

GIANT COMBINE GRIPS ALASKA

Guggenheim Interests and J. P. Morgan at Bottom of Scheme.

Committee on Territories Alleges Plan to Buy Up Coal Lands and Build Railroads, Would Practically Give Complete Control of Alaskan Industries and Natural Resources

Washington, Feb. 19.—Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, got his committee on territories into action today and within a short time had established the fact that the Alaskan syndicate owned by J. P. Morgan & Co. and the Guggenheim brothers had a steel grip on the natural resources of that territory.

The fact of significance brought out is that the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate has an option on the celebrated Cunningham coal claims through which came the quarrel that resulted in Gifford Pinchot being dismissed as United States forester and brought on the so-called Ballinger-Pinchot investigation now under way.

These claims, according to the testimony brought out by the Indiana senator are now held in escrow awaiting the decision of the government as to whether they are valid. If they are eventually approved, the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate will come into possession of them. The Alaskan syndicate is the general name for the various companies operating in Alaska, all being owned by the Morgan-Guggenheim crowd.

It was shown that the syndicate was formed in 1906 by the purchase of 46 per cent of the stock of the Northwestern Commercial company, which owned the Northwestern Steamship company and the Northwestern Fisheries company. The latter company packs 300,000 cases of salmon annually, as compared with a pack of 2,000,000 cases by other interests. Last year the Alaska Steamship company was formed by reorganizing the companies in which the syndicate had bought large interests and it now operates 12 steamers, or rather 11, as reports today indicate that one has been lost. A long list of steamship companies in which the Alaska syndicate has no interest was given in support of its claim that it was not a monopoly. The railroad owned by the syndicate is now 102 miles long, and is to be extended to 199 miles.

Both Messrs. Steele and Birch insisted that there was no truth in the reports that the syndicate had, or was seeking, a monopoly of railroads, steamship lines, fisheries, copper mines or coal lands in Alaska. They denied with great emphasis that they were trying to "gobble up" Alaska.

ROOSEVELT HUNT OVER.

Party Leaves for Khartoum—All Are in Perfect Health.

Gondokoro, Sudan, Feb. 19.—With the departure of the Roosevelt party down the Nile, the great hunt of Bwana Tumbo through the wilds of East Africa closed today. The story of the "portly master," replete with stirring incident and full of admiring praise for his prowess as a mighty hunter, will now take its place in the lore of the native who worships him as a king from a foreign land.

It is probable that there will be several little side trips for hunting on the way to Khartoum, but these will be of little comparative importance and it is not expected that any big game will be found. The members of the party, all of whom are well and apparently have thrived upon the outdoor life of the jungle, consider that the big hunt is over.

Conboy Jury Disagrees.

San Francisco, Feb. 19.—Although ugly rumors of jury fixing, perjury and police inactivity are in the air following a disagreement by the jury which heard evidence in the case of former police captain Michael J. Conboy, charged with killing Bernard Lagan, no direct charges are made against anyone concerned. The Conboy jury, when discharged late last night, stood 10 to 2 for conviction. Two of the jurors maintained that the evidence did not warrant conviction, and refused to change the views.

Find Buried City in Guatemala.

Belize, British Honduras, Feb. 19.—Count M. Deperiguy, a French archaeologist who has arrived here, reports the discovery of an ancient buried city in Guatemala, two miles from Bonque Viejo, near the frontier of British Honduras. He declares that the ruins indicate that the inhabitants of the city had attained a high degree of civilization, even approaching that of the Romans. The count will ask the consent of President Cabrera to excavate.

Khartoum Prepares for Roosevelt.

Khartoum, Feb. 19.—Although former President Roosevelt is not expected to arrive here for two weeks, the city is rapidly filling with visitors anxious to greet him. It is estimated that Khartoum will entertain the greatest crowds in its history when the distinguished American reaches here.

PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLES.

People Cheer Loudly When Liberal Leaders Arrive at Westminster.

London, Feb. 15.—After the hardest fought election England has ever known, the third parliament of King Edward's reign assembled at Westminster for the session's business at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Business thus far has been purely formal and four days will be occupied in no more sensational way than swearing in members and effecting the usual organization.

Although the house did not convene until 2 o'clock, the doors were opened as usual at midnight and all through the early hours of the forenoon there was the customary rush of the 670 members of the commons for the best, or, in fact, for any at all, of the 500 seats in their chamber.

This stampede over, the yeomen of the guard in their gorgeous scarlet and gold Elizabethan uniforms, went through their venerable farce of searching the parliament house vaults for explosives. The official police had, of course, previously conducted a real search. Even they found nothing—nor expected to.

As 2 o'clock approached an enormous crowd began to gather in the streets of Westminster to watch the members' arrival. Notable politicians were eagerly looked for. Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George was so enthusiastically greeted that it took a strong squad of policemen to get him safely from his official residence at No. 11 Downing street, to the house.

Prime Minister Asquith, more apprehensive concerning suffragettes, who were prominently in evidence in the throng, took no such risks as the chancellor, but went across from his official residence by way of the underground passage provided for such emergencies.

Winston Churchill drove up in a cab with his wife and was also warmly welcomed. Arthur J. Balfour, the conservative leader, got a decidedly chilly reception, either because his party was beaten at the polls or because the Liberals predominated in the crowd about the parliament house entrance.

JAPAN BUSY IN PHILIPPINES.

Lands Thousands of Rifles, Either for Soldiers or Natives.

Manila, Feb. 16.—Great interest was aroused in official circles today by the report that several thousand Japanese rifles had been landed on the Tayabas coast. It is feared by some that Japan is planning to install an armed force in the Philippines, such as it is believed to have now in Hawaii. The cruiser Chattanooga was dispatched to Lamon bay to search for the ship in which the rifles were brought here.

It is believed by many that the rifles were deliberately brought by Japanese traders and turned over to the natives in order to encourage them to rebel against the Americans.

The authorities have been having great trouble recently with the smugglers and the Japanese seagoing marauders have been among the most serious offenders.

That Japan has always had her eye on the Philippines everyone here knows. The statement that the Japanese could take Manila in short order has been made repeatedly and only this winter has resulted in the government at Washington making provision for extensive coast fortifications.

Whether the landing of the rifles was part of a general plot, or the work of daring smugglers who wish to disorganize the constabulary as much as possible and keep them busy with internal matters, the situation is almost equally serious. If they can keep the native tribes in revolt, they evidently think their operations can be carried on successfully.

Tayabas is the province which borders on the east coast of Luzon island.

Americans Route Moros.

Manila, Feb. 16.—News of a fight between an American scouting party and a band of Moros, in which two American soldiers were seriously wounded, reached here today from the province of Lanao, on the island of Mindanao. The report stated that a party was dispatched into the mountain country near Lake Lanao, where a band of Moros were committing depredations. The natives fled farther into the mountains, where they were followed by the troops. The Moros made a night attack on the Americans.

General Wood in Critical Condition.

Baltimore, Feb. 16.—It was reported this afternoon that Major General Leonard Wood, who was operated on last week at the Johns Hopkins hospital, was in a serious condition. Following the operation General Wood rallied, and the surgeons anticipated his early recovery. The report today is to the effect that the operation was not so successful as was at first supposed, and that his condition is causing the physicians much apprehension.

Steamship Lines Grafting?

Washington, Feb. 15.—It developed today that the immigration service has been reporting from 130,000 to 400,000 more immigrants a year than it reports in the collection of the head tax on immigrants. The steamship companies usually pay the head tax. There is a suspicion that the companies have been engaged in big frauds. The immigration service refuses to explain.

"Remember the Maine."

Havana, Feb. 16.—In observance of the twelfth anniversary of the destruction of the Maine, the American colony yesterday placed flags and wreaths on the masts of the submerged battleship in Havana harbor.

A BRIEF DAILY REPORT ON THE WORK OF CONGRESS

Washington, Feb. 19.—The post-office appropriation bill, reported to the house late yesterday, makes no change in second-class postage rates and contains no ship subsidy provision. The bill carries nearly \$230,000,000, which is an increase over last year's of \$5,000,000.

Four administration measures are sure of passage at this session of congress. After conferences with senators and representatives, President Taft told callers today that he felt certain the amendments to the interstate commerce law, the postal savings bank bill, the anti-injunction proposal and the statehood bill would go through.

The situation now seems to portend that the Alaska legislative council bill, the Federal incorporation bill and several other measures desired by the president will either fail by the way-side or be laid upon the shelf for another session.

With a view to preventing speculation in Carey act lands, Representative Mundell today introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the interior, on application by any state or territory, to withdraw temporarily from entry lands which are desired for reclamation under that law.

It is provided that formal application for segregation, accompanied by maps of the proposed irrigation project, must be submitted within one year from date of withdrawal or else the withdrawal will be revoked.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Employment for the unemployed is the subject of a bill that has been introduced by Representative Garner, Republican, of Pennsylvania, who proposed, through the medium of the Postoffice department, to bring the employer in touch so that the labor market may be normal at all times.

He proposes to authorize the postmaster general to establish in the department and in every postoffice in the United States "an information labor officer," whose duty it shall be to supply daily to employers lists of persons wanting work and to the latter lists of employers want laborers.

Each county seat is to be a distributing center for the county in which it is located, applications for labor and laborers being sent to all points in the county.

The senate today passed the following bills introduced by Senator Piles: Appropriating \$30,000 for the establishment of a lighthouse on Kelle's Bluff; a \$60,000 lighthouse at Partidge Point; \$41,600 for small aids to navigation on Puget Sound; \$225,000 for a lighthouse tender for Alaska and \$70,000 to construct two revenue cutter launches for Puget Sound.

Senator Jones and Representative McCredie today introduced a bill appropriating \$400,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of an immigration station at Tacoma.

Senator Chamberlain today introduced bills formerly offered by Senator Fulton, as follows: For final settlement with the Clatsop tribe of Indians, appropriating \$15,000 to pay for lands taken; \$10,500 for the Tillamook tribe; \$7,000 for the Kathlamet band of the Chinook tribe; \$5,000 for the Wheelappa tribe; \$20,000 for the lower band of the Chinook tribe; \$7,000 for the Waukim band of the Chinook tribe; and \$1,500 for the Nue Que-Cha-Wi-Muck tribe.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Sentiment in the senate, as developed today, is generally favorable to the bill authorizing the issuance of \$30,000,000 of reclamation certificates, Senator Flint, Keam and Burton being the only ones to voice opposition. Friends of the measure are confident that there will be a vote at an early day, and that they will have a safe majority to pass the bill. The arguments advanced by Senators Jones, Carter and Borah appealed strongly to the disinterested senators, several of whom privately expressed their belief that the bill should pass. This result is expected, unless Flint and Keam have pledged enough to defeat the measure, which is doubtful.

The measure was championed by several senators, especially by Senators Carter and Smith. Mr. Carter said that in several cases reservoirs had been completed, although the ditches had not been constructed. The effect was to hold with the water from settlers. It was stated that the money would be all repaid by settlers.

Making an appeal for general restrictions in the immigration laws and denouncing "Communism," Representative Dies, of Texas, delivered a stirring speech in the house today.

"Speaker Cannon," he said, "like a Colossus, sits astride the house of representatives. Has the time come when only Cannon Republicans can form the majority of committees and only Cannon Democrats be placed upon the minorities of these committees?"

The diplomatic and consular bill, carrying \$41,19,481, which passed the house last week, was passed by the senate today.

Bill to Stop Hazing.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Without a word spoken in opposition, the senate today passed a bill designed to deal with the vexed question of hazing at West Point. The author of the measure is Senator Dupont, of Delaware.

It provides that the superintendent of the academy shall make appropriate regulations for putting a stop to hazing. A cadet charged with offenses that would involve his dismissal is to have a general court martial.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Reports made by corporations under the law imposing a tax of 1 per cent on their net incomes are not to be open to public inspection unless congress makes an appropriation specifically providing for accommodations and clerical help.

Somebody has discovered that an act passed in 1882 expressly prohibits the secretary of the treasury from using any part of the appropriation of \$100,000 made by congress "for the expenses of collecting the Federal incorporation tax" in the employment of persons within the District of Columbia.

President Taft thinks that congress intended that the returns, original and corrected, should be open to inspection, and in a letter to the secretary of the treasury he has suggested that, if the construction which seems to him to be the right one is to be carried into execution, there must be an appropriation of \$50,000 for the specific purpose.

Following the president's suggestion, Charles D. Norton, acting secretary of the treasury, has submitted to the speaker of the house an estimate for an appropriation of the amount stated.

Strong opposition has developed to the publicity feature of the corporation tax. The issue now is squarely before congress and much interest is manifested whether that body will reenact the existing publicity provision by granting the appropriation recommended.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The rivers and harbors bill, carrying appropriations of \$40,000,000, passed the house today without any substantial amendments by the representatives. The bill was completed by the house committee last week and was reported favorably soon afterward.

The government projects on the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers get the largest slices of the appropriation.

The harbors of the nation share about equally in distribution, according to size and commercial value, while even a few of the inland possessions are not overlooked in the general division of \$40,000,000.

In addition to appropriations for actual river and harbor work, allotments of funds are made to provide salaries for army engineers who are acting as commissioners to cooperate with rivers and harbors boards of various states where government and state work is being conducted jointly.

The Oregon items in the rivers and harbors bill were not questioned, and went through unchanged.

Senator Bourne today offered an amendment to the rivers and harbors bill, appropriating \$426,000 for improvement of the Siuslaw river's mouth, local people to supply half that amount, which is according to the recommendation of the board of engineers.

Washington, Feb. 14.—A bill looking to the further nationalizing of the California Big Tree forests was favorably reported by the house committee on public lands today, when it recommended the Smith bill providing for the exchange of privately-owned lands in the Sequoia and General Grant Parks for other public lands in California.

There are now about 3,000 acres of this land within the two national parks. Owners of such lands are authorized to exchange them for lands of equal value or acreage with the consent of the secretaries of agriculture and the interior.

Strenuous opposition from unexpected quarters was the reception met by the Alaskan legislative council bill upon brief consideration in the senate today.

Assaults upon various features of the measure by Clark, of Wyoming, Crawford, Borah, Heyburn, Fraser and Clay were arrested by Beveridge, who has the bill in charge, until his voice gave way under a severe cold. Consideration of the bill was then postponed.

Clark took exception to the power given to the proposed council to repeal laws enacted by congress; Clay to the control of public lands vested in the council, and Heyburn to the appointment of an army officer as a member of the council.

Replying, Beveridge said that local legislators would understand conditions in the territory better than congress possibly could and the president had reached the same conclusion.

Expert to Explore Oregon for Oil.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Partial arrangements were made today by Senator Bourne to have a geologist from the geological survey examine the oil deposits of Oregon next year. The Astoria chamber of commerce petitioned that the matter be taken up. J. S. Diller, of the geological survey, who has done considerable work in Oregon, informs Bourne that his explorations have convinced him that all along the coast there are promising oil deposits.

Wants Proof Against Railroads.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The house committee on postoffice and postroads is pleading that some one will come forward and submit proofs that the railroads are being greatly overpaid for hauling the mails. It thought it did well when it cut down the remuneration by \$5,000,000 in 1907. It has since then been entertaining unanimous opinions that the railroads were not paid too much. Even Representative Victor Murdock, hotspur of the reformers, declares the government is not being robbed and regards the mail contracts as fair.

A DOUBTFUL REBUKE.

The Little Quakeress Valiantly Upbraided Her Riotous Neighbor.

In a certain little New England village in the population of which Quakers were long predominant, their influence kept the Fourth of July "safe and sane" for many years before the present movement to that end was inaugurated. But new people brought new ways, and the Fourth grew noisier and noisier.

Little Lucy, brought up in the home of her Quaker grandparents, heard, as the day approached, much condemnatory talk of the violent and dangerous manner in which "the world's people" were wont to celebrate.

She was a shy, odd, quiet child, and when, on the eventful morning, she was missed just as the racket began, the first thought of her elders was that she had been frightened into hiding. But at noon she appeared, running in from the long terraced garden, her hair blowing, her eyes bright, her little face radiant.

"Where has thee been, child?" asked her grandmother. "We were becoming troubled about thee."

"Thee needn't have worried, grandmother," was the confident reply. "I haven't been outside the garden, and I have been quiet and orderly, as thee told me, and I have borne witness against unseemly tumult besides. Henry Smith's garden runs back to ours, thee knows, and he has been behaving riotously all the morning, and I have been sitting on a fence post, watching him riot."

"I told him when he began, 'Henry, thee ought to be ashamed!' And every time he set off a cracker I said, 'O Henry!' And when he fired a pistol I told him weapons were wicked. But he kept right on rioting, and this afternoon he is going to riot some more, and I have promised to sit on the post and rebuke him again."

A dismayed grandmother, discerning the spirit beneath the letter of rebuke, forbade; and Henry was deprived of his audience.

Boys are, of course, the chief promoters and victims of our too explosive Fourth, but the innate instinct for explosiveness is not theirs alone. It was an angelic blue-eyed cherub of a tiny girl who, at the close of the first celebration she was old enough to share, when the last torpedo was exploded, the last cartridge fired, the last firework set off, on the glorious day, looked eagerly upward, still quivering with excitement, and cried aloud to the silver orb, floating in the heavens like one more beautiful balloon: "O moon, moon—bust!"

DRIVING AN ELEPHANT.

"The dog is man's companion; the elephant is his slave," writes Sir Samuel W. Baker in "Wild Beasts and Their Ways." The dog shares with his master the delight of hunting, and defends him from an enemy's attack; but an enemy might kill an elephant's mahout, and the huge beast would not interfere to save him. To never volunteers his services, although he can be trained to do certain acts, for he has a wonderful capacity for learning. But he will not do them unless he is ordered to by his mahout, to whose guidance he submits, because he knows that disobedience will bring punishment.

The mahout, sitting on the elephant's neck, governs the animal by an iron hook and spike, which resembles a boat-hook, and weighs from four to six pounds. The mahout drives the elephant by digging the point of the spike into its head, and pulls him back by inserting the hook in the tender base of the ears. Without the hook the elephant is like the donkey without the stick. He obeys not from affection, but because he knows that he will be punished if he disobeys.

An elephant whose mahout rules him responds to the secret signs of his driver. The gentle pressure of the mahout's toe, the compression of his knee, the slightest swaying of his body to one side, guides the mighty beast as a ship is guided by an almost imperceptible movement of the rudder. But the mahout must himself be cool and free from all nervousness if he expects the elephant to obey him.

Illustrating the fact that a poor driver makes a disobedient elephant, Sir Samuel says that a man may sit a horse gracefully, but if he has not the gift of a "good hand" there will be little comfort for the animal and no ease for the rider. A rider with a "bad hand" makes that fact known to the horse almost as soon as he seats himself in the saddle. The result is that the horse becomes nervous, and does not perceive what his master wishes him to do.

The elephant is not bitten, and therefore is not disturbed by a "bad hand." But if the mahout is nervous, or hesitates, or vacillates, he will be sure to have a "bad knee" or a "bad toe." His mood will influence his muscles, and the elephant feels that the mahout does not exactly know what he is about. Instead of obeying instantly the pressure of knee or toe, the animal vacillates, swings his head, becomes unsteady, and if engaged in hunting or scenting a tiger, turns round and runs away—made a coward by his mahout's nervousness.

The only way in which a man can make his wife agree with him that a woman guest has stayed too long, is for him to make love to the guest.

BUTTE MINERS GO ON STRIKE

Nine Thousand Men Quit Work in Big Mines.

Hoisting Engineers Withdraw from Western Federation of Miners, and Trouble is Brought on by Miners' Union to Force Them Back—Smelters Will Close Down

Butte, Montana, Feb. 17.—Through the refusal of 137 engineers manning the big hoists of mines to go to work this morning in their effort to pull apart from the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners and force the mining companies to recognize the International Engineers' union No. 138, all except three mines were compelled this morning to suspend operations, throwing 9,000 men into idleness.

The Silver Bow, the Berkeley and the Mountain Consolidated mines of the Amalgamated Copper company are still operating, but with crippled forces.

Senator Clark's smelter was forced to suspend this morning and within four days the Amalgamated smelters at Great Falls and Anaconda, employing 5,000 men, will also be forced to shut down. Ten per cent of the smeltermen were laid off this morning.

Less than 500 miners are at work in Butte today, every company in camp being tied up as a result of the squabble, which is purely between union organizations, no question of wages or hours being involved.

Miners and smeltermen refuse to handle ore hoisted by International engineers and the companies steadfastly refuse to accord the new union recognition.

Because of the great responsibility entailed, the companies will refuse to permit any but experienced Butte engineers to man the engines. With the closing of the coal mines, lumber mills and stone quarries, to follow the suspension of the smelters, 18,000 men will be rendered idle in Montana and Wyoming.

The trouble between the hoist engineers and the miners has been of long standing, and has occasioned much bitterness on both sides. It reached a point last fall where the miners refused to go into the shafts where engineers who refused to affiliate with the Western Federation were employed.

The miners demanded that the engineers either join the Western Federation or leave the mines. This the engineers refused to do and the miners appealed to the operators to discharge the engineers or endure a strike.

The operators at first decided to keep the engineers, but later, when the supply of ore in the bunkers began to run low and threatened the big smelters with a shutdown, they capitulated to the miners.

At this juncture the smeltermen, numbering several thousand, stepped into the fight, and used strong measures to compel the engineers to join the Western Federation. The mine operators, threatened with serious financial loss, joined with the miners and smeltermen in enforcing the demand, and the engineers capitulated.

CARNEGIE GETS BUMPED.

Private Car Struck by Engine and Badly Shaken Up.

Pittsburg, Feb. 17.—Andrew Carnegie and the members of the party that will accompany him to California are considerably bruised as the result of an accident in the local yards of the Pennsylvania railroad that might have been fatal.

The steel king and his party were preparing for dinner when they were struck by an incoming train. They were in the private car Olivet, which will carry them to the Pacific coast.

Every person in the car was thrown to the floor, and several of them received painful cuts and bruises. The engine of the incoming train struck the Olivet directly opposite the window at which Carnegie was sitting.

No News of Missing Tug.

Washington, Feb. 17.—It was learned today that a tug sighted off Mauntau Point by the whaleback steamer Bayview was the naval tug Apache. The Apache is one of the vessels dispatched to search for the missing government tug Nina. When the Apache was sighted by the Bayview, she was thought to be the lost ship. There is little doubt in naval circles here that the Nina has foundered, and that her crew of 32 men have been drowned or they would have been heard from by this time.

One Explosion a Month.

Vallejo, Cal., Feb. 17.—Though there is a deep official silence at Mare Island navy yard concerning the explosion on the torpedo boat destroyer Hopkins, the possible result of the inquiry is a subject of intense interest. High naval officials will start a sweeping investigation to determine whether or not something is radically wrong with the workmanship on a boat when ten explosions take place in its boiler room in as many months.

Stensland May Go Back to Pen.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 17.—The Supreme court today held that the state parole law is unconstitutional. The decision will, it is believed, affect the freedom of Paul Stensland, the convicted banker. It may compel him to return to the penitentiary.