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### HUMES IS ON TOP

His Power Not Broken  
by Indictment.

### MAY RUN AGAIN FOR MAYOR

Seattle Grand Jury Was a  
Dismal Failure.

### GAMBLING HOUSES NOT OPEN

Mayor and Prosecuting Attorney  
Will Enforce New Law, but Gamblers  
Will Not Go to Jail—  
Politicians Will Go Free.

SEATTLE, April 16.—(Special.)—If it was intended the Grand Jury indictments against Mayor Humes, Chief of Police Sullivan and their friends should be a strong political argument against the re-nomination of Mayor Humes next year, or the continued dominance of the so-called Humes influence in city politics, the attempt of politicians to turn the sentiment in Seattle against the Mayor and his policy has been a failure. The ease with which Mayor Humes' indictment was quashed and other of the Grand Jury's findings have been set aside, is sufficient to discredit that body's action, even though the people had been inclined to treat it seriously in the past.

As a matter of fact, Seattle did not treat the Grand Jury seriously. When the body was first called together, it was expected some results might be accomplished, but the showing that no one had been indicted whom the County Attorney did not stand ready to prosecute, save certain public officials and politicians, the charges against whom were apparently unfounded, made the Grand Jury an unpopular institution. King County should be compelled to foot a three-months' expense bill for this show-up does not meet with popular favor. It is questionable whether Mayor Humes would have been a candidate to succeed himself a year hence had the Grand Jury left him alone. There have been repeated rumors that he was ready to step out. Such stories are always circulated about an official who has served the people for several terms, but there appeared to be something more than usual in this story. What the Mayor and his friends may now do is problematic. The events of the coming year will probably determine their course, but no matter what is decided upon, the Grand Jury has really added to the prestige of the Mayor though it endeavored to injure him.

**Humes an Opportunist.**  
The future course of Mayor Humes is expected to depend largely upon what politicians believe to be popular sentiment at the time of the campaign next year. Mayor Humes has been popularly believed, outside Seattle, to be the candidate of the wide-open faction. This is hardly true. The Mayor has followed this policy, and has become known to a large extent in Seattle as an earnest advocate of a wide-open town. But the Mayor has merely been following public sentiment. The people, wearied of Mayor Woods' "dry" administration, were glad to make a change, and Mayor Humes, who succeeded him, knew it. Recognizing this sentiment, Mayor Humes promptly took up the issue and supported it as his own. Had the sentiment of the people been against a wide-open city, he would as quickly have advocated shutting up the town. The Mayor is a good judge of public sentiment and a man who always has his finger on the public pulse. It is expected, at present, by the politicians that there may arise a sentiment in favor of a closed town. It may be the people will demand next Spring that Seattle must be governed along lines to which the present administration has been a stranger. If such a sentiment prevails the course of Mayor Humes is doubtful.

The Mayor has a year in which to govern Seattle before the campaign of 1904 selects a new executive. If he desires to succeed himself and is convinced the people want the laws enforced, he will enforce them. Of this there is not much doubt. The position of the Mayor under such circumstances would be peculiar.

If the people insist that the town shall remain open, so much as the new anti-gambling law will permit, Mayor Humes will be one of the first to recognize the fact. Percentage gambling will be impossible, but in other ways the city will show signs of life again. There is no doubt at present that the town has suffered in appearance at least from its close-down. The recent opening of some forms of dissipation, closed during the Grand Jury's sitting, has made some change in the appearance of the streets in the lower part of the city and a certain class of people, that is business and professional men, rejoice at the change. But the public is fickle. It may or may not like a continuation of this policy.

**Gambling Not Regarded.**  
Gambling, despite outside reports to the contrary, has not opened up since the Grand Jury closed its sitting. There are private poker games, even the variety where the house takes down for the drinks, or feeds the kitty, and some other forms of gambling, but the former conditions are not and will not be restored. The time is too short before the new gambling law takes effect and the Mayor is inclined to believe that it would be better to cut out the gambling, anyway. And so the police are keeping this

element in close check, just as it is being done elsewhere in Washington town.

The disorderly houses are granted some of their old-time privileges, but they have been opened under greater restrictions than they have experienced in Seattle for several years. Apparently, there has been a revision of rules that govern the underworld.

In the meantime those gamblers under indictment are wondering at the course the courts will take with their cases. Prosecuting Attorney Scott has stated in interviews in a manner that clearly indicates he means it, that he is out after a record. "If I enforce the laws that ought to be enough," is the way he put it a short time ago when a reporter discussed with him his future course. The Prosecuting Attorney evidently likes to see payday come around, and is liable to persist in a course that will appear to the public to demonstrate his special fitness for the place he holds.

But no one here really believes the gamblers will suffer much from the indictments presented against them. At the worst Seattle believes they might be fined, but scarcely anyone has the impression they will ever be sent to jail. It is questionable whether the Grand Jury believed that much.

### Indictments Will Not Stand.

The indictments against public officials and politicians are not regarded seriously. There are demurrers pending against all these indictments, and it is believed most, if not all of them, will be quashed. The Grand Jury's work appears to have been done in a peculiar manner, one that made a paper showing, but collapsed like an eggshell when pressure was brought to bear.

In this connection there is some criticism of Prosecuting Attorney Scott. He did not give the Grand Jury the assistance it believed it should have, and consequently met with criticism from that quarter. On the other hand, he snubbed some of the "good citizens" organizations, a more beautiful name than politicians' associations, when extra attorneys were offered him. But the Prosecuting Attorney believes he has made a record for doing things and is apparently satisfied despite criticism.

After all, this middle over indictments and the criticisms of the Grand Jury and the Prosecuting Attorney merely serve to make a few new sore spots, and to give the citizen who has followed events closely something new to laugh about. It was a farce.

### FLOUR MILLS SHUT DOWN

Attribute Troubles to Advance in  
Lake Freight Rates.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 16.—The North-western Miller says: Tonight every flour mill in Minneapolis and practically all of the merchant Spring wheat mills in Minnesota and the Northwest shut down entirely and will close turning out flour for an indefinite period. The act has been forced upon the millers by the conditions surrounding the manufacture and sale of flour. For sometime, 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 today moving wheat on a basis of 2 cents per bushel, while an inland rate of 1 cent was maintained at Duluth to Buffalo is maintained at 9 cents per 100 pounds.

The lines have told the millers that under the operations of the Elkins bill the need to participate any discrimination in rates against flour, but the action of the line boats in making this 2-cent rate on wheat shows that such an amount was meaningless.

Until freight rates on the manufactured product are placed on a parity with those given the raw material under the 2-cent rate given wheat, the millers will find it impossible to grind.

### IN ANTARCTIC COLD.

German Explorer Dies and Leader of  
Party May Die.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 16.—Four members of the German Antarctic expedition have arrived here from Kingman Reef, where, during 18 months, this detached party pursued its investigations. The members suffered from the severe cold. One doctor succumbed and another, Dr. Wert, who was the leader of the party, is not likely to recover.

### Sultan Will Fight Pretender.

TANGIER, April 16.—The Sultan of Morocco has decided to personally lead an expedition against the force of the pretender, Buhamara, in the Taza district. All Europeans must leave Fez for the coast, and there await the termination of the operations.

### BOON TO IRELAND

Convention Accepts New  
Land Bill.

### GREAT SCENE IN DUBLIN

Typical Irish Gathering Filled  
With Enthusiasm.

### AMENDMENTS ARE PROPOSED

Nationalists in Parliament Will  
Strive to Secure Their Adoption—  
Motion to Reject Bill Over-  
whelmingly Defeated.

The introduction of Mr. Wyndham's bill for the transfer of the land of Ireland to the people of Ireland, and its acceptance by the Irish National Convention is the climax of 24 years of agitation.

In October, 1874, Michael Davitt began the organization of the Irish Land League, which spread rapidly over the kingdom. It worked by resistance to eviction and by social ostracism of evicting landlords and men who rented farms from which tenants had been evicted. The most noted victim of this system was Captain Boycott, a landlord, whose name has been given to the system of social ostracism.

Davitt and other leaders were imprisoned, but the agitation continued, marked by occasional crimes in Ireland and by obstruction in Parliament under the leadership of Parnell.

The first fruits were the passage of severe coercion bills in 1880 and 1881, the answer to which was a strike against paying rent, and the land law of 1881.

The same organization has continued to the present time, under various names. Coercion acts have been powerless to suppress it, and it has extorted one land reform bill after another until the present bill promises a final settlement of the question, with the triumph of the league.

### DUBLIN, April 16.—By a unanimous

vote the Irish National Convention, which met here today, accepted in principle the Irish land bill introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and intrusted to John Redmond and his party the task of securing in the House of Commons such amendments as the National Convention may consider essential. The convention tomorrow will outline the shape that the amendments should take, and on Saturday Lord Dunraven, Lord Mayo, Captain Shawe-Taylor, John Redmond, William O'Brien and T. W. Russell are likely to meet at a round-table conference to discuss the landlords' and tenants' opinions on the land bill, and try to arrive at a common basis of Parliamentary action.

Today's proceedings at the convention revealed discontent with various features of the bill, but nothing so serious as to indicate a danger of its ultimate rejection. Even Michael Davitt, who had an opportunity of dividing the delegates into two bitterly opposing camps, and who, amidst dramatic excitement, subordinated his own views, pledged himself to abide by the verdict. John Redmond and William O'Brien triumphed over all objections; indeed, the objectors, save Michael Davitt, were scarcely given a hearing by the delegates.

Every available seat in the round room in the Mansion House was taken by the delegates, who surged up the aisles in a solid mass and overthrew the surrounding rooms. For six hours without a break the delegates sat or stood listening to speeches of their leaders, spiritual and political. Not for many a day has such

a representative gathering been seen in Dublin. Irish wit and eloquence lived up to its reputation. Speaker after speaker brought the audience to that pitch of enthusiasm where hats were thrown up and men stood upon chairs yelling with delight.

### Could Not Forget Old Hatred.

When a platform speaker failed to please, comments from the audience supplied an impetus to the emotions. The crowd was irrefragable. Old men, white-haired relics of the Land League; young farmers, rising factors in the United Irish League, fresh from the fields of Connaught and Munster County; Councilors, prisata, young and old, rose constantly from their seats to hurl some interjection of approval or otherwise at the speaker. The force of habit was far too strong to prevent the sons of the soil from cheering madly when some speaker referred to the Lords as bloodsuckers, which not infrequently brought the response from the body of the hall, "to h—l with him." "Good man." The audience would shout when William O'Brien, Michael Davitt or some other popular orator voiced the prevailing sentiment.

Throughout the day this gathering of Irish tenants, so picturesque, so terribly earnest, so swayed by the eloquence of the Irish leaders, never ceased to make a fit setting for the heroic epithets in which the speakers described the convention and the issues depending on its decision. Through all the various waves of emotion John Redmond sat in the chair, impassive and keeping order "like Parnell," as an old Nationalist said. His head was constantly endangered by the swinging hands and arms of the speakers.

William O'Brien and Michael Davitt were the heroes of the hour. T. W. Russell, the Ulster member, who unexpectedly appeared in the hall, received a great welcome from his former opponents. Much significance is attached to his presence, as he is a member of the Nationalist party.

After the convention all the leaders excepted to the Associated Press correspondent their complete satisfaction with the proceedings and the practical unanimity of so many representative bodies throughout Ireland.

"Eager for peace, but ready for war, in case the English wish to continue," was, to quote one speaker, the keynote of today's convention.

Mayor Harrington and Michael Davitt indicated John Redmond into the chair, and the delegates rose to their feet, cheering and waving their hats.

Cable messages were read from various Irish organizations in the United States wishing the convention success.

The notable absentees were John Dillon and Edward Blake, both ill. John Redmond opened the proceedings with an impressive speech.

"This convention," he declared, "is the most solemn, the most momentous event in the history of living Irishmen, with the exception of the introduction of the home rule bill. There are in the lives of individuals, opportunities which once lost cannot be regained. Such an occasion I believe the present to be."

Mr. Redmond begged his hearers to remember their tremendous responsibilities. If they rejected the bill it was dead forever, and the greatest prospect of freedom since the infamous act of Union was passed would disappear. Continuing, he said:

"Whatever defects Mr. Wyndham's bill has, and I am inclined to minimize them, its object is the complete and final abolition of landlordism in all its essentials. Ireland is united as she never was before. Each man must well weigh his words and remember that the whole future of his country and the welfare of his children and those of unborn generations may depend upon the convention's decision. I hope no man will advocate renewing the struggle of the land war without knowing what that renewal means. No man must dare to do that unless he is willing to take his share in the terrible fight which would be involved by a refusal of the bill."

Mr. Redmond deprecated carping criticism, and advocated a friendly discussion of the suggested amendments. He hoped the convention would pass Mr. O'Brien's motion welcoming the bill and amending it in various particulars, and entrusting the amendments to the decision of the Irish Parliamentary party.

"And," concluded Mr. Redmond, "let us give the world, which is watching us, by our orderliness, wisdom and restraint, proof of our capacity for self-government."

Early in the morning Lord Dunraven,

(Concluded on Second Page.)

### WAR ON PLATT

Revolt in New York Sen-  
ate Against Boss.

### HIS MAN TURNED DOWN

Three Republicans Join Dem-  
ocrats to Fight Him.

### BITTER WORDS ARE SPOKEN

Odel's Choice for Railroad Commis-  
sioner Defeated Because Platt  
Declined It—Men Who Will  
Not Wear Collar.

An open revolt against the control of the Republican party of New York State by Senator Platt has broken out. The insurgents, by joining with the Democrats, defeated his choice for Railroad Commissioner.

They openly declare their reason to be their opposition to his control.

### ALBANY, N. Y., April 16.—Not since

the memorable days of the Conkling-Platt insurrection has the State Senate been the scene of more bitter personalities or of a more sensational political battle than that of this morning and afternoon, when Governor Odel's nomination of Railroad Commissioner Frank Baker to succeed himself was rejected by a coalition of Senators Brackett, E. R. Brown and Elsieberg—the three so-called "insurgent Republicans"—with the Democrats, and an intensely personal conflict was precipitated between Senator Brackett and Senator Raines, the Republican President pro tem.

It is not unlikely that the battle will be renewed tomorrow, when it is expected that the judiciary committee will report the nomination of George W. Morgan to take the place of John McCullough as Superintendent of Elections, sent in by Governor Odel today.

By a vote of 36 to 23 the Senate rejected the reappointment of Baker. Four Republican Senators, Elsieberg, Brown, Brackett and Ambler, voted with the Democrats.

The rejection of this nomination came as a climax to a series of political sensations which began with the trio of Republican independents voting against the re-election of United States Senator Thomas C. Platt.

In explaining his vote against Mr. Baker's confirmation, Senator Brackett said: "Mr. Baker is simply a pawn on the

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### LEADERS OF IRISH NATIONAL CONVENTION

**JOHN G. REDMOND.**  
Leader of Nationalist Party.

**MICHAEL DAVITT.**  
Father of Irish Land League.