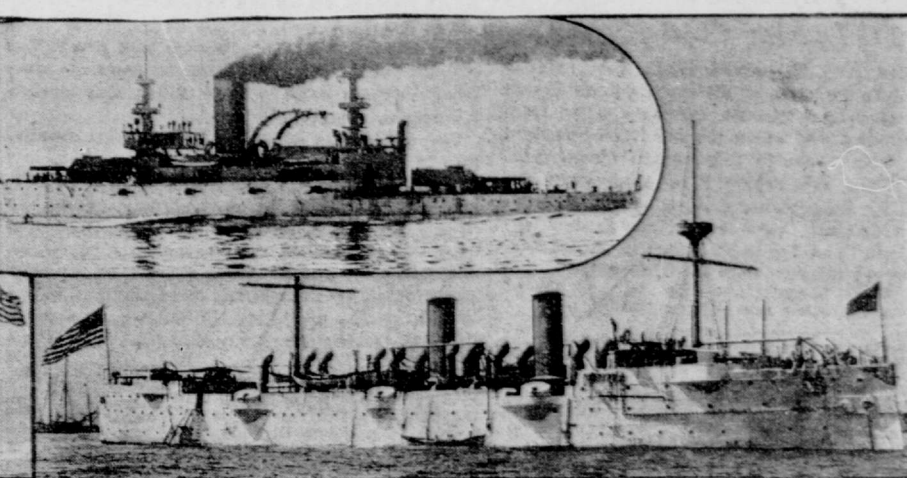
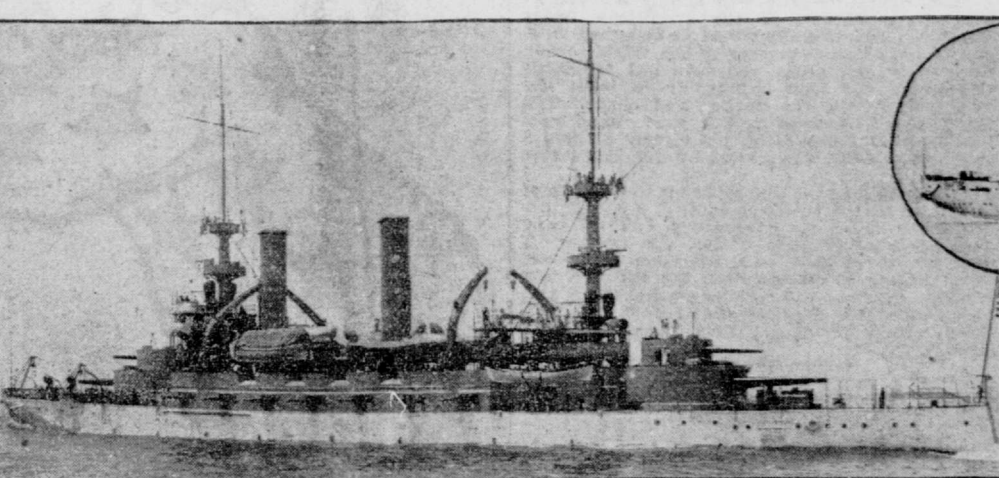
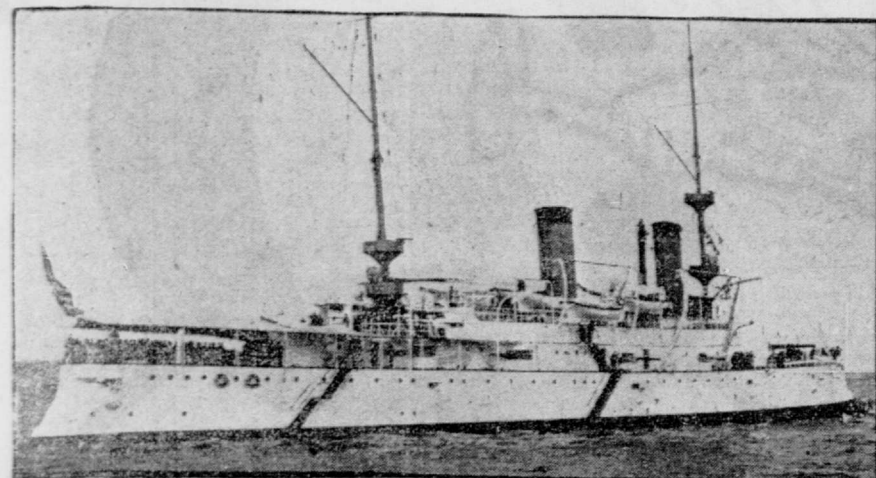


THE OLYMPIA.

OFFICERS AND SHIPS IN THE WAR GAME OFF THE MAINE COAST.

THE KEARSARGE. (Copyright by E. Muller.)

THE ILLINOIS.



THE BALTIMORE.

ADRIANOPLE MASSACRE.  
CHRISTIANS MURDERED.

## Two Versions of Mahometans' Slaughter of Fellow Citizens.

Sofia, Aug. 24.—Travelers who arrived here this evening from Adrianople state that a massacre of Christians occurred there on Sunday morning.

One version says the guns in one of the forts opened fire on an insurgent band which had attacked a military outpost. A panic followed inside the town, and the Mahometan population fell upon the Christians.

According to another version, a Turkish officer tried to force an entrance into a Bulgarian house in order to molest the inmates. The latter resisted, whereupon the Mahometans became excited, and bands of soldiers and bashi-bazouks attacked the Bulgarian quarter of the town.

It is reported that the foreign consuls addressed energetic protests to the Vail, who declared his inability to check the fanaticism of the Mussulmans.

## REVOLT NEARER BORDER.

## Fighting in Adrianople—Greater Fear of War—Atrocities.

Sofia, Aug. 24.—With the rumors of massacres, atrocities and the murder of prisoners in Monastir now authenticated, the general situation is considered here as fast becoming intolerable. Official and diplomatic circles are alike concerned, having every reason to fear that only a part of the horrors enacted in the interior of Macedonia have yet come to light.

The revolutionary committees are doing their utmost to force the hands of the Bulgarian Government, and the outlook is exceedingly serious.

It appears that the Turks have obtained the upper hand in the vilayet of Monastir, and the insurgents are planning to move the centre of their activity to regions in unpleasant proximity to the Bulgarian frontiers. Dispatches arriving to-day from the disturbed area are exceedingly gloomy. From Adrianople comes the news of a Turkish defeat and the extension of the revolutionary outbreak; from Monastir, the news of Turkish victories, accompanied by barbarous excesses.

## HORRORS AT KRUSHEVO.

According to the "Sofia Dnevnik," the Turks committed unspeakable atrocities at Krushevo. The mutilated corpses of ninety women and children were found in one building; pieces of the bodies had been thrown into the street. Fifteen of the principal merchants of the town were killed, and their heads exhibited on poles at Monastir. The churches were demolished, the houses sacked and the town is now a heap of ashes. The populace fled to the hills, where they are in a starving condition.

The sanitary conditions at Krushevo are described as revolting. The dead are lying in the streets, stripped of every garment, the Turks even taking the vestments of the body of a priest.

The "Dnevnik" also asserts that a general massacre has occurred in the whole vilayet of Monastir. Nearly all the villages have been destroyed. The treacherous murder of eighty insurgent prisoners by their guards near Monastir has made an especially bad impression here.

At the village of Armenko the Turks destroyed 150 houses out of a total number of 157, and massacred every man, woman and child. The women were subjected to the most terrible atrocities by the soldiers.

## RUMORS OF ADRIANOPLE MASSACRE.

Many rumors are current of massacres in the city of Adrianople, but confirmation is lacking. The situation there, however, is undoubtedly serious. The population is afraid to leave the houses. The prisons are full, and the Vail has taken private houses to be used as jails. When the Russian Consul protested at the situation the Vail is reported to have answered that he was powerless against the fanatic population.

Following the proclamation of the revolution in the vilayet, the insurgents cut all the telegraph lines connecting the city of Adrianople with the eastern parts of the province.

Anarchy exists at Losengrad. Fighting is going on everywhere in the neighborhood. Insurgent bands have occupied the strategic points around Malkoternovo. Eight villages to the north of Losengrad have been burned by bashi-bazouks, while the insurgents attacked two Turkish posts in the vicinity of the same town and killed their entire garrisons, consisting of sixty soldiers and one officer. At Almogic sixty insurgents engaged with three hundred bashi-bazouks. The result is not known.

The town of Bunar Hissar has been burned and a part of the Bulgarian population was massacred. The rest of the Bulgarians fled to the mountains. At Burgas Majura, after eighteen hours' fighting, the garrison was killed by rebels, who also destroyed the garrisons of Silkhior and Kalovo. At Karacunovo the insurgents killed fifty-seven Turks, while fifteen Turks were killed at Kurkolibi. In the vilayet of Uskub, New outbreaks are reported from the vicinity of Kresna, where serious fighting has occurred. The Macedonian leaders admit that the insurrection in the vilayet of Monastir is practically at an end, and they appear to pin their hopes on the transfer of active operations to the territory near the Bulgarian frontier. Within three

Continued on second page.

PRESIDENT'S CUP—OPEN GOLF.  
Aug. 25.—Write the Equinox, Manchester, Vermont. Cuts to Oct.—Adv.

## HOSTILE FLEET NEAR.

## ARMY GUARDS PORTLAND.

## General Chaffee Expects an Attack Within a Few Hours.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Portland, Me., Aug. 24.—Fidings of the approach of a hostile fleet, which was sighted at the island of Miquelon late last night, were received here in the early hours of the morning and by Tuesday night a mighty fleet, composed of battleships, first class cruisers and smaller craft, amounting almost to an armada, will begin its devastating work on the Maine coast. As is well known, the American fleet is engaged in a fruitless chase in the Caribbean, and cannot possibly reach these shores for several days, and the army is seized with consternation, as the fact is realized that without the assistance of any vessel larger than a tug it must cope with a mighty modern fleet.

Colonel Mills, commanding this artillery district, has appealed to the local authorities for assistance, and regiments from Maine and Massachusetts have been hurried to this city to assist in the defence. Channels are mined, and every effort is put forth to bring the defenses up to a state of highest efficiency before the smoke of the hostile fleet is sighted.

By the most fortunate of chances Major General A. R. Chaffee, commanding the Department of the East, and Brigadier General Randolph and General Gillespie happened to be here on an inspection tour, and are assisting in the defence preparations. General Crozier, chief of ordnance, is also expected. From Owl's Head to Cape Elizabeth detachments of Signal Corps men are establishing lookouts, and a light battery has been brought from Fort Edinboro, in Vermont, to welcome landing parties. Major General Chaffee and his gallant subordinates refuse to be terrified by the gravity of the situation, and are confident that the new system of defence recently completed here will cope successfully with the attacking fleet. They realize fully, however, that the enemy may at will realize any one of a dozen of the admirable, but untested harbors north of here, and with this base of operations launch their assault upon the defenses of Portland.

It is in some such fashion as this that an actual war situation identical with that existing at the outset of the war manoeuvres might be chronicled, and this version best describes the theoretical basis of the game. The forts surrounding Portland lie naturally in the way of a hostile fleet coming across the North Atlantic, and Rear Admiral Barker's fleet will assume tomorrow night the character of such a fleet. When he sails and severs his connection with the land he will have to depend upon the base of operations he seizes for land news.

## MILITARY PROBLEMS.

The military problem of the defence of Portland is purely one of the defence of a fortified harbor against a powerful fleet. There are three passages which give access to the harbor from the ocean which may be used by the larger ships of the enemy, and countless smaller waterways that are open to gunboats. The three main entrances are the ship channel, Whitehead Passage and Hussey's Sound. These are in turn commanded by Forts Preble and Williams, Fort Levee and Fort McKinley. At Fort Preble, a relic of early defence architecture, there are mortar batteries. Further down the main ship channel Fort Williams, a new fort, has modern guns which sweep the water approach for miles. On Cushing's Island, north of the ship channel, is Fort Levee, the key of the whole situation, the focal point of the network of wires and signal stations, the centre of the fire control system and the headquarters of Colonel Mills, actually commanding the army forces, as well as General Chaffee's land base. Fort McKinley, the newest and strongest single fort on the Atlantic coast, sweeps the northern entrances with 12 and 10 inch guns, as well as smaller batteries, and closes the Casco Bay entrance, as well as the Hussey's Sound entrance. The enemy, Admiral Barker's sailor folk, may come up the main channel, as the big Atlantic liners do, but this is mined and swept by endless big and secondary batteries; or through Hussey's Sound, also mined and circled; but they will hardly attempt Whitehead passage, which is narrow and dangerous. They may slip gunboats in through the upper entrance of Casco Bay and attack the forts in the rear. In the Civil War the Confederate privateers that stole the revenue cutter Caleb Cushing came this way, and almost escaped before the surprised authorities realized the game. As it was, they got to sea and were becalmed. All these entrances are covered by great searchlights, some of them brought from the South,

Continued on third page.

SEE THE SIGHTS OF NEW-YORK  
Electric Harbours, Victoria, Surrey, &c., to all points, including Coney Island. Each operator a competent guide. Telephone, 2280 Columbus. New York Transportation Co.—Adv.

## A TWO-MINUTE TROTTER.

## LOU DILLON DOES IT.

## Lowers Crescuss's World's Mile Record by 2-1-4 Seconds.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Readville, Mass., Aug. 24.—Lou Dillon accomplished at Readville track this afternoon what American trotting horse breeders have labored years to produce—a mile trotted in two minutes. Millard Sanders, driver of the great mare, after one heat in the regular Grand Circuit card had been decided, brought the daughter of Sidney Dillon out for the attempt. For pacesetters there were two running horses hitched to road carts, Peggy From Paris, driven by "Doc" Tanner, and Carrie Nation, driven by Scott McCoy.

On the first score the little mare made a break just before reaching the wire. On the second attempt, however, the word was given, though starting Judge Walker rang his bell, but Tanner nodded for him to say "Go," and, turning to Sanders, called to him to come along. Tanner kept Peggy From Paris directly in front of the peerless chestnut trotter, while McCoy laid at her wheel. In this way the trio were at the quarter pole in 20.4 seconds. Lou Dillon went so smoothly down the backstretch that her speed did not seem fast, save to those who held watches. The half was clicked off in 1:00.3. Around the turn to the three-quarters pole the pace quickened, the third quarter being in 20.6 seconds, making the three-quarters in 1:21. There came the crucial test. Sanders sat perfectly still, but McCoy and along to her runner to cheer on Lou Dillon. The quarter was in 20 seconds, making the mile in the wonderful time of two minutes. When Sanders jogged the mare back to the wire, amid the applause of the crowd, she was apparently as fresh as though she had only taken a practice spin. Sanders said that before the season closes he expected to drive the mare in 1:19 or better.

Lou Dillon is a five-year-old red chestnut mare by Sidney Dillon, dam Lou Milton. She has never been raced. She was trained last year for the first time. She was bought by C. K. G. Billings for \$2,500 at the sale of the Henry Pierce stables at the Cleveland May sale last year. The reason for the low price was her bad disposition and the difficulty in driving her. Last year she did a mile in 2:06 in her work at Memphis, Tenn.

On Monday, August 17, Lou Dillon, at the Brighton Beach track, was sent against her best previous record of 2:23. She made the first quarter in the phenomenal time of 0:23.4, and the half in 0:50. She reached the three-quarter pole in 1:20.4, and in the last quarter her strength failed and 2:02.4 was the best she could do for the mile. This was a full second behind her record, and a second and a half slower than the record of Crescuss. No other trotter of prominence ever reached made so suddenly as Lou Dillon. Previous to her trial at Brighton Beach a week ago she had made only five starts in public, yet each time she had succeeded in improving upon her previous efforts.

Mr. Billings denied, a few days ago, that the mare was not easily controlled in a field of horses. "I have driven the mare in company, and found her at all times subject to my control," said the owner.

In speaking of the wonderful speed of the mare Mr. Billings said that he had every reason to believe she would break the world's record for a trotter when the conditions happened to be favorable. Continuing, the owner said: "When I told my friends that the mare had trotted a quarter in 23.4 seconds in her work it was received with incredulity. Now she has demonstrated it by a public performance, and I believe she can trot a quarter in 23 seconds."

At the time she failed to lower the record A. J. Welsh, owner of Charter Oak Park, predicted that Lou Dillon was the coming two-minute trotter. "My reason for believing this," he said, "is that if a horse can do a quarter in 0:23 it ought to be able to trot a mile in two minutes when all conditions are favorable. I believe that Lou Dillon will trot in two minutes next year, if not this year."

Lou Dillon is 15.1 hands high and weighs only 804 pounds. Her action is extremely low and reaching. This is particularly noticeable when she is covered by the runners who race her in her trials. They seem to have more knee action than the horse at hand. No apologies are needed to keep her in her gait, and she has never been driven to a break in her public work.

## KETCHAM CONGRATULATES BILLINGS.

## Calls Lou Dillon's Performance Wonderful, and Says Crown Is in Good Hands.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Toledo, Aug. 24.—George H. Ketcham, owner of Crescuss, was very much interested to-day when he was at the Ketcham farm, just preparing to leave here for Dayton. He had little to say beyond the fact that Crescuss still holds the stallion record. As soon as he heard of the little mare's new record, he immediately wired Mr. Billings, the mare's owner, a message of congratulation. Mr. Ketcham's message to Mr. Billings read as follows: "I congratulate you upon the wonderful performance of your mare. Crescuss transfers the crown to good hands."

## BEN H. RUNS AWAY.

## Goes Two Miles Without Driver at Readville Track.

Readville, Mass., Aug. 24.—Lou Dillon's remarkable performance took away from the work of the others. Favorites won all the four races here. Scott Hudson drove two of the winners, Nervola,

Continued on fifth page.

## TALK OF JUDGE GRAY.

## DEMOCRATS FAVOR HIM.

## May Be His Party's Candidate for President Next Year.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Judge George Gray, of Delaware, is being considered seriously by Democrats of influence and conservatism as a strong candidate to nominate for President next year. This fact became known yesterday from an ex-United States Senator who passed out of public life and political activity when Bryan secured control of the organization. The statement was made that within the last two months many of the old time Democrats who were powerful in the days of the Cleveland administration have been quietly conferring, and the name of Judge Gray has been discussed as a candidate upon whom the conservative Democrats of the country could unite. It is believed by certain of these leaders that Judge Gray can be nominated, a united party brought to his support and the Democracy turned back into the channels of conservatism and divested of the charlatanism and fallacies that have held sway for the last eight years.

It is said that Bryan is growing weaker day by day, and that his hold upon the organization will not even last next year will be so feeble that he will hardly be in a position even to make trades. On the other hand, Hill, Gorman and others are carrying on an internecine warfare that threatens their own political destruction so far as the nomination is concerned. It is believed that Cleveland's boom was launched too early to make it effective, even if there was a chance of nominating him. The general opinion among the conservative Democrats is that while Cleveland would be a strong man to nominate and would be a safe candidate, yet his nomination would revive the animosities and feuds of his last administration, call forth the spectre of a third term, and militate against the success of the party at the polls, even if his nomination could be brought about.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that Judge Gray has kept singularly clear of the brawlings in his party, and has maintained a dignified attitude and served his country well in the various duties that have been assigned to him. He is considered a sterling Democrat of the old school, and his record in the Senate as a gold Democrat is recalled. Strong efforts will be made to bring about the nomination of Judge Gray, so it is said, and the ex-Senator who made this statement declared that it was only by nominating Judge Gray, or some other Democrat of that type, that the Democracy could be redeemed or hope for victory. Judge Gray has been in public life for more than twenty years. He is now sixty-four years of age. In 1888 President McKinley appointed him a member of the Peace Commission to draw up the treaty with Spain. After his return to this country he was appointed United States Judge for the Third Circuit of Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Princeton in 1870, and later from the Harvard Law School. He practised law in his native State and served as an Attorney General. He was a delegate to the Democratic National conventions of 1876, 1880 and 1884. He was chairman of the strike committee that settled the great coal strike last year. He has served as a member of the Anglo-American Joint High Commission and of the International Committee on Arbitration under The Hague Convention.

## GREAT STEAMSHIP DEAL.

## An Anglo-German Combination in the Atlantic Trade.

[Special to The New-York Tribune by French Cable.]

(Copyright, 1903, by The Tribune Association.)

London, Aug. 25.—An important meeting of the directors of the German Atlantic steamship lines was held at the Savoy Hotel yesterday under the chairmanship of Herr Ballin, director of the Hamburg-American Company. Although the strictest secrecy has been maintained as to what actually took place, "The Morning Advertiser" learns that certain negotiations are now being carried on which are likely to result in an Anglo-German combination in the Atlantic trade.

It is stated to be the Kaiser's ardent wish to bring about a commercial relationship between England and Germany, and thus build up a strong foundation for the future friendship between these nations.

## MAY DEPOSE FERDINAND.

## Deputation Visits Him to Force a Statement of His Policy.

London, Aug. 25.—A deputation left Sofia last Friday to visit Prince Ferdinand, who is in Hungary, to invite him to declare publicly his Macedonian policy, says the Berlin correspondent of "The Morning Post." The Prince will have ten days to reply. In the event of his declining, it is understood that the deputation bears a mandate from the Bulgarian people to depose him.

## CIGARETTE FACTORY BURNED.

Havana, Aug. 24.—The big consolidated cigarette factory belonging to the American Tobacco Company and the English trust was totally destroyed by fire this evening, with its valuable contents, consisting of new cigarette making machinery and quantities of tobacco. Nothing was saved except the books and the contents of the office. The loss is estimated at upward of \$250,000, fully insured.

Remember, all R. R. tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany go good via Day Line steamer. N.Y.—Adv.

## RIVALS READY FOR TO-DAY.

## SHAMROCK LOSES NO TIME BY REMEASUREMENT—BOTH HAVE NEW MAINSAILS.

Challenger's Speed on Triangular Course an Unknown Quantity—Sir Thomas Still Confident—Stormy Weather Likely.

## SPECIAL YACHT RACE WEATHER FORECAST.

Winds will be light to fresh and variable, though mostly from some easterly point. Unsettled weather and possibly showers.

## SECOND MATCH RACE FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

The conditions of the race are as follows:

Yachts and numbers—No. 1, The Reliance; No. 3, Shamrock III. Time allowance—The Reliance allows Shamrock III 1 minute 57 seconds. Start—From Sandy Hook Lightship at 11 a. m. Course—A 30-mile triangle, 10 miles to each leg. Time limit, 5 1-2 hours.

Intervals between signals—Preparatory to warning, 10 minutes; warning to start, 5 minutes; start to handicap, 2 minutes.

Sir Thomas Lipton's challenging yacht, Shamrock III, was remeasured in the drydock at the Erie Basin yesterday by her anchor and chain on board, which, it is said, weighed 1,100 pounds. The new measurement made by Charles D. Mower, measurer of the New-York Yacht Club, assisted by Albert G. Hunt, differs from the old by only five one-thousandths of a foot, affecting the time allowance by such a small fraction as a second that the time allowance stands the same as it was before, 1 minute 57 seconds.

To neutralize the extra weight of the anchor and chain, that amount of pig lead ballast was removed from the yacht's hold, slightly decreasing the waterline length. Another measurement of the sail area, asked for by Fife, the designer, on account of slinging a new mainboom, made the length of the topmast greater by 3.16 feet. This offset the reduction in the waterline length, so that the allowance stands exactly as it did before.

For purposes of comparison, here are the new and old measurements, together with those of the Reliance, taken last Tuesday:

	Reliance.	Shamrock (old).	Shamrock (new).
Length on load water line.	201.76	187.54	187.54
Length from the after end of the main boom to the forward point of measurement.	84.29	81.4	81.40
Length from the forward side of the mast to the forward point of measurement.	83.75	81.4	81.40
Length of spinnaker boom.	71.90	68.17	68.17
Length of gaff.	57.00	69.15	72.31
Length of topmast.	57.00	55.32	57.87
Eighty per cent of topmast.			
Height from upper side of boom to lower side of sheave of topmast halyard block.	145.65	144.83	144.53
Sail area.	110,165.03	114,330.45	

Continued on second page.

## GAVE AID AND LOST LIFE.

## Dentist Drowned While Helping Young Women in Danger.

Deal Beach, N. J., Aug. 24 (Special).—While aiding two young women who were in danger at the Deal Beach bathing grounds to-day, James H. Blaisdell, Jr., a young Brooklyn dentist, was drowned shortly after noon.

Dr. Blaisdell came to Allenhurst Saturday and put up at the Dunes Hotel. This morning he went bathing with Miss Magdalene Harris and Miss Josephine Kelly, of Brooklyn, both of whom are summering at Allenhurst. Miss Kelly could not swim, and in assisting her across the deep water which cuts off the sandbar from the beach, Dr. Blaisdell, unable to withstand her struggles, was overcome, and sank before assistance could reach him. Miss Kelly and Miss Harris were rescued by the life guard, Lemar.

Dr. Blaisdell had known Miss Harris at home, and the young people made up a party to bathe. When they had been in the water a few minutes one of the three suggested that they carry Miss Kelly, who could not swim, across the deep place between the shore and the sandbar, a short distance off. Accordingly, Dr. Blaisdell took Miss Kelly on one side and Miss Harris held her on the other. In this way they supported her and began to swim.

Half way out, Miss Kelly, who was kicking to help, said she would rest, and tried to touch bottom. The water was over her head, and she sank. Immediately she became frightened and struggled. The others tried to keep her up and bring her ashore. Lifeguard Lemar hurried out alone and threw a life preserver to Miss Harris, at the same time catching Miss Kelly and holding her until the surfboat came up.

"In the mean time," Lemar says, "Dr. Blaisdell had started for the beach. The surfboat came out soon, and Lemar returned with Miss Kelly to the beach. It was some time before Dr. Blaisdell's absence was noted, both girls being exhausted. When his absence was discovered Griswold Thompson, a New-York broker, staying at the Dunes, put off again in the surfboat with Lemar and made a search. The body was discovered by Mr. Thompson, who dived and brought it to the surface. Bathing attendants and Lemar worked over Dr. Blaisdell until a Deal doctor arrived. The latter made the usual tests and pronounced Dr. Blaisdell dead."

Griswold Thompson was an intimate friend of the drowned man. Dr. Blaisdell's parents arrived in Allenhurst to-night.

## GEN. YOUNG'S DAUGHTER TO MARRY.

Omaha, Aug. 24.—Announcement was made to-day of the engagement of Miss Young, daughter of Lieutenant General S. B. M. Young, and Lieutenant John R. Hannay, of the 22d Infantry, now stationed at Fort Crook. Lieutenant Hannay's regiment has been ordered to the Philippines, and for that reason the wedding will occur early next month.

## VAN COTT OUT \$1,200.

## Must Stand Loss of Salary to Graff, Says Controller.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Aug. 24.—Postmaster Van Cott, of New-York, will suffer a personal loss of between \$1,100 and \$1,200 as a result of the practices of George W. Beavers, formerly the superintendent of the Division of Salaries and Allowances of the Postoffice Department. By a decision of Mr. Tracewell, Controller of the Treasury, supplemented by the action of the Auditor for the Postoffice Department, Mr. Van Cott will have to stand the loss of the entire salary, paid to H. C. Graff, beginning October, 1902, and ending when Graff went to New-York to assume the duties of cashier in that postoffice, to which he had been originally appointed.

At the behest of Beavers, Mr. Van Cott certified to the appointment of Graff, and although Graff never was employed in the New-York Postoffice he permitted Beavers to assign him to duty as a repair clerk for the cancelling machines in use in the larger postoffices throughout the country. Controller Tracewell has now refused payment of the salary paid by Van Cott for the quarter ending January 1, and the auditor has declined to pass Graff's salary for the subsequent quarter and several weeks additional that Graff was attached to the department in Washington.

In rendering his decision the Controller supports the opinion of the Auditor, who has always maintained that postmasters and their bondsmen were responsible for funds paid out illegally, even though such payment was made by instruction of the Postmaster General or some other officer of the Postoffice Department. The only resource which Postmaster Van Cott now has will be to secure the enactment by Congress of a special appropriation reimbursing him for the amount lost.

Postmaster Van Cott could not be seen at his home last night. Richard Van Cott, his son, declared he was positive his father had not heard a word about any deduction in his salary. Asked whether his father would take any action to prevent the Treasury Department from taking such a measure, Mr. Van Cott said that should the news be correct, he was of the opinion that some action would be taken, although he could not speak for his father.

## REWARDED FOR KINDNESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]  
Easton, Conn., Aug. 24.—Daniel Prime, a well known colored man of this place, received word that \$5.00 had been left to him by Jonathan Moore, of Jackson, Mich., whom Prime befriended in the Civil War. Both men participated in the recapture of Fort Sumter. When Moore had one of his legs shattered and lay bleeding to death, Prime tore his blouse into strips, bound the injured leg and carried Moore to a place of safety.