

CORDOVA'S KNOCK PLAN OF TRUST TO SNUB G. PINCHOT

People of Northern City Hold Meeting Despite Action of Chamber of Commerce in Withholding Courtesy.

(Special to The Journal.) Cordova, Alaska, Oct. 2.—Cordova's chamber of commerce, controlled by the Alaska Syndicate interests, decided not to follow the lead of every other Alaska town and extend the courtesy of a public meeting to Gifford Pinchot and Senator Poindexter. But the citizens refused to permit the chamber's action to stand as Cordova's real attitude, and held a meeting Saturday night at which there was an earnest discussion of Alaska's needs.

Pinchot and Poindexter warned the people against the dangers of the transportation monopoly which both recognized as impending through the absorption of rail and steamer lines and docks along the Alaska coast. Poindexter goes to Controller and Bering today, Pinchot going to Valdez.

from them the market on the Pacific coast for naval coal contracts. In denying the statement, Mr. Pinchot said that it had been remarked by the chairman that this report had had wide circulation, and that Mr. Pinchot would discuss it finally with the reply he was to make.

Ballinger Brought In. "It had been widely circulated," he said, "and has been dignified by former Secretary Ballinger as alleged truth." He then went on to say, circumstantially, that neither he nor his mother, nor any member of his family has owned or does own any interest of any sort in the Pocatontas properties, that he never owned an interest in any coal company, and that, so far as it was possible to ascertain, the only stock his mother has or has had in any coal company is a small block of stock in an Illinois company, which, of course, would be in no sense a competitor of Pocatontas or Alaskan coal.

Government Ownership Wanted. With remarkable unanimity, the men of the town agreed upon government ownership of the railroad as the solution of the coal difficulties. Some also believed that the plan to lease the lands was practicable, but with few exceptions, it was agreed that only government railroads in Alaska would give the small operator, the average man, a chance for his life in getting out coal.

Statement of Minister. Rev. Mr. Pedersen, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in charge of the local Y. M. C. A., said: "The government should operate the coal lands for its own supplies and own the transportation, giving fair treatment to all who ship over its railroad lines."

"We are glad to welcome all persons from the states who come honestly to study the existing questions now bothering the nation. Uncle Joe Cannon, speaker of the house of representatives, came on a tour to Alaska, and, at least two ports, was too busy to leave a public opinion to Sweden, for which service he was decorated by the king of Sweden. He was made light-house inspector in 1902, and from 1905 commanded the armored cruiser New York, the flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, until March, 1907, when he became chairman of the lighthouse board. He was made commodore in February, 1898.

Only Part Panama. "But, I want to say to Alaskans that the opening of the Alaskan coast is not a mere pipe dream for all our illa. In 19 years we will look back and know that our coal troubles were not all our troubles, that other things were perhaps our chief woes."

Recents General Claim. "I resent the general claim that all the coal claimants are crooks, and I call attention to the fact that the speaker who professed me," Rev. Mr. Pedersen, is one of the claimants.

Attorney Makes Complaint. Judge S. O. Morford, attorney for the railroad company, followed Mr. Kelly with another bitter complaint, and ridiculed the conservation of Alaska forests. He charged that the eastern coal barons had too strong hold on the congress, to permit faith that anything would be done for the relief of Alaska during the coming session or two.

Key to Situation. "That would be the key to the whole situation," he said, "with a liberal leasing system or under any other plan, only government transportation will solve the problem. If the rates were made right, so that private operators would be insured fair treatment, and if the lands were disposed of so as to offer capital honest inducement to develop the mines, the Alaska coal troubles would end."

Silence Starts Rumors. Vienna, Oct. 2.—Private dispatches today from Milan say that the Italian government's silence regarding the progress of the siege of Tripoli is taken there to indicate that the Italian force is meeting unexpected resistance at the hands of the Turks.

Chefket May Be Dictator. Constantinople, Oct. 2.—It is expected that the Turkish government will be placed under the dictatorship of Chefket Pasha today owing to the difficulty which the sultan is finding in his efforts to form a new cabinet.

REAR ADMIRAL W. S. SCHLEY, SANTIAGO HERO, DROPS DEAD

(Continued from Page One.) rector in language at Annapolis from 1867 to 1869. In 1870 he was assigned to the "Bentley," third rate, and with that ship spent three years at the China station. He saw some ships fighting in the straits of Korea, during the capture of the Korean forts on the Suire river, leading the assaulting column.

From 1873 to 1876 he was again at the Naval Academy, being appointed commander June 19, 1874. In 1877 he commanded the "Essex," third rate, at the South American station. From 1880 to 1883 he was lighthouse inspector at Boston, became attached to the bureau of equipment in 1883 and in 1884 was placed in command of a relief expedition sent to the Arctic regions to search for Lieutenant Greely and his companions. Two former expeditions sent out for that purpose had failed. Commander Schley's expedition sailed from St. Johns, Newfoundland, May 21, 1884, with the three steam whalers Thetis, Bear, and Alert. After a dangerous trip across the ice pack Commander Schley and his men reached the camp of the survivors of Greely's expedition. They found seven survivors who

were on the verge of starvation and brought them and the bodies of nine victims, who had perished before the arrival of the rescuing party, safely back to the ships. The expedition returned to St. Johns on July 14 of the same year.

Made Chief of Bureau. From 1885 to 1889 Mr. Schley was chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting, and was appointed captain in March, 1888. In 1890 to 1891 he commanded the unarmored cruiser Baltimore during the difficulties with Chili. He was also commissioned to carry the remains of John Ericsson, the famous Swedish inventor, to Sweden, for which service he was decorated by the king of Sweden. He was made light-house inspector in 1892, and from 1895 commanded the armored cruiser New York, the flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, until March, 1897, when he became chairman of the lighthouse board. He was made commodore in February, 1898.

Previous to the outbreak of the Span-

ish-American war, Commodore Schley was ordered on the Brooklyn and given command of the flying squadron. It was his squadron which located the Spanish fleet at Santiago on May 19, 1898, and blocked the harbor. On the morning of July 3, 1898, Admiral Sampson, who was the superior in command, departed for Siboney, leaving Schley in full command of the fleet on board the Brooklyn. Scarcely one hour after the admiral's departure the Spanish fleet emerged from its sheltering cove. Commodore Schley directed the battle which followed and which ended with the complete destruction of the Spanish fleet.

Admiral Sampson did not return to the New York until that afternoon. He resumed command and afterwards claimed the credit for the victory. Schley's action in the battle was made the subject of an investigation, but the experts found his action fully justified and public opinion gave Schley all credit due to him.

While on the waiting list after his return from Porto Rico he made a tour of the country and was feted and overwhelmed with honors everywhere. He was made rear admiral March 3, 1899, and from November 3 of that year was in command of the South Atlantic squadron until October 5, 1901, when he was placed upon the retired list, having attained the age of 43 years.

BIGAMIST SLAYER MAY BE LYNCHED

Young Doctor, Guarded in Illinois Jail, Tells How He Killed One Wife.

(United Press Special Wire.) Oregon, Ill., Oct. 2.—Threatening to lynch Dr. Homer T. Webster, who is charged with having killed one of his two wives near Dixon, Ill., in an effort to escape an impending charge of bigamy, a big mob gathered around the jail here today. Sheriff Delaney has sworn in a score of citizens as deputies and declares he will order them to fire on the crowd if an attempt at lynching is made.

Webster, who was an interne at the Polytechnic hospital in Chicago, has declared that he will commit suicide. He is being kept under the closest surveillance. The first wife of the alleged slayer is critically ill in Chicago from shock caused by the charge against her husband. It is feared that she will either die or leave her reason.

Dr. Webster yesterday confessed to the murder. He said he was first married to Zoe Yarnes January 4. He said he was greatly in love with her, and when he returned to Chicago after the wedding, had expected to return to her. Returning to Chicago, he was forced into a marriage with Cecile Kent, a college sweetheart, January 11. His wife said she promised to divorce him immediately after the wedding, but later refused to do so.

He was going to visit his parents, he said, at Dixon, Ill., when he met his second wife on the train. At Dixon he hired a rig and took wife No. 2 out for a ride to "talk things over." He said she jumped out of the buggy saying she would expose him to his parents. He threw his suit case at her and when she stumbled and fell he stabbed her in the back of the neck with his pocket knife.

Hood River County Court On. Hood River, Or., Oct. 2.—Circuit court for the county of Hood River was called this morning. While there are no criminal cases to occupy the attention of the court, there are several civil cases that will be tried by a jury.

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- Handsome Natural Mink Neck Pieces, now priced from \$39.50 to \$150.00
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- Japanese Mink Neck Pieces \$10.50 to \$35.00
- Muffs to match

The Tenderfoot Farmer

It was one of these experimental farmers, who put green spectacles on his cow and fed her shavings. His theory was that it didn't matter what the cow ate so long as she was fed. The questions of digestion and nourishment had not entered into his calculations.

It's only a "tenderfoot" farmer that would try such an experiment with a cow. But many a farmer feeds himself regardless of digestion and nutrition. He might almost as well eat shavings for all the food he gets out of his food. The result is that the stomach grows "weak," the action of the organs of digestion and nutrition are impaired and the man suffers the miseries of dyspepsia and the agonies of nervousness.

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