

ESCAPE OF SPANIARDS SAY FILIPINOS ARE CRUEL.

More Kindness Is Shown to American Prisoners, They Say—Wholesome Respect Is Shown to British Subjects.

Insurgents Short of Rations and Ammunition—Kansas Regiment Starts for Home on the Tartar.

MANILA, Sept. 3.—Many Spanish prisoners are escaping from the Philippines, and they bring into the American lines stories of hard treatment. They agree that the Filipinos are exceedingly short of rations, and that a large section of their troops is reduced to the use of home-made black powder.

The natives are trying every scheme to get food and munitions from Manila. Daily arrests are made for attempts to smuggle contraband of war through the American lines. In one case a canoe, with a cargo of bamboo poles, was overhauled and the poles were found full of rice.

The insurgents have a wholesome respect for the British, on account of several threats of British war ships to bombard their towns unless the rights of British subjects are respected. Two British vessels, the Laoson and the Nero, were driven by stress of weather into the harbor of Dapagan, the northern terminus of the Dapagan Railway.

British Crews Imprisoned.

The crews were imprisoned, but, on protesting that they were British subjects, the insurgent authorities permitted one man, Edwards, to come to Manila, promising to release the crew of the Laoson if Edwards secured from the British Consul at Manila a statement establishing the nationality of the crew. A similar concession was made to the crew of the Nero.

Edwards says he saw several American prisoners, who were better fed than the Spaniards or the Filipino soldiers. Moreover, they were not compelled to work, as the Spanish prisoners are.

A force of native police has begun to patrol the City of Manila, operating with the utmost guard, whose lack of knowledge of the language and the resorts of native criminals has given many opportunities for burglary in an industry which has been flourishing of late.

Insurgents on the Force.

The new force includes many members of the old force, and some insurgents who had grown tired of fighting. It has already done good work in running down native criminals.

The American Secret Service recently found a Filipino spy in Calamba. He is supposed to have been the man who stole four guns belonging to the Washington regiment. He offered a desperate resistance to the soldier who was sent to capture him, and tried to run away with two revolvers shots in his head. Finally he was brought down by a rifle bullet in the hip. He died after jumping from the stretcher and trying to run.

The British forces, it is expected, will establish posts at Zamboanga and in the islands of Tantal, Jolo and Bongoa.

Late this afternoon the Kansas regiment embarked on big barges in the river and were towed to the United States transport Tartar, the regimental flag flying and the men cheering and singing.

The Tartar sailed for home this evening.

THE PRINZ LUITPOLD IS DISABLED AT SEA.

Passed by the Steamer Dresden, and Will Finish Her Voyage to Bremen Under One Screw.

London, Sept. 3.—While passing the Lizard to-day the German steamer Dresden, Captain Rott, from Baltimore for Bremen, signalled that she had passed the German steamer Prinz Luitpold, Captain Walter, from New York August 21 for Bremen, in a crippled condition. The Luitpold had lost her starboard screw shaft and propeller.

The location in which the disabled steamer was spoken was not given. The Prinz Luitpold will cover the remainder of her voyage under one screw and will probably arrive at Southampton on Wednesday, Sept. 6.

CANADIANS STILL "TRUE FRENCHMEN," SAYS FABRE.

The Canadian Commissioner in France Makes a Remarkable Declaration in a Public Speech.

Honfleur, France, Sept. 3.—M. Fabre, the Canadian Commissioner, this afternoon attended the ceremony of placing a tablet in honor of Samuel de Champlain, the navigator, who was Governor of the first French settlers in Lower Canada, and who left Honfleur to found Quebec.

The tablet was placed on the north side of the ruins of the castle and fort called La Bastille.

The Mayor of Honfleur having accepted the tablet from the committee on behalf of the inhabitants, M. Fabre thanked him and then paid a tribute to one whom he characterized as "the founder of Canadian civilization."

He declared that after two centuries of separation from the French, the Canadians still remained true Frenchmen.

AMERICANS IN PARIS WANT PARCELS POST.

Their Chamber of Commerce Says It Would Facilitate Business with the United States.

Paris, Sept. 3.—The members of the American Chamber of Commerce of this city are now actively engaged in advocating the establishment of a parcels post between France and the United States. Henry Peattie, the President of the Chamber, said to-day:

"Our 200 members are practically unanimous in favor of the proposed parcels post between France and the United States. Other nations have such a system, and why not ours? Practical men testify to the benefits which would arise from its facilitating of transportation.

CABINET MOVEMENT TO QUASH DREYFUS COURT MARTIAL PROCEEDINGS AS ILLEGAL.

BY H. J. W. DAM.

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RENNES, Sept. 3.—The Anti-Dreyfus press of Paris seem to think they struck a vital blow at the defence this morning when they printed proofs that Dreyfus is a Freemason. This charge has frequently been made by the Catholic press, which is equally bitter against Dreyfus and the Masons; but up to now proof has been lacking. Yesterday, however, some one furnished Millevoye, of La Patrie, with a copy of the official report of the Supreme Masonic Council of France for 1893, wherein Dreyfus appears as having taken the thirty-second degree. The idea is that this will influence the Catholic judges, two at least of whom are very active partisans of their faith. There is no doubt that this is more or less true.

Doubts of full acquittal, even of any acquittal, are becoming so general that the Cabinet yesterday discussed the situation, and a movement was begun to take the matter before the Court of Cassation with the design of having the proceedings quashed on the ground that the procedure before the court-martial has illegally transcended the limits set by the Cassation Court in transferring the case to a court-martial. Advices from Paris to-night state that the ablest lawyers of the Parliamentary bar have been asked to report on the question which is a difficult one, new to French procedure.

It is also reported on good authority to-night that if Dreyfus is condemned the Cabinet will either resign as a matter of form, or ask a vote of confidence from the Chamber as a preliminary to another action, which will be of very determined character, regarding Mercier and Gonse. This seems to indicate that the entire gang of War Office conspirators against Dreyfus and Picquart will be arrested at once on the criminal charge of conspiracy, and sent to trial without delay.

The journalists have been notified that on the day of verdict they must submit to search, all weapons being left outside the courtroom. Since the Labori assassination many men of both parties have been carrying revolvers, even in court, which fact has come to the ears of the judges. All persons present will enter and exit in single file between two rows of infantry soldiers. The Prefect of Police is taking extra precautions, including two companies of cavalry, which will be brought into the city subject to his order on the day of verdict.

Du Paty's deposition is expected to be read on Tuesday. I am told by Demange that it is short and begins by reiterating the deposition made to the Court of Cassation, which covered twenty-two pages. It contains very little new matter. It may, however, take up considerable time before the court in consequence of controversies and questions which will arise. By a peculiar coincidence a telegram from Paris to-night announces that Du Paty is very much improved in health, and is expected soon to recover, now that cross-examination by Labori is impossible.

Though Four Judges Are Pronounced Against Dreyfus, an Army Officer Expects His Acquittal for Lack of Evidence.

By H. J. W. Dam.

RENNES, Sept. 3.—The prediction of an officer of the garrison of Rennes in my report of yesterday is confirmed by such bits of information as I can gather on a day in which the court-martial is not in session.

I had the opportunity for a second conversation with this officer, who told me that he expects an acquittal of Dreyfus, though a majority of the court, four members, are pronounced against the accused captain, and a fifth, Colonel Jouaust, is inclined against him, but is not fixed in his opinion.

"You think he is innocent?" I asked. "No, I don't. I think he is guilty. But I don't think there is enough evidence to justify conviction, and I think you'll find that is the general army opinion in every mess in France. If it is difficult to convict a common ranker of selling a cartridge or a pencil drawing of a gunlock to somebody hanging about the camp how much more difficult is it to catch a man of Dreyfus's intelligence, which is very acute?"

No Government Influence Used. "Has the Government attempted to influence the judges in any way?" "No; they would not dare to; and if they did the judges would be forced to resent it. The Government, however, fully expect an acquittal."

"How do you know?" "By their action in arresting all Derouel's Nationalists. In case of acquittal the Nationalists would have made a great row, and they it would have been who would have caused the trouble. If acquittal be announced next week, however, they will be as quiet as lambs; their leaders are all in jail and the followers are hiding from arrest. You will see if Dreyfus is acquitted the Derouel plot will not amount to a row of pins and will be soon forgotten."

"But why do you expect acquittal?" "If Jouaust goes over to Dreyfus, as our people expect, the court will make the acquittal unanimous, as a concession to public interest. There is no good reason why they should not, and a half-way verdict will only make things worse than ever. Both sides would be simply furious. The verdict will either be five to two, as they stand now, or a unanimous acquittal."

Army Must Take Charge. "Then you think there will be no fight in Paris?" "No; not if they depend on the police to handle riots and manifestations. If ever Gallifet calls out the troops, however, the fun will begin, and there will be no stopping it. The people would not stand troops just now."

"Will they in the future?" "They will have to. The army is perfectly solid, and the army will take charge of things, sooner or later, because it must. This past-board Government, which are attempting to rule the army, are entirely unable to govern the country. They can't even govern themselves. The moment they furnish by their acts a sufficient excuse the army will intervene, as it ought to, and all the best element of the people of France, all the most influential, most respected newspapers will endorse their act."

This is the army view. This Is the Socialist View. The only other view of importance in the matter is the Socialistic, because, if Dreyfus be convicted, it will be the Socialists who will take the initiative, and the Republicans, together with the whole progressive party of France, will be compelled to follow their lead. Here are the views of a very high Socialist authority specially prepared for the Journal. The writer's name cannot be given, for reasons which will be obvious.

"France," he writes, "is to-day divided into two camps, which are perfectly and clearly outlined. Each of these camps, however, is composed of incongruous elements which may fall afoul of each other the moment the Dreyfus verdict is announced.

"Among the Dreyfusards we find revolutionary Socialists, like Jaures; representatives of the old industrial feudalism, like Casimir-Perier; official bourgeois-opportunists, like Waldeck-Rousseau; dissenting clerics, like Hervey de Korohn. We even find Gallifet, the living symbol of military force, brutal, repressive and bloody.

Army, Church and People. "On the anti-Dreyfus side we find the entire Jesuit influence joined to a solid army. To these must be added the shopkeepers of Paris and other cities who care nothing for politics and would much prefer that an innocent man would die on Devil's Island rather than that their receipts across the counter should be at all diminished.

"Now, while both these parties are full of diverse elements both are solidly united in support of the ideas which they respectively represent. The Dreyfus party represents progress, truth, justice, free thought, free discussion and free non-clerical education for all children. The anti-Dreyfus party represents religious dominance, debased creed, compression of conscience and restriction of thought.

"On the former side is the Republic, with all its ideals of liberty and social justice; on the other is a clerical Caesarism, stifling, insolent, brutal. It is the Socialists who have been the main force, by two years of agitation, meetings and warfare through their press, in rescuing Dreyfus.

Socialists Forced Revision. "Holding as they do the balance of power in the Chamber, they forced a revision, which but for them would never have become a political fact. They did this because, in the first place, Dreyfus was an innocent man and incarnated the very principle of military and clerical oppression against which they are fighting. But, secondly, and perhaps more important to them, was the fact that the Dreyfus case furnished them with a perfect weapon of the kind they sought with which to attack and expose the crimes of the army.

"If Dreyfus, as we fully expect, is acquitted, our first demand will be the



The Journal Correspondent at Rennes and His Associates. H. J. W. Dam is the standing figure at the right side of the picture. The men sitting at the tables are the correspondents of the principal papers of Paris and London.

LATEST OPINIONS OF THE PARIS PRESS.

Dreyfusard. L'AUREOLE—The latest echoes from Rennes bring the same cries of fury against the Jew convicted of the crime of innocence. Not for a day, not for an hour have professional Christians relaxed their hatred. FIGARO—Anti-Dreyfusards have found for the Henry forger an immortal adjective. They have baptised it a "patriotic" forgery. They have raised a statue to its author, and Henry, the scold, of Mount Valerien, is converted into a hero and a martyr. LE SIECLE—Cocheret relates that on the day of arrest he left a pistol with Dreyfus. He did not kill himself. Razors were put at the disposal of Henry. He cut his throat. The former had his honor to defend. Henry knew he was guilty and evaded the consequences by death. LA PETITE REPUBLIQUE—If the general staff again take a hammer to crucify once more the innocent Dreyfus it is not he who will have the most to complain of. It is the whole army of officers who will be nailed to a gibbet of infamy. Anti-Dreyfusard. LE GAULOIS—Revisionists who made such an ado over Henry's forgery do not despise proceedings which they so severely condemned. The habit of falsifying words or documents on the part of people who make the search for truth their principal occupation surprises honest men. LA LIBRE PAROLE—The condemnation of Dreyfus being now certain, provincial Dreyfusards take up again their local disputes interrupted by the trial at Rennes. The ship which will convey Dreyfus to Devil's Island is already steaming up. LE JOURNAL—The Dreyfusards now incline to the belief that Dreyfus will be condemned. LE TEMPS—The Rennes judges cannot pronounce an arbitrary sentence. It must be justified in their eyes by some demonstration. A tribunal does not condemn an accused if its culpability is not established or if it remains a mere hypothesis. LA PATRIE—The friends and defenders of Dreyfus would not bother their heads about him were he not a Jew and rich, or if a stranger had not taken him under his protection. But a cash box is open to literary, judicial, parliamentary and other plunderers, and behold our unfortunate country in revolution. LIBERTY—Anti-military journals are hopelessly partial, and their unconscionable conduct knows no bounds. According to them all gifts of intelligence and all virtues are on one side, while all deformations of soul and conscience are on the other.

punishment of the guilty generals, and we shall carry on this campaign with no less fervor than we have shown in setting him free. "The condemnation of Dreyfus would be the most terrible catastrophe that could happen to France.

"No partisan of Dreyfus would think for a moment of yielding to this supreme iniquity. The whole country would rise in revolution. This criminal and brutal militarism, this frothing of Royalist-Nationalists, would be swept away by a tide impossible to arrest, the invincible tide of time."

These are the two views. It is the ballot against the bullet. France pays the money and must take her choice.

HOBSON REPORTS ON SALVAGE OF SUNKEN SPANISH VESSELS.

Fears That the Sunken Ships Have Suffered Much from Corrosion.

Washington, Sept. 3.—A report from Naval Constructor Hobson to Rear Admiral Highborn contains the following: "It is difficult to report at the present time upon the advisability of undertaking further operations of salvage. It will be necessary to make examination by divers, which I shall not have the opportunity of seeing to until after the completion of the vessels in hand. Diving examination has not been made as yet, but from all accounts and from photographs (two of the wrecks at least offer prospects, the Don Antonio de Ulloa and the Velasco, vessels similar to the Don Juan de Austria. These vessels were sunk at their bows and were not burned. In view of the difficulty of determining the conditions of corrosion, it is scarcely probable now that a contractor would be willing to bid upon reconstruction and fitting out until after examination after raising. Moreover, though the ex-

perience with the three vessels in hand would lead to the conclusion that the corrosion due to long immersion would not be found excessive with the more important parts of hull and machinery, yet I believe it would be prudent to raise one vessel only at first and find out her actual condition before embarking upon further operations."

Cry for "Decent Bull Fighting." Havana, Sept. 3.—The much-advertised fight between the French athlete Romulus and a bull took place at Regla to-day. The animal turned out to be a half-starved steer. The show was badly attended, and the crowd, annoyed at the fiasco, called for the rehabilitation of "decent bull fighting."

Fear That a Coal Steamer Is Lost. Havana, Sept. 3.—The British steamer South Cambria, Captain Morgan, from Baltimore August 9 for Havana, with coal, has not arrived. It is believed here that she was lost in the recent hurricane.

CUBANS GRUMBLE AT THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Census Announcement Pleases None of the Factions in the Island with the Exception of the Officeholders.

Absence of Any Statement as to the Policy of This Administration Is the Basis of the Criticism.

HAVANA, Sept. 3.

The opinion in Havana regarding the census proclamation may now be given with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

The only people who give it full approval are Cuban office holders. These say that the proclamation is the work of a master hand and ought to satisfy everybody. Their outspoken approbation would cause all other elements of the population to suspect something wrong somewhere.

The Independents, as the members of the party advocating independence are called, say that President McKinley should have made some declaration regarding absolute independence for Cuba.

Those who favor an American protectorate consider that the proclamation does not offer adequate guarantees to property and the investor.

The Annexationists assert that the proclamation tells literally nothing respecting President McKinley's purpose and that no one is any wiser regarding the future of the island than before. They, however, believe that the Administration is inclined to adopt the theory that it would be impossible immediately to turn over the reins of government to the Cubans without precipitating civil war.

The malcontents—those who abuse everything that is done by the present Administration—object to the proclamation on general principles. American officials think it every way diplomatic, and American civilians believe that there is nothing to be worried about from any point of view.

As to foreign capitalists, their opinion is fairly represented by the president of an important Havana firm, who said to-day: "We do not care what happens. The United States has assumed Spain's responsibility in the island, and even if a republic is established, its officials will not be able to obey Washington implicitly. It is this conviction that has led English capitalists, and German also, to invest largely in the island.

"American capital—I do not see why—continues to invest, despite the fact that the United States is pledged before all the world to give the island some suitable form of government, whether the realization be soon or late.

Prominent members of the former Autonomist party intend forming a club to promote Cuban autonomy under an American protectorate.

JIMINEZ STARTS ON HIS TRIP TO PUERTO PLATA.

Aspirant for Presidency of Santo Domingo Is Anxiously Awaited There.

Cape Haytian, Sept. 3.—General Juan Euldo Jimenez, the revolutionary aspirant to the Presidency of the Republic of Santo Domingo, left Cap-Haïtien yesterday on board the Georges Croire for Baïaco.

From there he will proceed to Port au Prince and then to Puerto Plata, where he is impatiently awaited.

Rains Help India's Crop.

London, Sept. 3.—Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, has received a dispatch from the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, of Kedgeston, asserting that immediate anxiety regarding the crops in the central provinces of India has been removed by a heavy rain.

Elsewhere the rainfall is insufficient, and rain is urgently needed to save standing crops in Madras, Bombay, Rajpootan, much of the Punjab, and the western section of the northwestern provinces and of Oudh.

PANIC IN JOHANNESBURG, AND MANY FLEE TO NATAL.

Detectives Search Outgoing Trains for Suspects Against Whom Warrants Are Issued.

Johannesburg, Sept. 3.—The condition of the public mind here is decidedly panicky. Detectives to-day searched the Simmer Jack Mine for arms, but found none.

Newcastle, Natal, Sept. 3.—The Sunday train from Johannesburg for Durban, Natal, was crowded with passengers, against several of whom warrants had been issued by the Transvaal authorities. The train was thrice searched by detectives during its passage through Transvaal territory.

EDDY MAKES HIS PLANS FOR OUR PARIS MUSIC.

The American Organist Is Coming Back to Give Organ Recitals in This Country.

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Paris, Sept. 3.—Clarence Eddy, who left for the United States Wednesday, has been making noteworthy arrangements for the American musical exhibit at the Paris Exposition. Eddy is at the head of the American musical exhibit, and in furtherance of this he has had several meetings with Massenet, Saint-Saens and other members of the general committee.

His object is to present the most representative works of American composers; also to give at the Trocadero Palace exhibits of skill of American orchestra conductors, soloists and singers. Mr. Eddy has gone to the United States to give a series of organ recitals, beginning November 1.

AUTO-TRUCK FACTORY TO BE STARTED ON LONG ISLAND.

Port Jefferson, L. I., Sept. 3.—The old rubber factory at Setauket, which has been shut down since the Rubber Trust absorbed the Empire State Rubber Company, will be turned into an auto-truck factory.

It is said here that Richard Croker is interested in the new company. The purchasers will take possession of the plant at once and it will be equipped for the extensive manufacture of auto-trucks and automobiles.

HANOTAUX APPEALS TO ALL FRENCHMEN.

Paris, Sept. 3.—Gabriel Hanotaux, former Secretary of Foreign Affairs, addresses the following appeal to Frenchmen about the Dreyfus trial:

"This old and robust land of France has often traversed crises more grave than this, often its conscience had to solve problems much more terrible. Never has France hesitated to face them with the sort of joy that the complexity of tasks and the approach of peril inspire. France can endure nothing obscure. It must see clearly. Its mind is like its language—penetrating and precise. In France there is no place for the dark. Open the wounds, come what may!"

"The men at the trial in Rennes are impudent, exclusive, violent. But many among them act in good faith, and fight because the cause captivates, inflames, raddens them. They are not their own masters. Ideas talk and act in them. And thus—in circumstances so dramatic—they are faithful still to the traditions of their race, of their history that weighs on them."

"Frenchmen of my country, sons of that land of France made and cultivated by our ancestors, defended by men in uniform: Frenchmen, sons of the same soil, remember that you are brothers. Respect one another, spare one another, think of the future. Your history, old as it is, warns you. All the world outside looks at you; many watch you intently. Your disputes have always made the strength of your enemies. Frenchmen, beware of irreparable words! Frenchmen, tolerate one another!"

"Sit in silence, as do at Rennes the straightforward men over whom the Colonel with the white mustache presides. Let all your efforts tend to the enlightenment of that council in order that the verdict may elucidate everything and return to our skies, after the storm, peace and serenity."