

RICHES IN ALASKA

COAL IN ONE FIELD WORTH \$300,000,000.

Morgan-Guggenheim Plans Stated—Copper Mines and Cunningham Claims.

Washington, Feb. 19.—For a few hours today the Senate Committee on Territories furnished an attraction in the way of developments relative to Alaska coal lands which fairly entitled it to rival in interest the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation.

Stephen Birch, manager of the Guggenheim-Morgan Alaska syndicate, again was the witness, and for a short time he related old figures concerning the value of the coal in the Cunningham and other Alaskan coal and copper mines that were quite calculated to cause the heads of the members of the committee to swim.

Placing the tonnage in the Cunningham mines at 50,000,000, he said the coal 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 \$300,000,000.

But there was another portion of Mr. Birch's testimony which attracted even more attention than that relating to the coal mines. It had reference to his efforts to extend the holdings of the Alaska Coal and Copper Company in the Bonanza group of copper mines before it was acquired by the Guggenheim-Morgan syndicate.

Replying to questions from Senator Frazier, Mr. Birch said that some of the land now embraced in that group had been located by himself through the use of his own name and the name of other stockholders of the company.

"Did the company furnish the money to pay for the claims?" asked Mr. Frazier.

Mr. Birch said it had done so, and mentioned some of the stockholders whose names had been so used.

NO "DUMMY" NAMES USED.

BUSINESS OPEN DOOR.

Wickersham Explains Legislation to Preserve It.

Philadelphia, Feb. 19.—"No legislation on our statute books, under any sound judicial construction, can be interpreted as interfering with the normal progress and development of American industry and commerce," said United States Attorney General Wickersham in a speech to-night at the dinner of the Traffic Club.

Mr. Wickersham, who was the principal speaker, said, in part: "The industrial legislation so much discussed just now has for its object the legitimate object—the preservation of the open door policy for American industry and enterprise at home, as well as abroad. We have set our faces against the monopolies of trade and commerce, against unjust rates of transportation and discriminatory practices, because all history shows that while at the outset they may seem to foster trade and commerce, in the end always and inevitably they stifle and destroy it."

"To prevent the concentration in a few hands of the trade and commerce of this great country, the people cannot injuriously affect their real business interests, despite all clamorous predictions of disaster from those whose special advantages are challenged."

NAGEL ON LIABILITY.

Would Not Make It Compulsory on Employers.

Chicago, Feb. 19.—Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor, at the dinner of the Commercial Club to-night discussed "employers' liability."

"I have no question," he said, "about the right, the propriety, the wisdom of such legislation up to a certain point. The question is, 'where shall the line be drawn.' To put it broadly, shall the employer be compelled to pay for the recklessness of his employee? If that be the contention, we abandon the basis upon which the employers' liability has so far stood. Such legislation would plainly declare for compulsory charity, paternalism pure and simple."

"Perhaps one of the most significant changes in modern industrial life in our country is the adoption of the pension system by consent between the largest public carriers and manufacturing concerns and their employees. To my mind the adoption of so far-reaching a measure on so large a scale is infinitely more significant and more beneficial to the country than similar arrangements would be if forced upon parties by mandate of the state."

IMPORTS INCREASE.

Falling Off in Luxuries, However, Under New Tariff.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Imports of the principal articles of merchandise into the United States since the new tariff bill became effective, a period of seven months ended with January, 1910, aggregated in value \$81,200,000, as compared with \$92,500,000 for the corresponding period of the previous year, an increase of \$10,300,000.

These figures are from official reports of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, issued to-day. Total imports for January, 1910, aggregated \$12,700,000, as against \$12,000,000 for January, 1909. The heaviest importation for the seven months ended in January, 1910, was of hides and skins, the aggregate value being \$7,200,000, as against \$4,100,000 in the corresponding period of the year before.

NEW INDIAN SCHOOL POLICY.

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 to-day by order of Secretary Ballinger.

A \$6,000,000 BREAD COMPANY.

Shults Bakery and Confectionery Business Incorporated.

Albany, Feb. 19.—The Shults Bread Company of New York was incorporated to-day with a capital of \$6,000,000, to carry on a bakery and confectionery business.

TO HEAR ALLDS SOON

LITTLETON TO OPEN.

Expected to Say Client Acted for Platt.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Albany, Feb. 19.—Lawyers for plaintiff and defendant in the Allds bribery case locked themselves into their rooms to-day and began their preparation for what probably will be the last week of taking testimony. Senator Conger's lawyers have only three or four witnesses to present next week, and their examination will not take long. Thus it is entirely probable that Senator Allds, who must be chief witness for the defence, will be called to the stand early in the week.

Martin W. Littleton will open the Allds defence on Tuesday with a speech setting forth clearly the line of reasoning already indicated in part by cross-examination of the Conger witnesses. Allds' recollection, it is believed, will be that whatever was done by Senator Allds was done in pursuance of directions from Thomas C. Platt, then Senator, who, it will probably be said, controlled the Legislature through the state political organization. Testimony will be presented in the afternoon of the day of his trip to Albany and his delivery of the \$10,000 envelope to Allds. Members of the Rules Committee and the Internal Affairs Committee of 1901 will be placed on the stand to tell what they know about the highway legislation of that year. It will be pointed out that the highway bill, which longer says money was spent to kill now is part of the highway laws of the state, and the bridge company are doing business, while the people of the state have not suffered to any appreciable extent.

The ruling of Senator Davis on Tuesday morning on the question of Senator Wainwright regarding Senator Conger's knowledge of the ultimate destination of the \$10,000, which, Conger charged, was placed in the Burnett envelope, will have an important bearing on the rest of this inquiry. Far more important will be its bearing on the general question of the relative conditions which will follow this one.

If Senator Conger should answer this question in such fashion as to give names, or should tell later who "demanded" the \$10,000 in 1905, of which he testified, the Allds case probably would be prolonged considerably, as any "live one" would be subpoenaed by the Allds side to discredit Conger, if possible. Answers of such witnesses would be very pertinent to the subsequent general inquiry.

It seems certain that the present proceedings must last for a longer, any way. All the coming week will be taken up by testimony for the defence and cross-examination. Then lawyers for both sides will have to sum up, after which will come a couple of days at least, after which will come debate in the committee of the whole, the drafting of the report of that body, which will state whether or not the charges were sustained, and finally action by the Senate. If the charges are found to be sustained, such action can be dismissed from the Senate by the defendant, and might easily be for the plaintiff.

LONDON WON'T TALK.

Man Conger Named May Testify for Allds.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Auburn, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Eugene A. Landon, whose name was mentioned by Senator Conger as the man who disbursed the 1904 Syracuse "corruption" fund, was seen to-day and asked if he would tell to whom he had distributed the money and the manner in which it was disposed of.

"Many people have got themselves into trouble by talking, and I am not going to say a thing now," Mr. Landon replied. "I admit that I was employed by Mr. Conger, but I will not discuss anything. The best thing for anybody mixed up in this thing is not to say anything until he is subpoenaed. I will tell them all I know then, and not before."

SEEKS EX-SEN. BROWN'S CLERKS

Visitor at Watertown, N. Y., Asks About Adirondack Land Sale.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 19.—A man, who refused to state who he was acting for, was here to-day making inquiries of Allyn R. Scott, who was a clerk in the employ of Eliot R. Brown, of this city, when the latter was State Senator and attorney for the Forest, Fish and Game Commission, of which D. C. Littleton was then the head. He wished to find out about transactions in lands in the Adirondacks. The visitor said that he sought Charles M. Morris, who was a clerk under Mr. Brown at Albany. He also inquired for Leroy L. Luther, formerly a student in Mr. Brown's office, but now in the office of the Secretary of State in Albany.

It is said that in 1906 Francis M. Hugo, then a partner of Mr. Brown, now Mayor of this city, went to Albany and purchased something like 5,000 acres of Adirondack lands at a tax sale, which he subsequently turned over to Mr. Luther. The greater part of it is held by him, but some of it has been redeemed. Mayor Hugo is to-night that the transaction referred to was perfectly legitimate and above board, and that there was nothing to be concealed about it.

PACKERS SERENE

DOUBT JERSEY NEWS.

Think Federal Investigation of Primary Importance.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Chicago, Feb. 19.—Chicago packers asserted to-day that they did not believe indictments had been voted against them in New Jersey. They said they had information from trusted sources that the report of action against them was, at least, premature.

The report, true or untrue, however, was regarded as the first rumble of a breaking storm, of which Chicago will be the center. The New Jersey investigation is considered a trifle in comparison with the federal inquiry.

Under the instructions of Judge Landis, District Attorney Edwin W. Sims, his assistants, James H. Wilkerson, Elwood Goslin and Oliver E. Pagan, and twenty-two business men, farmers and professional men assembled as the federal grand jury, have spent four weeks in an exhaustive investigation of the relations and business methods of Armour & Co. Swift & Co. and Morris & Co. The investigation has been directed particularly toward the National Packing Company.

The packers are serene, uncommunicative and apparently unafraid of being indicted, or, if indicted, of being convicted. Sims and Wilkerson are serene uncommunicative and obviously confident that they will indict and convict the big packers. Neither side seemed inclined to consider the reported New Jersey indictments as of much importance. All the packers who were seen expressed the opinion that the story sent out from New York was inaccurate.

None of the packers would talk. They authorized statements, however, that they not only had received no official notice of indictment, but had received word that the grand jury had taken no action. Reports that a meeting of the board of directors of the National company had been called were without foundation. Edward Tilden, president of the National company, said he left Chicago in the morning for his place at Delavan Lake, Wis., instead of remaining at his office. District Attorney Sims declared that even if indictments were voted they would not affect the Chicago investigation.

SEEK JERSEY NEWS.

Packers' Attorney Busy—Directors' Cold Reception.

The directors of the National Packing Company are apparently anxious about the action of the Hudson County (N. J.) Grand Jury. Prosecutor Pierre Garvon, who has personally directed the investigation, arrived early yesterday at the court house at Jersey City to ascertain that there had been numerous calls for him over the telephone from two prominent corporation lawyers of New Jersey. When they got him finally they asked that copies be made and transmitted of any indictments, which would indicate that they are to be charged with the indictments, and an early motion to quash is predicted.

Kenneth McLaren, the resident director, who was not indicted because he is merely a director in name, being identified with the Corporations' Trust Agency, of Jersey City, where the annual meetings of the packing company are held, was a visitor at the Prosecutor's office yesterday. His mission was to ascertain in detail what had actually been done. He entered the private office unbidden. The Prosecutor, incensed at the intrusion, informed the caller that it was the rule of the office that visitors must send their names from the outer office. Mr. McLaren offered a semi-apology and forthwith proceeded to state the object of his visit—to find out what foundation there was for the report that indictments had been voted against the trust. The Prosecutor firmly replied that he had no information to impart and Mr. McLaren went away.

The Prosecutor was asked if there was not a possibility of the grand jury changing its mind before Wednesday next, the day set for handing in the indictment and reconsidering its action. "Not the remotest," he replied. The inference was that the bill of indictment had been drawn and signed by Foreman Throckmorton. The Prosecutor stated that he intended to file it.

He also inquired for Leroy L. Luther, formerly a student in Mr. Brown's office, but now in the office of the Secretary of State in Albany.

GET ALLEGED BANDIT

Pittsburg Hold-Ups Blamed on Cocaine Fiend.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Pittsburg, Feb. 19.—The lone bandit who has been holding up shopkeepers in the East End is said to be Henry Klenk, a ninety-pound cocaine fiend. With four hundred plainclothes men scouring the city for him, Klenk was picked up to-night by Patrolman Fred Pleck.

Klenk was identified by two of his victims. He was sent into one of the drug stores which had been held up. Detectives Boyle and Brophy watching from the outside. As soon as Klenk stepped over the threshold the druggist made a dash for his revolver. He said he would have killed Klenk, thinking it was another hold-up, had not Boyle and Brophy interfered.

MORGAN HIS PATRON.

Paintings Figure in Charges Against Hollander.

Paintings and tapestries of great value were handled for J. Pierpont Morgan by Alexander Hollander, the importing agent for whom the government Secret Service agents are looking in connection with the frauds committed in the handling of the automobile imported by Henry Claypoole. It was learned yesterday that the wealthy patrons Hollander included dwellers in many cities, and that, according to the books examined so far, these patrons paid the full duties always, but the government received only a limited part of the amounts collected.

It was also shown that the differences in the collections from the patrons of Hollander and Co. and the payments to the government were not always effected by erasures of letters and figures in the certificates of appraisement, as occurred in the first instances discovered. False invoices were submitted to the customs authorities, with false consular manifests. It was said yesterday that while there was an accidental discovery of a changed certificate of appraisement, the actual extent of the operations, which show that the government lost more than \$500,000 in duties, was learned only through a confession of an informer. He placed in the hands of the customs authorities sufficient evidence to cause the thorough investigation which is now under way.

Hollander & Co., the government agents said yesterday, were not the only importing agents under investigation, and that there would soon be revelations of a systematic deception of the customs authorities. Other indictments will be found soon, and it is expected that there will then be immediate arrests.

The government is now in possession of the contents of the officers of Hollander & Co. at No. 82 Wall street, as the result of the attachment of Friday. Other drastic measures are in contemplation in this case as soon as the necessary legal action has been taken. It was reported yesterday that the Secret Service agents of the government had found up to that time no trace of Hollander since his flight from Montreal.

PLATHOUSE IN TWO CITIES.

New York and Yonkers Puzzled How to Enforce Building Rules.

Because of its peculiar termination on the city line, between New York and Yonkers, the nine-apartment flat house of Thomas Doyle, at the corner of 243d street and McLean avenue, alleged to have proper fire exit facilities, has so far proved immune from the law. The building departments of the two cities can't agree as to which has jurisdiction. Should either department attempt to force the occupants to move, it would be confronted with a formidable obstacle. An attack from the New York side could be avoided by the tenants stepping into their rear rooms. Should Yonkers try to force the occupants out they could walk into their sitting room or parlor and give the city the laugh.

Building Inspector J. Sims Bartley, of Yonkers, said last night he intended to take up the matter with Mayor Gaynor on Monday.

THIRTY BELOW IN PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburg, Feb. 19.—The thermometer at Polk, Penn., registered 29 degrees below zero to-day. Twenty degrees below was recorded at Yankee Run Bottom, while intense cold was reported at other points.

FOR 30,000-TON SHIP

ITS ADVOCATES BUSY.

Congress May Vote One Battleship with 14-Inch Guns.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Feb. 19.—An important and interesting discussion regarding the size of future battleships is now imminent, and the advocates of the 30,000-ton ship with a battery of 14-inch guns are already active in their efforts to secure that type. During the animated discussion of the Meyer plan of navy reorganization, as it has been termed, little attention has been paid to the building programme, and it has been generally assumed that Congress would respond to the recommendation of the President and authorize the construction of two more ships of the 30,000-ton class. That programme cannot be carried out without a struggle, however, and the prospect that the opponents of two ships may win, together with successful tests of the 14-inch gun at Indian Head, has raised the question of authorizing a single ship of the larger type and carrying a main battery of the larger guns.

The Secretary of the Navy had a conference with the President recently at which the building programme was discussed, and it was decided that Mr. Meyer should urge the authorization of two 30,000-ton ships before the House committee on naval affairs next week. That committee expects to report the completed naval bill by March 10, so that the question must be disposed of, so far as the House is concerned, before long. Senator Hale is understood to be earnestly opposed to two ships, and his views are shared by a considerable number of representatives, whose support by a sufficient number to influence the action of the House committee has not yet been ascertained. If it becomes obvious that only one ship can be secured at this session serious consideration will unquestionably be given to the advisability of making the 30,000-ton type.

Involved in this problem is, of course, the question of docking facilities, but the present policy of enlarging docks under construction, of building a big dock at Norfolk and of providing for two floating docks anticipates an increase in battleship displacement. The conservative naval view is that the 30,000-ton type is not the maximum by any means and that with the advent of the 14-inch gun there must be a larger vessel to carry the new armament in order to get the greatest benefit from the ordnance. The 30,000-ton battleship will not be able to carry more than ten 14-inch guns, and the extra weight needed to furnish eight or ten 14-inch guns, the full advantage of having the 14-inch gun rests with the naval authorities, while that rifle shall take the place of the 12-inch gun.

It is a question, also, of weights and what may be sacrificed on board the battleship to furnish eight or ten 14-inch guns. The full advantage of having the 14-inch gun rests with the naval authorities, while that rifle shall take the place of the 12-inch gun.

ART EXHIBITIONS AND SALES.

"Important Forthcoming Art Events." The American Art Galleries, Madison Square South, New York. On Free View 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. (SUNDAY EXCEPTED) at Unrestricted Public Sale.

On Friday Afternoon and Evening Next February 25th, at 2:30 and 8:15 o'clock. The Valuable Modern Paintings By French, Dutch and American Artists and Beautiful Old Chinese Porcelains Forming the Private Collection of the well known Amateur Mr. J. B. Ladd, Brooklyn.

*An Illustrated Catalogue will be mailed on receipt of 50 Cents.—ALSO— On Friday Afternoon Next, Feb. 25th, at 3:30 o'clock by order of JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Esq., TRUSTEE IN BANKRUPTCY of the individual estate of

Mr. E. H. Gay, Boston, Bankrupt. A Choice and Valuable Collection of Antique Chinese Porcelains which is particularly rich in Beautiful Blue and White Specimens of The Kang-Hsi Period and including Four Grand Imperial Jars.

*Catalogue mailed on receipt of 25 Cents.—AND— On Saturday Afternoon Next, February 26th Beginning at 3 o'clock by order of CHARLES T. GARLAND, ROBERT B. DODSON and ROBERT EMMET, Trustees of The FAMOUS COLLECTION of Antique Gold Snuff Boxes and Bonbonnières formed by the late James A. Garland, Esq. Never before in this country has there been offered at public sale as notable a collection of similar objects.

*A profusely illustrated Catalogue will be mailed on receipt of 50 Cents. The sales will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY, of The American Art Association, Managers 6 East 25th Street, Madison Square South, New York.

A BRACER THE MORNING AFTER RETAW ALSO CURES HEADACHE. Splits only. Not a Laxative. 15 cents at the bar. Hotels, Cafes and Druggists. RETAW WATER CO., 15 Whitehall Street, City.

THE WHITCOMB METALLIC BEDSTEAD CO. Brass and Enamel Bedsteads, Luxurious Bedding, Lace Spreads, Etc. OUR SPECIAL YEARLY SALE We shall, during the MONTHS OF FEBRUARY AND MARCH, Offer annual inducements to purchasers. A LIBERAL REDUCTION will be made and goods purchased will be held for later delivery if desired. 450 5th Ave. near 40th St. Philadelphia, 1831 Chestnut St. Boston, 89 Washington St.

Nahan Franko Concerts, Daily, Restaurant. 35 Years' Leader of Fashion. Simpson Crawford Co. SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20 STREET. NEW YORK. New Patrician Models For 1910, Evolved in Smart Styles at \$3.50, \$4 and \$5. MADAME'S Patrician Shoes for spring and summer wear are shown with new and improved lasts that give more graceful lines to the foot. Especially designed models made to accord with the more picturesque feminine array of summer will delight all women. The originality of artistic thought is shown in every detail of these new and charming spring Patricians. The constant effort to improve on what was already acknowledged excellence has resulted in footwear for 1910 that is strong, smart and as dainty as the most exacting taste could ask. Only high class leathers and materials of superior quality find their way into Patrician Shoes, and their style, their good contour and their distinctive air last to the very end of their wearing days. A broad range of new models is now ready for choice, and although the price of leather has gone up the price of the Patrician Shoe remains the same. Especial attention is paid to secure a perfect fit for every foot. Thousands of fittings on lasts adapted to every possible variation have made it possible to give perfect satisfaction to every woman. The women who think they are especially hard to fit are invited to try the Patrician. An Excellent Patrician for wear just now is of tan Russia calfskin, button style, high wave top, welted close edge sole, medium heel \$4.00 Patent Colt Button Patrician, welted close edge sole, brown top and high Cuban heel, a very smart street shoe \$4.00 Gun-Metal Patrician, blucher cut, heavy welted sole, medium heel. A durable shoe with good lines \$3.50 Our Enlarged Shoe Section shows the new and beautiful styles of our broad spring stock to advantage and makes better and quicker service possible for our patrons. We have a wide assortment of the "Footshape" shoes for children, priced according to size from \$2.00 to \$3.00. The finest Gold Cloth Slipper in New York at \$6 SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.