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ROOSEVELT AND MINN.

The President Refers to His Speech at State Fair.

CONFESSION OF FAITH

Thus He Characterizes It to North Star Congressmen.

WILL SEEK WELFARE OF ALL

Patriotic Answer to a Southern Representative's Noble Offer of Support.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, Sept. 21.—At 10 o'clock this morning Representatives McCleary, Heatwole and Stevens, accompanied by Eli S. Warner, surveyor general of Minnesota, paid their respects to President Roosevelt at the White House. Their visit lasted ten minutes. The president expressed himself as glad to see them and thanked them for their cordial pledges of support.

"I now recall with great satisfaction," said he, "my speech in Minnesota on Labor Day this year and am glad, in view of what has since happened, that I had that opportunity to make a confession of faith regarding my attitude towards the policy of President McKinley. Since the sad events of the past two weeks I have had occasion more than once to recall that speech. Had I said nothing else, it would of itself have been a pledge of my intentions in the new place which I have been called upon to fill."

The president has the liveliest remembrances of his Minnesota visit and asked after a number of gentlemen whom he met there.

Senator Hansbrough was one of the callers at the White House to-day. When he entered the cabinet room, President Roosevelt left the group, including the representatives of the Cuban government, General Wood and several other representatives and senators with whom he was chatting, and grasped the senator's hand with the remark in his hearty voice:

"This is my representative. I was once a deputy sheriff in North Dakota, the first and only office I had there. I therefore regard myself as belonging in part to that state."

Senator Hansbrough assured the president of the warm feeling that North Dakota has for him and promised a loyal support of his administration.

Dodges the Sleuths.

The question of guarding President Roosevelt has already been discovered to be a difficult one. He insists on walking about the streets unaccompanied, and without warning to anyone. He ducks out of the White House and goes chasing up one street and down another as if he were a committee clerk. He refuses to be guarded by secret service men, and gives them the slip on all possible occasions. If Chief Wilkie would obey orders there would be no detail of men to guard him. But there is just one man in the United States who declines to take orders from the commander-in-chief of the army and navy. McKinley used to object to shadows which were always in his path, but Wilkie was incorrigible. So now it has developed into a race between the president, who is right light on his feet, and the sleuths, who have grown rather logey in their former service. Yesterday Roosevelt gave the secret service men nervous prostration by disapeparing in the middle of the day. He had gone to the Cowles house to luncheon and walked alone both ways. They thought for half an hour he had been kidnapped and were more worried than a little. To-day the game began again when Rosevelt started out and walked from the Cowles house to the executive mansion, arriving at 9 o'clock. Secret service men say they have no show. The president's walking pace keeps them on the trot. They have begun what promises to be a strenuous existence.

—W. W. Jermane.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 21.—President Roosevelt walked early to the White House today from the residence of his brother-in-law, Commander Cowles of the navy, arriving shortly before 9:30. Secretaries Hay, Gage and Long came almost upon his heels and saw the president in the cabinet room. The doors of the White House were closed to the public, but admission, of course, was accorded to those who desired to see the president personally, and within an hour a score of men, prominent in public life, had called to pay their respects and to extend their good wishes for a successful administration. Among them were Senators Scott and Elkins of West Virginia, Senator Pritchard of North Carolina, Millard of Nebraska and Burton of Kansas, and Representatives Heatwole, McCleary and Stevens of Minnesota, Gibson of Tennessee, Livingstone of Georgia and Dayton of West Virginia. All were delighted with the reception accorded them. Senators Elkins and Scott congratulated the president upon the declaration he had made when he took the oath of office.

"That simple declaration," said Senator Scott, "immediately restored confidence in the business world."

Representative Livingstone of Georgia was especially pleased with his reception. The Georgia representative had congratulated the president, had expressed the hope that his administration would be a success and had informed him that as a southern man and a Georgian he would contribute everything in his power to that end.

> The president replied he would be the president of the whole people without regard to geographical lines or class distinction, that it was the welfare of all which he should seek to promote.

"I Don't Care for Sections."

The president was even more emphatic in his declaration to Senator Pritchard of North Carolina, Representative Kluttz of North Carolina and Representative Gibson of Tennessee.

"The south will support you most heartily," Senator Pritchard said, speaking for all three of the southern men. "The democratic newspapers are predicting good for you and of you, and the feeling of all the people for you irrespective of party, is most kindly."

"I am going to be president of the United States and not any section," said the president. "I don't care for sections or sectional lines. When I was governor of New York I was told I could make four appointments in the army. When I sent in the names, three were from the south and the other from New York. They were brave men who deserved recognition for services in the Spanish war, and it did not matter what states they were from."

The president talked in the same strain with Senator Money of Mississippi when the latter called, reminding the Mississippi senator that his mother was a southern woman.

"I am half southern," said he, "and I have lived in the west, so I think I can represent the whole country."

The Cuban Outlook.

General Wood leaves for Havana tonight, but expects that he will be obliged to return to Washington next month. He expects that the new electoral law will be simplified. General Wood said further that the government expected to be able to turn over the administration of the affairs of the island to the Cubans by the first of next May.

At 1:30 the president left the White house for luncheon. He had on a black cutaway coat and a black slouch hat and wore a band of crape around his left arm. He was accompanied by General Wood. The two walked briskly through the eastern driveway of the grounds and across Pennsylvania avenue to Lafayette Park, through which they passed to Commander Cowles' residence.

AS ENGLAND'S FRIEND

British Member of Parliament Confides in the President.

New York, Sept. 21.—Among the passengers booked to sail on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse on Tuesday next is Captain Arthur Lee, ex-military attache to the British embassy in Washington and conservative member of parliament from South Hampshire. As the representative of the English army Captain Lee campaigned in Cuba during the Spanish-American war. During that campaign he spent a great deal of his time with the Rough Riders and became intimately acquainted with President Roosevelt. He said:

As a student of the American people I count myself particularly fortunate in having been in this country during the past week. I have seen them in the days of their exultation, in the days of their prosperity and pride and now I have seen them in their hour of humiliation and grief. The absolutely universal feeling of affection for the stricken president and of genuine sorrow over his death as expressed by the highest and lowest presents to the foreigner a new phase of the national character.

"Have you ever heard it rumored that heretofore President Roosevelt has been inclined to sympathize with the Boers in the South African struggle?" was asked.

"I have talked with him on the subject," said Captain Lee, "and I think I know his views, but of course I could not abuse his confidence by repeating anything he might have said. I will state positively, however, that he never made any secret of his appreciation of the helpful attitude of England towards the United States during the struggle in Cuba, and that he has not forgotten it. England has nothing to fear from his administration, and I think the leaders of my government are convinced of that fact."

BESIEGING ROOSEVELT

Will Place-Hunters Succeed in Crushing Him?

Washington, Sept. 21.—From now on there will be a stream of favor-seekers at the White House. Notwithstanding the announcement that the McKinley policy will be continued, it is expected there will be more or less change in the personnel of the governmental staffs, and the pressure on President Roosevelt to provide for friends who have been on the waiting list will become great. Everybody wants to see the president and establish cordial relations with him. Politicians in every state are planning how to convince him that they were "Roosevelt-in-1904" men from the start and therefore entitled to consideration in the new deal. Happy are they who made connection with the Roosevelt forces during the vice president's recent trips in the west, for they are comforting themselves with the thought that their claims were filed while yet he was in the background.

NYE FOR GRAND SIRE

HONOR FOR A MINNEAPOLITAN

Soverign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows Votes to Exclude Saloonkeepers.

Indianapolis, Sept. 21.—The sovereign grand lodge, I. O. O. F., to-day decided that where a saloon is run in connection with a hotel the proprietor of the hotel shall be regarded as a saloonkeeper and not eligible to membership in the order. The grand lodge holds its last session today. Most of the session was devoted to discussion of the liquor laws. It was decided that hotel keepers with bars, already admitted to the order, may take out withdrawal cards.

Wallace G. Nye of Minneapolis will, it is believed, be elected deputy grand sire at next year's session at Des Moines.

Almost Lynched.

Leadville, Col., Sept. 21.—An Italian miner at the Elk mine remarked that all kings and presidents should be killed and it was the right thing to kill McKinley. Three hundred miners gathered at the shaft house and when the fellow appeared, placed a rope around his neck and started for a railroad trestle. On the advice of some of the crowd the man's life was spared, but he was badly choked and driven out of the camp by the miners with drawn revolvers.

Nevermore an Interviewee

Cleveland, Sept. 21.—The Plaindealer says: "Asked to make a brief statement as to how he regarded the policy of President Roosevelt so far as it had been expressed and what sort of an administration he believed the new president would give to the nation, Senator Hanna said:

"I am done with being interviewed for all time."

"Have you decided not to again publicly express your opinion?" was asked.

"No more," was the brief answer.

The senator is broken by the tragedy at Buffalo and his face shows how deeply grief has left its mark.

CAPT. HARBER 'STANDS PAT'

Repeats Former Statements as to Coaling at Sea.

A TIFF WITH RAYNER

Captain Bandies Words With Counsel for Schley.

COALING UNDER DIFFICULTIES

Admiral Higginson Is Recalled and Modifies a Friday Statement.

Washington, Sept. 21.—At the forenoon sitting of the Schley court of inquiry today no new witnesses were upon the stand Captain Harber continued his testimony and most of the time was devoted to his cross-examination by Mr. Rayner. He adhered to his statement made yesterday concerning coaling at sea, and objected when Mr. Rayner sought to refresh his memory by quoting the log-book of the Massachusetts.

Admiral Higginson was recalled and modified his statement of yesterday concerning the distance which the fleet before Santiago stood out to sea. He said that during the first portion of the time it was about five miles during the day and about four miles at night.

Admiral Dewey observed his usual rule of promptness in calling the court to order. The attendance was somewhat larger than yesterday.

The first witness called was Captain Harber, executive officer of the Texas, who was on the stand when court adjourned yesterday. Mr. Rayner, of counsel for Admiral Schley questioned him concerning his statement that he did not recall that any picket line was established inside the line of blockade at Cienfuegos. A report by Admiral Schley was read that a picket line had been maintained, but the witness declined to change his statement.

Memory at Fault.

Asked if the Brooklyn had not, on May 24, signalled the Texas to go alongside the collier and coal, he said he did not recall anything of the kind. Mr. Rayner read the signal message as follows: "Go alongside the collier and coal as rapidly as possible," but no amount of pressing could bring the witness to say that he remembered the incident. He had, he said, had very little to do with the signalling. The same replies practically were made in response to questions regarding other signals. Mr. Rayner quoted several of these. One transmitted from the Texas to the Brooklyn read: "On afterthought the captain thinks it unsafe to put a collier between battleships." Another from the Texas read: "Do not think it safe to collier. The two ships will surely crush her."

Captain Harber replied that he remembered there was some talk of the collier, but he could not recall what it was.

Speaking of the signals observed off Cienfugos, he said his supposition, like that of the other officers, was that they were between the Spanish forces.

Captain Harber was also questioned closely concerning the rate of speed of the fleet on the sail from Cienfuegos to Santiago on May 25. He said the weather was fresh and the sea moderate; that it was hard for small vessels, but that it was "nothing much." He thought the Texas could have made from ten to twelve knots.

Mr. Rayner had the witness reading logs of the Massachusetts, the Iowa, the Brooklyn and other vessels concerning the weather at that time. Mr. Rayner read a report from Captain Higginson saying that the weather had been "rough and squally" on the 25th. Captain Harber stated that the report of Captain Higgin-

Continued on Second Page.

TO WATER'S EDGE

Steam Barge Fedora Practically a Total Loss at Red Cliff.

Special to The Journal.

Bayfield, Wis., Sept. 21.—The steam barge Fedora, owned by W. W. Brown, of Cleveland, was burned to the water's edge at Red Cliff last night. A lamp exploded in the engine room and before the pumps could be started the fire had gained such headway that the engineer was compelled to leave the room.

The boat was going full speed and had to be beached and small boats launched. Captain F. A. Fick and his crew of eighteen men had a narrow escape, but reached the shore safely.

Nothing was saved but what the men could carry in their arms.

The boat was bound to Ashland from Duluth and was light. The lumber yards and mill owned by the Red Cliff Lumber company at Red Cliff had a narrow escape from burning. The captain and crew of the burned vessel reached Bayfield and left for Cleveland by train this morning. The boat is practically a total loss.

RAGAN NOT RESCUED

Earlier Reports at Fault—Worst Feared by His Family.

Port Huron, Mich., Sept. 21.—Captain W. D. Ragan, of the lost schooner Jupiter, was not rescued from a raft on Lake Huron by a Canadian tug, as reported last night. Captain Ragan's son has received the following telegram from Southamton, Ont.:

"Raft seen to-day by fish tug in good order with life lines atached abreast Lyall island, light, ten miles from Southampton."

It was signed by George E. Smith, a tug owner of Southampton. Additional confirmation from Southampton shows that the raft was upside down when found, the occupants evidently having been washed off. Captain Ragan's family have about given up hope of his safety.

FATE OF THE HUDSON

All Doubt Now Removed—Body of Wheelman Found.

Sault Ste Marie, Mich., Sept. 21.—All doubt about the fate of the steamer Hudson was removed when the steamer F. C. Ford landed here to-day with the body of Sherman G. Brooks, one of the Hudson's wheelman, aboard. The body was picked up seventy-five miles from where the Hudson is supposed to have foundered last Monday, in the pilot house of the wrecked craft, which was floating bottomside up. The ship's compass also was found.

JEWELS STOLEN

Burglars Carry Off $2,000 in Property at Helena, Mont.

Special to The Journal.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 21.—Thieves entered the home of Willard Bennett last night and carried off $2,000 worth of jewels and silverware. Entrance was effected through a front window, and the thieves succeeded in thoroughly ransacking the upper chambers before L. G. Alexander of Kansas City and Albert J. Galen visited the house shortly after 8 o'clock. As they entered the front door the thieves jumped out of a second-story rear window.

Much of the plunder was prized highly is treasures that could not be replaced by money. Three diamond rings taken belonged to Mrs. A. J. Galen, and were valued at $400, the remainder of the plunder being the property of Miss Alexander.

The police have several clues. A printed description of the stolen property has been sent all over the country.

BOOM HAND'S HEROIC DEATH

Dennis Sewell Gave His Life in Vain.

HE AND A BOY DROWN

Double Tragedy Occurs at Eighteenth Avenue Northeast.

A TRULY HEROIC SACRIFICE

The Drowning Boy Throttled His Would-Be Rescuer and Both Sank.

Dennis Sewell, a boom hand, gave up his life shortly before noon to-day in an unsuccessful attempt to save Emil Irmen, 14 years old, who had fallen into the river while fishing. The accident occurred near the Eighteenth avenue N "gap," where Sewell and twenty other men were working.

Sewell saw the lad tumble into the water from the walk that leads from the east shore to the boom, and plunged in after him. Being an excellent swimmer, he did not expect any difficulty in rescuing the little fellow. The drowning boy, however, as soon as Sewell reached him, grasped the strong man about the neck convulsively and clung with an iron grasp, which his would-be rescuer was unable to break. With the lad's arms wrapped tightly around his neck, making it impossible for him to use his arms in swimming and at the same time strangling him, the brave man went down to a hero's death. Other men at work on the boom, who saw their companion's attempt to rescue the boy, were unable to save either. The bodies were recovered late this afternoon.

Boys Went Fishing.

Emil Irmen is a son of M. Irmen, an employe in the car shops of the Milwaukee road, who lives at 1601 Marshall street NE, just up the steep bank from where the drowning occurred. Emil left home shortly after 11 o'clock with his little brother, Louis, going towards the river with fishing tackle. Fifteen minutes later boom men were telling the stricken mother of the sad fate of her boy. She went directt to the scene of the accident and remained on the bank all afternoon, weeping piteously and refusing to be comsoled.

When the little fellows went to the river, they walked out on the narrow board walk over the stream. Emil was leading the way and was carrying a soap box for a seat. This box struck against a pier that supports the walk and extends four or five feet above it. The boy was knocked backwards into the river.

Sewell's Prompt Action.

The boom crew was working at the gap some fifty feet away. Sewell was the first to see the accident and ran along the walk to the point where the lad had fallen in. When he arose, Sewell dove and caught him. The drowning boy was waving his arms frantically, in an effort to fix his grasp on some object that might save him. The little fellow's arms circled the strong man's neck like tentacles and made it impossible for him to swim or keep his head above water.

Clinging to each other, the two were seen to sink and rise once, twice and a third time. Other men were hastening towards the struggling pair, but though two or three dove into the water, Sewell and the boy sunk for the last time and were seen no more.

The entire crew, under the orders of the foreman, Mose Green, quit work and manning a scow they commenced the search for the bodies, using their pick poles. A few minutes later another crew from down-river rowed to the scene of the drowning and joined in the search, while an officer telephoned the police. The North Side patrol wagon with grappling irons arrived a few minutes later and the police, assisted by the boom employes dragged the stream for the bodies.

Sewell Leaves a Family.

"Denny" Sewell's fate is indeed sad. His bravery and quick action in going after the boy are highly praised by those who saw him. His home is at 325 Twenty-fourth avenue N, and he leaves a wife and four small children. He had been an employe of the boom company for several years.

The place where Emil Irmen and Sewell were drowned has long been known as a dangerous "hole" where a large number of boys in Northeast Minneapolis bathe every summer. No less than a dozen persons have been drowned there in as many years.

ONE WAY OF BANISHING THE BOERS.
Kitchener—I'll get these fellows out of the country if they have to follow me out.

ABANDONED IN ARCTIC WASTES

Sensational Revelation in Connection With Peary's Latest Expedition in Quest of the Pole.

Dr. Diedrick, Surgeon of the Party, Is Marooned and His Fate Is a Matter of Conjecture.

New York Sun Special Service

Boston, Sept. 21.—If the statements of Engineer Staats are true, and the fact that he consents to the use of his name, warrants them as such, Lieutenant Peary and Dr. Diedrick, thes urgeon and physician chosen to administer to the wants of the explorer and his men, did not live most amicably, even from the time the Windward reached Sydney, Cape Breton, on the way north. Constant quarreling between the chief of the expedition and Dr. Diedrick resulted in many threats being made by Peary and the latter.

Most of these threats, however, resulted in mere talk, but finally in the abandoning of the doctor at Etah, Greenland, in latitude 79 degrees and 10 minutes, north. He was put ashore by Commander Herbert L. Bridgman from the Erik at 2 o'clock in the morning of Aug. 17, last. Dr. Diedrick was without any food whatsoever and the only means he had of protecting himself from the assaults of the polar bears and other wild animals of the north, were a few guns and a little ammunition.

His Fate Enigmatical.

What his fate will be is hard to imagine. His only means of procuring eatables will be by shooting walruses and seal. According to Mr. Staats, little sorrow was expressed by Lieutenant Peary and the seven members of the expedition aboard the Erik. Etah is but a place in name only. It is as barren and cold as the rest of the surrounding ice fields, save for the inhabiting of the spot by a group of Eskimos, not more than fifty in number, and these live in small huts built of ice and snow. To be sure, one of the Peary storehouses is situated there, but nothing but hard biscuits are kept there. These, with the meat he might get from the killing of walrus, or the slaying of a deer, are the only encouraging prospects held out for the exiled man, according to a returned traveler.

Not a Dispute Over Gold.

It has been intimated in a private dispatch from Sydney that the real cause of the quarrel between Peary and his subordinate was due to a dispute in regard to the reported discovery of gold and diamonds in the far north. Said Engineer Staats:

This is absurd. In the first place there is no foundation for the truth of such a statement when one considers that it would be nearly improbable to dig deep enough through the ice to strike ground. I have had a varied experience through the world and have visited nearly every quarter of the globe. In that time I have had much experience in mining for gold and silver, but never heard of riches being found in the ice. To prove that the foundation for a report of a quarrel between Peary and Dr. Diedrick on these grounds is absurd, I will say that few sane people believe that there is any land beneath the ice of the arctic regions.

What the cause of the friction was, Engineer Staats says he does not know.

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WILL REACH THE POLE

Prediction of Conductor of Relief Expedition.

New York, Sept. 21.—Herbert I. Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic club, who conducted the Peary relief expedition of this year, and the young men who accompanied him have returned home. With them came Mrs. Peary and her little girl, who was born in the Arctic regions eight years ago. Said Mr. Bridgman:

Next April Peary will start for the pole from Cape Hecla, the highest point of land he has discovered in the west, which is only 500 miles from the pole. If he should never reach it, his discoveries have been important enough to warrant the time he has spent in the north, but he will reach the pole.

Mr. Bridgman said he had the satisfaction of knowing that Peary had a supply of walrus meat large enough to carry him through his undertaking. The explorer returned with the Bridgman party as far as Cape Henschel where his winter headquarters are.

Four days after it occurred, Mr. Bridgman, at Sydney, heard of the shooting of President McKinley. Peary will not hear of it until next summer, Mr. Bridgman said:

The last relief expedition was the eleventh sent out by the Arctic Club. They have lost all elements of the dramatic. We were in danger, however, twice. Once we got caught between a glacier and an ice-floe and went aground on a muddy bank. We were fast for several hours, and the danger was lest the ice pack should sweep in around us and make us prisoners. The captain pounded a hole in the nose of the floe, fastened a big hawser to the floe, and in ten minutes the great body of ice, whose movement you could not see at all, had swung us clear of the whole thing. The most serious time was when we got caught between the lip of ice, under water, and the glacier. We got away all right, however.

Mr. Bridgman said that, so far as he knew, there was no truth in the report from Halifax, N. S., that Peary had discovered gold in the Arctic regions.

McKINLEY MONUMENT

All the People to Have an Opportunity to Contribute.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—The committee recently appointed to determine the advisability of inaugurating a movement for the collection of funds to erect a memorial in Washington in honor of President McKinley met at the Union League club to-day and decided to hold the matter in abeyance for the present. This action was due to a statement of the chairman of the committee, Alexander H. Revell, who had conferred with a number of the close friends of the late president, including Judge Day, Senator Hanna, Abner McKinley, Myron T. Herrick and Controller Dawes. These gentlemen, Mr. Revell said, intended to take steps national in scope, for the erection of a monument at Canton, Ohio. As soon as their plans are formulated, the people of the United States generally will have an opportunity to contribute to the proposed memorial. It was the judgment of the committee that no steps should be taken which might in any way conflict with the plans.

PHILLIPS TRIES AGAIN

President of a Grain Company Organized To-day.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—The George H. Phillips company, with $500,000 capital, 20 per cent paid up, was formed here to-day, with the former corn king as president. The plan to form a company of the creditors of the old company was recently abandoned. Mr. Phillips owns 25 per cent of the stock of the new company. He will draw a salary as president and manager of the new concern and stated to-day that whatever dividends his stock paid him would be applied on the debts of the defunct company.

TAXES DROPPED

Canadian Pacific Road Returned of $59,422 at Winnipeg.

Special to The Journal.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 21.—The city tax collector to-day wrote off his books the sum of $59,422 charged against the Canadian Pacific road for taxes. A decision was recently given by the imperial privy council that the road is not liable to civic taxation.

Boer Appeal for Arbitration

The Hague, Sept. 21.—Baron Van Lynden, the minister of foreign affairs, has forwarded to the legations and members of the council of the court of arbitration a copy of the Boer appeal for arbitration with a notification that he intends to bring up the appeal for consideration at the first meeting of the council. The date of the meeting is not fixed.

Less Hopeful for Mrs. McKinley

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 21.—Mrs. McKinley went for a short drive this afternoon accompanied by Dr. Rixey and Mrs. Barber. On their return Dr. Rixey said:

I do not feel so confident as earlier this week. Mrs. McKinley's grief is crushing her, though she is bearing up bravely and doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. However, too much encouragement should not be taken at this early day.

When Mrs. McKinley first looked out of her window to-day she saw the guards on patrol in front of her house. Directing a maid to call Dr. Rixey, she asked him to have the guards removed.

"I do not need them," she said. "They are unnecessary."

Five minutes later the only man on duty was a gardener from the White House who was raking the broad lawn of brown leaves.