

KLAMATH REPUBLICAN.

VOYAGE IV.

KLAMATH FALLS, KLAMATH COUNTY, OREGON, JULY 13, 1899.

NO. 13.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKETS FROM THE WIRES

An interesting collection of items from the two hemispheres presented in a condensed form.

Dreyfus is confident the second court-martial will acquit him.

Seventy-four cases of yellow fever have been reported in Santiago.

Packing-house employes in Chicago will not strike until September.

The Democratic national committee will meet in Chicago on July 20.

The peace treaty has at last been ratified by the Spanish senate.

American exports of manufactured goods now average \$1,000,000 a day.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has ordered three new passenger boats.

The government has taken a hand in the Illinois labor troubles. The strikers at Carterville have been enjoined.

The Fourth of July in Colorado was ushered in at midnight by a magnificent illumination on Pike's Peak, 14,000 feet above the sea. Seventeen hundred pounds of red, white and blue powder was set off.

At Chicago one hundred frenzied women and 20 men rushed panic-stricken from the three-story factory of the Western Paper Stock Company to escape being burned to death. Eight women were injured in leaping from the windows, and many more jumped in safety.

Late Oriental advice state that 20 ringleaders of the riotous mob destroyed and burned electric tramway cars at Seoul last month were executed in public at Corea's capital four weeks ago. They met their fate bravely. Their heads were cut off and exhibited in public places as a warning to all evildoers.

Reports have been received in Manila of an outbreak in the island of Negros, incident upon the departure of the California regiment for home. Some hostile natives, seeing a company of soldiers at one of the small posts preparing to depart, thought the Americans were evacuating the island, and a party of 250 rebels, mostly bolo men, attacked the troops, and killed one man and wounded another belonging to company E. The Filipinos were easily driven off.

The news brought from Honolulu by the Captive of the death of the Dowager Queen Kapiolani was not a surprise to Hawaiians, as her death had been expected for some time. She was 65 years of age and was a sufferer from cancer, and recently had a stroke of paralysis, following several attacks of apoplexy. She was much esteemed in the islands and her death was sincerely mourned. Her remains lay in state for eight days and were buried with impressive ceremonies.

Belgian socialists are against electoral reform.

Many people were injured in a railroad wreck at London.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson will come to the coast this summer.

As a result of a lover's quarrel a San Francisco young woman was shot by a fireman.

Two were killed and a number injured in a street car collision at Pittsburg.

Otis has cabled the war department the number of recruits necessary to fill vacancies in the regular regiments.

At Philadelphia, J. T. Carr, a reporter, was killed in a street car collision. A number were badly injured.

Fire did damage to the extent of \$150,000 at Summit, N. J. One hundred people, living in apartments, lost their effects.

The negroes have all left Pana, Ill., on tickets furnished by Governor Tanner. The mines will reopen with union men.

Schurman has visited the southern islands and ascertained the sentiment of the natives. He says peace will surely follow victory in the Philippines, as the best people favor the Americans.

Union City, Ill., populated entirely by negroes, was destroyed by fire and the miners driven to the woods by negroes, who sought revenge for the killing of a negro woman, by the miners.

General Miles has paid a high compliment to the brave Oregon volunteers, and says that in the West is to be found the best material in the world for military service.

The rebels made a rally against our lines at San Fernando, but did not push the attack. The Americans lost one man killed and four wounded.

The German delegates of the arbitration committee of the peace conference have officially announced the assent of Germany to Sir Julian Pauncefote's proposal of a permanent court of arbitration.

Minor News Items.

In Jetmore, Kan., every house is occupied by its owner. The population of the place is 350.

James Edwin Cooke, once famous as the champion ten-horse rider of the world, is living in an abandoned street car in Long Island.

Survey work preliminary to the laying of a cable between Germany and the United States by way of the Azores is practically completed.

LATER NEWS.

The deaf mutes are in annual convention at St. Paul.

Guatemala is again in a state of unrest and revolution is feared.

A new rapid fire gun has been tested. It will fire 60 six-pound shots a minute.

Owing to street car riots, London, Ont., has been placed under martial law.

Secretary Long will present the sword voted by congress to Admiral Dewey.

Coinage is to be unrestricted in the mints of India and gold will be the standard.

A Big Four train crashed into a family sloop near Columbus, O., killing six people.

Wealthy Spaniards are withdrawing their investments in Cuba and going into Mexico.

Polish residents of Chicago at a public meeting, denounced an Anglo-American alliance.

Owing to heavy rains a portion of Manila is flooded and the soldiers are suffering great discomforts.

A reform school at Plankinton, S. D., mentioned because a Populist superintendent had been appointed.

The Oregon volunteers will be brought to Astoria on the transports, where they will be transferred to river boats and proceed to Portland.

A national park or forestry reserve association for the governmental protection of over 7,000,000 acres of land in Northern Minnesota will be formed in Chicago this month.

Governor Daniel, administrator of the Isle de Diabie, where Dreyfus was imprisoned, has been removed. He punished Dreyfus in the hope of making him confess.

Lord Lipton's challenger, the Shamrock, has had a trial, and made a good showing. She is a fast light-weight boat and Britishers are filled with hope that the America's cup will be won for England.

A warrant, based upon a complaint sworn to by the representative of a New York newspaper, has been issued at Salt Lake for the arrest of President Angus M. Cannon, of the Salt Lake strike of the Mormon church, charging him with polygamy.

A special dispatch from Rome says that the German steamer Reinhardt has sailed from Naples with 15,000 rifles, 500 tons of war material and 500 miles of the Transvaal. According to the same dispatch, another steamer, with a similar cargo sailed July 14 from Agenas.

Plans have been formulated for a large co-operative colony to be situated on Lake Erie, near Toledo, O., and 8,000 acres of land are to be secured to be devoted to farming and manufacturing interests. The promoter of the scheme is Joseph A. Johnson, of the state of Washington.

Neosho valley in Kansas, is flooded under six feet of water.

The annual convention of Christian Endeavorers opened in Detroit.

San Franciscans are chartering boats to welcome the Second Oregon.

The business district of Oakland, Cal., was swept by fire; loss about \$400,000.

Bishop John P. Newman, of the Methodist Episcopal church, died at Saratoga, N. Y.

One woman was killed and much property destroyed by a cyclone at Ainsworth, Neb.

A late Klondike report says one claim furnished all the gold dust 11 horses could carry.

Governor Sayres, of Texas, has appealed to the secretary of war for help for the Texas flood sufferers.

A passenger train on the Central Pacific, near Elko, Nev., was wrecked and seven people were injured.

The franchise proposals were accepted at the Pretoria conference, and peace in South Africa is assured.

Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire says we should hold the Philippines, but do no more fighting, and leave the rest to congress.

A young San Franciscan, while drinking, attempted to kill his mother by throwing a lighted lamp at her. Three people were injured in the melee.

Filipinos may soon release the Spaniards. Otis reports that negotiations with Aguinaldo indicate fair prospects for success. The Yorktown captives may be included.

Victor, Col., offset the great Pike's Peak illumination by an artificial earthquake. Five tons of dynamite were fired on the east slope of Bull hill in blasts of 200 pounds to each charge, the last charge consisting of 500 pounds.

The flooded district in Texas has a length of over 500 miles, a breadth of probably 50 miles, and in all this space damage incalculable has been done. The loss of life will never be fully known. Estimates of lives lost, from 100 to 300; loss to farmers, including crops as well as livestock, from \$7,000,000 to \$15,000,000; to railroads and county bridges, \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000.

The mayor of Hays City, Kan., is only 23 years old, the president of the council is 22 and the oldest man in the municipal government is 29.

New Jersey fruit growers as a rule believe there will be an immense crop, as the buds had not developed enough to be damaged by the cold weather.

Russia, with a population of 127,000,000, has only 18,324 physicians. In the United States, with a population of about 75,000,000, there are 12,000 physicians.

TEN NEW REGIMENTS

Order Has Been Issued for Their Enlistment.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMANDERS

The Thirty-fifth will be Recruited a Vancouver From Men of the Pacific Coast.

Washington, July 8.—The order for the enlistment of volunteers for service in the Philippines was published today and seven more colonels to command the regiments were appointed. There are yet two colonels to be designated. Eight majors also were named. The recruiting will not begin until some time next week, the exact date not having been fixed yet. Recruiting stations will be open in every state and territory, and as fast as the men are enlisted, they will be sent to the regiments to be assigned to companies. Late enlistees are obligated and the men first enlisted will be first to be mustered in. The assignment to companies will be by the officers commanding, and he will be at liberty to organize a company composed of men from one state if he finds it convenient and practicable.

The organization of the 10 regiments in this country will not make any difference in the organization of regiments in the Philippines by General Otis. His regiments will be in addition to those hereafter to be known as the Twenty-sixth to Thirty-fifth inclusive, and will be numbered from the Thirty-sixth upward. It is expected that three regiments will be organized in the Philippines, the regiments organized in the United States and the Philippines increasing the army by 650 officers and 17,666 men, if there should be three full regiments formed by General Otis. The colonels appointed today are under orders to proceed at once with the organization of the regiments. Some of the officers are now in the city and have been consulting the different bureau officers with regard to equipment and supplies for the men as they join the regiment.

SPANISH PRISONERS.

Filipinos Release the Garrison of Balser—Recaptured a Steamer for a Year.

Manila, July 8.—The Spanish commissioners who went to Tarlac for a conference regarding the surrender of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos, returned here last night. Chairman del Rio, of the commission, said the release of all the prisoners had been arranged for.

The commissioners, with the remnant of the Spanish garrison of Balser, on the east coast of Luzon, and a number of civilian prisoners, were escorted by Filipino soldiers from Tarlac to the American outposts at San Fernando, and came to Manila by the night train.

The heroes of the long defense of Balser, where the Spaniards resisted an insurgent force of more than a year's duration, formed a picturesque band. Lieutenant Martin, the only surviving officer, marched them through the streets. There are only 22, and the most of them are mere boys in faded blue cotton uniforms and red shirts. They are barefooted. A crowd of Spanish men and women embraced them, weeping and shouting their praises.

They tell a remarkable story. It appears that the captain several times proposed to surrender, but the soldiers refused. Finally, some months ago, he tried to raise a white flag. Thereupon, Lieutenant Martin killed him with his own sword. Their food supply gave out entirely a week ago, and they surrendered to the Filipinos with all the honors of war. They were allowed to keep their arms, and they marched from Balser with Filipino escorts and carried their guns, through several insurgent camps, everywhere being cheered and feted.

Columbia Outwitted the Defender.

New York, July 7.—By the race between the new defender, Columbia, and the old Defender, sailed today over a triangular course of 30 miles—10 miles to a leg—it has been plainly demonstrated that, no matter how skillfully constructed a yacht may be, her sailing and ability to go to windward may be killed by imperfectly setting sails.

The Columbia won the race by a margin of 3 minutes 53 seconds (official time). There is no doubt she would have won by a larger margin if her sails had fitted as well as the Defender's.

The Modus Vivendi.

Washington, July 8.—Ambassador Choate and Lord Salisbury are almost deadlocked over the modus vivendi, fixing the Alaska boundary. Neither side will accept the provisional line proposed by the other, the Canadians demanding the inclusion of their Porcupine country, and the Americans the projection of the boundary line northwesterly from a point two miles above Kluckwan.

Robert Bonner Is Dead.

New York, July 8.—Robert Bonner, publisher of the New York Ledger and owner of famous horses, died in this city tonight.

Release of Spanish Prisoners.

Washington, July 7.—The war department has received from General Otis advice regarding the negotiations proceeding in Luzon between the Spanish commissioners and Aguinaldo looking to the release of Spanish prisoners. General Otis' report indicates that there are fair prospects that most of these unfortunates will be set free, if not all of them. It is not known whether the captive Yorktown crew are included among the prisoners to be released.

HOME RULE.

Recommended for Some of the Southern Isles of the Philippines.

New York, July 8.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: The denature of President Schurman, of the Philippine commission, will leave at Manila three members of the commission—Major-General Otis, Professor Worcester and Colonel Denby. It will be the duty of the last two named to continue the work of establishing home rule within the lines held by the administration troops, in the hope that the example will be followed by the Filipinos outside of the lines, and show them the beneficent purposes of the government.

Professor Worcester and Colonel Denby will also aid General Otis in the conduct of any peace negotiations which may follow any future operations of the American troops.

Mr. Schurman's despatch is on the whole very encouraging, and the authorities are very much gratified at the conditions he reports having found at the points visited. It is evident from what the officials say that Mr. Schurman believes the suppression of Aguinaldo's insurrection means the establishment of peace throughout the archipelago. He is confident that many of the people throughout the southern islands do not openly express themselves in favor of an American protectorate solely because of the fear of Aguinaldo and his Tagal army.

Mr. Schurman speaks well of the sultan of Sulu, and it is evident that he feels that there is no danger of trouble from him in case the United States observes the treaties which exist between him and the Spanish government. Mr. Schurman makes a number of recommendations regarding home rule for some of the southern islands, and that they will probably be adopted by the president.

The conditions in Negros were found to be of a highly satisfactory character by Mr. Schurman, and home rule will undoubtedly be given immediately to the people of that island, although some alterations were necessary before it received the president's approval.

CHANGE OF PLANS.

Second Oregon May Come to Portland by Rail.

Washington, July 8.—Commissioner Hermann, in pursuance with requests received from Oregon today, made inquiry at the war department as to how the Oregon regiment is to be taken to Portland. He was informed that the troops will be landed at San Francisco, and that the transports will be immediately loaded with regulars for Manila, and will leave for that port, and will not go to Portland with the Oregon regiment. This change of plan was made at the request of General Otis, who says there is a scarcity of transports.

The commissioner told the secretary that the people of Oregon had already made extensive plans for receiving the troops at Portland and that the change of plan would be a very great disappointment. The department said that it would make every effort to accommodate the people of Oregon and the troops themselves, and has, therefore, directed the commanding officer at San Francisco to secure a sufficient number of ships at the port to carry the Oregon regiment from there direct to Portland, enabling the people of Portland to carry out their original plan.

If this plan cannot be carried out, the department will make arrangements to have the regiment carried direct to Portland by rail, but this will not be done unless it is impossible to secure ships.

Fish Experiment Fails.

Washington, July 8.—After repeated efforts, and as many failures, the United States fish commission has reached the conclusion that the Pacific salmon cannot be successfully planted in Atlantic waters. Just why, it is hard to say, but that it cannot be done is a now well established fact. Which all goes to prove that certain products and certain life are peculiar to certain regions.

Yellow Jack in Cuba.

Havana, July 8.—Two cases of yellow fever have been reported today. One of the patients is an old Spanish woman who has been in Cuba for two years, and whose disease is of a mild form. The other case is that of an American, whose symptoms are still doubtful, although it is believed by Surgeon-Major Davis and other officers to be yellow fever.

California Town Burned.

Countreille, Cal., July 8.—Fire broke out in the residence of Mrs. Bogolios here today. The facilities for fighting flames were poor, and within two hours the entire business portion of Countreille, including three hotels and four general merchandise stores, was in ashes. Altogether, 67 buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

Gained Their Point.

The Hague, July 7.—The American delegates scored a great success today in obtaining from the peace conference an unanimous vote in favor of having the question of private property at sea, in time of war, dealt with at a special conference, to be summoned hereafter. Much diplomatic management was necessary, and many obstacles had been surmounted before this result was reached.

Through a Culvert.

Kansas City, July 8.—A north-bound passenger train on the Burlington went through a culvert near Waldron, Mo., 17 miles north of Kansas City, at 10:30 o'clock last night. Fireman Charles Welty, of St. Joseph, was killed, and several passengers are reported to have been seriously injured.

Commander Arrived.

San Francisco, July 8.—Brigadier-General Wallace Randolph, U. S. V., has reported at army headquarters in this city for duty.

AGAINST ANNEXATION

Statements Credited to Otis and Dewey.

PHILIPPINE CONQUEST UNJUST

An American Minister in Japan Writes a Most Sensational Letter to a Boston Journal.

oston, July 10.—Rev. Clay McCauley has written a letter to the Transcript dated at Tokio, Japan, June 1. Mr. McCauley declares that Admiral Dewey said to him:

"Rather than make a war of conquest on the Filipino people, I would take up anchor and sail out of the harbor."

Mr. McCauley visited Manila in January, in search of health. Of his views there he writes: "For a long time I could not believe that the distasteful drift of events was known to the Washington authorities. I was inclined to lay the responsibility for the increasing peril upon the military commander directly in charge."

"Yet, now it seems to me that General Otis did this work in the main in literal obedience to his superiors in America; that there it was assumed that the whole right and duty concerning the future disposition and control of the Philippine islands lay in the wishes and will of the United States; that what the Filipinos themselves might wish need not be taken into the account in formulating plans for their government."

The writer had a talk with General Otis. "Among other things," said Mr. McCauley, "General Otis expressed regret that there was not a better knowledge of the situation among the Washington legislators than there seemed to be. And he impressed me deeply by his declaration: 'I was ordered to this post from San Francisco. I did not believe in the annexation of these islands when I came here, nor do I believe in their annexation now.'"

"I also had the privilege of a conversation with Admiral Dewey," the writer says, and gives this version of it: "Dewey spoke much of his concern over the turn affairs had taken and added that he was 'powerless to act.' Yet in one point of his remarks he declared: 'Rather than make a war of conquest on these people I would up anchor and sail out of the harbor.'"

Mr. McCauley says he wrote President McKinley, whom he met in Washington, regarding the situation and predicting the outbreak which has since occurred.

TOWING-VESSEL TRUST.

Will Probably Embrace All Tug Companies on Great Lakes.

New York, July 10.—The Great Lakes Towing Company, which plans to embrace all the tug and towing companies between Buffalo, Chicago and Duluth, and whose formation has already been announced in dispatches from Cleveland, has filed articles of incorporation in the county clerk's office in Jersey City. The company has a capital of \$5,000,000, of which \$2,500,000 is 7 per cent noncumulative preferred stock, and \$2,500,000 common stock.

The charter of the new corporation authorizes the Great Lakes Towing Company to do a general towing, wrecking, salvage, dredging and contracting business on the Great Lakes and their tributary streams, and to own, operate and deal in, by sale or otherwise, tugs, ships, vessels and boats of every description.

Reported Massacre.

Chicago, July 10.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: Secretary Bryan has sent instructions to Minister Hay, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Consul Ruffin, at Asuncion, Paraguay, directing them to investigate the report of the massacre of an expedition of which Americans were members on the Kingu river, in Brazil.

A report received several days ago from Minister Buchanan, at Buenos Ayres, reported that a Mrs. Williams, whose brother resides in Asheville, N. C., and whose husband was a member of the ill-fated expedition, is in distress in Buenos Ayres, where she was to await her husband's return.

Revolution at Sofia.

Buda Pest, July 8.—Newspapers here publish a story from Belgrade to the effect that a revolution was inaugurated at Sofia yesterday. According to the accounts published, a mob paraded the streets, some of the troops joining in the demonstration. It was added that Prince Ferdinand had fled the country, and that the telegraph wires had been cut.

Whitescappers Hanged.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 7.—Elias Wynn and Cattlett Tipton, the whitescappers, were hanged at Sevierville at 1:02 today for the murder of old man Whaley and his wife over a year ago. They both confessed that they were hired to do the deed by one Bob Cattlett. Mrs. Tipton, wife of the murderer, and his five children were present at the hanging.

Assassins Acquitted.

Manila, July 10.—The trial at Cabanatuan of the slayers of General Luna, the Filipino leader who was assassinated by the guard of Aguinaldo's residence, is ended. The accused were acquitted on the ground of self-defense. The testimony showed there was a conspiracy on the part of Luna and other officers to kill Aguinaldo and make Luna dictator. Luna's death seems to have strengthened Aguinaldo's leadership for a time. Luna supporters are now outwardly loyal to Aguinaldo.

PREVENTION OF WAR.

Peace Conference Amends the Arbitration Scheme.

The Hague, July 10.—The third committee sitting this morning discussed the scheme for mediation and arbitration drawn up by Count Daxmeim. The reporter of the committee explained lengthily the motives which inspired the drafting committee in elaborating the scheme. M. Bourgeois, head of the French delegation, thanked the reporter in warm terms and congratulated him upon his remarkable exposition. The sitting was then adjourned until July 17.

During the discussion, the plenary committee amended article 8, so as to provide that when powers between whom there is a serious dispute accept the mediation they cease all relations in regard to the disputed question, which shall be considered as exclusively referred to the mediatory powers.

Three additional paragraphs regarding the permanent court were also adopted at the request of President Zorn, of the German delegation, Count Nigra, head of the Italian delegation and Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation.

BRAZOS RIVER FALLING.

Situation in the Flooded District Is Improving.

Galveston, Tex., July 10.—The situation in the Brazos valley is rapidly improving. The river is falling. There is an unconfirmed rumor that five lives were lost near Sartartia, in Fort Bend county. The report sent out Wednesday from Brookshire, Waller county, that two lives were lost there, now appears to have been an error. Those who were supposed to have drowned persist in making their reappearance. Relief committees are now well organized.

At Brookshire, the relief committee have opened a commissary and issue a half ration per capita. They have taken precautions so that only the deserving shall get these rations, and, therefore, they issue to the planter for all the tenants he had when the flood came. Those who own their farms and lost everything, as is the case with most of them, are allowed to draw their rations direct.

THEIR WORK ENDED.

National Editorial Association Elects New Officers and Adjourns.

Portland, July 8.—Adjournment sine die came to the National Editorial Association at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the morning session having held through to that hour without intermission. The most important business disposed of was the selection of New Orleans to be the place of meeting next year.

A number of the delegates, before the meeting closed, testified to the good faith that Oregon had kept with them, saying that it had given more and better than was promised when the national association was induced to come here for the annual meeting. Following is a list of the new officers: President, Colonel R. J. Henry, Jackson, Mich.; first vice-president, F. E. Ballo, Cleburne, Tex.; third vice-president, Albert Tozier, Portland, Or.; treasurer, James G. Gibbs, Norwalk, O.; corresponding secretary, J. M. Page, Jerseyville, Ill.; recording secretary, R. M. White, Mexico, Mo.

MINERS DIE OF SURVY.

Score of Men Said to Have Perished at Wind River.

Seattle, July 10.—An unconfirmed story comes from Dawson that several prospectors who have arrived there over the Edmonton route report that a score of miners had died from scurvy at Wind river, a branch of the Peel river, and that a number of others are suffering from the effects. They had no list of those who died, but they report the following among the sick: Dr. J. B. Mason, Chicago; W. C. Cuch, Brom brothers, Dr. Martin, dentist, Chicago; Edward Harris, — Mitchell.

Dr. Martin was camped with two other Chicago men. Both were taken down with scurvy. Martin loaded them on a sled and tried to pull them to Wind City, a distance of 75 miles, where he expected to find medicines and fresh supplies. One man died soon after the journey began. Martin took his other partner on his back and completed the journey.

Huddled on a Mound.

St. Louis, July 10.—A Post-Dispatch special from Austin, Tex., says: Governor Sayres today received a message from Selay over the long distance telephone, saying 1,000 persons who had taken refuge on a mound three miles below there, are slowly perishing for want of food. To add to the horror, the unfortunates are surrounded by poisonous reptiles and skunks. Huddled together with human beings are several hundred head of live stock. A number of those on the mound have received bites from reptiles and skunks and are in a dying condition.

The Muster-Out.

Washington, July 10.—The adjutant-general stated that the Second Oregon regiment would be mustered out at San Francisco soon after landing there, and in that event would not be allowed their arms to Portland, but would deposit them at Benicia arsenal, San Francisco.

Cervera Acquitted.

Madrid, July 10.—Admiral Cervera and the other commanders of the Spanish fleet destroyed in the battle of Santiago, whose conduct has been the subject of inquiry by special court-martial, were today acquitted and formally liberated.

Washington, July 8.—Brigadier-General Joseph Wheeler was today ordered to report to General Otis, at Manila, for service in the Philippine islands.

LYNN CANAL A KEY

Canadians Aim to Control Klondike Outlet.

LINE AT WHITE PASS WATERSHED

This Concession Would Give England Every Right to Which She Is Entitled.

Tacoma, July 11.—The Fairbanks-Foster Alaska boundary party returned from the north today. Interviews with members of the party indicate that the watershed on the White pass, back of Skagway and Dyea, will be accepted as the international boundary line at that point. The White and Chilkoot passes constitute the storm center of the Alaska boundary controversy. At those points the Canadians hope to secure concessions that will enable them to anchor down a port of entry into the Klondike gold fields. All other parts of the country throughout where concessions are looked for are of little importance compared with the Lynn canal territory, which is the key to the situation. Senator Fairbanks, when interviewed, placed importance to the fact that he must sit with the joint high commission in August, but declined to state what lines of argument he would take up. He expressed great satisfaction at having made the trip.

Regarding boundary matters that were discussed during the four weeks spent in Alaska, Senator Foster declined to speak. "Personally," he said, "I am opposed to yielding an inch of United States territory. A careful investigation, however, demonstrates that there are may be different concessions placed upon the treaties involved as regards channels, the situation of lesser islands, and the like. But, in the main, the United States is plainly given a strip of territory, north of Portland canal, or thereabouts, 10 marine leagues inland, except where a well-defined mountain range places the boundary