

U. S. IS HELD UP.

Bristow Calls on Secretary Dickinson to Explain.

Government's Share of Panama Traffic Charges Reduced.

PACIFIC MAIL LINE.

Threatened to Withdraw Unless Its Terms Were Met.

The Government Was Afraid to Call the Bluff.

Washington, D. C., March 4.—The investigation into the contract now existing between the United States government and the Pacific Mail Steamship company is disclosing some very startling facts.

The government now owns, in addition to the Panama railroad, the Panama Steamship company, which operates a line of boats from Colon to Atlantic coast ports in the United States. It was for hauling freight and passengers from Panama across the isthmus on the railroad and up to New York and other ports by boat that the United States received 50 per cent of the transportation charges around from Pacific coast ports to Atlantic coast ports and for which it now receives 20 per cent.

Senator Bristow called the attention of the senate committee to the advance and asserted that it was up to Secretary Dickinson to explain matters. Mr. Bristow called on Secretary Dickinson, before the committee to tell how he offered to put an independent line of vessels on the Pacific coast to take the place of the Pacific mail line, and handle the Panama traffic at less than the old rate, and was "turned down by Secretary Dickinson. His charges were naturally caused the secretary of war to prepare a defense.

He came before the committee this week prepared to clear himself from the charge of unfairness. He began by declaring that President Taft was consulted by him, and that both of them agreed that the government would have to be "held up" by the Pacific Mail line.

He said that shortly after he became secretary of war the management of the Pacific Mail line had made a demand of a 20 per cent increase as their portion of the joint rate.

Threatened to Withdraw. "The Pacific Mail had threatened to withdraw its ships, and if this had been done," he said, "it would have left the government line without an outlet on the Pacific coast."

"If the ships on the Pacific side had been withdrawn I feel that my position would have been indefensible, and therefore I was forced to accept the terms offered by the Pacific Mail," said the secretary.

"I consulted with the president who knew more about the canal affairs than I did, and we were willing to take the risk of calling the Pacific Mail Steamship company's bluff."

"Did you ever have an investigation to determine whether the Pacific Mail is controlled by the transcontinental lines?" asked Chairman Flint.

Mr. Dickinson replied that he had seen President Scherwin of the Pacific Mail only once, and they had had an unpleasant interview. Scherwin insisted, he said, that his steamship line was independent of the transcontinental lines, and upon that point they could not agree.

The secretary took the position that an exclusive contract to reverse the whole policy of the government, and that any government official who would countenance it would be taking an enormous responsibility upon himself.

Asked to reply to the charge made by Baker that he had rejected the Baltimore shipbuilders' proposal to put in an independent line, Secretary Dickinson produced the proposed contract to show his understanding of the offer. It indicated that the company was to have an exclusive right to use many other favors that Mr. Dickinson said could not be granted under the authority vested in him or any other member of the executive cabinet.

"The government," he said again, "had practically been coerced by a serious situation into consenting to the demand of the Pacific Mail for 70 per cent of the joint rate."

The Surest Way. Several senators pressed the secretary of war for his opinion of the surest way to break up the Pacific Mail monopoly. He said that the surest way would be for the government to build ships and operate them, but he would not say that such a course would be the wisest way. He said that the question was a legislative one and he did not care to indorse government ownership.

"We sent for you to tell us what to do," said Chairman Flint. "That, I think, is what you would do if you were a senator."

"Probably we have been trained in different political schools," said the secretary, "but I have never believed it was the duty of the government to furnish means of transportation. I have not believed it wise for the government to engage in that business, which can be best done by individuals."

Before concluding Mr. Dickinson proposed that the anti-trust law be invoked to break up the monopoly which the Pacific Mail company and the transcontinental lines have on the route between Pacific coast ports and the isthmus of Panama.

When it was suggested that suit under the Sherman law should be brought, there was a lack of proof that the steamship company operated as an independent line, would be considered a contract between the transcontinental lines and the government. The committee discussed the advisability of recommending legislation that would break the merger.

No decision was reached on this subject and Secretary Dickinson left the room after saying that he would investigate the whole subject and report by other means of meeting the situation.

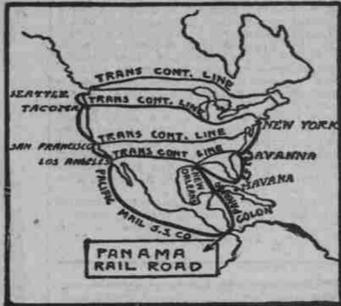
FORMER KANSAN DEAD.

Sherman Campbell, Formerly of K. U., Suffers Stroke of Paralysis.

Hanover, Ind., March 4.—Sherman Campbell, professor of Greek and Latin at Hanover college, died last night following a stroke of paralysis. He fell in the street in front of his home, expiring in a few minutes.

Professor Campbell has been professor at Hanover since 1906, coming here from Kansas university.

IS UNITED STATES BEING HELD UP?



Principals in the Investigation into the Panama Mail Line.

Upper left—Senator Flint of California, who introduced the bill which brought about the investigation.

Lower left—Senator Bristow, who is an authority on transportation via Panama railroad, and Secretary of War Dickinson, who admits that the government was forced to pay an exorbitant rate.

Upper right—Map showing the transcontinental lines and the competing steamship lines. "The government owns the Panama railway and controls the Panama Steamship company operating boats from Colon to Atlantic ports. Senator Flint's bill proposes to operate a government owned steamship line in competition with the Pacific Mail."

CUT PIGEON WINGS.

Taft and Uncle Joe Do a Hoedown at the White House.

Washington, March 4.—While more than 50 guests looked on laughing and applauded, Speaker Cannon tempted President Taft last night into a test of terpsichorean agility in the east room of the White House. Both stopped, panting, when the trial was ended, but the opinion was unanimous that honors were even. Dancing followed a dinner given by the president to "Uncle Joe."

It was the first formal affair ever accorded a speaker of the house of representatives by a president. The dinner ended, the company went to the east room which boasts an ample and smooth dancing floor. An orchestra played a gentle waltz and the president led off with Mrs. Joseph H. Gaines, wife of the representative from West Virginia. The speaker, with Mrs. Laughlin, a sister of Mrs. Taft, glided out on the polished floor in the wake of his chief. Then the dance was on. During the intermission, however, when the orchestra struck up a lively tune "Uncle Joe" stepped briskly into the middle of the room and brought his heels together sharply. There was a clapping of gloved hands, and voices called encouragingly to the guest of honor.

Some days ago President Taft conceived the idea of giving a regular state dinner in honor of the speaker of the house which would be commensurate with the dignity of that high office. The affair was on the same social and official par with those given regularly in honor of the vice president, the diplomatic representatives and other dignitaries of the government. It is expected the president's dinner to the speaker will become a permanent institution.

Weather Indications. Chicago, March 4.—Forecast for Kansas: Fair tonight and Saturday; warmer north central portion tonight.

ALL HOPE GONE. ASK FOR FACTS.

There Appears to Be No Chance of Averting a Strike

Of All the Labor Union Men in Philadelphia.

MEMBERSHIP 100,000.

Order Goes Into Effect at 12 O'clock Tonight.

It Is Claimed That Not Over 20,000 Will Respond.

Philadelphia, March 4.—All hope of reaching an amicable settlement in the street car strike having been abandoned, the labor unions devoted the day to preparing for the general walkout of organized workmen, which goes into effect at midnight.

Up to this afternoon the Amalgamated association of street and electric railway employees had not received a reply to its proposition of last night in which the strikers asked for arbitration under the act of 1893, but as the act, it has been learned, was declared unconstitutional in Pittsburgh last year, the carmen believe they know what the answer of the Rapid Transit company will be.

The directors of the company met today and its general counsel was in consultation with President Kruger, but nothing was given out as to whether the company would answer the carmen. The strikers requested an answer by noon.

There was great activity about the headquarters of the Central Labor union and the officers of the Allied Building Trades council, many local union leaders calling for instructions for the general strike.

The number of men that will obey the strike order can not even be approximated. The unions claim an affiliated membership of 100,000 but there is a difference of opinion among some of the leaders as to the number of men that will go out. Director of Public Safety Henry Clay declares from an investigation he has made, he believes only 20,000 will respond to the leaders.

The leaders on both sides of the controversy are receiving hundreds of telegrams from all over the United States, giving them moral support and endorsing their respective attitudes. The strikers are hearing from many labor unions and leaders and the Rapid Transit company is getting letters from associations and employers. The national association of manufacturers sent telegrams characteristic of its well known position on the labor question.

There was little change in the street car service early today. If the general strike goes into effect it will be conducted by a committee of 10 with John J. Murphy, president of the Central Labor union, at its head. The committee will meet daily during the continuance of the strike and arrangements have been made to have other union leaders in almost continuous session at different halls to take quick action as the situation changes.

The members of the Theatrical Stage Employees' union have been granted a dispensation which provides that they may remain at work until midnight tomorrow. This was done in order that the productions at the various theaters may finish out this week's engagements.

It was reported that the city might be plunged into darkness by a strike of the mechanical force of the Philadelphia Electrical company, which controls all the public and commercial and electrical lighting business in Philadelphia. An official of the company, however, explained that very few of its employees are connected with unions. The same condition exists relatively to employees of the city pumping stations.

The fresco painters' union gave notice to its men to quit at 5 o'clock today and remain away until further notice.

As soon as Mr. Pinchot took the stand this morning Attorney Vertrees for Mr. Ballinger asked him this question: "Mr. Pinchot, please state one single fact of your own knowledge that reflects upon the Ballinger's conduct, either as commissioner of the land office or secretary of the interior—not hearsay; not what somebody else said or wrote—of your own knowledge."

The witness hesitated. Then he addressed Senator Nelson: "Mr. Chairman: In order to answer that question because of the nice discrimination it involves, I must ask your permission to refer to a list I have here of things Mr. Ballinger has done."

The permission was granted and after a perusal of the list Mr. Pinchot said: "The fact of my own knowledge is Mr. Ballinger's letter to the president of November 15, with which he enclosed Ronald's letter."

"These letters contain misstatements which I have already shown and am prepared further to show."

Mr. Vertrees: "You have testified here largely by inference and innuendo. Mr. Ballinger said or did."

Mr. Pinchot: "The letter of November 15."

"What else?"

"I never discussed the Cunningham cases with Mr. Ballinger. The only knowledge I have at first hand is limited to writings that are undisputed."

Approved the Motives. Questioned as to the reprimand he gave Assistant Law Officer Shaw and Assistant Forester Price, Mr. Pinchot admitted that "at heart" he approved of the motives of the two in doing what they did, but did not approve of their method of doing it. He denied that either he or any of his people owned stock in the Focus status coal company. "The family has some stock in a coal

ON WITH THE DANCE!



The Next Time Mr. Taft and Uncle Joe Desire to Perform, the Ksas Insurgent Orchestra Would Be Pleased to Furnish the Music.

company in Illinois," he added, "but I have not."

Mr. Pinchot said that up to the time he sent Glavis to President Taft the relations between himself and Mr. Ballinger had been "fairly friendly, not more than things I charged by other witnesses."

He was not more friendly because he knew Mr. Ballinger's views as to conservation were different from his own. "Then you were unfriendly?"

"No, I distrusted him."

"You mean distrusted his policies?"

"Distrusted his policies and what he would do."

"So, Mr. Pinchot," said Mr. Vertrees, "after all that statement you made to the committee, when you took the stand, all you can say is that Mr. Ballinger of your own knowledge is the letter of November 15, to the president."

"I said I expected to prove some of the things I charged by other witnesses."

Referring to his testimony that Mr. Ballinger as commissioner of the land office had been against the creation of the Chugach forest in Alaska, in which some of the Cunningham claims are located, Mr. Pinchot said he had never read Mr. Ballinger's letter of protest and did not know what reasons he gave.

Mr. Vertrees: "Don't you think it would have been only fair to have read it before submitting it here with the inferences that might be drawn from your testimony?"

Based on an Interview. Mr. Pinchot: "My knowledge of Mr. Ballinger's position was based on an interview with him in Mr. Garfield's office and I understood it to be hostile to what we have since come to call conservation."

Mr. Pinchot declared that while the letter of protest had been on file with the committee, it was not permitted to see it until the committee permitting counsel self only to examine the documents had prevented his reading it.

A long discussion ensued as to the modification of the rule, but the matter was put over for decision in executive session.

Attorney Brandeis remarked the order of the committee had worked a great hardship on counsel.

When Representative Denby stated that he plainly understood counsel to agree with the modification of the rule, Mr. Brandeis said he made his statement with the purpose of criticizing the committee's action and to question the witness further as to why he had not read the letter but was stopped by the committee.

ALEX BUTTS IS DEAD.

Former Kansas Newspaper Man Passes Away Suddenly.

Kansas City, March 4.—Alexander Butts, associate editor of The Star, died suddenly shortly before 11 o'clock last night at the home of his cousin, Mrs. L. G. Taylor, 2738 Harrison street. Death resulted from edema of the lungs. He was 65 years of age.

Butts was the son of a boyhood home, New Philadelphia, Ohio. Services in Kansas City will be held at Grace church at 4 o'clock tomorrow.

Mr. Butts was born in New Philadelphia, Ohio. Coming to Kansas in the early '50s, he became part owner of the Kansas City Star. He was associated with the late Jacob Stotter and Frank P. MacLennan. About seven years later he entered the employ of the Kansas City Star, where he remained until his death.

Alexander Butts was a most likable, lovable, generous and generous, kindly and considerate. He was always doing and saying thoughtful things and it made no difference whether those things were in the higher walks of life or among the lowly. Those who mourn fill all ranks in life and include newboys and statesmen.

Sorrow over his loss will be today, and as long as memory lasts, in the hearts of countless young men, or men who were in the newspaper work he said an encouraging, timely word to them when they were struggling as reporters or in other lines of endeavor.

His newspaper writing was a genius. There was never a better paragrapher. His editorials were graphic, smooth polished, yet unimpaired. As a writer of eulogies, he was probably unequalled. An obituary of a friend, or of one whom he admired, was a classic.

His industry was phenomenal. At times, when the writer was with him on the old Emporia News, he would write and edit practically the whole paper, news, editorial, local and telegraph, and it would be well done. His Sunday sermons in the Star will be missed by a congregation larger than that in front of any pulpit.

He was a thorough journalist of the old school who kept in touch with the present and best in the newspaper work he loved. He liked work, he loved workers. His constant cheer and genial presence, as memories, will continue to brighten the familiar paths he has left.

WARMEST MARCH DAY.

Real Summer Weather Brings Out Many People.

Today is the warmest March 4 on record in Topeka, the temperature at 2 o'clock having reached 78 degrees, or two degrees higher than it reached yesterday at 2 o'clock. Yesterday the temperature climbed to 80 degrees at 4 o'clock and today it is believed it will reach this record. At 10 o'clock this morning a slightly cooler turn was noted but the temperature rose rapidly. The temperature for the past three days has been 24 degrees above the average for March. Following are the hourly temperatures today:

7 o'clock.....41	11 o'clock.....63
8 o'clock.....42	12 o'clock.....65
9 o'clock.....47	1 o'clock.....75
10 o'clock.....53	2 o'clock.....78

LEFT TO HER FATE.

Russian Steamer Korea Abandoned by Her Crew.

New York, March 4.—The Russian steamer Korea, buffeted by storms on the North Atlantic and pounded into helplessness by heavy seas, was abandoned by her crew on March 1, and left to her fate. She was sinking fast when her men abandoned her. The Korea's crew of 48 men were taken off by the anchor line steamer Caledonia and are on their way here.

TO SAVE HIS NECK

Kansas Officials Object to Execution of O'Neil.

Don't Want Record of the State Stained.

MAY APPEAL TO TAFT

Governor Stubbs Asked to Intercede With President.

Has Never Been Legal Execution in Kansas.

It is possible that Governor Stubbs will intercede with President Taft to try and prevent the hanging of Charles O'Neil, the regular army soldier, at Leavenworth March 23. Several of the Kansas state officers have expressed themselves as opposed to having the state's record stained by the occurrence of such an event. Kansas has never had a hanging since the state was admitted to the Union.

O'Neil was recently convicted in the federal court on the charge of killing Mary Shapiro on the Fort Leavenworth reservation, and sentenced to hang on March 23.

After the verdict of guilty was rendered by the Jury, Judge Pollock rendered a decree against O'Neil which concluded as follows: "It is ordered that you be taken to the Leavenworth county common jail and there held until March 23, when between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. you shall be taken to some suitable place of execution in Leavenworth county and there and then be hanged by the neck until you are dead."

United States Marshal Mackey is now preparing to carry out the sentence of the court. He has asked the department of justice to authorize the expenditure of enough government funds to build the scaffold and to defray the expenses of the hanging.

The marshal has never but his chief deputy, Frank Flenniken, says the hanging will likely take place in the Leavenworth county jail yard. Of course this has not been definitely settled.

Attorney General Jackson has advised that Governor Stubbs take the question up directly with President Taft and ask that O'Neil's sentence be commuted to life imprisonment. This would be in keeping with the spirit of the Kansas law which abolished capital punishment. Some Kansas City and Leavenworth people have become interested in the case and are circulating petitions asking the president to commute the sentence and prevent the hanging. Nearly all of the state officials are in sympathy with the movement. The governor, if he follows the advice of the attorney general, will submit an alternative proposition to the president to the effect that if President Taft will commute the sentence that he direct that the hanging take place on the government reservation.

State Never Had Hanging. "The soil of Kansas should never be strained by human blood spilled from the gallows," said the attorney general. "Kansas has never had a legal hanging since the state was admitted and only one year ago capital punishment was even wiped off the books. I hope the federal government will enter into the spirit of our state laws and not permit O'Neil to be hung. But if he must be hung, then I hope that it will take place on government property—the reservation—and not upon soil over which the authorities of Kansas have control."

"A hanging at Leavenworth would be scandalous. There would be a regular mob on the reservation. It is disgrace to the city. If it must be a hanging then it should be held in a secluded spot on the reservation where the federal soldiers are stationed. Let the mob and make of it a quiet affair."

Judge Pollock's decree is such that the hanging can take place on the reservation if the authorities decide. O'Neil killed Mary Shapiro, his sweetheart, in a fit of jealousy. She was the maid in an army officer's household at Fort Leavenworth.

LABOR'S NEW EDICT.

Building Trades International Ends All Sympathetic Strikes.

New York, March 4.—The building trades department of the American Federation of Labor has taken action which will prevent efforts to bring from going on sympathetic strikes in the future. All the unions in the building trades in this city received today a circular from W. J. Spenser, secretary of the building trade department, declaring against any union going on a sympathetic strike unless the sanction of the international union to which it belongs is first obtained. Any union which violates the rule will be disciplined.

ALMOST \$4,000,000.

Divided by the Will of the Late Colonel Swope.

Kansas City, Mo., March 4.—Colonel Thomas H. Swope owned property in this county valued at \$3,437,700 according to his will which was probated here today. Property the late millionaire philanthropist owned in Tennessee, Kentucky and other states increases the total value of the estate to almost \$4,000,000.

The largest bequests of the property located here were made to the orphaned children of Mrs. Logan O. Swope, sister-in-law of Col. Swope, each of whom was given \$40,000. Mrs. Frances Hyde, wife of Dr. E. C. Hyde, was given \$275,000. Chrisman Swope, a nephew, who died since the death of Colonel Swope was a beneficiary to the extent of \$100,000, but his share will now be divided equally among the other heirs. About \$100,000 was given to charitable institutions.

Dr. E. L. Stewart, a bacteriologist, was the principal witness before the Swope grand jury today. Dr. Stewart has stated that Dr. E. C. Hyde borrowed an active syphilitic culture from him last November.

Mrs. Logan O. Swope and her son, Thomas Swope, also testified to the grand jury today.