

VERDICT AGAINST ADMIRAL SCHLEY

The Majority of Court Find Him at Fault—Dewey Finds Otherwise—To Schley is Due Credit of Victory at Santiago.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The most prolonged, interesting and important naval tribunal ever held in this country came to a close today, having in open and secret session lasted one week short of three months, when Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Long, was handed the findings of the court of inquiry which inquired into the conduct of Rear-Admiral Schley during the Santiago campaign.

For seven weeks the court heard testimony, and for fully a month it deliberated upon that mass of evidence, finally reaching the conclusions announced today.

A COMPLETE SURPRISE. The result was a complete surprise, and it is probable that no prophecy has approached the truth. Instead of one report there are two. Both are signed by George Dewey, president, and by Samuel C. Lemly, as judge-advocate. This is a form said to be recognized in all courts of inquiry, the signatures of the other members not being necessary. But it is explained that Admiral Dewey signed the second report, a minority report, to express his qualification of or dissent from the views expressed by the court, comprising, besides himself, Admirals Benham and Ramsay, in the first report.

NO FURTHER PROCEEDINGS. It is said at the navy department that there will be no further proceedings in this celebrated case on the department's initiative. Secretary Long and Judge-Advocate Lemly positively decline to discuss the findings in any public way. The secretary received the reports at 5 o'clock this evening, and he has not yet acted upon them. It is probable that he will simply append his signature to the word "Approved" to the whole record. The court itself recommends no further proceedings, owing to the lapse of time.

SCHLEY IS INFORMED. A representative of the Associated Press conveyed the first information of the findings of the court to Admiral Schley. He was seated in the public reception room of a hotel chatting with friends and several newspaper men and evinced no signs of nervousness over the outcome.

When the conclusions of Admiral Dewey were read to him, Admiral Schley showed his pleasure and it was evident from his manner that he regarded the statement from Admiral Dewey as a vindication of his cause. He declined to make any statement concerning the court's findings, and, excusing himself from the little company, which had gathered about him, went to his apartments, where Mrs. Schley had been anxiously awaiting to hear the court's decision. Later in the official copy was brought to the hotel by a messenger from the navy department. The reports are as follows:

THE REPORTS. Court of Inquiry, McLean building, 1517 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1901.—The court, having, by the authority of the navy department occupied rooms Nos. 9 and 10 McLean building, No. 1517 H street, N. W., Washington, D. C., while deliberating upon its proceedings, and the members thereof having assembled daily since Monday, November 11, with the exception of Sunday and holidays, and having concluded the investigation, reports its proceedings and the testimony taken, with a full and detailed statement of all the pertinent facts which it deems to have established, together with its opinion and recommendation in the premises.

FACTS.—The flying squadron, consisting of the Iowa, Castine, and Dupont, Texas and Scorpion, under the command of Commodore W. S. Schley, U. S. N., sailed from Key West about 8 a. m. of Sunday, May 20, 1901, with orders from the navy department and from the commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic station, to proceed with dispatch (not to be delayed) to capture the enemy off that port, if possible, or to blockade him, and to make the blockade as close as possible.

The flying squadron arrived off Cienfuegos on the morning of May 22 and established a blockade. During the day the ships lay off the port at various distances, in no particular order. At night they formed in column of vessels, leading offshore and moved at only sufficient speed for keeping positions. The small vessels reinforced picket duty inshore of the large ships.

OPINION OF MAJORITY. Commodore Schley did not proceed with utmost dispatch to Cienfuegos and block that port as close as possible. At 10 a. m. May 22, the Dupont arrived at Cienfuegos with a dispatch from the commander-in-chief, dated Key West, May 20, 1898, which informed Commodore Schley of the probability of the Spanish squadron being in Santiago de Cuba, and ordered him to hold Cienfuegos until the receipt of more positive information.

At 1:30 p. m. May 22, the Iowa arrived at Cienfuegos, and at 7 p. m. of the same date the Scorpion left Cienfuegos for Santiago.

At 8:30 a. m. May 23, Commodore Schley received by the dispatch vessel Hawk the following dispatch and memorandums from the commander-in-chief: Dispatch (No. 3) dated Key West, May 21, 1898, which stated that the Spanish squadron was probably at Santiago and ordered Commodore Schley, if he was satisfied that the Spanish squadron was not at Cienfuegos, to proceed with all dispatch, but cautiously to Santiago de Cuba, and if the enemy is there, blockade him in that port.

A memorandum dated off Havana, May 21, 1898, which informed Commodore Schley to mask his movements in leaving Cienfuegos.

MCALLA'S LANDING PLACE. A memorandum which stated that a good landing place had been found by Commander McCalla, thirteen and one-half miles west of Savanilla Point; that the Cubans had perfect knowledge of what was going on within Cienfuegos; that the Cuban forces in the San Juan mountains controlled the railway between Cienfuegos and Trinidad; and that there were fair roads from the landing places to Cienfuegos.

DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1901. Hair Falls

It doesn't take much of Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop falling of the hair. This is because it is a regular hair-food, feeding and nourishing the hair and making it grow thick and heavy. It always restores color to gray hair—all the dark, rich color.

"I have used your Hair Vigor, oh and on, for 30 years. I am now over 60 years of age, have a good head of hair and not a single gray hair." Mrs. L. Wilbur, Waverlet, N. Y. St. All England. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

deception whether enemy is there. Could not squadron and also Harvard coal from Merrimac leeward of Cape Cruz, Cuba, Gonaves, Hayti channel or Mole, Hayti? The department will send coal immediately to Mole, Hayti. Report without delay the situation at Santiago de Cuba.

SCHLEY'S ANSWER. This dispatch was answered by Commodore Schley about noon, May 27, as follows: "Received dispatch of May 26, delivered by Harvard off Santiago de Cuba. Merrimac's engine is disabled. I am helpless; am obliged to have her towed to Key West. Have been absolutely unable to coal the Texas, Massachusetts, Vixen and Brooklyn from collier. Only one vessel could coal at Gonaves or Mole, Hayti. Minneapolis has only coal enough to reach Key West, and same of oak, which will last Merrimac until she can be repaired. It is regretted that the department's order cannot be obeyed, earnestly as we have all striven to that end. I am forced to return to Key West via Cuban passage for the Texas. Can ascertain nothing reliable of enemy. Send Eagle to Port Antonio yesterday, as she has only twenty-seven tons on board. Will leave St. Paul here. Will require 9,500 tons of coal at Key West."

COAL SUPPLY. The coal supply of the vessels of the flying squadron at noon on May 27 was sufficient to have enabled them to steam at ten knots per hour: The Brooklyn, for 11 1/2 days; Iowa, 7 1/2 days; Massachusetts, 11 days; Texas, 6 1/2 days; Marblehead, 4 days; Vixen, 11 1/2 days; or to have remained on blockade duty off Santiago de Cuba: The Brooklyn, for 26 days; Iowa, 16 days; Massachusetts, 16 days; Texas, 10 days; Marblehead, 4 days; Vixen, 11 1/2 days; and then steam to Gonaves, Hayti, or to Cape Cruz, Cuba, to coal.

At that date the flying squadron was accompanied by the collier Merrimac, which had sufficient coal to steam ten knots per hour for three days.

SCOTTS JOIN SQUADRON. At 5:30 p. m. the squadron stopped about twenty-two miles to the southward of port of Santiago, and was joined by the collier Minneapolis and St. Paul. On May 28, the Texas, Massachusetts, Vixen and Brooklyn were temporarily disabled. The engines were changed to work "compound," and at 1:40 p. m. of May 29, she was able to steam six knots with her own steam. The broken parts of the engines were retained on board the flagship, all repairs being completed at midnight of May 28. The Yale towed the Merrimac, which disabled. The commanding officer of the St. Paul visited the flagship in obedience to signal, took with him a Cuban pilot and had a conversation with Commodore Schley.

Commodore Schley had no conversation with the senior commander of the scouts, and obtained no information from the scouts regarding the Spanish squadron. At 5:45 p. m. May 26, Commodore Schley changed the course of the flying squadron to the westward, and signaled to his squadron, "Destination Key West, via south side of Cuba and Yucatan coast, in case our collier is unable to speed nine knots." The squadron proceeded westward eighteen miles; stopped at 11:15 p. m. (the tow line of the collier having parted), drifted until 10 p. m. May 27, resumed its westward course for twenty-three miles, stopped again at 7:15 p. m. and drifted until 1 p. m. of May 28.

DISPATCHES FROM DEPARTMENT. At 8:30 p. m. May 27, the Harvard joined the flying squadron, and her commanding officer delivered to Commodore Schley the following dispatch, dated May 25, addressed by the department to the Harvard at St. Nicholas Mole, Hayti:

Proceed at once and inform Schley and also the senior officer present off Santiago de Cuba as follows: All department information indicates that Spanish division is still at Santiago de Cuba. The department looks to you to ascertain facts, and that the enemy, if therein, does not leave without a decisive action. Cubans familiar with Santiago de Cuba say that there is landing place five nautical miles west of St. Nicholas Mole, Hayti, and that the insurgents probably will be found, and not Spanish. From the surrounding heights can see every vessel in the port. As soon as ascertained, notify the department.

NO EFFORT TO DESTROY COLON. Early on the morning of May 29, the Cristobal Colon and other vessels of the Spanish squadron were discovered at anchor in the harbor of Santiago, about 1,200 yards from the entrance. No attempt was made by Commodore Schley to destroy the Spanish vessels.

At 1:30 p. m. May 30, the cruiser New Orleans and the collier Sterling joined the flying squadron. At 10:35 a. m. May 30, Commodore Schley shot down the Massachusetts. At 11:25 a. m. the flagship Massachusetts eloped.

The Massachusetts, New Orleans and Iowa will go to a distance of 7,000 yards and fire at the Cristobal Colon with eight, twelve and thirteen-inch guns. Speed about ten knots.

At 1:30 p. m. the three vessels designed the entrance to the harbor of Santiago, heading to the eastward, at about ten knots' speed. The ships passed the harbor entrance about 7,000 yards distant from the Morro, firing at the Colon and the shore batteries at ranges varying from 7,000 to 8,200 yards. All projectiles fell short.

BATTLE OF JULY 3. The Spanish squadron was discovered to be in the entrance of Santiago harbor, steaming out about 9:30 a. m., July 3, 1898. The Brooklyn at that time was heading to the westward, of north, about 4,300 yards southwest, three-quarters south from the Morro, which was practically her blockading position.

Large vessels coming out of the harbor of Santiago were obliged to head about southwest by south and the Spanish vessels, therefore, in steaming out until clear of the shoal to the westward, were obliged to head directly for the position of the Brooklyn. When clear of this shoal the Spanish vessels turned in a course nearly parallel to the land.

TURN OF THE BROOKLYN. When the Brooklyn's helm was put hard about the Teresa was about 1,400 yards to the eastward of north from the Brooklyn, the Viscaya was to the eastward of the Teresa and the Colon was to the eastward of the Viscaya. When the Brooklyn completed the turn and was heading to the westward, parallel to course of the Spanish ships, the Teresa and the Colon were about 2,400 yards to the northward and westward of the Brooklyn. The turn of the Brooklyn was about the time that the Teresa stopped and backed her engines.

TALK WITH HODGSON. On July 3, 1898, about the time the Brooklyn was ordered to stand by a conversation regarding the proximity of the Texas took place between Commodore Schley and Lieut. A. C. Hodgson. Admiral Schley caused to be published in a daily paper a letter addressed to him by Lieut.-Commander A. C. Hodgson, dated June 11, 1898, in which Lieut.-Commander Hodgson said: "The following is a copy of the New York Tribune and alleged to have taken place between you and me on the day of the battle of Santiago, July 3, 1898, never occurred."

Admiral Schley did not have published the other letters of Lieut.-Commander Hodgson in regard to this letter.

MAJORITY OPINION. The turn of the Brooklyn to starboard was made to avoid getting her into dangerous proximity to the Spanish vessels. The turn was made toward the Texas and caused that vessel to stop and back her engines to avoid possible collision.

Admiral Schley did injustice to Lieut.-Commander A. C. Hodgson in publishing only a portion of the correspondence which passed between them.

Commodore Schley's conduct in connection with the events of the Santiago campaign prior to June 1, 1898, was characterized by vacillation, dilatoriness and lack of enterprise. His official reports regarding the coal supply and the coaling facilities of the flying squadron were inaccurate and misleading.

At his conduct during the battle of July 3 was self-possessed, and he encouraged in his own person, his subordinate officers and men to fight courageously.

GEORGE DEWEY, SAMUEL LEMLY, JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL U. S. N., JUDGE-ADVOCATE.

RECOMMENDATION. In view of the length of time which has elapsed since the occurrence of the events of the Santiago campaign, the court recommends that no further proceedings be had in the premises.

GEORGE DEWEY, SAMUEL LEMLY, JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL U. S. N., JUDGE-ADVOCATE.

Admiral Dewey was seen late tonight and declined to make any statement concerning the court's findings. He said that the court was not dissolved, and that he was still bound by his oath to secrecy.

WHAT RAYNOR SAYS. Baltimore, Md., Dec. 13.—Isador Raynor showed keen disappointment when the findings of the court of inquiry were communicated to him tonight. He announced that he would go to Washington as soon as his engagements will permit, probably Monday or Tuesday, and he will counsel Admiral Schley to fight the case to a finish by every appeal that is possible.

In an interview he said: "I would prefer now not to say anything in connection with the opinion. I think the country will almost unanimously accept Admiral Dewey's judgment. The testimony was so overwhelming upon almost every one of the specifications in favor of Admiral Schley that I must confess I am utterly at a loss to understand upon what facts or upon the evidence of what witness the other two members of the court reached their conclusion."

Drs. Shores & Shores' Splendid Offer

"ONE DOLLAR FOR EXAMINATION, PRESCRIPTION AND MEDICINE" IS THE TALK OF THE CITY.

MANY PEOPLE HAVE CALLED ON DRs. SHORES DURING THE PAST WEEK TO THANK THEM FOR THEIR SPECIAL OFFER—AND HUNDREDS HAVE TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF THE OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN EXAMINATION, PRESCRIPTION AND MEDICINE FOR ONE DOLLAR. Many people express the opinion that this generous offer will make Drs. Shores more popular with the Sick and Afflicted than anything else they could do. They say: "Of ten we have need of your services for slight ailments, such as coughs, colds, throat trouble, Stomach troubles, etc., which do not require extended treatment,—where we simply want a little advice and medicine, and we would prefer to go to Experienced Specialists—rather than trust the case with some ignorant Quack, or buy a bottle of fake patent Medicine, that often contains Opium, Cocaine, and other injurious poisons." Under the \$1 offer anyone can secure examination, prescription and medicine, as cheaply as having Patent Medicines, and thus avoid all risk and dangers. If your case is deep-seated and complicated, requiring a regular Course of treatment, Drs. Shores' terms are low and within the reach of all.

Drs. Shores' Christmas Present to the Poor. If there are any poor people in the City, who need medical service and are unable to pay \$1 for prescription and medicines, Drs. Shores will FURNISH THEM MEDICINE ABSOLUTELY FREE, provided they apply at the office between the hours of 9 a. m. and 10 a. m. presenting a note from any Bishop, Minister or other responsible party known to us, stating that they are worthy and unable to pay for treatment. DON'T SUFFER LONGER, COME ANY DAY THIS MONTH.



DR. G. W. SHORES.

WE TREAT AND CURE. Catarrh and Stomach Troubles, Nervous Diseases, Kidney Diseases, Bladder Trouble, Heart Diseases, Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, Piles, Fistula and Rectal Diseases, Female Complaints, Diseases of Women and Children, Rickets, Spinal Troubles, Skin Diseases, Deafness, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung Troubles, Consumption in the First Stages, Rheumatism, Hay Fever, Neuritis, Hysteria, Eye and Ear Diseases, Goitre or Big Neck, La Grippe, Lost Manhood, Blood Diseases, Special Diseases, Scrofula and all forms of Nervous and Chronic Diseases (that are curable). CALL OR WRITE.

Of the Ears. Catarrh extends from the throat along the eustachian tubes into the ears, causing partial or complete deafness. Quickly cured with little cost by Drs. Shores' famous treatment. "Do you hear better some days than others?" "Is your hearing failing?" "Is your ear discharging?" "Is the wax drying in your ears?" "Do you hear better some days than others?" "Do your hearing vessels vibrate when you have a cold?" "Do you neglect this until your hearing is irreparably destroyed. Drs. Shores can cure you."

DRS. SHORES & SHORES, HOME TREATMENT. SPECIALISTS. No one deprived of the benefits of Drs. Shores' skill because of living at distance from the office. The same wonderful and uniform success attending the treatment of Drs. Shores in their office is found in their HOME TREATMENT OF PATIENTS BY MAIL. By the use of a symptom blank they are able to diagnose cases and prescribe for them, and by their reports keep a close watch upon them. Patients living in the country may enjoy the benefits of Drs. Shores' skill as well as those in the city. WRITE FOR SYMPTOM BLANK and take advantage of this special offer.

TOYS AT WHOLESALE. PRICES, ROCK BOTTOM. Largest Stock West of Chicago. THE LACE HOUSE, 228 and 230 Main St. Utah's Greatest Store, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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COMPLETE LINES OF Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Blankets, Quilts, Etc. FINE LINE OF Groceries. 13th Ward Store, 72 MAIN ST.

GAS AND TROUBLE. Gas from White Bread

While it is true that we build up the body from food, it is also true that different kinds of food have different effects on the body and produce different results. For instance, it is absolutely impossible to live on white bread alone, for it contains almost nothing but starch, and an excess of white bread produces gas and trouble in the intestines, while, at the same time, the other elements required by the body to build up brain and nerve-centers, as well as muscular tissue, have been left out of the white bread, and we see from experience the operation of living on white bread alone gradually falls in mental and nervous power as well as loss in muscle.

Such a diet could not be kept up long without ill results. A lady in Jacksonville, Fla., was crippled by an accident two years ago. Being without the power of exercise, an old stomach trouble that was hers for years became worse and it was a serious question regarding food that she could digest. A physician put her on Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food with some remarkable results. She says now that, not only is she able to do a big day's work, because of the strength of her brain and nerves, but that she has finally thrown away her crutches because the muscles of her limbs have gradually grown stronger. Since she began the use of Grape-Nuts, and now she is practically well and can go about without trouble, notwithstanding the fact that it was said she would never be able to walk again. So much for eating the right kind of food and of retaining an invigorated and a crisp feeling because of the lack of knowledge of the kind of food to use to bring one back to health. Name given on application to Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Lattin Creek, Mich.

Headache

Sick, Nervous, Neuralgic. No matter what may be the name or the cause, if you are subject to headache in any form, you are naturally more interested in knowing how to prevent and cure it. The next time your head aches get a box of DR. MILES' Pain Pills. They do cure headache and pain in all forms. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c.

"For nervous and sick headache we consider Dr. Miles' Pain Pills the best of all that we have ever tried. Mrs. Harman has found the most severe attacks yield immediately to their curative influence." REV. T. H. HARMAN, Fairview, Wis. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.