

JOHNSON'S DEATH AND THE PARTY

Leading Democrats Believe that Harmon Will be the Party Leader

FOOD FOR GOSSIP

But Few Politicians in Washington at This Time But Those Who Are There Say the Death of Johnson Places Judson Harmon Far in the Lead for the Democratic Nomination for President for 1912—Representative Livingston of the Opinion That Harmon Will Head the Democratic Ticket Three Years From Now

Washington, D. C., Sept. 22—Although there are few politicians in Washington at this time the opinion of those who were in town today is that the death of Governor John A. Johnson, which is so generally deplored, places Governor Judson W. Harmon, of Ohio, far in the lead for the democratic nomination for president in 1912. This belief is held by many republicans as well as democrats.

Of course, it is entirely too early to "nominate" the man who is to carry the democratic banner in the next campaign, but there are so few democrats who are considered available that the removal of Governor Johnson from the field leaves the governor of Ohio as the first choice of those who are now giving the matter thought. Representative Livingston, of Georgia, who has served longer in the house than any other democrat of the present congress except Representative DeArmond, of Missouri, and Representative Jones, of Virginia, who entered at the time he did, expressed his opinion today that Governor Harmon would head the democratic ticket three years hence.

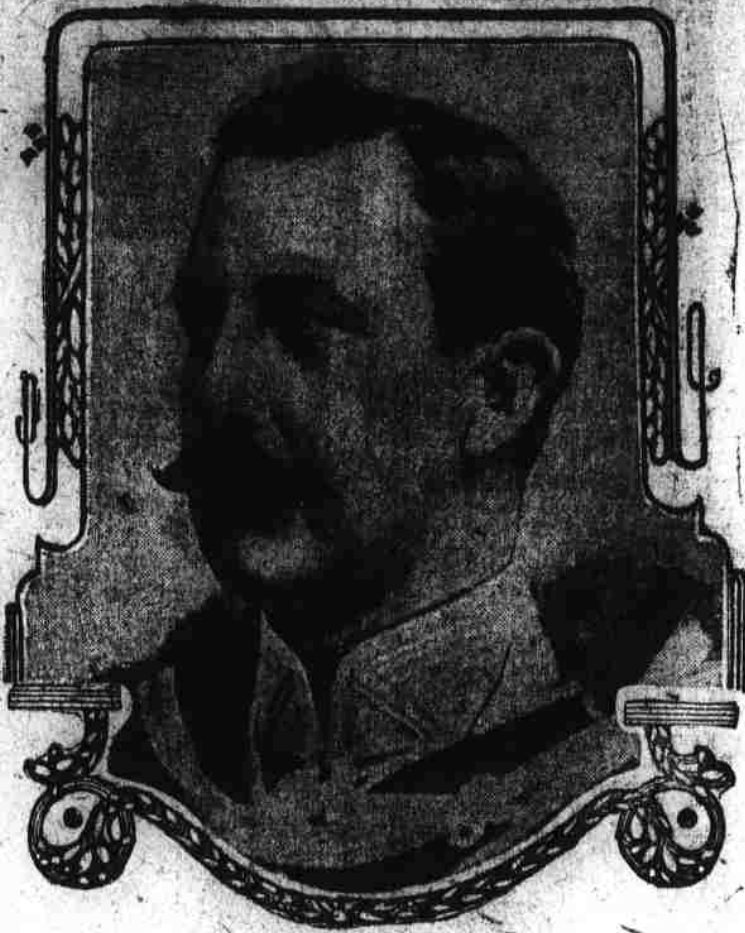
"Had Governor Johnson lived," said the Georgian, "I am convinced that he would have been nominated for president today with the republicans so badly divided, and in such a mess over the tariff and finance, he would have been elected. His death is a great misfortune to the party. He had a very strong following in the south, which would have joined with the west and northwest in nominating him and helping to elect him. In my opinion his demise means the selection of Governor Harmon. Democrats all over the country are watching and will continue to watch the administration of the Ohio executive and from reports which we hear he is giving satisfaction. He is a strong, clean man and his success during the next two years should earn for him a re-nomination and a re-election in 1912. If he is re-elected governor of Ohio, as I believe he will be, I can see nothing at this time which would prevent him from getting the democratic nomination for president the following year.

"With the candidates of both parties hailing from the Buckeye state there would be a mighty interesting fight, and I believe the democrats would stand an excellent chance of winning. Our party is in good shape and the prospects of electing a democratic house next year are better than they have been in a long time." Among friends of the Ohio governor in Washington there is already talk of starting an early boom for his nomination, as they realize that now is the opportunity for him to get so far in advance of other candidates that it will be impossible for anyone to approach him in the next three years. It is considered likely that this movement will be started during the coming winter when congress is in session and there will be occasion for leaders of the party to express their opinions.

It has been intimated from time to time heretofore that Bryan was more favorable to the candidacy of Governor Harmon than toward any other democrat and the friends of Governor Harmon intend to use this Bryan support as a nucleus around which to start a canvass for their favorite. They believe that Governor Harmon, who was attorney general under Cleveland during the latter part of his last administration, would be assured of the aid of the Cleveland wing of the party and thus all factions would be brought to the support of the ticket.

While the talk of Harmon is, at best, premature, it is affording the politicians food for gossip and is considered good "political dope" for an off year in politics and also during the dull season of the year.

Prince Miguel of Braganza



Prince Miguel, of Braganza, who is giving Miss Anita Stewart at his bride, made her the first American princess of blood royal. He is the eldest son of the Pretender to the throne of Portugal. The bride is a step-daughter of James Henry (Silent) Smith, who lived in Japan only a few months after his marriage to her mother and left her an immense fortune.

JEFFRIES IS REALY IN EARNEST ABOUT IT

(By TAD) New York, Sept. 22—Jeffries is really in earnest about returning to the ring. For the past six months he has heard stories about this and about that, and why not and if so, until the matter stood with Jeff on the wrong end looking as though he was bluffing.

A prominent sporting man who has just returned from Germany met Jeff there and says that the real reason the big fellow went to Europe was to have an operation performed on his nose. The breeze had been troubling him since he started working almost a year ago, and he decided to blow across the pond and have a piece of bone removed so that his breather would work without a hitch.

He had an understanding that his real reason was for the baths, but they were merely played because he was so close to them.

Jeff is expected back here next month and the posting of forfeits and other final arrangements will probably be made then. The only man in the world who has a chance to beat Johnson will then start active training for the battle the whole world is aching for.

PLANS FOR TAFT AT WATERWAYS MEETING

(By Leased Wire to The Times) Washington, Sept. 22—Representative J. Hampton, of Philadelphia, president of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, and Harvey M. Dickson, of Norfolk, president of Virginia Association, have conferred with the president's secretary, Fred M. Carpenter, to plan for the reception of the president at Norfolk during the Atlantic Waterways convention. It was arranged that the president arrive in Norfolk on the Mayflower on the morning of November 19, leaving Washington on the evening of the 18th. The president will be saluted on his arrival in Hampton Roads by both navy and army posts. He will be met by an escort of citizens and taken to the headquarters of the Atlantic Waterways Association, where, after a brief rest, he will review the parade of marines from ships in the harbor and such of the regular army stationed in the vicinity.

Upon the completion of the review President Taft will deliver an address on the waterways of the country and the needs for their improvement.

Fighting at Melilla. (By Cable to The Times)

Gibraltar, Sept. 22—Dispatches received from Melilla today state that hostilities have been resumed on a large scale. General Tovar, in command of a Spanish column, defeated the Moors at Cape Puerta with a loss of 30 soldiers. A stubborn fight is anticipated at Alfen, against which General Orozco is marching.

COUNTRY CLUB PLANS ACCEPTED LAST NIGHT

The plans for the country club were presented to the members last night by the building committee and were accepted, and the directors authorized to advertise for bids for the erection of the building.

Mr. Albert Cox presented the plans for the committee, who explained in detail the proposed building and the appearance of the grounds. The building will be modern, and one of much beauty, both on out and inside, and will cost complete \$12,000.

President Hilyer, who presided last night, reported that the roadways through the grounds were complete, with the exception of graveling, which would be done in the course of about two weeks. The golf course has been cleared up, and the dam for the 15-acre lake is almost completed.

Secretary Sam Hinsdale handed in his resignation, which was accepted, the meeting extending a vote of thanks to him for the valuable services he had rendered. Mr. Graham Andrews was elected to succeed Mr. Hinsdale.

The club membership now numbers 112, and all are enthusiastic over the prospects of an early completion of the building and grounds of the club.

PROGRESS IN MUNSEY'S CONTEST

(By Leased Wire to The Times) Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 22—Contestants in the Frank A. Munsey automobile reliability run left Philadelphia bright and early this morning for the second day of the run from Washington to Boston and return. Last evening the contestants and passengers were the guests of the Quaker City motor club and the Philadelphia Evening Times.

The drivers and observers were called to a long conference last evening by Referee Trego and points about which they were hazy were cleared up. When Referee Trego and his assistants on the technical committee concluded their labors in checking up the observers cards, it was found that twenty-five contesting cars had perfect scores at the end of the first day's run. The honor roll embraces No. 9, Maxwell; No. 28, Reo; No. 12, Pullman; No. 32, Washington; No. 37, Pullman; No. 2, Crawford; No. 11, Maryland; No. 18, Corbin; No. 30, Marmion; No. 26, Elmore; No. 13, Pullman; No. 21, American-Simplex; No. 23, Renault; No. 17, Croxton-Keeton.

Tire troubles delayed some of the cars, but all managed to check in on time, allowance being made for delay caused by tire troubles. That the tour is a strenuous one, calculated to test the running qualities of the various cars to the utmost, was amply demonstrated by the fact that eleven of them suffered penalties for one cause or another. The Winton was the most unfortunate one of the lot, having 4.1 points marked up against it.

DETAILS OF DAMAGES BY GULF STORM

Now Believed that 300 Persons Lost their Lives From Tidal Wave

STORY OF REFUGEES

Refugees From Devastated Zone Bring the First News of the Terrible Havoc Wrought by Tidal Wave—Tidal Wave Blown Before Hurricane Swept Out of the Gulf While Storm Raged at its Height, Catching the People Unawares and Drowning Them Like Rats—Relief Expeditions Sent to the Stricken Districts—At its Height the Wind Swept Along the Coast 100 Miles an Hour and Was Irresistible.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

New Orleans, La., Sept. 22—Details of the terrible havoc wrought by the hurricane which swept the gulf states were brought here today by refugees who arrived with the first news from the devastated zone, and declared that 300 persons had lost their lives in one portion of Louisiana, struck by the storm.

Half clothed, famished and panic-stricken by the horrible scenes which they passed through, men, women and children straggled into the city today in one continuous procession, each group vying with the other in the terrifying descriptions of damage to life and property.

These miserable, half starved people declared that a great tidal wave had swept away entire villages and drowning at least 300 persons.

Here at Houma and other towns on the edge of the ravaged districts the refugees flocked today. The tidal wave, blown before a hurricane, swept up out of the gulf while the storm raged at its height, catching the people unawares and drowning them like rats. The refugees declared that in some of the villages in the path of the wave, dead bodies lie cluttering the streets mingled with debris of fallen houses. Many other dead bodies were washed out into the gulf, carried away by the receding tide.

The defenseless people of the coast suffered worst. In the interior the damage and loss of life followed the gale but along the gulf edge the tide combined with the hurricane to bring death and destruction.

It is believed that the worst damage was done bordering the shores of Terre Bonne parish.

The half naked men and women who reached here managed to make their way through the ravaged districts only after the most severe hardships. At times they were compelled to wade through swollen streams, over treacherous quicksands and through dangerous swamp lands.

They had no food and the continued sight of demolished homes and mangled bodies tended to increase their fears.

They were cared for, fed and given shelter. Many of them begged pitiously that help be sent to find relatives and friends who were unable to escape from the devastated sections.

Relief expeditions were sent both from here and Moutou to give succor to the injured and others who were unable to escape. The people who arrived here say that starvation faces those who remained behind. They are exposed to cold winds and deluges of rain.

A relief party started out to find the bodies of the dead who are known to have perished with M. J. Smith, of Newberry, Ala. This party was on a fishing excursion at the mouth of Bayou Terre Bonne.

The ravaged district was populated by 5,000 people. It is estimated that the property loss will go beyond \$10,000,000.

The refugees declare that many pleasure-seekers must have been killed, because their camps were demolished. Cottages were blown before the wind, only to be picked up by the waves and torn asunder with the debris to go whirling out through the muddy, swirling bayous into the gulf beyond.

Many of the villages were isolated, but those upon railroad tracks suffered as keenly. Trackage was torn up, telegraph wires blown down and whole sections of cars washed away. At its height the wind swept along at almost 100 miles an hour and was irresistible. The refugees tell of seeing big, substantial buildings lifted

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COOK WILL IGNORE HIS POLAR RIVAL

In Setting Forth His Claim to the Pole Peary Will Not be Mentioned

NO MORE LONG TRIPS

Body of Newspaper Men Ask Dr. Cook Many Questions—He Answered Them Readily But Grew Impatient at the Frequency With Which Commander Peary's Name Was Mentioned and Said He Was Not Going to Get Into Any Controversy With Peary—Said He Would Make His Records Public Within Two Months—Will Not be Necessary to Await the Return of Whitney—Will Have Esquimaux Next Year.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.)

New York, Sept. 22—Dr. Frederick A. Cook made a statement at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel today in which he said that he intended to ignore Commander Robert E. Peary entirely in setting forth his claim to having discovered the north pole a year before Peary is said to have reached there.

At the same time Dr. Cook declared he was through with polar explorations and as he made his statement he looked meaningfully at his wife who smiled triumphantly. It looked like what the songwriters would call a case of "my wife won't let me."

The Brooklyn explorer declared he had ignored Peary after having submitted to a grueling examination at the hands of the body of newspaper men. He answered every question readily and the examination went along in such a way that Commander Peary's name was mentioned very frequently. Finally Dr. Cook with an impatient gesture exclaimed:

"I am not going to get into any controversy with Mr. Peary. Mr. Peary is not the judge of my affairs. "Will you meet Peary when he returns?" one of the reporters asked. "In what way," asked Dr. Cook. "I don't understand what you mean by the expression 'meet Peary.'"

"With four ounce gloves," said a facetious bystander.

Dr. Cook did not seem to relish the remark but as everyone laughed he finally joined in and said:

"I don't think that will be necessary."

When Dr. Cook greeted the newspaper men today he declared that he never felt better in his life. The questions about his claim to having discovered the pole were then hurled at him. He said he would make all his records public within two months and that he had not been asked by any American scientific body to submit his data. Dr. Cook said it would not be necessary to await the return of Harry Whitney, the American sportsman to whom he gave his scientific instruments in the far north.

When he was asked about the dispatch from Sydney which quoted Matt Honson, Peary's negro attendant, as saying that the Esquimaux who went with Dr. Cook stated that they were never out of sight of land, he said:

"Those Esquimaux are doing just as I told them to do. They are not telling anyone about our expedition. I told them, just as I told Whitney and Pritchard, not to say anything of my discovery. I shall have the two Esquimaux next year. That is not a very long time to wait in view of such an important matter as this."

EXECUTIONS MAKE PUBLIC HOLIDAY

(By Cable to The Times)

Paris, Sept. 22—A holiday occasion was today made of the public guillotining of three desperate criminals at Valence, and great crowds gathered from neighboring towns and villages, waited all through the night in order to secure the most advantageous positions at the execution. The three criminals, Liottard, David, and Berruyer, were notorious for their wholesale murders, robberies, and outrages.

The execution was set for 5 o'clock this morning at Valence. Early last night the crowds began gathering about the prison square. Men brought their wives and children, swains came with their sweethearts. All made merry, drinking wine and dancing upon the village green. It was necessary to send for the gendarmes to patrol the streets during the decapitations, so eager were those in the rear to press forward.

After the executions the fetes continued with more wine-drinking, songs and dancing.

COMMANDER PEARY HAS LEFT SYDNEY

Goes to His Home to Rest and Prepare Report of His Exploration

ROOSEVELT SAILS

Peary, With His Wife and Children, Left Sydney For Portland, Me., and From There Will Go to Eagle Island, Where the Commander Will Rest and Prepare His Report to Be Submitted to the Peary Arctic Club—Says His Report Will Not Be Delayed, But He Doesn't Know Exactly When He Will Be Prepared to Speak—Doesn't Know When He Will Go to New York, But Not Until He Has Submitted His Report.

(By Cable to The Times)

Sydney, C. B., Sept. 22—Commander Peary, with his wife and children, left here this morning for Portland, Me., whence he will go to his home on Eagle Island to "rest up" and prepare the report by which he hopes to disprove entirely all claims of Dr. Frederick A. Cook.

Simultaneous with his departure the crew of the Roosevelt began to make preparations for sailing to New York. It was the desire of Commander Peary, expressed before leaving this morning, that the Roosevelt get under way at once in order to get to New York in time for participation in the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

The police and detectives worked all night attempting to locate and restore the valuable data taken from the Roosevelt yesterday by "souvenir hunters". Professor Donald McMillan lost his entire fruits of all his Arctic labors and was disconsolate with grief. All his notes, observations, his diary and camera, together with a large collection of photographs vanished while the Roosevelt was overrun with sightseers.

Commander Peary expects to arrive at home at Eagle Island on Friday morning. He will deny himself to the public and decline all invitations to public functions until after he has compiled his report.

"What I have to say," said Commander Peary, with a snap of his jaws, "will not be delayed. You may rest assured of that. But at this time I cannot tell you to the day when I shall be prepared to speak. Acting on the advice of Secretary Bridgman, of the Peary Arctic club, and General Hubbard I prefer not to accept any invitations for public receptions or orations until the present controversy is settled by competent authorities. I wish, however, to thank all my friends for their kind wishes and invitations.

"I do not know when I shall go to New York. I intend to make my report to the Peary Arctic club and shall go to work on it with my sleeves rolled up at once after reaching home."

Peary intimated that he would remain at Eagle Island for several weeks, until after he had submitted all his facts in refutation of Dr. Cook's story.

Before leaving Sydney Commander Peary discussed his discovery along many lines, which have thus far been overlooked.

"What impresses you most in the whole achievement?" the explorer was asked.

"The generous appreciation of my country," he answered. "It has been a constant stimulus during the long struggle and is the most satisfying and gratifying reward now it is all over."

"In some way beyond my control the project seemed to grow, year by year, and to change from a narrow personal ambition to one of national honor, and if, as you tell me, my friends in New York believe and say that I have averted a national disgrace, my pleasure is intensified. Will the American News Service thank everybody in my name for all the kind words said and published."

"But how about the pole itself and your sensations?"

"Language can give no adequate idea either of the physical fact or of my own mental and emotional experience. I had nothing to go by in respect to either, and yet, it was some satisfaction that my previous

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