

STATE TROOPS PATROLLING CITY

ANTI-NEGRO FEELING IN CAIRO, ILLINOIS, THREATENS MORE TROUBLE.

SITUATION IS SERIOUS

Admission by Special Colored Deputy Sheriffs That They Fired Upon the Mob Arouses Anger of People to a Pitch That May Result in Further Bloodshed—Black Men Are Marked.

Cairo, Ill., Feb. 19.—Statements made today by negro special deputy sheriffs at the coroner's investigation of the killing of Alexander Halliday that they fired several shots into the mob that was demanding admission to the county jail and courthouse Thursday night, have renewed the anti-negro agitation and the situation tonight is acute. Three hundred militiamen began patrolling the streets at dusk in anticipation of trouble. The town is practically under martial law. The coroner's inquest resolved itself into more of a grand jury quiz than the usual formal proceedings before a coroner. The jury, mostly business men, could hardly restrain themselves when the negroes were on the stand.

Questions were showered on the witnesses in such rapidity by the jury that the negroes quickly became confused as well as alarmed. The jurymen tried to learn which of the negroes fired the steel jacket that killed Halliday. They got admissions that the negro deputies fired indiscriminately into the crowd with shotguns and revolvers, but none would admit having used a Swiss rifle, with which Halliday was killed.

Marked Men. The inquiry was adjourned until Monday afternoon after 15 witnesses were examined. The six negroes participated in the firing on the mob are said to be marked men now that their names have become public.

The killing of one white man and the wounding of several others at the hands of negroes has brought out protests from even the conservative element. Sheriff Nellis testified at the inquest that he had negroes because he could not find his regular deputies, nor the Cairo militia company officers, nor white men who would answer his call for help.

Tears ran down the sheriff's cheeks as he told his desperate efforts to find men to assist him in protecting his prisoners. He declared that the Cairo militia company, company K, was notified before 10 o'clock Thursday night to report to him immediately to protect the jail. The company did not put in an appearance until six hours later. Nellis said he obeyed the orders of Governor Deneen in leaving Halliday's body in the snow in front of the courthouse for three hours before permitting it to be removed. He also insisted that someone in the mob fired the first shot which whizzed by his head, and said his men, mistaking the shot for a signal, fired first into the air and then into the crowd. This statement was contradicted by George Jackson, a negro, who insisted that the sheriff fired the first shot. Jackson, Charles Hudson, Henry Douglas and T. A. Head are the negro deputies admitting firing into the mob.

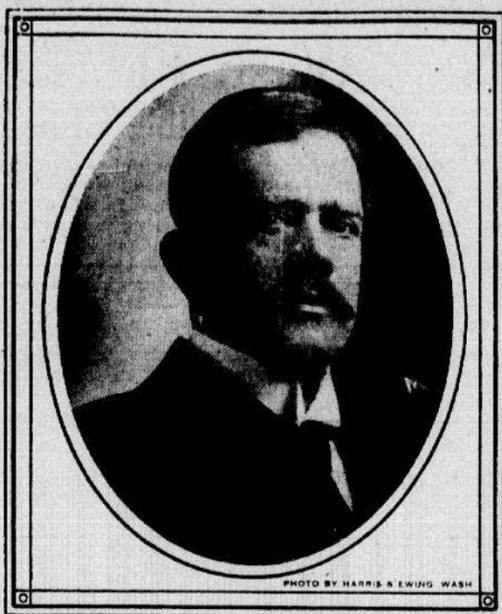
Wore Gunnybags. The witnesses said the mob leaders wore gunnybags over their heads with holes cut through for eyes. Mrs. Rose Maloney, whose pocketbook was snatched by John Pratt, the negro who was after Thursday night, had a second encounter with a negro today. She lost a diamond brooch and when she heard that a negro had found it, went to his home. She recovered the jewelry, but the man insisted he did not intend to steal it. Drawing a revolver from her muff she placed it against his stomach and said: "You knew it was mine when you found it, didn't you? Say you did quick, or I'll shoot." The negro then said he did recognize it.

REICHSTAG PRESIDENT DIES.

Berlin, Feb. 19.—Count von Stolberg-Wernigerode, president of the reichstag, died tonight. He was born in Berlin in 1840. He was a life member of the Prussian upper house, a major general, unattached and a privy councillor of the state. He was the chief of one of the branches of the princely house of Stolberg, which, in December, 1901, celebrated the seventh centennial of its foundation.

AWARDS CONTRACTS.

South Bethlehem, Pa., Feb. 19.—Charles M. Schwab, as president of the Bethlehem Steel company, has awarded a contract to German firms in Berlin and Mitteln for the erection of 400 coke ovens at the Saucon plant of the Bethlehem Steel company at a cost of nearly \$5,000,000. The capacity of the ovens will be 3,000 tons a day.



HENRY M. HOYT.

FATAL QUANTITIES OF POISON FOUND

Strychnine Enough to Cause Death Discovered in Organs of Chrisman and Miss Margaret Swope Scientists Say.

Kansas City, Feb. 19.—Strychnine in far greater quantities than is usually administered in medicinal doses has been found in the stomach and liver of Chrisman Swope and in the contents of the stomach of Miss Margaret Swope, according to a special dispatch received from Chicago today. This information was given out by an assistant in the Rush Medical college laboratory. It was there that Dr. Walter S. Haines and Dr. Ludwig Heiktoen and Dr. Victor Vaughn worked on the Swope mystery. In the absence of these men, who are here testifying before the grand jury that is investigating the case, the assistant revealed the story of the findings of the scientists in the two cases upon which no official report has been made. It was in this same laboratory that the stomach and liver of Thomas H. Swope was examined and it was determined that there was poison in his system.

None of the examinations has been finished. That is, an absolute quantitative analysis has not yet been made. The scientists have progressed for enough, however, so that they are convinced that neither Thomas H. nor Chrisman Swope would have died when they did, had it not been for strychnine. Strychnine is more apparent in the viscera of Chrisman Swope than in the stomach of Thomas H. Swope. When the stomach of Thomas H. Swope's stomach was made, poison was found in such minute particles that an examination of the liver was necessary to determine whether enough strychnine had been given to cause death. In neither the case of Miss Margaret nor Chrisman Swope, could the strychnine have been present as a result of hypodermic injections for medicinal purposes. Even if the strychnine had been given repeatedly, enough of the poison could not have been placed in circulation by that method to have caused the deposits found in the stomach of Miss Margaret Swope's stomach and the liver of Chrisman Swope, it is said.

VERDICT OF GUILTY SENATOR TILLMAN RENDERED IS BETTER

JURY FINDS THAT NORTHERN PACIFIC VIOLATED THE SIXTEEN-HOUR LAW.

Billings, Feb. 19.—In a test case tried in the district court today before Judge Sydney Samson, the Northern Pacific railroad was found guilty of violating the 16-hour law of the state of Montana which provides that no employees of a railroad may work more than 16 consecutive hours. The case was filed by Attorney General A. J. Galen and was tried to test the validity of the law. It is charged in the petition that A. P. Johnson, a freight conductor, was ordered to work from 5 o'clock on the evening of October 9, 1909, until shortly after noon the following day, without any just cause such as a wreck, washout, storm or other unavoidable circumstance. The jury, after deliberating for about an hour, returned a verdict of guilty and left the penalty to be fixed by the court. As the case was tried merely to test the validity of the law, the penalty, which could by law have been a fine of from \$100 to \$500, was fixed at the minimum. The defendant was given 90 days in which to file a bill of exceptions.

FUGITIVE ITALIAN CAUGHT BY POLICE

Walla Walla, Feb. 19.—Admitting that he had forfeited bonds in the sum of \$2,100, but declaring that he had fled from Chicago to escape death, threatened him by members of a Black Hand society, because he refused to comply with their demands for money, Salvatore Suriani, an Italian, was arrested here today upon advices from the Chicago police. Suriani is paralyzed in his lower limbs and unable to walk without the aid of crutches. He says he is wealthy and that the charge against him is part of a plot to extort money from him. An attempt to dynamite his home in Chicago, he declared, caused him to jump his bond and leave there to the west.

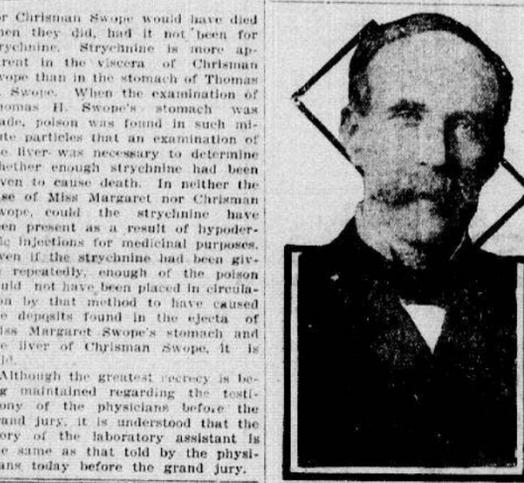
HENRY M. HOYT ON WITNESS STAND

TELLS OF WILSON COAL-LAND DEAL, IN WHICH BALLINGER FIGURED.

PROSECUTION ABOUT DONE

Introduction of Evidence Against Secretary of Interior Is Practically Completed—Pinchot May Yet Make a Statement, However—Cross-Examination of Glavis Suddenly Closes.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The case for the prosecution in the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry practically has been closed. When the committee adjourned today until Friday, Mr. Brandeis stated there was some corroborative evidence yet to be produced and that Gifford Pinchot probably would want to make a statement before he could announce his case was closed. Mr. Pinchot was to have taken the stand this afternoon, but he could not be found in the luncheon room. The day's proceedings began with the unexpected announcement that the cross-examination of Louis R. Glavis was ended. Henry M. Hoyt, attorney general for Porto Rico, was called to



JOHN J. VERTREES.

the stand to corroborate that portion of Glavis' testimony in which he told of seeking the advice of Mr. Hoyt in Washington in May, 1909, after First Assistant Secretary of the Interior Pierce had rendered an opinion which Glavis thought would permit the Cunningham claims in Alaska to go to patent.

Mr. Hoyt told of how deeply worried Glavis seemed to be at this time and said that, before going to Attorney General Wickardham, he and Glavis had discussed the advisability of taking the matter up directly with the president. Mr. Hoyt also testified to the good character of Glavis, saying he had known him for a number of years, and he had told the attorney general that Glavis was an honorable, upright young man. The only other phase of the case to which Mr. Hoyt directed his testimony had to do with the Wilson coal land cases, in which he acted as special attorney for the United States. Glavis testified he had heard the name of R. A. Ballinger, an attorney for some of the Wilson claimants, had been left out of the court record by stipulation of counsel.

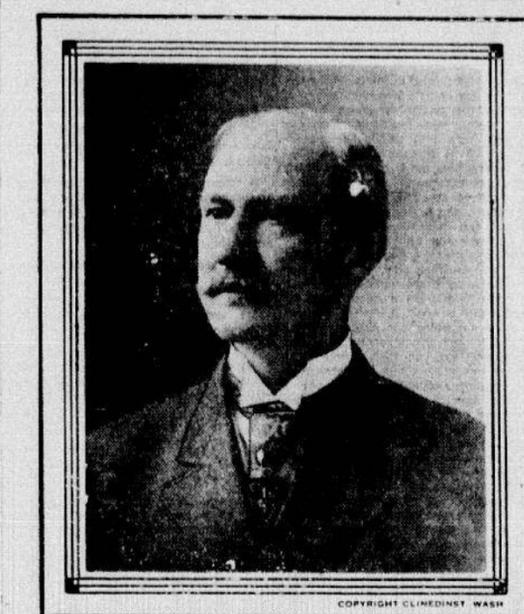
Mr. Hoyt said it was at his personal suggestion and without the knowledge of Mr. Ballinger that the stipulation had been entered into. As a matter of fact, however, Mr. Ballinger's name did appear 15 or 20 times in the testimony given. Mr. Hoyt said a search had been made for the alleged escrow agreement which Mr. Ballinger is said by Glavis to have drawn up, and which, according to Glavis, constituted a criminal act, but that it could not be found, and the only evidence as to its existence was an informal statement by one of the witnesses, who, at the trial, denied the existence of such an agreement. The remainder of the day was taken up with the introduction of documentary evidence, by Mr. Brandeis, who read such extracts as he considered of particular interest to the committee.

WOOD RECOVERING.

Baltimore, Feb. 19.—The attending surgeon of General Leonard Wood, who is in a hospital here recuperating from the effects of two operations, said tonight: "In view of unauthorized statements in regard to General Wood's condition, it may be said that he has had an uncomplicated convalescence from his operation, and he should be able to resume his active duties soon."

LEAVES FOR CANYON DIABLO.

Albuquerque, N. M., Feb. 19.—Edward Payson Weston left Bellemont, Ariz., at 4:25 this morning for Canyon Diablo, 20 miles east of Flagstaff, hoping to reach that place by night. The Santa Fe telegraph office at Canyon Diablo closed at sundown, and it is not known whether Weston reached there or is sleeping on the desert.



RICHARD A. BALLINGER.

CARS ARE ATTACKED IN RIOTOUS STRIKE

Street Car Men in Philadelphia Quit Work—Two Cars are Burned and Turbulent Crowds Threaten Trouble.

Philadelphia, Feb. 19.—Coming when least expected, a strike was declared against the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company by the Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employees this afternoon, and tonight the police and firemen were busy handling turbulent crowds. Two cars were burned, a score of cars were attacked, forcing their crews to abandon them, and numerous arrests were made.

Except in the center of the city, street car service was almost at a standstill. Cars running through the central sections were heavily protected. Great crowds collected near the cars, and for a time it was feared a riot would follow. Firemen were ordered to turn their hose on the crowd, and the mob quickly scattered. Many passengers were struck by missiles, but no one was seriously hurt.

Second Strike.

The strike is the second inaugurated by the trolley men in a year. The men asked for an increase in wages and wanted the company to recognize no other union but the Amalgamated association. The union leaders charged that a rival organization had been put in the field to defeat the Amal-

gamated association's campaign, for better working conditions. The company declined to recognize the Amalgamated association exclusively. The break in the negotiations came on Thursday and last night and today 200 men were dismissed for "the good of the service." This aroused the indignation of the men, and they began turning in their cars about 1 o'clock. News quickly reached headquarters with the result that a strike order was instantly issued.

Compelled to Walk.

The greatest difficulty was experienced from 5 to 7 o'clock when thousands of people found it impossible to get a foothold on the cars and were compelled to walk. Thousands refused to ride on cars fearing attacks. The police and entire fire department in anticipating a strike had been on a "war footing" for a month and were ready for business when the trouble came today. The moment the fact that a strike had been called reached city hall the police plans were placed in operation. Mounted police and firemen were assigned to each of the 19 bars in the city. Policemen and firemen also were put on cars to protect men who desired to remain at work.

ENGINEERS ARRIVE IN CITY OF BUTTE

Butte, Feb. 19.—(Special.)—Sixteen engineers, who hold first-class licenses, arrived in Butte this morning, many of them being from the Black Hills in South Dakota and from Colorado. None has applied for positions on the hill as yet, but it is expected that they will do so either Sunday or Monday.

The local situation remains practically unchanged. The same mines which have been working for the past few days are still in operation and there have been no desertions upon either side. The streets are thronged with idle men, but there have been no disturbances. Officers connected with the Western Federation did not care to be interviewed tonight further than to say that they expected matters to assume the normal within the next few days.

A statement was made on the streets today that the arrival of the new engineers would result in complications and that other men employed in the mines would walk out—included being the carpenters, the blacksmiths and others whose work depends upon the miners who work underground. The men of No. 82 point out that the men are already idle and there would be little difference if they did quit, as there are men affiliated with the Western Federation who could take their places on short notice.

OFFICES ABOLISHED BY THE SECRETARY

Washington, Feb. 19.—The offices of superintendent of Indian schools of the five civilized tribes and of supervisors of the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Creek nation schools, were abolished today by order of Secretary Ballinger. This was the decision reached in disposing of charges preferred several weeks ago against John Benedict, superintendent of the five civilized tribes schools and Supervisors Calvin Ballard of the Choctaw schools; Frederick Umboltz, of the Chickasaw schools; and Walter Farwell of the Creek nation schools, all in Oklahoma.

At union headquarters today it was stated that the new engineers were first motion men competent to handle the big hoisting engines. Only such engineers are lacking, for there are plenty of men to fill the minor positions. With these now here and reinforcements on the way, the Miners' union officers believe that the mines can be kept open.

President Shay of the international engineers reported today in the event of the Western Federation of Miners bringing men into Butte to man the engines at the mines now closed down, all the international crafts in Butte would be expected to quit working. This assertion is generally denied by the crafts interested.

LEBEAU GETS LIMIT FOR HIS OFFENSE

Helena, Feb. 19.—(Special.)—Although he was given a change of venue from the justice court at Helena to one in Marysville, on the ground that he could not get a fair trial here, Tim Lebeau could not have fared any worse in Helena, because the Marysville jury gave him the limit, six months imprisonment and \$500 fine. Lebeau was charged with having lived unlawfully with Anna Ruhl, the girl who either killed herself or was murdered here two weeks ago. Lebeau has appealed to the district court and in default of \$700 bail is in jail.

SWITCHMAN KILLED.

Billings, Feb. 19.—R. C. Hoffbauer, a switchman who, it is claimed by some, was but 20 years of age, met instant death in the west yards of the Northern Pacific railway at 4 o'clock today by being caught between the drawbars. His entrails were crushed out. He was dead when discovered. As far as known, he died without uttering a word.

ALASKA LANDS RICH WITH COAL

SOME STARTLING FIGURES ARE FURNISHED SENATE COMMITTEE BY BIRCH.

ENORMOUS VALUES EXIST

Manager of Guggenheim-Morgan Syndicate Reels Off Facts and Figures That Makes Heads of Senators Swim—Company Might Make Profit of \$25,000,000 Upon Its Holdings.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The senate committee on territories today furnished an attraction in the way of the development relative to Alaska coal lands which fairly entitled it to rival in interest the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation. Manager Stephen Birch of the Guggenheim-Morgan Alaska syndicate, again was the witness. He reeled off figures concerning the value of coal in the Cunningham and the Alaska Coal & Copper Mines that were quite calculated to cause heads of members of the committee to swim. Placing the tonnage in the Cunningham mines at 50,000,000, he said that the total could probably be taken out so as to net a profit of \$25,000,000.

This statement, taken in connection with the fact that the syndicate had agreed to pay only \$250,000 for half of the property, aroused much interest. Mr. Birch placed the probable output of the entire Bering river coal district, of which the Cunningham group is a part, at 500,000,000 tons with a net value of \$200,000,000 and a gross value of \$900,000,000. But there was another portion of Mr. Birch's testimony which attracted even more attention than that relating to coal mines. It had reference to his efforts to extend the holdings of the Alaska Coal & Copper company in the Bonanza group of copper claims before it was acquired by the Guggenheim-Morgan interests.

Land Located. Responding to questions from Senator Frazier, Mr. Birch said some of the land now embraced in that group had been located by himself through the use of his own name and the names of other stockholders of the company. "Did the company furnish the money to pay for the claims?" asked Mr. Frazier. Mr. Birch responded that it had done so and mentioned some of the stockholders whose names had been so used.

"They were dummies, were they not?" asked the Tennessee senator. "No, indeed," responded the witness. "They were interested in the property. I located a claim myself."

"Was there an understanding with the company that these claims should be turned over?" Mr. Frazier asked. "There was no such understanding," was the reply. "I was there as manager and I went ahead and made the locations to protect the company."

Pay for Work.

Asked if he had received any compensation for this service, Mr. Birch replied that he had not except insofar as he had received pay for his general work for the company. "The land was desirable and the law was complied with in all our proceedings," he said. "Testifying concerning the Guggenheim-Morgan options on the Cunningham mines, Mr. Birch said it covered only a half interest, the Cunningham people retaining the remainder. The syndicate had agreed, he said, to pay \$20,000 and to furnish the transportation. The company was to be capitalized for \$5,000,000. He estimated it would cost \$1.75 per ton to mine the coal and was of the opinion that it could be marketed at a profit of 59 cents per ton.

No Influence.

Some veins in the Guggenheim group, he said, 10 or 12 feet wide, but still were not so large as veins in some other mines in the district. He denied emphatically that the syndicate had used any influence to have the patents to the mines issued. "Interested? Of course we are," he said. "But we have not tried to influence the government."

Mr. Birch denied that the syndicate ever had employed a lobbyist to represent it in Washington, and he made the denial specific as to Governor Hoggatt, Delegate Wickardham and Major Richardson, of the army, who has been stationed in the territory many years in charge of road work.