# CAPT.

## In an Inspired Statement to th
## That McKinley Seeks to
## from Disgrac

*THE following statement of Captain Carter a retrial is given to the Journal by one of deed, who knows every fact in the case. For the grave accusations against Major-General United States Army the Journal holds itself in was made that Captain Carter's side be given to th newspaper—it publishes all sides of every contro side.—Ed. Journal.*

The first statement ever made by Ca er, U. S. A., tried by court-martial fo funds, published exclusively in yeste Anglo-Saxon justice, has revealed an

This plea, in the face of President Mc clusive decision of Captain Carter's case, w It has been supposed, for many and appa McKinley was Captain Carter's friend.

**There is some one else, of far the Administration, whom the shield.**

Friend and enemy alike have been urgi Captain Carter's case be disposed of. If gu the army and upon the pay rolls of the Go dal. If innocent, as his friends have repeat the less unjust that Captain Carter should that continued and disgraceful aspersions corps, which seems to have rushed to his def

### General Otis Is Ac

The real power behind the throne, the whose disgrace would mean the Admi ent commander in the Philippines, wh t of thirteen officers who tried Captain C ts are in existence gravely attacking th his capacity of presiding judge of the Cart

**The purport of the allegation of the military court, by which it to send Captain Carter out of the demn him to five years of penal se at before the evidence in the case**

The enemies of military courts have t tribunals to be one of the chief dangers of m France is aflame because of the self-same been forced to change her mode of procedu of it.

General Otis, whom it is asserted the shield, is at present the military ruler of n waging a war and carrying on a governme supreme. In Cuba and Porto Rico other same prodigious powers.

It is fair to presume that what General New York or in Savannah he would dare t

It is a fact that instead of there having against Captain Carter, as has been given ou **the vote of the court-martial stood and six for acquittal.**

**The presiding judge cast the de**

Captain Carter has repeatedly said of la the present time is that he is innocent and hi

### Why Carter Is Sil

In his present position, knowing that hi the President may be swayed one way or t tate, his hands have been absolutely tied.

He refuses to admit the fact himself—r ment in the matter whatever—but the facts a McKinley should write the word "Approved court-martial, there is no appeal on earth prison he must go.

There are a number of engineers, both in have repeatedly asserted that a plot existed service. Jealousy and envy and the greed of them as the motives prompting his persecuti

Their chief argument pointing to what Carter's absolute innocence of the charge of the charge has repeatedly been sent out fro that only $57,000 was spent in the harbors dina, where Captain Carter was in charge they have pointed out, it was impossible fo $1,500,000. It is further alleged by Captain is still held by the United States Treasury, o by the contractors alleged to be in collusion w from which amount any irregularity might b

As a matter of fact, the contractors hav Government for the payment of this $300,000

The friends of Captain Carter believe th lette, who preferred the charges against him, Captain Carter in order to dishonor him.

### How Gillette Acte

Captain Carter was stationed as militar States Embassy, near the Court of St. James discovered the irregularities in his accounts, Captain Carter by telegraph, as is the custom an initial opportunity to explain what might surface, every mail carried charges and speci partment. So virulent was the enmity aga t was even suggested that a file of soldiers b teamer upon which he arrived, to arrest him

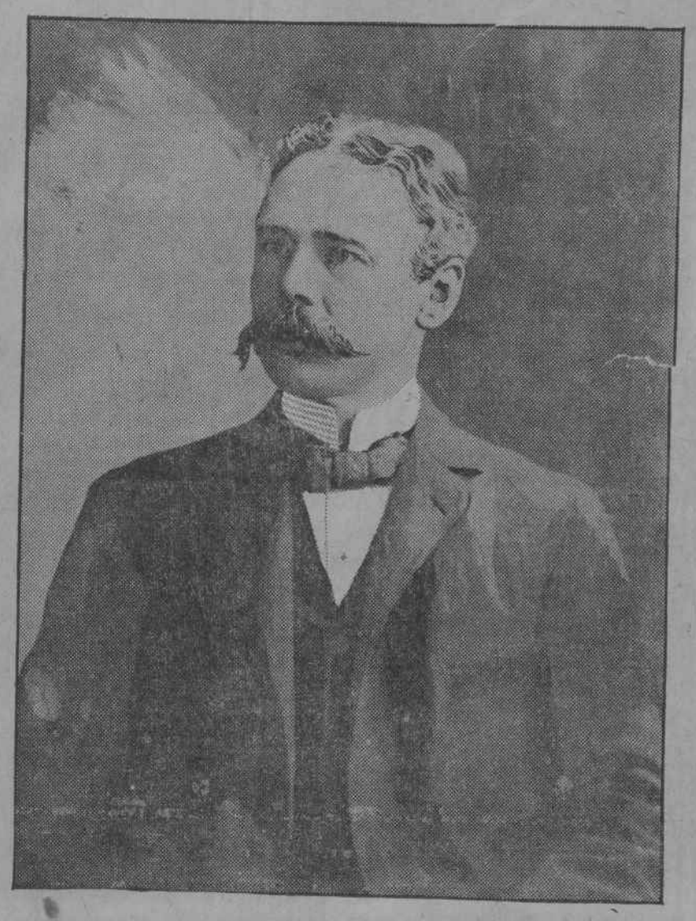
The career of Captain Carter as a youn

NE

—Fair, Station emper re.

# SPIRACY CHARGE NO FIRST REVEALED.
# TIS DECLARED TO BE HIS CHIEF PERSECUTO

R'S SIDE. | THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CASE.



Captain Oberlin M. Carter.

teoric. He graduated from West Point in 1880 first in his class. ur years later he took charge of the Savannah District. He was a ng man of splendid appearance and of austere bearing. As an icer he was regarded with pride by the War Department.

The work of expending $5,000,000 in improving the harbor at vannah—a work for which there was much rivalry among the army cers—was given him with the utmost confidence. It was com- ted within the $5,000,000, and the War Department claimed, through Chief Engineer, that the young captain of the Engineering Corps l made of Savannah the Clyde of America, and on less than $5,- ,000 had accomplished what it cost the greatest engineers of Eng- d $35,000,000 to do.

Coupled with his phenomenal professional success was his equally at social success. No officer in the army has probably been re- ved and courted more than was this young captain.

Then came his marriage to the daughter of a multi-millionaire, who as much attached to him as to his daughter. Soon after the mar- e this multi-millionaire offered his young son-in-law a settlement of y hundred thousands of dollars to wean him away from his military er and entice him into civil life, a position of prominence on one of erica's greatest railways having been kept open for him. Wedded e great works which were freely intrusted to him by the War De- ment, he could not be induced to abandon his military position.

While his father-in-law was attempting to bring him to the North, tain Carter's wife died. With her death the young officer's thought for his profession alone.

### Refused Financial Chances.

Because of his affection for Captain Carter, and also because of imable services rendered to him by his son-in-law—services of an edingly delicate and family nature—the father of Captain Carter's wife pressed upon him financial propositions that would have in- ced almost any young man. But Captain Carter remained firm, ac- ng his father-in-law's gifts only when further refusal would have an insult.

His lukewarm brother officers have always tried to find a motive would be sufficiently strong to induce the captain to steal money the Government. The facts, however, have always been these: Captain was not a dissipated man, very seldom touching strong r, never cigars, and did not gamble. After delving in the mud of nnah harbor, his only pleasure was social—his only relaxation was ng with the best people of Savannah, a privilege envied him by less fortunate officers, who, strangely enough, have proved his est critics.

But the great underlying animus of the persecution of Captain Car- s the greed of money on the part of politicians and civilians in path the young man stood. Flushed with success, the young was arrogant, overbearing at times, and unapproachable to these ians. Confident of his position in the army, he even domineered king officers and defied such leading men as Warner Miller and Smith. Each of these men could have used Captain Carter; there tone to be sold for harbor improvements at Savannah, and there route to be chosen for the Nicaragua Canal.

### Independence Brought Attacks

aptain Carter was made a member of the nission which have the power to choose this route. Wh independence sted itself the attacks upon the young offic an.

bove all, his European recognition and onal reputation every one of his enemies. The conventi gineers, held at olm and in Switzerland, had ranked the American cap- high as any engineer in the Old World had approved of at work in Savannah harbor.

vied thus by men in every departme Government, and by powerful enemies in private life, i but an intimation to combine his enemies against him.

This intimation came in the shape of Gillette's charges, and the hounding followed.

Captain Carter's friends believe that his grave was dug before he was tried. Otis's midnight conferences with Colonel Barr, the prosecuting officer, and with other members of the court, furnishes indubitable proof of this.

And yet with all their attempts to influence the court to render a unanimous verdict and forever ruin the young officer, a conviction was barely squeezed through.

## JURY OF ARCHITECTS GUESTS OF MRS. HEARST.

Experts Who Are to Choose a Plan for the University of California Entertained at Dinner.

San Francisco, Aug. 31.—The visiting jury of architects who are to select the plan which will be the guide to all future builders of the University of California are being royally entertained and everything is being done to make their visit pleasant. There are now eleven sets of plans from which a final selection will be made.

The four architects spent the day studying these designs, and to-night are enjoying themselves at a banquet in the Maple Room of the Palace Hotel, where two hundred of the leading men of all professions and business have been invited by Mrs. Hearst to meet them. The hostess occupies the central position at the head of the table, with the ever hospitable Mayor Phelan on her right and the French architect, M. Pascal, on her left. Paul Wallot is on the Mayor's right and next to him are Mr. Cook, the New York architect, and Mr. Belcher, the English expert.

The list of toasts has not been announced, but among the speakers will be J. B. Reinstein, General W. H. L. Barnes, President Jordan, of Stanford, and, in the absence of Professor Wheeler, William Carey Jones, of Berkeley.

## SILVER BULLION WORTH $50,000 STOLEN FROM MILL.

Night Watchman, an Assayer and Another Man Arrested, Accused of the Crime.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 31.—Through the arrest of M. Mayer, as assayer, of this place; John F. Boyd, of Philipsburg, and James McDonald, an employe of the Granite Bimetallic Mine, disclosures of wholesale thefts of silver bullion from the bimetallic company, have just been made. Bullion worth $50,000 has been stolen.

The bi-metallic company is owned by St. Louis capitalists. Boyd was night watchman at the mill. He made a trip to Butte last Saturday and was followed by detectives, who found $30,000 in bullion with Assayer Mayer, which they identified as coming from the Granite mill.

The police are looking for others said to be implicated.

## AUTOMOBILE CLIMBS MOUNT WASHINGTON.

Mt. Washington, N. H., Aug. 31.—Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Stanley, of Newton, Mass, accomplished the ascent of Mount Washington in an automobile to-day.

This is the first time Mount Washington has been climbed by such a machine. The ascent was accomplished in two hours and ten minutes.

## ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS AND CHANGES.

Washington, Aug. 31.—These army and navy orders and transfers were issued to-day:

NAVY.

Lieutenant-Commander Stacey Potts, to Pipe Tube Manufacturing Works, Hartford; Lieutenant B. C. Sampson, to the Bureau of Stam Engineering; Lieutenant R. E. Crank, from the Navy Yard, New York, to the Detroit; Lieutenant E. E Pollock, to the Lancaster.

ARMY.

Captain F. P. Sliter, Forty-first Infantry, to Camp Meade; Second Lieutenant Louis J. Leaf, Forty-third Infantry, to Fort Ethan Allen; Captain James B. Adams, Thirty-first Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged; Major D. M. Appel, surgeon, to Fort Bayard, N. M., as commanding officer of the General Hospital for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis established at that post.

Captain Daniel W. Arnold, Assis master, to New York City, Quartermaster and Acti tence on the transport T. Baker, Assistant month's leave of ab

## Why, After Bringing the Carter Charges, Wa Gillette Persecuted?—Some Interesting Dates to Explain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The revelation was made at War Department to-day that an official crusade to puni Captain Gillette was begun soon after he filed his charges against Captain Carter

The first step was to reduce the authority and importance of Captain Gillette. This was done by taking out of Captain Gillette's engineer district Cumberland Sound and the important Government works there.

Cumberland Sound is the centre of the great works of which Captain Carter had charge.

The statement was made that an arrangement was entered into in the Fall of 1897 between Secretary Alger and Senator Platt to humiliate Captain Gillettee for his temerity in preferring charges against Captain Carter. This agreement is said to have been contemporaneous with the plot to have Captain Carter "investigated" by a few engineers, for which purpose the arrest of Captain Carter and the court-martial charges and specifications against him were held up after a conference between Carter, Secretary Alger and Chief of Engineers General John M. Wilson.

### Object of the Plan.

The object of the humiliation of Captain Gillette was two-fold:

First—It was intended to show him, even before the result of the court-martial was known, that his activity in the prosecution was distasteful to superiors in office.

Second—It was essential that official attention and critical inspection, such as was being directed to it by Captain Gillette, should summarily be withdrawn.

Chief Engineer Wilson's set of dates, designed to show the expedition of the Engineer Corps, and used yesterday, is being read with growing interest. In this statement appear the following sentences:

"September 7. Chief of engineers cabled Captain Carter a don, by authority of the Secretary of War, directing his pres Washington at once.

"September 9. Chief of engineers wrote to Captain Carter that t Secretary of War directed Captain Carter to report to the chief of e gineers at once.

"September 10. Chief of engineers communicated to Captain Carter in writing a copy of Captain Gillette's charges.

"September 10. By direction of the Secretary of War a conference was held with the Judge Advocate General in reference to the preparation of the charges and specifications.

"September 13. By direction of the Secretary of War, a board of engineer officers convened at Savannah, Ga., to examine into the works of improvement in the Savannah district."

In other words, Carter is first cabled to come from London, two days later he is written to come; the next day a copy of the charges was sent to him, and three days later Carter appears in Washington and consults with Alger and the chief of engineers.

It now appears that when Carter was first cabled by Wilson he was already on the ocean coming home.

In the practice, as well as the theory of military rule, Captain Carter was supposed to have left London for Washington immediately upon receipt of the peremptory order by cable, September 7. There is nothing in the carefully worded memoranda indicating that Carter ha asked his chief for a few days of grace in London.

### Significance of the Dates.

In the absence of such information the presumption is natural t General Wilson concluded Captain Carter was obeying the c order and was on his way home. Still it is pointed out in no small derment that in two days in one case, and three days in another, Ge Wilson wrote letters to Carter which he could not have receive less than a week under the most favorable conditions of the ocean m facilities. And why, army officers are inquiring, should General Wil have sent to Carter a copy of the charges preferred by Captain Gill

Carter also accompanied to Savannah the board of engi detailed to examine his methods.

In the light of these facts naturally the inquiry has ar how Captain Carter happened to time his unauthorized visit to ington just at such an important in his affairs?

Immediately after the conference at the residence of the Secretary o War, Captain Carter employed as his counsel the private attorney Secretary Alger, Duane Fox, one of the leading lawyers of Washin ton. When the case was taken out of the hands of the law professo West Point, Colonel George B. Davis, who afterward figured in beef court of inquiry, and was brought back to its proper channel i Judge Advocate-General's office, Mr. Fox, by special permissi Secretary Alger, was permitted to sit in the office of Major J. M. rison, the Assistant Judge-Advocate who drew up the charges and fications against Carter, while Major Morrison was preparing t

Mr. Fox also secured from Secretary Alger a perempto directing Judge Advocate-General Lieber to turn over to Fo ately on completion of the work, a full copy of the charges fications. When Fox secured this copy, he hurried out i leading to the Judge Advocate-General's office, and wa by Carter and Abraham J. Rose, one of Carter's New The trio read the document before they left the hallw

FIRST PHOTO INTERVIF IN