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CARNEGIE TALKS ON WEALTH

At the Anniversary of the Railroad Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The 26th anniversary of the railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated in this city tonight. Andrew Carnegie was the principal speaker. The reports showed the work to be in a highly prosperous condition. There are 170 local railroad branches of the Y. M. C. A. in the United States and Canada, with a membership of more than 43,000 and an annual expenditure of more than $400,000, of which sum the railroad corporations contribute about 50 per cent. Mr. Carnegie referred to his experience in the railroad service as a telegraph operator, and later as the superintendent of the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In discussing wealth and its uses, he employed these expressions:

"The best of wealth is not what it does for the owner, but what it enables him to do for others. And let me tell you there is nothing in money, beyond having a competence, nothing but the satisfaction of being able to help others."

Mrs. Nation Again.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 14.—Mrs. Nation tried to enter a joint in this city today on a hatchet expedition, but was repulsed by the owners. She promised that she would return when they were not expecting her and make short work of their establishment. Mrs. Nation is still under $2000 bonds to keep the peace, which will be forfeited if she goes on another smashing tour.

Struck Oil in Colorado.

DEBEQUE, Colo., Jan. 14—Oil is flowing at the rate of 10 barrels a day from a well here that has reached a depth of only 615 feet. The oil is illuminant, with paraffin base.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

Large Force of Rebels Law Down Their Arms in Batangas.

MANILA, Jan. 14.—The full surrender of the forces of Colonel Marisigan, (who, with Major Cabrera and a renegade priest named Castillo, gave themselves up unconditionally January 10 to General Bell, who is conducting the campaign against the insurgents in Batangas Province), occurred yesterday at Taal. The insurgents created a surprise by bringing in 60 more rifles than the authority of Marisigan could command in the district which he controlled. The Filipinos who surrendered included three Lieutenant-Colonels, one Major, five Captains and 12 Lieutenants. They gave up 219 rifles and one canon.

All the insurgents who surrendered did so unconditionally. General Bell ordered the men released. Marisigan says he can call on many more men to surrender during the next few days, and also obtain possession of a number of additional rifles. General Bell says the surrender pacifies for the time being all the eastern part of Batangas.

Clearing House Mistakes.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Because bank clerks who sort on an average more than 100,000 checks a day have made so many mistakes recently, the Clearing House Association has made a rule fining each bank $1 for each "missent" check, the maximum collected by one bank from another not to be more than $5 on any one day.

Opposition to "Uncle Tom."

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 14.—Continuing the opposition to the playing of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Albert Sydney Thompson Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, Louisville, today began a movement to petition the Kentucky Legislature to prohibit the presentation of the play in this state.

IDE AND HIS NEW JOB

Why Was He Sent to Port Townsend?

PUZZLE IN NEW APPOINTMENTS

Queer Shift Made by Senator Foster in Turning Down B. D. Crocker and Giving Present Marshal Customs Collectorship.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 14.—The conspicuous thing in connection with Monday's Federal appointments in this state is that Senator Foster, to outside appearances, failed to "make good" all through. He managed to land Charles B. Hopkins in the United States Marshalship, but he had to yield the appointment of D. B. Crocker as Collector of Customs. There are a lot of people in this state who are today inquiring just how hard Senator Foster tried and how reluctantly he yielded.

Mr. Crocker is not a Foster man, or a Jones man, or a Cushman man. He is essentially an Ankeny man, and stands for the putative alliance between the Walla Walla banker and the Tacoma Senator. Crocker developed an ambition to succeed Collector Heustis many months since, and he worked along that line all Summer and all Winter. He found friends of Mr. Foster who were willing to assist him if he could render quid pro quo. A part of the bargain seems to have been the unloading of George U. Piper as the Ankeny manager, and the installation of George Stevenson. Piper had never been able to work in harmony with B. S. Grosscup, who is high in the councils of the Tacoma statesman, and who told Mr. Ankeny and all others that he would never support Ankeny so long as he retained Mr. Piper. So the Walla Walla man yielded and the Foster-Ankeny combine became an accomplished fact, being engineered by Messrs. Grosscup and Stevenson on the one hand and Mr. Crocker on the other. If Mr. Foster was ever directly a party to it, that fact has never transpired, though he was undoubtedly cognizant of it, and fell in with the plan of making Mr. Crocker Collector of Customs.

It will occur at once to the friends of Mr. Ankeny and his candidacy that if Senator Foster, having twins on his hands, had to sacrifice either Crocker or Hopkins, it ought to have been much easier for him to turn down the Spokane man for this reason: Crocker was not a candidate for anything but the Collectorship, and, if Ide had to be taken care of, why was he not retained as United States Marshal, which he wanted, and Crocker given the job he was after? The natural thing for Foster to do, as long as he had to keep Ide, was to let him alone, inform Mr. Hopkins that it was impossible to get the Marshalship and send Crocker to Port Townsend. As it is, the Senator shifted the whole situation in order to seize the Hopkins end of the dilemma, and placed himself deliberately in a position he did not have to assume, and that was to turn down Crocker in order to place the Spokane aspirant. The Ankeny people will undoubtedly be led to think that it must have been a powerful reason that caused the Senator to make so drastic a move. And, unless the Walla Walla man is placated with "something equally as good," the reason cannot be found in any firm purpose on the part of Senator Foster to hold up his end of the Ankeny-Crocker-Grosscup-Stevenson bargain.

It looks as if Senator Foster had a strong desire to break down John L. Wilson rather than to build up Ankeny. It is a significant fact, not lost upon all who have observed the queer mutations of Washington politics, that both Ide and Hopkins have been hide-bound Wilson men. The latter was long the manager of the little Spokane statesman, and the former was a State Senator from Spokane in the Legislative session of 1895, and voted for Wilson throughout, and has been active in his behalf ever since—at least until he had to pay more or less heed to the attitude of the Tacoma Senator.

It is said over here that a part of the deal between Wilson and Foster in 1899, when the then Senator turned over his votes to his prospective successor, was that Wilson should have the naming of one-half of the Federal appointees in this state. This story is solemnly believed in by all good Wilson men, and a considerable number who are not Wilson men, and it is averred by them that the non-fulfillment of his agreement on the part of the Senator is the main cause of all the bad feeling that has arisen between them. At any rate it is pretty certain that Wilson at that time exacted a promise of some sort from Foster as to Ide, and that the incumbent of the Marshal's office placed much reliance upon it. Now he gets the job, though apparently over Foster's protest. But how much did he protest?

The selection of M. T. Hartson as Postmaster at Spokane also looks somewhat as if it were a part of the same curious Foster policy of naming strong Wilson men, or ex-Wilson men, for good positions. To be sure, Hartson owes his appointment to the influence and activity of Congressman Jones; but Senator Foster explicitly concurred in the recommendation, and expressly placed the power of making the selection in the Yakima Representative's hands. Perhaps he thought he was merely getting rid of an ugly and embarrassing responsibility; but, if so, why did he afterwards concur so heartily, and perhaps needlessly, in what Jones had done? Hartson was Wilson's Spokane County central committee chairman in 1898, and was Republican candidate for Superior Court Judge in 1900. He was beaten because of his Wilson affiliation. Now he gets a fat place over the protest of the friends of a Postmaster who was named by Wilson.

The appointments by the President are the culmination of a long and hard fight, and bring to a head issues that have for many months been developing. This is altogether the most striking event in recent Washington political history, except, of course, the death of Governor Rogers and the accession of Governor McBride. It has a direct bearing on the line-up that has recently occurred around the Preston-McBride machine. It is obvious that the Foster machine is in all respects to be opposed to the new combine, but it is not so obvious that Foster is trying to look out for anybody but himself and his friends. The Port Townsend Collectorship has a very large patronage; the Marshalship none, aside from a few deputies and clerks. If Mr. Foster were anxious to hold up the hands of Mr. Ankeny, why did he throw away his clear chance to define his position by putting in a pronounced Ankeny partisan where he could do Ankeny the most good? Instead, he preferred a supposed Wilson man, and deliberately made a startling shift that on the surface looks like a Wilson victory. It is incredible that Foster could have made this nomination without first having had a complete understanding with Ide. And with Foster, likely enough, is where Ide is today.

It is not supposed here that Mr. Ankeny's fortunes are so inextricably tied up with Senator Foster's that any difference between them or apparent failure to carry out fully their so-called compact means the retirement of Mr. Ankeny from the Senatorial contest, or anything so serious as even a change in his plans and policy. Just why Senator Foster should make a determined effort to name his own colleague in the Senate, and thus to array every other candidate and every other political interest against him is not clear. There always was a more or less harmonious understanding between the followers of the Tacoma and Walla Walla politicians, growing out of their mutual desire to defeat John L. Wilson and to hold him in check after his defeat. Some of their lieutenants have pooled their issues, and have succeeded in drawing their principals into the combination to a certain extent. Mr. Foster's indorsement of Mr. Crocker may be regarded as acceptance of that understanding on his part; and his ready and unqualified unloading of Crocker may likewise be regarded as certain notice to all concerned that his obligation to Ankeny rests very lightly on him. Mr. Ankeny has been conducting something of a "still hunt" for the Senate this time, and Manager Stevenson is looked upon as a skillful and astute politician. He has undoubtedly set up pins where his opponents are not looking for them, and where they will not find them until after the Legislature meets next year. Mr. Ankeny continues to be a most formidable candidate, and those persons who think they have counted him out of the race will find out their mistake in due time.

ASPIRANTS FOR CUSTOMS COLLECTORSHIP AT PORT TOWNSEND.

Clarence W. Ide, Successful Candidate.

D. B. Crocker, Defeated Candidate.

The appointment of Clarence W. Ide to the Collectorship of Customs at Port Townsend is a distinct recognition of his merit as a capable and energetic Government official. Mr. Ide has been United States Marshal for Washington during the past four years, and on his record, which was first-class, applied for reappointment. He was very cordially seconded by the Attorney-General of the United States, his superior, and by Congressmen Jones and Cushman. On this account President Roosevelt expressed a desire to reappoint him, and it was incumbent on Senator Foster to provide for him. This he did by making Ide Collector of Customs, a place he is said to have asked for before he asked for reappointment. D. B. Crocker, whom Senator Foster first favored for Collector, is a prominent citizen of Walla Walla.

ARBITRATION PLANS.

Both Will Be Presented to the Pan-American Conference.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 14.—The arbitration plans will be presented to the Pan-American Conference tomorrow. They are The Hague plans and the compulsory plan. The Peruvian delegates told the Associated Press correspondent tonight that they were entirely satisfied. It is understood that Mexico has asked the Chilean Government to recall Walker Martinez. A motion will be introduced in the conference to send a salutation to the new Republic of Cuba. It is desired that this motion should come from the United States delegation.

The compulsory plan of arbitration, in conjunction with the agreement to adhere to The Hague convention, provides that the contracting nations oblige themselves to submit to the decision of the arbitrators on all controversies that cannot be arranged diplomatically, provided that these controversies do not affect their independence or honor. It is further provided that controversies relating to diplomatic privileges, boundaries, navigation rights and the validity, interpretation and fulfillment of treaties are not to be considered as affecting honor or independence.

The Chilean delegation today received a cablegram from the Venezuelan Foreign Office announcing that it had acceded to Chile's request in withdrawing the Venezuelan delegation from the conference. This is a punishment procured by Chile upon the Venezuelan delegation for adhering to the compulsory arbitration plan. However, the diplomatic defeat of the Chileans in the matter of arbitration is complete. The Venezuelan delegation has as yet received no confirmation of the Chilean advices.

Washington Hotel Men Organize.

SEATTLE, Jan. 15.—The State Hotel Men's Association was organized here last night, at a meeting of a large number of proprietors and managers from different parts of the state. The object is for mutual benefit generally, and the securing of legislation to protect hotels and defining and limiting their responsibility as regards baggage and the like. The officers are: President, H. B. Dunbar, Seattle; vice-president, J. C. Donnelly, Tacoma; secretary, George W. Ritter, Seattle; treasurer, W. E. Stevens, Seattle.

Nitro-Glycerine Explosion.

MARION, Ind., Jan. 15.—A terrific explosion this (Wednesday) morning, shook the city to its foundations, awakening citizens and causing general consternation. The shock was caused by the explosion of the contents of a nitro glycerine wagon in Grant County. Albert Hayes was killed with his team and a hole 50 feet deep was blown in the road by the 250 quarts of nitro-glycerine.

POWER OF THE PRESS

Chief Cause of Change Toward Philippines.

ROOSEVELT AND ROOT'S VIEWS

They Were Originally in Favor of the Taft Recommendations, but Acquiesced in Payne Bill for Harmony's Sake.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—It is absolutely certain now that the Payne tariff bill will contain a 25 per cent reduction on Philippine goods coming to the United States, besides a reduction equal to the amount of export duty charged in the Philippines. It is an interesting fact that Chairman Lodge, of the Philippine committee, is now urging this, although he stood out against it previous to the introduction of the Mitchell amendments. At the time the Payne bill was passed the position of the Republican leaders in the House was shown by refusing any reduction, and the Republican leaders in the Senate were of the same opinion. Finding this sentiment so strong, the President and Secretary Root acquiesced, and made no opposition to the programme of charging the full Dingley rates. They were chiefly interested in securing the passage of a bill which would restore the conditions as they were before the Supreme Court's decision. While approving in general terms of the recommendation in the report of the Philippine Commission for a reduction on goods coming into this country, they would not antagonize the Republican leaders, as they have done in the case of Cuba. On the Cuban question the President and Secretary Root have been insistent that concessions shall be made to Cuba, and in doing so have antagonized the protection leaders of both houses. Had they taken the same position regarding the Philippines in the first instance, there never would have been any question about reducing the Dingley rates. As it is, there is yet strong opposition to the Cuban programme, and the Administration may fail of its purpose.

The sentiment of the country expressed in the press has had more to do with bringing about the change of attitude in Congress on the Philippine tariff than anything else. Could the Senate have acted as promptly as the House and avoided public discussion, the full Dingley rates would be in force on Philippine goods at the present time. One reason why objection was made to any tariff reductions in the Philippines by certain Senators is because they fear that it will be used as a precedent in favor of Cuba, but those favoring reductions for the Philippine products say that the two propositions must be considered separately and each on its merits.

Senate Poll on Canal Bill.

A New York paper publishes a poll of the Senate on the canal, giving 31 Senators favoring Nicaragua and 40 favoring Panama. The poll is utterly unreliable, as both Mitchell and Simon are classed in favor of Panama, while both favor Nicaragua because they believe it means a canal and are doubtful if the Panama scheme means anything but delay. Neither Mitchell nor Simon were consulted in making this poll, and the whole list is largely guesswork. Senator Mitchell is anxious that all possible Panama propositions shall be made while the bill is in committee, so as to prevent delay after the bill gets before the Senate. He took the position today looking towards securing all that can possibly be forthcoming from the Panama Company or the Isthmian Commission, so that the committee will have everything within reach when it makes its final report, which will undoubtedly be in favor of the Nicaragua bill.

A Washington paper prints a story today that the Oregon delegation has been rather lukewarm in supporting the canal, because it believes its construction would be detrimental to transcontinental railroads and to the detriment of Oregon. This article intimates that the President made it very clear to the Oregon delegation that he was favoring the canal. Of course, the story is unfounded, as many others written in ignorance are, for every member of the delegation is working in every way for a canal.

The Seattle Canal.

The Washington delegation again appeared before the rivers and harbors committee today solely in behalf of the Lakes Union and Washington Canal. The committee asked many pertinent questions as to this project, and called attention to the fact that whereas the original estimate of cost was something over $2,000,000 the last estimate of the engineers was $6,500,000. It was stated by a member of the committee that no appropriation for this project will be made in the coming bill, but that a further investigation and final estimate will be authorized. The committee desires to ascertain just how this project will benefit commerce, and the General Government, and whether or not the benefits to be derived will warrant the expenditure of this latter amount.

Bridge at Vancouver.

Senator Mitchell today introduced a bill authorizing the Washington & Oregon Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Columbia River near Vancouver. This bill is identical with that recently introduced by Representative Jones, and provides that all railroad companies shall have the use of the bridge upon the payment of reasonable compensation therefor, the Secretary of War to fix the rate in case the companies cannot agree.

Reappointment of Crozier.

Ex-Senator Shoup, National Committeeman Standrod and United States District Attorney R. V. Crozier called on the Attorney-General today. It is understood Crozier's reappointment was urged.

SCHLEY ADDRESSES NEGROES

The Admiral Visited an Agricultural College at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 14.—Admiral Schley, accompanied by General W. W. Gordon, visited the Georgia State Agricultural and Mechanical College (colored) today. The college band escorted the visitors to Meldrim Auditorium, where the students and many of the representative colored citizens of Savannah had assembled. Admiral Schley made a short address, in the course of which he complimented the colored soldiers and sailors in the war with Spain upon their bravery. Tonight a brilliant reception in honor of Admiral Schley was held at the residence of General W. W. Gordon.

Schley and Graham's Book.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 14.—When Rear-Admiral Schley was questioned in reference to the statement of his indorsement of the forthcoming book on "Schley and Santiago," by George Edward Graham, he said:

"I have seen the proofs of Graham's book. It is the author's book, and was written at his own pleasure. My connection with it had to do only with reading over at Graham's request whatever in the book had reference to statements of fact. As regards the Santiago fight, no one was better prepared to write the history of that battle than Graham. He was there in the thick of it. So far as reading the book was concerned, I passed only on its statements of fact. These statements are true. They make up the story of the fight as it occurred.

"As to Graham's object in writing the book, as to his championship of me and as to his criticisms, I had nothing to do or say.

Montana Mine Accident.

WINSTON, Mont., Jan. 14.—Jack Andrews and his partner, named Ralph, who have a lease on the Iron Age mines, were caught in a fall of rock from the roof of a tunnel. Andrews was killed. Ralph was dug out by other miners, who went in search of the men when they did not show up for dinner.

A Scaffold Broke.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Two men were instantly killed and a third seriously injured by the breaking of a scaffold in the Rialto elevator today. The men were iron workers, and were busy inside a steel grain bin doing work called "bolting up."

A St. Louis Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—The Niedringhaus Rolling Mill was damaged to the extent of $75,000 by fire today. Frank Fitzgerald died from injuries received in a collision between a street car and the hose reel.

SENATORS CHOSEN

Gorman, Foraker and McCreary Elected Yesterday.

HOUSES VOTED SEPARATELY

Democrats Solid in the Maryland Legislature—Vandiver Re-elected State Treasurer Receiving Republican Votes.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 14.—Ex-United States Senator Arthur Pue Gorman was today elected to occupy the place in the Senate which he lost in the general elections four years ago, and regained in November last. He received every Democratic vote in both branches of the General Assembly, the only absentee in either branch being Representative Smoot, a Republican from Chase County. Congressman William H. Jackson was the Republican nominee. The vote in the Senate stood:

Gorman.....17 | Jackson..... 9

In the House:

Gorman.....51 | Jackson.....43

A joint session will be held at noon tomorrow merely for the purpose of announcing the results, as required by law. Gorman will take his seat in March, 1903, when Senator George L. Wellington will retire.

The Senate and House, in joint session, re-elected General Murray Vandiver (Dem.) State Treasurer for two years. The total vote follows:

Vandiver, Dem.....69
General Thomas J. Shyrock, Rep.....50
D. H. Thomas, Dem..... 1

The ballot was secret, but it is evident that two Republicans voted for General Vandiver.

SENATOR FORAKER RE-ELECTED.

Separate Balloting by Two Houses of the Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 14.—The House and Senate of the Ohio Legislature balloted separately today for United States Senator. Senator Joseph B. Foraker, caucus nominee of the Republicans, was re-elected over Hon. Charles W. Baker, of Cincinnati, the Democratic nominee. The vote in the Senate was:

Foraker.....21 | Baker.....11

In the House:

Foraker.....66 | Baker.....42

The two branches will meet in joint session Wednesday and formally select Senator Foraker.

ELECTION IN KENTUCKY.

James B. McCreary Formally Chosen United States Senator.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 14.—James B. McCreary was formally elected Senator by the two houses of the Legislature today in separate sessions. The vote will be ratified in joint session tomorrow. The vote in the House stood:

McCreary.....74 | Deboe.....24

In the Senate:

McCreary.....23 | Deboe.....23

Senator W. H. Cox, (Rep.) voted for ex-Governor W. O. Bradley.

Allison and Dolliver Renominated.

DES MOINES, Jan. 14.—Senator William B. Allison was nominated by the Republican Senatorial caucus this evening for the sixth consecutive term, and Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver was nominated to succeed himself at the expiration of his appointed term. The vote of the caucus was unanimous in both cases. The election will take place January 21.

Denies Dr. Ular's Story.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Prince Ukhtomsky, head of the Russo-Chinese Bank, has declared the three alleged secret documents communicated to the Times January 3, by Dr. Ular, a prominent student of Chinese affairs, to be "a bad job from beginning to end." Dr. Ular maintains the authenticity of these documents and has challenged Prince Ukhtomsky to bring the matter before arbitrators.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S NEWS

Congress.

Power of the press in changing the attitude of Congress on the Philippine tariff. Page 1.

The Philippine question was brought up in the Senate. Page 2.

The House discussed the proposal to admit ex-Confederates to National soldier homes. Page 2.

Babcock introduced a steel and iron tariff bill. Page 2.

Foreign.

Prince Henry, after his visit to New York, will attend the coronation of King Edward. Page 3.

Plans for the reception of the Prince in America. Page 3.

The Empress Dowager of China has not yet indicated her policy. Page 2.

Domestic.

Senators elected yesterday were Gorman in Maryland, Foraker in Ohio and McCreary in Kentucky. Page 1.

Rathbone continued his testimony at the Havana trial. Page 3.

Representatives to the coronation of King Edward are named. Page 3.

Pacific Coast.

Effect of Clarence W. Ide's appointment on Washington politics. Page 1.

Move of Baker City Chamber of Commerce for improvement of Columbia. Page 4.

Applications in Oregon for arid lands under the Carey act. Page 4.

Contest for custody of children of the late Judge Brady, of Idaho, decided in favor of their uncle. Page 4.

Marine.

Steamship Charles Nelson will bring a full cargo of barley to Portland. Page 5.

British bark Poltalloch arrives out at Queenstown. Page 5.

Puget Sound ships have expensive delays off Cape Flattery. Page 5.

No new developments at Walla Walla inquiry. Page 5.

Portland and Vicinity.

Congressman Tongue writes Chamber of Commerce his views on river improvement. Page 8.

Commercial Club holds annual banquet. Page 10.

Receiver Nixon, of Portland Savings Bank, is discharged. Page 10.

Portland politicians discuss Oregon delegation's call on Roosevelt. Page 12.

Prominent citizens plan state conference on charities and corrections. Page 7.

French Consul-General visits Portland to investigate unofficially crimping charges. Page 8.

Judge Frazer sentences four men to state penitentiary. Page 8.

"Chick" Houghton starts out to fight duel and lands in jail. Page 12.

Portland City & Oregon will build 25 miles of new trolley line this year. Page 5.