

DELVING FOR POWER

Political Moles of Both Parties Are Busily at Work.

How a Successful Presidential Room Is Created, Expanded and Transformed Into a Potent Reality.

[Special Washington Letter.]

THE political moles are burrowing deep down beneath the presidential pastures, where they would not be discovered, nor suspected, but for the work of inimical political ferrets. They are unlike the coyotes and gophers who abrade the surface sward, but delve far, far below.

One of the wonder-workers in the political world is the senior senator from Ohio, the man who from obscurity stepped into national fame early in 1896 as the manager of the McKinley campaign for nomination. The old-time politicians thought that he could soon be disposed of; but they found that for three years Mark Hanna had been burrowing for delegates to the national convention.

Politicians do not rest during the Lenten season, nor for any other season. They are not primarily religious, although some of them are nicely veneered with churchly in-gings and out-comings. Primarily, they are self-seeking and ambitious, ready to sacrifice others, even good friends, for their own advancement. The most successful of them are always burrowing for future preferences.

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, once said to the narrator: "I went to church this morning, just for a few minutes. I sat up last night until after midnight thinking over the applicants for an office. Having concluded that a certain man should have preference, I went to bed and slept as calmly as a child. After late breakfast this morning I lighted a cigar and took a walk. Just as I was passing a church, memory called up a picture of my first election to the senate. One of the candidates for office had sacrificed a great deal for me at that time, and I remembered having said: 'If ever you need a friend, rely on Cuth Davis.' And yet, because another had seemed to me to be of greater future value, I had made up my mind to turn that friend coldly down. I went into church, stayed until the conclusion of service, came home and concluded to have my former helpful friend appointed. So, you see, once in awhile conscience will make even a politician do the right thing."

Well, while ambitious men are burrowing for the presidency, all of them are denying their ambition. Senator Hanna, the greatest burrower of them all, keeps gravely quiet and affects indifference to the quest. But there are surface indications which point to his ambition in that direction. An old politician here today called the attention of the writer to one very interesting fact. He said: "Do you remember that last October the physicians informed Senator Hanna that he must quit politics and go to bed, because of danger from heart failure? Well, what did Hanna do? He went home for only



ARTHUR PUE GORMAN. (Senator from Maryland and Prince of Campaign Managers.)

a couple of days, and then appeared on the hustings in Indiana to help his friend Senator Fairbanks; and he was so weak that he was obliged to quit speaking in the middle of one of his addresses. What did he do? He went home for only

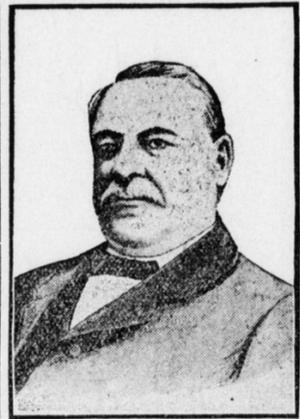
But the chief burrowers on the other political side, and all of them seem to believe that the democratic presidential nomination will be worth striving for next year. Senator Gorman, of Maryland, is close to the national convention. F. Hearst, Judge Parker and Mr. ... of New York; Mr. Olney, of Massachusetts; Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersey, and Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, are all of them standing right in the line where presidential lightning is expected

No one would like to know how this burrowing is done. It is a great game, and is very well understood in this center of political activity as well as of statecraft. The strategy for all politicians is the federal campaign. Every political worker works for office.

There is a blue book published by the national government every two years, and it contains lists of all of the federal office-holders, even down to the lowest and lowest-paid. The big politicians employ little politicians to take up certain parts of this blue book, and go to work on the former office-holders. For example, suppose that Mr. Olney, of Massachusetts, wants to get the delegates from the state of Illinois to

support him for the presidency in the next national convention.

The blue book will give the names of 2,000 postmasters in Illinois who held office during the last Cleveland administration. It will give the names of all other office-holders, and each one of them must have been a democrat of some consequence, to have secured an office. Each one of those office-holders must be communicated with, either directly or indirectly. He must be assured that if he will get out and hustle and work for Olney he can again be postmaster, or hold some other office equally good. Now, unless Mr. Hearst, or Mr. Cleveland, or some other candidate will get in ahead of him, Mr. Olney can form quite a strong army of politicians who can control the next state convention



GROVER CLEVELAND. (Stands Right Where Presidential Lightning Might Strike Him.)

and name Olney delegates to the national convention. The delegates are almost all bought with offices or with the hope of office. Sometimes they change, but usually they remain true to the individuals to whom they pledge themselves. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, bought supporters with offices, and he said: "An honest politician is one who will stay bought."

Gathering in delegates more than a year in advance is one of the new tricks in politics which Mr. Hanna developed previous to 1896. Those who are far-sighted enough to do this systematically have what is called "a good organization." That is to say, that if one has an organized army of ex-postmasters, all of them hungering for political fleshpots, he is a political general with whom one must reckon.

In the state of Pennsylvania there are 5,000 postmasters and about 1,500 deputy postmasters. These, with the other federal and state office-holders, make an organized army of political workers numbering upwards of 10,000 men, all of them working to retain their positions, and all of them under the skillful direction of Senator Quay; and yet people wonder that Quay always succeeds.

Early in March, soon after his re-entry into the senate, Senator Gorman, of Maryland, said to Champ Clark, of Missouri: "William Jennings Bryan must be reckoned with. While his friends may not constitute the necessary two-thirds to nominate in a national convention he will undoubtedly have more than a majority in the convention next year, and will be able to dictate the platform. Whoever overlooks this all-important fact will find himself hopelessly in a minority when the convention gets down to actual work."

From this it is apparent that Mr. Gorman realizes, and fully understands, that Mr. Bryan is burrowing also for delegates, although not for the purpose of forcing his renomination. It means that the eloquent Nebraskan intends to remain a dominant factor in his party. This also means that as long as he lives Mr. Bryan will have hopes of getting the prize for which he has twice so brilliantly contended. Here is a story about Mr. Bryan which has never been published:

During June, 1896, while the narrator was at the crowded counter of a telegraph office at the St. Louis convention, sending special dispatches to some large daily newspapers, a bustling big fellow crowded in, and received a stiff punch from an energetic elbow. No resentment followed the blow, but, instead, the writer heard his name called cheerily by one who said: "Won't you let a poor working man have a chance to earn his bread and butter?" Looking up, the narrator saw the smiling face of his old friend Bryan. Room was made at once; Bryan's brief telegram was written and sent to a small paper, which he said was paying him \$30 per week, and then he disappeared in the crowd. Three weeks later he was nominated for the presidency. There never was a better illustration of the possibilities in this great republic, for there never before was such a meteoric rise from penury to position and political power.

And so, while all of the others are burrowing for delegates to gain the presidential nomination, the astute politician from Maryland says that "Bryan must be reckoned with." When it is recalled that Mr. Gorman is the only man who has been able to lead his party to success in presidential campaigns, for well-nigh 50 years, it may be well for all of the other burrowers to hearken to his words of wisdom. And it is worthy of note also that while Mr. Gorman thus respectfully takes off his hat to Bryan that worthy in his weekly paper says that "Gorman was regular, but not too regular."

SMITH D. FRY.

SWEPT BY A STORM.

A Great Deal of Damage Done Near New York City.

Highest Tide in Years and Shipping Suffered Severely—A Number of Towns in New Jersey Inundated—Damage at Coney Island.

New York, April 16.—A fierce wind storm from the northeast swept New York yesterday developing unusual severity after a night of gales. The storm blew shoreward, was accompanied by the highest tide known in years and brought a cold, pelting rain. It did much damage along the New Jersey and Long Island coasts. At Coney Island and Rockaway a large part of the sandy beach was cut out and much other damage was done by the tide and violent wind. The gale was severe upon the shipping anchored in the bay off Staten Island. The fishing schooner Mariner went ashore and broke up at Stapleton. The fishing sloop Iroquois sank at the docks.

The French four-masted ship Jolette and the English bark Itata, which were anchored in the middle of the bay, dragged their anchors to within 100 yards of the docks at St. George.

The fishing schooner Edward Hooper, of Gloucester, Mass., dragged her anchors and fouled the pilot boats Edward E. Barrett and James Gordon Bennett, carrying away the Bennett's bowsprit and headgear and damaging her own quarter so that she sprang a leak.

Old residents of the suburbs of Brooklyn near Coney Island said the storm at Brighton and Coney Island was the most severe in 30 years. The east wind tossed up enormous waves along the beach and raised the level of the water until it was up to the first floor of the new iron pier at Coney Island. The new bulkhead at the foot of Ocean parkway was wrecked in several places and board walks, bath houses and other small structures were washed away. The new bulkhead was nearing completion after being under construction all winter.

Sea Bright, N. J., April 16.—The wind and high surf did much damage here. Several houses and the board walk were damaged. The surf washed over the tracks of the New Jersey Southern railway and traffic was suspended.

Elizabeth, N. J., April 16.—A violent northeast wind and rain storm did much damage along the water front. Factories were flooded and work stopped, lumber was washed away from the yards and a large quantity of coal was swept from the Jersey Central wharves. The Newark & Elizabeth branch of the Jersey Central is under water and the meadows between Newark and Elizabeth have become an inland sea.

Inhabitants of the southern part of Elizabethport had to use row-boats to get to other parts of the city.

AGAINST UNIONS.

National Association of Manufacturers Makes a Declaration.

New Orleans, April 16.—The delegates to the national convention of manufacturers devoted all of both sessions yesterday to the labor question. There was much difference of opinion as to the nature of the attitude which the organization should take towards trade organizations and the debates were at times heated, but when the declaration of principles was made the resolution embodying it was accepted by a unanimous vote. An effort was made, led by D. A. Tompkins, of North Carolina, and Mayor Jones, of Toledo, to hold this resolution for further consideration, but delegates demanded immediate action and the protest was overruled. The resolutions which President Parry characterized as "The platform of the association," are as follows:

Declaring against boycotts and lockouts, recognizing the right of labor to organize, but "without interference with the liberty of employers or employe," denying the right of unions to fix wages, and pledging the association to oppose all legislation not in accord with the foregoing principles.

Numerous other resolutions were adopted, among them being one condemning the convict labor system, another commending the organization of non-union men.

LYNCHED AT JOPLIN.

A Missouri Mob Averages the Murder of a Policeman by a Negro Tramp.

Joplin, Mo., April 16.—A mob took an unknown tramp negro from the city jail last evening and hanged him to a telegraph pole at the corner of Second and Wall streets, two blocks from the jail. The negro was charged with having murdered Police Officer C. Leslie, who was shot dead Tuesday night in the Kansas City Southern railroad yards, while endeavoring to arrest several negroes suspected of theft.

Officer Leslie had ordered several negroes who had taken refuge in a box car to surrender and when they failed to do so he fired several shots at the car. During the shooting a negro slipped from the car and, coming up behind the officer, shot him through the head. The negro then fled and within a short time posses were after him.

Yesterday afternoon Lee Fullerton located the fugitive in a slaughter house just east of Joplin.

Settled the Course for 1905.

Washington, April 16.—The Sunday school lesson committee appointed by the international Sunday-school convention held in Denver last summer began its meeting in this city Wednesday. The committee settled the complete lesson course for the year 1905. For six months of the year the lessons are to be from the Gospels and the remaining six months from the Old Testament. A topic arranged two years' course for children from four to six years also was determined. It will be a permanent institution.

A FIGHT IN COURT.

Encounter Between Attorneys at Lafayette, Ind.

Struggle for the Control of a Young Millionaire—Doctors Pronounce Moses Fowler Chase Insane—One of the Attorneys Fined.

Lafayette, Ind., April 17.—There was a fist fight in the circuit court room yesterday between Attorneys Dan Simms, representing Fred Chase, father of Moses Fowler Chase, and A. L. Kumlner, representing Mr. and Mrs. Charles Duhme, of Cincinnati, who are struggling for possession of young Chase, the millionaire. The attorneys had met for a conference with the judge as what should be done with Moses Fowler Chase, pending the hearing of the guardianship case. Kumlner denounced the attorneys on the other side and also Chase's father, and declared that Moses Fowler Chase had been brought to Indiana from France by force and fraud.

He had further asserted that the unfortunate young man was put on exhibition at the law office of Chase's attorneys, when ex-Judge E. P. Hammond shouted:

"That's an absolute falsehood." Attorney Simms jumped from his seat and approached Kumlner, who tried to ward him off. Simms then landed a fierce right hand swing on Kumlner's jaw, and followed it with his left. Both blows landed, Kumlner protecting himself as best he could.

The court room was crowded and lawyers, court officials and spectators sprang toward the combatants and dragged them apart. The judge fined Simms \$25 for striking the first blow and this quieted matters.

Simms then apologized and Kumlner asked the court to remit the fine, as he said he felt sure that Simms struck in a moment of temper. The court remitted the fine and directed that Moses Fowler Chase remain in the court's jurisdiction, with the understanding that Mr. and Mrs. Duhme, his aunt and uncle, are not to interfere with him. They have the privilege of applying to court for authority to see him, however.

A guardianship application served on the young millionaire is returnable April 27, for which day the case is set. Detective Weinhard was placed on guard at the office of Chase's attorneys and ordered everybody out but the sheriff.

Doctors Lacy, Davidson and Hinedge, of Lafayette, and Dr. C. B. Burr, of Flint, Mich., examined young Chase in the afternoon and pronounced him insane. They declared his answers to the most simple questions were incoherent, although he appeared perfectly sane when taken off the train.

Duhme's attorneys have decided not to file application for a writ of habeas corpus or any other papers, to bring Chase into court in his present excited state.

Newspaper men were admitted to see Moses Fowler Chase and he appeared to be a gibbering idiot. He rambled on incessantly in a low tone of voice, looking down toward his right hand, which he kept stretched out at length. His attorneys say he has not recognized his father from the time the latter saw him on ship-board to the present.

The young millionaire was taken to a hotel by his father after the court proceedings and is kept in his room. His father will get a house in a quiet part of the city for him. Detectives are guarding the young man. Three attendants are with him constantly.

FLOUR MILLS CLOSE.

The Northwestern Milling Industry Strikes a Snag.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 17.—The Northwestern Miller says: "Every flour mill in Minnesota and practically all of the merchant spring wheat mills in Minnesota and the northwest shut down entirely last night and will cease turning out flour for an indefinite period. This act has been forced upon the millers by the conditions surrounding the manufacture and sale of flour. For some time, owing to the price of cash wheat, the high rates of freight and the depressed state of the flour markets, mills have been operating at a loss, but the crowning disadvantage, which has paralyzed the milling industry throughout the northwest was the act of the line of boats operating between Duluth and Buffalo in moving wheat on a basis of two cents per bushel, while the present proportionate rate on flour from Duluth to Buffalo is maintained at nine cents per hundred pounds, equivalent to 5 4-10 cents a bushel.

The transportation lines have told the millers that, under the operation of the Elkins bill, they need not anticipate any discrimination in rates against flour, but the action of the line boats in making this two-cent rate on wheat, shows that such an assurance was meaningless. Until freight rates on the manufactured product shall be placed on a parity with those given the raw material, or until the two-cent rate given wheat shall be advanced, the millers will find it impossible to grind, and unless something shall occur to improve the milling situation, the prospects are that the practically universal shut down of the merchant spring wheat mills will be indefinitely prolonged."

A Crippled Steamship.

Detroit, April 17.—The Anchor line steamer Codorus arrived from Erie yesterday with her engine so badly injured that she had difficulty coming up the river. The captain reported that powdered emery was found in the high pressure crank journal, and it is alleged to have been put there by strikers. He was afraid to tie up at the docks here for fear the strikers would induce his four non-union firemen to leave the boat and anchored in the river, where the engine was taken apart and the disabled parts brought ashore in small boats for repairs.

STARTLING STATEMENT.

A New York Public Service Corporation Juggled Figures.

New York, April 17.—The Evening Post prints the following: The complete findings of Eugene A. Philbin, former district attorney of New York county, as counsellor for certain stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Co., were made public Thursday. This paragraph occurs: "It is clear, therefore, when the company's own statements are analyzed, that the Interurban lease was calculated to provide and has actually provided many millions of dollars in excess of the honest requirements of the Metropolitan Co."

The report also finds that in 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901 the Metropolitan Co. stated in its annual reports to the state railroad commission that it had expended for construction and equipment "a sum in cash exceeding by millions of dollars the actual sum in cash which is proved by the company's general balance sheets to have been so expended."

Mr. Philbin says the company asked for \$23,000,000 to pay the unfunded debt incurred in the purchase of the Third Avenue Railway Co. and to defray the expense of extending the electrical system to upwards of 60 miles still operated with horse cars, and upon analysis the report said only \$14,781,694 was required for these two purposes.

The report further says the company proposed to create a refunding mortgage to secure an authorized issue of \$65,000,000 of 4 per cent. refunding bonds, of which about \$54,000,000 was to be reserved to retire and refund the 27 issues of existing bonds secured by liens upon the various parts of the Metropolitan system, excluding the Third Avenue lines. The total amount of such issues, Mr. Philbin says, was exactly \$48,196,000, and not about \$54,000,000. "The difference," the report says, "between \$48,196,000 and \$65,000,000 is \$16,804,000."

The report continues that while \$65,000,000 was provided for the Central Cross Town railroad and its outstanding bonds and for change of motive power, a new \$3,000,000 mortgage was issued on the Central Cross Town Railroad Co.'s lines to take up that company's outstanding bonds and pay for changes of motive power from horse cars to electric traction, so that the increase in bonded debt, instead of being about \$11,000,000, as appears to have been pretended, turns out to be exactly \$19,804,000.

Dealing with the Interurban's lease the report says: "While the Metropolitan Co. has been continuously since the date of the lease and is at present, a creditor of the Interurban Co., yet in July last the Metropolitan Co. issued \$11,000,000 of its own bonds and turned the proceeds thereof over to the Interurban Co."

"It is clear this \$11,000,000 was provided for the purpose of enabling the Interurban Co. to carry out its contract to pay 7 per cent. guaranteed dividends on the \$52,040,000 of Metropolitan stock, for the Interurban Co. has no earning capacity of its own and its only earnings are represented by the earnings of the Metropolitan Co. itself, which never have been and are not at present equal to 7 per cent. on its capital stock."

HE IS A FUGITIVE.

Missouri's Lieutenant Governor Skips to Avoid Testifying.

Kansas City, April 17.—Lieut. Gov. Lee was served with a subpoena last night as he was leaving the city. He left for Chicago instead of on the St. Louis train. The deputy marshal having learned that Mr. Lee was on the Chicago train, said to him: "Of course, Mr. Lee, you understand that if you disobey this subpoena you will be regarded as a fugitive from justice."

Lee answered angrily: "I understand this move. It is one of that fellow Folk's. I wish you would apologize to Mr. Hughes, your prosecuting attorney, for the trouble I have caused him and explain to him that if he wants me to testify in any case being tried here I will be prompt to obey his summons."

The subpoena served upon Mr. Lee was in a local case. It was used to prevent his getting beyond the jurisdiction of the Missouri courts before a St. Louis summons could be served upon him. It was done upon the request of Circuit Attorney Folk, of St. Louis. Mr. Lee ignored the subpoena.

When he learned that a deputy was looking for him with a subpoena he went across the line to Kansas City, Kan., where he remained until he came to the Union depot to catch a train.

Were Cremated in Their Home.

Tomaha, Wis., April 17.—Fire early yesterday destroyed the home of and buried to death Misses Phoebe and Libbie Zelay at Bear creek, six miles south of this place. The two sisters were 75 and 86 years of age respectively. They lived alone on a large farm which they owned. It is thought they had a large sum of money in the house and that they were robbed and murdered and the fire started to cover the traces of the crime.

Seven Deaths from Cholera.

Washington, April 17.—Gen. Davis reported to the war department yesterday seven deaths from cholera in the Philippines. The commands to which these men belong, with one possible exception, are stationed in Mindanao, where cholera has broken out among the troops operating under command of Capt. Pershing.

The Minnesota Is Launched.

New London, Conn., April 17.—In the presence of thousands of spectators the steamship Minnesota, the largest vessel ever built in this country and the greatest cargo carrier in the world, was launched Thursday at the yards of the Eastern Shipbuilding Co., at Groton. The sponsor of the mammoth ship was Miss Clara Hill, daughter of James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Steamship Co., for whom the vessel was built, to become a part of the company's Pacific and Oriental carrying service.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Report of British Workmen Who Visited America.

SOME SEVERE CRITICISM.

"Englishmen Can Learn Nothing from Americans."

SOCIAL AND MORAL LIFE.

One of the Delegates Says Our Nation Is Immoral—All the Visitors Unite in Saying Our Industrial Methods are Better than England's.

London, April 18.—The report of the commission of British workmen, who were taken to the United States at the end of last year by Alfred Moseley, a wealthy Englishman, to study conditions of labor there, was issued Friday. It presents the views of 23 delegates who separately synopsized their deductions resulting from the American trip. The report shows a lack of unanimity, except that all agree that the British workman has nothing to learn from the American workman, while British employers are not as far advanced as the Americans in the treatment of their employes.

Mr. Moseley says the American workman has a far better education, "is infinitely better paid, housed, fed and clothed and moreover much more sober." Mr. Moseley says in conclusion:

"If we are to hold our own in the commerce of the world, the old methods must be dropped and the old machinery abandoned."

He believes that some form of profit sharing is the true solution of the capital and labor question. He welcomes the trusts as best able to compete on the most economical lines. He says that the organization of capital on the one hand and of labor on the other will solve the industrial problem.

The reports of the delegates differ concerning the up-to-date methods of production, though the consensus of opinion is largely in favor of America, where "the distinctive feature is a hankering for the latest machinery and the best method. The Americans, employer and employed, realize more fully than the Britishers that brains and not brawn count."

Delegate Walls, representing the British blast furnace men, says that while the output of the American blast furnace is double that of the English furnace, not more than half of the American furnaces are of the most modern type.

James Cox, the delegate for the iron and steel workers, pays his respects to Chicago, where, he says, "the almighty dollar is the unquestioned king." Of the new postoffice he says, "any third rate corporation in Great Britain would have accomplished the work in four years, instead of eight. This is illustrative of government work in general."

D. C. Cummings, of the iron and steel shipbuilders, quotes Shipbuilder Cramp as saying that "Great Britain's position as the leading shipbuilder is unassailable and unlikely to be seriously menaced for the next quarter of a century."

Mr. Cummings concludes with a severe criticism of social and moral life in America, where, he says, "gambling and pleasure seeking appear to be characteristics. The disregard for human life, the corruption in politics and other immoralities tend to the moral and physical deterioration of the people and must be arrested if disaster is to be avoided."

H. R. Taylor, the delegate of the bricklayers, says he would be sorry to see American methods of building adopted in England.

M. Dellar, representing the National Plasterers' union, found the plastering bad "even in the rooms of the White House where the delegates were received by President Roosevelt." Mr. Dellar, referring to Roosevelt, says:

"The principal shareholder might here find a good place to spend his millions in improving the conditions of the working people. I would for this purpose forego the pleasure of donating libraries to towns in Great Britain."

W. C. Steadman, representing the parliamentary committee of the trades union congress, says the British workman cannot be beaten in the world for solid and well finished work. He concludes:

"Unless something is done to conciliate labor in America, the trust system will bring such an uprising as has not been witnessed for 40 years."

The delegates united in extolling the hospitable reception they met with everywhere from all classes, which was so marked that it interfered somewhat with their investigations. Summing up the reports of the delegates, the conclusion seems to be that, while keenly conscious of American competition, it does not mean a hopeless position for Great Britain.

Fitz's Wife Is Dead.

New York, April 18.—Mrs. Robert Fitzsimmons, wife of the ex-champion heavyweight pugilist, died Friday at her home in Brooklyn, of typhoid pneumonia.

No Truth in the Story.

San Francisco, April 18.—Attorney George Heggerty, who is identified with the litigation connected with the Fair estate, stamps as absurd and untrue the gruesome story to the effect that the skulls of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fair, who met death in an automobile accident in France, were removed by decapitation, to be used as evidence against the claims of the Nelson family. Mr. Heggerty says that the accounts given of the alleged decapitations are canards and that the operation mentioned was never undertaken or even contemplated.