

BALLINGER INQUIRY IS BEGUN

President Approves Resolution and Committee Will Be Appointed.

No Limit Will Be Put Upon Scope of Inquiry—All Facts and Underlying Motives Will Have Thorough Air—Departments of Interior and Forestry to Have Rigid Inspection

Washington, Jan. 6.—President Taft has seen and approved the Jones-Humphrey resolution for the investigation by a joint committee of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, which for a time threatened almost to wreck his administration, and the resolution was introduced in each branch of congress yesterday. It is a resolution purposely designed to give the committee the fullest scope for its work. Its joint authors are from the state of Washington.

Six senators and six members of the house will constitute the committee. They are empowered to "make a thorough and complete investigation of the interior department, its several bureaus, officers and employees, and of the bureau of forestry in the agricultural department." The resolution directs inquiry into the subjects of "the reclamation, conservation, management and disposal of the public land of the United States, or any land held in trust by the United States for any purpose, including all the natural resources of such lands." The usual power to sit in the recesses of congress, to summon and compel the attendance of all witnesses and to obtain documents is granted. In other words, if the inquiry is not as thorough, and if it does not go as deeply into the subject matter as that of any committee ever appointed by congress, it will not be for want of authority so to do.

Not only is authority given to probe into the merits of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, so far as it relates to the conservation and management of the public lands, but there is additional authority sufficient to go beneath the surface, to find the motive, to ascertain where the whole thing originated, and to discover whether, as is believed generally here, the whole series of attacks upon Judge Ballinger was inspired in the forestry bureau. If it is found that it was so inspired, the committee has full power to ascertain exactly which persons were parties to or the instigators of the attack. Under the extremely liberal power to summon witnesses, there is little chance for the guilty ones to escape.

One feature of the investigation will be the opportunity it will give for the examination of the so-called "muck-rakers" of eastern magazine journalism, who have boasted in some instances of their intention to force Secretary Ballinger out of the cabinet. The jurisdiction of the committee is not limited. Thus, the magazine writers, whether they live in Washington, or in New York, or any other point, or whether they are in the field, will be compelled, when subpoenaed, to come and explain and to substantiate, if they can—many of the things they have been telling their readers in the past six months. The country will have an opportunity to judge for itself how reliable they are. This one feature of the investigation promises to furnish the committee with much amusement.

On the first list of witnesses summoned, therefore, it is likely that there will appear the following names: L. K. Glavis, late special agent. Gifford Pinchot, chief forester. Overton W. Price, associate forester. A. C. Shaw, law officer, forest service. John B. Matthews, magazine writer. Norman Hapgood, editor of *Colliers*. Mark Sullivan, *Colliers*. R. W. Wooley, magazine writer. R. A. Ballinger, secretary of the interior. Fred Dennett, commissioner general of the land office.

Frank Pierce, assistant secretary of the interior. President Taft intends to have the committee name a competent attorney to conduct the investigation in chief and it is believed likely that each of the principals will be represented by counsel. The provision of the resolution for the employment of assistance, "legal or otherwise," has the full approval of the president. It will permit, also, if it is found advisable, the employment of experts in the subjects into which the committee will inquire.

Hughes Opposes New Tax.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Governor Hughes, in his annual message to the legislature yesterday, dwelt at length on the proposed constitutional amendment conferring on the federal government the power to lay and collect an income tax "from whatever source derived" without apportionment among the states according to population, and in conclusion recommended that this amendment be not ratified. The governor said he was in favor of giving the federal government power to tax all incomes, save those derived from state or municipal bonds.

Clemens Still Grieves.

New York, Jan. 6.—In bad health and grief-stricken at the recent death of his daughter, Jean, Samuel L. Clemens, better known as Mark Twain, has sailed for Bermuda. Mr. Clemens said the ailment of which he complained on his arrival from Bermuda two weeks ago had returned. He attributed the pain in his left breast, however, to indigestion, "and that is not the sort of ailment that causes people to die," he added.

Hunters Reach Butaba.

Butaba, Jan. 6.—Colonel Roosevelt and his comrades have arrived here from Holms. The party will make a hunting trip on the Lado Enclave in search of the white rhino.

COLD UNPRECEDENTED.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—What was looked upon as an exciting weather drama, when the present stressful cold was in process of sweeping eastward from the Rockies and from Medicine Hat to the Atlantic seaboard, is fast assuming an aspect of dire tragedy. The situation is full of dire possibilities of exposure and suffering. Already the blight of the severe cold has been felt in many Western cities.

Fifty or more persons, a score of whom are in hospitals with injuries that may prove fatal, were the victims of accidents in Washington today as a result of the sleet and snow which converted the city's sidewalks and thoroughfares into sheets of ice.

In many parts of Iowa the fuel situation is so grave as to call for the official attention of Governor Carroll. Confiscation of fuel is becoming general. Here in Chicago there is only a two days' supply of coal available for quick use. Today there was widespread suffering in the city. Chicago is also threatened with the cutting off of its water supply, due to ice floes clogging the cribs in the lake.

In the far Northwest and on the ranges of Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming hundreds of cattle have perished of exposure, starvation and lack of water.

For the first time in the memory of most persons living, the Mississippi River is frozen from bank to bank from St. Louis to a point 60 miles below that city. By tomorrow morning it is predicted one might skate on the river from St. Paul to Memphis. Cincinnati reports that ice gorges have caused a loss of \$40,000, and that a wave of high water and ice is coming down the river, carrying destruction in its path.

STRENUOUS LIFE TELLS.

Thirty-five Pittsburg Captains of Industry Die This Winter.

Pittsburg, Jan. 7.—The strenuous life of Pittsburgers in their desire to amass millions as quickly as possible is thinning the ranks of the big captains of industry and depleting the swell clubs which house the millionaires. Heart disease has recently taken very prominent men, all worth millions, including: Frank B. Smith, president of the Crucible Steel company of America. James W. Friend, vice-president of Pressed Steel Car company. William Clark Magee, who made millions in coke.

William Metcalf, president of the Braeburn Steel company. John Caldwell, treasurer of the great Westinghouse Electrical & Airbrake works, who died at his desk. James W. Brown, ex-congressman and millionaire steel magnate, died at a hunting club, where he had gone to recuperate.

Simon O'Donnell, vice-president and general manager of the Union Stock Yards company. Albert B. Baxter, broker, oil and gas magnate. John P. Ober, owner of vast business interests. George L. Fisher, president of the Fisher Foundry & Machine company.

Twenty-five other men have died suddenly this winter, their wealth ranging from \$100,000 to \$500,000. Heart disease was the cause in nearly every case.

WILL OF 21 WORDS LEFT.

Vast Estate of \$4,000,000 Disposed of by George McNear.

San Francisco, Jan. 6.—The will of the late George W. McNear, the millionaire millowner, who died here last week, has been filed for probate. The will consists of only twenty-one words. By the terms of the instrument his widow, Mrs. Amanda McNear, is bequeathed his estate, amounting to \$4,000,000, and made sole executrix without bond.

No mention was made in the will for the six children of McNear, who are Mrs. A. Bowles, John A. McNear, Fred W. McNear, George W. McNear, Jr., Seward McNear and S. Elizabeth McNear, as the late millionaire put absolute trust in the ability of his wife to carry out an adjustment of his estate equitable to all.

Taft Coming West Again.

Washington, Jan. 7.—President Taft is still looking forward to a trip to Alaska late in the coming spring. He plans to go to the far northwestern territory immediately after the adjournment of congress. In announcing to a committee of New York congressmen today that he could not definitely accept their invitation to visit New York on May 30, the president said he might be on his way to Alaska at that time, or that congress might be in its closing days. In the latter event, he would not care to leave Washington.

Fire Destroys Palace.

Athens, Jan. 7.—The royal palace at Tatoi caught fire at 10 o'clock tonight when the royal family were gathered around a Christmas tree. The flames spread, rapidly rising to a great height, and soon the right wing of the palace was practically destroyed. The fire is believed to have been due to illuminations on the tree.

The royal family escaped. So far as is known no one was injured. The king, who was not in the palace at the time, hastened home in a motor car.

Bourne Would Help Settlers.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Senator Jonathan Bourne introduced a bill calling for \$250,000 for relief of Sherman county settlers who lost their claims because the court decided that their lands belonged to The Dallas Military Wagon Road company. Senator Bourne's bill bases all claims by settlers on T. B. Neuhausen's valuation of each tract and improvements made in 1904.

New York Recognizes Peary.

New York, Jan. 7.—Hailing him as the discoverer of the North Pole, the chamber of commerce today elected R. E. Peary an honorary member.

NEWS NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL CITY

Congress Convenes.

Washington, Jan. 4.—A lowering of the bars in favor of fermented, malt or fruit beverages at army post exchanges and on army transports, it permitting "no distilled nor ardent spirits to be sold," is provided by a bill introduced in the house by Representative Parker, chairman of the judiciary committee.

The measure provides that the favored beverages may be sold, under proper regulations, by enlisted men or other persons authorized.

The increased cost of living was the subject of a concurrent resolution offered in the House today by Representative Hull, of Tennessee. It provides for a joint committee of the house and senate to investigate and report what remedies may be effected through legislation.

Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, has ordered a sweeping inquiry of the same nature.

"I realize," said Secretary Wilson, "that we have undertaken a big contract, but we can carry it out. We have the men and we have the money."

A bill making sweeping changes in the interstate commerce laws for the regulation of railroads was introduced today in the House by Representative Mann of Illinois, chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

Representative Hawley today introduced his bill granting to the State of Oregon the right to make lieu selections, equal in area and value, to all school lands embraced in forest reserves.

Late today after a conference with Senators Aldrich and Root and Attorney-General Wickersham, President Taft decided to revert to his original plan of combining his views as to amendments to the interstate commerce and anti-trust laws in one message, which he will send to congress Thursday noon.

An aggregate of \$6,344,000 of repairs to naval vessels is provided in estimates the secretary of the navy today submitted to the house. The recent legislation required recommendations for authorization where repairs are to exceed \$200,000.

Wednesday, January 5.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Senator Nelson, chairman of the public lands committee, today introduced a bill proposing radical changes in the methods of disposing of public lands. The bill authorizes the secretary of the interior to withdraw from settlement public lands for water power, forestry or irrigation purposes, the order of withdrawal to remain in force until revoked by congress.

It directs the secretary to classify public lands into eight classes, agricultural, irrigable, dry farming, timber, coal, mineral, national forests and water power, and water power, and provides disposition of each class as follows: Agricultural, by homesteading only; irrigable, by operation only of national reclamation and Carey acts; dry farming, by 320-acre homestead act; timber lands shall not be sold, but timber they contain shall be sold to highest bidder and proceeds divided between states and national reclamation fund; mineral lands shall be opened to prospecting and purchase practically as at present; coal lands shall not be sold and coal, asphaltum and phosphate they contain shall be disposed of by lease; forest lands shall be retained in national forests; power lands shall not be sold, but shall be leased for periods determined by the interior department.

Characterizing Representative Mann's white slave bill as drastic and revolutionary, three Democratic members of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, led by Representative Richardson, of Alabama, today filed in the house the minority report on that measure, which was favorably acted upon by that committee before the holiday recess.

President Sends Special Message.

Washington, Jan. 8.—President Taft's promised message on the subjects of rate regulation and the control of the so-called "trusts" was transmitted to congress today. It follows closely the line of the president's speeches in the past. It suggests the creation of a court of commerce, with power to review the acts of the interstate commerce commission, with some changes in the power and jurisdiction of the commission itself, and the enactment of a federal incorporation act, as a means for permitting those combinations which exist legitimately to continue to do business.

Patrick Henry's Body to be Moved.

Richmond, Jan. 5.—It has practically been determined to move the body of Patrick Henry from Red Hill, Charlotte county, to this city for reburial in the churchyard of the old St. John's church in which Henry made his famous revolutionary speech. The present grave is in the rear of the old Henry house at Red Hill, unmarked except by a small slab. A bill is to be presented to the Virginia legislature in January appropriating funds for a monument.

Trust Cases Coming Up.

Washington, Jan. 4.—This week will be marked by the resumption of two Federal actions against corporations.

The hearing on the "tobacco trust" case will be taken up by the United States Supreme court. At the same time the resumption of testimony designed to compel a disjuncture of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems. The railroad case will be heard in New York.

CONSOLIDATE REPUBLICS

Minister Barrett Says This Will Be Outcome of Trouble.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Consolidation of the five Central American republics into one government is the plan the State department is working on, according to information from an authoritative source tonight. In the immediate future only such steps as will bring about the commercial development of the countries, their establishment on a sound financial basis and the stimulation of an entente between the republics, are contemplated.

The first note of the new program was sounded by John Barrett, director of the bureau of American republics. In his recent Toledo speech, Barrett declared that eventually the United States of Central America would be an accomplished fact.

On the heels of this announcement came the declaration of Senor Creel, the special agent of Mexico, who said on leaving Washington:

"The United States and Mexico will continue cooperating to bring about peace in Central America and to give solid substance to the Washington convention of 1907 and to develop a feeling of high respect to the international court at Carthage."

It is positively stated that the relations of the United States and Mexico have not been strained in the slightest by the Nicaraguan episode.

It is the conviction of the present administration that the influential element of the republics can be won over by giving a staple basis of commerce. The removal of Zelaya means the elimination of the troublemaker of Central America. It is necessary to the success of the plan to eliminate all traces of Zelayanism, for the reason if Madrid shows any disposition to compromise with Zelayanism, his chances for recognition from the United States are small.

FOREIGN TRADE \$1,475,000,000

Imports of Raw Materials Lead—Exports of Cotton Show Big

Washington, Jan. 5.—The foreign commerce of the United States in the year 1909 will exceed in value that of any earlier year, with a single exception. The imports will be larger than in any previous year, while the exports will fall slightly below those of 1906 and 1907.

The above is an estimate of the year's trade based on official figures for 11 months as presented by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor. Assuming that the twelfth month, December, shows figures of imports and exports approximately equal to those of the immediately preceding month, November, the imports will aggregate about \$1,475,000,000, and the exports about \$1,750,000,000, of which approximately \$25,000,000 consists of foreign merchandise exported, and the remainder, \$1,725,000,000, domestic products.

Imports free of duty will be larger than in any earlier year in the history of our commerce and will aggregate approximately \$700,000,000, against a little over \$500,000,000 in 1908 and \$638,000,000 in 1907, the high record year prior to 1909. Dutiable imports will amount to about \$780,000,000, and will be larger than any preceding year, except possibly in 1907, when the total was \$787,000,000. This estimated total of \$1,475,000,000 of imports in the year exceeds by over \$50,000,000 the highest import record of any earlier year, that of 1907.

Of this \$1,475,000,000 of imports, about \$525,000,000 is raw material for use in manufacturing and \$260,000,000 partially manufactured material for further use in manufacturing, making the total value of manufacturers' materials imported nearly \$800,000,000, or more than half the entire imports of the year.

Taft Makes Nominations.

Washington, Jan. 7.—President Taft today sent to the senate nominations for justices of the new court of customs appeals created under the provisions of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill:

Judge Alfred C. Cox, of Utica, N. Y., is made presiding judge, with the following as the justices: William H. Hunt, of Montana; General James F. Smith, of San Francisco, former governor general of the Philippines, and O. M. Barber, of Vermont.

At the same time President Taft sent in the name of Marion De Vries, of San Francisco, as the new chairman of the board of general appraisers of customs at New York.

Museum for Roosevelt Trophies

Washington Jan. 6.—After having been in course of construction for four years, the new national museum in this city will be opened to the public by the middle of February. One section of the mammoth building has been practically completed. It is in this building that the Roosevelt collection of African mammals will be exhibited. It will take a year, however, to mount enough of these trophies to make a fair exhibition.

Changes in Commerce Law.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Representative Mann has introduced in the house a bill that would make sweeping changes in the interstate commerce law for the regulation of railroads. It is in accordance with the administration bill, but it does not create an interstate commerce court. It provides for the establishment of a bureau of transportation in the department of commerce and labor, to hear complaints.

COMET WILL BRUSH EARTH.

Pacific Coast Will Have Best View About May 18.

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 5.—Halley's comet will give the Pacific Coast a close brush this year on May 18, between the hours of 4 and 10 o'clock p. m., and the "brush" will be something spectacular, says Professor Charles Burkhalter, of the Chabot observatory.

The earth will then pass through the last of the 20,000,000-mile tail of the celestial visitor, and the result ought to be as dazzling a piece of fireworks as this generation has ever witnessed.

The astronomer insists that he has "nothing to say" about so dramatic a situation, fraught not only with awe-inspiring possibilities to the dwellers on the globe, but fraught, as well, with possibilities of tragic moment. Whether or not the earth's dive through the comet's tail will mean anything more than a dazzling starry spectacle, Professor Burkhalter will not predict. He only says:

"Wait and see." The news that Halley's comet will be seen only on the Pacific Coast has not hitherto been published, although the fact has been known for some time to the astronomers of the world, many of whom will journey to California to be on the scene when the great phenomenon takes place.

In discussing the comet, the astronomer says:

"Astronomers Cromelin and Cowell, of the Royal observatory at Greenwich, have probably made the most exhaustive researches into the history of the comet." "According to the computations Halley's comet will reach the descending node on May 18, 1910, when it will be in a direct line between the orbits of the earth and the sun, and it so happens that the earth will reach that particular point of its orbit about the same time. Should the calculations of the astronomers prove to be rigidly exact, the comet will pass directly between the earth and the sun between the hours of 4 and 10 o'clock standard Pacific time.

"Assuming that it will happen during the middle of this time, or 7 p. m., it will be visible over the Pacific Ocean, Eastern Asia and Western North America."

BANK MERGER GROWS.

Big Money Trust Adds \$61,000,000 in One Day.

New York, Jan. 5.—J. Pierpont Morgan and associates may control, through further trust company mergers in New York, the enormous sum of \$210,000,000 in deposits alone.

This is approximately \$25,000,000 more than the deposits of the National City bank of this city, the largest financial institution in the United States. Reports of additional trust company consolidation are given credence in view of yesterday's announcement of the merger by J. P. Morgan & Co., of the Guaranty Trust, Morton Trust and Fifth-Avenue Trust companies, with combined deposits of about \$150,000,000.

This brought a revival in the financial district of rumors embracing the Bankers Trust and the Manhattan Trust companies in the same combination. There were definite reports that the Mercantile Trust company and the Equitable Trust company eventually would be taken into some sort of a powerful alliance.

In point of fact, the Bankers Trust company is closely affiliated with the so-called Morgan interests in that two partners in the Morgan banking house—George W. Perkins and Henry P. Davison—sit in the directorate of the former.

Other directors of the Bankers Trust company, including A. B. Hepburn and A. H. Wiggin, president and vice-president respectively of the Chase National bank, and William H. Porter, president of the Chemical National bank, are active in affairs of the Guaranty Trust company, which is to be made the titular head of the Guaranty-Morton-Fifth-Avenue consolidation.

Relations between the Morgan interests and the Manhattan Trust company always have been intimate, though the latter is not regarded as a Morgan appendage. It is perhaps significant that the building once occupied by the Manhattan Trust company is to be razed soon to make way for a 30-story building to be erected by the Bankers Trust company.

Deposits of the Bankers Trust aggregate \$46,500,000 and those of the Manhattan Trust company \$13,400,000, so that the two companies, if combined with those now in process of absorption by "J. P. Morgan & Associates," would total in deposits more than \$200,000,000.

Train Is Lost in Desert.

Salt Lake, Utah, Jan. 5.—Train No. 4, carrying 100 to 150 passengers from Los Angeles to Salt Lake, is marooned on the desert, 34 miles from Calistoga, Nev., the track before and behind it having been torn out by the flood of last week. The train is well stocked with provisions and there is no suffering. As soon as wagons can reach the stalled train, a matter of three or four days, the passengers will be brought to Barclay, six miles west of Acema, where a train will be waiting to bring them into Salt Lake.

Town Nearly Wiped Out.

Watertown, S. D., Jan. 5.—The town of Castlewood, 18 miles south of here, narrowly missed being wiped out by fire of unknown origin tonight. The entire south side of Main street is in ashes, entailing a loss estimated at \$180,000, when 12 buildings were destroyed. The fire did not stop until the last building on the south side of the street was destroyed. Late tonight the fire had burned itself out on the extreme edge of Main street.

Paper Trust Probe Near.

New York, Jan. 5.—The federal grand jury here is expected to take up shortly the investigation of the alleged paper combination which the federal authorities have been looking into, following the action which led to the dissolution of the manila fiber paper pool.

NEW YORK BANKING TRUST IS FORMED

Composed of J. P. Morgan, T. F. Ryan and Levi P. Morton.

Biggest Merger of the Age—Has a Capital of \$150,000,000, and Deposits of Over \$133,000,000—Includes Three Largest Banking and Trust Companies in New York.

New York, Jan. 4.—J. Pierpont Morgan, Thomas F. Ryan and Levi P. Morton linked hands in New York today in a trust company merger which unites resources of \$150,000,000.

It is a triple combination, bringing the Guaranty Trust company, the Morton Trust company and the Fifth Avenue Trust company, all of this city, under one head with the title of the Guaranty Trust company.

The merger is perhaps the largest of its kind in the United States. Directors of all three companies met today and informally proposed the terms of merger which will be put in more definite form Wednesday, when another directors' meeting will be held and the plan ratified by stockholders. The formal vote will not be taken until later.

Levi P. Morton, president of the Morton Trust company and of the Fifth Avenue Trust company—both known as Morton-Ryan concerns—has consented to act as chairman of the board of the merged companies. No president has been selected. Alexander J. Hemphill, vice-president and acting president of the Guaranty Trust company, has been mentioned for the position.

The new move in finance follows the recent absorption of the Guaranty Trust company by the so-called Morgan interests, but upon just what terms the merger was made is not disclosed. The Guaranty Trust company was organized in 1891 and has total deposits of more than \$88,000,000.

The Morton Trust company, formerly the banking house of Bliss, Morton & Co., was organized in 1889. Thomas F. Ryan is vice-president. Its deposits aggregate more than \$45,000,000. Like the Guaranty Trust company, its capital and surplus are \$2,000,000 each.

The Fifth Avenue Trust company, founded ten years ago, is one of the better known up-town financial institutions. With a capital and surplus of \$1,000,000 each it has paid large dividends. The capital stock of the new company probably will be fixed at \$5,000,000, with perhaps a like amount for surplus. It is believed that the merger will involve the large stock and cash dividends to the shareholders of the three companies.

The present premises of the Fifth Avenue Trust company will be retained as a branch of the combined companies while the main offices will be in the financial district.

It is rumored that the Morgan interests had acquired the holdings of Thomas F. Ryan in the Morton Trust company, but no statement on this point was obtainable.

CALIFORNIA HAS NEW PEST.

Insect Like Ladybug Lays Waste Many Grain Fields.

Jackson, Cal., Jan. 4.—A bug, somewhat like the common ladybug, has made its appearance near here. In sowing a piece of land to grain, a number of sacks were left over night in the field. An examination the next day led to the discovery that each sack was swarming with small bugs with a dark yellowish back.

Other parts of this county were affected by the same kind of insects, it is believed, last year. The lands so visited were denuded of all vegetation, and the soil produced nothing for that season. It was as if a fire had swept over the surface. One large ranch had fully 300 acres so affected last year.

While there is no general appearance of the bug in the county, it has appeared in localities wide apart.

Message in Sections.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Following a forenoon conference with presidents of six of the great railroad systems, President Taft late this afternoon announced a change of program in the sending of his message dealing with interstate commerce and anti-trust law amendments to congress.

The message will be split into two parts. The section dealing with trusts will be sent to congress Thursday noon. The section dealing with the interstate commerce law, in which railroads are directly interested, will be deferred until Friday. The president's special message on conservation of natural resources is expected to be ready for congress Monday.

Negro Refused Entrance.

London, Jan. 4.—A negro who claims American citizenship is an unwelcome guest of the Union Castle Steamship line at Southampton pending the outcome of diplomatic negotiations to determine the man's nationality. The negro was deported from South Africa after he had been convicted of a crime and served a sentence in a British prison. He was returned to New York, but was refused permission to land there as he was unable to satisfy the authorities of his American citizenship.

March Cause of Mutiny.

Fishers Island, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Many of the non-commissioned officers and men of the One Hundred and Thirty-first company, U. S. Coast Artillery, are confined in the guardhouse, at Fort H. G. Wright, as a result of a mutiny Saturday. The company was ordered out for a march of 15 miles and all but nine men declined to do the duty. It was declared authoritatively today that a majority of the men in the company had been ordered before a court-martial.