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AMERICA WILL REFUSE TO YIELD TO ANY OF SPAIN'S PREPOSTEROUS DEMANDS.

We Will Not Assume the Debt of Cuba or of the Philippines—Spain Will Not Be Allowed to Auction Off an Island.

AMERICA'S ANSWERS TO SPAIN'S DEMANDS.

SPAIN DEMANDS—

UNITED STATES ANSWERS—

FIRST. Nothing beyond a port and coaling station in the Philippines to be ceded to the United States; actual territory already in military possession of the United States does not justify a demand for more than these.

First. Spain will not be allowed to modify, in any particular, the decision of the American Peace Commissioners with regard to the Philippine Islands when once that decision is communicated to her representatives. However much that decision may go beyond the demand for cession of a port and coaling station, Spain will be compelled to accede.

SECOND. If Spain must withdraw her sovereignty in the Philippines she will insist on her right to sell the portion remaining to her to the highest cash bidder.

Second. Spain will not be allowed to sell any portion of the Philippines to any foreign nation should the United States decide not to assume control of the entire archipelago.

THIRD. A favored tariff in all of her lost territory for Spanish textiles.

Third. Spain will not be given tariff favors on her textiles or other products in any of her lost colonies beyond those that will be accorded other nations.

FOURTH. United States may have the island of Guam.

Fourth. The cession of one of the Ladrones Islands, Guam, by Spain to the United States has already been agreed to in the peace protocol.

FIFTH. The Power whose sovereignty prevails at Manila to bear the entire Philippine debt.

Fifth. It is the sovereignty of the United States that prevails at Manila, and under no circumstances will that power assume any portion, much less the whole, of the Philippine debt.

SIXTH. The entire Cuban debt prior to the last revolt to be saddled on Cuba.

Sixth. The United States will not pay one penny of the Cuban debt incurred prior to the last revolt, or at any other time, nor will it assume that debt for the Cubans, nor permit it to be in any way saddled upon the Island of Cuba. If this project is proposed by Spain the American Peace Commissioners have been instructed to meet it with a counter-proposition for the payment by Spain to the United States of the war debt of \$300,000,000 incurred by this country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Journal's cablegram from Paris, announcing the amazing demands the Spanish Peace Commissioners intend to present to the American Peace Commissioners, started official Washington to-day.

Before the Cabinet met every member had read the article. While it was semi-officially stated that the Philippine situation was not discussed at the Cabinet meeting, it is known that the preposterous demands of Spain, as published in the Journal, were discussed.

At first the Cabinet was inclined to regard them as amusing, but later it was seen that the position Spain has taken would lead to further trouble. Then the Cabinet stiffened up. The gravity of the situation was faced, the conclusion reached that the United States must stand out firmly in its demands, and there must be no backdown.

So strongly does the Cabinet feel on this matter that one member said to the Journal that "if in six weeks or two months Spain had not agreed to sign a peace treaty, drafted on the lines suggested by the American Commissioners, the United States representatives will be called home, and a fleet of warships sent to Spain."

Outside the Cabinet, the Journal's cablegram was read with grave interest. The terms of the instructions to the American Peace Commissioners, as given by the Paris newspaper, Gil Bias, confirmed exactly the Journal's exclusive Washington dispatches of September 14. Official Washington was familiar with these terms, but the counter-propositions made by Spain were new and startling.

We May Have the Island of Guam:

It can be authoritatively stated that of the six paragraphs defining the Spanish position, only one will be agreed to by the United States. That one is the fourth, which says: "The United States may have the Island of Guam." On the other points in the Spanish brief a high official of the Administration says our answers will be given as above. In discussing the Journal story to-day a member of the Cabinet said:

"Spain seems to forget that she is not in the saddle this time. It is not for her to make the demand, but to accept that which the United States, in its generosity, may choose to give her. I have no doubt that the Journal cablegram from Paris presents correctly some of the preposterous requests that Spain will make during the peace negotiations. But you can rest assured that they will receive little consideration."

"When the United States Commissioners make up their minds what the terms of the peace treaty shall be it will only remain for Spain to say whether or not she will accept them."

"The only question upon which definite and exact instructions were not given to the American Commissioners when they went to Paris was that of the Philippines. On this point they left Washington practically free-handed. It was deemed best to leave this question open for future deliberation, after the Commissioners had had an opportunity to consult with General Merritt and to digest the reports relating to the islands that he was instructed to gather from Admiral Dewey and his own observations, and convey to Paris. As soon as the American Commissioners have this information in their possession they will be ready, after perhaps consulting with the President in Washington, to dictate the American terms regarding the future control and disposition of the Philippines."

Time Depends on the Ladies:

"The American Commissioners will then submit their terms to the representatives of Spain, and will give them a reasonable time in which to make their decision. I think the point will be reached in about ten days. The 'reasonable time' will depend very largely upon the ladies who accompanied the American Commission. When they have done all their shopping, had their bonnets trimmed, seen all they want of Paris and begin to think of home and babies, their husbands will not delay much longer."

"If Spain is not ready by that time, in six weeks or two months from now, to sign a peace treaty drafted on the lines suggested by the American Commissioners, the United States representatives will come home and a fleet of warships will be sent from here to Spain."

"Not even the President himself could tell at this moment what will be the final decision of the Peace Commissioners on the Philippine question. Your article in the Journal, which Gil Bias confirms, comes nearer to the terms of the instructions given our Commissioners than any other I have seen printed. Those instructions were not absolute, because some matters were left open for further deliberation and possible modification."

"The American demands in the Philippines began first with a desire for a hitching post to which we could tie a lion, then to a naval station, together with the harbor, bay and city of Manila. Well, we have got long past that now, but whether so far as to propose the retention of the whole archipelago, or only the island of Luzon, will depend, as I have said, largely upon the facts to be presented by General Merritt, when he arrives in Paris."

JUDGE VAN WYCK WILL ACCEPT THE PLACE.

A Statement from the Candidate Will Come To-day.

Republican Stories of His Refusal Absolutely False.

REASONS FOR HIS ACTION.

Duty to His Party Leads the Justice to Make a Great Sacrifice.

CROKER SURE OF VAN WYCK.

Yesterday afternoon a political intimate of Richard Croker asked him point blank: "Mr. Croker, will Justice Van Wyck accept the nomination for Governor?" Mr. Croker, without hesitation, replied: "Of course; he is a Democrat."

Justice Van Wyck will accept the Democratic nomination for Governor.

Justice Van Wyck will announce his decision to-day, and with it a statement to the voters.

There is no basis for the idea, which Republicans are doing their best to spread,



Yda Hamilton, wife of Scott Inglis. They were married in Sidney, Australia, and came to this country with the Potter-Bellows Company. Mrs. Inglis is now with relatives in Kentucky.

DEATH WAS ACTOR INGLIS'S CHOICE.

Discharged by Julia Arthur, He Killed Himself.

Had Played the Duke of Osmond in "A Lady of Quality."

WANTED THE LEADING PART

His Ambition Was Not Satisfied, and He Kept Away from Rehearsals.

WAS A STRIKING STAGE FIGURE.

Courty Presence Barred Him from Representing a Profligate Young Nobleman and Thwarted His Ambition.

Scott Inglis, who was the Duke of Osmond to Julia Arthur's "Lady of Quality," sent a bullet through his heart yesterday because he could not take the part of the gay young Sir John Oxon.

Thirty-six hours earlier the actor had received a note from Julia Arthur's manager dismissing him from the company for absenting himself from rehearsals, but Mrs. Arthur had always been kind to him, he apologized to her for his neglect of duty, and he retained a shred of hope that his position might be restored to him.

But when, yesterday afternoon, it was apparent that the 5 o'clock train that was to carry the company to Detroit for its season's opening next Monday night would depart without him he gave way to despair. He pawned a watch chain—a gift from his wife, the only bit of jewelry at his hand—for \$2, purchased a revolver, went to his room, looked his door, removed his outer clothing, lay down upon his bed, pressed the muzzle of the weapon against his white shirt front exactly over his heart, pressed the trigger—and the troubles of Scott Inglis were all over.

His Warning of Death. When the news reached Wallack's Theatre, where the company had been rehearsing for a week, it was remembered that Inglis had forewarned this act in a note to Napier Lottan, the stage manager, received an hour or two before his dismissal. This note, as remembered by Charles Burnham, business manager of Wallack's, read: "Good-by, old man. Sorry I can't go with you, but I must go. There's a letter as I wish this. I'm off."

When the members of Julia Arthur's company heard of Inglis's act they will understand that it was not his dismissal which drove him to suicide. He was dismissed for being absent from rehearsals. His absence was due to over indulgence in liquor—contrary to his habit—and this over indulgence was due to his unattained ambition to play the leading part of "A Lady of Quality," which had been promised him. But when he was tried as Sir John Oxon, the gay and light-hearted second of an age when scoundrels could be beaux, his natural dignity of speech and manner opposed his success. He was an almost ideal figure for the part, promising to compensate him in some measure by allowing him to play Ingomar to her Parthenia.

Inglis was sitting in his little front bedroom of Mrs. George Wickes's professional boarding house, No. 47 West Twenty-seventh street, Thursday morning, talking to his landlady, when the note of dismissal came from A. L. Cranby, Julia Arthur's manager. Mrs. Inglis had brought him a telegram addressed to herself from Mrs. Inglis, inquiring after her husband's health. Mrs. Wickes had lived at Mrs. Wickes's house during the run of "A Lady of Quality" last year, and she had grown to like the young couple exceedingly.

"You are not getting up early enough for rehearsals lately," said Mrs. Wickes. "Are you not well?"

"No," answered the actor. "I am not at all well."

Then he tore open the manager's note, read it, shrugged his shoulders and handed it to his landlady, who read it.

"Dear Sir—Owing to the fact that you have not returned for rehearsal, your services will no longer be required. Yours truly, A. L. CRANBY."

The actor confessed that he had been drinking. He added that he believed the habit was hereditary in his family.

"Then you owe Mrs. Arthur an apology. This you owe," said Mrs. Wickes, and she handed the actress had been very kind to him, but that arrangements to replace him had been made, and there was no help for it.

Yesterday morning he did not appear for breakfast, nor at lunch. In the afternoon he sat in the parlor for a while. He seemed very much depressed, and Mrs. Wickes, who knew the people in the house knew of his dismissal, and what they were saying about it.

His Story of Robbery.

Going to his room later he met Dr. Ry-near, a boarder, in the hall. The doctor commented on the actor's appearance, asking him if he was ill. Inglis answered that he was in a very embarrassed situation. He confessed that he had been drinking and added that a few days before he had been given knockout drops and assaulted and robbed of all his money and his watch. When the doctor manifested incredulity, he showed him an abrasion on his left temple, which he then went to his room.

At 5:30 o'clock George Lincoln, a boarder, heard a shot fired, alarmed Mrs. Wickes and, breaking open the door, the dead body of the actor was found.

In a pocket of the waistcoat hanging at the head of the bed was found the pawn ticket for the watch chain made out to "Smith" and dated yesterday. On the table lay the bill for his week's board due yesterday. It had been presented only a few hours before the shot was fired.

Scott Inglis was an Australian by birth. About four years ago he was married in Sidney to Yda Hamilton. Both were members of the Potter-Bellows company, with which they came to this country. Mrs. Inglis belongs to a well known Southern family, and she is the granddaughter of General Walker, of the Confederate army, with relatives at Thompson, Ky., where she was at once notified of her husband's death.

W. S. Hart, formerly leading man for Miss Modjeska and Miss Rees, was engaged to fill the place left vacant by the suicide.



Actor Scott Inglis—Dead by His Own Hand.

He was well and favorably known to theatre goers and had taken the part of the Duke of Osmond in Julia Arthur's "A Lady of Quality." When he was dismissed for non-attendance at rehearsals he killed himself. Inglis wanted to play Sir John Oxon, but his courtly presence debared him from impersonating the profligate young nobleman and he began to drink heavily.

that Justice Augustus Van Wyck will upon any grounds decline the nomination.

There are reasons, some of them cogent, which might have urged him to decline the dignity which has come so unsought to him.

Justice Van Wyck is a lawyer, whose profession lies close to his heart, and whose skill in it has raised him to a high and lucrative position.

His personal tastes find fuller gratification in the pleasures of private life. He is a scholar, a man of cultivation in literature and the finer arts. Politics and its active environment are not to his best liking.

His position as a Justice gives him a salary of \$12,000 a year. His present term of fourteen years will soon expire, and it has been conceded that he would, without doubt, be re-elected. Another term of fourteen years would see Justice Van Wyck well along in years and in the possession of considerable means.

The salary of the Governor is by no means so large. The term of office is brief.

Upon his resigning the Bench to run for Governor Black can, according to the constitution, appoint a Republican to his place.

Why He Will Accept.

On the other hand, there are reasons,

which he could not and does not disregard in deciding to accept.

He is an American of the most sterling sort, and a man of the highest ideas of duty. He knows, fully, the duty of a citizen. He is a Democrat of the best type, otherwise he would not be the nominee of his party for this great office at such a crisis in the State's affairs.

Therefore he cannot, and still be true to himself, turn a deaf ear to the facts: First, that the party wants him; second, that the public welfare demands he take the place. These points he has considered in coming to a decision.

Mr. Van Wyck's Day.

Justice Van Wyck remained at home all yesterday opening telegrams and notes of congratulation.

A fact most eloquent in contradistinction of the story about a refusal of the nomination is this: that Mrs. Van Wyck has made all her arrangements to go to-day to the home of her daughter, Mrs. Osborne, to remain there until after the campaign.

Justice Van Wyck's consistency in silence had most ample proof last night. The Democratic organizations in several dis-



The Revolver and Pawn Ticket.

Being without money Actor Inglis pawned his only remaining bit of jewelry, a chain given him by his wife, in order to procure the means of speedy death.

tribets of Brooklyn assembled at the Brooklyn end of the Bridge, with bands of music to welcome their delegates' home coming from the convention.

The column halted in front of Hugh McLaughlin's house to give three cheers for the veteran. Mr. McLaughlin came to the door and bowed in token of his appreciation.

Most of the delegates disbanded at the Democratic headquarters, in Boerum place, but the club of the Seventeenth Assembly District went on to the Van Wyck house, No. 172 Hanover street.

The procession was headed by Bridge Commissioner Shea, Comptroller Bird S. Coler and George Uppington, the executive member from the district.

Tribute of Neighbors.

In the van of the column was borne a giant banner, bearing a likeness of the nominee and this legend:

"Seventeenth Assembly District. Our Neighbor. For Governor, Augustus Van Wyck."

The procession halted before the Van Wyck home. The street was choked with people.

Even the band did not evoke a sign of life in the Van Wyck house.

Mr. Uppington went into the house and another cheer was given meanwhile. After a few minutes the Commissioner came out, announcing when he rejoined the assembly that the Justice would not make a speech at the present time, but expressed warm thanks to them for their display of Democratic spirit, as well as of neighborly good will. Later on he would have something to say to the voters.

The procession re-formed, the band set up a tune and to its measures the supporters marched off to their wigwag in Gates avenue.

Yesterday was a fairly busy day for Justice Van Wyck. He was attended throughout the day by his court officer, Patrick Nolan, who has been with him in that capacity for many years.

Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, brother of the candidate, was with his brother for two hours. They had luncheon together, but the Mayor refused to say anything concerning his brother's acceptance of the nomination.

Among the callers were Chairman McCarron, Andrew McLean, Comptroller Coler and James Shevlin, who is accounted right-hand man to Hugh McLaughlin.

They, too, followed the candidate's example in the matter of silence.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening Mayor Van Wyck called again, and with him his friends.