This Issue of The Sunday Journal Comprises 7 Sections—80 Pages

The Weather—Rain; brisk east winds.

Oregon Sunday Journal

SUNDAY WITH HER SHE FLIES OWN WINGS

JOURNAL CIRCULATION YESTERDAY WAS 35,266

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NICARAGUAN SITUATION APPROACHES CRITICAL STAGE

SALE OF GAS COMPANY PENDING

General Electric Has Made Offer for Stock and Control Will Probably Pass Into Hands of Eastern Capitalists.

If pending negotiations are carried to a successful conclusion, the Portland Gas company will soon pass into the hands of eastern capitalists, who are supposed to be identified with the General Electric company.

Several months ago representatives of the Electric Bond & Share company of New York city, opened negotiations for the purchase of the stock of the Portland corporation. Later the negotiations assumed the form of an offer to purchase all the assets of the gas company at a price which would give the stockholders approximately $130 a share.

Niles & Niles, an auditing firm of New York city, sent representatives to Portland to investigate the books of the gas company. This examination was concluded recently, and the report of the auditors will probably be presented in the near future. The Electric Bond & Share company is said to be a holding company for the General Electric company, which owns all of the common stock in the former corporation.

Controls Many Plants.

The General Electric company controls the lighting plants in a large number of cities and towns throughout the United States. In most cases the ownership is vested in some holding company such as the Electric Bond & Share company. Several years ago the General Electric, through one of its subsidiary companies, acquired control of the lighting company in Astoria.

The Portland Gas company has an authorized capital stock of $3,000,000, of which $1,950,000 has been issued. In addition convertible notes to the amount of $500,000 have been issued, and the bonds outstanding amount to $750,000.

The stock has been paying 6 per cent dividend, the bonds bear 5 per cent, and the convertible notes 7 per cent. About 40 per cent of the outstanding stock is owned in Portland, the remainder being held chiefly by New York capitalists. Of these, Moffatt & White of New York city are the heaviest holders.

Agreed on Certain Price.

Some time ago the Portland stockholders formed a pool, agreeing to hold their stock for $200 a share. This price, however, is so far beyond that offered by the eastern capitalists who are now negotiating for the property that the dissolution of the pool is said to be probable. In that event the Portland stockholders would be at liberty to dispose of their stock individually as they saw fit. While the majority of the stock in the gas company is owned in New York, the management of the company has been in the hands of Portland people, C. F. Adams being president of the company.

While admitting that there has been talk of a sale to the Electric Bond & Share company, Mr. Adams declares that no sale has yet been effected. Both Mr. Adams and other officials of the company say that the negotiations are still only in the preliminary stages, and that the utlimate result cannot be foretold at this time.

Plans Not Divulged.

Little is known as to the plans of the easterners who are negotiating for the gas company's property. It is said that they contemplate a large increase

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GLAVIS STORY RETOLD AT HEARING

Testimony of Entrymen Themselves Is Held to Confirm Charges Made by Special Agent Who Attacked Alaska Coal Grab.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 11.—With the testimony of a majority of the Cunningham coal claimants recorded, and the evidence limited to the examination of the entrymen solely, a case has been made that substantiates almost to the letter the charges of irregularity made by the deposed special agent of the land office, L. R. Glavis.

Only one witness, however, was questioned as to the participation in the affair of R. A. Ballinger, general land commissioner at the time the claims first came up for patenting; yet sufficient was brought out in that one examination to show that the claimants were on most friendly terms with Ballinger. Documents introduced as government exhibits in the case show that after Clarence Cunningham had said too much in one affidavit he had made for L. R. Glavis, he went to the law office of R. A. Ballinger in Seattle to make another affidavit, toning down the character of the first one.

For the Land Office to Decide.

Those who have followed the coal lands inquiry say the investigation is very much circumscribed in its character and scope by the rules of the inquiry laid down by the general land office. Yet in spite of the limited range of the inquiry and the fact that the government has not gone beyond the entrymen themselves, a case has been built up that causes the coal claimants to stop and inquire, "Who will be the lucky ones to run the gauntlet?" However, the final action as to the validity of the claims will rest with the land office at Washington, as the present inquiry is only to ascertain the facts and not to arrive at conclusions as to the merits of the case. It will be hard for the land office to ignore the mass of proof brought out, showing that the Cunningham coal lands deal was a gigantic speculation in the public domain, in which the interested parties had grown so bold and defiant of the rules laid down in such matters as to try to realize on their holdings before having received title from the government. It is this avaricious tendency on the part of the Cunningham entrymen that led to the case coming into the limelight.

Cunningham's Demeanor.

Through all of this raking and scraping into the inside history of the Cunningham claims Clarence Cunningham, the prospector who located the coal lands, maintains a cheerful front. The outcome of the case means that he will either be a millionaire or doomed to return to the hills with a pick and shovel as in the old days. Cunningham's rich friends, for whom he made coal locations, include some of the leading business men of the northwest, who still stand by him and express their belief in his honesty and good intentions. Cunningham is about 40, and seems to have aged prematurely under the strain of 10 years of prospecting in Alaska.

L. R. Glavis attended the first few days of the Spokane hearing, but has recently dropped out of sight. He refuses to be interviewed, but from his

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MARINES THAT WILL PROTECT AMERICAN INTERESTS

The picture shows the men of the transport Prairie who were transferred to the Dixie. These enthusiastic soldiers will probably be landed at Corinto.

KANSAS CITY FLOATS — WHEN TIDE AND TOWS TAKE HER OFF BAR

Assisted by four towboats the steamer Kansas City was pulled off the ground near Henrici's bar, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon during the flood tide. She got out of the channel Friday night on her way down the river by reason of her steering gear getting out of order, making it impossible for Pilot W. H. Pope to handle her, and the swift current swept her aground before her anchors could be dropped.

Because of the fact that she stuck her nose into the mud during the low tide it was not a hard matter for the towboats to pull her off. The four towboats, which were the Shaver, M. F. Henderson, Oklahoma and No Wonder, arrived at the place where the big passenger steamer was held fast by the mud at 2:30 o'clock and as the tide was then nearly at the full they made fast to her and in half an hour's time they had her in the channel again. As her steering gear had been repaired while she was aground she started immediately for Astoria on her belated voyage to San Francisco.

At noon yesterday the Port of Portland tug McCraken was started down to Henrici's bar to render what assistance she could. Aboard of her were J. W. Ransom, local manager of the San Francisco & Portland Steamship company, and H. F. Campion, superintendent of pilotage and towage for the Port of Portland. The McCraken arrived too late, however, to be of any assistance to the Kansas City, as the latter was just disappearing down the river as the McCraken appeared on the scene.

No details as to what happened to the steering gear were obtainable, but it is stated that an accident to the gear was the reason that the steamer was carried aground, as Pilot Pope was not able to make her mind her helm, and she was carried out of the channel by the swift current before anything could be done to stop her. She sustained no damage and her steering gear was soon put in order again. It is said that the passengers took the situation calmly and philosophically, showing no signs of fear.

On account of the rapidity with which the packet was floated again she will be only 24 hours late into the Bay City, which is no uncommon occurrence at this time of the year.

HOPE OF INSURGENTS IS INTERVENTION BY AMERICAN TROOPS

(Hearst News Service.)

Bluefields, Dec. 11.—Uncertainty over the movements of the Zelayan army near Rama and fear that the main body of the government troops have broken through General Estrada's lines and are marching on Bluefields has caused a panic here. The shore is lined with boats, into which the natives are hastily loading their valuables and preparing to flee.

Estrada Outwitted.

Estrada realizes now that he has been outwitted by the craft of Vasquez, Zelaya's chief. He has failed repeatedly to draw the government troops into a decisive conflict and knows that his foe temporized while the main body of the government was making a wide detour by forced marches to outflank the insurgents.

During the progress of the conference at Rama between the chiefs of the rival armies, at which Vasquez demanded the surrender of the insurgent forces and was met with a prompt refusal, Estrada had scores of scouts out trying to find out if the main government body had made a detour of the insurgents' strong hold at Rama and were marching on Bluefields. The scouts failed to locate the Zelayan troops, but it is known that they are on the way south towards Bluefields.

Hope of Intervention.

Estrada realizes that the Atlantic coast situation is a desperate one. Should Zelaya defeat the revolutionists at Bluefields he could easily relieve General Toledo at Greytown, which would give him possession of the two principal points on the eastern coast, leaving only Rama to the insurgents. There they will make their last stand, flee or surrender. The sole hope of the insurgents now in their desperate plight is that the United States will intervene.

The cruiser Des Moines is anchored a short distance out. The officers today made a study of the plan of the town and its best points of defense. They brought ashore a large supply of ammunition. United States Consul Moffitt has arranged to land a big force of marines and 30 rapid fire guns. The Americans here are confident that the marines will be able to handle the situation should Zelaya storm the town.

Early this morning the outposts of the two armies at Rama renewed hostilities, but it is not believed that the main armies have yet met.

TROOPS HELD TO COMBAT ZELAYA

State Department Prepares to Check Effect of a Zelaya Victory in Nicaragua by Mobilization of Forces—Situation Critical.

(Hearst News Service.)

Washington, Dec. 11.—The state department was informed definitely today that Zelaya was about to rush the insurgents in the Bluefields province, and immediately military preparations on an extraordinary scale were made to check the effect of a Zelaya victory.

Orders were telegraphed for the assembling of 700 marines at League island, ships were ordered to concentrate at Bluefields, and a hurry order to Admiral Kimball makes it likely that the marines on the Prairie may go to Bluefields, to confront Zelaya's victorious troops, instead of going to Corinto.

The only contingency that would prevent the marines from being ordered to Bluefields would be the possibility of an anti-American outbreak at Managua, in case of Zelaya's success. In that event it has been arranged that all the available men from the Vicksburg, Yorktown and Albany shall land, regardless of consequences, and march to Managua, where there have already been threats not only against the American diplomatic representative, but the publication of placards intensely anti-American in expression.

Acts of Near War.

The preparations of today are scarcely distinguishable from acts of war, even while congress is in session.

The government made a shrewd move when it transferred the authority for moving the ships from the navy department to the state department.

The latter department has as its function specifically, "the protection of American interests abroad." Thus the launching of 1750 marines armed with machine guns, automatic Colts and 3-inch field pieces, is not regarded as an act of war, but that the large force which may be used for invasion is held to be necessary on account of the large number of places in Nicaragua at which American interests are to be protected.

Forces in Readiness.

In this connection and in view of the orders today a recapitulation of the forces operating against Zelaya on the part of the American government is necessary. On the west coast there are the cruisers Buffalo, Yorktown, Albany, Vicksburg, and the New Orleans ready to join them. On the east coast the Des Moines, Tacoma, Marietta, Eagle and the Dixie. The Prairie will join them in a few days.

There are 350 marines at Panama. 700 at Colon, and those will be joined shortly by 700 more, making a total of 1750 marines for offensive and defensize operations. To these may be added at least 900 men from the nine ships, leaving, of course, sufficient crews on board. The total of marines and bluejackets will thus amount to 2600 men, which on necessity could be increased to 3000. These forces are all armed with the most effective guns and ammunition for landing parties from ships of war or transports.

Government in Earnest.

The action of the state department was taken late this afternoon, and was of such a character as to indicate that the department had not given out all the information which it had from Bluefields. When the state department ordered the Des Moines to Bluefields yes-

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COAST CITIES IN WORLD'S FAIR FEUD

(United Press Leased Wire.)

San Francisco, Dec. 11.—That the bitterest sort of an intercity feud is to wage between San Francisco and San Diego over the question of the Panama-Pacific exposition in 1915 is the verdict of those who have been following the activities of the two California municipalities during the past week. The real trouble started last Tuesday and has been waxing more acrimonious daily. San Francisco is determined to have the big show. It became known today that there was almost a fisticuff struggle on the day when the San Francisco project was launched, between James McNab, president of the San Francisco chamber of commerce, and a moving spirit in the local exposition, and Colonel D. C. Collier, director general of the San Diego movement.

"What's the Matter With 1913?"

There were three San Diegans in the city on Tuesday ready to protest against San Francisco's holding a fair in 1915. They were Director General Collier, J. W. Sefton Jr., and R. E. Connolly, press representative of the southern exposition scheme. They were here to persuade the citizens that San Francisco might have a Pacific-Balboa exposition in 1913 to commemorate the discovery of the Pacific ocean, but that the year 1915 was to be preserved inviolate for San Diego.

There were 600 merchants at the mass meeting, which was held on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange. Homer S. King, ex-president of the Bank of California, called the meeting to order. C. C. Moore succeeded King in the chair. By a rousing standing vote the city was committed to the fair project.

Stormy Sessions With San Diegans.

Then a committee was named to confer with the San Diego delegation and to plan for the organization of a large citizens' committee. Those present at the conference with the San Diegans were: Dr. Hartland Law, R. B. Hale, James McNab, C. C. Moore, M. H. De Young, Charles De Young, T. C. Friedlander, E. I. Wolfe, Milton Esberg and J. A. Filcher.

During the meeting, McNab and Director General Collier had a lively tiff.

McNab is a large, active man, and Collier is full of pluck. There was fight talk and the shaking of fists over the rival claims of the two cities. The

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LA FOLLETTE MUST BEAR BURDEN

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Washington, Dec. 11.—The White House held up Senator La Follette's recommendations of constituents for office and La Follette's senate committee has, in turn held up the White House's nominations for census supervisors—over 300 of them.

Now, the question that agitates Washington as it gazes on the apparent deadlock, is, what will La Follette do?

La Follette and others have acted independently on several large measures in the senate, more or less party measures. Some of these insurgent senators who have visited the White House this session, have reported a decided coolness in the atmosphere.

Patronage Cut Off.

Two of them, La Follette and Clapp, are reported to have been held in the waiting room by assistant secretaries with the information that the president was very busy and could not see them, but suggested that they call "next week."

A report which is regarded from a White House source was circulated this afternoon, that there was no trouble except as to La Follette and his followers. Other senate insurgents would get patronage as customary. La Follette and members of the Wisconsin house delegation under his flag, it is said, would get no recognition at the White House.

FIRE THREATENS RETAIL DISTRICT OF BALTIMORE

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 12.—At 12:50 this morning fire broke out in Stein & Co.'s wholesale and retail furniture store on Howard street. At 1:20 a. m. three big buildings are ablaze. The buildings are right in the center of the shopping district and heavily stocked for the Christmas trade. Five alarms have been turned in by the fire department.

STRIKES MAY PARALYZE TRAFFIC

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Chicago, Dec. 11.—In a two hours' conference this afternoon with First Vice President Heberling and Second Vice President Connors of the Switchmen's union, President Hawley decided matters which may terminate in a strike on all roads that employ members of his organization. The largest points affected by the action are Buffalo, St. Louis, Toledo, Kansas City, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and all Texas towns.

Unless an increase satisfactory to the rank and file of the union is granted within the next few weeks it is the opinion of the leaders the men will take radical action. They ask for six cents an hour more than they now get, time and a half for overtime and improved working conditions. These demands do not cover the eastern roads. Separate action will be taken concerning these lines later.

The union officers met the railway managers dunring the day and submitted their demands, with a request for an early reply. A hasty meeting of the managers was called and December 13 was fixed as a date for opening negotiations.

Gompers Pledges A. F. of L.

The decision of President Gompers to throw the support of the American Federation of Labor to the strike already in force, as well as behind others the switchmen may call, had unmistakable significance this afternoon when a meeting of the heads of the 19 railroad departments of the federation was held behind closed doors.

At its conclusion those who attended said they were pledged to secrecy concerning its deliberations, but they "were in support of the policy expressed by President Gompers."

Freight handlers, telegraphers, maintenance men and other railroad workers comprising nearly half a million men, were represented. A strike of every union employe of all the railroads is possible as a consequence of the decision to support any switchmen's strike which may arise out of the present difficulty.

The switchmen set no date as the limit of their wait, but intimate that unless a decision is returned before

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AMERICAN WOMEN TO WRITE POLISH BOOK

(Publishers' Press Leased Wire.)

Dresden, Saxony, Dec. 11.—Mrs. Benjamine Shears, of Scranton, Pa., and Miss Angela Reeves, of Manticok, Pa., have arrived here from Warsaw, Poland, where they have been collecting data for a history of Poland. The two ladies declare they hope to create sufficient sympathy for the Polish cause by their book to result in the ultimate freedom of the nation. Mrs. Shears and Miss Reeves have made a tour of Poland, and will begin the actual writing of the book here.

Mrs. Read to Serve Year.

(Hearst News Service.)

Denver, Dec. 11.—Late this afternoon Mrs. Allen F. Read was sentenced in the west side court to one year in the penitentiary at Canyon City. The passing of sentence followed denial by the court of the motion made by the defendant's attorneys for discharge of the prisoner on technical grounds.

GRIDIRON SUPER-HEATED

Fiends of the Press Hotfoot Nation's Notables Athwart the Sizzling Bars—Ghoulish Glee Greets the Great and Near-Great at Annual Squirmfest

(Hearst News Service.)

Washington, Dec. 11.—

"We love, we love, we love Roosevelt,
But oh, you Taft!
He's gone away to Af-ri-ca,
But oh, you Taft!
He said he would come back again,
And thereupon we laughed.
We love, we love, we love Roosevelt,
But oh, you Taft!"

And much more to the same affect. Statesmen, patriots, officeholders, officeseekers—even a president of the United States and a vice-president—all lifted their voices in song, and the famous Gridiron club's annual fall dinner was in full swing.

No need to go further with a list of who were present, since everybody who is anybody in Washington or elsewhere in easy reach gather at these recurring functions in the New Willard and makes merry with the members of this world-renowned newspapermen's club.

Verse for Sherman.

"His round and rosy visage
Is like the glowing sun;
His voice is soft and creamy,
Like custard underdone.
Refrain.
He has bills on the table, votes on the floor,
Resolutions coming up, he hears them over and over,
In spite of his troubles his smiles n'er grow dim,
James Schoolcraft Sherman, alias 'Sunny Boy Jim.'
That's him."

They are now singing the above in compliment to the vice-president, if you please, in the flower embowered banquet hall, where the Gridiron, in electric lights, blazes just over the head of President Taft.

Pole Again Discovered.

At this session tonight there are hits and sketches and parodies "taking off" every topic of current interest. The initiation of two new members, Ira E. Bennett of the Washington Post and E. L. Keen of the United Press, gave opportunity to tell the real truth about the Peary-Cook controversy. So enter the two explorers with becoming modesty. Each insist that the other be heard first. Wherefore:

"Dr. Cook, what makes you think you found the Pole?"

"E. J. Steilwagen told me I did," was the reply.

"How does he know?"

"Well," said the doctor, "I described the climate up there, and he said it was just like the fourth of March in Washington."

"Mr. Peary," asked another investiga-

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TOO MUCH PEARY PALLS

General Greely, Former President of Explorers' Club, Resigns—Alleged Domination by Commander Peary's Partisans Causes Resignation.

(Hearst News Service.)

New York, Dec. 11.—The Cook-Peary controversy has led to the resignation of General A. W. Greely from the Explorers' club, of which he was president before Commander Peary was elected to that position. Peary is now president.

General Greely's letter of resignation was a brief, formal document in which no reason for his action was given, but it is a matter of general knowledge among men interested in exploration that General Greely thinks the Explorers' club is dominated by Peary partisans.

When Dr. Cook first claimed to have discovered the North Pole, the Explorers' club invited him to a dinner to be given while the Hudson-Fulton celebration was on. Then Commander Peary came out with his claim of discovery and assertion that Dr. Cook was an imposter and the Peary faction in the club succeeded in having the proposed dinner called off. General Greely expressed his opinion at the time in no unmistakable terms. General Greely, himself an Arctic explorer of experience and reputation, has stood staunchly by Dr. Cook in this controversy. The announcement of the resignation was made today by Secretary Harry D. Walsh, who said:

"I am not in a position to say that General Greely's resignation was due to the Cook-Peary controversy. In view of his friendship for Dr. Cook, however, and the confidence he expressed in him, the resignation may be so construed by many persons. I can say that he did not mention Dr. Cook."

Johnson's Corpse Found.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 11.—The body of Cornelius Johnson, 65 years old, who has been missing since November 5, was discovered floating in Echo lake, north of the city, by employes of the Seattle & Everett interurban railway. Coroner Dr. J. C. Snyder was notified and Deputy Coroner F. Engelman brought the body to Seattle.

Worst Ocean Storm in Years.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Marshfield, Or., Dec. 11.—The storm on the ocean is reported by incoming boats to still be very severe. Mariners say it is the worst known in this locality for years. Several boats were detained in this harbor. Mails are one day late and telegraph wires have been down. Heavy rains thunder against the