SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

FIFTY-NINTH YEAR

FRIDAY JANUARY 14 1910

# OUR NATURAL RESOURCES

Prest. Taft Discusses Them in a Special Message to the Congress.

STRONG FOR CONSERVATION.

Under Old Land Law Much Public Domain Has Been Lost.

Deals With Water Power Site Question -No Federal Control of Forestry Without Federal Ownership.

tive Mondell of Wyoming, chairman of the house committee on public lands, has declined to stand sponsor for President Taft's bills designed to carry out his program for conservation of natural resources. He offered to introduce the measure "by but the proffer was de-

Washington, Jan. 14.-President Taft's special conservation message was Melivered to the house by Mr. Latta, as sistant secretary to the president, soon after that body convened today.

Pension legislation was interrupted for the reading of the document and the speaker advised members to pay close attention thereto, because no printed had arrived for distribution smong them

Practically all of the members present remained in their seats and followed the reading closely and carefully.

When the reading of the message had been concluded a roar of applause arose from the Republican side of the chamber and several Democratic members also joined in the demonstration of ap-

To the senate and house of represent-

In my annual message I reserved the subject of the conservation of our natural resources for discussion in a special message as follows:

"In several departments there is presented the necessity for legislation looking to the further conservation of our natural resources and the subject a more detailed and extended discussion than can be entered upon in this communication. For this reason, I shall take an early opportunity to send a special message to Congress on the subject of the improvement of our waterways; upon the reclamation and irrigation of arid, semi-arid and

OLD LAND LAWS.

The principal land statutes were enacted more than a quarter of a century ago. The homestead act, the preemption and timber culture act, the coal land and the mining acts were among these. The rapid disposition of the public lands under the early statutes and the lax methods of distribution prevailing, due, I think, to the belief that these lands should rapidly pass into private ownership, gave rise to the impression that the public domain was legitimate prey for the unscrupulous, and that it was not contrary to good morals to circumvent land laws. This prodigal manner of disposition resulted in the passing of large areas of valuable lands and many of our natural resources into the hands of persons who felt little or no responsibility for promoting the national welfare through their development. The truth is that title to millions of acres of public lands was fraudulently obtained, and that the right to recover a large part of such lands for the government long since ceased by reason of statutes of limitation.

There has developed in recent years a deep concern in the public mind respecting the preservation and proper use of our natural resources. This has been particularly directed toward the conservation of resources of the public domain.

The problem is how to save, how to

domain.

The problem is how to save, how to utilize, how to conserve and still develop; for no same person can contend that it is for the common good that nature's blessings are only for the unborn generations.

Among the most noteworthy reforms initiated by my distinguished predecessor, were the vigorous prosecution of land frauds and the bringing to public attention of the necessity for preserving the remaining public domain from further spollation, for the maintenance and extension of our forest resources, and for the enactment of laws amending the obsolete statutes so as to retain government control over that part of the public domain in which there are valuable deposits of coal, oil and phosphate, and in addition thereto, to preserve control, under conditions favorable, to the public, of lands along the streams in which the fall of water can be made to generate power to be transmitted in the form of electricity many miles to the points of its use, known as "water power" sites.

Investigations into violations of public land laws and prosecution of land frauds have been vigorously continued under my administration, as has been ROOSEVELT REFORMS.

the withdrawal of coal lands for classi-fication and valuation, and the tempo-rary withholding of power sites. POWER SITE WITHDRAWALS.

Since March 4, 1909, temporary with-

Since March 4, 1909, temporary withdrawals of power sites have been made on 102 streams and these withdrawals therefore cover 229 per cent more streams than were covered by the withdrawals made prior to that date.

The present statutes, except so far as they dispose of preclous metals and purely agricultural lands, are not adapted to carry out the modern view of the best disposition of public lands to private ownership, under conditions offering on the one hand, sufficient inducement to private capital to take them over for proper development with restrictive conditions, and on the other, which shall secure to the public that character of control which will prevent a monopoly or misuse of the lands or their products.

The power of the secretary of the interior restrictive restrictions.

a monopoly or misuse of the lands or their products.

The power of the secretary of the interior to withdraw from the operation of existing statutes tracts of land, the disposition of which, under such statutes would be detrimental to the public interest, is not clear or satisfactory. This power has been exercised in the interest of the public, with the hope that Congress might affirm the action of the executive by laws adapted to the new conditions.

Unfortunately Congress has not thus far fully acted on the recommendations of the executive and the question as to what the executive is to do, is, under the circumstances, full of difficulties. It seems to me that it is the duty of Congress now, by a statute, to validate withdrawle and the very well of the executive is to do is, under the circumstances, full of difficulties.

Congress now, by a statute, to validate withdrawals which have been made by the secretary of the interior and president and to authorize the secretary of the interior temporarily to withdraw lands pending submission to Congress of recommendations as to legislation to recommendations as to legislation to the conditions of the condition et conditions or emergencies as they

#### LAND CLASSIFICATION.

arise.

LAND CLASSIFICATION.

One of the most pressing needs in the matter of public land reform is that lands should be classified according to their principal value or use. This ought to be done by that department whose force is best adapted to that work. It should be done by the interior department through the geological survey. Much of the confusion, fraud and contention which has existed in the past has arison from the lack of an official and determinative classification of the public lands and their contents. It is now proposed to dispose of agricultural lands as such and at the same time to reserve for other disposition the treasure of coal, oil, asphaltum, natural gas, and phosphate contained therein. This may be best accomplished by separating the right to mine from the title to the surface giving the necessary use of so much of the latter as may be required for the extraction of the deposits. The surface might be disposed of as agricultural land under the general agricultural statute while the coal or other mineral could be disposed of by lease on a royalty basis, with provisions requiring a certain amount of development each year; and in order to prevent the use and cession of such lands with others of similar character seems to constitute a monopoly forbidden by law, the lease should contain suitable provision subjecting to forfeiture the interests of persons participating in such monopoly. Such law should apply to Alaska as well as to the United States. It is exceedingly difficult to frame a statute to retain government control over a property to be developed by private capital in such a manner as to secure the governmental purpose and at the same time not frighten away investment of the necessary capital. Hence, it may be necessary by laws that are really only experimental to determine from their practical operation what is the best method of securing the result aimed at.

The extent of the value of phosphate is hardly realized, and with the need that there will be for it as the years roll on and

waterways; upon the reclamation and irrigation of arid, semi-arid and swamp lands; upon the preservation of our forests and the re-foresting of suitable areas; upon the reclassification of the public domain with a view of separating from agricultural settlement, mineral, coal and phosphate lands and sites belonging to the government bordering on streams suitable for the utilization of water power.

In 1860 we had a public domain of 1,055,911,288 acres. We have now 731,-784,081 acres, confined largely to the mountain ranges and the arid and semi-arid plains. We have in addition, 268,035,975 acres of land in Alaska.

The public lands were, during the earliest administrations, treated as a national asset for the liquidation of public debt and source of reward for our soldiers and saliors. Later on they were donated in large amounts in aid of the construction of wagon roads and railways in order to open up regions in the west then almost inaccesible.

OLD LAND LAWS.

The principal land statutes were enacted more than a quarter of a century ago. The homestead act, the preemption and timber culture act, the coal land and the mining acts were among these. The rapid disposition of the public domain was legitimate prey for the unscrupulous, and that it was not contrary to good morals to circumvent land laws. This prodigal manner of disposition resulted in the passing of our natural resources into the hands of persons who felt little or no respons who felt little or no respons who felt little or no respons the provers of a presented in electricity, another into transmissible electricity, another important phase of the public land which lies along the streams offering opportunent into trenting to electricity, another important phase of the public land which lies along the streams offering opportunent into the public land statutes were enacted in large amounts in aid of the construction of wagon roads and railways in order to open up regions in the estimate proversion of the public lands with the proversion of the public l Development in electrical appliances for the conversion of water power into electricity to be transmitted long distances has progressed so far that it is no longer problematical, but it is a certain inference that in the future power of water flowing in the streams to a large extent will take the place of natural fuels.

## WATER POWER TRUST.

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In the disposition of the domain already granted, many water power sites have been under absolute ownership and may drift into one ownership, so that all the water power under private ownership shall be a monopoly. If, however, the water power sites now owned by the government—and there are many of them—shall de disposed of to private persons for investment of their capital in such a way as to prevent their union for purposes of monopoly with other water power sites, and under conditions that shall limit the right of use to not exceeding 50 years with proper means for determining a reasonable graduated rental and with some equitable provision for fixing terms and renewal, it would seem entirely possible to prevent the absorption of these most useful lands by a power monopoly. As long as the government retains control and can prevent their improper union with other plants, competition must be maintained and prices kept reasonable. In considering the conservation of natural resources of the country the feature that transcends all others, including woods, water, minerals, is the soil. It is incumbent upon the government to foster by all available means the resources of the country that produce the food of the people. To this end the conservation of the solls should be cared for with all means at the government's disposal.

Ice Gorge at St. Louis Breaks And River Fell More Than Five Feet in Three Hours.

ARE RECEDING

FLOOD WATERS

BOATS LEFT HIGH AND DRY

Levee Strewn With Wreckage-Weather Reports Indicate Mississippi Is Rising to the North.

St. Louis, Mo. Jan. 14.-The Mis sissippi river front at St. Louis presented a devastated appearance today The river, gorged with ice, rose from 22 feet Wednesday night to 31.9 fee early today and then the gorge broke Inside of three hours the river fell more than five feet and at 8 o'clock the gage read 26.1 feet.

The boats on the river were left high and dry by the rapid fall and the levee was strewn with wreckage The property loss will exceed \$200,

the levee was strewn with wreckage.
The property loss will exceed \$203,-000.
The gorge which formed late yesterday after the breaking of the gorge which had held for three weeks, gave way at dawn under the pressure of ice and water which had come down the Missouri river into the Mississippi. Weather bureau reports indicate the Mississippi river is rising north of St. Louis. The maximum height of the river early today was 1.9 feet above the danger stage. The railroad tracks on the levee were inundated and the falling water left them covered with debris and ice.
The gorge at Alton, 23 miles north of St. Louis, broke this morning and will reach here during the day. The bridge at Alton caused the ice floes to bank up again and another gerge is forming there.
South of St. Louis the river is full of floating ice to below Chester, Ill., 60 miles down the river.
The Illinois and Missouri rivers are rising. Here the river continued to fall.
The preliminary work on the free bridge which St. Louis is erecting, was destroyed by the Ice.

DANGER POINT IN THE

#### DANGER POINT IN THE KANSAS AT TOPEKA PASSED

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 14.-The danger Topeka, Kan., Jan. 14—The danger point in the Kansas river here is passed. The gage shows a fall of six feet since Thursday morning, the stage now being 12.2 feet. The river is still filled with ice, but aside from the loss of three bridges in this county little damage has been done. Santa Fe trains are tied up near Lakeview because of an ice blockade over the tracks.

swamp soils. levee river overflow soils, grow trees on thin soils, pasture hillside soils, rotate crops on all soils, discover methods for cropping dry land soils, find grasses and legumes for all soils, feed grain and mill feeds on the farms where they originate, that the soils from which they come may be enriched.

A work of the utmost importance to inform and instruct the public on this branch of the conservation of our resources is being carried on successfully in the department of agriculture, but it ought not to escape public attention that the state action in addition to that of the department of agriculture (as for instance, in the drainage of swamp lands.) is essential to the best treatment of soils in the manner above indicated.

The act by which, in semi-arid parts of the public domain, the area of the homestead has been enlarged from 160 to 320 acres has resulted most benefically in the extension of dry farming and the demonstration which has been made of the possibility, through a variation in the character and mode of culture of raising substantial crops without presence of such a supply of water as has been here-tofore thought to be necessary for agriculture. agriculture.

### IRRIGATION.

But there are millions of acres of completely arid lands in the public domain which, by the establishment of reservoirs for the storing of water and the irrigation of the lands may be made much more fruitful and productive than the best lands in a climate where the moisture comes from the clouds.

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Congress recognized the importance of this method of artificial distribution of water on the arid lands by the passage of the reclamation act. The proceeds of the public lands creates a fund to build the works needed to store and furnish necessary water and it was left to the secretary of the interior to determine what projects should be selected among those suggested and to direct the reclamation service, with the funds at hand and through the engineers in its employ to construct the works.

No one can visit the far west and the country of arid and semi-arid lands without being convinced that this is one of the most important methods of conservation of our natural resources that the government has entered upon. It would appear that over 20 projects have been undertaken and that a few of these are likely to be unsuccessful because of the lack of water or for other reasons, but generally the work which has been done has been well dome and many important engineering problems have been met and solved.

One difficulty which has arisen is that too many projects, in view of the available funds, have been set on foot. The funds available under the reclamation statute are inadequate to complete these projects within a reasonable time. And yet the projects have been begun; settlers have been invited to take up and in many instances have taken up, land within the projects, relying upon their prompt completion. The failure to complete the projects for their benefit is, in effect a breach of faith and leaves them in a most distressing condition.

NATION SHOULD AID THEM.

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I urge that the nation ought to afford a means to lift them out of the very desperate condition in which they are now. This condition does not indicate any excessive waste, or any corruption on the part of the reclamation service. It only indicates an over-zealous desire to extend the benefit of reclamation to as many acres and as many states as possible. I recommend, therefore, that authority be given to issue not exceeding \$30,000,000 of bonds from time to time as the secretary of the interior shall find it necessary, the proceeds to be applied to the completion of projects already begun and their proper extension, and the bonds running 10 years or more, to be taken up by the proceeds from the reclamation fund, which returns as NATION SHOULD AID THEM.

WHY IS THE COST OF LIVING SO HIGH IN SALT LAKE? WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF 1900 AND 1910.

This interesting subject will be

#### -THE-

## Saturday News

#### TOMORROW Other exclusive features for this

issue are, A State Workshop for the Adult Blind, illustrated. King Edward as a Moral Censo omes as a Surprise to England,

Romantic Narratives of American Series, "The Peggy O'Neal War,"

English Polo Players Prepare to Clean Out Alleged Grafters, illustrated.

American Artists Rarely Represented in Europe, illustrated.
"Purity in Fiction" Cry Has Aroused English Authors.

Making Text Books for the Chinese, Frank G. Carpenter, illustrat-

the years go on, will increase rapidly in amount.

There is no doubt at all that if these bonds were to be allowed to run 10 years, the proceeds from the public lands, together with the rentals for water furnished through the completed enterprises, would quickly create a sinking fund large enough to retire the bonds within the time specified. I hope that, while the statute shall provide that these bonds are to be paid out of the reclamation fund, it will be drawn in such a way as to secure interest at the lowest rate and that the credit of the United States will be pledged for their redemption. I urge consideration of the recommendations of the secretary of the interior in his annual report for amendments of the reclamation act, proposing other relief for settlers on those projects.

#### TIMBERED AREAS.

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Respecting the comparatively small timbered areas on the public domain not included in national forests because of their isolation or their special value for agricultural or mineral purposes, it is apparent from the evils resulting by virtue of the imperfections of existing laws for the disposition of timberlands that the acts of June 8, 1878, should be repealed and a law enacted for disposition of the timber to be subject to appropriation under the agricultural or mineral lands laws.

What I have said is really an epitome of the recommendations of the secretary of the interior in respect to the future conservation of public domain in its present annual report.

He has given close attention to the problem of disposition of these lands under such conditions as to invite the private capital necessary to their development can the one hand and the maintenance of the restrictions necessary to prevent monopoly and abuse from absolute ownership on the other. These recommendations are incorporated in bills he has prepared, and they are at the disposition of Congress. I earnestly recommend that all suggestions which he has made with respect to these lands shall be embodied in statutes and especially, that withdraw als already made shall be embodied in statutes and especially, that withdraw als already made shall be embodied in statutes and especially, that withdraw as to the authority of the secretary of the interior to withdraw lands for the purpose of submitting recommendations as to future disposition of them where new legislation if needed shall be made complete and unquestioned.

The forest reserves of the United States, some 190,000,000 acres in extent are under control of the department of agriculture, with authority adequate to preserve them and to extend their growth so far as that may be practicable. The importance of the maintenance of our forests cannot be exaggerated. The possibility of a scientific treatment of forests in order that they shall be made to yield a large return in timber without really reducing the supply has been demonstrated in other countries and we should work toward the standard set by them as far as their methods are applicable to our conditions.

Upwards of 400 million acres of forest upper toward the standard set of the product own.

the standard set by them as far 25 cheir methods are applicable to 25 conditions.

Upwards of 400 million acres of forest land in this country are in private ownership but only 3 per cent of it is being treated scientifically and with a view to the maintenance of forests. The part played by forests it the equalization of the supply of water on watersheds is a matter of discussion and dispute, but the general benefit to be derived by lands on watersheds and the promotion of the growth of trees in places that are now denuded and that once had great flourishing forests, goes without saying. The control to be exercised over private owners in their treatment of forests which two yown, is a matter for state and not national regulation, because there is nothing in the Constitution that authorizes the federal government to exercise any control over forests which a state unless the forests are owned in a proprietory way by the federal growth a state unless the forests are owned in a proprietory way by the federal growth a state unless the forests are owned in a proprietory way by the federal growth a proprietory way by the reduction that authorizes that the national government appropriate a certain amount cach year out of the receipts of the forestry business of the government to institute of the good place streams to be selected by the geological survey with a view improving and protecting the streams for federal purposes. I think a moderate expenditure for each of these purpose, of the utmost benefit in the development of our forestry system.

INLAND WATERWAYS.

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I come now to improvement of inland waterways. He would be blind, indeed, who did not realize that the people of the entire west and especially those of the Mississippi valley, have been aroused to the need for the improvement of our inland waterways. The Mississippi river with the Missouri on the one hand and the Ohlo on the other, would seem to offer a natural means of interstate transportation and traffic. How far, if properly improved, they would relieve the railroads or supplement them in respect to the builder and cheaper commodities is a matter of conjecture. No enterprise ought to be undertaken, the cost of which is not definitely ascertained and the benefit and advantage of which are not known and assured by compensor acceptages.

## EIGHTY SPANISH OFFICERS ARRESTED

Military Club in Madrid Was Surrounded and Many Members Prisoners.

#### PLOT HAS BEEN DISCOVERED

Was Widespread-Captains-General of Four Principal Cities Have Been Removed.

Paris, Jan. 14.-A news dispatch received here today from Madrid says that the building occupied by the Military club was surrounded by the po lice today and 80 army officers were in the building arrested.

#### PRINCE PIGNATELLY PUT UNDER ARREST

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Madrid, Jan. 14.—Prince Pignatelly, alleged to have been involved in the recently discovered plot through which the Conservatives are said to have aimed to embroil the army with the government, was arrested today.

The Liberal press strongly approves the energetic action taken by the government. The Liberal says the measures were severe but indispensable.

El Pais says the plot was designed to force the resignation of Minister of War Luque and thus precipitate the fall of Premier Morety Prendergast and his cabinet. The articles in the Correspondencia Militar, which revealed the plot were written by Senor Liberals a pseudonym. The issue of the paper was suppressed, whereupon the demonstration of army officers was made in front of the newspaper office.

The police raided the office and on the evidence found the cabinet was hurriedly assembled under the presidency of King Alfonso, who sanctioned the removal of Count De Villar as captain-general of Madrid and the arrest of the officers implicated.

That the affair had widespread ramifications was indicated by the subsequent removal last night of the captains-general of Valencia, and Valladolid and Coronna. General Linares, ex-minister of war, was the first to congratulate Minister Luque on the prompt action taken.

The award of honors to the officers of the Mellilla expedition, which was celebrated by the Correspondencia Militar was in accordance with the distribution recommended by Gen. Marina, governor of Mellila. The affair has created little popular excitement as the government has acted before the existence of the conspiracy became generally known.

#### WARRINER TAKEN TO PRISON TO BEGIN SENTENCE

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 14.—Charles L. Warriner, who confessed to having embezzled \$645.000 while treasurer of the Big Four railroad in this city, was taken to Columbus. O., penitentiary today to begin a sentence of six years which was imposed upon him following his plea of guilty to the embezzlement of \$5.000.

\$5,000.

Warriner issued a signed statement denying the various rumors that he was protecting "some one higher up."

### COL. T. H. SWOPE MAY HAVE BEEN MURDERED

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 14.—"An arrest probably will be made in a few days," said John H. Atwood, an attorney for the Swope estate, today, when asked what steps would be taken in connection with the examination of the vital organs of Col. Thomas H. Swope, the aged philanthropist, who died suddenly Oct. 3.

Death was at first attributed to apoplexy, but a quick succession of deaths and illness among heirs of the Swope estate led to an investigation, culminating in the exhuming of the body of Col. Swope and the removal of his stomach for purposes of an autopsy.

"There is not a particle of doubt in

"There is not a particle of doubt in my mind," continued Mr. Atwood, "that both Thomas and Christian Swope were poisoned."

It is understood that no warrant will

of our land waterways it would be wise to begin with this particular project and carry it through as rapidly as may be. I assume from reliable information that it can be constructed economically in 12 years.

What has been said of the Ohio river is true in a less complete way of the improvement of the upper Mississippi from St. Paul to St. Louis to a constant depth of six feet, and of the Missouri from Kansas City to St. Louis to a constant depth of 8 feet and from St. Louis to Cairo of a depth of 8 feet. These projects have been pronounced practical by competent boards of army engineers, their cost has been estimated and there is business which will follow the improvement.

I recommend, therefore, that the present Congress, in the river and harbor bill, make provision for continuing contracts to complete these improvements.

As these improvements are being

contracts to complete these improvements.

As these improvements are being made, and traffic encouraged by them shows itself of sufficient importance, the improvement of the Mississippi beyond Cairo down to the Gulf, which is now going on with the maintenance of a depth of 9 fect everywhere, may be changed to another and greater depth if the necessity for it shall appear to arise out of the traffic which can be delivered on the river at Cairo.

I am informed that the investigation by the waterways commission in Europe shows that the existence of a waterway by no means assures traffic unless there is traffic adapted to water carriage at cheap rates, at one end or the other of the stream.

It also appears in Europe than 6 feet and never more than 9. But it is certain that enormous quantities of merchandise are transported over rivers and canals in Germany and France and England, and it is also certain that the existence of such methods of traffic materially affects the rates which railroads charge and it is the best regulator of these rates that we have, not even excepting governmental regulation through the interstate commerce commission. For this reason, I hope that this Congress will take such steps that it may be called the inaugurator of the new system of inland waterways.

PINCHOT INVESTIGATION.

PINCHOT INVESTIGATION.

For reasons which it is not necessary here to state, Congress has seen fit to order an investigation into the interior department and the forest service of the agricultural department. The results of that investigation are not needed to determine the value of, and the necessity for, the new legislation which I have recommended in respect to the public lands and in respect to reclamation carnestly urge that the measures recommended be taken up and disposed of promptly, and without awaiting the investigation that has been determined upon.

# be asked until the examination of the stomach of Col. Swope, which is in progress at Rush Medical college in Chicago under the direction of Dr. Hektoen of that institution, is com-

Hektoen of that institution, is completed.

The allegod murder plot, said to have been planned with great deliberation, had for its supposed end the extermination of all the Swope helrs. It is stated that shortly before Christian Swope's death, which occurred on Dec. 2, just two months later than that of his uncle, Col. Swope, a man visited the office of a well known bacteriologist in Kansas City and secured some typhoid germs. With these dead bacilli, it is asserted, the man hoped to inoculate the members of the Swope family.

Added credence is given this hypothesis by the fact that during the month of December, six members of the Swope household became fill with typhoid fever.

That the typhoid epidemic was not due to unsanitary condi-tions about the Swope residence was shown by the report of two physicians who made thorough investigations of the premises, assisted by plumbers.

### CORPORATION TAX LAW.

Sixty Commercial Bodies Want Publicity Feature Repealed.

licity Feature Repealed.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Two hundred and fifty delegates, representing 60 important comercial and industrial organizations of the country met here today to take action towards the repeal of the publicity feature of the new corporation tax law. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Illinois Manufacturers association.

Laverne W. Noyes, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' association, who opened the conference, said the publicity clause would in no way stop the great majority of evils and violations of the law now existing in the "criminal corporations."

"Had a liberal prize been offered by the arch mischief-makers for the best method of making corporate control by the government odious," said Mr. Noyes, "nothing better could have been devised than the gathering and posting for public inspection and curlosity and misuse of the details of the business of the small corporations. A cunning hand inserted the publicity clause in the corporation tax law, thereby making the law odious. Congress can and should remedy this defect."

#### ROBERTA DE JANON SHOWS GOOD GRIT

Philadelphia, Jan. 14.—Both Roberta de Janon and Mrs. Ferdinand Cohen, with whose husband the young heiress eloped, spent last night in hospitals in this city. The man over whom the woman and girl have become practically nervous wrecks was locked up in a cell in City hall and will be arraigned today for a hearing.

Just what charge to longe against Cohen is a problem which is perplexing the police officials and counsel for Robert Buist, the girl's millionaire grandfather.

the police officials and counsel for Rob-ert Buist, the girl's millionaire grand-father.

The girl, in spite of a cross-examina-tion which lasted practically from the time she was turned over to the Phil-adelphia detectives until she was taken to a hospital last night, refused to ad-mit that any one except herself was to blame for the escapade.

The deserted wife, after a tearful in-terview with Cohen, promised to stand by him.

## THAW IN GOOD CONDITION.

New York, Jan. 14—Reports that Harry K. Thaw was dangerously ill in the state asylum for the criminal in-same at Matteawan, were denied today by Asst. Superintendent Keib of that institution. Thaw is in better physical condition now than at any time since his incarceration, the asylum officials stated.

#### STUDENTS' COUNCIL FOR MILLER'S EXPULSION

Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 14.—The student council of the University of Michigan, organized to assist the faculty in maintaining discipline, has recommended to the engineering faculty that Joy Miller, who is alleged to have played on the football team last fall knowing that he was ineligible, be expelled from the university.

The council criticized the engineering faculty for lax methods and gave Miller a record for uprightness of character up to last fall.

#### CING MANUEL TO WED VICTORIA PATRICIA

Paris, Jan. 14.—A special dispatch re-ceived here from Lisbon quotes from an authorized source affirming that the marriage of King Manuel of Portugal and Princess Victoria Patricia, youngest daughter of the Duke of Connaught, will be solemnized next May.

### EXPRESS COMPANIES SEVERELY ARRAIGNED

Washington, Jan. 14.—Arraigning the express companies for making enormous profits on an infringement of the government's right to monopoly of transporting mail and criticising the postoffice department for surrendering that right, Representative Murdock of Kansas today introduced a long resolution calling on the postmaster general for information.

"For many years," says Mr. Murdock, "the postoffice department has been surrendering its monopoly on the transportation of packet mail matter under authority of a regulation footnote apparently based on an unpublished letter to Postmaster General James from Atty, Gen MacVeagh in 1881 declaring that 'packets' meant packages of letters."

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The resolution says that while the postoffice department last year had a deflict of \$17,000,000 the Wells-Fargo Ex-press company distributed nearly \$25,000,000 in dividends and that the govern-ment's failure to exercise monopoly in transporting mail is enriching the ex-press companies.

#### INAUGURATION DAY MAY BE CHANGED

Washington, Jan 14.—The passing of March 4 as "inauguration day" is foreshadowed by the expected adoption by the house at today's sesion of a joint resolution proposing to the states an amendment to the Constitution having that end in view.

Ratification by at least 35 states will be necessary after the resolution is adopted by both houses of Congress and approved by the president. It makes the last Thursday in April the day on which the terms of the president and vice president will begin.

The amendment will have the effect for extending Mr. Tatt's term of office for nearly two months, but he would receive no compensation therefor. It also would lengthen the same period.

JUDGE C. H. TRUAX DEAD. New York, Jan. 14.—Charles H. Truax, who retired from the supreme bench Jan. 1. after an incumbency of nearly 15 years, died here today, aged 64.

## MILHOUSEN HELD TO TRIAL COURT

Pleads Guilty to the Many Larceny Charges Against

#### SIX MONTHS FOR BLANKE

Owing to Destitute Circumstances of His Family He Escapes Felony Charge.

Henry Milhousen was the stellar attraction in Judge Bowman's galaxy of offenders in the criminal division of the city court this morning, and Mrs. Milhousen shared "honors" with her husband. The man is charged in three complaints with burglary in the second degree, and it developed that his thievery dragged into the case three other persons.

Milhousen is the man who conceived the get-rich-quick idea by stealing not stocks and bonds, but hay, chickens and furniture. He is the man who one family wonder whether or not they had moved and forgotten the circumstance, as he took from their place of abode about everything that was not nailed down.

According to the prosecution when the job got too big for Milhausen, Mrs. Milhousen assisted him, and he was further helped by two others, Henry Blanke and his son August. These are the people who were arrested by Deputy Sheriff Andrew Smith, Jr., and to him belongs the credit for tracing the stolen property and landing the thieves behind the bars and also recovering much of the stolen goods.

So far as the Blankes are concerned, it is the pathetic story of "Old Dog Tray," and one of the pathetic features is the fast that Blanke, Sr., has a wife and three little children who are absolutely dependent upon him and the further fact that he began today a term of six months in the county jail, following his plea of guilty to the charge of petit larceny.

Milhousen is charged with breaking into the chicken coop of Andrew Bendeksona 1075 south Third East street on the night of Jan. 3, and stealing therefrom about two dozen chickens. He is also accused of breaking into the Salt Palace Grocery store, owned by N. Nathan and stealing a wagon load of clothing, groceries and tobacco. Another complaint alleges that he broke into the home of Albert Nelson on Nov. 4, purloined furniture, silverware, rugand numerous other articles.

To each of the three complaints Mihousen pleaded guilty and waived preliminary examination in each case. He was ordered bound over to the district court and bail was fixed in the sum of \$1,000 in each case. Milhousen cannot furnish bonds and is in the custody of the sheriff. With him in the fall is his wife, Helena, who is charged with stealing a rug from the Nelson residence. She pleaded not guilty and the case is set for trial Feb. 1. Her bail was fixed at \$500.

The "Old Dog Tray" entered the tale when the Blankes were arraigned for petit larceny. The elder Blanke was charged with stealing 600 pounds of hay, valued at \$15, and the young man of stealing a cutter, valued at \$30, from Thomas "Woodbury. They were associated with Milhousen and, according to the information gleaned by the authorities,

when it was explained to him that he had narrowly escaped facing a charge that would land him in the state prison for a term of years if found guilty, he realized his good fortune and manifested appreciation by shutting off the tear ducts and smilling.

### YOUNG'S CASE CALLED.

Another case that attracted considerable interest and held the daily bench warmers quietly in their seats for an hour or so, was that of Wallace Young, formerly a stage driver in the Yellowstone country. He is charged with failure to provide for his two minor children. Mrs. Young, the divorced wife of the defendant, appeared in court and stated that when the divorce was granted she was awarded the custody of the children but that Young was ordered to provide for them. Mrs. Young declared that the father of the children had not given a cent toward their support since last July. Young made the excuse that he had been sick but failed utterly to show evidence of the alleged fact. He was held to answer to the district court and was sent to the country jail in default of ball in the sum of \$500. An effort was made to introduce evidence concerning the circumstances of the divorce but Judge Bowman emphatically put his foot down on such a proposition and declared that the divorce troubles had nothing whatever to do with Young's failing to provide for his offspring.

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William W. Clays, also charged with fallure to provide for his two children, did not answer the rollcall when his case was called and his bond of \$200 cash was declared forfeited into the coffers of the state. It is likely that a bench warrant will be issued for the man as Judge Bowman does not enertain kindly feelings towards met who fail or refuse to support these dependent upon them.

### SUGAR ADVANCED.

New York, Jan. 14.—All grades of re-fined sugar were advanced 10 cents hundredweight today.

#### ICE GORGES FORCING WATER OUT OF BANKS

Kansas City, Jan. 14.—While flood-conditions in the northern and central parts of Kansas were improved today, rivers in the southern section were alarmingly high. At Arkansas City fee gorges in the Walnut and Arkansas rivers have forced those streams out bytdges.

bridges.

Arkansas City is almost surrounded by water. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and St. Louis & San Francisco railroad bridges are threatened by ice and the Santa Fe main line to Texas is blocked.