The San Francisco Call

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PRINCE HENRY TO BE A KING

Talk of Setting Up a German Monarchy on Chinese Soil.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 14.—According to the Peking and Tientsin Times, copies of which were received here by the steamer Glenogle, it is generally believed among the foreign element at Peking that the seizure of Kiaochau in November, 1897, by Germany was a first step toward the realization of a scheme of Kaiser Wilhelm to place a German King on Chinese soil.

Prince Henry, the Emperor's brother, who is in the Orient in charge of the German Asiatic squadron, it is believed, will be the King and the Chinese province of Shantung his kingdom. The occupation of the interior of the province, it is pointed out, is a direct move toward the establishment of German sovereignty over the whole of the 65,000 square miles of Shantung, instead of the 400 square miles around Kiaochau, which was gouged out of the Chinese domain by Admiral Von Diederichs after the native mob had killed Missionaries Neise, Hennie and Zeigler.

Baron von Heiking, the German Minister here, although he is said to have received a leave of absence because of ill health, has not seen fit yet to claim his furlough. He left Peking for Kiaochau, where he will consult with Prince Henry. The German expedition, which was sent last week into Southern Shantung to quell the anti-foreign disturbances there, has occupied Ji-Chou, fifty-four miles from I-Chou-Fou, the original objective point, without opposition. Chinese military officials in Shantung are confident that they will annihilate the foreigners, and, it is understood, have asked permission from the Peking Government to proceed against the force of occupation. This permission, however, will probably be denied.

SIX MEN BURIED BY A LANDSLIDE

Crews of Rotaries on Great Northern Swept Down a Rocky Canyon.

SOME FATALLY HURT

All of the Bodies Found Except One, and Two Hundred Hands Are at the Scene of Disaster.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 14.—A landslide, terrible in its effects, occurred on the Great Northern railroad this afternoon near Wellington. A half dozen or more of people were injured, several fatally. About 1 o'clock the rotaries used by the Great Northern in the mountains left Wellington for Madison to clear the track for a Great Northern freight train.

Some distance outside of Wellington a vast avalanche swept down the mountain side, carrying rotaries and all a thousand feet into the canyon and on the rocks below. At the present writing the bodies of the crews have, with one exception, been found. The injured are:

PILOT JERRY MORIARITY, head cut, injured internally.

FIREMAN THOMAS GRANT, head and body injured.

GEORGE HART, both legs and jaw broken, injured internally, will die.

GEORGE ADAMS, arms and hips broken.

AXEL SINGREEN, injured internally, will die.

THOMAS SULLIVAN, injured internally.

Superintendent Andrews of the tunnel immediately dispatched a shift of men from the tunnel to dig out the injured men, and 200 men are now at the scene of the wreck. It is hoped to have the track cleared within twelve hours. All of the injured men have been sent to Everett in a special train. The rotary was totally demolished.

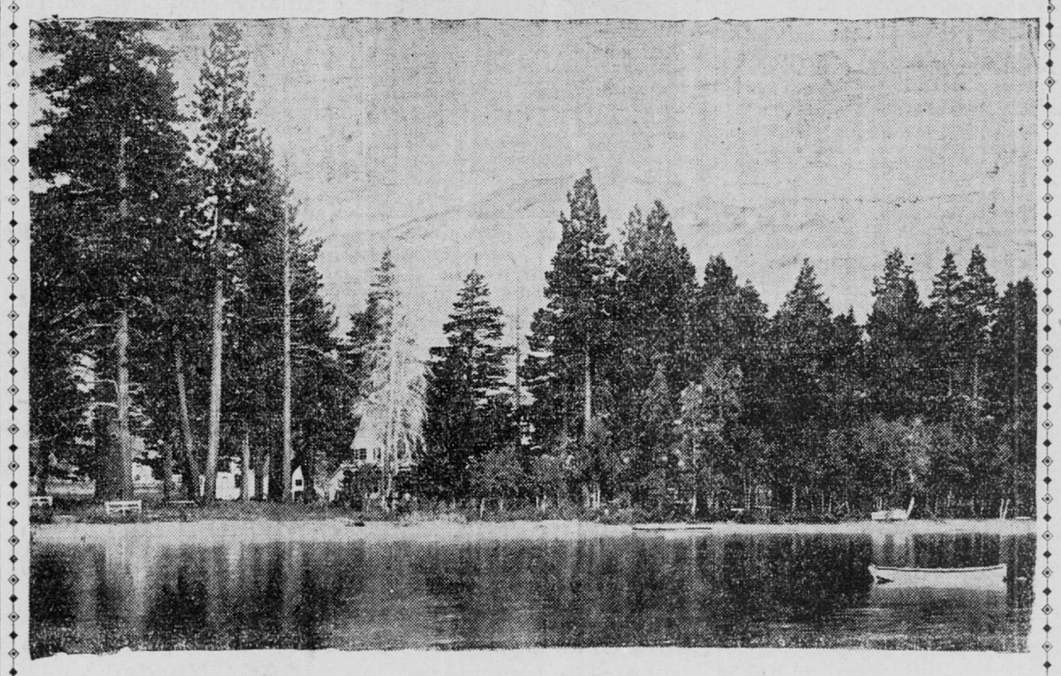
REVOLUTION IN THE MATTO GROSSO PROVINCE

Defeated Candidate for Governor Heads a Movement to Overthrow Antonio Luiz.

Special Cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1899, by James Gordon Bennett.

BUENOS AYRES, April 14.—The Herald's correspondent at Montevideo telegraphs that a message from the frontier has been received announcing that a revolutionary uprising has taken place in the province of Matto Grosso, Brazil, against the newly elected Governor, Antonio Luiz. The movement is headed by Jose Mario Martinho, the defeated candidate at the last election.

PART OF TAHOE IS TO BE INCLUDED IN A PUBLIC PARK



A VIEW ON TAHOE.

From a photograph by Taber.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The President has prepared a proclamation setting apart 136,000 acres of land on the south side of Lake Tahoe, California, as a forestry reserve and public park.

The proclamation defines the limits of the Lake Tahoe forest reserve as follows: "Townships 11, 12 and 13 north, range 16 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, California; townships 11, 12 and 13 north, range 17 east, and such part of township 11 north, range 18 east, as lies west of the Sierra Nevada range of mountains in El Dorado County, Cal."

Entries of lands already made are excepted from reservation.

GERMANY HAS AGREED WITH GREAT BRITAIN

So the Samoan Commission Will Proceed to the Islands.

VON BULOW EXPLAINS

During Interpellation in Reichstag the Foreign Minister Pleads for Amicable Adjustment.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

BERLIN, April 14.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Bulow, announced in the Reichstag that an agreement had been arrived at with Great Britain with regard to sending a commission to Samoa.

The interpellation on Samoa was presented by Dr. Lehr, an Extremist, and was replied to by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Bulow.

There was a slim attendance of members in the Reichstag to-day, but the galleries were crowded. The United States Embassy was represented at the session.

The opening speech of the interpellation to which the Minister of Foreign Affairs had previously agreed to reply was not a success, and it was afterward said that the signers of the interpellation blundered in intrusting its presentation to Dr. Lehr. The latter, contrary to agreement, made strong references to economic matters in arguing against the American and British attitude in Samoa, hinting that Germany would fight both countries economically if thwarted politically. The party leaders, one after another, repudiated Dr. Lehr's declarations.

In substance the interpellation, which was signed by a majority of the Center, Reichs party, Conservatives and National Liberals, asked for information regarding the events in Samoa and also requested information regarding the measures taken or to be taken by the Government under the circumstances.

The Foreign Minister in his reply emphasized Germany's adherence to the Samoan act, the rearrangement of which he claimed was desirable to the Government. Continuing the Minister said the Government knew nothing of the conflicts said to have taken place between the American admiral, Kautz, and the commander of the German warship Falke.

In the course of his remarks the Minister said:

"I am quite prepared to express my views of an affair which, with justice, is keenly occupying opinion and has been for weeks the subject of serious attention upon the part of the Government. On the other hand, you will understand that in my official responsible position I shall not say things that may render a peaceful settlement of the difficulties questionable.

"Regarding the history of the complications in Samoa, I have made a statement to the budget committee and have particularly pointed out how, since the coming into force of the act, disturbances and frictions between the representatives of the powers have not been lacking.

"Our attitude regarding the complication may be summed up in a single sentence, 'Adherence to the legal status created by the act so long as the act is not modified by the unanimous decision of the powers.' That is to say, respect for the rights appertaining to others by virtue of the act, but at the same time full maintenance of German rights. In the interests of the tranquillity of Samoa and in the interest of calmer relations between the powers should they find it advantageous, if the act has become inadequate, it could be replaced by a fresh arrangement, corresponding better with the present situation. With this idea, I said in the budget committee that we were disposed to consent to a clean separation. As, however, the disadvantages of the situation were felt by both the other powers, equally with ourselves, we have no occasion and no need to make special proposals of our own initiative. But, so long as the Samoa agreement exists, it must be loyally observed by all concerned. The letter and spirit of the act require that final decision be only effected by the unanimous resolutions of the three governments. We therefore have allowed no doubt to remain in London and Washington that we must regard as not legally binding any changes to which we have not given our assent. We could not permit a decision regarding Samoa to be taken contrary to the treaty rights and without or even against us.

"This principle of unnecessary unanimity which is set up and defended by us was accomplished by America and then also by Great Britain. Another leading point of view is for us to hold aloof from the disputes of the native chiefs. We were confronted by several candidates for the throne of Samoa, but we have not taken sides. But the provisional government of Mataafa having been recognized by the three Consuls, it must have appeared to our Consul as the legal status quo until a new government was installed by the unanimous resolution of the three Governments.

"For the reason that we have taken up a neutral attitude in regard to the internal affairs of Samoa we have neither participated in nor approved the intervention of British and American warships in these disputes.

"Respecting the recent conflicts we have only mutilated and defective telegrams from our Consul and more or less trustworthy reports from foreign telegraphic agencies, so that it is not yet possible for us to pass final judgment on the affair.

"Nothing is known to us, however, concerning the reported conflict between the American admiral and the commander of the Falke.

"I agree with the Secretary of the Navy that the report of such a conflict is entirely unfounded, and I am convinced that the conduct, sense, honor, tact and self-control of our naval officers were beyond praise, as was the discipline of the men.

"Regarding the German subject arrested in Samoa, he was evidently the director of the plantation at Vailele, near Huffnagel. We immediately called the serious attention of the British Government to the matter and expressed our confident expectation that no harm would come to our countryman if, as we certainly believed, he is innocent.

"The final settlement cannot be prejudiced by the events in Samoa. This settlement will not take place on the spot. It can only be the result of an agreement between the three Cabinets. In order to bring about such a readjustment we have proposed to dispatch a special commission, have demanded unanimity in its decisions and have carried this point after overcoming considerable difficulties. (Cheers.)

"I am happy to state that the British Government has now officially declared to me, through its Embassador, that it accepted the proposals of Germany regarding the mode of operation and functions of the commission, whose functions and powers may be summed up as follows:

"The commission appointed by the three signatory powers to the Samoa act will take over the provisional government of the islands. To this end the commission will exercise the highest powers. All other official personages will have to obey the orders of the Commissioners, and the three powers will instruct their consular and naval representatives to lend their support. No measures taken by the Commissioners in conformity with the foregoing official powers will be legal unless all three Commissioners assent thereto.

"One of the tasks of the commission

AN UPRISING IS FEARED IN MANILA

Precautions Taken to Prevent Sudden Revolt of Natives in the City.

ADVANCE OF LAWTON

Major Weisenberger's Sharpshooters Run Into a Nest of Filipinos and Five North Dakotans Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

MANILA, April 15, 8:30 a. m.—Starting in easterly direction along the road to Pansanghan a party of seventy sharpshooters under Lieutenant Southern, of the Washington regiment, came upon a trench across the road about a mile out of Santa Cruz. Lieutenant Southern was wounded. The Americans then advanced with mounted guns and the Fourteenth Infantry battalions in the center, Linck's battalion of the First Idaho Infantry on the right and Fraine's battalion of the First North Dakota Infantry on the left, both flanking. The trench was carried without loss to the Americans.

Pansanghan was found deserted.

MANILA, April 14.—For several days past there has been extraordinary activity on the part of the native population of the city, and fears of an uprising are entertained. Strict enforcement of the 7 o'clock order requiring all persons not having written permission to be abroad to retire to their homes has been enjoined. It is known that a number of Aguinaldo's officers have been in the city during the week, and it is believed they have been endeavoring to arouse the natives to revolt. Instructions have been given to prevent all gatherings in the native quarters at any time of the day or night. More troops are needed here. If the Americans expect to hold the towns captured they will have to be occupied. At present when the forces get possession of a town they only keep it until the order comes for them to advance. Then the rebels sneak through and around our lines, and as the Americans leave town the insurgents resume possession.

General Lawton is marching north along the road between the hills and the lake with the gunboats Napidan and Laguna de Bai abreast of his troops. The enemy is retreating northward.

On Wednesday the troops crossed the Paghanjan and concentrated at Lambun, at the mouth of the river. After leaving two companies of the Fourteenth Regiment to guard the entrance of the river the troops marched to Longas and found it deserted. Furniture which had been dropped in the flight of the natives was scattered along the trails leading into the hills.

Major Weisenberger's sharpshooters were sent toward Pactos and Ancontenca in the afternoon. They ran upon a nest of rebels in some thick bushes which afforded a splendid cover. Five men of the North Dakota regiment were killed and two were wounded, two of the former dying after having been brought to Longas church, where Father McKinnon administered the sacrament to them. The main body of American troops, while at dinner in Longas, heard the firing and advanced to the support of the sharpshooters. A scout from the hill saw the little fight

Continued on Third Page.

DICK CROKER ADMITS SHARING THE SPOILS

NEW YORK, April 14.—Richard Croker was on the stand to-day before the Mazet investigating commission, and he will be on the stand again to-morrow. John F. Carroll, the Tammany leader's chief deputy, was also put through a course of questioning this afternoon.

Judge Joseph E. Daly, whom the Democrats refused to renominate for Justice of the Supreme Court last fall, told of his treatment by Mr. Croker and Tammany, with other prominent witnesses, contributed testimony that went to make the day a most notable one in the investigation into the city's affairs.

The examination of Richard Croker was a remarkable one, chiefly by reason of the answers which he returned to the questions propounded to him by Mr. Moss. He was brief and took advantage of many opportunities afforded him to retort in a manner that evoked applause many times from those gathered in the committee room.

Mr. Croker gave events a somewhat dramatic turn when, after refusing to answer several questions concerning his private affairs, he held up his right hand and said impressively: "If you can show me where I have taken a single dollar from this city you can cut that arm off."

When the Tammany chief went on the stand at the beginning of the day's session Mr. Moss conducted a line of questioning which Mr. Croker evidently believed was a loss of time for he suddenly leaned forward and said: "It is not necessary to bring up what everybody knows. There is no use playing to the galleries; there is no use making speeches. I am the leader of the party, and I acknowledge it. All these people are my friends and I am going to stick to them all the time. Just give me straight talk. I am going to give you straight talk.

Mr. Moss said he would accommodate him and he endeavored to do so. He drew from Mr. Croker the fact that the Tammany chief believed that all the offices of administration of all departments should go to the victorious political party. "To the victors belong the spoils," he added.

Continuing, Mr. Croker said that when the Democrats placed men in office the porty expected to have those men do what the leaders of the party asked them to do. He himself had recommended the appointment of various officials and the distribution of patronage. Not in every case, however, he said, had his advice been carried out. He admitted, nevertheless, that he had a considerable amount of political influence.

RICHARD CROKER, Tammany's Chief

A matter that Mr. Moss gave attention to was Mr. Crocker's connection with the auctioneering business conducted by Peter F. Meyer, by whom the majority of the judicial sales were conducted.

Mr. Croker said he had been a member of the firm for some years, and as a true Democrat he expected to be befriended in the way of profit from the sales.

"Then you are working for your pocket?" said Mr. Moss.

"All the time, the same as you are," retorted the witness.

"To the boss belongs the lion's share of the plunder," sneered Mr. Moss.

"No plunder, no," said Mr. Croker. "You can call it what you like. You may call the bill you send to the Legislature for the work you are now doing plunder, if you please."

There was loud applause at this and Mr. Mazet said he would clear the hall if the applause occurred again, but Mr. Moss said he rather liked the applause.

Mr. Croker told the committee that it was customary for candidates in office to contribute to election expenses, and stated also that contributions had been as high as $8000 or $10,000. He said that the contributions were not compulsory, but were in many cases, on the contrary, voluntary.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the investigation to-day was that in which Mr. Croker was questioned closely as to how he had made his money. Mr. Croker refused to tell of his private affairs, but admitted that he was a member of several companies, one of which is the Air and Power Company, with a capital stock of $10,000,000. He said:

"I've got nothing to conceal. If any one comes to me with a good stock to buy I buy it, and so would you. I will not go into any details of my private business."

Mr. Moss endeavored in a persuasive way to induce Mr. Croker to give further information on the subject of money-making, but the witness simply refused to give details.

Incidentally Mr. Croker praised Chief Devery and the police department and was on the stand when the hearing adjourned.

Former Judge Joseph F. Daly, who was called during the course of the afternoon, said that he had been notified in the early part of last year that he need not expect a renomination. This notification came directly from Mr. Croker, and it was, he said, the result of his refusing to appoint a chief clerk of the Court of Common Pleas recommended by Croker and because he had refused to make a judicial order for the removal of the legal sales to 111 Broadway, where Peter F. Meyers' firm is located.

With reference to the statements made during the recent election that Judge Daly had been originally discovered by "Boss" Tweed and by him nominated for his first judgeship, he denied that he had ever known Tweed or that he had been selected by Tweed. Judge Daly said that he had paid $7000 in assessments for his two nominations by Tammany Hall.

Former Judge Roger A. Pryor, who followed Judge Daly, testified that he, too, had contributed to Tammany on account of his nomination, he having sent a check for $10,000, payable to the order of Richard Croker, chairman of the finance committee of Tammany Hall. This check was returned to him the next day and he was asked to make the check payable to the bearer. This he did.

Another interesting witness was John F. Carroll, Mr. Croker's chief lieutenant. Mr. Carroll did not prove a very easy witness, and because of his refusal to answer questions Mr. Moss suggested that he might have to have Carroll sent to jail for contempt of court. Later he asked that Mr. Carroll's refusal to answer questions be reported to the Legislature. The cause of all this was the question as to whether Mr. Carroll had any connection with the Consolidated Ice Company, or whether he had any stock therein. It developed during the examination that Mr. Carroll had given up a $7500 position to accept his present position in Tammany Hall, which theoretically is without salary.

Mr. Moss pointed out that therefore Mr. Carroll was without visible means of support and was therefore a pauper. Witness, however, denied this, while at the same time he denied that he was receiving a salary from Mr. Croker or from Tammany Hall or from anybody that the counsel could name.

It was during the course of this examination that Committeeman Hoffman made a protest on the line of questions. He demanded that all the witnesses be treated fairly and that questions be fairly put.

Mr. Moss, however, continued to direct his efforts to settle the question in the same manner as he had begun. He ended his efforts in this direction by asking:

"Dare you tell of the money you have received in the last thirty days?" to which Mr. Carroll replied: "I decline to answer such questions. You can't frighten me."

Mr. Carroll made the admission that "what Mr. Croker says goes." And, according to him, also, it goes with everybody connected with Tammany Hall or holding his office through the good wishes of that organization.

MAY SUCCEED STORRER.

Lawrence Townsend May Be Assigned to Belgian Mission.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald telegraphs: As a result of the decision of the President to transfer Bellamy Storrer to Madrid as Minister of the United States, I understand that the President has under consideration the advisability of assigning Lawrence Townsend to the Belgian mission.

An official who has talked with the President regarding the Belgian mission told me to-day that friends of Minister Townsend, who is accredited to Portugal, have been strongly pressing him for Spain. The decision of the President in favor of Mr. Storrer left a vacancy in Belgium, and the President, as a mark of his appreciation of Mr. Townsend's worth, has offered him the succession to Mr. Storrer. Should he accept it, the President will make a new appointment to Portugal.

ARBITRATION AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Instructions for the American Delegates Read to the Cabinet.

NO AUTHORITY TO ACT

Uncle Sam's Representatives to The Hague Cannot Agree Without Wiring to Washington.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald telegraphs: Secretary Hay read to the Cabinet to-day the instructions to the American representatives to the proposed disarmament conference and they will be delivered to Mr. Hollis, secretary of the delegation, to-morrow or Monday.

Officials are keeping the instructions a close secret, especially that feature relating to international arbitration, which the American delegates will strongly favor. While the administration relies fully upon the judgment of the Commissioners, I understand that they are instructed not to agree to any important proposition without first referring it to Washington for consideration and determination by the President. The attitude of this Government on the disarmament proposition of the Czar has been already explained by the Herald. This Government has no concern in the armaments of the nations of the world and will certainly not agree to prohibit the invention of more deadly weapons of warfare. The American representatives are especially directed to pay attention to the international arbitration phase of the negotiations, and every effort will be made to obtain an agreement of this kind which may be satisfactory to all nations taking part in the conference.

President Low has notified the State Department that he will sail from New York on the steamer leaving May 9. The American Commissioners will hold a meeting immediately upon the arrival of all the members, and decide upon their line of procedure. They will reach The Hague a few days before the 18th of May, the day upon which the conference will assemble.

GENERAL SARMIENTO'S VILLA WAS DESTROYED

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BUENOS AYRES, April 14.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro announces that Wednesday's earthquake destroyed the villa of General Sarmiento. Three lives have been lost—one woman and two children.

CUP DEFENDER TO BE NAMED COLUMBIA

NEW YORK, April 14.—J. V. S. Oddie, secretary of the New York Yacht Club, announced to-night that he had received a dispatch from C. Oliver Iselin stating that the new cup yacht building at Herreshoff's, Bristol, R. I., will be named Columbia.

SECRETARY ALGER WILL NOT RETIRE

Declares He Shall Remain in Office Through the Whole Term.

REFUSES TO RESIGN

Intends to Guide the War Department Unless Unseen or Unlooked-for Contingencies Arise.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

Call Headquarters, Wellington Hotel, Washington, April 14.

Secretary Alger to-night made a positive and unequivocal statement that the reports that he intends to retire from the Cabinet are absolutely without foundation, and that unless some unforeseen and unlooked-for contingency arises he proposes to remain Secretary of War throughout this administration.

Mr. Alger had his attention called to recent rumors that he would resign after the close of the investigation into the conduct of the war and incident matters, and that his successor already had been determined upon. He said all statements of that character were false; that he had not entertained such intention and they were instigated with the evident purpose of forcing him to leave the Cabinet. He said he proposed to pay no attention whatever to these attacks.

Mr. Alger authorized the Associated Press to make an absolute denial of the reports of his contemplated resignation and to announce once for all in the strongest terms possible that he would retain his present position throughout his regular term of office. Of course, he added, if there should be a great disaster in his private business affairs or he should be stricken in health or some such wholly unexpected and sudden event occurred it might actuate him to resume private life as a matter of course, but he had not had any idea of resigning and his determination to remain, despite reports to the contrary, was fixed and unalterable.

CHINA'S REPRESENTATIVE AT SAN FRANCISCO

Ho Yow Has Been Appointed Consul General by the Peking Government.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 14.—The steamer Glenogle arrived to-night from the Orient. Her mail advices say that several important changes in the Chinese diplomatic service have just taken place. Ho Yow has been appointed Consul General at San Francisco. Ho Yow has just completed an investigation of the condition of Chinese in California and their adaptability to become laborers in Mexico. He is a relative by marriage of the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai. He is a brother of the Chinese Minister at Washington, his Excellency Wu Ting Fang.

Following Ho's promotion a number of other changes have been made. Lai Yew, formerly Consul General at Havana, has been transferred to Manila as Consul General and is accredited to the United States. There are over two million Chinese in the Philippines.