

## DON'T WANT IT

Senator Culberson, of Texas, Not Seeking Nomination.

## JUDGE GRAY QUITS

Delaware Statesman and Jurist Declines to Enter Lists—The Paper Trust Investigation, Trouble Ahead for the Republicans—Sentiment of the New England Democracy.

By WILLIS J. ABBOT.

Much of the political talk in Washington has centered about the retirement of Senator Culberson of Texas and Judge Gray of Delaware from the Democratic presidential race.

Nobody who knew Senator Culberson's position ever thought that he was a party to the effort to force him to the front. That effort was made without his knowledge and without his approval. It began to be exceedingly embarrassing to him when the story was started that there would even be a contest made for the position of chairman of the Democratic national committee by the friends of Culberson and in his interest. His denial has been explicit and categorical. It was prepared by him and sent to the Washington newspapers and declares that he is not and will not be a candidate, that he believes a majority of the Democrats desire the nomination of Mr. Bryan and that the delegation from Texas, of which he will no doubt be a member, will be instructed for Bryan. No one who has observed Senator Culberson's actions and utterances in the last two years could possibly be surprised by this position, now formally taken. He is one of the men of what might be called presidential stature who have watched the sentiment of the masses of the party and have not run counter to it. There is little likelihood that any one save Mr. Bryan will be nominated at Denver. If by any chance there should be a break, the loyal and consistent attitude which Culberson has maintained during all the pre-convention campaign would, in my judgment, make him the strongest second candidate.

Within two days of Senator Culberson's declaration that he was not a candidate Judge Gray, of Delaware, who has six delegates pledged to him, announced in a public speech that he would not under any circumstances re-enter politics; that he is a judge on the United States bench and not even a receptive candidate for office. This would seem to leave Mr. Bryan the only present candidate to be reckoned with in the convention.

### The Paper Trust Inquiry.

The investigation into the paper trust is dragging its slow length along. As a rule, only three of the congressional committee of five appointed to conduct it are present at the hearings. Thus far nine-tenths of the evidence presented on behalf of the publishers has been given by John Norris, business manager of the New York Times and for ten years business manager of the New York World. Medill McCormick, manager of the Chicago Tribune, has given some useful testimony.

Sometimes it is embarrassing to be a witness before a committee of congress and at the same time the editor of a great newspaper. The other day the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune wrote a very justifiable criticism of the hostile attitude of Chairman Mann toward the publishers who appeared before him. When Mr. McCormick came up for his next ordeal the chairman asked him if he had knowledge of this article printed in his paper. Mr. McCormick answered that he had not directed that it should be prepared or sent, but that he had read it, considered it an accurate statement of facts, a piece of news, and approved its publication. The chairman of the committee, who has throughout acted as if he were special counsel for the paper trust, subsided and said no more. The incident has some importance as indicating what the great Republican newspapers of the United States are likely to do to the Republican party in the event of its failure to smash this trust, which is so easily to be reached.

The room in which the committee is holding its hearings is one of the enormous committee rooms in the new office building for representatives in congress. While the room is completed, its furnishings are not, and with little furniture and no curtains it is a sort of echo gallery, a cave of the winds. The stenographers and the press men who are five feet away from the witness cannot hear what he is saying. The other day in the cloakroom of the house one of the Associated Press men was complaining about the difficulty of reporting this hearing. Another man said: "That room isn't a circumstance to the new room of the ways and means committee overhead. You can't hear two feet away from the witness there." John Sharp Williams, who has been trying to get the ways and means committee to give some attention to various tariff reform bills, drew out in his characteristic way: "Boys, they must have built that room with a purpose. The ways and means committee doesn't want to hear anybody on any subject at all."

### Democracy in New England.

George Fred Williams of Boston was in Washington recently and talked somewhat on politics in the New England states. Williams has been a good fighter for Democracy there for twelve

years, prior to which time he was a Mugwump. He has had his ups and downs, his last down being in 1904, but at present he is very much on the up grade. In fact, he believes that he and his friends have regained control of the Democratic situation in Massachusetts.

Mr. Williams said: "The amount of misinformation concerning the attitude of the New England Democracy would surprise me except for the fact that I have learned how little we know in New England through the press of what is going on in the rest of the country. Apparently men in Washington are astonished to learn that the vote of New England in the Denver convention will be by a great majority for Mr. Bryan. Rhode Island has acted, and seven out of the eight delegates from that state are earnest Bryan men. In Connecticut a majority of the delegation may safely be counted for Bryan. Massachusetts will send thirty-two delegates pledged to Mr. Bryan. Maine has elected delegates from three districts, all of whom profess to be friendly to him. I am assured that not a single delegate will go from New Hampshire or Vermont who is not favorable to Mr. Bryan's candidacy. In Massachusetts at the caucuses not one candidate for delegate to Denver opposed to Bryan remains in the field. One man retired before the caucuses were held, declaring that he was not in favor of Mr. Bryan's candidacy, but that the sentiment in his district was evidently so strong for Mr. Bryan that his only course was to withdraw. This statement is fairly representative of all New England. The traditions in our states are against instructions, but failure to instruct does not mean hostility to any prominent candidate."

### The Denver Convention.

The hall in which the Denver convention is to be held, according to reports brought to Washington, will accommodate 14,000 people—that is, it is larger than Madison Square Garden in New York and quite as large as the Kansas City Auditorium, which the Democrats occupied in 1900. Occasionally some newspaper editor gets it into his head that these great gatherings of the people influence the working body of the convention, the delegates and the speakers, so that proper discretion and judgment are not applied to the business of the convention. I have not myself the slightest sympathy with this theory. While I have attended more conventions of both parties than I care here and now to recount and have seen many changes made in the nominating plans of the persons who expected to be in control, yet I have not seen, and I doubt whether any political correspondent has ever seen, a convention stamped by the clamor of the galleries. The men on the floor, as a rule, know what they have come for, and mere noise from above does not affect them.

But, on the other hand, if, as under our system the case should be, a proper knowledge of political methods and politics as applied to the higher ends of government is desirable a national convention of the greatest proportions should be applauded as an educational institution.

To bring together in the conventions of the two great parties some 25,000 people in all gives an opportunity to those who are not actively engaged in politics to acquire some knowledge of the methods of making a president and sends out into the campaign citizens who, not being politicians, have still heard from the best speakers the arguments upon which each party bases its claim for pre-eminence. The convention held at Chicago will accommodate easily 12,000 people. Those who go there will hear the best orators in the Republican party set forth its claims to public favor and eulogize their respective candidates. The great throng at Denver will hear Democratic doctrine set forth and no doubt listen to impassioned eulogies of Judge Gray, Governor Johnson, Judson Harmon, Senator Culberson and Mr. Bryan. The auditors will come away knowing more of their party and its leaders than when they went there. It is vastly better that all who can be carried within the carrying power of a human voice should have this opportunity than that a thousand delegates and a few favored spectators in a small hall should go perfunctorily through the task of selecting a predetermined candidate.

### Mr. Hearst's Convention.

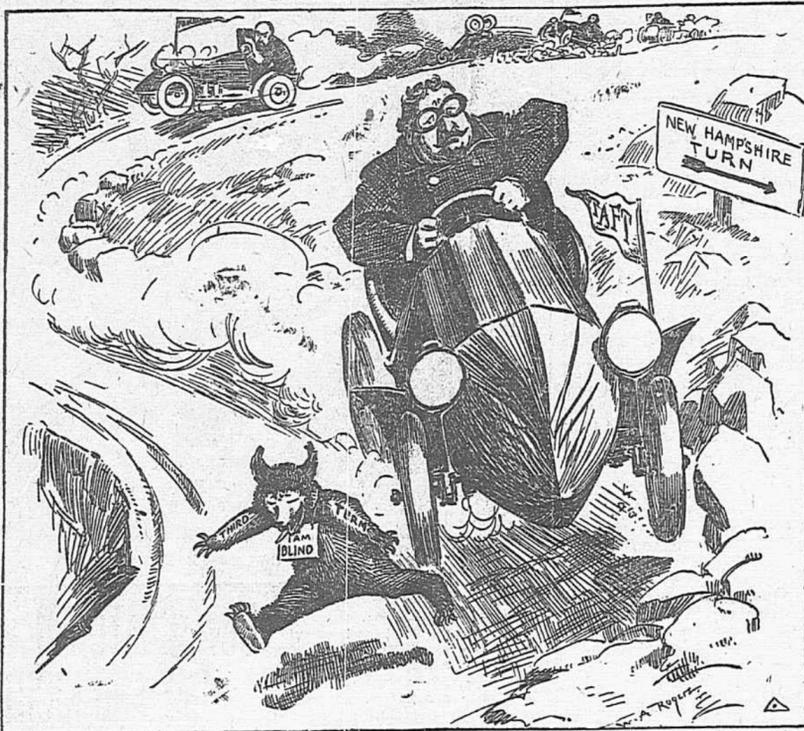
Some delegates have been elected to the convention of the Independence league to be held in Chicago late in July, actual date not fixed. By a strange coincidence William R. Hearst led the list. The party being a personally conducted one, Arthur Brisbane, one of his employees, was selected for one of the presidential electors in New York. At one point the proprietary interest failed. Word was sent to one district by Mr. Ihmsen, another Hearst employee, that John Temple Graves, still another Hearst employee, must be selected as a delegate. The result was a revolt and the repudiation of Mr. Graves by the district committee, with some rather bitter words about dictation from above.

Few of the New York districts were able to secure at the meetings a sufficient number of leaguers to justify holding any elections whatsoever. Since the famous fusion with the Republicans in New York the political stock of the Hearst organization has gone far below par. While that fusion was in New York, its effect has been made manifest in other sections. For example, in Boston, where the candidate of the league for governor polled nearly 20,000 votes, when the primaries were held a few weeks ago only 131 Independence leaguers voted. No one questions the influence of the Hearst newspapers, but the Independence league is an organization that has ceased to interest practical men in public life. Washington, D. C.

### Spent Millions Abroad.

It is estimated that American tourists spent \$40,000,000 in Europe last summer.

## ENTERING THE DANGER ZONE.



—Rogers in New York Herald.

## TALKED POLITICS.

TILLMAN SEES NO USE IN INSTRUCTION.

But Thinks the Convention Should Adopt the Unit Rule, Which Would Give Bryan the Delegation.

Senator Tillman was in Columbia on last Saturday on his way to Washington, whence he will go to New York. Senator Tillman expects to sail for Europe on Saturday, May 16, and will be abroad for some time, going over a large part of Southern Europe before returning home. He will be accompanied by Dr. J. W. Babcock and others with whom he has consulted since his recent illness. The State says Senator Tillman is looking remarkably well and has gained in health considerably since his visit to Atlanta. He stated that with the exception of a slight pain occasionally he is entirely free from any ill effects of the tingling sensations which he thought were symptoms of nervous breakdown. "I have taken little interest in State politics, however," said the senator, after speaking of his condition. "Since my return to Trenton I have read only the headlines in the papers and have devoted my time to getting well. I have been rather amused, however, as to the claims and counter claims of the newspapers on the result of the recent county conventions on instructions for William J. Bryan for president."

"As I have said before, I do not believe in instructing the delegates, although I am heartily in favor of Bryan and believe that he will be the nominee. It is foolish, I think, to tie up the men who go to Denver when we know that they would vote for Bryan anyhow unless some almost unheard of thing should happen."

"I do not believe in the unit rule—that is, for a majority of the delegation casting the entire vote as the majority should decide, and if we were a machine-controlled State and were afraid of some political boss might be able to deliver the votes to any candidate he saw fit I think the delegation should then be instructed as the people might desire. We are not that way in South Carolina, however, and no man would vote against what he thinks are the wishes of the people."

The senator talked very little politics, but showed great interest in State affairs. He wanted to know how the receivership matters of the old State dispensary fund were progressing and if any further moves had been made by either side. While offering no comment he believed that it was an ugly snarl all around, and said that he had watched it with much interest.

Then reverting to national politics he remarked that the nomination of Bryan was peculiarly distasteful to the New York World, as that paper had practically gone back on Bryan years before when it supported the gold ticket under Palmer and Buckner. Naturally to see Mr. Bryan still a leader of his people after all these years was a bitter pill, but he did not believe the fight would affect Bryan's chances.

"The whole thing," the senator concluded, "is a foxfire, a heating of the pot and a lot of noise over nothing." The senator laughed. "Had this fight over Bryan not been brought out by the newspapers there would never have been any discussion on the matter. Just what can be gained out of it I cannot imagine. I do not believe the South Carolina delegation will be controlled by Wall street or any other influence of that kind and I believe they are going to vote for Bryan without instruction."

Senator Tillman did not discuss affairs in Washington at all. He has not changed his views as given in The State some time ago by a staff correspondent, but said that he had

## ENDS HIS OWN LIFE.

Because His Daughter Was Not Allowed to See Him.

Because his visits to his ten-year-old daughter were stopped by his divorced wife, Rudolph Witte, a bookkeeper, shot himself through the head in a hotel in Brooklyn. His wife obtained a divorce years ago and secured the custody of their daughter Helen. Witte was permitted to see his daughter at his former wife's home until recently when she married again. Pleadings and letters were disregarded by the former Mrs. Witte. It was said that the father became heart broken. He went to the hotel and told his story to a friend. Then he went into another room and killed himself. Witte died before a doctor arrived.

## BOLD THIEVES.

Broke Into Fever Hospital and Stole Employes Wages.

A dispatch from London says that on Saturday burglars went to an unknown extreme when, disregarding a number of cases of malignant fever, they broke into the fever hospital, on Seagrave road, Fulham, and made away with valuables estimated to be worth \$2,000. The money had been drawn out of the bank to pay the wages of the employes. In order to reach the office where the money was kept it was necessary for the thieves to pass through several wards where patients were lying. No one saw them, but marks evidenced where they forced an entrance to the building.

## BRYAN CALLS ON TILLMAN.

The Nebraskan Confers With South Carolina Senator in Washington.

The Washington correspondent of The News and Courier says Hon. Wm. J. Bryan called on Senator Tillman on Tuesday in that city and spent some time with him discussing national politics and the outlook for the former to receive the Presidential nomination at Denver in July. This is significant by reason of the fact that it was almost the only call made by Mr. Bryan upon any one since he reached Washington.

## CRASHED THROUGH CAR.

Large Rock Rolled Down Hillside on Express Train.

While the Chicago and New York express on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was passing Hammond, 7 miles east of Fairmont, W. Va., early Sunday, a large rock rolled down from the hillside and crashed through the roof of the smoking car, injuring three passengers.

## Soldier Ran Amuck.

A telegram received by the adjutant general from Manila Tuesday announced that Private Mike Beacham, of the First cavalry, ran amuck, killing three and wounding three of his comrades, one mortally. All the killed and wounded were members of troop F, First cavalry. Details of the tragedy are lacking, but it is presumed that Beacham was insane.

## Young Girl Shot Father.

At Dubuque, Iowa, defending her mother with a rifle, Miss Madue Fleming, 20 years old, shot her father, Mont Fleming, in the head. He is not expected to live. Fleming's statement to the police was about to attack her mother when she fired. She was arrested but released on her own recognizance. The sympathy of the community is with the young woman.

given little thought to these affairs, although he longed to get back into the fray. It was impossible for the present, however, and therefore he gave it little thought.

## HE DID NOT SAY IT.

SENATOR TILLMAN'S VIEW OF GROVER CLEVELAND.

Says He Was Misquoted in The News and Courier—Says He Is For Bryan, Who Will Be Nominated.

In reporting in The News and Courier an interview he had with Senator Tillman in Columbia on last Saturday Mr. August Kohn make the Senator say: "If the Democrats could get a Cleveland, not Mr. Cleveland in person, but a man who stood for the same thing, and could command the support that Cleveland does, it would be a shame to take the money" the way such a candidate would run away with the race, and be elected to the Presidency."

## Senator Tillman's Denial.

Senator Tillman gave out a statement in Washington on Tuesday. The Senator said it was not his intention to say anything further on the subject of politics before his trip to Europe, but being so widely misquoted in reference to Grover Cleveland he broke his intentions on Tuesday and expressed himself freely. He said: "You may set all minds at rest as to my opinion of Cleveland by saying that it has not changed one iota since my first speech in the senate denouncing him. I would rather the Democratic party would now be defeated than to be victorious with Cleveland or any other man like him at its head, and I am quite sure that no matter what the condition of his health, should he be nominated he would be beaten worse than Parker was. I am at a loss to understand how a man usually so accurate as Mr. Kohn is, should have so misquoted me."

"So far as I now recall I never mentioned Cleveland to him the other day. I certainly did not say that under any circumstances I would favor his nomination or the nomination of any man like him. What I did say was that Wall street would welcome one of the old plutocrats as the Democratic nominee, preferring to support such a so-called Democrat than Taft, who will be the Republican nominee, or Bryan, who will be the Democratic nominee, and that if the Democratic party could unite upon one of these Eastern plutocrats, which it will of course not do, then Taft would be easily defeated."

"I am, of course, for Bryan as the nominee at Denver, and I am satisfied that South Carolina's delegates will be for Bryan, but I am opposed to instructing them because our convention is not going to send men to Denver who can be bamboozled or bought and instructions are unnecessary."

"Now, having been goaded into this thing, I am going to tell you what I think about this tempest in a teapot about instructing the delegation. Gonzalez wants to make it appear that he is the biggest Bryan man in the State so that if Bryan is elected the editor of The State can control the South Carolina patronage."

"The trouble with Hemphill is, that he has never been able to see anything in Cleveland but a demigod and he opposed Bryan in 1896, and he is of the kind who never changes his mind. Hemphill was in the wrong then and to support Bryan now might appear an admission that he was wrong. That's the whole cause of the mighty racket over instructions."

## They Will Scing.

At New Orleans on Tuesday death sentences were pronounced on Edward and Jack Pierre, negroes, convicted of murder. They are members of a sect of negro fanatics who last fall barricaded themselves in a house and defied the police for several hours. One policeman was killed.

## DRAWN BIG CROWD.

OVER FIFTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE VISIT BARN YARD

Where the Victims of Mrs. Guinness Were Buried After They Had Been Most Mysteriously Murdered.

All roads in Laporte, Ind., Sunday led to the farm of Mrs. Belle Guinness, alleged murderess of at least ten persons, whose bodies have been unearthed in the barn yard and now thought to have been burned to death with her three children in a fire that destroyed her farm house on April 28. Upwards of 15,000 sightseers visited the place of death before sunset of the first Sabbath to pass since the news of the mystery transpired. Nearly every able bodied resident of Laporte went to the Guinness farm and railroads and trolley lines brought 4,000 non-residents to the city.

Mayor Darrow found it necessary to issue stringent orders that the Sunday closing laws should be strictly enforced. Hotels and restaurants were overrun with patrons. Every conveyance in Laporte was pressed into service in an attempt to provide transportation to the farm, which is a mile north of Laporte. Hundreds were forced to walk. There was nothing in the attitude of the crowd to indicate that they were visiting a place where gruesome tragedies had taken place. Jokes and laughing comments were heard on every side and exclamations of joy from successful relic hunters were numerous.

Along the roadside were several lemonade stands and lunch wagons. At the gates were vendors of souvenir postal cards, and those bearing a group picture of Mrs. Guinness and three little ones, who met death with her found readiest sale. During the rush to Laporte in the afternoon several farm horses, freighted by automobiles, started to run away. A buggy was upset, Mrs. Benjamin Zanalar, of Laporte, suffered a broken arm. Several pickpockets did a thriving business while the throng waited for homewardbound trains.

Investigation of the farm for more bodies halted Monday. The sheriffs and other officers were forced to become spectators also. Several visitors, however, were seeking information concerning missing friends of relatives and some further identification regarding the possible identity of the bodies on the farm resulted from their inquiries.

The most definite information came from Olaf Lindabo of Chicago. He said that his brother, Thomas, worked for Mrs. Guinness three years ago, and the last letter from Thomas said that Thomas intended to marry Mrs. Guinness. Olaf wrote to Mrs. Guinness and she replied that Thomas had gone to St. Louis, and that she had no word from him. Olaf Lindabo has not heard from Thomas since. Sheriff Smutzer will continue his investigations at the Guinness farm, and the floor of the cellar may be dug up and additional excavations may be made in the yard where ten bodies have already been unearthed.

## ANOTHER FIRE IN ATLANTA.

One Hundred and Seventy-Five Horses Burned to Death.

One hundred and seventy-five horses, two of them show prize winners, and half a block of buildings burned with a hundred thousand dollars loss; a threatened panic in a crowded theatre nearby, and half a dozen persons injured, none seriously, summarizes a fire which started Monday night in the business section of Atlanta, and for an hour threatened to make a cleaner sweep than did the flames the week before, which destroyed a million and a quarter dollars' worth of property in another section of the city. The block in which the fire started was made up chiefly of one story wooden and brick structures. The flames started in the Piedmont Stables on Marietta street.

## REBUKES NEWLANDS.

Major J. C. Hemphill Calls the Nevada Down.

A dispatch from Washington to The State says Maj. J. C. Hemphill, editor of The News and Courier, in the drainage conference Tuesday afternoon reproved Senator Newlands of Nevada for criticising the South. Senator Newlands had declared that the South before the war, because of slavery, was strict in construction of the constitution and a habit of mind had descended to this day, which unfortunately kept the South from being prominent in the great reclamation measures. Maj. Hemphill said that the Southern people were willing at any proper time to discuss with Senator Newlands their habit of mind towards the construction but that the drainage conference was not the place for a discussion either of that question or for the resurrection of the slavery issue. He therefore deplored the remarks from the senator from Nevada.

## Tried the Jail First.

Edward Siebert, of Bellevue, Ohio, rather than pay a fine of \$10 and costs assessed on a charge of being drunk and disorderly, declared he would work it out in the county workhouse. After spending one night in a cell he paid the fine. Siebert is about sixty years old and is worth over \$60,000.

## TWELVE KILLED

By Terrible Tornado and Much Property Is Destroyed in

## STATE OF NEBRASKA

The Storm Sweeps Over the Eastern Part of the State, Visiting and Wrecking a Number of Towns. College Buildings Damaged and One Railroad Station Destroyed.

A dispatch from Omaha, Nebraska, says twelve persons are known to have been killed and a score injured by a tornado which swept the northern part of Sarpy County at 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The storm, which gained a velocity on its way south, started in Omaha about 4:30. At Bellevue the college buildings were damaged to the extent of probably \$5,000 and several persons injured, none fatally.

The storm was the most severe that ever struck Eastern Nebraska. The damage to the college buildings at Bellevue was heavy. The tower was torn from Park Hall and the building wrecked. Lower Hall and Raikin Hall were unroofed. The panic stricken students ran to the basement and in this way many fatalities were probably averted. The college stables were wrecked and all the horses killed. A number of small buildings and stores in the village were blown down.

Moving south the tornado struck Fort Crook, damaged several of the barrack buildings, but nobody was injured. In the town of Fort Crook, however, a number of buildings were entirely wrecked and other damage done.

The storm lifted and dipped at intervals, continuing to move southward, doing much damage to farmers' property. The first town struck was Papillion, 8 miles south of Omaha. At that point the damage was not great, the funnel shaped cloud apparently lifting sufficiently to pass the town. It again descended as the storm moved toward Richfield, four miles south of Papillion.

In its path was the farm of Gus Leader, whose farm buildings were partly destroyed, and his son, Charles Leader, aged 14, killed outright. All his live stock was killed.

Edward Martin's farm was next to be swept. Mr. Martin's home and all his barns and small buildings were totally destroyed and Mr. Martin fatally hurt by being crushed under his home. The little town of Richfield was almost blown to pieces, but the casualty list was small.

At Louisville half the town was wrecked and at least eight persons lost their lives. Mrs. Frank Hester was killed in her home. Seven who took refuge in sand pits were killed outright. The names are not available.

Two miles north of Papillion Martin Teith and his son, James, were driving along the Little Papio River, when their horse became frightened by the hail and plunged into the swollen stream. Both father and son were drowned.

An officer from Fort Crook arrived in the city and stated that the damages to buildings would amount to \$100,000 at the army post alone and the village is almost a total wreck.

A remarkable scene was enacted when the officers realized that a tornado had struck the post. Six hundred troops of the 60th regiment were brought to battalion formation and in the midst of flying aloft roofs and other debris they marched across the parade ground to substantial buildings, where they were put "at rest" and took to the cellars.

The roofs of several of the large buildings were blown off and other damage done.

## WAS TEMPORARILY INSANE.

Chicago Woman Cast Her Two Children Out of Window.

While temporarily insane, Mrs. Emma Loftgren, 25 years old, of 337 North Albany avenue, Chicago threw her baby girl and her three-year old boy, Arthur, from the second story window of her home at 10:15 o'clock last night. Both children probably will die. The crazed woman was prevented from jumping from the window herself by her husband, who ran into the room in answer to the boy's cries of help.

## Fatal Explosion.

At Quarr, Fla., Tuesday W. T. McDonald was seriously injured and his nine year old son was instantly killed by the explosion of several thousand dynamite caps. The boy's body was cremated. He had just handed his father some tobacco when the explosion occurred. It is evident that Mr. McDonald cut into a cap while trimming off the copper wire from a lot of condemned material.

## A Human Monster.

At Montgomery, Ala., five children of Jim Kennedy were burned to death Tuesday night, and two others so badly burned that they cannot recover. The crime is charged to the father, who, the mother says, locked the seven in and set fire to the house. The police are looking for Kennedy. The couple were separated and had been at law over the children. The woman says she saw Kennedy lock and set fire to the cabin.