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GREAT WAR OF MILLIONS

Carnegie and Rockefeller Are Lining Up.

ITS EFFECT WORLD WIDE

The Two Practically Control the Iron Industries.

SOME DISCREDIT THE REPORTS

They See in the Rumors Nothing but a Move for Stock "Rigging."

New York Sun Special Service.

New York, Jan. 24.—The opening guns of what threatens to be a battle whose effects will be felt around the globe, have been fired by two men who practically control the iron industries of the world.

The steel war between Andrew Carnegie, with $300,000,000 behind him, and John D. Rockefeller, wielding the awful influence of $1,000,000,000, is apparently on. It will be a battle of financial giants such as the world has never before seen.

The indirect cause of the war cropped out a year ago, when Andrew Carnegie pocketed $1,000,000, which Henry C. Frick had put up as a forfeit on an option on the Carnegie properties. This option was alleged to be for John D. Rockefeller and his associates. When the deal fell through, Carnegie threatened to build a $12,000,000 plant at Connaut on Lake Erie, in opposition to Rockefeller's National Tube company.

Rockefeller threatened to invade the Carnegie territory, and so for months the two great giants of finance growled at each other without striking.

But on Monday Rockefeller made a strategic movement by purchasing 75,000 acres of coking coal lands in Pennsylvania, for which he paid $15,000,000. To this movement Carnegie has not yet responded.

The effect of such a steel war as this threatens to be may realize when it is understood that foreign manufacturers cannot fill orders without the aid of the American companies.

The income from Carnegie's iron company is $40,000,000 a year. Out of this amount he could pay the yearly income of the King of England, the Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Italy and the Czar of Russia and still have the comfortable sum of $20,000 left. The man who is fighting him has an estsimated income of $40,000,000.

There are wise men in Wall street who say that there is no war between these two financial colossi, and that all the stories published have been set afloat for the purpose of "rigging" the market.

F. SCHIFFMAN'S FEES

Rukard Hurd Begins the House Fight to Substitute a Salary.

THE OPPOSITION FORMIDABLE

It Includes the Reese-Schiffman-Warner Combine and Other Influences.

Undaunted by the opposition already marshaling itself to defeat his bill to place the office of the state oil inspector upon a salary basis, Representative Rukard Hurd of St. Paul has assumed the aggressive. In the house this morning he introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the state oil inspector is hereby directed to report to the house of representatives, at a date not later than Feb. 4, 1901, the amount of all fees collected by that office during the last four years, the number of employes in the service of the state oil inspector, the amount of salary or fees paid to each and by whom.

There was no hesitancy on the part of the house in adopting Mr. Hurd's resolution. The adversaries Mr. Hurd will be compelled to meet are too skilled in parliamentary warfare to deliver an attack in force so early in the game. It is a safe prediction that they will make no show whatever until the bill appears in the senate, and that then every ramification of a highly organized political machine will suddenly awake to life.

The Trio's Ascendancy.

The ascendancy of the Reese-Schiffman-Warner faction is occasioning general comment. These gentlemen were not only prominent in the campaign, but, whether deservedly or not, have since claimed a great portion of the credit for the election of Senator Clapp. In more senses than one Senator Clapp was the caucus nominee because of a contingency no one was prepared to meet. At the same time, Messrs. Reese et al, are accepting all bouquets and blandly smiling at each message of congratulation upon their superior foresight and masterly strategy.

Mr. Hurd's Opposition.

Mr. Schiffman's success in landing the position of state oil inspector is too recent to require notice. If this same coterie succeeds in naming the adjutant general (and Major Libbey is by no means the last candidate in the race at this time) and further, is successful in placing A. C. Clausen as secretary of the state railroad and warehouse commission, Mr. Hurd will be attempting the seemingly impossible in the legislature. Perhaps it is part because the character of this opposition is so unmistakable that many members have personally expressed to Mr. Hurd their approval of the reform he hopes to see accomplished.

BACK TO OSBORNE

Flags Are Lowered Until King Edward Has Landed.

Cowes, Jan. 24.—As the royal yacht Alberta, with King Edward on board, turned the point, all the flags hitherto half-masted were hauled down, marking the suspension of mourning till the king had landed. He drove to Osborne house, where Emperor William met him at the gates.

His majesty was somewhat careworn, but otherwise appeared to be in excellent health. During the crossing he was engaged with state dispatches and telegrams of sympathy.

Emperor William will attend the funeral, but perhaps he will first return to Germany.

The imperial yacht Hohenzollern with the crown prince of Germany Frederick William, on board, will arrive here to-morrow.

KING EDWARD PROCLAIMED

Quaint Ceremonies To-day in London.

KING IS NOT PRESENT

Laws of Medieval Times Are Followed Closely.

OFFICIALS IN STRANGE COSTUMES

Ceremony at the City's Gates Where the Procession Is Admitted—The Proclamation.

Historical Society

London, Jan. 24.—London to-day had a glimpse of medieval times. The quaint ceremonies with which King Edward VII. was proclaimed followed ancient precedents.

The officials arranged the function an hour ahead of the published announcement, and the inhabitants, when they awoke, were surprised to find the entire way between St. James Palace and the city lined with troops. About 10,000 soldiers, life guards, horse guards, foot guards and other cavalry and infantry regiments had been brought from Aldershot and London barracks after midnight. All the officers had crepe on their arms and the drums and brass instruments were shrouded with crepe.

The ceremony began at St. James Palace, where, at 9 o'clock Edward VII. was proclaimed king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and emperor of India.

The Proclamation.

The proclamation, which was read by William Henry Weldon, king-at-arms since 1894, and formerly Windsor herald, was as follows:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to call to His mercy our late sovereign lady Queen Victoria, of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the imperial crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince Albert Edward, we, therefore, the Lord's spiritual and temporal of this realm, being here assisted with those of her late majesty's privy council with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, the lord mayor, aldermen and citizens of London, do hereby with one voice, consent of tongue and heart, to publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince Albert Edward is now, by the death of our late sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege lord Edward VII. by the grace of God, king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the faith, Emperor of India, to whom we acknowledge all faith and constant obelience with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom all kings and queens do reign, to bless the royal Prince Edward VII. with long and happy years to reign over us.

King Not Present.

The king was not present. There was a large assemblage of officials and college heralds. There was a great concourse of people.

The proclamation was greeted by a fanfare of trumpets. At the conclusion of the ceremony the band belonging to the footguards in the Friary count played "God Save the King."

At 9 o'clock a brilliant cavalcade passed down the Mall and entered the court. It consisted of headquarters staff, headed by General Roberts in full uniform and carrying a marshal's baton. Sir Evelyn Wood and nine court dignitaries headed by the duke of Norfolk appeared on the balcony. Then the heralds blew a fanfare and the king-at-arms, raising his three-cornered hat, cried loudly, "Long live the King." The crowd took up the cheers.

The officials then marched in procession from the balcony through the palace to the ambassadors' court, where a number of royal carriages had been placed by the direction of the king at the disposal of the earl marshal. These took the officials, who read the proclamation to the city, escorted by a detachment of Horse Guards.

Quaint Costumes.

The contingent from the college of arms was composed of three kings-at-arms, four heralds and eight pursuivants. The heralds and pursuivants wore tabards, a garment resembling the costume of kings as depicted on playing cards. The tabards were beautifully and heavily embroidered with silk lions, the royal coat of arms, and flowers.

At the City's Gates.

The chief interest of the morning centered in the entrance of the heralds' procession into the city at Temple Bar, there to merge with the lord mayor's entourage, composed of the lord mayor, sheriffs, aldermen and mace-bearers, in scarlet, fur-trimmed robes, cocked hats, ruffled shirts, silk knee breeches and low-buckled shoes. Overhead, in the midst of the pageant, the great griffin marked the city boundary.

In the olden days a veritable bar, or gate, separated the city from without. To-day ten strong policemen stretched a red silk rope across the thoroughfare.

The officer in command of the troops cried "Attention!" Two gold-laced trumpeters appeared at the griffin's side. The lord mayor and sheriffs, mace-bearers, chaplain, remembrancer and the white-wigged judges of the city courts left their carriages and grouped themselves between the lines of troops. Then the city marshal, who was on horseback, wearing a uniform of scarlet, gold-laced, rode up to the barrier, and the king of arms, in green and gold tabard, appeared at the imaginary bar. His trumpeter blew a blast, which the lord mayor's trumpeter answered, and then the city marshal rode up to the barrier and demanded "Who goes there?" The king of arms replied that it was the king's herald, come to read a proclamation.

"Enter, herald," said the marshal, and the herald was conducted to the lord mayor and aldermen.

The herald then read the proclamation, to which the mayor and aldermen replied:

"We, with one voice, consent, tongue and heart, pledge allegiance to King Edward VII."

The trumpeters blew a blast and a military band in the procession struck up "God Save the King." The crowd took the words feebly, with "God Save the King" on the tongue, but with "God Save the Queen" in mind.

A few streets farther on the proclamation was read again, and the procession advanced, by way of Ludgate Hill, to the Royal Exchange. The final proclamation was made in front of the Royal Exchange.

Mournful Enthusiasm.

When the lord mayor finished reading the warrant with the words, "His majesty, King Edward VII.," the crowd for the first time cheered feebly, but without unison, seeming to feel that too great a display of enthusiasm for the king may appear to partake of disloyalty to the memory of the departed queen.

It was only when the herald shouted "God save the king," that the populace responded heartily with cheers, many people echoing the shout of "God save the king," and waving their hats.

The lord mayor, in the meantime, proceeding to the Mansion House, stepped out on the upper balcony and said:

"Join in singing, from the bottom of your hearts, 'God Save the King.'"

The response was uncertain, for the people present feared to undertake the unfamiliar words, until the common sergeant (legal adviser of the corporation) led off, whereupon hundreds joined in. This was repeated three times, each time hundreds more taking up the singing, until it became a mighty roar. Then came more cheers for the king and for the queen consort, hearty but solemn. There was an undertone of mourning.

Then the life guards and officials from the West End moved away, the crowd broke up, the city officials gathered about a table in the Mansion House and raised their glasses, drinking the health of King Edward, who had been proclaimed according to the ancient ritual.

Tams, the Indian Man—Gee whilikins, I wonder if that gang isn't from the Third District!

KING'S SPEECH

Gazette Makes the Official Announcement of Queen's Death.

London, Jan 24.—An extraordinary issue of the Gazette this morning, which appears with black borders, announces the death of Queen Victoria, adding:

"The event has caused one universal feeling of regret and sorrow to her late majesty's faithful subjects, to whom she was endeared by the deep interest in their welfare which she invariably manifested, as well as by many signal virtues which marked and adorned her character."

The following is the full text of his majesty's speech:

Your Royal Highnesses, My Lords and Gentlemen—This is the most painful occasion on which I shall ever be called upon to address you. My first and melancholy duty is to announce to you the death of my beloved mother, the queen; and I know how deeply you and the whole nation, and, I think I may say, the whole world, sympathize with me in the irreparable loss we have all sustained.

I need hardly say that my constant endeavor will be always to walk in her footsteps.

In undertaking the heavy load which now devolves upon me, I am fully determined to be a constitutional sovereign in the strictest sense of the word, and, so long as there is breath in my body, to work for the good and amelioration of my people.

I have resolved to be known by the name of Edward, which has been borne by six of my ancestors. In doing so I do not undervalue the name of Albert, which I inherit from my ever-to-be-lamented, great and wise father, who by universal consent is, I think, deservedly known by the name of Albert the Good, and I desire that his name should stand alone.

In conclusion, I trust to parliament and the nation to support me in the arduous duties which now devolve upon me by inheritance and to which I am determined to devote my whole strength during the remainder of my life.

The Gazette anncunces that the king subscribed the oath relating to the security of the Church of Scotland.

The Gazette orders the court to go into mourning until July 24, and into half mourning until Jan. 24, 1902. Lord Roberts has ordered the army to adopt mourning until March 5.

Memorial services will be held in St. Paul's cathedral morning and evening daily until the interment. At the first of these, held after the regular evening service yesterday, some 5,000 persons were present. Bishop Bury read the service, and the "Queen's Dead March in Saul" and the funeral music were rendered.

EDWARD VI. OF SCOTLAND

There Has Been No Edward VI. in That Country.

New York Sun Special Service

London, Jan. 24.—An interesting point has arisen as to the title of the king. There was no Edward VI. of Scotland, and therefore, for that country, there can be no Edward VII. Possibly the new king will be Edward VII. of England and Edward VI. of Scotland.

NEW PREMIER IN ENGLAND

Salisbury's Resignation Is Expected Soon.

TIRED OF PUBLIC LIFE

He Remained in the Cabinet Only at the Queen's Request.

BALFOUR TO BE HIS SUCCESSOR

Chamberlain His Right-Hand Man—Premier's Relations With the King.

New York Sun Special Service

London, Jan. 24.—Lord Salisbury's resignation as the prime minister of England may take place soon as one of the results of the queen's death. His lordship is old and weary, and after the recent general election he wished to retire, being persuaded to remain only through the personal appeal of the queen that he should not desert her in a great crisis.

Lord Salisbury informed her majesty that if he remained he wished to hold both the premiership and the foreign secretaryship, but here again the sovereign's pleasure prevailed. She induced the old statesman to relinquish the foreign portfolio and to retain the leadership of the government.

It is now reported in the best informed circle that Lord Salisbury intends to resign soon after parliament meets in February. There is the possibility, however, that King Edward may succeed, as did his mother, in prevailing upon the prime minister to continue at his post In any event, those that ought to know declare that Lord Salisbury's public career is nearly closed.

When he resigns, according to the present understanding, Arthur Balfour will succeed him; and Mr. Balfour's right hand man when he becomes premier will be Joseph Chamberlain.

Strained Relations.

Prime Minister Salisbury's absence from Osborne House during the queen's last moments causes widespread speculation, especially in court and political circles. According to reliable information, Lord Salisbury remained away owing to the strained personal relations between him and the king.

It is said that recently the Marquis of Salisbury, on behalf of the queen, read the Prince of Wales a severe lecture, which accounts for their now reported unfriendly relations.

The serious aspect of this matter is that under such a condition Lord Salisbury's tenure of the premiership cannot endure long, and then the unionist government will go to pieces.

Troops Ordered Out.

Omaha, Jan. 24.—General Fitzhugh Lee sent orders to Lieutenant Dixon, commanding Troop A of the Eighth cavalry at Fort Reno, to proceed at once to the scene of Indian trouble at Muskogee, I. T.

Elect a New Governor.

South McAlester, I. T., Jan. 24.—About 200 full-blood Choctaw Indians, camped north of here, passed resolutions deposing Governor Dukes and elected a full-blood Indian named Daniel Bell governor.

It is also said that the full-blood Cherokees are preparing to rise up against the whites and Indians who are favorable toward opening up the country to white settlement.

A HAIR-PULLING MOB

Mrs. Nation's Crusade Results in a Women's Street Fight.

ATTACKED BY MRS. SCHILLING

Her Husband's Saloon Was Wrecked So She Gathers Her Friends.

Enterprise, Kan., Jan. 24.—A street fight occurred here to-day between women, led on one side by Mrs. Carrie Nation, the saloon wrecker, and on the other by Mrs. John Schilling, wife of the manager of the saloon wrecked yesterday. Mrs. Schilling was backed by a dozen female friends.

Mrs. Nation swore out warrants against Mrs. Schilling and her husband and Mrs. William Bittner, charging them with assault, and Mayor Hoffman swore out a warrant against Mrs. Nation, charging her with disturbing the peace. All were arrested and released on bond.

Mrs. Nation, Mrs. Hoffman and other members of the W. C. T. U. entered a store near William Shook's saloon. Mrs. Nation sent for Shook, apparently to warn him that she would attack his place. While talking to him Mrs. Nation was assaulted by a crowd of women. During the general fight a woman heavilyl veiled rained blow after blow upon Mrs. Nation with a horsewhip. Male spectators offered no aid on either side. Mrs. Nation was badly bruised.

SNAKE BAND GROWS

Over 1,000 Armed Indians Likely to Meet the Soldiers.

CAVALRY TROOP ON THE WAY

They Will Make an Overland Charge Into the Creek Nation—Deputies Move.

Muskogee, I. T., Jan. 24.—Chief Brown of the Seminoles to-day appealed to the authorities here for aid, stating that a number of his tribe threatened to join the anti-allotment Creeks who have been terrorizing the peaceable Indians for several days.

It is expected that within twenty-four hours the band of marauders will number over 1,000 armed Indians, sworn to stand against the soldiers.

Marshall Bennett and Indian Agent Shoenfelt to-day mustered their forces of deputies and Indian police and ordered them to Brush hill, ten miles west of Checotah, where the Indians are in council, and demand their surrender.

Troop A of the Eighth cavalry, ordered from Fort Reno, will leave the cars at Holdenville and make an overland charge into the nation.

Eufaula, I. T., Jan. 24.—Ex-Chief Roley McIntosh of the peaceable or treaty party, and about twenty followers have taken refuge in Eufaula. John Cruk, a leader of one of the insurrectionary Creek Indian bands and some of his men, plan to capture McIntosh and his police.

Tossed the J. P. Into the Street

Special to The Journal.

Bowdle, S. D., Jan. 24.—Charlie Pryne and Tom Bosko had a fight and Bosko promptly had Pryne arrested. Justices of the Peace John Keen acted just as promptly, passing judgment without hearing Pryne's side or giving him a chance to vindicate himself, and sentencing him to fifteen days in jail.

This rapid action did not suit the friends of Pryne, who called a meeting but could get no satisfaction from the worthy justice.

All arguments failing, Pryne's supporters, in true western style, gathered the obstinate justice up bodily and threw him out of the courtroom into the street.

Some interesting developments are expected.

EXTRA SESSION IF SUBSIDY BILL FAILS

It Will Be Called Ostensibly to Pass on the New Constitution for the Cuban Republic.

Prominent Republican Senator Predicts That the Shipping Bill Will Pass---Pettigrew's Position.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, Jan. 24.—In connection with the Pettigrew filibuster story, wired The Journal yesterday, there has been revived talk of an extra session, to begin about April 15.

Half a dozen republican senators met informally yesterday afternoon in a prominent senate committee room to consider the subsidy bill. They discussed the Pettigrew program at length and were unable to make up their minds whether Pettigrew would have the strength to make his threats good. On the assumption that he would have, it was freely predicted that an extra session would be called.

"Will it be called expressly to pass a subsidy bill?" I asked the gentleman who was telling me about it.

"No," was the reply. "The extra session, if called at all, will ostensibly be for the purpose of helping along the work of providing a stable government for Cuba.

"It is well understood that the Cuban constitutional convention, now sitting, will not conclude its labors by March 4 when congress must adjourn. It may, however, conclude them by the middle of April, and I think it will.

"Immediately upon the completion of the work, a full report will be sent to the president of the United States, and the Cubans will be very anxious to have the official approval of their work by congress and the president at the earliest possible moment, so that they may speedily begin the task of forming a government.

"Now, should the subsidy bill fail to pass by March 4, it is my guess that an extra session of congress will be called, ostensibly to help the people of Cuba in their efforts to set up at the earliest possible moment a stable government, but really in order that the shipping bill may become a law as far as possible ahead of the elections of 1902."

"Should the subsidy bill pass at this session," I asked, "will there be an extra session.?"

"In my judgment there will not be," was the reply. The Cuban question I have just referred to will not be raised and the island will wait until next winter for the 'O. K.' of congress on its new constitution."

My informant, who is a republican of national reputation, and in the confidence of the administration forces in congress, thinks that the subsidy bill will pass. He credits Pettigrew with honesty in his threats of defeating the bill, but he thinks Pettigrew will grow tired of his job.

"Senator Teller," said my informant, "in declining to go into the filibuster scheme with Pettigrew, beyond any question reflected the prevailing sentiment among democratic senators, who, while preparing to talk against the subsidy bill, will not filibuster or offer any factious opposition. Teller knows this, and since he will be a member of the senate for some years longer, he naturally prefers to follow the lead of such men as Chairman Jones rather than that of Pettigrew, who is soon to go out of office.

"Pettigrew will probably do all he can against the subsidy bill, but he will finally make up his mind that he can do nothing alone, and will consent, through necessity, to be pulled off. Then the bill will pass."

It may interest the northwest to know that the amendments which Pettigrew has demanded for the shipping bill before he will support it embrace the subsidy ideas advanced by James J. Hill in interviews in New York, Chicago and the twin cities and in public addressses. Pettigrew wants the subsidy based on cargoes rather than on speed or carrying capacity, and he wants the maximum subsidy paid vessels of fifteen knots, all vessels of higher speed than this to get only the fifteen-knot rate. Such a proposition entirely knocks out the International Navigation company and all the fast freight lines of the Atlantic Coast, and will never be accepted by the men who are pushing the bill in the senate.

Pettigrew was asked recently if he would meet with certain republicans who are lukewarm in their support of the subsidy bill to the end that effort might be made to amend the bill and make it generally acceptable. He replied that while he had no objections to a meeting as requested, he could never support a republican subsidy bill, and then proceeded to tell what sort of a bill he would support. It was the James J. Hill idea, as stated, and it is absurd to think for a moment that such an idea could prevail before congress at this time. Pettigrew knows this and so do all the other senators. On this slender thread was hung the story that Pettigrew had withdrawn his opposition to the bill and had effected a compromise under which it was permitted to go through the senate unopposed.

—W. W. Jermane.

CUT DOWN THE TAX ON BEER

Senate Committee Makes It $1.50 a Barrel.

TAX ON BUCKET SHOPS

Legitimate Sales of Grain Will Escape Taxation.

BANK CHECK STAMPS WILL STAY

Tax on Proprietary Remedies Will Be Changed and Perhaps Abolished.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The senate finance committee has considered several matters in connection with the war revenue reduction bill, which will interest the northwest.

In the first place, it may be stated authoritatively that the tax on beer will be reduced to $1.50 per barrel. This has been the rumor for weeks, but the matter has finally been disposed of by the committee. The committee will also try to take the tax off all legitimate sales of wheat and other grains. For instance, when a farmer sells his wheat to an elevator company, which in turn sends it to market, the committee believes no tax should be levied. The committee, however wants to put a high tax on all sales of "wind" and will tax bucket shops directly.

The trouble in the way of drafting a section covering these points is the provision in the constitution prohibiting class legislation. It is difficult to draft a section permitting legitimate sales of grain and at the same time taxing sales of "wind" such as are made in most chambers of commerce. Half a dozen senators have undertaken so far to phrase a section along the line mentioned, but without success. It is believed, however, that the matter can be reached in the way desired by the committee.

Another important matter considered in committee is that of a tax on stock exchange operations. The committee is divided on the question of how to tax shares of stock, some favoring a tax on the par value of the shares, which is $100, and others favoring a tax on the average market value of the shares, which is between $50 and $60. It is believed the latter sentiment is the prevailing one thus far. The tax on bank checks will remain, on the theory that it does not impose hardship on the poorer people. People who can afford bank accounts are as a rule quite able to pay the 2-cent tax. Poor people, if they have bank accounts at all, check against them very seldom, and in the main have them in savings banks, which are not subject to check.

For several days this week the committee has been considering the tax on proprietary remedies. A proposition is pending to remove the tax on every patent medicine whose formula is printed on the bottle and to retain it on all medicines where formulas are not so printed. It is safe to say that the tax will be radically reduced if not entirely wiped out on everything of this kind.

Among the members of the finance committee who are laboring earnestly in this matter, is Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota, who says that inasmuch as the retail druggists have to pay this proprietary tax, he sees no reason for maintaining it. It has been found out of the question to charge it against either the manufacturer of the consumer.

A dispatch from St. Paul this morning says Senator-Elect Clapp will arrive in Washington Monday and take his seat at once, thus shutting out Senator Towne, who has been intending on that day to make his promised address, which has been under preparation now for a number of days. The theory advanced here as explaining this alleged intention on Clapp's part to shut out Towne's speech is that Towne's speech will be a part of the general filibuster against the subsidy bill, and that Clapp, as a good republican, will contribute his mite towards rendering the filibuster ineffectual. Senator Towne had read the special dispatch before I saw him to-day. He said:

I wired Mr. Clapp yesterday, telling him I was preparing to deliver my speech Monday or Tuesday, and asking if he could object to dove-tailing his plans into that program. I have had no reply, but expect one during the day.

I shall not believe Mr. Clapp, who for years has been my personal friend, and whom I know to be a high-toned and honorable gentleman, has been correctly reported until he himself tells me so. I do not believe that he will place any obstacle in the way of my speech.

Mr. Towne's speech is not a part of the subsidy bill filibuster. This statement I make on the highest authority. He has had his speech under advisement for weeks, and has been at work for a week preparing it.

His plan is to offer a resolution in the senate to-morrow or Saturday and ask that it go over until Monday, when he will state it is his intention to call it up and address himself to it. The resolution will deal with the Philippine situation and favor giving the islands an independent government, the United States reserving such coaling stations and other privileges there as may be deemed necessary.

Mr. Towne has been pressed to make the speech by leading men on both sides of the chamber.

I asked Mr. Towne to-day regarding his plans for the future. He will remain in Washington and New York for a