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EXTRA

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SENATOR MARK HANNA DEAD

TROOPS RUSHED INTO COREA BY THE JAPANESE

Report that Three of the Warships of the Vladivostok Squadron Were Blown Up by Mines in the Straits of Tsugaru Is Proven Untrue According to News from Tokio.

PORT ARTHUR IS NOW SAID TO BE COMPLETELY CUT OFF.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Information has reached here that nearly twenty thousand Japanese troops were landed at Chemulpo yesterday, the first division of a large number which will be thrown into Corea as rapidly as possible, in the effort thoroughly to occupy the strategic points in the hermit kingdom, while the Russian fleet is bottled up in Port Arthur.

By one conversant with the Japanese plans, it is stated that the repeated attacks on Port Arthur are not for the purpose of seizing that place at present unless an unexpected weakness in the fortifications there should develop.

They are part of a well-defined plan for the harassing of the Russian fleet until Corea can be occupied. The bottling up of the fleet there enables the landing of troops in Corea without the convoy of a large number of warships. The reports of disorder in various parts of Corea hastened the operations of the Japanese that they might obtain possession before anarchy became prevalent and foreign interests be menaced in consequence.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, called upon Secretary Hay today, and it is understood that the reported detention of about 100 Japanese subjects in Port Arthur was under discussion.

Taking notice of the reported escape from Port Arthur of the American cargo ship Pleiades under cover of a storm, the Department officials are inclined to believe that she may have brought away some of the detained Japanese.

VLADIVOSTOK FLEET IS MENACE TO JAP COAST.

(By Associated Press.)

TOKIO, Saturday, Feb. 13.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron is still intact, cruising in the sea of Japan.

A report to the effect that Matsuyama, on the Inland Sea, has been bombarded by the Russian squadron is untrue.

This is the Russian squadron that was frozen in at Vladivostok at the beginning of the war. With the aid of the powerful ice-breakers belonging to the Russian government and stationed at that port, a way was cleared to open water.

The first intimation the Japanese had of the activity of the Vladivostok squadron was when it appeared off Hakodate in Northern Japan and

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KILLED WIFE AND HIMSELF AND SHOT YOUNG STEPSON

Frank Bertunek, an Austrian, forty-seven years old, murdered his wife, Rosa, forty-three years old, in their apartments, at No. 345 East Seventy-third street, late this afternoon.

He then shot his thirteen-year-old stepson, Vincent Hernik, in the back, after which he turned his pistol on himself and put a bullet through his brain.

He and his wife were found dead side by side in the kitchen of their little home an hour after the shooting by neighbors. The boy was unconscious on the floor and it is feared that his injury is mortal. He was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Bertunek and his family were not very well known in the neighborhood. They rented their apartment in the house less than three weeks ago. Bertunek drove a wagon for a brewery. He was a heavy drinker, and he and his wife quarrelled frequently. The principal cause of contention between them was the stepson. It was said that Bertunek was tired of supporting the boy and wanted him put in an institution, but the mother would not consent.

Yesterday after an especially bitter quarrel Bertunek ordered his wife out of the house. She left taking the boy with her.

Bertunek would not allow her to carry any of her effects with her, it is said.

Early to-day Mrs. Bertunek had her husband summoned to a police court for non-support and for witholding her property. Bertunek was allowed to go on condition that he would let his wife remove her things from his home.

It was about 2 o'clock when Mrs. Bertunek went to the house with her son. She went in the kitchen and sat down. Bertunek was in a front room. The woman discovered htat all the property she wanted was locked up and demanded the keys to the closets. Bertunek came back into the kitchen with a pistol and shot the woman in the head. The bullet penetrated her brain and she fell dead on the floor.

The boy began to scream and Bertunek turned the weapon on him and shot him in the back. He then killed himself.

Neighbors heard the pistol shots, out for an hour no one dared to break in hte apartment. As soon as they found out what had happened they notified the police.

SENATOR MARK HANNA, OF OHIO, WHO IS JUST DEAD FROM A SUDDEN ATTACK OF TYPHOID FEVER.

BELLE MAHONE WINS FIRST RACE

First Time in a Week a Real Favorite Takes Opening Event—Mardi Gras Carnival Attracts Large Crowd.

THE WINNERS.

FIRST RACE—Belle Mahone (8 to 5) 1, Tally H. (3 to 1) 2, Balm of Gilead 3.

SECOND RACE—Sid Silver (20 to 1) 1, Aggie Lewis (8 to 1) 2. Little Jack Horner 3.

THIRD RACE—Viperine (7 to 2) 1, Arch Oidhan (2 to 5) 2. Isabelle D. 3.

(Special to The Evening World.)

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 15.—Ideal weather ushered in the Mardi Gras Carnival, and the largest crowd of the meeting spent the afternoon at the race track after enjoying the street parade in the forenoon.

The first race was not called until 2.30 on account of the parade. The track was in superb condition and the races were spiritedly contested.

C. R. Ellison, who won over $11,000 with six horses down here this season, shipped his string to Memphis this afternoon. Sam Hildreth will also ship to Memphis in a few days. Ed Trotter, Jim Arthur and other well-known owners will ship to Hot Springs.

W. O. Parmer was here to-day soliciting entries for the Canadian and Nashville Stakes. S. W. Street will ship from here to Nashville.

FIRST RACE.

Six furlongs.

Starters.	whts.	jocks.	St.	1/4.	1/2.	Fin.	Str.	Pl.	Betting.
Belle Mahone.	105.	Hn'sy	7	2ª	1ª	1ª	8-5	3-5	
Tally H.,	112.	Robbins..	1	1²	2¹	13-5	4-5		
Balm of Gilead.	114.	Landry.....	2	5ª	3ª	20	8		
Stand Pat,	111.	Aubuchan	3	3ª	4ª	18-5	6-5		
Hickory Corners.	108.	Irwin	8	8¹	5¼	50	20		
Sabinet,	108.	Steele.....	5	6ª	6ª	100	30		
Lady Contrary.	108.	C'rmr	6	2¼	7ª	40	20		
Amite,	111.	Salling.....	10	9ª	8¹	100	30		
Censor,	114.	Fuller.....	9	10	9ª	13	5		
Marionetta,	106.	Dean..	4	6ª	10	40	12		

Start good. Won easily. Place driving. Time—1.14 3-5.

VOTE $5,000,000 FOR NEW STATEN ISLAND FERRIES

Staten Island will now get a really improved ferry service. The Sinking Fund, in session to-day, decided to build a fleet of five fast boats at a first cost of $5,000,000.

Mayor McClellan presided at the meeting. Col. Stevens, the ferry-boat expert of Hoboken, was called and questioned by each member regarding the best type of boat to be used in the proposed improved service between Richmond and Manhattan.

Only two types of boats were discussed—that already designed by A. Cary Smith and Ferris, and one proposed by Gardner and Cox. The former type is a large vessel, with fore and aft screws, possessing high power and speed. The Gardner and Cox design contemplates a smaller boat, also screw of the propeller type, but not as fast or possessing the great carrying capacity.

Commissioner Maurice Featherson, Borough Presidents Cromwell and Littleton and a large delegation of Staten Islanders, together with a number of city officials, were present and listened to the proceedings.

All the members of the commission voted to build the five large and fast boats, with the exception of Comptroller Grout, who voted against the adoption of the larger type because of the difference in the cost of construction and maintenance.

Grout Voted Down.

Comptroller Grout maintained that the building of the smaller type of boat would gave the city hundreds of thousands of dollars, but the Mayor, the City Chamberlain and Alderman McCall opposed the policy suggested by the Comptroller, declaring that if the city was going into the ferry business at all it should provide Staten Island with the best obtainable in the line of ferry-boats.

The Comptroller raised the issue that the smaller boats could be operated on a schedule only a minute or a minute and a half slower than the bigger and more costly vessels in addition to saving the city money.

"What is your opinion of the type that would serve the city best?" asked the Mayor of Col. Stevens.

"If I were going into the ferry business and found that the faster and larger boat would be the most serviceable and fill the requirement I would not hesitate to spend the money," answered the Colonel.

"But would not the larger boat be harder to handle in making the slips, and hasn't it happened that the force with which such large boats enter the slip has resulted in the tearing away of the bridge and ripping up of the pavement fifty and a hundred feet away?" asked the Comptroller.

"I have done that same thing with boats of smaller tonnage than the ones proposed," answered the Colonel. "And such accidents are bound to happen, no matter the size of the boat."

Mayor Wants Big Boats.

"Well," said the Mayor, "if we are going to push Manhattan off the map we ought to get boats big enough to do the work properly. At any rate, the better the boat the better the work that can be done, and I believe that we are in a good position to decide now."

The Mayor then put the question, and the Commissioners, with the single exception of the Comptroller, voted for the larger types of vessels. Cary Smith & Ferris will begin work on the boats at once. They will probably get the contract to build two of the vessels, the remainder of the fleet to be let out to other concerns. The first boat can be running in January next.

Oscar Eagle, Stage Director

for Liebler & Co., says: "Father John's Medicine restored my strength after typhoid pneumonia."

MADE REMARKABLE BATTLE TO SHAKE HOLD OF TYPHOID

His Strong Will Power Helped the Physicians in Their Fight to Save Him, and His Frequent Rallies Under Their Treatment Caused His Life to Be Prolonged After Hope Had Been Abandoned.

Amazing Rise from a Poor Country Boy to Be a Power of the First Class in the Business and Political Worlds—McKinley's Warmest Friend and Ardent Supporter in Two National Campaigns and During His Service as President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Senator Mark Hanna is dead. His remarkable fight for life, continued for days after all hope had been given up by his medical attendants, came to an end this afternoon. He passed away peacefully, with the members of his family at his bedside.

For two days Dr. Osler and the others who had been so faithful in their attendance on Senator Hanna have realized that nothing could save him. The constant use of oxygen and injections of saline solution, together with a remarkable vitality, have kept him up, but the members of the family have not been allowed to deceive themselves as to the end of it all.

Early to-day Dr. Osler left for his home in Baltimore, announcing that the case had passed beyond the point where medical science could do anything. Senator Hanna was sinking rapidly all day. At times his pulse was scarcely perceptible, and more than once his nurses were certain that he was dead. Then the use of stimulants would bring a slight response, not much, but enough to show that the patient still lived.

The news of Senator Hanna's death has spread like wildfire. All Washington, official and otherwise, is plunged in grief by the sad news. Senator Hanna's body will be taken to Cleveland for burial, but it is likely that there will be a public funeral service here first.

SENATOR M. A. HANNA'S REMARKABLE CAREER IN BUSINESS AND POLITICS.

United States Senator Marcus Alonzo Hanna, of Ohio, sometimes called the American Warwick, was a country boy with a father who believed in the efficacy of hard work. Senator Hanna had the principle of unremitting toil as the only road to success ground into him when he was very young, and he followed it up to the day of his death. His successes in commercial and political life were due not only to his great genius, but to his unceasing labors in behalf of the individuals and the principles he had pledged himself to serve.

Senator Hanna was born in New Lisbon, O., Sept. 24, 1837. His father, Leonard Hanna, was a country doctor and general store keeper at New Lisbon. His mother was Samantha Converse. The Hannas and the Converses had been Quakers for a century. New Lisbon, or Lisbon, as it is now called, still contains a number of people who knew Mark Hanna as a boy. They say he was distinguished then for two things, a mischievous nature and the finest collection of freckles for miles around.

Leonard Hanna amassed a considerable sum of money in his dual capacity of store keeper and physician for New Lisbon. With this he embarked in the grocery business in Cleveland, the firm being Hanna, Garretson & Company. Young Mark was sent through the public schools of Cleveland and at the age of nineteen was sent to the Western Reserve University to complete his education. After he had been there a couple of months his father brought him back to Cleveland and put him to work clerking in his grocery store.

Young Hanna in His Place.

In 1862 Leonard Hanna died, and Mark Hanna, who had made rapid strides, succeeded him as the head of the firm. Five years later the firm dissolved, and Mark Hanna went into the coal and iron business with the firm of Rhodes & Co. For twenty years he was a member of that firm. In 1887 the name was changed to M. A. Hanna & Co., and at the same time the future maker of Presidents began embarking in other enterprises.

Meeting with McKinley.

In the mean time Mark Hanna had met William McKinley. This remarkable friendship started under peculiar circumstances. Hanna went to western Ohio to prosecute some of his striking miners who had burned a shaft. He thought he would have an easy time sending them all to jail. But the miners engaged a young lawyer, who routed Hanna's attorneys and got all but a few of the leaders off scot free. This young lawyer was William McKinley, and it was quite characteristic of Mark Hanna that he should love the man who had beaten him rather than harbor any bitterness over the defeat. The friendship started under such queer auspices continued up to the time of William McKinley's death, and until his own death there never was a time when Mark Hanna completely recovered from the shock of the assassination of his great and well beloved friend.

Mark Hanna was the principal one of the group of McKinley's friends who subscribed to the fund of $115,000 to exploitate McKinley from his financial difficulties, and Mark Hanna was the chief of the little group of Ohioans who in 1894 and 1895 decided to make William McKinley President of the United States if it was possible.

When He Got to St Louis.

The country at large got its first real knowledge of Mark Hanna when he went to St. Louis in 1896 with the McKinley boom in his pocket, calmly brushed all other candidates aside, and after one of the bitterest factional fights in the history of the Republican party had his man nominated.

Mark Hanna dominated the Republican National Convention of 1896. He was always a gold man, but was said by some to be willing to straddle on the financial plank of the platform. However, he and McKinley and the leaders of the East agreed that the sound money plank must go in, and it did go, despite the fact that veteran Republicans like Teller walked out of the convention hall. Hanna's conduct of the first McKinley campaign showed him a master of organization. Having nominated his man the next thing to do was to elect him. To this task he gave his entire time. East and West, North and South, headquarters were established under the direction of men selected for the work by Hanna himself.

Every wing of the party, save the handful of men who bolted at St. Louis, was brought into line, and from the day of nomination to the day of election the eagle eye of Mark Hanna was on every nut, bolt, screw and cog of the marvellous political machine he had built, for the sole purpose of putting his friend, William McKinley, in the White House.

Then Back to Ohio.

Mark Hanna went back to Ohio and his private business after the election, but his friends determined to send him to the United Staes Senate. Senator John Sherman, the great Ohio statesman, was a great admirer of Hanna, and when he was talked of for Secretary of State, Hanna determined to succeed him in the Senate, although there was but one year of his term left.

The Foraker-Bushnell wing of the party in Ohio had been planning to capture Sherman's seat, and a bitter fight broke out. Finally Sherman wrote to Gov. Bushnell that the only condition on which he would resign was the appointment of Mark Hanna to succeed him. Gov. Bushnell was literally forced to appoint Hanna. If he hadn't there would have been a disruption of the Republican party in Ohio.

The fight waged against Hanna's appointment was renewed in 1898, when the Senator demanded re-election from the Legislature of his State. The leader of the anti-Hanna forces was Charles L. Kurtz, whose bitterness against Hanna was increased by the knowledge that it was Hanna who had prevented him becoming Chairman of the State Executive Committee. The fight was a bitter one and time and again it looked as though Hanna would be beaten. McKinley was anxious and sent Judge Day to Ohio to work for the Senator. Hanna himself worked night and day, and on Jan. 11, after the fiercest fight in the history of the Republican party in Ohio, Hanna was elected by a majority of one vote.

In his triumph Senator Hanna proceeded to crush all of his political enemies to the earth and how well he did it is shown in the case of Kurtz. The once all powerful Kurtz was never a menace to Senator Hanna again. Hanna was accused after the election of using large sums of money to win. These charges were carried right into the Senate of the United States, but the Senator was vindicated there.

Johnson's Fight on Hanna.

Last year almost as bitter a war was waged against the re-election of Senator Hanna by the forces of Tom Johnson as was waged in 1898 by the Kurtz men. Johnson determined to wipe Hanna out once and for all, and took advantage of the remarkable growth of Socialism in Ohio to accomplish his object. At no time, however, did conservative Ohioans believe that Johnson had a chance, although no more picturesque campaign was ever conducted than that of the Mayor of Cleveland in his dual ambition to wipe out Hanna and to elect himself Governor of the State. Hanna swept Ohio, his official plurality being 101,000. It was another of the long succession of triumphs in his comparatively brief political career.

In the Senate of the United States Mark Hanna was a conspicuous figure from the moment he first entered. He took an active part in every great public measure. He developed rapidly as a public speaker, and his great speech on the Isthmian canal project is what practically turned the scale from the Nicaragua to the Panama route. During the administrations of President McKinley he was the prime mover in all of the Administration measures. He fought for Cuban reciprocity and for the Ship Subsidy bill, it always being his belief that it was more important to this country to build up a merchant marine than a large navy, although he never deprecated the value of a great navy.

Maligned and Lampooned.

During his early political life Hanna was maligned and lampooned from one end of the country to the other. He was pictured as the conscienceless tool of capital, the oppressor of labor, and long articles were written and published of alleged brutal treatment by him of the men employed in his great industrial enterprises.

A hatred of Hanna was thus developed among the poorer classes of the country, which Hanna by his own efforts afterward dispelled. He turned his attention to the great task of bringing capital and labor in closer and more harmonious relations. No ridicule he kept at the task. He was a close student of sociology, and when he formed the Civic Federation he took the longest step that he ever took in the direction of peaceful settlement of labor controversies.

He enlisted men in every shade of political and business life in the work of the Civic Federation, and he placed the good offices of its arbitration committee, of which he was the chairman, at the disposal of labor and capital in all disputes between the two. Of late years Senator Hanna gave more and more of his time to the work of the Civic Federation. He worked night and day to aid in the settlement of the great anthracite coal strike, and his efforts converted him from one of the most hated to one of the best beloved men in the country.

Senator Hanna declared over and over again during the past two years that he was not a candidate for President of the United States; that his ambition in life lay more in the direction of settling great social problems and principally in uniting capital and labor. Although there appeared to be a growing demand in some sections of the country that Senator Hanna enter the Presidential race, there was never any evidence that he fostered or encouraged the sentiment. His relations with President Roosevelt were cordial, although he did not agree with the President in many things. He was one of those who opposed the advance of the President's medical friend, Leonard Wood, over the heads of veteran fighters in the United States Army.

Last summer Senator Hanna announced that he was going to devote all the rest of his life to politics and the work of the Civic Federation. He gradually rid himself of all his enormous business interests and these are now in the hands of others.

Senator Hanna suffered much from rheumatism during the last years of his life. He suffered from other ailments, the result of his life of hard work, as well. A trip abroad and a long vacation in this country failed to restore him to himself. As a matter of fact, Senator Hanna was never a well man after the death of William McKinley.

Senator Hanna was married on Sept. 27, 1864, to Miss S. Augusta Rhodes, sister of his business partner. He has three children—Mabel, Ruth and Daniel Hanna.

If your breathing is difficult or your lungs sore, rely on Piso's Cure for relief.