

## The San Juan Islander

The Islander Company, Publishers

Friday Harbor, - - - Wash.

### Minor Happenings of the Week

Cardinal Satolli, at one time papal delegate to the United States, died at Rome Saturday.

Eight hundred New York Central employees were retired on pensions last week. All were over 70.

The annual Portola celebration at San Francisco will be abandoned until after the Panama-Pacific exposition in 1915.

President Taft has sent to the senate the nomination of Capt. Charles E. Vreeland of the navy, to be a rear admiral.

Col. James Gordon, ex-Confederate leader, appointed by Gov. Noel, as successor to Senator McLaurin, of Mississippi, has taken office.

Edmund Thery, the French economist, figures that the wealth of France increased during the past year \$1,200,000,000. French foreign investments at the end of the year totalled \$7,000,000,000.

Hogs sold at Chicago last week for \$8.60, which, with the exception of the summer of 1882, is the highest average price recorded in Chicago since the civil war. A few of the best grades sold at \$8.75.

Rear Admiral Kimball, in command of the American vessels on the Pacific coast of Nicaragua, was retired Sunday on account of age limit. He will be retained in his present position until American ships are withdrawn from Nicaragua.

The French government continues to obstruct the negotiations looking to the amicable settlement of the Hankow, China, railroad loan, according to state department advisers. It is suggested that the French attitude is for the purpose of forcing tariff concessions.

Attorney General Thompson of Nebraska has filed in the state supreme court application for an injunction to restrain the Burlington and Union Pacific railroads from serving liquor in dining cars on through trains. The last legislature passed a law prohibiting this but evidence of violation is so difficult to obtain that the attorney general adopted this method of enforcing the act.

### MANN PANAMA CANAL BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

Washington, Jan. 8.—With the Democrats fighting every inch of the way the Mann bill providing for the administration of the Panama canal zone and centralizing the government there in the President of the United States, passed the house by a vote of 199 to 102. The vote was along strict party lines.

The minority kept the house in session until 6 o'clock, offering amendment after amendment. A futile effort was made by Representative Richmond, of Alabama, to have the measure recommitted to the committee on foreign and interstate commerce, an aye and nay vote resulting 104 ayes and 136 nays.

Section 2 of the bill, which confers on the president military, civil and judicial powers, including the power to make laws, was the object of spirited attack, Representative Keifer, of Ohio, joining the Democrats in the fight.

### WEATHER MAN PREDICTS AIRSHIP SERVICE TO POLE

Washington, Jan. 10.—Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau and president of the National Geographic Society, explained to the house committee on agriculture his official estimates for the coming fiscal year, particularly in connection with the Mount Weather, Va., kite observation station.

"We are advancing so rapidly that it is a dangerous thing to say anything is impossible."

"I look forward," he said, "to the time when passengers will embark in aluminum cars in aeroplanes, lighted and heated by electricity, and sail up and around the north pole in from 24 to 36 hours and return to New York. But we have no estimate here for that kind of work, Mr. Chairman."

### BENEFICIARIES LAST YEAR REACHED VERY LARGE SUM

New York, Jan. 8.—The total public benefactions in the United States during 1909 were \$141,250,000, an amount \$40,000,000 greater than any previous year in the history of the country, according to statistics compiled by a New York newspaper. The amount this year was over twice as much as was given away last year.

The principal benefactors in 1909 were the late John S. Kennedy of New York (\$26,550,000), John D. Rockefeller (\$8,056,511). Of the total amount given in 1909 over a third was given specially for educational work. The total benefactions reported in the United States in the past seventeen years total \$1,000,150,000.

## Washington State News Items

The new \$15,000 school building erected at Woodland, is now in use.

Aberdeen postal receipts show a gain of 28 per cent for the past year.

According to the Monroe Monitor-Transcript, the Great Northern division point is to be moved from Skykomish to Monroe.

The Washington Anti-Saloon League, in a statement issued last week, says it has put 300 saloons out of business during the six months in which the local option law has been in effect.

Local option elections will be held in Kent, King county, February 15, and in Harrison, Lincoln county, January 25. Elections will be held in Centralia and Bellingham in April.

Company M, the new military company of the Washington National Guard, which has been organized at North Yakima by Capt. Leo O. Meigs, will be mustered in on either January 15 or January 17.

A message from Gov. Hay to the secretary of the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce suggesting the postponement of the state good roads meeting from January 20 to February 23 has been agreed to.

A statement just issued by the bureau of immigration shows that during the year ending June 30, 1909, out of a total of 751,786 immigrants admitted to the country, 12,218 were destined for the state of Washington.

A company has been organized in Orville, known as the East Orville Orchards Company, for the purpose of watering a very large tract of land on the east side of the Okanogan river, and immediately adjoining the town of Orville.

Indians of the Yakima Indian reservation last week appeared before the commissioners of Yakima county and protested against the granting of a license for a saloon at Parker, which is on the reservation. The license was not granted.

The work of the December examination of teachers has been completed in the office of the state superintendent of public instruction and the results tabulated. Only three-fourths as many teachers took this examination as took the corresponding examination of last year. The entire number of applicants for this examination was 793.

### SPEECH STARTS FEDERAL PROBE FOR PAPER TRUST

New York, Jan. 5.—Herman Ridder, president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, on December 2 invited the attention of Attorney General Wickersham to statements made at a banquet of paper dealers in New York in which it was claimed by representatives of the International Paper Company that the president of the International Paper and Pulp Association, A. Charles Atkins, was advising paper mills what paper prices should be. The attorney general referred the matter to United States Attorney Wise, of New York, who asked for specifications. As a result of that request, John Norris, chairman of the committee on paper of the publishers' association, has submitted detailed data purporting to cover the following matters:

1. Restriction of 46 news print mills in use of news print paper—restrictions that make impossible either an open market or public quotations of paper prices.

2. Action of news print paper mills east of the Rocky mountains in refusing to sell f. o. b. mill for spot cash or in quoting excessive prices, because, presumably, it would interfere with a "gentlemen's agreement."

3. Refusal of many news print paper houses to sell other than 32-pound paper.

4. Restrictions of contracts by many mills to one year periods and inclusion of wrappers on rolls in actual gross weight to be paid for.

Collection by American Paper & Pulp Association of daily reports from practically all news print paper mills—information that apparently has been used as a basis for concerted action in regulating prices.

6. "Trade customs," adopted by paper makers and used by them as a basis for concerted action in regulating prices.

7. Meetings of paper makers to discuss prices.

8. Reported agreement upon news print paper prices by two large paper making concerns.

9. Action that seems to be in contemplation of court by former members of the General Paper Company and of the fiber and manila pool, through disregard of instructions of prohibition.

### Salmon Exports Heavy

Salmon exports from Puget sound for December again broke all records for that month, aggregating 6,567,212 pounds, against only 1,690,942 pounds for the corresponding month in 1908. The value of the canned salmon exported during the past month was \$705,455, against \$175,166 during December, 1908. Shipments to England during the month aggregated 5,330,440 and were valued at \$604,915, as against shipments aggregating 916,800 pounds, valued at only \$104,210 in December, 1908.

### Hudson Bay Road May Be Built

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 10.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has intimated that it would be possible to commence a railway to Hudson bay this year, furnishing another ocean outlet for Canada's produce.

## PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE

Washington, Jan. 8.—President Taft yesterday sent to congress his special message on the subject of interstate commerce. Following are the principal recommendations:

"New law providing for federal license for corporations 'protecting them from undue influence by states.'"

The establishment of the United States court of commerce, to be composed of five judges from the federal circuit courts, which shall try interstate commerce and trust cases. Appeals to be made only to the supreme court.

Prohibit corporations from acquiring stock in other corporations.

New law prohibiting the watering of stock by requiring all stocks to be sold at par, or at values determined by the interstate commerce commission.

Passage of the Esch law, giving interstate commerce commission power to standardize the safety appliances of all railroads.

The president says in part:

"It would not be proper to attempt to deprive any corporation of the right of review by a court of any decree which, if undisturbed, would rob it of a reasonable return on its investment or would subject it to burdens that unjustly discriminate against it and in favor of other carriers similarly situated. What is of supreme importance is that the decision of such a question will be as speedy as the nature of the circumstances will admit, and that a conformity of decision can be secured, so as to bring about an effective, systematic, scientific enforcement of the commerce law rather than conflicting decisions and uncertainty of final result. For this purpose I recommend the establishment of a court of the United States to be composed of five judges, designated for such purpose from among the circuit judges of the United States, to be known as the United States court of commerce, which court shall be clothed with original and exclusive jurisdiction over the following classes of cases:

### For Criminal Punishment

"First—All cases for enforcement, otherwise than by adjudication and for the collection of penalty or by the infliction of criminal punishment, of any order of the interstate commerce commission other than the payment of money.

"Second—All cases brought to enjoin, set aside, annul, or suspend, any order or requirement of the interstate commerce commission.

"Third—All such cases as under section 3 of the act of February 19, 1903, known as the Elkins act, are authorized to be maintained in a circuit court of the United States.

"Fourth—All such mandamus proceedings as under the provisions of section 20 to section 23 of the interstate commerce law are authorized to be maintained in the circuit court of the United States."

### Five Judges to Be Named

The president recommends the appointment of five circuit judges from the districts having the largest volume of business.

He says that the orders should be made final, and subject only to review by the supreme court of the United States, with the provision that the operation of the decree appealed from shall not be stayed except by the supreme court of the United States.

He recommends giving the court power to suspend orders of the interstate commerce commission which are under review, pending a hearing, but that no such restraining order be made except on notice, and after hearing, unless in a case where irreparable damage will ensue to the petitioner.

In view of the complete control over rate making and other practices of the interstate carriers, established by act of congress, and as contemplated by this communication, the president says:

"I see no reason why agreements between carriers subject to this act, specifying classification of freight and the rates, fares and charges for transportation of passengers and freight, which they may agree to establish, should not be permitted, provided copies of such agreements be promptly filed with the commission, but subject to all provisions of the interstate commerce act, and subject to the rights of any of the parties to such an agreement to cancel it, as to any and all agreed rates, by notice in writing to the other parties and to the commission."

### For the Shipper's Benefit

The president suggests that the railroads be required to quote rates in writing on the application of any shipper, with a fine of \$250 for misquoting. He recommends the empowering of the interstate commerce commission to inquire into the reasonableness of rates.

The message recommends definitely that shippers be given the right to select routes over which their shipments are to be handled.

It is proposed that after passage of the suggested bill no railroad shall be

### Refuse to Accept Directory Figures

Aberdeen, Jan. 8.—Aberdeen's resentment to Polk's directory claim of 14,000 population for Hoquiam to 16,060 for Aberdeen was shown at the regular council meeting, when its members refused to accept or pay for any copies of the new publication. It was stated at the meeting that the book contained more than twice as many names for Aberdeen as for Hoquiam and that this city therefore had a much larger population. Aberdeen claims a population of 24,000.

permitted to acquire any interest of any kind, directly or indirectly, in the capital stock, or purchase or lease any railroad, or any other corporation which competes with it, with the proviso that the law shall not operate to prevent any corporation which, at the date of the passage of the act, owns half the entire stock of a company from securing the rest of it, nor prohibiting any railroad company which is operating railroads under lease at the time of the passage of the act from acquiring a reversionary ownership of such roads.

### Would Prohibit Watered Stock

The message recommends the enactment of a law prohibiting the watering of stock by requiring all stocks to be sold at par, or at a value determined by the commission, for money, or if anything else is tendered, or if services are paid in return for stock, it must be valued by the commission.

In addition the commission is to supervise the issue of all stocks and bonds. The president also recommends the passage by the senate of the Esch bills passed a few weeks ago by the house, giving the interstate commerce commission power to standardize the safety appliances of all railroads. The president says that Attorney General Wickersham has prepared a bill embodying all these ideas, which is now ready for congress.

In discussing the anti-trust law the president says that it needs no amendments.

"The object of the law is to suppress abuses of business and not to interfere with a great volume of capital which, concentrated under one organization, has reduced costs of production and made its profits thereby, and took no advantage of its size to stifle competition. I conceive that nothing could happen more destructive to the prosperity of this country than the loss of that great economy in production which has been, and will be, effected in all manufacturing lines by the employment of large capital under one management."

After declaring that the decisions of the supreme court upheld the law, the president says:

"The value of the statute, which is rendered more and more certain by a long line of decisions by the supreme court of the United States, furnishes strong reasons for leaving the act as it is."

He declares that it is the duty of the department of justice, under the present law, to investigate all trusts, and says:

"But such an investigation and possible prosecution of corporations whose prosperity affects the comfort not only of the stockholders, but of millions of wage earners and employees and associated tradesmen, must necessarily tend to disturb confidence in the business community and dry up the new flowing sources of capital from its place of hoarding, and produce a halt in our prosperity that will cause suffering and strained circumstances among the innocent for the faults of the guilty few."

He says he desires to procure a means of bringing corporations into the pale of the law, and to prevent any business disasters. He offers the proposition of the federal charter as the means of gaining this purpose.

Therefore the president recommends the enactment of a law for the formation of corporations engaged in interstate trade under federal license, protecting them from undue interference by the state and providing for the issue of stock only for the paid in value in cash or property when they have been ascertained by the federal authorities.

In discussing the possible objections to his plans, the president says that recent decisions have been so sweeping that only three doors are open to corporations. They must resolve themselves into their component parts with loss to themselves "and to the country," they must run in defiance of the law, or, as a third possibility they can accept his charter plan.

### CHINO-JAPANESE TREATY OPPOSED BY AMERICA

Washington, Jan. 8.—State department officials maintain close secrecy in regard to the diplomatic situation arising from the era of railroad construction in Manchuria. Developments have been followed with the keenest attention because of the determination to maintain the "open door" policy.

Secretary Knox has been considering carefully the treaty recently entered into by China and Japan relating to railroads in Manchuria. It was reported weeks ago that the United States would protest to China and Japan against this treaty on the ground that it interfered with the equal opportunities in Manchuria.

### HAMILTON RECEIVES PRISON SENTENCE

Olympia, Jan. 5.—Ortis Hamilton former adjutant general of Washington, has been sentenced to from one to ten years at hard labor at the state penitentiary on his recent conviction after trial upon the charge of embezzlement of state moneys.

The new state bureau of inspection and supervision of public offices has completed a rough draft of its report upon the investigation of accounts, showing that Hamilton was short between \$37,000 and \$38,000.

## CHIEF FORESTER DISMISSED

### PRESIDENT NOTIFIES PIN- CHOT SERVICES NOT NEEDED

### Executive Claims Dignity of Pres- idential Office Was Attacked.

### Insurgents Win First Victory in House Over Speaker Cannon. They Celebrate.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Gifford Pinchot, chief forester, last night was dismissed from the service of the United States by President Taft for insubordination and conspiracy. Associate Forester Overton W. Price and Assistant Law Officer Alexander C. Shaw, Pinchot's immediate assistants in the forestry bureau, followed their chief out of the government employ.

Thoroughly indignant over the action of Mr. Pinchot in inducing Senator Dolliver to read a letter from him in the senate Thursday, President Taft would listen to no advice that the forester's violation of executive orders be overlooked, pending the inquiry soon to be taken up by congress.

### Presidential Dignity Attacked

He declared the dignity of the presidential office was attacked, and he would be unfaithful to his trust if he submitted longer.

Mr. Taft undoubtedly realizes fully what the dismissal of Forester Pinchot means in a political way. He has been convinced for some time that the so-called "insurgents" and other critics of his administration had enlisted the services of Mr. Pinchot and practically were defying him to dismiss Pinchot from office. The latter's letter, few here doubt, was written with the direct purpose of "putting it square up to the president."

The president sought to avoid the threatened war as long as he could, but declared yesterday that patience had ceased to be a virtue.

### All Ready for Fray

He picked up the gauge of battle thrown down by Mr. Pinchot, through the hand of Senator Dolliver in the senate, and with the administration supporters is ready for the coming fray.

Political observers in Washington declare that the situation created by these developments is the most tense in many years. What the outcome will be no one is willing to prophesy.

In the house yesterday Speaker Cannon lost his first fight to the insurgents, who, combining with the Democrats, caused to be adopted an amendment to the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry so as to take from the speaker the power to appoint the house members of the joint special committee of investigation.

### Insurgents Celebrate Victory

The margin of victory was narrow—three votes; but the insurgents and Democrats alike are jubilant. The dismissal of Pinchot has lent fuel to the flame of their celebration, and they are venturing all manner of predictions as to what will happen.

Three Republicans, not classed as "insurgents," but who profess their friendship for Pinchot, voted with the "insurgents" and Democrats for the adoption of the amendment, which calls for the selection of the house investigators from the floor.

The cabinet was in session practically all the afternoon, following the regular session of the morning. Secretary Ballinger, cognizant of the action that was to be taken, remained away from the afternoon session. It was at the end of this special sitting that the president gave out the letter he had written to Mr. Pinchot notifying him that his usefulness as a public servant under the present administration was at an end.

### PINCHOT LETTER CAUSES SENSATION IN SENATE

The Ballinger-Pinchot controversy was made doubly intense by the reading on Thursday in the senate of a letter addressed by Mr. Pinchot to Senator Dolliver, in which the course adopted by L. R. Glavis, with the assistance of Messrs. Price and Shaw, of the bureau of forestry, was warmly approved.

In this communication the chief forester not only upheld the criticism of Secretary Ballinger, but suggested that the president himself had been mistaken in the facts when he rebuked Mr. Glavis from the public service.

Mr. Pinchot's letter brought Senator Hale to his feet with a severe rebuke to the chief forester for having ignored a recent order by the president directing that no subordinate officer should give information concerning affairs of the government except to his superior officers. He also suggested that the adoption of this course tended to forestall and prejudice public opinion in relation to the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.

Preceding the incident Senator Jones' joint resolution for an investigation of the interior department and the forestry bureau was referred to the committee on public lands. The reference was not made until after much discussion of a resolution by Senator Newlands instructing the committee on public lands to report within two weeks bills putting into effect Secretary Ballinger's recommendations in his annual report on the conservation of natural resources. The Newlands resolution was also referred to the committee on public lands.

In the senate Mr. Pinchot's letter caused a genuine sensation. In addressing his letter to Senator Dolliver, Mr. Pinchot indicated that it had been written at the request of the Iowa senator, but it was addressed to him as chairman of the committee on agriculture, thus making it an official document. He said that Messrs. Price and Shaw had prepared an official report upon their actions which he was transmitting to the secretary of agriculture.

### Glavis' Warning Sanctioned

"It shows that they countenanced the publication by L. R. Glavis of certain facts concerning these claims after he had been dismissed from office and that in other ways they endeavored to direct public attention to the imminent danger that the Alaska coal lands still in government ownership might pass forever into private hands with little or no compensation to the public."

This information, Mr. Pinchot adds, was of a nature proper to be made public, "unless there are secrets which the people of the United States are not entitled to know concerning the source, nature and progress of claims made for portions of the public lands."

### METHOD PROPOSED TO SOLVE MANCHURIAN PROBLEMS

St. Petersburg, Jan. 8.—The Russian foreign office has received a memorandum from United States government, proposing as a solution of the Manchurian problem the neutralization of railroads in Manchuria by their sale to China, financed by an international syndicate. The United States invites Russian participation in such a scheme. A supervision of railroads would thus be placed in the hands of the powers responsible for the financial arrangement, who would see that the lines were conducted on a purely business basis and not used for political or strategic purposes.

### Russia Offers to Sell

Last October, when a meeting was arranged at Harbin between M. Kobosoff, the Russian minister of finance, and the late Prince Ito, then president of the privy council of Japan, the sale of the Russian railroad interests in Manchuria was considered seriously. The success of the present plan is dependent upon Japan's assent.

The advantages of such an agreement from the viewpoint of international relations are believed to be many. It would remove a constant source of friction between Russia and Japan, the doctrine of equal opportunity would be safeguarded by the powers, and by closing the line to transportation of troops and munitions, Russia's anxiety with reference to a Japanese attack upon Siberia would be relieved.

### Experts Work on Suggestion

Russia, however, is not willing to accept the suggestion of the United States government without giving the subject careful study. An answer to the suggestion may be expected within a week, perhaps a month, for experts are engaged in an investigation of the whole matter, and the cabinet has taken cognizance of the memorandum.

The American memorandum further announces that a syndicate composed of Americans and Englishmen has obtained the concession for the construction of a railroad from Aigun, in northern Manchuria, to Chin Chow Fu, and that the British and American governments intend to support it diplomatically.

### Would Menace Frontier

This part of the memorandum has been received less favorably by Russia, for, while no statement has been made in regard to it, officials in discussing this feature have asserted that Russia would strenuously oppose the crossing of the Russian railroad at Taisikhair and would be unwilling for a railroad to approach the weak Amur frontier. This would force a heavy concentration of troops at the boundary.

### LABOR'S TRUST FIGHT CARRIED TO PRESIDENT

Washington, Jan. 10.—The American Federation of Labor, through a committee headed by Samuel Gompers, James O'Connell and other leaders has carried its fight against the United States Steel Corporation to President Taft.

The committee presented to the president fourteen charges of illegality against the steel corporation and asked for an immediate investigation of the so-called trust, which they claim is operating in defiance of the law. The president promised to take the matter up with the secretary of commerce and labor and with Labor Commissioner Neill.

### Alberta Oats for Philippines

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 8.—Three thousand tons of Alberta oats have been contracted for shipment to the Philippine islands via Vancouver and Seattle and the movement of this grain westward to this port has already commenced. The shortage of oats in the Philippines is said to have prompted the placing of a rush order for the Alberta product for the United States government.

### State Banks in Good Condition

Wal a Walls, Jan. 10.—"Banks of the state of Washington are in a better condition than they have ever been," said State Bank Examiner Mo-hundro, while in the city last week. "According to the recent reports of state and national banks, they are several hundred per cent better off than for several years."