

PRICE TWO CENTS.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7, 1901.

12 PAGES—FIVE O'CLOCK.

APPOINTING SOUTHRONS

President Roosevelt's Policy of Gratifying the South.

FORMER ALA. GOVERNOR

Jones Selected for Federal Judge in That State.

SOUTHRONS EXPRESS PLEASURE

Opinion That the Policy Will Fill Most Offices in the South With Democrats.

New York Sun Special Service

Washington, Oct. 7.—The selection by President Roosevelt of former Governor Jones, of Alabama, for appointment as a United States district judge in that state has brought forth many expressions of gratification from prominent southerners.

Governor Jones is known at home as a man of sterling integrity, strong courage, marked independence and great ability. He is regarded as one of the best lawyers in our state. Like Judge Chambers, who was nominated for the federal judgeship, Governor Jones is a sound money democrat. His views on the money question were known when he was elected governor and his administration was exceptionally successful. He was vigorous in the enforcement of the law, and on several occasions ordered out the militia to prevent the lynching of prisoners. He was outspoken in his opinion as to the tariff, and I believe he also was in 1900. In the recent constitutional convention he was a conservative and opposed to extreme measures. He fought against the article on suffrage in the shape in which it finally passed. While I would prefer to see Judge Chambers appointed, I think the people of Alabama will approve Governor Jones' selection. I do not think the appointment of a revenue officer federal office in the south will have any material effect upon the present organizations. The best people of the south will applaud the appointment of the best men available to fill the federal offices there, and either Judge Chambers or Governor Jones would give more satisfaction to the people than any republican the president could have found in the state.

Representative Meyer, of Louisiana, a democrat, in discussing the appointment of Governor Jones, said that he did not see how the president, if he sought to fill the federal offices in the south with competent men, could do otherwise than select democrats. He added: There are some good, reliable, respectable, competent white republicans in the southern states, but probably not enough to go around. We have in our state the "illy whites" and planters who joined the republican organization for business reasons, and there are scattered in other states a comparatively few whites who are republicans in name only. It is too early to say at this time just what the effect would be upon the democratic organization of a policy of the president to select the best men available for appointment to federal vacancies without regard to party. Such a policy would, in my judgment, necessarily result in most of the federal offices being filled by democrats. To this the people would not object. It also would make President Roosevelt extremely popular in the southern states.

Jones Duly Appointed.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The president today appointed former Governor Thomas Goode Jones, of Alabama, United States district judge for the northern and middle districts of Alabama, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Bruce. The president also appointed Charles Hartzell, of California, United States district judge for the southern district of California, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Secretary Hunt to the governorship of the island.

SLIP THROUGH THE NET

BURGHERS ELUDE THE BRITISH

But the Latter Are Steadily Drawing a Cordon Around Their Enemies.

Dundee, Natal, Oct. 7.—During the progress of a big movement such as is now being conducted by General Lytton in the southeast corner of the Transvaal, the news consists mostly of a record of the movements of the Boers from farm to farm in their attempt to escape the cordon which is being drawn around them by the British troops. In the country in which the operations are taking place it is impossible to prevent groups of Boers from slipping through the columns. It is well known a large number of Boers can melt away in an almost incredibly short time. On the present occasion it is to be feared that the burghers, though massed in a greater number than usual, will be alarmed by their experience at Fort Itala and will avoid further action.

COURTHOUSE BURNED

Hanson County, S. D., Building and All Records a Loss.

Special to The Journal. Mitchell, S. D., Oct. 7.—The courthouse at Alexandria was destroyed by fire Sunday morning. All the records were burned. Origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is \$20,000.

Accused of Poisoning 14 Persons

New York Sun Special Service. Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 7.—Mrs. Belle Wimer, aged 47, four times married and widowed, is locked in the city prison on suspicion of poisoning her widowed sister, Mrs. Emma C. Prugh, who died Sunday, Sept. 16, within 48 hours from the beginning of her illness, which took place during a short illness of gastritis. Mrs. Prugh owned property valued at \$4,000 and caused to be written a will in which she bequeathed the property to her mother. Her sickness assumed such a violent form that she was incapable of signing the will, although a pen was put into her hand while she was dying.

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Reported Death of the Ruler of Afghanistan.

Sinla, Oct. 7.—It is reported here that the Ameer of Afghanistan, Abdurhaman Khan, is dead.

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Brussels, Oct. 7.—Through the congress of "white slave traffic" now assembled in Amsterdam is due to private initiative, the matter will soon occupy the attention of the European governments.

HANNA AS AN ENIGMA

More Perplexing to Politicians Than Roosevelt.

WHAT WILL MARK DO?

No Break in the Old Relationship Is Probable.

PRESIDENT REALLY FEELS HANNA

Should He Break With the Senator It Would Be a Political Blunder, It is Held.

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

Washington, Oct. 7.—To many of the practical politicians Senator Hanna is at present more of an enigma than the president. What are to be his relations to the new executive, and what his relations to the republican national organization as the result of McKinley's death? The man who can answer these questions will satisfy the curiosity of a large element in both political parties. Thus far only fair words have been spoken on both sides. Mr. Hanna, in several interviews, in Cleveland, in Buffalo, and last of all, in Boston, has used the most complimentary language in referring to President Roosevelt, and the president, in his informal talks with the White House callers, has been equally polite. Hanna has not been in Washington since McKinley's death, and this long-range fire of compliments, while very nice, is not entirely satisfying to some of the more skeptical folks.

It is the general belief here of well-informed men that the interviews outline the relationship that is to be sustained between the two men, but this belief will be strengthened when, after Senator Hanna's arrival on the scene, he resumes the position which he held under the administration of his dead friend. There are not wanting those who predict a downfall for Hanna, leading to his speedy retirement from politics and possibly from private life. This view, however, represents an extreme which has comparatively few adherents. The large majority feel that there will be no break in the old relationship. This would be the obviously correct thing, both from the party standpoint and from that of the country as a whole. There is just enough of uncertainty entering into the situation to make it interesting and to give rise to much Hanna "copy" in the daily newspapers.

It is rather amusing in this connection to watch the drift of democratic sentiment in Ohio. It gives the cue for much Hanna talk that is being heard. As long as the McKinley was alive and in the White House, Hanna was spoken of by Ohio democrats as the power behind the throne, as the most important man in the republican party, as the republican warlike who made an unmade man of will. Now these same democrats are referring to him, in tones of pretended sympathy, as the most powerless man in the nation, as having fallen from his high estate and become one of the great game of national affairs, and as being ready, through the keenness of his disappointment to resign from the senate and retire to private life. These views show pretty clearly what the democrats hope will take place in Washington. They hope there will be a split between Hanna and Roosevelt, and that because of it an opening will be made in doubtful states in time for the campaign next year, and that this opening will widen and pave the way for a grand democratic victory in 1904.

No doubt both Hanna and Roosevelt know all about this, and are prepared to meet the problem of their new relationship like men, for the best interests of the party and of the nation. There is no personal animosity between them. Hanna's opposition to Roosevelt's nomination for the vice-presidency at Philadelphia was wholly impersonal, and reflected Roosevelt's own thoughts. There was no conflict of will between them. And now, that Roosevelt has stepped into the presidency, it is believed he will disappoint his democratic friends by the McKinley policy as to Hanna as well as to every other man in the country who was so close to the organization, and so perfectly prepared to adjust differences and make suggestions when appointments were being considered. Roosevelt knows less about the details of the republican organization than any man of prominence in the party, because he had come into prominence so recently, and his training has been of a character to keep him aloof from the office-seeking classes. He could hardly get along without Hanna's aid now, and should make the best of it. Hanna could hardly decline to extend it freely, that the men will get together on some such basis as this is entirely probable.

ROOSEVELT SENATOR SPOONER'S

AND Roosevelt last week was long. He dined at SPOONER. While House in the evening his hotel talked over in a leisurely manner the questions which are of most pres-



A NEUTRAL CANAL, B' GOSH!

TRADE WITH THE ORIENT

A Big Problem, Says Senator A. J. Beveridge.

PORTS MUST BE OPEN

This Must Be Done Before Trade Can Be Extended.

THE HOOSIER SENATOR HERE

He is Returning Home After an Extensive Investigation of Oriental Conditions.

NORTHWEST INDIAN COMMISSIONER

Agent O'Neill's report on the rescale of the illegal cut of dead-and-down timber on the White Earth reservation. He still refuses to give out any information about the report, however, saying that he and the secretary will go over the entire matter when the latter gets time later in the week. The commissioner will neither affirm nor deny the statement in a dispatch from Washburn, Wis., intimating that O'Neill had given a greater illegal cut than Agent Fardid. He commented O'Neill for not being satisfied with the report, but said that the charges against him were proved. It is probable that Senator Kittredge and Captain Harding will be notified of the secretary's action in a day or two.

United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge

of Indiana was a Sunday guest at the West. Senator Beveridge is on his way home from an extensive trip through the orient, including the Philippine islands. He returns still more greatly impressed with the importance of the orient as a future market for American products. In connection with plans for extending the foreign trade of this country, he says that the consular service should be improved.

Careful About the Tariff.

Sensor Beveridge was asked for an opinion on the views recently expressed by former Senator W. D. Washburn in reference to tariff revision and trust legislation. He said: "I am naturally inclined to show the same regard and respect for his opinions. Since arriving here I have not had the opportunity of studying the sentiments expressed by him, but intend to do so with much care. In the headline appearing over his interview I see that there is a suggestion of the necessity of drastic or radical measures. Our whole industrial civilization is so delicate, and so inextricably interwoven with every other, that radical, drastic or violent measures with reference to any portion cannot but shock and disturb the whole framework. A wise, cautious, careful, though fearless treatment of public questions is the method of procedure I prefer. As to the general subject of alterations in the tariff, I expressed my views carefully in a speech at Des Moines last April, previous to my departure for the orient. Those views have been strengthened by my observations since that speech was delivered. I do not like the term 'tariff revision.' I prefer the term 'tariff adjustment.' As conditions change, the tariff should be adjusted to meet any change in conditions which promises to be permanent. This should be done always with a view to extending our markets. The extension of American markets is the question of primary importance before American statesmen to-day.

War Upon the Beet Industry to Be Extended to the West.

Special to The Journal. New York, Oct. 7.—It was stated in Wall Street to-day that the fight of the American Sugar Refining company against the beet sugar industry would be extended to the northwest. It is understood that a cut in Chicago and other points near there will be announced within a short time. The prevailing price of 3 1/2 cents a pound for sugar in the west is said to mean a loss of 1 cent a pound to the sugar trust. The claim is made by the beet sugar interest that a part of the \$15,000,000 stock issued by the American Sugar company will be used in connection with its fight against the beet sugar interests. An official of one of the largest beet sugar concerns in the country states that the Havemeyer contingent would agree to declare hostilities off if the beet sugar interests will sign a contract eliminating the refining branch of the industry. It has started to buy all the sugar it can get at Havemeyer's price of 3 1/2 cents.

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OFF CAME THE TOES

Lieut. Johnson Was Bound to Serve His Country.

HIS COMMISSION IS ISSUED

Medical Examiners Objected to Deformed Toes and He Had Them Amputated.

It remained for Walter H. Johnson to discover a new way of shedding his good, red blood for his country's sake. It was a somewhat startling proposition, but a second lieutenant's commission in the regular army which has just been issued to Mr. Johnson bears testimony to the efficacy of the plan employed.

Lieutenant Johnson is a son of J. H. Johnson of the undertaking firm of Johnson & Landis. At the breaking out of the Spanish war he was in Company F, First regiment M. N. G. and went to the Philippines as a corporal in his company. When the Thirtieth was mustered out he had risen from corporal to first lieutenant. He then received appointment as lieutenant in the Forty-second volunteers, and when that regiment was mustered out at San Francisco not long ago, young Johnson determined to continue his military career. With this in view, he made formal application for a lieutenancy in the regular army, and was a short time afterwards called upon to take the examination. His military experience and his natural aptitude in many ways made the ordeal an easy one for him, but the military branch of the government does not need officers as badly as it did a few years ago, and Johnson was held up by the medical examiners. The slight defect, which had proved absolutely harmless through his previous military career, was in the shape of two deformed toes, one of the lesser members on each foot being turned under.

"Gentlemen," he said to the examiners, "if you will not take a man with deformed toes, will you accept a man with eight toes instead of ten?" They laughingly assured him that no toes were preferable to deformed ones, and supposed that they had heard the last of the applicant. The young man, however, was made of stern stuff, for he straightway sought out a surgeon and had the offending toes neatly amputated. As soon as the wounds had healed he reappeared before the examiners and passed without a bit of trouble. The sequel is now announced from Washington in the shape of a dispatch stating that he has been commissioned.

RESCUING MISS STONE

State Department Negotiating With Her Captors.

Washington, Oct. 7.—It is not probable that the kidnappers of Miss Stone will enforce their ultimatum to-morrow, although that was the date named as the last day of grace in her case. The danger is by no means averted, however, and the most that can be said now is that there is a likelihood of securing a short extension of the time allowed for the payment of the ransom. The state department is busying itself earnestly in this direction, evidently acting under the belief that in two or three days the charitable people of the United States will make up the fund necessary to secure Miss Stone's release. It is evident that the officials are feeling more hopeful than they were of success. It is believed that negotiations are in process indirectly through Miss Stone's captors. A dispatch from Boston says the fund has reached \$43,955.

THE DUKE AFIELD

Royal Hunting Party at Poplar Point, Near Winnipeg.

Special to The Journal. Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 7.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier, arrived in the city Sunday accompanied by Joseph Pope, after a trip through to the coast with their royal highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. The premier is a guest at the government house. The duke arrived at Poplar Point a short distance west of here, yesterday afternoon, and he will, with Lord Minto and members of his suite, spend two days shooting ducks and chickens in that locality.

Two Philadelphia chefs, experts at cooking game, have been brought to assist in the royal kitchen. The party will leave Poplar Point and proceed east Tuesday evening.

GLASSY FRASIER OF VITAL WORD

Fresh Investigation May Result From the Mallevolence Toward Schley Exhibited by Navy Department.

Judge Advocate Lemly Has Apparently Lent Himself to a Quibble Over an Obvious Fact.

Special to The Journal. Chicago, Oct. 7.—The Washington correspondent of the Chronicle in referring to the Schley inquiry says that the attempt of the navy department through Judge Advocate Lemly to raise a question as to the meaning of Sampson's use of the word "Santiago" in the "Dear Schley" letter, places the department in an embarrassing position in view of the publication of the following message from Sampson to the secretary of the navy, dated Key West, May 20, 1898:

Referring to the department telegram of May 19—fifty-eight cipher words beginning "verberbam," after considering information contained therein, have decided in favor of the particular navigational executive document with auxiliary vessels at Santiago and direct one of them to report from Mole or Cape Haytien, then to Santiago and to report further at Cienfuegos and Havana as they consider best. The plan was changed when it becomes certain Spanish fleet at Santiago.

This message is a part of Sampson's report to the department and is contained on page 465 of the appendix of the particular navigational executive document containing the history of the Santiago campaign. It is hardly probable that Captain Lemly does not know of its existence, and it is almost inconceivable that, knowing that Sampson sent such a dispatch to the secretary of the navy on the very day that he wrote the "Dear Schley" letter, he could have lent himself to a quibble over an obvious fact.

When Was the Erasure Made? The foregoing dispatch also calls into question the time and place of making the erasure in the copy of the "Dear Schley" letter which Lemly offered in support of his quibble on Saturday. There is no reason to doubt that the word "Cienfuegos" was the word that was erased, for two letters "e" and "g" comprising the final syllable of the word "Cienfuegos," still show distinctly where the erasure was attempted. In writing Santiago over the erasure, however, did not the chief clerk fail to note that the letters "C" and "S" remained or was of the opinion that the letter would not be viewed close enough to enable somebody else to note that anything on the subject of the erasure had been done? Schley clique of the navy department toward the gallant victor of Santiago has been so apparent and thinly disguised that there will be no need of a demand for a complete investigation of the history of the department's copy of the "Dear Schley" letter containing the erasure of the word "Cienfuegos" and the substitution of the word "Santiago" there for since it came into the hands of the bureau of investigation. On its face the episode looks like a scandal of huge dimensions.

Admiral Sampson is in Washington, having taken possession of his new home on New Hampshire avenue. He is accessible only to a few friends. The admiral seldom leaves the house, and when he goes out he is invariably accompanied by some member of his family. While his physical health is understood to be good, he is not in his normal condition mentally. Those persons who have seen the admiral since he came to Washington say it is manifestly impossible for him to go on the witness stand.

THIRD WEEK'S BUSINESS

Lieut. Commander Hodgson Describes the Battle Anew.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The Schley court of inquiry to-day entered upon the third straight week of its session. It had been expected that the navy department would be able to complete its presentation by the close of last week, but when the court opened to-day Captain Lemly's list of witnesses still contained a dozen names. Prominent among these is Captain Chadwick, who was Admiral Sampson's chief of staff and who was in immediate command of the flagship New York during the Santiago campaign.

The program for to-day, including those called for correction of testimony, the names of two new witnesses and of two who have hitherto been on the stand. The new witnesses who were present when the court convened with the expectation of being called to the stand during the day, were Captain W. M. Folger, who commanded the cruiser New Orleans during the bombardment of the Cristobal Colon on May 31, in which that vessel participated, and Lieutenant M. L. Bristol, who, as an ensign, was the watch officer on the battleship Texas during the Santiago campaign. Lieutenant Commander Dyson also was present with the understanding that he probably would be recalled during the day to continue his testimony concerning the coal supply of the flying squadron when it first arrived off Santiago and its varying conditions of speed.

Hodgson Goes On. The day's proceedings began with the recall of Lieutenant Doyle and Commander Rodgers for the purpose of correcting their previous testimony, and when they had been excused, Lieutenant Commander Hodgson, navigator of the Brooklyn during the Santiago campaign, resumed the stand. This was his third sitting and when he began to-day's testimony the judge advocate had not entirely completed his questions. There were still a few of the letters constituting the correspondence between the witness and Admiral Schley to be read and when they were concluded Captain Lemly and Mr. Hanna proceeded with their questions.

When the reading of the Schley-Hodgson correspondence had been concluded, Captain Lemly asked Mr. Hodgson whether his denial of the colloquy between him and the Commodore Schley had ever been published in any newspaper. He replied in the negative, saying that the last paragraph of the letter of denial had not been printed. This paragraph referred to the enclosure of a newspaper clipping.

Mr. Rayner began his cross-examination by asking Mr. Hodgson whether the Marine corps had ever been published in any newspaper. He replied in the negative, saying that the last paragraph of the letter of denial had not been printed. This paragraph referred to the enclosure of a newspaper clipping.

Brooklyn Did Her Best. The Brooklyn did all she could. She got into action just as quick as steam could carry her there. We commenced firing as soon as the first gun on the port bow would bear, and we kept the port beam until she turned with port beam toward the arc, using the aft guns until we got all the starboard guns to bear. We got around as quickly as we could with port beam until we almost paralleled the course of the leading Spanish vessel, when the helm was eased and the ship steered a course parallel with the Victoria, which was the leading vessel, although the Maria Theresa was probably further to the westward than the Victoria. She was standing at an angle into the shore. When we started to bear, she was so dense nothing could be seen of anything on the rear of us. The three Spanish vessels then engaged were the Victoria, the Colon and the Quintero. The Victoria was about 2,500 yards on our starboard bow and was probably a little forward of the starboard beam. The Quintero was about the starboard beam.

We continued in that direction, when I remarked to Captain Cook that it seemed rather lonely in us out there. He was in the conning tower. He asked: "Why?" I said we were all alone with the three Spanish vessels and that it seemed that it depended upon us to knock them out. At that time the smoke was so dense I could not see anything and I supposed that the New York being away, the Brooklyn was steaming ahead of the slower vessel. He asked: "What was the conning tower and exclaiming: 'I looked in that direction and saw the heavy bow of a ship and said: 'That must be the Massachusetts.' He said: 'No, it cannot be the Massachusetts. She had gone to Guantanamo. It must be the Oregon.' and he remarked: 'God bless the Oregon.' I said: 'Well, I am very glad to see that. The Oregon was at that time about four or five hundred yards off our starboard quarter at full speed. We continued in that position until the Brooklyn began to get up steam. She was never that close to us again as I remember. The Quintero very shortly fell out and went ashore. The Colon gradually drew ahead and also went ashore.

Chased Ashore. I remember very well the time that the Victoria blanketed her from our fire. This chase was continued until, when off Acaerasador, the Victoria ported her helm and ran in shore. The Colon at this time had gained speed and was in shore some seven miles. After passing the Victoria we steamed ahead and were engaged. The men were allowed to come out of the turret one at a time to get a breathing spell, although of course, all guns were manned and every man was ready for action. The Oregon was very slow, in fact she was going so slowly that it was about 11:15, when the Victoria stood in for Acaerasador. The chase was continued then after the Colon. I knew it must be six or seven miles away until we gradually began to gain. I remember at one time telling Commodore Schley that it was within about 13,000 yards and my recollection is he told someone to signal the Oregon to try one of her "railroad trains."

At any rate, shortly afterward the Oregon fired one of her 13-inch shells, which fell short. Then we were hit with 8-inch shells and they fell short. The Oregon was signaling us the fall of her shot and we signaled to her the fall of her shot. We continued occasionally to fire, the Oregon her 13 and 8-inch

Soldiers' Excesses at Peking

Peking, Oct. 7.—The Chinese officials are considering the desirability of protesting to the foreign ministers against the conduct of the legion guards. The soldiers continue to treat the Chinese like a conquered people. Groups of soldiers roam about the city, wearing their side arms, often intoxicated, mistreating the natives and committing petty robberies. A party of Americans recently looted a silversmith's store securing several hundred taels worth of property. The whole garrison was ordered to barracks about the guilty men were detected. The governor of Peking has protested because foreign store keepers continue to occupy buildings which they seized in 1900, regardless of their owners' wishes. The ministers will evict the store keepers from these places.

It is becoming evident that some modus vivendi must be established or the conditions here will become intolerable. Notwithstanding the ministers policy of moderation in erecting defenses, the legion quarter presents the appearance of a fortified city. The British defenses, opposite the imperial city, are particularly formidable. The British have embraasures, a cannon, a dog most protects the German section, and across the city wall the Germans have erected a stone fort for artillery.