TWELVE PAGES.

The Topeka State Journal.

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LAST EDITION. FRIDAY EVENING. TOPEKA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 12, 1904. FRIDAY EVENING. TWO CENTS.

PORT ARTHUR IS DOOMED

Its Capitulation Expected Within a Week.

British Government Responsible for This View.

WILL BE SHORT WAR.

End of Struggle Is Looked for by July.

Russian Legation at Seoul Has Left for China.

Commercial Traffic on Sebirian Railroad Is Suspended.

LAND BATTLE IS NEXT.

Belligerent Armies Are Approaching Each Other.

Korea Likely to Be the First Battle Ground.

London, Feb. 12.—6 p. m.—The British government has information which leads it to believe that Japan is likely to be in possession of Port Arthur a week from now. In the best informed Japanese circles it is privately thought that the war will be over by July. Those British officials who are cognizant of the extraordinary thoroughness with which Japan prepared for the war are inclined to share the Japanese view regarding the duration of the struggle.

It is evident that the Tokio dispatches of yesterday received by the Reuter Telegram company referred to the first fight at Port Arthur and not to a subsequent engagement.

The advices of the Japanese minister announce that M. Pavloff, the Russian minister at Seoul, and the Russian legation guard, have departed for China, and that the Russian officers and sailors, who surrendered to the Japanese after the battle fought off Chemulpo, will be sent to Shanghai, under parole on the first neutral vessel available.

The official telegram adds the information that all the survivors of the Variag, Koriets and the transport Sungari were taken on board the British, French and Italian warships off Chemulpo.

M. Pavloff, from Seoul, reported that he asked Mr. Allen, the United States minister to Korea, to convey the survivors of the Russian ships to Shanghai or Che Foo on board two American transports which were anchored off Chemulpo, after converting them into noncombatants, but the Japanese minister at Seoul was ultimately instructed to accept the French offer to take them to Shanghai on board the cruiser Pascal, on the condition that Russia engaged not to allow them to proceed northward from Shanghai during the war.

The above is the first reference made in the eastern dispatches to the loss of the Sungari. Apparently she was a Russian transport which had arrived off Chemulpo with the intention of landing troops there, though no mention has been made of their capture by the Japanese. It was announced February 7 from Tokio that Rusian troops had been dispatched to Seoul.

LAND BATTLE IMPENDING.

New York, Feb. 12.—The Japanese troops landed at Gen San are intended to operate with the troops that have been now successfully landed at Ping Yang, on the opposite side of the Korean peninsula, says a World dispatch from Kobe, Japan.

These two forces constitute Japan's second line of defense against the Russians, who are marching over the Yalu into Korea.

The first line of defense has been arranged. It is composed of picked troops who are lined up along the south bank of the Yalu. It is, however, considered most unlikely that this army will reach its destination in time to intercept the invading Russians.

The second line may fail to hold the invaders in which case it is expected that a land battle would take place not far from Seoul. In any case the Japan preparations are made with a view of closing in on any body of Russian troops that succeeds in forcing its way into the interior of Korea. Mobilization of the army has been perfected without hitch. The transportation of soldiers and supplies by means of the railroad from the interior to the coast proceed with great precision.

HAWAIIAN JAPANESE PATRIOTIC.

Honolulu, Feb. 12.—The Japanese Hotelkeepers' association offers to pay half the expenses of all members of the Japanese army reserve force who are desirous of returning home to fight for their country.

The editor of the Japanese newspaper in this city has started a subscription for the Red Cross fund and says that he will raise at least $100,000.

PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 12.—The dowager empress has issued a rescrint to the Red Cross of Russia, directing it to make provision to alleviate the suffering of the wounded in the war with Japan. A branch of the Red Cross has been established in the new Hermitage of the winter palace. The offers of service have been so numerous that no more will be entertained at present. A continuance of the patriotic demonstrations in which thousands of students and workmen participated are reported from Moscow, Kieff and other places.

RUSSIANS LOST 200 MEN.

New York, Feb. 12.—About 200 of the Variag's crew lost their lives when the vessel was destroyed Monday by the Japanese fleet off Chemulpo, according to a World dispatch from Tokio. The crew of the Russian cruiser numbered 570. Many lost their lives under fire, but a large number drowned in attempting to escape. The men loyally aided their officers, and it is said not one of the latter were drowned in getting ashore.

Many swam not to the shore, but to the foreign men of war in the harbor, which promptly lowered boats and went to their rescue. Besides the French cruiser Pascal, the Italian cruiser Elba and the British cruiser Talbot aided the refugees. One hundred and fifty, many of them wounded, reached the Talbot, Sir Richard Bridge, the British minister in command of the station, has ordered that the wounded Russians shall not be handed over to the Japanese unless they so desire.

The Japanese did not lose a man. None of the fleet, which is known to have been in overwhelming force, was damaged. The engagement was watched by four foreign warships, including the U. S. gunboat Vicksburg. They all saluted the Japanese flag Thursday, it being the great national festival of Kigenetsu, the anniversary of the accession of the Emperor Jimmu to the throne, and the foundation of the present imperial line 2,564 years ago.

CABLES ARE BROKEN.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 12.—The general staff announces the receipt of a telegram from the Russian military agent in China saying that the cable from Vladivostock to Nagasaki, the telegraph line from Seoul to Masampho and the telegraph line from Seoul to Wonsan, are broken.

CHINA CAUSES UNEASINESS.

Vienna, Feb. 12.—Disquieting rumors have been received here from Pekin regarding the attitude of China in the Russo-Japanese conflict.

The Neues Wiener Tageblat says it is believed in well informed circles that the reported destruction of a railroad bridge in Manchuria is possibly the work of an advance party of "Boxers" who it is understood China is organizing for the invasion of Manchuria.

It is understood representatives of several powers at Pekin have informed their governments of China's intention to send 200,000 Boxers to Manchuria.

JAPANESE SHOT TOO HIGH.

Chefoo, Feb. 12.—The Japanese fleet has not been seen since noon Tuesday. The injured battleships Czarewich and Retvizan have been floated, but the cruiser Pallada is still on the beach. It has been ascertained that the Japanese shells did not injure the forts at Port Arthur in Tuesday's engagements. Shots directed toward the injured battleships went over them and entered the town. Shells directed at the fort struck houses on the hill.

GERMANS TO LEAVE PORT ARTHUR.

Berlin, Feb. 12.—The German cruiser Hansa left Che Foo today for Port Arthur, to bring away the German women and children from that port.

RUSSIANS REPORT JAPANESE LOSSES.

London, Feb. 12.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of Reuter's Telegram company cables that the naval headquarters' staff there announces that in the fight at Port Arthur six Japanese ships were slightly damaged and 50 Japanese were killed and 150 wounded.

BOTH FLEETS CRIPPLED.

Berlin, Feb. 12.—A dispatch to the Vossiche Zeitung from Yokohama says the greater number of the Russian war ships at Port Arthur have already been disabled and that several Japanese war ships have been sent home for repairs.

BALTIC FLEET HEARD FROM.

London, Feb. 12.—In a disptach from Copenhagen a correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"The Russian Baltic squadron of 15 war ships passed through Danish waters today en route for the far east around Cape Skagen; but, as a fierce storm was raging in the north sea the Russian admiral ordered the squadron through the Kaiser Wilhelm canal."

CZAR IS WITHOUT NEWS.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 12.—It is positively asserted by the government that no telegrams have been received from Viceroy Alexieff except those already given out, and it is understood that even the czar is expectantly awaiting for complete direct official information.

As the admiralty it was said that some additional technical details had been received, but nothing in regard to further fighting.

The explanation of the admiralty of the non-receipt here of direct news of the naval battle off Chemulpo was lack of cable connections.

CHINA WILL DECLARE NEUTRALITY.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Minister Conger cabled the state department today from Pekin that China would immediately issue a proclamation of neutrality, having yesterday received from the Russian minister the declaration of war.

If this proclamation is observed it will, of course, prevent the threatened invasion of Manchuria by the boxers. China also must prevent the use of Chinese soil by either Russian or Japanese forces.

All the answers to Secretary Hay's proposition are not yet in, but it is hoped that they will be received within the next 24 hours.

A cablegram received at the navy department announces the departure of the gunboat Wilmington from Hong Kong to Che Foo, just opposite Port Arthur. She will remain at this neutral port ready for service at any moment as a dispatch boat to communicate with the American ministers and consuls in case of need.

JAPANESE LANDING PROCEEDING

London, Feb. 12.—The Japanese minister here, Baron Hayashi, has received a dispatch from the government at Tokio announcing that the latter has not yet received an official report of the battle fought off Port Arthur, and adding that apparently the disembarkation of Japanese troops is proceeding satisfactorily and without disorder at Chemulpo, the port of Seoul, Korea, and elsewhere.

HEAR STORY OF CHEMULPO.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 12.—The ambassador of Russia at Paris has sent a full story of the battle off Chemulpo, in which he praises the heroic conduct of the Russian sailors. The newspapers here today printed the foreign telegrams telling of what has happened in Korea. Large crowds of people are constantly at the admiralty, seeking information in regard to the fate of relatives in the fleet.

The movement of Russian troops eastward is being pushed.

TRANSSIBERIAN TRAFFIC SUSPENDED.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 12.—Notice has been given that emigration eastward is suspended. In fact, the Siberian railroad is monopolized by the transportation of troops and war munitions, to the complete exclusion of commercial traffic.

JAPAN'S WAR PLANS.

London, Feb. 12.—Baron Hayashi, summing up affairs in the far east so far as they have gone, said to the Associated Press today:

"Whatever may be the eventual result of the war, Russia, in allowing us to occupy and fortfy Masampho, has created for herself another Dardanelles. With the fortification of Masampho the integrity of Japan is assured forever. No fleet can now pass there against Japan's wishes. Even if we are beaten we would not give up Masampho."

The Associated Press understands that the Japanese troops are advancing rapidly towards the Yalu river. There, it is expected, they will meet and engage the Russian forces. The Japanese declare that the number of Russian troops are greatly exaggerated. The plan of the Japanese appears to take the road which leads almost straight to Mukden. They profess to have no doubt that they will be able to drive back the Russian forces towards Harbine. Baron Hayashi points out that the Mukden road, though nominally under Russian military control, will be subject to constant raids from Chinese bands who will swoop down from the hills.

Proceeding diagonally, the Japanese intend to cut the line of communication between Port Arthur and the mainland of Manchuria, not only preventing reinforcements from reaching the Port Arthur garrison, but inflicting damage on the Manchurian railroad. The British view that the Japanese will in the meantime be able to occupy Port Arthur is chiefly based on the latest information, that the Russian guns can not be brought to bear on any force landing at Pigeon bay, which is on the western side of Port Arthur, and it is believed that the Japanese admiral will follow tactics almost exactly similar to those intended to be pursued at Santiago, the troops storming the batteries in the rear while the Japanese fleet lies waiting for the ships of Viceroy Alexieff, who in the event of a land attack being successful must either make a dash for liberty with his crippled fleet or fight where they are against practically hopeless odds.

In spite of the lack of news it is confidently held here that the Japanese land forces are actively engaged in a most important movement which will come to a climax as swiftly as did Japan's first naval attack.

The Japanese minister said:

"Only those who went through the Chinese war can quite understand the emulation which exists between the Japanese navy and army. In the former war the army was all to the fore and no little jealousy excited was between the arms of the service, although our navy was then in its infancy. Knowing the army as I know it, there must now be tremendous anxiety to score a success equal to that just made by the navy. You may look for some very keen land fighting."

PREPARING FOR BLOODSHED.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 12.—In response to the appeal of the Dowager Czarina, several grand duchesses and numerous other noble ladies have organized committees in St. Petersburg. The Official Messenger daily prints pages of loyal addresses from Zemstovs and municipalities and governmental and private corporations. The czar takes pains to personally think the senders of addresses in each case.

The situation in financial circles here is slightly improved, but is still very critical. From all parts of the empire come telegrams telling of the feverish activity of ladies' committees, embracing various classes of the population, who are preparing linen badges and other supplies for the hospitals and the Red Cross society.

INDIGNANT DENIAL.

London, Feb. 12.—Referring in the house of lords today to the Russian charges on the subject of Wei-Hai Wei, Foreign Minister Lansdowne declared the report that Great Britain had given Wei-Hai Wei as a basis for the Japanese operations against Port Arthur, was entirely unfounded, and so far as he could conjecture, it was a "malicous fabrication." Lord Lansdowne added that he had telegraphed to the British representative there in order to ascertain if any accident had occurred to give the slightest color to the report.

NEW STORY OF THE FIGHT.

Reported That Three Japanese Torpedo Boats Were Sunk,

London, Feb. 12.—Statements of all kinds concerning the Port Arthur fight are published here.

According to the Chefoo correspondent of the Daily Mail the lack of preparation on the part of Russians at Port Arthur was due to the fact that all the naval and military officers were attending a circus performance at Port Arthur, which did not terminate until nearly Tuesday morning.

According to the correspondent of the Paris edition of the New York Herald at Chefoo, the Japanese torpedo boats succeeded in entering the outer harbor by a ruse; they used the Russian flaglight signals. This correspondent adds three Japanese torpedo boats were sung with great loss of life.

A correspondent of the Standard at Tokio sends in an entirely new account of the Port Arthur encounter. He says Admiral Togo's fleet arrived on Monday night and found the Russian squadron drawn up in battle formation outside the harbor and under the shadow of the forts, the destroyers being spread out in front over a distance of five miles. Admiral Togo decided on a night attack and opened fire at 11 o'clock. While the cannonade was hottest a number of Japanese torpedo boats crept along close in shore at the foot of the cliff and succeeded in the darkness in getting between the Russian ships and the land.

Here they lay unnoticed until the Russians began to give way before the Japanese fire and sought to re-enter the harbor. The Japanese torpedo boats then opened fire at comparatively close range and sank two battleships and one cruiser close to the entrance of the harbor. The effect of this coup was the retreat of the remainder of the squadron into the harbor.

All was safe on the Japanese ships at noon of Tuesday, the correspondent concludes, and the engagement was then still in progress.

BLAMES RUSSIA.

Text of the Mikado's Proclamation Declaring War.

Tokio, Feb. 12.—The existence of a state of war with Russia was formally announced by an imperial proclamation. The following is the text of the imperial rescript declaring war against Russia:

"We, by the grace of Heaven, emperor of Japan, seated on the throne occupied by the same dynasty since time immemorial, hereby make proclamation to all our loyal and brave subjects as follows:

"We hereby declare war against Russia and we command our army and navy to carry on hostilities against her, in obedience to their duty with all their strength; and we also command all our competent authorities to make every effort in pursuance of their duty to attain the national aim with all the means within the limit of the law of nations.

"We have always deemed it essential in international relations and have made it our consistent aim, to promote the pacific progress of our empire in civilization, to strengthen our friendly relations with other states and to establish a state of things which would maintain enduring peace in the far east and assure the future security of our dominion without injury to the rights or interests of other powers.

"Our competent authorities have also performed their duties in obedience to our will so that our relations with all the powers has been steadily growing in cordiality. It was thus entirely against our expectation that we have unhappily come to open hostilities against Russia. The integrity of Korea is a matter of gravest concern to this empire, not only because of our traditional relations with that country, but because the separate existence of Korea is essential to the safety of our realm.

"Nevertheless, Russia, in disdegard of her solemn treaty pledges to China and her repeated assurances to other powers is still in occupation of Manchuria, has consolidated and strengthened her hold on those provinces and is bent on their final annexation. And since the absorption of Manchuria by Russia would render it impossible to maintain the integrity of China and would, in addition, compel the abandonment of all hope of peace in the far east, we were determined in those circumstances to settle the question by negotiations and to secure thereby permanent peace. With that object in view our competent authorities by our order made proposals to Russia and frequent conferences were held during the last six months. Russia, however, never met such proposals in a spirit of conciliation, but by wanton delays put off a settlement of the six questions and by ostensibly advocating peace on one hand, while on the other extending her navy and military preparations, sought to accomplish her own selfish designs. We cannot in the least admit that Russia had from the first any serious or genuine desires for peace. She rejected the proposals of our government. The safety of Korea was in danger and the interests of our empire were menaced. The guarantees for the future which we failed to secure by peaceful negotiations can now only be obtained by an appeal to arms.

"It is our earnest wish that by the loyalty and valor of our faithful subjects peace may soon be permanently restored and the glory of our empire be preserved."

LOOKS BAD FOR RUSSIA.

An Italian Admiral's View of the Situation.

Rome, Feb. 12.—A cipher cablegram received here contains the information that the Japanese cruisers Niashin and Kasuga are expected to reach the scene of war on Sunday, and that they will disembark their Anglo-Italian crews and substitute Japanese. The Official Gazette today publishes the Italian statement of neutrality regarding the Russo-Japanese war.

Admiral Candianani, who commanded the Italian squadron in the far east during the China-Japanese war, and who is considered here a most competent judge of the situation, has given an interview to the Gloruale Di Italia. He said:

"It is reported Port Arthur has provisions for nineteen months and that there are no civilians there, but this is doubtful. I believe Port Arthur to be lost to the Russians, and that their fleet is destined to be gradually destroyed, except the few ships taking refuge at Vladivostock.

"I believe Russia can bring together 150,000 men on land and it would be difficult to increase this number, while Japan can concentrate 300,000 troops in Korea, where she will be supported by local sympathy."

NO CAUSE FOR WORRY.

Japanese Are Not Alarmed Over the Baltic Fleet.

London, Feb. 12.—At the Japanese legation no great importance is attached to the report that the Russian Baltic squadron is going to the far east. It was explained that even were the report true the fleet would not reach the scene of operations under six weeks, by which time the situation might have changed materially. In any case it was said the Japanese navy would be on guard to meet the ships. It was also pointed out at the legation that since Great Britain has declared her neutrality, and as most of the coaling ports east of the Suez are British, the Russian men of war will experience difficulty in coaling or be hindered by the necessity of having colliers accompany them.

CUBAN LOAN PLACED.

A New York Firm Takes the Bonds at 92.

Havana, Feb. 12.—Speyer & Co. of New York have contracted to take the $35,000,000 Cuban loan. The price to be paid for the bonds is 90½, which is ½ per cent above the minimum.

Temperatures of Large Cities.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—7 a. m. temperatures: New York, 10; Boston, 14; Philadelphia, 16; Washington, 20; Chicago, 8; Minneapolis, 14 below; Cincinnati, 12; St. Louis, 14.

SIFTING NEWS.

Believed That but Two Battles Have Been Fought.

Varying Reports Regarded as Echoes of These.

FACILITIES LIMITED.

Shanghai Cable Only One Open to Japan.

Reported Attack on Hakodate Wholly Discredited.

New York, Feb. 12.—A careful study of the reports that have reached America and Europe from the east, including press dispatches and communications through official channels, would indicate that but two actual conflicts of any moment have so far occurred. These are the Japanese naval attack on Port Arthur on Monday night and Tuesday morning and the affair at Chemulpo, on Monday. In circles whose knowledge of conditions in that part of the world allows them to speak with accuracy, the various reports of other engagements are considered but echoes of these two fights. News travels slowly in north China. Cable and telegraph facilities are limited and it is evident that as reports of the Port Arthur and Chemulpo affairs reach various points they are promptly cabled by resident correspondents, resulting in a natural confusion of dates.

The circumstantial report of another engagement sent by the Reuter Telegram company, from Tokio, under date of February 10, published in this country yesterday afternoon, also undoubtedly referred to the original Port Arthur attack, news of which had just reached Tokio. This belief is strengthened by the fact that no official confirmation has been received of subsequent engagements, and it is pointed out that such official advices were received through the various embassies at Washington promptly on the heels of the press reports of the events of Monday and Tuesday.

The flood of conflicting dispatches from various north China points during the boxer revolution is recalled. For this reason that report cabled by the Tien Tsin correspondent of the London Standard, that a Russian fleet had bombarded Hakodate is entirely disregarded.

Naval men in this city say that so far as is known the only Russian vessels in position to make a move are those at Vladivostock, and that it can not for a moment be thought they would be withdrawn from the defense of the important depot, even if they are free of the ice, and not blocked up by a Japanese squadron as has been reported. In view of the fact that there is no cable communication between Japan and China except by way of Shanghai, it is, to say the least, improbable that such important news would be first heard in the inland town of Tien Tsin. The official notice sent out last night from St. Petersburg that the cable from Vladivostock to Nagasaki, the telegraph line from Seoul to Masampho and the telegraph line from Seoul to Wonsan, are broken, limits communication with Japan to the cables that land at Shanghai, which are under Japanese censorship. There is additional reasons to discredit the vague reports of further engagements.

LINCOLN DAY.

Official Observance in Rhode Island and Colorado.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 12.—Elaborately planned programmes in the high schools and an official state observance by the general assembly at the state house marked the anniversary of Lincoln's birthday in Rhode Island today. There were addresses by civil war veterans.

A LEGAL HOLIDAY.

Denver, Feb. 12.—Today, for the first time, Lincoln's birthday was observed as a legal holiday in Colorado. In Denver the banks were closed and schools were dismissed after brief commemorative exercises.

FIRE AT ZINC WORKS.

A $60,000 Loss to the Lanyon Company at Iola.

Iola, Kan., Feb. 12.—One of the nine zinc smelting works here of the Cherokee Lanyon company was destroyed by fire today. Loss $60,000.

The plant had a capacity of forty tons a day and employed 200 men.

TROUP GOES OUT.

No Longer President of Mutual Ice Company.

There is internal trouble in the Mutual Ice and Cold Storage company and as a result Abram Troup was relieved as president of the company and J. B. Billard was elected to the position.

Some of the stockholders and directors were displeased with Troup because he extended the business of the company and handled coal and fuel in the winter as a side line and in so doing got into a suit with the city railway company over the purchase of some old ties. Another reason of displeasure was that Troup took a contract to supply ice to an Emporia firm and was unable to fill the contract and as a seult the Mutual Ice company was sued.

PAYS LOSSES PROMPTLY.

Baltimore Fire Causes No Inconvenience to Phenix Ins. Co.

New York, Feb. 12.—The Phenix Insurance company of this city loses but about $250,000 by the Baltimore fire, while its monthly income is nearly $500,000. Its surplus is $1,700,000; capital $1,000,000, gross assets $7,500,0. The Phenix, though one of the oldest is one of the most progressive, largest and most solid of the fire insurance companies. Its losses of $440,000 in the Chicago fire in 1871, and nearly $560,000 in the Boston fire in 1872, were paid promptly and without inconvenience, though at that time the Phenix was comparatively small to what it is now.

A. A. Rodgers, 110 W. Sixth street, is the Topeka representative of the Phenix Insurance company.

IT IS WARMER TODAY.

The Promise Is That It Will Continue.

The prediction sent out Thursday for warmer weather in Kansas came true and on time, and today the mercury has traveled upward at a rapid rate.

The forecast for the state today is "Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight and east portion Saturday." The wind at 2 o'clock was southeast, blowing 16 miles an hour. The hourly temperatures recorded by the government thermometer today were as follows:

7 o'clock	16	11 o'clock	28
8 o'clock	15	12 o'clock	32
9 o'clock	18	1 o'clock	36
10 o'clock	23	2 o'clock	39

CLIMAX REACHED.

Senator Hanna's Case Is Still Devoid of Complications.

Saline Solutions Administered to Neutralize Blood Poison.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The following bulletin was given out shortly after 12 o'clock today:

"At 12 o'clock noon Mr. Hanna was resting quietly. His temperature was 101.9, pulse 108, respiratic.. 29. He continues to retain all nourishment given. There are no complications.—Rixey, Carter."

Senator Hanna's physicians for the past two days have been employing saline solution.

It is stated that the purpose of this is to neutralize poison in the blood. Mrs. Roosevelt is with Mrs. Hanna.

When the senator awoke this morning he asked that a barber be sent for as he desired to be shaved. His request was granted.

Senator Hanna's temperature was taken at 2:30 o'clock. It was then 102.

Doses of strychnine, first given the patient a few days ago, have been increased with the increase of fever, but it is stated that not over 1-30 grain doses have been given. President Roosevelt walked over to the hotel from the White House this afternoon and spent about twenty minutes with Mrs. Hanna.

After Mr. Hanna had been shaved he talked a few minutes with his brother, H. M. Hanna. He continues, however, apathetic most of the time. Although the last bulletin showed a lowering of temperature, much more importance will be atasched to the showing tonight and tomorrow morning. Mr. H. M. Hanna after talking with his brother, said to a representative of the Associated Press: "I am not discouraged."

MORNING REPORT.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Senator Hanna's pulse and temperature are higher this morning and it is believed the fever has reached its climax.

The following bulletin was issued by Senator Hanna's physicians at 9 o'clock this morning:

"Senator Hanna had a comfortable night but his fever is higher, 104, and the pulse is more rapid, 112. Respiration, 28. The irritability of the stomach has disappeared.

"RIXEY,
"OSSLER,
"CARTER."

Senator Hanna's condition this morning is notably serious. It is believed by his physicians that the climax of the disease has been reached. This may continue for 48 or 56 hours, and it may continue for a much longer time. It is their belief that if the fever should break within the next two or three days, Senator Hanna may have a good chance of recovery, but if it should continue for a longer period, as sometimes is the case, the worst is to be feared, as the patient's strength is not sufficient to withstand the ravages of the fever for a long continued time.

All of his physicians were with him this morning, Dr. Ossler deeming it necessary to be present at the examination of the patient and at the consultation which followed.

Shortly before 9 o'clock Senator Hanna awoke from a deep sleep. The physicians at once began an examination. They read his temperature, pulse and respiration. The results of the reading at that time are set out in the bulletin. While the patient's temperature is high it was even higher at one time last night. It is said by the physicians, however, that the temperature is no higher than is to be expected in a case of typhoid fever, particularly if the patient is passing through the climax of the disease. The increase of the pulse is an indication of the senator's growing weakness, but assurance is given that that alone does not show the presence of immediate danger.

Despite the senator's high fever he slept fairly well last night. It has been necessary at intervals to administer stimulants to the patient as a means of maintaining his failing strength. That he responds readily to the action of the stimulants is regarded by his physicians as a favorable sign. The physicians are encouarged also by the fact that Senator Hanna's vital organs continue to perform well their functions. The nourishment given him he retains and good results have followed. No irritability of the stomach has been noticed since the night before last. At the conclusion of the examination this morning—a process which is necessarily weakening—the senator was given a sponge bath. This had the effect of reducing his temperature for a time and he fell into a natural sleep.

The fact that Senator Hanna's illness has reached the serious, if not the critical stage has brought hundreds of inquiries from friends in every part of the country. Scores of his colleagues in the senate and in the house of representatives called at the hotel last night and today inquired solicitiously for the latest news from the bedside of the distinguished patient. President Roosevelt was among the first of the anxious inquiries as to the senator's condition. Dr. Rixey conveys promptly and regularly to the president the results of the physician's examination of the patient.

It has been decided to send for the senator's son, Daniel Hanna, who is in Cleveland.

YOUNG HANNA WILL GO.

Cleveland, Feb. 12.—As a result of a conference between Dan R. Hanna, son of Senator Hanna, and Private Secretary Dover, at Washington, by long distance telephone today, Mr. Hanna stated that he would leave here for Washington this afternoon. Mr. Hanna said his advices concerning the condition of his father were precisely in accordance with the Associated Press dispatches from Washington. While he did not believe his father's condition to be alarming, he desired to be at his bedside during the crisis of the fever.

Weather Indications.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Forecast for Kansas: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight and in east portion Saturday; increasing southerly winds.

BARNES LOST IT.

Machine Forces Carried Wyandotte County Overwhelmingly.

Congressional Delegation Will Be for Mr. McGrew.

TALK OF A BOLT.

Barnes People May Try First District Tactics.

Hoch Attends Kelly Convention in Miami County.

The primaries in Wyandotte county yesterday were carried by the Bailey element by an overwhelming majority. Since the withdrawal of Governor Bailey from the race the division of the factions has been on the local congressional candidates, the Bailey people lining up for Henry McGrew and the anti-Bailey element for Nat Barnes. In the county convention, which will be held Saturday, McGrew will have about 260 delegates and Barnes will have 78.

The Barnes people are adopting First district tactics. They claim they were cheated out of a lot of delegates and they are going to demand that 20 of their delegates be seated in the county convention. Barnes says he will get the Wyandotte county delegation, which seems to indicate that a bolt is on foot. It is claimed that a victory for McGrew is a victory for Henry Allen, provided McGrew has no show, while a Barnes delegation from Wyandotte county would mean that it would be for Bowersock.

Wyandotte county will have 38 delegates in the state convention, and 31 in the congressional convention.

James F. Getty will doubtless be nominated for state senator over E. A. Enright.

Paola, Kan., Feb. 12.—The Kelly "rump" convention here yesterday afternoon was fairly well attended, considering the attitude of most of the Republicans towards Kelly. The convention called for 210 delegates, and about 140 were present. Very few of the delegations were full, and East and West Valley precincts were not represented at all. In East Valley not a vote was cast at the Kelly primaries and in West Valley only one was cast.

E. W. Hoch made a speech before the Kelly convention. He said he was against Henry Allen for congressman in the Second district because Allen had opposed him for state printer last year. He also said he had taken no position with reference to the balance of the state tickst, other than governor, and did not know that he will do so, but if he does he will favor the renomination of the balance of the present state ticket.

The Kelly people kept Hoch safeguarded while he was in Paola so that anybody who is opposed to Kelly could not get at him. It was the intention of the anti-Kelly people to ask Hoch to inspect Kelly's record here in the Miami county court house, but Hoch kept close to the Kelly people and afforded no opportunity to Kelly's opponents to get at him.

The delegation elected by the Kelly convention to the state convention is headed by B. F. Simpson, Kelly's attorney. It is instructed for Hoch, and the congressional delegation is instructed for Bowersock. The resolutions are for Roosevelt, Hoch, Kelly and the other state officers.

The regular primaries called by the Republican county central committee, are being held this afternoon, and the county convention will be held tomorrow.

"I notice," remarked State Chairman Albaugh today, "that Mr. Hoch has been down in the Second district for several days making speeches in which he asks all his friends to vote against Henry Allen for congressman. Mr. Hoch's crowd is fighting me because they say I represent the boss in politics, but I will give a new suit of clothes to any man who will show where I ever wrote a letter or where I ever asked anybody to take sides in a congressional fight outside of my own district. I have never been guilty of going over into somebody else's district and trying to dictate who shall or shall not be nominated for congress, yet Mr. Hoch has been doing that very thing."

The Republican senatorial convention in the Jewell-Mitchell district met yesterday at Jewell City, and I. D. Young, of Beloit, was nominated for senator by acclamation. The nomination was conceded to Mitchell county by Jewell, and as Young won in his home fight in Mitchell county he had no opposition in the senatorial convention. The convention lasted only fifty minutes. Resolutions were passed endorsing President Roosevelt, Congressman Reeder, E. W. Hoch, and Clark A. Smith of Cawker City for justice of the supreme court.

Scott City, Kan., Feb. 12.—The Kelly men are trying desperately to prove that because Scott county is a Bailey county, it necessarily follows that the anti-Kelly resolution passed by the Republican county convention last Saturday, was the work of the Bailey men. The truth of the matter is that the chairman of the convention and all the members of the resolutions committee who reported the resolutions are all original Hoch men.

The following resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice:

"Resolved, That an overwhelming majority of the Republicans of Scott county believe that an office of public trust and responsibility such as that of state treasurer, should be occupied by a man entirely free from suspicion; and without passing on the personal honesty or dishonesty of the present incumbent, we instruct our state delegates to enter an anti-Kelly caucus, if there be such, and to use every honorable means to secure the nomination of Hon. Frank Nelson, or some other Republican entirely free from suspicion."

The local correspondents of the Kansas City Star, the Kansas City Journal and the Topeka Capital each sent notice of the resolutions to their papers. The Star and the Journal did not publish a word concerning the convention. The Capital published a garbled account.

The friends of Justice Atkinson are getting busy now in looking after Atkinson delegates outside of Labette county. Heretofore they have had a

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