

DEVELOPMENT OF ALASKA MUST BE UNDER CONTROL

Former President Roosevelt Says Government Must Supervise Affairs in North. TO PROTECT THE COAL LANDS FROM MONOPOLIES

Railroad Connecting Controller Bay and the Coal Fields Should Be State-Owned, as Is the Road in the Panama Canal Zone.—Eliminations From Forests Should Be Carefully Made.

New York, Aug. 10.—Ex-President Roosevelt has an article entitled "Alaska Again" in the current number of The Outlook. After taking issue with a newspaper statement that during the Roosevelt administration the same course had been pursued as had been pursued later in connection with Controller Bay, Mr. Roosevelt discusses some of the general phases of Alaskan development, and adds:

"The government must itself control the development of Alaska and adopt as the guiding principle the idea of shaping that development in the interest primarily of the people as a whole, the syndicate or other development agencies thus receiving benefit only as an incident to conferring it."

"I do not think the task is a very difficult one, if only we, the people, personally and through our representatives, approach it with this purpose clearly in mind, and if we insist that the agents of the government act with an understanding of the needs of the people and a resolute purpose to see those needs accomplished, even though it be necessary to override the representatives of the great interest who wish to prevent Alaskan development until it is shaped primarily to benefit those interests."

Mr. Roosevelt begins his article with a reference to an article from the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune of July 28 justifying the withdrawal of the Controller Bay lands from the forest reserves on the ground that similar action had been taken by Mr. Garfield and Mr. Pinchot in eliminating certain areas at Eyak and Valdez Arm from the forest reserves. Mr. Roosevelt continues:

"The article assumed that I was deceived by Messrs. Garfield and Pinchot. It is hardly necessary to say that any such assumption may be made either with intent to be humorous or with a full knowledge of its falsehood. I was in a peculiar sense responsible for every act of Mr. Pinchot and Mr. Garfield when they held office under me. They represented to a very special degree the policies and principles which I had especially at heart, and while, of course, there were necessary many actions which I took on their recommendation, with the details of which it was impossible for me to be acquainted, I was absolutely an entirely conscientious of the principles in accordance with which each one of these acts was taken and each act faithfully represented the putting into effect of the principles in which I believed and which I had laid down for guidance of my administration."

Each Case on Its Merits.

"In every part of the country in which there are forest reserves it has been found, and in the future will be found, necessary to make eliminations for townsites, for agricultural purposes, for manufacturing purposes and the like. Each such case stands on its own merits, each such case depends for its justification upon the condition existing at the time it is made and is in no sense a precedent for any other case, arising under new conditions, or when facts hitherto undiscovered have been made known."

"It may not be only proper to eliminate a given tract of land, but highly

improper not to eliminate it; and yet, if the elimination of another tract of land will give monopoly to a mining company, or a transportation company, or any other company, it may be to the last degree improper."

"At the time the eliminations at Eyak and Valdez Arm were made, no suggestion had been made to me from any source, nor was there any public knowledge that there was the slightest danger of the Guggenheim syndicate or any other syndicate obtaining control of Alaska, as the developments during the past three years have shown to be the case and as has been a matter of public notoriety for at least two years."

"Months after the date of these eliminations Cunningham made affidavits that he knew of no entrymen in the Cunningham group that had any contract with the Guggenheim Syndicate; the eliminations being made in July and September, 1907, and the Cunningham affidavit in September, 1908. When the eliminations were made there was not a vestige of evidence to show that we should be on our guard to prevent such a monopoly as is now evidently threatened."

"Incidentally, anent the assertion of Mr. Ryan that he has no interest whatever in the Guggenheim syndicate, let me point out the explicit character of the Cunningham affidavit that the Guggenheims had no interest in their claims; and, in any event, our entire past industrial history gives us warrant for saying that, if the Ryan road is built as planned, it will be but a matter of time, and probably a very, very short time, before Ryan's road and the Guggenheim interests are merged into one."

"The state of affairs brought to light during the administration of Mr. Ballinger showed conclusively and for the first time that we had to guard against monopoly in connection with the development of Alaska, or, to speak more properly, the exploitation of Alaska by a great syndicate for the sole benefit of that syndicate. When the eliminations at Eyak and Valdez Arm were made, not a revelation as regards the Guggenheim syndicate, or any other syndicate, had been brought to my attention, or, as far as I knew, or know, to the attention of any man in a responsible position around me, and the public was wholly unaware of the existence of any such state of things as the Ballinger investigation showed to exist."

"Whether Mr. Garfield or anyone else had been told that the Guggenheims were engaged in a syndicate to act in Alaska I know not, for I was never informed; but, in any event, it was of no possible consequence, because at that time nothing had developed to show that they had become an exploiting syndicate intending to establish a monopoly in mining and in transportation—aside from the fact that it had never suggested, as it has since been proved, that they were expecting to be beneficiaries of what has since been declared to be a fraudulent transaction. The difference between eliminations in one case and in the other seems to me to be sufficiently obvious."

"The eliminations at Eyak and Valdez Arm have no more bearing upon

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ADRIFT



RAILROADS WAITING FOR EMPLOYEES TO MOVE

THREATENED STRIKE OF SHOPMEN AND TELEGRAPHERS LOOMS UP WORSE.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—Officials of railroads who are in touch with the labor situation, particularly the threatened strike of machinists, boilermakers and telegraphers, predicted today that trouble would be averted when W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central lines, returned to his duties.

It was reported here late today that the western railroads which have received demands for shop workers are awaiting for the unions to make the first move in the threatening strike. Agents of both the railroads and the unions, it is said, are doing a considerable amount of secret work in anticipation of a break. The organization of branches of the railroad department of the American Federation of Labor, which represents between 600,000 and 700,000 workmen, has been going on quietly for some time, but it was not until recently that the railroad managers began to realize the strength of the combination.

The prompt action of the Harriman lines in refusing the demands of the allied trades has resulted, it is said, in practically all the other carriers joining forces with them.

KIDNAPS HIS WIFE.

Marshall, Mo., Aug. 10.—Charging that he had kidnaped his wife, Mrs. Berry Lindsay of this city today swore out a warrant for the arrest of her son-in-law, Wade H. Smith. Smith was last seen early today walking north with his wife. Smith and his wife separated several months ago and she went to live with her mother.

TOGO SEES SHIPS IN BUILDING

LITTLE BROWN NAVAL HERO VISITS SHIPBUILDING YARDS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Aug. 10.—A semblance of the future strength and resourcefulness of the United States navy was revealed to Admiral Count Togo, the distinguished Japanese naval hero, today when he went aboard the battleships Utah and Arkansas, under construction at the New York Shipbuilding company. Among the American ships he saw the monster Dreadnaught Morena, being built for the Argentine Republic, with a displacement of 25,000 tons, the largest man-of-war yet to be created.

What he saw made a deep impression upon the admiral and he showed more interest in the battleships than any of the sights shown him thus far. Earlier in the day the admiral inspected the Philadelphia navy yard.

CHOLERA IN ITALY.

Chiasso, Switzerland, Aug. 10.—Official statistics regarding the cholera situation in Italy, show that from August 1 to August 5, inclusive, there were throughout Italy 1,039 cases and 380 deaths.

JOHN KING STACK MAY BE FOUND

St. Louis, Aug. 10.—John King Stack III, the eight-year-old son of Richard L. Stack, a millionaire lumberman of Escanaba, Mich., is believed to be in a convent at Quebec, Canada. A letter signed "W." was received today by Chief of Police Young, in which the writer says a boy named John King Stack was placed in the convent a year and a half ago. This was about the time the boy was kidnaped from the home of his grandmother here.

"LAME DUCKS" MAY LOSE LUCRATIVE POSITIONS

SENATOR CUMMINGS AND OTHERS WANT MONETARY COMMISSION ABOLISHED.

Washington, Aug. 10.—A vigorous attack on the national monetary commission, of which former Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island is chairman, was made in the senate today during the discussion of a bill introduced by Senator Cummins of Iowa, calling on the commission to make its final report to congress by December next, after which it would be dissolved.

Senator Cummins charged the commission with unnecessary extravagance and with delaying a report on the result of its investigations and Senator Heyburn of Idaho asserted that from both partisan and national standpoints the original appointment of the commission was a mistake.

Senator Burton, a member of the commission, acknowledged that the body probably had been extravagant. To remedy this he said he would offer an amendment discontinuing at once the salaries of those members of the commission who are not now in congress. This would reduce the expenses of the commission by \$32,500 a year, as 11 of the 18 members are former members of congress. Active members of congress, who are also on the commission, receive no extra compensation.

Senator Burton expressed the opinion, however, that the commission should be continued, because, he said, it would not be able to make a complete report by next session, and because of future financial questions upon which it will be able to give valuable advice. He said he would offer an amendment to have a report made January 10, next.

Senator Newlands of Nevada said there were a number of special financial questions upon which he wanted the commission to report.

The debate had not been concluded when the senate adjourned.

SMOKY CITY DIVORCES WORSE THAN IN RENO

Butte, Aug. 10.—(Special.)—District Judge Michael Donlan today from the bench, declared that Butte was worse than Reno, from the standpoint of divorces, and stated there are more divorces today in Butte than marriages. This remark followed the ninth decree issued by Judge Donlan himself within 10 days, a divorce being granted Mrs. Hattie B. Wetser, whose husband decamped after he made a winning at the races.

OFFICERS DISCOVER KIDNAPED CHILD NEAR HOME

NINE ARRESTS ARE MADE IN CONNECTION — RELATIVES AMONG PRISONERS.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—Angelo Mareno, kidnaped by "Black Hand" blackmailers last Saturday, was found by the police at Sedgwick and Oak streets, within a few blocks of his father's home, at 10 o'clock tonight. The boy was taken to the Chicago avenue police station.

Seven men and two women were arrested by order of Inspector Revere an hour after the boy had been found. When these arrested had been taken to the Chicago avenue station, Inspector Revere said that he had captured the kidnapers and the persons who acted as go-betweens in negotiations with the Mareno family.

"Mareno paid the kidnapers \$500 this noon," the inspector said, "and the boy was released. The ringleaders in the plot to hold the boy for ransom were relatives of the Mareno family. They are now in jail and we have ample evidence against them. The boy was not taken out of Chicago at any time."

The arrests followed a consultation which Inspector Revere held with Antonio Mareno immediately after the had been returned to his parents at the police station.

When found the boy wore a new white serge suit, a new hat and new shoes. Two of the men arrested are Joseph and Carmelo Nicolsi, saloon keepers.

INJURIES PROVE FATAL.

Butte, Aug. 10.—(Special.)—R. Lee Cross, a well-known Butte miner, died today from the effects of injuries received in the Neversweat mine July 1. Cross was caught in a fall of ground.

MEASURE HANGING IN THE BALANCE

SENATE AMENDMENTS TO STATEHOOD BILL ARE CONSIDERED IN BY THE HOUSE.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The New Mexico-Arizona statehood bill was put up to President Taft today for his expected veto, when the house concurred with the senate amendments to the measure. Already both houses have canvassed the possibility of passing the measure over the expected veto, which will be based on the judiciary-recall provision of the bill.

Some of the senatorial friends of statehood have reached the conclusion that a passage in the senate over the veto is improbable, figuring that of the 53 votes cast for the bill, fully a dozen will be lost, without any source from which the deficit can be made good to meet the required 60 votes on the second attempt. There is no doubt felt as to the passage of the bill again in the house and some senators contend that its success in the house would strengthen it in the senate.

Today's action in the house, which both democrats and republicans applauded, was without any roll call. Representative Flood of Virginia, who piloted the measure through the house, explained to that body that the amendments made no material change.

FOOD SUPPLY PERKINS GIVES SHORT IN LONDON SPLENDID ADVICE

STRIKE OF DOCK WORKERS AND CARMEN CAUSES HEAVY SHORTAGE OF SUPPLIES.

WOULD BE PROPER FOR GOVERNMENT TO REGULATE PRICES OF EVERYTHING.

UNABLE TO HANDLE GOODS

Strikers' Pickets and Sympathizers Held Up Wagons and Drays—Clashes Occur Between Officers and Mobs—Unless Relief Comes Soon Conditions Will Become Much Worse.

"RED FLAG" OF WARNING

Declares Dissolution of Standard Oil Trust Should Be Noted by Other Corporations — Stoutly Maintains That Sherman Anti-Trust Law is Detrimental to Present Methods.

London, Aug. 10.—A speedy termination of the labor troubles which at one time threatened to plunge London into a condition of famine, seems likely. At a late hour tonight it was announced that the carmen's strike, the chief difficulty to complete cessation of the trouble, had been settled. There are, however, minor sections of the transport workers' dispute to be arranged before there is a general resumption of work, but these probably will be settled tomorrow or Saturday. In this event normal conditions will be restored by Monday. There is much apprehension as to what will happen tomorrow in the absence of a settlement.

It is understood that the contractors for the Aldershot command had on hand only three days' supply because of the strike and that the government was compelled to take action in the interests of the army itself. The facts that the railroad carmen were beginning to join the ranks of the strikers and threatened a complete tieup of London's food supply, rendered action imperative.

The neighborhood of the dock was practically under mob rule today with the result that there was such a dwindling of food supplies that the metropolis experienced something akin to what might happen if a hostile foreign force should succeed in intercepting Great Britain's trade routes. The only quarter where relief was experienced was Billingsgate. There the striking fish porters obtained all they wished and returned to work today.

On the other hand, hundreds of railroad carmen quit this morning and several stations were practically in a state of siege, strike pickets preventing by force all attempts to handle goods. It was the intention of the strikers to tie up all street traffic unless their demands were conceded within a few hours. Should they be successful, London would be near actual famine conditions. The stream of motor traction today was hardly half its usual proportions. So short was the supply of petrol that hundreds of motor buses and taxicabs were unable to move a wheel.

Hospital Stores Moved.

The only traffic passing without fear of interference was that of vans carrying hospital stores. These were labeled with big Red Cross signs, with a permit from the strike committee explaining that they must not be interfered with. Until this system of identification was adopted this morning the hospitals felt a shortage of ice and other supplies.

Thousands of tons of fruit, vegetables and provisions are floating on the wharves and in the railway freight depots. Unless they can be moved soon, they threaten to endanger the general health. Among the larger consignments which probably will be a dead loss, is a huge quantity of California fruits aboard the steamer Minnehaha. The Central Meat and Provision markets are short of supplies and prices have advanced alarmingly.

Ugly Tempers.

Today the temper of the strikers appeared ugly and scenes of violence increased. Throughout the day clashes were frequent wherever a wagon attempt was made to move a wagon. The men would intervene, and brushing aside the inadequate police squadrons, overturn the wagon and scatter the loads in the gutter. The police charges were made every few moments, but with little effect. The board of trade is seeking a settlement of the strike.

The trouble with the coal porters was settled at the board of trade conference this afternoon. The demands of the higher men and car men remain to be adjusted.

Troops at Aldershot were held in readiness throughout the day to proceed to London if the disturbances continued.

NAVAL EXECUTION.

Toulon, Aug. 10.—The first naval execution in France since 1865 was carried out at daybreak, when two marines who murdered a comrade were shot in the presence of the garrison, which was paraded for the purpose.

LORIMER IS SUED.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—Senator William Lorimer was sued for \$5,000 here today by the Henry Ericson company, which claims this sum is due for work done on the senator's summer home two years ago.

Washington, Aug. 10.—George W. Perkins, financier and director of the United States Steel corporation, made some striking recommendations today with reference to the government's control of corporations. A witness before the house "steel trust" investigating committee, he declared that existing laws were seriously threatening big business interests and their rigid enforcement was making it impossible for corporations to continue operations in conformity with the statutes.

Mr. Perkins went over a wide range of subjects. He touched on needed reform in the laws, discussing the existing conditions of corporations and pointed out changes that could be made by congress in the financial system of the country. Some of his observations follow:

Observations.

"That great corporations, grown up under existing conditions, could no longer successfully exist under the Sherman anti-trust law as now rigidly enforced."

"That the government's dissolution of the Standard Oil company served as a warning if a 'red flag' of warning to every corporation in the United States."

"That something of a constructive nature must be done by the government with reference to control of corporations and rather than for present conditions to continue it would be better to go to the limit of permitting government regulation of prices."

"That the very reason subsidiary companies of a great corporation can violate the law without knowledge of the officers of the holding company is the law which prevents such a corporation from operating and ruling the subsidiary concerns instead of merely advising them."

"That one great stride toward averting financial panics in New York could be made if the government would prevent banks in Chicago and the middle west loaning money on call in New York during the summer at cheap rates and suddenly calling it back in the fall for the crop movement, making high money and trouble in the New York market."

"That the establishment of a government bureau which could give accurate information to the public as to the condition of corporations would be an active inducement to the people to make wise investments."

"That one of the most striking developments of the present system of conducting business on a large scale is the dividing of great interests into the hands of many investors rather than concentrating them in the hands of a few."

Mr. Perkins made the foregoing observations during the third day of his examination and at times he was eloquent and forceful in his declarations. He frequently emphasized his remarks by waving his arms, pounding on the table with his fist, and arising from his seat to address the committee.

Refused to Cut Wages.

On the question of wages the witness said it had always been the policy of the steel corporation to maintain wages. He related how, in 1909, he and Judge Gary, with the acquiescence of J. P. Morgan and H. C. Frick, had refused to cut wages when William L. Corey, then president, and other directors urged a cut, because competitors had slashed prices and reduced wages.

Representative Beall, after other members of the committee engaged the witness in a long review of the bond conversion plan of the steel corporation whereby 7 per cent preferred stock was converted into 5 per cent second mortgage bonds, \$80,000,000 of which stock was turned in by a syndicate of stockholders, asked:

"So far as you know did any member of that syndicate make any profit out of that bond conversion, except the per cent stipulated in the contract?" "They did not," replied Mr. Perkins. "Did you, or anyone else that you know of, buy or sell or trade in United States Steel preferred or common stock while this transaction was being planned?"

"No, sir."

"Did the United States Steel corporation ever trade in its stock?" "Not in the sense of speculation. It has purchased stock for the purpose of its profit-sharing plan, and it has purchased bonds for sinking fund purposes. The corporation has scrupulously avoided anything resembling speculation in its securities."

"Didn't you buy, when low and sell when high?" "Not necessarily. I never sold one share of that stock short in my life."

Class Ad History

LXXV.—DISTRESS RELIEVED.

You might as well lose your clothes as to lose your horse. You are about as helpless in one case as in the other. Either is a distressing situation. On this account, The Missoulian class ad is a helpful friend in need. Witness this case in point:

FOR SALE.

SIX-YEAR-OLD BAY MARE; weight, 900 pounds; black spot on left side of neck; haltered; gone since Wednesday; reward will be paid for information leading to recovery. Address 337 Woodford.

Before night on the first day of the publication of this little ad, the lost horse was found and was back in the home stable. No detectives could have worked more quickly than that and none would have worked as cheaply. The cost of The Missoulian class ad is one cent a word. There is no reason why the class ad should not be working for you; it works effectively for others. If you are out of work and want job, The Missoulian will print your ad for nothing.