He Gave No Sign of Repentance,

Nor Did He Break Down-

Electrician Davis Used 1700

Volts of Electricity, First

Turning It On at Full Volt-

age for Seven Seconds-

There Were Three Contacts

-Supt. Collins Says That For the Present Letters Sent

Czolgosz Will Not Be De-

stroyed-His Personal Ef-

fects Were Burned - His

Father Evinced No Emotion

When the News Was Told

Him-Physicians Who Con-

ducted Autopsy Say Mur-

derer's Brain Was Normal

If Not Above Normal.

ASSASSIN CZOLGOSZ PUT TO DEATH

The Man Who Murdered President McKinley

Electrocuted in the Death Chamber at

Electrocuted in the Death Chamber at Death Cha Auburn Prison, New York, at Exactly 7:12:30 o'clock a.m. Today-Before Execution He Declared He Was Not Sorry For His Crime, but For His Father.

"GENTLEMEN, THE PRISONER IS DEAD."

The witnesses filed from the chamber, many of them visibly affected, and the body was taken from the chair and laid on the operating table.

THE AUTOPSY. Naturally almost the entire attention of the physicians assigned to hold the autopsy was directed towards discov-

Other witnesses were: H. Bonesteel, Proy; Mr. W. D. Wolf, Rochester; C. F. Rattigan, Auburn; George R. Peck, Auburn, N. Y.; W. N. Thayer, former warden of Eannersora prison, who assisted Warden Mead, and three news-

Rev. Cordello Herrick, chaplain of the prison, was in the death chamber ready for any call that might be made for his services. He was not wanted by the prisoner, however. PERSONAL EFFECTS BURNED.

The clothing and personal effects of the prisoner were burned under direc-tion of Warden Mead, shortly after the

When the body of Czolgos, had been removed from the room where he was

MOW THE ASSASSIN WAS EXECUTED.



Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 29 .- At 7:12:30 lock this morning Leon Czolgosz, the ssin of President McKinley, paid extreme penalty exacted by the law his crime. He was shocked to death 1,700 volts of electricity. He went the chair in exactly the same manas the majority of murderers in this tte, showing ne particular sign of but in fact doing what few of m have done-talking to the wites while he was being strapped in

"I KILLED THE PRESIDENT." killed the President because he was enemy of the good people-of the

were his words as the guards ried him into the chair, moment later, mumbling through half adjusted face straps he said: "I am awfully sorry I could not see

HIS LAST NIGHT.

Czolgosz retired last night at 10 lock and slept so soundt, mat when arden Mead went to the cell shortly re 5 o'clock this morning the guard had to shake Czoigosz to awaken He sat upon the cdge of his cot made no reply to the warden's eting of "Good morning." he prison official took from his pockthe death warrant and read it glowly distinctly to the assasin, who

d distinctly to the assasin, who rdly raised his eyes during the perctory ceremony. CZOLGOSZ CALLS WARDEN. Just as the warden stepped away

om the cell door Czolgosz called to "I would like to talk with the superin-The warden responded: "He will be

own presently."
Then the condemned man rolled over
a his cot apparently anxious to sleep At 5:15, however, the guard brought him a pair of dark trousers with the t leg slit so as to allow the tree ap cation of the electrode and a light by outing shirt. He was told to get and put these on, which he did. ontrary to the usual custom, he was ven a new pair of shoes. When essed he laid down on the cot again, d in this attitude Supt. Collins found

at 5:30 when he went down to visit The superintendent stood in front of steel bars and when the guard called Czolgosz's attention, he said:

WANTED TO TALK. want to make a statement before That do you wish to say, Czolgosz?" ted the superintendent. want to make it when there are a

of people present. I want them to me," said the prisoner. Vell, you cannot," said the super-Then I won't talk at all," said the

ner sullenly. For the superintendent had left the brought Czolgosz' breakfast con-of coffee, toast, eggs and bacon, ate with quite a good deal of While he was partaking of the witnesses were gathering in office of Warden Mead, and at going through the long south

IN DEATH CHAMBER.

he chamber, Electrician Davis ormer Warden Thayer of Dannebank of 22 incandescent lights the arms and connecting the ode wires at either end. The witden Mead briefly addressed them,

"You are here to witness the legal leath of Leon F. Czolgosz. I desire that you keep your seats and preserve become silence in the death chamber. There are plenty of guards and prison officials to preserve order and attend to the proper details."

he prison physician. Dr. Gerin, and Carlos F. McDonaid, of New York, k a position to the left of the chair. Varden Mead stood directly in front, and Electrician Davis retired to the ttle room containing the electrical

Theyer gave the signal and the cur nt was turned through the electric liant light and dramatically showing the power that was used to kill the

PRISONER BROUGHT FORTH. Warden Mend gave the signal to have

the prisoner brought in and at 7:10:30 clock Chief Keeper Tuper swung open the big steel door leading to the emned cells, and as the steel bars behind which Czolgosz had been kept were swung aside two guards marched the prisoner out into the corridor, two others following, and the chief keeper walking in front.

The guards on either side of Czolgosz had hold of his arms as if either to sup-port him or to keep him from making a demonstration. As he stepped over the threshold he stumbled but they held him up and as they urged him forward toward the chair he stumbled again on the little rubber covered platform upon which the chair rests. His head was erect, and with his gray

flannel shirt turned back at the neck, he looked quite boylsh. He was intense, ly pale, and as he tried to throw his head back and carry himself erect his chin quivered very perceptibly. As he was seated he looked about at the ased witnesses with quite a steady stare and said:

"I killed the President because he was an enemy of the good people of the working people." His voice trembled slightly at first but cained strength with each word, and he spoke perfect English.

"I AM NOT SORRY FOR MY CRIME."

"I am not sorry for my crime," he said loudly, just as the guard pushed his head back on the rubber head rest and drew the strap across his forehead and chin, As the pressure on the straptightened and bound the jaw slightly, he mumbled, "I am awfully sorry I could not see my father."

It was just exactly 7:11 o'clock when he crossed the threshold, but a minute had elapsed and he had just finished the last statement when the strappins as completed and the guards stepped

CURRENT TURNED ON.

Warden Mead raised his hand and at 7:12:30 Electrician Dayls turned the switch that threw 1,700 volts of electricity into the living body.

tricity into the living body.

The rush of the current threw the body so hard against the straps that they creaked perceptibly. The hands clinched suddenly and the whole attitude was one of extreme tension. For forty-five seconds the full current was kept on, and then slowly the electrician threw the switch back reducing the current volt by volt until it was cut or entirely.

CURRENT TURNED OFF.

Then, just as it had reached that point, he threw the lever back again for two or three seconds. The body, which had collapsed as the current was rehad collarsed as the current was re-duced, stiffened up again against the straps. When it was turned off again, Dr. MacFarland stapped to the chair and put his hand over the heart. He said he felt no pulsation, but suggested

sin was in any way mentally irresponsible. The autopsy was conducted by Dr. Carles F. MacDonald, E. A. Spitzka and Prison Physician Gerin. of the head was sawed off through the thickest part of the skull, which was was the unanimous agreement of the microscopical examination brain was normal or slightly above normal. This demonstrated to the satisfaction of the physicians that in no way was Czolgosi's mental condition except as it might have been per-verted, responsible for the crime. The autopsy was completed shortly before noon, when the surgeons issued the following brief statement:

SURGEONS' STATEMENT.

"The autopsy was made by Mr. Edward A. Spitzka, of New York, under the immediate supervision and direction of Dr. Carles F. MacDonald, of New York, and Dr. John Gerin, prison physician. The autopsy occupied over three hours and embraced a careful examination of all the bodily organs, in-cluding the brain. The examination revealed a perfectly healthy state of all the organs, including the brain.
"All of the physicians who attended the execution were present at the auof the examiners.

JOHN GERIN, M. D.

(Signed.) CARLOS F. MACDONALD,

E. A. SPITZKA." DESTROYING THE BODY. The body was placed in a black stained pine coffin, every portion of the anatomy being replaced under the su-pervision of Dr. Gerin and Warden Mead. Shortly afterward it was taken to the prison cemetery and an extrardinary precaution taken to completely destroy it. A tew days ago, under the warden's order, an experiment was made to determine the power of quick lime in the destruction of desh and bone, which was not satisfactory. Wat den Mead, who conferred with some of the physicians present and determined, in conjunction with Supt Collins, that the purpose of the law was the destruc-tion of the body, that it was not necessary to use quicklime for that end. Accordingly a carboy of acid was obtained and poured upon the body in the coffin after it had been lowered into the grave. Straw was used in the four corners of the grave as the earth was rut into give vent to such gases as might form.
It is the belief of the physicians than the best of the physicians than the body will be entirely distregrated within twelve hours. During that time and as long as deemed necessary a guard wil be kept over the unmarked

JUNY OF WITNESSES. The jury that witnessed the execution of Czolgosz and returned the for-mal finding in his case was composed

that the current be turned on for a few seconds again.

Once more the body became rigid. At 7:15 the current was turned off for good.

Pereman, John P. Jackel, Auburned Ashley W. Cole, Albany: H. H. Bender, Albany: Charles R. Skinner, Albany: George Weston, Norwich, N. Y.: D. L. Ingalls, Westfield; H. O. Ely,

Binghamton; Charles R. Huntley, Buffalo; Dr. W. A. Howe, Phelps, N. Y.; Dr. G. R. Trowbridge, Buffalo; and John A. Sleicher, New York.

The physicians were: Dr. Carlos A. McDonald, of New York and Dr. Gerlin of Auburn.

Other witnesses were: H. Bonesteel, Troy; Mr. W. D. Wolf, Rochester; C. F. Rattigan, Auburn; George R. Pcck, Auburn, N. Y.; W. N. Thayer, former warden of Lanner, ora prison, who aswarden of Lanner, ora prison returned to the routine of its ordinary life, The prisoners who had been kept locked in their cells were released at 7:45 o'clock and brison work was resumed at once. There was no excitement among the convicts, Scarcely a hundred people had gathered outside the prison gate to watch the witnesses enter and wait until they reappeared, The witnesses dispersed quickly, some of them leaving for their homes as early as 9 o'clock. early as 9 o'clock.

SUPT. COLLINS' STATEMENT.

Prison Supt, Collins made the follow. ing statement to the Associated Press weeks of his death the dist victim Czolgosz was regular sentenced and executed, and pite the fact that the law com to give four weeks to prepare for All has been done in a dignificant and the greatest credit is due den Mead for the care he has strip the case of sensationalis execution was one of the most following conducted in the ful ever conducted in the straordinary care had to be take case because both the warden and I remany of them asserting in violent and intemperate language that the prison-er would never be put in the chair. WILL NOT DESTROY LETTERS.

of letters written to the warden Czo gosz and myself. Eventually, they will be destroyed, but it has struck me that perhaps we should make a list of them, especially of those letters signed with full and proper names, in which condolence was offered to the prisoner or threath against us were made. My plan is to get the addresses of these people and keep the list for police reference. I believe that there may come a such a list would be valuable in run-ning down anarchists. I have decided to bury the body of Czolgosz in the reg-ular prison plot in the local cemetery. The funeral will take place some time within the next farty-eight hours. We will keep the grave guarded day and night until such time as the quicklime, which will be placed around the body, shall have entirely destroyed it." ELECTRICIAN DAVIS TALKS.

Electrician Davis made this statement as to the execution:
"I used 1,700 volts of electricity, turning it into the body at full voltage for

seven seconds and then slowly reducing it for forty-five seconds. Then I threw the full voltage on again for eight sec-onds. Then at the suggestion of Di-MacDonald, I turned it on again for a tew seconds. I did not think there was any necessity for the third contact, and the lack of resistance shown when it was administered proved that life was extinct. The body showed eight am-peres of resistance. That is a little more than would be given by a larger or stouter man where the current could have more chance to percolate. It was as successful an execution as I ever op-

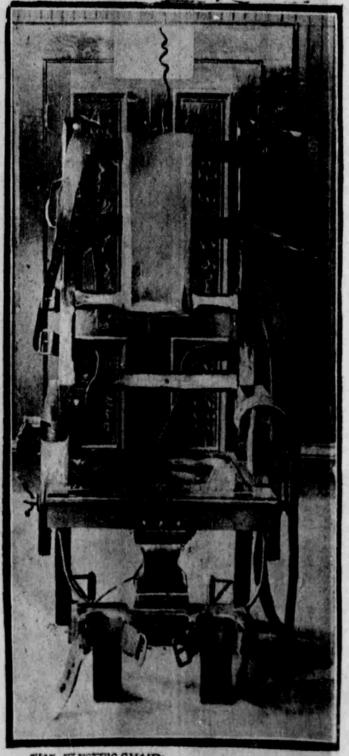
In his interview with Supt. Collins last night Czelgosz made another ex-njanotion of his visit to Chicago just before he went to Buffalo, but later admitted that he had lied. He said that when he reached Chicago a boy whom he did not know approached him at the denot and handed him a packet of but he never knew who sent it to him the never knew who sent it to him the identity of the tad who delivered it. Fe then explained that most of PRISO the meetings of anarchists that he at-tended as Cleveland were held in saloons designated by an anarchist news-name. Malf an hour later, when the su-rerintendent called in the brother-inam of the prisoner, he brought the subject up again and said:

CZOLGOSZ TOLD MANY LIES. "How about that money you got at

"What money?" asked the prisoner.
"Why, the money you told me about here earlier in the evening," said the superintendent.

"Did I tell you that? I have forgot-en if I did. I did not get any money. If I said so, it was not true Another demonstration of the many falsehoods told by the prisoner was furnished by Waldeck Czolgosz, He post-

THE GRIM ELECTRIC CHAIR.



THE ELECTRIC CHAIR!

The above is a bone fide photograph of the electric chair at Auburn. New York. In this grim piece of furniture the wretched Czolgosz sat this morning and paid by electrocution to e penalty of his awful crime.

WHERE EXECUTED.

The chamber in which the murderer of President McKinley was executed was not the same in which the first electrocution took place here. It is a comparatively new building, strikingly appraise in comparison with the very claporate in comparison with the very built of gray stone and is situated about half way down the prison yard on the left hand or south side. En-trance to it is possible either from the prison yard, or from the main south corridor and the execution room prop-er may be entered without passing the condemned cells.

WHERE CZOLGOSZ WAS.

From the time of his entry into the death house. Czoigosz was confined in the cell nearest to the death chamber, so that when he entered the execution room this morning he had only to step a few feet through the stone arch and as the great iron door swung behind him, he was beside the electric chair The execution room has seats for the witnesses and is lighted with several windows placed high in the walls. In one corner of the wall is the closet in which the keyboard is situated, and in which the electrician Davis stood when

he switched the current on. LIKE OTHER EXECUTIONS.

The preliminaries were exactly like those of every other execution. The witnesses gathered in the office of the warden on the second floor of the prison at a quarter of 7 o'clock. At a few minutes before 7 the witnesses were told to quickly follow the warden and state superintendent of prisons and after walking through the loag corridors, took their places sliently beside the death chair in the execution room. The iron door leading to the condemned cells was closed but behind it the warden's assistants were preparing Czolgosz for death. The warden walted until the witnesses were seated, and then made the usual formal declaration that those present in the room were merely there as witnesses to a legal execution of a murderer, and that under no cir cumstances and no matter what the provocation, no one was to leave his seat or make any disturbance.

THE CHAIR TESTED.

Electrician Davis then put upon the arms of the chair a bank of 22 incandescent electric lamps and attached the electrical wires, passed the current through them so that the lights glowed out brightly. An assistant in the meantime put the two electrodes which were lined with sponges, into pails of salt water so as to get them wet enough to prevent the current from burning the

CZOLGOSZ RESTED WELL.

Czolgosz rested exceedingly well for a man in the shadow of death. It was 4.45 o'clock before he finally waked up and left his cot. His sleep was almost unbroken throughout the night and was restful and refreshing. He did not break his silence when he awoke nor did he show any indication of failing courage. Supt. Collins and Warden Mead also arose at 4:45 o'clock and their first inquiry was as to the prison-er. They breakfasted early and at once set about to perfect the final details of

PRISON VERY QUIET.

The prison was exceedingly quiet during the earlier hours and a few newspaper men who watched in front of the building were long without pany. A couple of guards and city policemen watched the streets surrounding the prison, but there was nothing in the line of duty for them

Lights began showing in the main prison at 5 o'clock, and within an hour the entire household was astir for the new day. The night had been clear but cold, and the morning was chilly. CZOLGOSZ CAREFULLY SECLUDED

Czolgosz was a carefully secluded his confinement and execution were de void of sensationalism. State Super-intendent of Prisons Cornelius V. Collins was determined that the prisoner despite the enormity of his crime, should gain no undue notoriety and issued strict orders for his complete se-clusion. These orders were carefully carried out and from the time the prisoner entered the prison until he was brought to the death chair today, he was practically out of public view.

LETTERS FOR HIM.

During his imprisonment the pos brought more than 1,500 letters, papers and packages to the prisoner, but none of these was ever delivered to him. They came from the army of letter writing cranks and were of every character, from harmless to vicious. The orisen officials felt that the delivery o such a quantity of mail would not only seriously disturb him, but would have given him false ideas as to his importance and prominence. The other convicts in the death house were not permitted to talk to him, and guards who kept the death vigil watch-ed in unbroken silence.

HOW SECLUSION OPERATED.

The seclusion of the prisoner operated both ways for if the world went or in ignorance of the life of the prisoner from day to day the prisoner lived it ignorance of what went on in the vorld even as to the great question alfecting him. The rule of silence as the prisoner was broken that he migh save opportunity to prepare himsel spiritually for his death.

RULE OF SILENCE BROKEN.

effort to secure a confession from the condemned man. The prison officials felt that it was their duty to again seek to ascertain if others abbetted his in the murderous plan that he carried out at Buliala early in October. Supt. Collins had a lengthy interview with and at 9 o'clock the superintenden called on Czeigusz. The prisoner was transferred to another part of the prison where there was no one to overhead the conversation. For the first few rainutes Czolgosz sat in silence, and the superintendent began to despair of setting any information. Finally, just as he was about to leave, Czolgosz answered one of his queries. From that ances contained no enlightenment as to conspiracy. The most important statement he made was one in which he absolutely denied that he had a hand-Lerchief tied about his hand or that the pixtol was concealed in any other place than his coat pocket. The super-

TALK WITH PRISCNER.

"Now, Czelgosz, i want you to talk to me. I'm the only one that can do you any good, and if you tell me any thing I may helt you to get out a

"I do not want to get out of here. They'd kill me cutside," was the reply. "Who'd kill you?" "Why the people."
"You mean the men who told you to kill the President?" asked Mr. Celling.

(Continued on Page Two)

tively assured Warden Mead that his brother Leon could read and write, in direct contradiction of the oft-repeated claim of the prisoner that he was illiterate. HIS QUESTIONING

Goes Over Many Points, Eliciting Little That is New-Schey Remains Calm And Composed.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Judge-Advocate the Brooklyn's log with the view of Lemly resumed the cross-examination of Admiral Schley after the court contact the second at 11 o'clock today. When the court adjourned yesterday he was still questioning the witness with reference to the cruise from Clenfuegos to Santitude of the current that all the court of the current to the cruise from Clenfuegos to Santitude of the current that at various times the squadron had also and he resumed index where he had to the cruise from Clenfuegos to Santiago and he resumed today where he had left off yesterday, asking a number of questions relating to the condition of the weather on May 25 and 25, the dates of the voyage. He also reverted to the detaching of the Eagle from the flying squadron and brought the witness to the consideration of several other minor details of that movement before coming to the meeting with the scout boats twenty-five miles south of Santiago on the evening of May 25, when the retrograde movement toward Key West in search of coal was begun. The intention was to go into this retrograde movement later in the day and also to consider in minute detail the reconnaissance of May 21, the coaling question and the famous loop of the Brooklyn on July 2, Capt, Lemly was hopeful of completing his questioning to the surplos to the considering his questioning today but admitted that the author to the star of the following the squadron had cashed in as well as out. Capt. Lemly was hopeful of completing his questioning that the squadron had cashed in as well as out. Capt. Lemly day and asked him whether these entries the loop and the file of one the following day. May 24, in the loop on the following day. May 24, in the loop on the following day. May 24, in the loop on the following day. May 24, in the loop on the following day. May 24, in the loop on the following day. May 24, in the loop on the following day. May 24, in the loop on the following day. May 24, in the loop on the following day. May 24, in the loop on the following day. May 24, in the loop on the following day. May 24, in the loop on the following day. May 24, in the loop on the following day. May 24, in the loop on the following day. Way 24, in the loop on the following day. May 24, in the loop on the following day. May 24, in the loop on the following day. May 24, in the loop on the following day. May 24, in the loop on the following day. May 24, in the loop on the following day. May 24, in the loop on the following day. Way 24, in the loop on the hopeful of completing his questioning today but admitted that the outlook in

today but admitted that the outlook in that direction was not altogether promising.

SCHLEY REMAINS CALM.

As on yesterday Admiral Schley was calm in his demeanor and deliberate in his answers, apparently weighing all "Yes, except under certain circumstances." questions carefully before replying. cross-examination he does not raise his voice as high as he did in his original statement, and as a consequence what

statement, and as a consequence what he says is not heard throughout the courtroom. The knowledge of this fact has had the effect of somewhat diminishing the attendance.

The largest attendance has been in the past four days, and eager as was the interest manifested, the utmost discipline and good order has prevailed about the courtroom. This conndition of affairs has been due in large measure to the presence of a dozen or more of the members of the marine corps who have been untiring in their attention to their duties. These men have been under the direct charge of Capt. Hienry W. Carpenter, U. S. M. C., and those whose duties have required their presence at the court unite in testifying to ence at the court unite in testifying to his excellent capacity as an executive officer and to his untiring courtesy as

Before resuming the cross-examination of Admiral Schley, Judge-Advocate Lemly amounced that with the assent Dicked in a box, and so of counsel for the Line side the signal books of the New York for May 18 and 19 and July 2 and July 3 and the Brook.

The navy department.

"All my papers," he is all my papers, in the process of the prints and the second is and July 2 and July 3 and the Brook. lyn's for May 18 to June 2 inclusive, and envelope and retained and July 2 and 3 would be included in the record. He explained that May 18 and 19 were the day before and the day on which the New York left Key West. on which the New York left Key West.
The first question the judge-advocate asked was in connection with Admiral Schley's examination in chief regarding the meeting with the Eagle after Porto Rico after the close of

the flying squadron left Key West. | paign. I did not return States until November. CAPT. LEMLY BEGINS "You said you had a distinct recol-lection that the Eagle passed within hall in the Yucatan channel and that Admiral Schley had stated in h

"Not in the Yucatan channel. We mony in chief that the passed the Eagle soon after leaving fresh. Capt Lemiy of She passed within hall?"

"That is my recollection." 'And reported no news?" "As you sent the Scorpion to con municate with her do you not think

you were in error" 'No, I do not think I am mistaken. "Did the Eagle report anything else?" "No, only that she had no news." The judge advocate then jumped a Clenfuegos, examining him upon his statement that upon the arrival of the squadron there the Scorpion was sent in as a picket boat and asked him to reconcile that statement with the e

effect that from addnight to 4 a. a. a. drifted in company with the fleet for the remainder of the watch. The admiral explained that entry & not necessarily mean that the Scorper vas absolutely in touch with the field As he recalled it all the ships were "Did you regard her under these di

umstances as a picket boat 'I did. She was drifting in shore."
'How far inside?" That would be a guess; perhaps

ADULA INCIDENT AGAIN.

Going back to the Adula's appear ance at Cienfuegos Capt. Lemly ask about the war bulletin brought by that tessel and asked if it had not stat on May 20. This the witness admit as true as he also did that he said the distance from Clenfuegos Santiago was from 36 to 48 hours. Th Capt. Lemls usked: "Would not the fact that from 88 to 48 hours was not csary in covering this distance have brought the Spaniards to Cienfueros after your arrival there?"
"I did not wish to be understood that

that time would have been necessity for the Spaniards to make the voyage. I meant sumply to give the time con-sumed by the flying squadron in maleing the voyage."
Reverting to the blockade of Cicaluegos, Capt. Lemly asked the witness how he obtained the distance of the

ckading fleet to be between three d four miles from shore. In the day time I took a bow and beam bearing. This, together with the

that that distance was correct. The admiral. In answer to The admiral, in answer to another question by Capt. Lemly, said he had plotted the distance on a chart for his own information. He did not know this would ever become a matter of such importance, otherwise he should have kept the memorandum as he rould have kept a great many other things.

KEPT CLOSE WATCH.

watch at day and at nicht while awake while off Cientuegos. He said he had seen no auxiliary cruiser or gunboat bear the entrance to the harbor, as testified to by Lieut Griffin. The witness had an indistinct recollection of having seen the mast or perhaps the top of a pipe over the hills. He saw nothing larger coming near the mouth of the harbor than an ordinary steam launch.

In response to a question from Capt. Lemiy.

Lemly, the witness read extracts from Admiral Schley said he kept a clese

WERE NO INSTRUCTIONS.

"What circumstances?"
"Well a vessel might set one of the enemy's ships drop out and follow to attack her. That might be one of the circumstances."

ered them as required. Capt. Lemly then que fresh. Capt Lemiy called the atten-tion of the witness to the log of the Brooklyn for May 23 and 24. The low showed the state of the wind at differ-ent periods on those days, varying from

WHY COALING WAS UNCERTAIN. "Why did you, on the day the Iswa cealed from the Merriman, May 23, in-form Admiral Sampson that coaling off Cienfuegos was very uncertain." Cienfuegos was very uncertain?"
"Simply on account of the weather."
"You coaled one of the battleships?"
"Yes."

"Did you in the same dispatch in-form Admiral Sampson that one of the battleships had been coaled on that "I reported that fact to him on May Referring to the blockade off Santiago Capt. Lemly asked the witness why he had sent a dispatch to Admiral Sampson that "On account of the short coal supply cannot blockade them, (the Santiagon).

Spaniards), in Santiage "I meant that if we could not have couled off Santiago we could not have stayed there. "Did you state that condition?"
"No, I did not state that condition, on in my mind." "What did you mean by the report." I shall not be able to remain off that port. (Santiago), on account of short

coal supply?"
"I think all the vessels were more or less short of their complement and considering the fact that they ought to be fit for my service and for every service. that in arriving off the port we should be more than half or three-quarters

"How about the Brooklyn? She had plenty of coal did she not?" "I don't think there was ever any ques-"The Massachusetts and the Texas

were constantly solicitous about coal."
Capt. Lemly asked the admiral to
point out the signals of the Massachusetts and Texas showing solicitude
about coal and also to include the
Lowa. In response Admiral Schely said that when the Iowa arrived at Cientuegos she only had about had her ceal supply and almost her first request was

for coal from the collier "Did she coal?" "Yes. She took on about 250 tons." READS SIGNALS.

The admiral was then proceeding to read the signals from the Iowa. Massachusetts and Texas to the fagship relative to seal when Capt. Lemly for terrupted to say that the admiral had already testified to these signals in his testimory in chief shereagon Capt. He witness to ask for signals and then stop iom as soon as he had begun to comply. Capt. Lemly disclaimed to comply. Capt. Lemly disclaimed any desire to be unfair, what he wastany desire to be unfair, what he wasted was signals incienting solicitude for ed was signals incienting solicitude.