

SPECULATIONS ABOUT HANNA'S RELATION TO ROOSEVELT

Two Views of the Hanna Question

HANNA OUT OF POLITICS

Ohio Men Say the Senator Will Retire.

DICK TO SUCCEED HIM

War Department a Close Corporation of New Yorkers.

REHABILITATION OF GEN. MILES

He Increases and Corbin Decreases With the Change of Administration.

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

Washington, Oct. 2.—Returned Ohio politicians give Washington some interesting information about public matters there. It is believed in the state that Senator Hanna, who is said to have aged greatly since the death of President McKinley, is getting ready to retire from politics. He will probably serve through the coming session of congress, but it is predicted by Ohio leaders that he will resign next year, in time to permit the next legislature to select his successor, who it is claimed will be General Dick. Ohio feels keenly the loss of prestige which comes as the result of McKinley's death. Politicians out there recall Senator Hanna's stout opposition to the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt for the vice presidency at the Philadelphia convention, and say that even if Hanna is to remain in public life, he can never be the power in republican councils that he was under McKinley. This thought, it is believed here, may have a good deal to do with Hanna's alleged intention to retire. He would be strongly averse to playing second fiddle in a game which he has done so much to promote, and there may possibly be something in the retirement story. It is news to the people of this city, however, and there will be much interest in confirming it when congress shall have got together.

Former Representative John J. Lentz, says these returned Ohio pilgrims, has made a nice mess of his interview speaking slightly of McKinley. His newspaper in Columbus has been raised, and had been in town at the time he doubtless would have fallen into the hands of an angry mob. A late denial of the interview has not helped matters. Governor Nash is Lentz's law partner, and now there is a general demand from all parts of the state that the partnership be dissolved. Nash doesn't like to yield to the demand, but the pressure is becoming so great that he cannot well refuse. Old soldier and other organizations in Ohio are writing letters to Nash saying that they will vote for Kilbourne for governor unless the partnership is dissolved at once. It is the intention of the people of the state to ostracize Lentz, socially, in business and in all other ways, and drive him from the state. This is pretty severe punishment, but if there is a state in the union that should protect McKinley's memory, it is Ohio.

It is interesting to observe the beginnings of an effort that is probably to be made by the democratic party very soon to entangle the Roosevelt administration with the Boers. Counting on the family antecedents of the president, and the natural prejudices which such antecedents in a majority of cases engender, the Boer sympathizers are more or less adroitly trying to "sound" the president. It is believed that the cablegram announcing that President Kruger is in sore financial straits in Europe, was a part of the game. In all probability the Boer gauntlet will be the first one the new president will have to run. President McKinley ran this gauntlet during the campaign of 1900, and again during the sittings of the 56th congress; but he came out unscathed. President Roosevelt will probably have to go over the same course. The only excuse for reviving the question is the fact that the president has a Dutch name, and on one side has Dutch blood in his veins. Even Bryan has echoed this popular democratic feeling. His announcement that Roosevelt in 1904 must fight the Boers or surrender to them, will meet the approval of every man in the country who wants to see the Roosevelt administration put into a hole. But there is no cause for alarm. Whatever the president's personal views may be—and he has authorized nobody to speak for him—he will without a doubt do that which will be for the good of the United States. This was what President McKinley did. Strongly sympathizing with the Boers, he did all that he could for them, only stopping when he could go no farther without involving his country in the quarrel. His policy of friendship and sincere good will has been publicly acknowledged by the authorized representatives of the Boers in this country, whose interview following Mr. McKinley's death was widely published and commented on. President Roosevelt will be as tactful as President McKinley. It isn't a question of what one man, or a few men, want; but what will be best for the country as a whole?

NEW YORK Under the new administration the war department comes pretty near to being a close corporation of New Yorkers. The president, the secretary of war and the assistant secretary of war are all from that state. The above fact is not without its significance.

HANNA AND ROOSEVELT

Some Popular Misconceptions Dissipated.

HANNA AND MCKINLEY

The Latter and Not the Former Did the "Running" Business.

STRONG PROP FOR ROOSEVELT

Hanna Will Not Only Be an Adviser, but Support His Nomination in 1904.

Special to The Journal.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—The Record-Herald this morning publishes the following Washington special: The intimate friends of President Roosevelt are much pleased with the interview given by Senator Hanna in Boston, in which the senator publicly announced that he and his friends intended to give cordial support to the new president. Mr. Hanna said, in his characteristic way, as he was still at the head of the republican national committee and as he occupied that post because he was devoted to the welfare of the great organization which it represents, President Roosevelt and he were "partners in the republican party." The friends of the president, those who talk with him informally and know his mind, welcome and approve this utterance. The president himself, it is well known, regards Senator Hanna as his warm personal friend, and is glad the senator has thus spoken. Mr. Hanna's remarks surprised a good many of those people who had imagined the senator from Ohio had become a negligible quantity in American politics the moment President McKinley died. It surprised such shallow and brutal persons as those who printed in a New York newspaper the morning of the president's death: "Mark Hanna's machine fell to pieces yesterday morning at 2:15 o'clock."

Powerful Friend for Roosevelt. But Senator Hanna's present remarks are no surprise. The importance of the relations which exist and which are likely to exist between the new president and the official head of the republican organization is far beyond its personal aspect, else there would be little need of referring to it.

As usual, the first day's proceedings are entirely preliminary. The significant thing is that: the most powerful man in the state; republican party to-day, excepting big personality upon the party; the weight of his influence in support of the new administration; and, and probably when the proper time comes, in support of the nomination and re-election of that president by the republican party.

Of course, there are plenty of people who still think that Mr. Hanna lost his power the moment Mr. McKinley died. They are people who don't know Mr. Hanna—who don't know his forcefulness and the way in which he has impressed his strong personality upon the party organization. These persons, in their ignorance of the true state of things, think Mr. Hanna's strength came solely from his intimate relationship with the late president. This is a mistake, as these persons will soon discover. It is a mistake which the new president does not make. If Mr. Hanna is misunderstood and underrated by President Roosevelt, the president knows Mr. Hanna as he is—generous, warm-hearted, patriotic, self-sacrificing, not at all grasping person, so persistent in thinking him.

The value the president places upon Senator Hanna as a supporter and adviser may be judged by the fact that it was Mr. Hanna who first suggested to President Roosevelt (this was at Buffalo Sept. 14) that the entire cabinet of President McKinley be retained permanently. Mr. Roosevelt's alert mind quickly grasped the value of that suggestion and he lost no time in acting upon it. Of course there are plenty of persons who think "Hanna's star has set," or who hope it has. They make it their business to try to set it up trouble.

Hanna Didn't "Run" McKinley. They ask if the new administration is to be "run" by this man from Ohio and other ones. These things make no impression upon the president's mind. He knows very well the administration of President McKinley was not "run" by anyone except the president himself. He knows that instead of Mark Hanna managing McKinley, McKinley, through the love which Hanna bore for him, could and did get his own way. "Twisted Hanna about his little finger," as the saying is in the well-informed circles here. Nothing is better known to the White House circles than that the senator never tried to manage or dictate or exercise any controlling influence over the late president. He was content to serve that president, and the sincerity and value of his friendship are thoroughly appreciated by Mr. Roosevelt. Men who judge persons and events solely by outward appearances and without any knowledge of the things themselves, President Roosevelt harbors some resentments toward Senator Hanna because for a time the latter attempted to prevent Colonel Roosevelt's nomination for vice president at the Philadelphia convention. "He does not, and never did. When Colonel Roosevelt was in Washington a few weeks before the meeting of that convention, he exacted from Senator Hanna a promise that he would make Roosevelt's nomination for vice president impossible. The senator did his best to keep his word. There never was any misunderstanding between them about it. When the popular demand for Roosevelt's nomination became too strong to be longer resisted, Colonel Roosevelt agreed to leave the matter to Senators Hanna and Platt and Mr. Odell, now governor of New York. They consulted and agreed that Roosevelt should be nominated and that Hanna should nominate him. It was all amicable and without the slightest rancor on anyone's part, and every one knows though not all could see it at the moment, least of all Colonel Roosevelt himself, it was the wisest and strongest thing that could have been done.



ANOTHER CALM. Hanna Will Have to Whistle Some Time for a Breeze to Fill This Sail.

THE EPISCOPALIANS LAW IGNORED AT HELENA

Triennial Convention Begins Work at San Francisco. SEVENTY-FIVE BISHOPS THERE

San Francisco, Oct. 2.—The triennial convention of Episcopal bishops, clergy and laity was inaugurated at 7:30 a. m. with the celebration of the Holy Communion in the local Episcopal churches. At 11 a. m. the convention was formally opened at Trinity church with religious exercises. Seventy-five bishops assembled in the guild room of the church and put on their robes. They then formed in procession and entered the room, marched up Bush street to the main entrance of the church, continuing up the center aisle. The procession was headed by Rev. F. W. Clappett, rector of Trinity church. Then came Secretary Hart of the house of bishops and Rev. Charles I. Hutchins, secretary of the house of deputies. Following were the junior bishops and then the older prelates in the order of seniority of consecration.

When the head of the procession reached the chancel it stood for a moment divided into two lines to allow the senior bishops to pass and enter the sanctuary in the reversed order of entering the church. The choir sang the traditional hymn while the bishops moved along and the introt of the service was intoned. Communion followed the preparatory prayers and the religious offices concluded with the recessional. The convention sermon was preached by Bishop Morris of Oregon, the senior attending bishop. In the afternoon the house of bishops and the delegates of the house of deputies met and organized for work.

The sermon by Bishop Morris was a strong missionary plea from the text, "Launch out into the deep and let down your nets for a draught, and Joshua's words to the children of Israel, "How long are ye slack to go to possess the land?" He declared that the mission of the church of Jesus Christ was to all nations, ranks and conditions. She is to launch out and cast her nets into the depths of ignorance, poverty, untruth, sorrow, shame and crushing grief, the dreariness, avarice, too, as well as besotted worldliness and stolid, stupid indifference. It was for the furtherance of this work by the use of the best means that the members of the convention were gathered here in this—to the most of them—far-off part of the country.

The celebrant of the holy communion was the Rt. Rev. Bishop Devine of Albany, N. Y. A memorial is to be presented to the convention from the missionary jurisdiction of Olympia, Wash., praying for the election of another missionary bishop, rather than the adoption of any plan for reuniting the jurisdiction with that of Spokane, eastern Washington.

LAW IGNORED AT HELENA

James Edward Brady Dies for Assault on a Child.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 2.—James Edward Brady, the man who committed an unusually brutal assault upon 5-year-old Ida Pugsley in Helena yesterday, was this morning about 1:30 o'clock taken from the jail by a mob and hanged to a telegraph pole in the Haymarket square about three blocks from the jail. The crowd was orderly and after the man had been hanged it quickly dispersed. There were about 200 men engaged in the affair and they were all masked. They attacked the jail door with a battering ram and it soon yielded. On gaining admittance they demanded the keys of the jailor at the point of a gun and threatened if he did not yield the man they would kill him. The jailor then got the man out of his cell and he was given to the mob. When they first took him Brady asked: "What is, gentlemen?" The march to the hanging place was quiet. Brady was given a chance to say a word. He declared they had the wrong man, although he had been positively identified by his victim and a score of other people, who had seen him with the child. He also asked that some money that was due him from the Montana Central railroad be sent to a niece and then he was pulled up.

The end of the rope was tied to the pole and the crowd dispersed. Later Sheriff McConnell cut the body down and placed it in a coffin. There will be an investigation to-day.

BRITISH LOSS

Two Officers and 31 Men Killed in a Boer Attack.

London, Oct. 2.—Lord Kitchener to-day reports that two officers and thirty-one men have been killed in an attack made on Colonel Kekewich's camp at Moedwill. The Boers, who were under Commandants Delaroy and Kemp, had four officers and 114 men wounded after two hours' fighting, when the Boers were driven off. Colonel Kekewich was among the wounded.

BOERS OVERACTIVE

The Foyer There Are the More Damage They Do.

London, Oct. 2.—The war news remains as ambiguous as a Delphic oracle. Lord Kitchener's weekly return of Boer losses was not unfavorable, but the public faith in these arithmetical demonstrations has been impaired. While 2,000 Boers were killed, wounded and captured in September, the guerrilla warfare against the war office continues with unabated ardor, but without substantial results.

The Boer force, estimated by Lord Kitchener at 12,500 in July, has been reduced on the face of the returns by over 5,000, yet the 8,000 maintained an effective resistance in the Transvaal, encourage a widespread systematic revolt in Cape Colony and are making a formidable demonstration on the borders of Zululand. The guerrilla warfare against the war office continues with unabated ardor, but without substantial results.

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GRAIN MEN OF THE NATION

Welcomed to Iowa by Governor Shaw.

M'CAULL IN RESPONSE

History of the Organization Reviewed by Pres't Lockwood

TWIN CITY MEN SHOW UP STRONG

Chicago Crowd Make an Impression—A Drive About Town This Afternoon.

Special to The Journal.

Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 2.—The annual meeting of the Grain Dealers' National association opened in Des Moines this morning, with the largest attendance in the history of the association. Since early last evening, special trains have been bringing in delegations from the leading cities of the country. The delegates from the twin cities arrived at 8 o'clock this morning in a special car over the Minneapolis & St. Louis. Chicago sent a delegation 275 strong in a special train over the North-Western. It arrived at 7 o'clock last night and was welcomed by a committee of the Des Moines Cereal club and the Iowa State Military band. A special committee went to Ames and turned over the keys of the city to Captain Ike Rumsey, one of the deans of the Chicago Board of Trade. Specials over the Burlington and the Wabash brought large delegations from St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Memphis and tributary points. Fully 1,500 delegates are assembled and there is the greatest interest and enthusiasm. The Des Moines Cereal Club has made excellent preparations for the reception and accommodation of all visitors and the decorations of the grain in the Auditorium where the meetings are held, are of striking beauty.

Work Begun.

The convention was called to order at 9 o'clock this morning by President B. A. Lockwood, of Des Moines. Governor Shaw welcomed the grain dealers to the state in an address that set forth the tremendous agricultural resources of Iowa. He said less than 1 per cent of the state was waste land. Forty per cent of the state was devoted to producing cereals. In 1900 this 40 per cent produced over 300,000,000 bushels of corn, 130,000,000 bushels of oats, 22,000,000 bushels of wheat and vast quantities of other grains.

Mayor J. J. Hartenbow welcomed the guests to Des Moines and H. Lafayette Young bespoke a welcome for the Des Moines Cereal club. The response for the east was given by Charles England of Baltimore, for the southwest by Henry Lassen of El Reno, for the southeast by J. L. McKellar of Memphis, for the northwest by J. L. McCaull of Minneapolis, for Kansas City by S. C. Woolson, for St. Louis by H. R. Whitmore, and for Illinois by S. S. Tanner.

President Lockwood in his annual address spoke of the origin of the association Nov. 9, 1895, and its first meeting in Chicago less than five years ago. The field for such an organization, he said, included interstate work, international relations, arbitration and appeal boards, common carriers, laws of state and national, terminal and central markets, trade rules and customs, grain elevators, car inspection, weighing, telegraph and telephone rights and customs, insurance, dissemination of information, crop and weather bureaus and other important subjects.

Arbitration Essential.

The president said arbitration was one of the many important measures that should be put into active force at this session and was necessary for the members, shippers and receivers alike. A more uniform rule for the inspection and grading of grain in central markets was a needed reform.

The report of the secretary and treasurer showed that the organization's financial condition was improved over last year and also a large growth in membership. Last year the membership was 475. This year it is nearly 2,000. The affiliated membership last year was 369 and this year 1,445.

Des Moines Turned Over to Them—The Features To-day. Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 2.—Fully 600 delegates from all parts of the country attended the opening meeting of the 6th annual session of the National Grain Dealers' association, in this city, in the new auditorium at 9 o'clock this morning. Governor Leslie M. Shaw delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the state of Iowa and in the course of his remarks said: Shaw Grows Eloquent. When the first bushel of wheat was transported by rail from the Missouri river to the Atlantic ocean, thence by ship to Liverpool, it cost 61 cents to this market. It was then weighed and loaded, then unloaded, put in elevators, weighed out, reloaded, reweighed, again and again, and at a great expense. It now costs 2 1/2 cents to take a bushel of wheat from the Missouri river to Liverpool. Within thirty months, by reason of improved roads, lighter grades, fewer curves, heavier iron and larger locomotives, a single engine will haul not seventeen tons as formerly, but 2,000 tons from the Missouri river to the Atlantic ocean, where it will be loaded from the car direct to the ships, carrying not 2,000, but 25,000 tons, and the saving in expense of transportation and handling and water rates will insure the producer better prices and the consumer cheaper food. Our people understand this and they are both contented and happy. They are building better houses; they are planning better schools; they are putting more pianos in their parlors, more books in their shelves, more sunshine in their homes, and they are advancing the prices of their farms. These can now be rented for cash and will pay a better income for twice their market value.

EVANS HAS A LETTER

Admiral Modifies Some of His Testimony.

M'CAULL IN RESPONSE

His Counsel Will Admit Letter at the "Proper Time."

TWIN CITY MEN SHOW UP STRONG

Great Deal of Testimony on the Changes in Harlow's Notes on the Battle.

Special to The Journal.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The proceedings of the Schley court of inquiry to-day began with the usual recall of former witnesses for the correction of their testimony in the official record. After these came Chief Yeoman Becker, who had begun his testimony yesterday and was on the stand when the proceedings closed. He was at that time under cross-examination by Mr. Rayner and this was continued this morning. The formal proceedings of the day were begun with a brief explanation of the large chart of the southern coast of Cuba, which hangs on the wall of the courtroom. This explanation was made by Captain Lemly, who said that the chart had been prepared from data collected since the war with Spain and was much more correct than former charts. Captain Parker, on behalf of Admiral Schley, said that with these explanations he was willing to accept the chart as authentic.

Evans Produces a Letter.

Admiral Evans was the first of the witnesses of yesterday who appeared for the purpose of making corrections in his testimony. Having made these corrections, Admiral Evans arose and addressed the court, saying: May it please the court, in connection with one of the questions asked me yesterday, unless Admiral Schley or his counsel, I should like to make a statement, and produce a letter which is a most important object of Admiral Schley's objects, I will withdraw it and stop.

Mr. Rayner—Could we look at the letter? Admiral Evans—Certainly (handing it to Mr. Rayner). It is a matter entirely personal to me, sir. When the question was put to me yesterday it put me in the position of the author of the destruction of the whole fleet on board the Brooklyn. The identical words were used in a letter purporting to come from the Brooklyn and published in a Washington newspaper on July 15, 1898. I immediately went to the editor of the paper to ascertain the author of such a letter, and he ascertained that it was a woman who had given this information. Whether she was paid for it or not I could not find out. At the same time I wrote to Captain Cook of the Brooklyn, enclosing the article, and there is his reply. I would like that letter to go in the testimony in connection with the question. The question put by Admiral Evans—I withdraw it.

Mr. Rayner—I do not object to any explanation at all that you may make. There was nothing in the question which was asked me yesterday. The question put by Admiral Evans—the question was put to me if I had stated: "I had shot the bow off the Pluton, raked this ship and knocked out another one," etc. There is Captain Cook's letter denying that such a conversation took place.

Mr. Rayner—The point is whether the conversation was between you and Commodore Schley. Mr. Rayner said he would object to the presentation of the letter at this time, but not at the proper time. He said the proper time for this will be when Captain Cook is on the stand.

Mr. Rayner—I am perfectly willing you should submit it at the proper time. After some further colloquy the incident closed.

What He Jotted Down.

Thomas M. D'euaiide, the newspaper correspondent, when called to correct his testimony yesterday, made a brief address to his response to one of Admiral Dewey's questions. The question put by the admiral was whether he (D'euaiide) had heard Captain Philp give orders to back the engines when the two were on the bridge of the Texas during the battle of Santiago. D'euaiide replied that he might have heard the order and he might not. To-day he said in explanation of this statement: The next thing I heard was the range given, and then the starboard twelve-inch gun was fired almost fore and aft of the ship. I jotted that and went around to the port side of the conning tower to see the captain. He first fell in with the firing orders at about that time that I did not hear. Of course I did not note everything I heard. Yeoman Becker was then recalled and was excused after brief questioning concerning the dispatches prepared by him at Key West for Admiral Sampson for Commodore Schley. He again said that, according to his recollection, these dispatches were forwarded by the ship, and the dispatches reported that the movement was based entirely upon his memory.

Commanded the Vixen.

Lieutenant Commander Alexander M. Sharp, who commanded the converted yacht Vixen during the Spanish war, was the first new witness of the day. He testified that he first fell in with the flying squadron on the morning of May 24 off Cienfuegos. He said that the weather on the cruise from Cienfuegos to Santiago was equally but that it was not sufficiently bad to interfere with the speed of the Vixen. The vessel had not, he said, been in urgent need of coal on May 26. "If I had been," he said, "and received orders to coal I should have tried to do so, though it would have been an uncomfortable job, because the Vixen was a very small ship." Commander Sharp said that notwithstanding he had been on board the Brooklyn several times, Commodore Schley had never discussed with him the retrograde movement toward Key West begun on May 28. Describing the service of the Vixen during the siege of Santiago under Commodore Schley, Commander Sharp said that he was placed on picket duty at the eastern end of the line on the night of May 29 and continued this duty afterward. He was about two miles from the shore, he said, and probably three miles from the mouth of the harbor. The entire fleet could not be discerned at night and the shore line could only be discerned as a black mass in the distance. Mr. Hanna—Could you have seen a vessel starting to pass out near the shore under those conditions? Commander Sharp—If she had shown no

SCORCHED AT ALTON

The Losses Aggregate \$400,000. Standard and Roller Milling Companies Chief Sufferers From the Fire.

St. Louis, Oct. 2.—Fire that broke out at 10 a. m. in the plant of the E. O. Standard and Roller Milling company, on the river front at Alton, Ill., destroyed that and several other buildings, causing a loss estimated at \$400,000. A high wind blew the sparks broadcast, threatening the destruction of the business section of Alton, and St. Louis was asked for help. A special train carried two engine companies from here, and they, with the local department, finally got the flames under control about 1 o'clock. The heaviest losses are: E. O. Standard Milling company, three buildings, loss \$168,000, insured; Roller Milling company, loss \$5,000, partially insured; George B. Hayden, machine shop, loss \$15,000, partially insured; Farmers' elevator, loss \$25,000, partially insured, and the Model Hotel, loss \$5,000, partially insured.

Yachts May Race Daily

New York, Oct. 2.—Sir Thomas Lipton has asked the New York Yacht club to change the sailing schedule for the America's cup so that a race shall be held each day except Sunday instead of on alternate days, as at present. The formal application for the change was made in a letter which Sir Thomas forwarded to-day. The proposition is favored by E. D. Morgan of Columbia. A portion of the challenge committee of the New York Yacht club met members on challenge of the Royal Ulster Yacht club to-day to talk over the proposition of Sir Thomas. No decision had been reached at noon, when an adjournment was taken to the office of Commodore Ledyard, where the proposition was further discussed. One member of the challenge committee of the New York Yacht club intimated that there might not be a race on Friday of this week, but that the yachts would race every day next week provided, of course, the contest is not decided before that time. The New York Yacht club was notified to-day by Sir Thomas Lipton that he desired a remeasurement of Shamrock II. as early to-morrow morning as possible, as it is his desire to take out some of the yacht's ballast. Whether this is done because he has found his boat to be too stiff or to cut down her time allowance in Columbia has not been stated. Any change in the ballast, however, will necessitate a remeasurement. Shamrock now allows Columbia 48.6 seconds in a thirty-mile race, and any shortening of the water line, if it were only a matter of two or three inches, would affect this time allowance in favor of the challenger. This measurement will have to be made early to-morrow morning in order to permit the challenger to get out to the starting line by 10:30 or 10:45 o'clock.