



## QUICC TAKES STAND

Is Witness Before Naval Affairs Committee.

## DENIES LESSLER'S CHARGES

Doblin Testifies to Offer of Bribe by Quigg—McCallagh Denies Having Tried to Influence Lessler's Action on Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The naval affairs committee of the House today resumed the investigation of the charges made by Representative Lessler, of New York, that he had been approached with an offer of money for his vote in the committee. Philip Doblin, of New York, was the first witness called, and the taking of his testimony covered a greater part of the forenoon session. He was followed by John McCullagh, Superintendent of Elections of New York.

Lemuel E. Quigg testified at the afternoon session. At an executive session of the committee held at the close of the hearing today it was decided to call two witnesses Monday.

Doblin Gives Testimony.

Philip Doblin said he had no employment at present, but was employed by the Republican committee during the campaign of 1902 and attended to the distribution of literature and that he also was a deputy in the office of the superintendent of elections. He said he did what he could to aid in the election of Representative Lessler, whom he had known since 1894.

Answering Representative Taylor, he said that he had been in politics for 12 years.

"I stood ready to serve Mr. Lessler in any way I could," he said, when asked as to his relations with Mr. Lessler, whose office he made his headquarters.

Mr. Doblin said he had known Mr. Quigg since 1896.

"Did you have a talk with Mr. Quigg relative to Holland submarine boats?"

"Yes, sir."

"When was that?"

"Somewhere between the 10th and 15th of December."

"I received a telephone message asking me to come to 100 Broadway."

He had only seen Mr. Quigg once since the state convention up to that time. He went to Mr. Quigg's office, he continued, and went to lunch with him.

"Mr. Quigg wanted to know how Mr. Lessler and I were," he said, "and I told him I thought Mr. Lessler and I were quite intimate."

He said they talked over the question of building submarine boats. Mr. Quigg, he added, was trying to get Mr. Lessler favorably disposed toward the bill, and Mr. Doblin detailed the further connection he said he had with Mr. Quigg. He said:

"We talked over the Roberts bill, that I understand is the name of the submarine boat bill. Mr. Quigg was anxious to get Lessler's friendly disposition toward the bill, and he said, after talking awhile, 'Tell us, as near as you can, just what he said.'"

"He said he was not personally interested in this thing. He said, 'There is a friend of mine whom I desire to favor if I can. If I can get the aid I want there will be \$5000 in it.' Then he said, 'I think I can make it a thousand for you.' He said, 'He telephoned me at 1 o'clock and I will let you know about that.'"

"For whom did he say there was \$5000 in it?"

"The man we were talking about. He said he was the man."

"That is Mr. Lessler?"

"We were talking about Lessler. He did not use his name. At 3 o'clock I telephoned and was told that he would be all right."

"Do you know who was on the other end of the telephone?"

"Could you not tell by the voice?"

"No, sir."

"When did you see Mr. Lessler?"

"The following day."

"What occurred when you saw Mr. Lessler?"

"He was standing at his desk looking at his mail, and I asked him whether the submarine boat business was going to come up again. He said it might. I said, 'I was sent for yesterday.' He said, 'By whom?' 'By Mr. Quigg.' I told him just what I—"

"What did you tell him? State just what you told him."

"I told him 'There would be \$5000 in this for you if you can see your way clear to be friendly to it.' He kind of said, 'Humph, humph,' and laughed. He threw his papers down and there was no more to it. He said, 'There is nothing in that.' He said, 'Quit.' I tried to talk and he said, 'Quit.'"

"And you quit?"

"I quit; that is all."

"Did you communicate this to Mr. Quigg?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did you say to him?"

"I told him Mr. Lessler would not—it can't be done. I think that was the language used—it can't be done."

Answering Representative Roberts, Mr. Doblin said Mr. McCullagh had never asked him to see Mr. Lessler in regard to submarine boats.

In explaining why he made a statement before the subcommittee he said he supposed he was obliged to tell his story, and believed that what he said was to be held in confidence by the committee. He said he understood one of the members to have stated at that time that he must tell what he knew and added:

"You might as well have pulled a gun and said, 'Hands up.'"

Attorney Nichol cross-examined Mr. Doblin, carrying him over his testimony and with particular reference to the conversation he testified to as having occurred with Mr. Quigg. Mr. Nichol directed inquiries to the witness as to whether he knew he was doing an unlawful act in submitting the proposition to Mr. Lessler. Doblin said he had not read the law on the subject, and in answering to whether he thought he was doing a friendly act, he said he only wanted one friend to help another.

John F. McCullagh, State Superintendent of Elections in New York, testified that the first time he met Mr. Lessler was in 1900, after the latter's election. He had read a deposition of Henry D. Hertz, an architect of New York, who deposed that he was not interested in politics, but was a believer in the Holland boat. In conversation with Mr. Rice, the president of the Holland Boat Company, for whom Hertz was building a house and who knew of his friendship for Mr. McCullagh, Mr. Rice suggested that Hertz see McCullagh and to have McCullagh see Lessler, who was opposed to the construction of the boats. He acquiesced. Mr. Hertz's deposition said that he had no interest in

## CASE OF INDIANOLA

Senate Discusses Town Without Postoffice.

## WAS MRS. COX INTIMIDATED?

Spencer Contends She Was, But McLaughlin Denies It, Though He Admits Race Prejudice Drove Her Away—Many Bills Passed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—When the Senate assembled today, Quay, in charge of the omnibus statehood bill, moved that when the Senate adjourn today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock on Monday, an hour in advance of the usual time. He gave as his reason for this motion the fact that the diplomatic appropriation bill is to be taken up Monday. Hale, of the committee on appropriations, objected to the motion as being opposed to the real expedition of business, and the request was withdrawn by Quay, who said he did so in deference to the wishes of the appropriations committee.

The Senate agreed to a resolution introduced by Jones (Ark.), instructing the committee on naval affairs to inquire whether it is not practicable to use other oils than naphtha and gasoline on war vessels.

On Quay's motion the omnibus statehood bill was then taken up, but Quay gave way while the following bills were passed:

Extending the time for the completion of an incline railway on West Mountain, Athol Springs, Ark.; extending the time for the construction of the Akron, Sterling & Northern Railway in Alaska; placing Captain E. L. Bailey on the retired list, authorizing the detail of officers of the Army as Chief and Assistant Chiefs of the Philippine Constabulary; providing for the compulsory attendance of witnesses before Registers and Receivers of the Land Office; appropriating \$100,000 for headstones for the graves of Confederate soldiers who died in Northern prisons; placing Lieutenant-Commander Arthur P. Osborn on the retired list of the Navy as a Commander; providing for monuments to the memory of Francis Nash and William Lee Davidson, of North Carolina, both Revolutionary soldiers.

Spencer Defends Roosevelt.

At 1230 the statehood bill was again called up and Spencer took the floor. He said he did not propose to speak to the pending bill, and began discussing the Indiana, Miss., postoffice case. He contended that there was not in Secretary Cortelyou's announcement of the President's attitude in the case anything to justify the inference of McLaughlin that it was intended to denounce the entire population of Indiana as lawless and brutal. "No man is less likely than the President to enter upon such a wholesale condemnation of the people of Indiana," he said. Detailing the proceedings at the mass meeting at which Mrs. Cox's resignation was requested, Spencer said the circumstances were such as to convince any one that she was not a free agent in the matter. He then called attention to the fact that the Sheriff of the county was among the participants in the meeting.

Replying to Tillman, Spencer said that "the Sheriff is the conservator of the peace up North." To this Tillman responded that he had not observed that generally Sheriffs devote themselves to the duty of acting as bodyguards for people.

Proceeding, Spencer again referred to the Sheriff's participation in the mass meeting, and asked whether Mrs. Cox would have resigned of her own free will but for the pressure thus brought upon her. The woman's compliance with the request for her resignation was an attitude of fear, of supplication, or what she considered a superior power.

Spencer read a letter to the Postoffice Inspector from Congressman-elect Humphrey bearing upon the Indiana case, in which he stated that "a majority of the people of Indiana are opposed to the course of the minority in insisting upon

Mrs. Cox's resignation." This statement, he said, confirmed the charge of undue pressure and lawlessness.

Proceeding, Spencer said the President knew that Mrs. Cox did not wish to resign, and he had accordingly refused to have the office vacated. The people themselves, to all intents and purposes, had closed the office. In pursuing the course he had taken for Mrs. Cox to resign, adding that he wanted "no unpleasant affair to deal with as Mayor." The Mayor was a partner and brother-in-law of Weeks. He also read a portion of the report of Inspector Fitzgerald, detailing an interview with the Sheriff and Mayor. The former acknowledged that he had been correctly reported in the Inspector's report concerning the postoffice affair.

Spencer, reverting to the President, said he hoped he would continue his course until the people of Indiana again came to their reason.

McLaughlin Denies Brutality.

McLaughlin of Mississippi said that he had not in his former speech discussed the propriety or the impropriety of the President's action in closing the postoffice at Indianola, and he contended that nothing had said justified the remarks of the Senator from Wisconsin. He had not, when he first spoke, believed that the people of Indianola had earned the epithets of lawless and "brutal" which had been applied to them. He had even now been shown that the charge was justified. On the contrary, he contended, the best of feeling exists between Mrs. Cox and the people of Indianola, having the prejudice of race. That this prejudice exists the people had freely admitted, and there was no disposition to deny it.

"It exists," he said, "throughout the South—yes," he added, "and throughout the North also. The people had exercised their right to petition, had done no more, and he had never heard it argued in the Senate that the people had not the right to assemble and make their views known. In this case the people did not want Mrs. Cox as Postmistress, and had frankly said so."

McLaughlin said that, notwithstanding three-fourths of the people of Indianola are colored, five-sixths of the mail received at and sent from the postoffice is from white people. He read the petition to Mrs. Cox, contending that the address was in every way respectful. His information was that the meeting at which the resignation had been accepted had been attended by each of the 85 white men in the town, except A. B. Weeks, who had gone over to the Republicans in order to secure an office, as is the case with most men who go into that party."

No doubt the people wanted the woman out of office because of her color, but it did not follow that on that account they felt any hatred toward her. The prejudice was due, he said, to the inferiority of the colored race, except A. B. Weeks, who had been directed to a minority of the people of Indianola, but at all of them, as all had participated in the meeting. The President had shown a disposition to shut his ears to the other side of the question. McLaughlin said he had not seen all the correspondence in the case; that he had requested copies of it, but had been refused by the Postmaster-General, and had been referred to the President.

Admits Race Prejudice.

He asserted that there had been no threats of personal violence, "and," he added, "none can be found, unless it can be found in the fertile brains of the President, Postmaster-General and Postoffice Inspectors." Even granting there was intimidation, was it not still the duty of the President to furnish the people the best possible postal facilities? In directing that the Indianola mail be supplied from Greenville, the postoffice authorities had placed upon the people of Indianola an additional hardship.

In conclusion, McLaughlin said he had no feeling of enmity toward the colored people, but that, on the other hand, he had always contended for the protection of their rights.

When McLaughlin concluded, the private pension calendar was taken up. After the passage of a number of pension bills the Senate went into executive session, and at 12:30 P. M. adjourned.

## WILL SOON SETTLE

Bowen Confident of Peace for Venezuela.

## HITCH WAS ABOUT GUARANTEE

Allies Said Castro Only Gave Promise and They Want Something Substantial—Germany Hurt at American Criticism.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—At midnight Minister Bowen gave out the following statement:

"I have good reason to believe that the present controversy between the allied powers and Venezuela will be settled soon and satisfactorily."

Mr. Bowen said he was able to make this positive statement after a number of conferences held during the day and evening with the representatives of the allied powers. He expressed his gratification over the prospect of a speedy settlement of the difficulty. He had nothing to say, however, as to whether the assurances he has received include an immediate raising of the blockade.

From a trustworthy source it is learned tonight that Venezuela's attitude with respect to the claimants is that there shall be no preferred creditors. The contention of the blockading powers that their claims shall be adjusted first, it is declared, on authority, will be resisted to the utmost. It is well understood that in the representation of Venezuela by Minister Bowen, he has been instructed to treat with the powers demanding indemnities on a fair and equitable basis, and to secure, if possible, the concession of a reasonable time in which to settle damages. It was said that Venezuela, in view of her efforts through Mr. Bowen to effect a settlement as speedily as possible, regards as wanton the bombardments which have taken place and as rendering it more difficult to reach an understanding with the claimants.

## STRAINING AT THE BONDS.

Alliance with Germany Makes Great Britain Hesitant.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The attempt of the German naval authorities to destroy the San Carlos fortifications, capture a gunboat in Lake Maracaibo and interrupt the passage of supplies from Colombia eastward is considered most inopportune by all English writers commenting on the affair, since it is a direct affront to the Washington Government, which is striving to make peace and procure a satisfactory settlement of outstanding claims, says the Tribune's London correspondent.

According to the Berlin press, whatever is done on the coast of Venezuela is by joint authority. If Germany be guilty of unfriendly conduct toward the United States, England, as a partner in the alliance with her, is also responsible. This obligation tends to emphasize the warning from the strongest conservative journals that there will be grave dissatisfaction throughout the United Kingdom if the alliance with Germany involves England in any sort of trouble with the United States.

## BOWEN HAS FULL POWER.

Is Negotiating for Peace, But May Decide for War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Venezuela's initial proposition to the allied powers remains unanswered by Germany and the blockade continues.

This is the situation in a nutshell today, but it by no means indicates the diplomatic activity in Washington at this time. The feeling is increasing here that unless the blockading squadrons withdraw from Venezuelan waters within a com-

paratively short time, grave complications may arise.

Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador, was Mr. Bowen's first caller today. The Ambassador brought advice from London, but beyond this statement neither he nor Mr. Bowen was willing to discuss the purport of their meeting.

The Venezuelan situation was under discussion throughout. The attitude of Mr. Bowen remains unchanged as regards the raising of the blockade. He has repeatedly assured the representatives of the allied powers that he has full power to act, whether for peace or for war, though he reiterated that his visit to Washington was a peace mission, provided honorable terms could be obtained.

The Italian Ambassador and the German Charge d'Affaires, Count Quidt, are still without advice from their governments as to the raising of the blockade.

Senator Ojeda, the Spanish Minister, also called to obtain information of the situation. In order that he might keep his government advised.

Mr. Bowen lunched with the President.

## GERMAN FEELINGS HURT.

Thinks American Criticism of San Carlos Affair Unjust.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The Foreign Office representatives today in conversation with the correspondent of the Associated Press expressed their indignation at the American press comments upon the bombardment of Fort San Carlos. One official said:

"In view of Commodore Scheler's report, Germany has a just right to feel indignant at the fact that a portion of the American press is aroused over the false statements of what occurred at San Carlos, without waiting to hear our version, and thereupon attacking a friendly power. The Panther's action, the official report shows, was strictly within the limits of international law. She was proceeding just the fort to enter the lagoon of Maracaibo in order to prevent the importation of contraband articles from Colombia, and in doing so was fired upon. The Panther, of course, answered the fire, as she was entitled to do. The attack was not made by us, but by the Venezuelan forces. We are quite unable to see why any neutral should express disapproval because the Panther was forced to reply or because our vessel afterward leveled the forts, since it was a hindrance to an effective blockade."

The assumption that we want to prevent a settlement of the matter at Washington and the speedy raising of the blockade is wholly mistaken. We want the blockade to be raised just as soon as the powers have adequate guarantees in hand that their claims will be met. We do not even ask for the immediate payment of money, but only for guarantee. We can not raise the blockade empty-handed without any form of guarantee."

An official dispatch from Wilhelmstadt, Curacao, dated January 23, says:

"The Vlneta arrived in the Gulf of Maracaibo January 21 and approached within 700 yards of the shore. At 11 she began a bombardment which was continued with an hour of intermission until 1 P. M. The Panther, which was standing by, observed that it shells took effect."

## STILL DEMAND GUARANTEE.

Allies Will Not Raise Blockade and Demand to Be Paid First.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—It was learned today by a representative of the Associated Press that Great Britain, Germany and Italy have agreed that Minister Bowen's proposal that the blockade of Venezuela be immediately raised, cannot be entertained, and that coercive action must continue until a proper guarantee is forthcoming. The Foreign Offices hold that any other course would entail a failure of the attempt to bring about a settlement by diplomacy at Washington.

Regarding the position of the other claimants against Venezuela, the blockading powers contend that their own claims must first be satisfactorily settled before the demands of the countries which are not actively asserting them can receive attention.

## OHIO AND KANSAS MEN COMPROMISE.

Leavenworth Men, Jan. 24.—The suit brought several months ago by Ohio stockholders asking for the appointment of a receiver for the Home-Riverside Coal Mining Company, in which \$500,000 was involved, was compromised here today, and the case postponed indefinitely. Stipulations were filed in the District Court providing that neither side to the controversy should again begin litigation without first notifying the other side.

## SETS UP NEW RULER

General Tung Proclaims Rival Emperor of China.

## REBELLION GAINING POWER

Exiled General, Allied With Prince Tuan and Boxers, Gathers Army to Conquer Empire and Exterminate Foreigners.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 24.—According to advice received from China, another crisis is imminent in the north. Tung Fuh Shiang, in conjunction with Prince Tuan, and abetted by Yang Lu and other officials of the Chinese government, has proclaimed a new Emperor in the person of Prince Tuan's son, Pu Chun, the youth whom the Empress Dowager made her apparent and then deposed. He has been proclaimed Emperor of China under the title of Tung Hau at Tungning, the town of the Aikhan Mongols, and the palace at Hsiao to which the Empress fled in 1901, he being made ready to receive him.

The force of 10,000 rebels, including imperial troops of the district disbanded by orders from Peking and still in pay of the imperial government, which has been raised by Tung Fuh Shiang, is camped in battalions of 500 in the wilderness between Ninghsien and Kuyuan. These soldiers are preparing to march on Hsienfu, exterminating the foreigners in Shensi and Kansu en route, and proclaim the new Emperor ruler of China. The Boxers, who are rapidly recruiting in Chih, Szechuan and other provinces, are expected to rise at the same time. It was part of the plan to seize Chengtu, but the defeat of the Boxers at that point some time ago spoiled this.

The North China Daily News publishes a lengthy letter from a foreigner in Shensi, who has been for ten years intimately acquainted with all that transpires there. Telling of the rising, he says:

"Tung Fuh Shiang is preparing for a great move. He has at least 30,000 men in good condition and is buying up large quantities of grain and fodder. How he gets his money is a mystery. There is constant communication between Tung Fuh Shiang and Prince Tuan. Tung Fuh Shiang is at Hsienfu, 50 miles west of Kuyuan in Kansu. The provincial military commander in that district has no troops to oppose him. Having disbanded 400 by imperial command, three troops immediately went over to Tung, who gives better pay. The soldiers of Tung say they are preparing to exterminate all foreigners in Shensi and Kansu and march on Hsienfu."

Another Shanghai paper has news from Kansu that Tung Fuh Shiang's men are all well armed and that large quantities of war material, including quick-firing guns and ammunition, were surreptitiously sent up the San River for the rebels.

## GLENN MAY BE ACQUITTED

Court-Martial Hears Final Argument and Submits Verdict.

MANILA, Jan. 24.—The arguments in the trial by court-martial of Major Edwin F. Glenn, charged with unlawfully killing prisoners of war, were heard today, and the court submitted a verdict which was believed to be an acquittal, although the finding was not announced.

Major Glenn, on the opening of the proceedings read an extended argument devoted to conditions in the Island of Samar and justification of the measures taken to and the execution. He quoted many war precedents and authorities on the laws of war.

Major Waltz read the argument which counsel for the defense had jointly prepared, contending that the men killed in Samar were not prisoners of war, and that they were not executed by order of Major Glenn.

Major Goodier, for the prosecution, asserted that Major Glenn was responsible for the execution of the guides. He discredited the testimony of the civilian scouts to the effect that the guides were killed while attempting to escape, and argued that Major Glenn executed his rights when he forced natives to act as peace envoys and then as guides.

Major Goodier also asserted that the United States was not willing to force an enemy under threat of death to do what it forbade its own officers doing under pain of death, and claimed that Major Glenn had by mistake selected men to act as guides who did not know the location of the enemy.

## ONE CENT ACROSS OCEAN

Rate Per Word at Which Marconi Thinks He Can Send Messages.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Signor Marconi, in reply to a query regarding the rate to be charged for wireless messages, said:

"You know the cable companies started at \$5 a word, and now they have come down to 25 cents a word. In the usual course of events it is probable that we, beginning at 10 cents per word, will be able eventually to transmit messages across the Atlantic at 1 cent a word."

## BETTER THAN MARCONI.

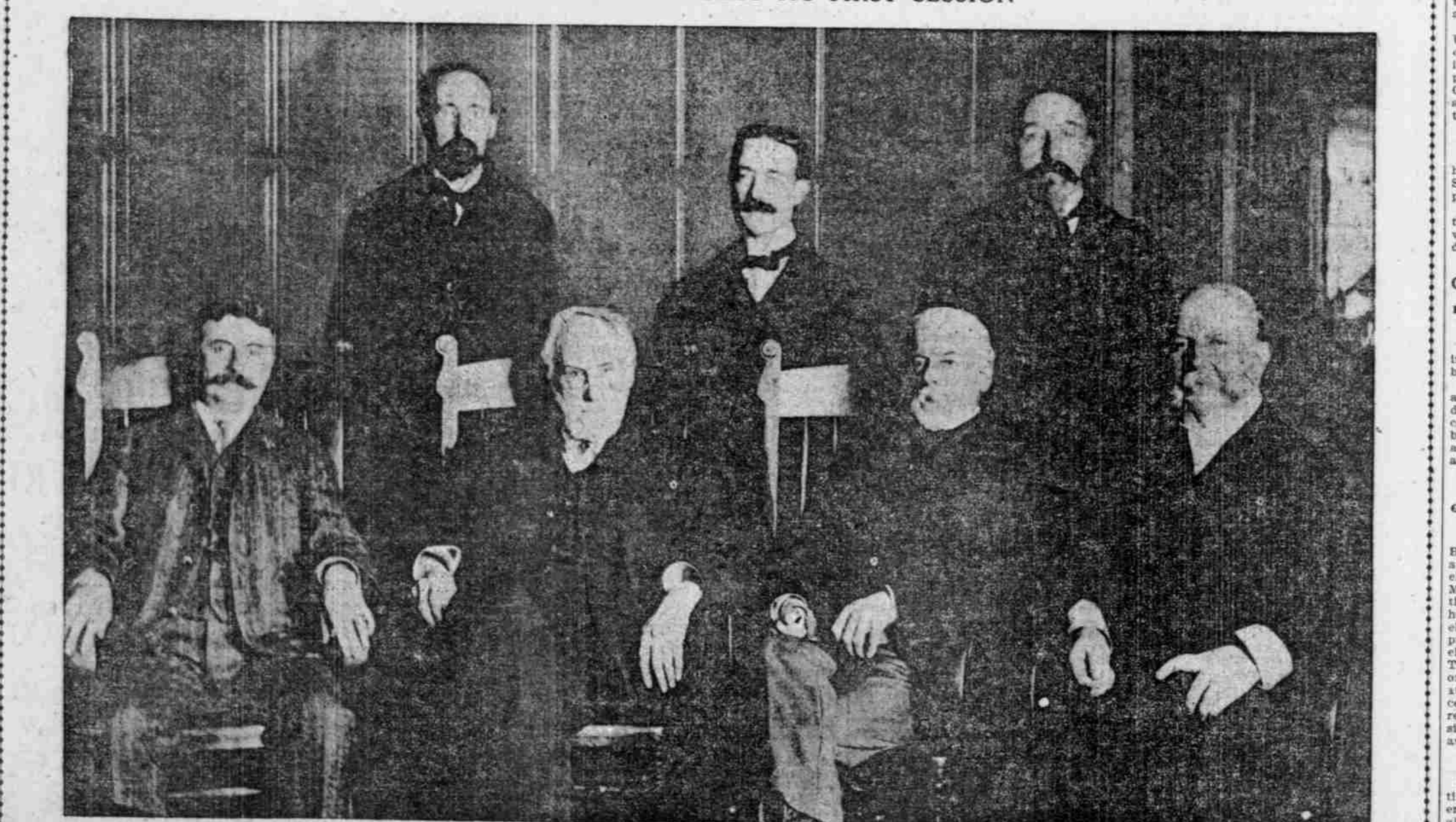
German Professor Has Improved Method of Wireless Telegraphy.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Professor Ferdinand Braun, of Strasbourg University, whose application of Leyden jars in propagating electric waves is said to have enabled Marconi to telegraph without wires across the Atlantic, announced yesterday that he had discovered a method of producing electric energy of unlimited volume, and projecting it into space in the form of electric waves, to any desired distance. The new method secures greater accuracy of transmission through a more perfect attunement of the transmitting and receiving instruments. He thinks he has reached a method of transmitting exclusively to one point of the compass, thus avoiding interference by other waves.

## Wireless System to Yachts.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Within a short time wireless telegraph stations will be erected at Newport and various points along the north shore of Long Island, primarily for the use of yachts, which, at an expense of less than \$200 each, can be equipped with sending and receiving apparatus capable of service for 20 or 30 miles.

## NEW PARK BOARD HOLDS ITS FIRST SESSION



Top row—City Auditor Devlin, Ion Lewis, Parkkeeper Lewis.

Lower row—J. D. Meyer, Mayor Williams, Rev. T. L. Elliot, L. L. Hawkins.