long."

accomplish this purpose.

ington, D. C."

C., July 24, 1901.

the naval academy.

order for convening."

Frankly About His Appointment and Senator McLaurin's

Aid Thereto.

Special to The State. Charleston, July 24.—District Attorney John G. Capers arrived here tary Long will, in turn, repeat them in his orders assembling the court."

A court of inquiry differs from a court martial in that it has no power today from Washington and took the oath of office before Judge Brawley. The new district attorney and Mr. Abial Lathnrop, whom Mr. Capers succeeds, have been acquainted for years and the greeting between the new and old official were cordial and pleasant. Mr. Capers was asked about the proposed changes in the personnel of the assistant district attorneys and clerks of the office. He said that no changes will be made immediately. It is said that T. B. Butler of Gaffney. and former Assistant Attorney General

C. P. Townsend are slated for the places now held by Attorneys Hagood and Cochran. Messrs. Lathrop, Hagood and Cochran have made capable, efficient and faithful officials. They hnave done much more work during the past four years than any former set of attorneys. The famous Lake City trial, prize vessel case, transfer of lands for the payal station and which are contained in Maclay's history of the navy and the innuendos which have appeared in the press for several days, and stating that, in his opinion, the time had now come to make engaged the attention of the attorneys during the past four years. Many people would like to see Messrs. Hagood and Cochran retained, but it is feared that they will not be.

"Is your appointment expectations of the attorneys during the past four years. When the press for its feared that they will not be."

several days, and stating that, in his opinion, the time had now come to take such action as would bring the entire matter under the "clear and calm review of his brothers in arms."

The select that they will not be.

"Is your appointment expected to have any effect one way or the other," Mr. Capers was asked, "upon the concentration of the description of the presented by Senator McLaurin and Tillmen?"

calm review of his brothers in arms."
He asked that the department take such action as was deemed best to active the such action as was deemed best to active the such action as was deemed best to active the such action as was deemed best to active the such actions as well as the such action as was deemed best to active the such actions as well as the such action as well as the such actions as well as the such actions as well as the such action as well as the such action as well as the such actions as well as the such action as the such acti such action as was deemed best to accomplish this purpose. He also requested that whatever action be taken not participate in a Democratic conshould occur in Washington where his papers and data are stored. The secretary immediately decided to comply with the Republican party, on national questions, since the adoption of the dictated a letter to the rear admiral Chicago platform, and have twice pubsaying that under the circumstances licly supported Mr. McKinley for presdictated a letter to the rear admired saying that under the circumstances he heartily approved of his action and ident; and once during a temporary residence in Marylnd, voted the Republican ticket in a contest for the Admiral Schley's letter is as follows:

Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y., July 22nd, 1901.

Sir: Within the past few days a second of the provided for by the Flatt amend-legislature, which resulted in the election of Sentaor McComas. Your question was no doubt suggested," continued Mr. Capers, "because of the well duty in Cuba by the willing consent known personal friendship between of the Cuban Government. ries of press comments have been sent | Senator McLaurin and myself, a friendship which antedates his public career. It was known in Washington that for this particular office, the district attorneyship, a Republican was naval stations on the island, will be to be named, and you can therefore considered as affording all the military volume of the said history extended to understand that Senator McLaurin include the late war with Spain, did not have an opportunity to "play many favorites" with such a limited tain, and were in use as text books at field: for I do not believe there are over 15 or 20 Repbulican lawyers in the State at this time. My long service as a United States attorney here, together with the influence of the southern Republican senators, the retiring attorney general, and many simfamation of myself, which subjects ilar influences, coupled with an open and earnest, advocacy of Mr. McKinley's reelection were, of course, in adcism of every public officer, I must dition to Senator McLaurin's efforts protest against the low flings and for me, very potent in connection with abusive language of this violent, parmy appointment.

"As far as I know," Mr. Capers continued, "none of the South Carolina delegation on either side of the worthy the name of history, or of use capitol, opposed me. With them, I presume, it made little difference one way or the other:, but with Senator forts designated are the 3d Field Bat-"3. I have refrained heretofore from McLaurin it was different, simply bealt comment upon the innuendoes of cause he saw an opportunity to help a 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Coast Artillery very near personal friend, and he companies. promptly and earnestly gave me his selsves. I think the time has now potential influence for all of which I and which will continue to be occupied come to take such action as may bring am very grateful to him."

#### Railroad Misgovernment in the Northwest.

In the last half-century the rail-"4. But I would express the request roads of the Northwest have done more in this connection that whatever the to debauch legislatures; more to coraction may be that it occur in Washrupt the morals of governors; more to ington where most of my papers and return incompetent hard-minded, debased men to the United States Senate: more to deprive state and county and municipal treasuries of their just dues: more to increase the discontent | points in the chain of defences surof the agricultural classes, than any other factor ever brought into that | pied by the United States. section, says H. I. Cleveland in Everybody's Magazine.

The aboriginal Comanche still denounces the Arapaho, and the Chipthe 22nd instant, with reference to the criticisms upon you in connection with the Spanish-American war, and Sioux are still, as occasion offers, bru- cognized by any of the nations of the ed some comment, and caused some heartily approve of your action under tal, domineering, merciless. The setthe circumstances in asking at the tler-thecitizen-of the Northwest, for hands of this department 'such action | the same reason,' holds to denunciaas will bring this entire matter under tory terms (nearly three centuries old discussion under the clearer and and having an Indian origin) when he calmer review of my brothers in arms.' is aroused on what time-serving edi-"The department will at once protorial writers are pleased to term the 'inconsequential railroad question." The last time that it was "inconsequential" it cost the more than twenty railroads centring in Chicago fifteen million dollars in destroyed property, let loose the dogs of the mob on a great metropolis, threw thousands of men out of employment, and sacrificed the lives of at least twenty-five human beings. And this was brought about London. July 23.-The British war because the majority of railway presoffice has received the following disidents, railway managers, and railway stockholders have not in sixty-five vears of continually increasing wealth A train from Cape Town with 113 departed far from the blood-heated tured and burned at Sheeper, eight said, when he stood by the waters of "This is to be my work. All that grows upon the earth is mine."

French reports that Crabbe, with 300 men was attacked in the mountins the vessel and those on board. HOLDING FAST TO CUBA.

Another Scheme of the Administration Uncovered.

Washington, July 24.—That the Cubans were well advised in seeking to pin the McKinley administration down to an interpretation of the Platt amendment is now evident from the announced determination of the government to occupy all the defenses of Cuba, whether these are included in the five coaling stations called for by the Platt amendment or not. Further, it is freely acknowledged that this has been intended all the time though nothing was said about it lest it should give additional cause for discussion and consequent delay at Havana of the adoption by the Constitutional Convention of the Platt law, which was made a condition precedent to the withdrawal of American sovereignty and the surrender of the island

to the nominal control of the Cubans. Now that the Platt amendment has been adopted, however, officials here, including members of the Cabinet and of Congress, freely assert the intention of the United States to occupy all the principal sea defences of the island. This, of course, means that the forts at Havana, Cienfuegos, Santiago and Mantanzas will fly the American flag and be mounted with guns, even after the Cuban Republic is an accomplishof lands for the naval station and among other matters of importance ty is sought to be recognized by the nations of thew orld.

This radical action is sought to be justified by the general protection required by the Platt amendment to be given to Cuba, the excuse being made that the island government will probably not mainatin an army or navy and that if it does, they will both necessarily be too weak to be of any special service in case of war. Indeed it is estimated from high sources both in Washington and Havana that the Cuban Government will be induced to request the United States to man and equip such fortifications on the island as may be considered advisable for the safeguarding of the interests of both countries. If this were done it would, would not in any way interfere with the establishment of the five naval stations provided for by the Platz amend-

making such a request, the clause in the Platt law giving to the United States the privilege of establishing five protection needed by Cuba. In that event, the navy will assume all the responsibility for the island's defense. and accordingly the fortifications will be manned by United States sailors and marines, and Inaval guns will take the places of the fine army battreies which are now stationed at Havana.

Ever since the United States took possession of Cuba, what was the old 2d Regiment of artillery has been occupying the numerous forts that guard Havana Bay. The points there occupied at present by American artillery are Morro Castle, Cabanas, Santa Clara, Pirotecnia Militar, and Batteries Nos. 3, 4 and 5. Since the abolition by the last Congress of the artillery regimental organizations and their divisions into field and coast artillery the detachments occupying the

Of the fortifications now occupied by the United States, Morro Castle, at Havana, is the least valuable, in the opinion of experts. That famous old fort is a mere shell, which could be shattered and destroyed by one shot from a modern naval gun well delivered. But immediately back of the Morro is the powerful and modern fort of Cabanas, and just across the narrow entrance to the bay from the Morro is the fort known as Punta Gora. This is quite as strong and well equipped with the modern appliances of coast defences as Cabanas itself, and undoubtedly will be one of the chief rounding Havana that will be occu-

Of course, with all her defenses in the hands of the United States, and with the other limitations imposed on her, Cuban independence will be a pewa the Sioux, because Arapaho and farce, which will probably not be re-

#### Almost a Panic in Grain Market.

Chicago, July 23.—Opening scenes in the grain pits were wild today. Especially among corn and oats was the excitement notable with the traders. A selling movement in the corn market was launched by nervous longs at the tap of the gong with which the session was started. They seemed to have a desire, almost amounting to a panic, to secure their profits, owing to scattered rains west, and in consequences, there was a wild range of prices. September sold simultaneously from 59 cents to 54 cents, the latter figure being five cents under the closing price yesterday. At this decline prices steadied,

spirit of the Indian—the Sioux—who largely on buying for the country account. As to the crop sitution, there was nothing to change pessimistic views as to corn and oats as it was alleged that the showers were far from sufficient but wheat bulls were render-Stockholm. Sweden, July 23.-An ed uneasy by reports of more favorable

weakened.

PUERTO RICO A TERRITORY.

#### Civil Government Recognized and Given Free Trade With United Siates.

Washington, July 23.-Free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico will be proclaimed Thursday. Attorney General Knox is preparing the proclamation which will be issued. Two proclamations will be issued, the first declaring the establishment of civil government in Puerto Rico and Minnesota and in Michigan. More the second the establishment of free of these showers over a wider area are trade between the United States and the island.

Although a civil government has existed for many months in Puerto Rico. Gov. Allen, up to the time he went to Canton on Sunday, purposely with-held the formal notification of that fact from the president in order that the moneys collected under the Foraker act might not be placed at the disposal of the Puerto Rican legislature, but could continue to be used for the the forerunners of a general break-up benefit oft he island under the direction of the president. The effect of an earlier notification would have been a proclamation by the president recognizing the establishing of civil government and the turning over to the insular treasury for the use of the legislature of all money collected under the

The other proclaration to be made by the president on Thursday will re-cite the fact that the legislature has put into operation a system of taxation and will proclaim the removal of all duties between the United States and Puerto Rico.

NEW GOVERNOR APPOINTED.

Washington, July 23.—William H. Hunt, the present secretary of Puerto Rico, has been selected to succeed Gov. Chas. H. Allen, upon the retirement of the latter from the instlant of the latter from the instlant of the latter from the instruction. government. Gov. Allen brought with him to Boston all of his household goods when he came from San Juan of course, make necessary the estab-lishment of permanent army posts, and Puerto Rico. The formal announcement of the selection of Mr. Hunt is withheld until the regular appointment is made and this cannot be be-

But if Cuba cannot be bulldozed into New Orleans, La., November 5, 1857. and is the fourth son of the late Wm. Henry Hunt of Louisiana who was secretary of the navy in the cabinets minister to Russia.

When he was 27 years of age he was elected attorney general of the territory of Montana.

When Gov. Allen went to Puerto Rico Mr. Hunt was requested by President McKinley to become secretary of the Island and to assist Gov. Allen in organizing the new civil government.

#### CONDITITIONAL PARDONS.

Columbia, July 23.—Governor Mc-Sweeney is making a light record on the excommunication of undesirable

Yesterday he pardoned Wilkes on condition that he keep out of the

Today he requested the return of the

requisition papers against James R. Some time ago Blackwood, who is a

white man from Cherokee County, was convicted of stealing cotton. He was sentenced to three years on the chain gang, and after serving eighteen months escaped and went to Texas. He is now living in Texas with his wife and three children. The county commissioners and others recommend that the requisition be withndrawn on but depleted his battle line daily by condition that Blackwood pay \$100 into the county treasury, and that he keep away from the State.

Governor McSweeney today issued a pardon upon the condition that Blackwood should never return to the State during his natural life. Mr. T. B. Butler, of Gaffney, presented the application in favor of Blackwood.

#### Court Passed on It.

The card of Mr. G. R. Rembert as

to the right of the chief executive to decree banishment from the State as has been done in two cases of executive clemency the past week occasionlawyers to turn to the case of the State vs. Barnes, 32 S. C., page 14, in which Justice McIver wrote the very clear opinion on this very subject. The case happened to be one that occurred in this very county in 1889, and Mr. M. H. Moore appeared for the appellant and Mr. P. H. Nelson, at that time solicitor, for the State. Barnes had been convicted of grand larceny and was sent to the penitentiary for two years. He was pardoned on condition that he leave the State in 48 hours never to return. He did return and was arrested. He was made to serve the rest of his sentence. The court held that the fellow was properly recommitted: that the condition annexed to the pardon was not illegal immoral or impossible to be performed and that the legality of such action had been frequently recognized in this State. The reports show the cases of the State vs. Fuller which is even stronger; of the State vs. Smith; of the State vs. Addington and of the State vs. Chancellor. The culprit upon his return after such a prdon or commutation must be treated as a

cers who tried to over power him.

### STILL VERY HOT IN THE WEST.

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1866

New Series-Vol. XX. No. 53

#### There Are Some Prospects of a Break in Weather---Tnunder-

storms Wednesday.

Washington, July 24.—Scattered thunder showers in the northern tier of States in the central west gave nesota, northwestern Iowa, the extreme northern portion of Illinois, in expected by the weather bureau to-morrow. Their effect, however, will be only temporary and warm weather is again predicted for Friday.

In the great corn belt the intense heat still continues and there seems

to be no immediate prospect of a genfor some days is encouraging to the officials here who hope they may be the forerunners of a general break-up in the heat and drought conditions, although the forecasters will not say that this is a probability. For tomorrow showers are indicated for the region from the Dakotas eastward and there is a probability of showers in Nebraska, Iowa, northern Illinois, northern Indiana and; northern Ohio. If they come they always bring temporary relief from the heat and their reflex effect may be experienced in slightly reduced temperatures in the southern States of the corn belt.

The maximum temperature line of 100 degrees today again encircled the upper Mississippi valley, lower Missouri valley and the middle and lower Ohio valley. St. Louis reported a temperature of 108 and St. Paul 104 degrees, both record breakers.

#### SAMPSON'S RECORD.

A special dispatch to The Baltimore Sun from Albany, N. Y., says: War Correspondent George Edward Graham, who represented the Associated Press on board the Brooklyn and stood beside Admiral Schley, re-

withheld until the regular appointment is made and this cannot be before the expiration of the leave of Gov. Allen next September.

William H. Hunt, who has been selected to succeed Chas. H. Allen as governor of Puerto Rico was born in New Orleans, La., November 5, 1857 palpable that he was not. Maclay has been either induced or ordered to assault Schley so fiercedly that the latof Presidents Garfield and Arthur, and ter would ask for a court of inquiry. Then the Sampson-Evans-Crowninshield-Chadwick crowd would make it apparent that Sampson, of 12 miles away fame, was responsible for the defeat of Cervera, although he ranaway on the only day that there was any indication of trouble. Maclay gives away the whole scheme when he says that Admiral Schley should ask for a court of inquiry.

"It would seem as if there should be settled first the question of veracity raised by Maclay and the Navy Department. Maclay is quoted as saying that the department saw his proof sheets and approved them. The department says that is not true. Would Maclay mind telling if Chadwick did not revise them?—Chadwick, who only saw the battle from a distance of 12 miles; Chadwick, who has surreptitously furnished the press antagonistic to Schley with material; or, perhaps Evans, the only man who got into a conning tower and hid during the fight, didn't revise them or assist in

writing them.

"If they are going to court martial somebody why don't they get Sampson to say why he ran away the only morning when there was an indication of a fight? Why don't they ask him why he did not coal at sea off Sntiago, sending ships 50 miles way to coal? Ask him why he left the battle line with the fast cruiser New York to chase schooners so that he could get prize money. Ask him why he never said a word or signaled a word of praise to officers or men after the fight although Schley asked him to do so. These are things worth court martialing any man for."

#### STORM IN DARLINGTON.

Darlington, July 25 .- A storm of wind and rain passed over Darlington and Dovesville this afternon at 4 o'clock, doing much damage in the way of destruction to trees and crops. In the town the front of the store of Wells & Wolfram was blown down and the chimney to the stemmery which was only finished yesterday was blown

In Dovesville a large walnut tree. was blown on the edge of the dwelling of Mrs. Lula D. Evans, tearing down. the part of chimney and the comicingon that side of the house. A deflection of six inches would have blown thetree on the middle of the house, in which at the time were five persons.

During the storm lightning struck the Atlantic Coast Line depot at. Doves, destroying it and its contents. Mr. J. C. Dove lost 17 bales of cotton, which was destroyed by the fire.

Three box cars that were standing on the sidetrack were also burned. The down mail train was delayed one hour on account of the rails being warped and having to build a new B. O. B.

Memphis, Tenn., July 24.-Dispatches received here today told of a serious state of affairs in Osceola, Ark. where it was claimed, Sheriff Bowen and Circuit Clerk Driver refused to

explosion today of petroleum on board weather from spring wheat in Minne- simple escape.—The State. The Post will say that it might be difficult to state briefly, the exact questions which will come before the hort that Admiral Schley con-hort but the American schooner Louise Admiral Schley and the American school and the American scho Senator Hale, chairman of the senate committee on navval affairs, Feb. 18, least raided Chicco's notorious place cals. Two of the crew were saved. Influential more so than usual, owing fatally wounding another and more or o'clock a telegram was received from 1899. This letter divided the critical last night and made a good haul. The explosion set the schooner afire to the nervousness of the market. less seriously wounding four others. him. stating that the stories had cisms of himself into four heads as fol- Chicco claims that the constables and the blazing petroleum enveloped. The close showed the bull position He was himself finally killed by offi-