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GOLDFIELD TROUBLE

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAYS THAT NEVADA MUST ACT.

CALL OF LEGISLATURE ADVISED

Soldiers Cannot Remain Indefinitely Unless the State of Nevada So Declares.

Washington—President Roosevelt indicated by telegram to Governor Sparks of Nevada that the federal troops now at Goldfield will be ordered to remain there for a further period of three weeks, provided the governor within five days issues a call for a special session of the state legislature. The president's letter follows: The White House, Washington, Dec. 28, 1907.—Hon. John Sparks, Governor, Carson City, Nev.: Your telegram of December 26 is received. It in effect declares that you have failed to call the legislature together, because, in your judgment, the legislature would not call upon the government of the United States for the use of troops, although in your opinion it ought to do so.

The constitution of the United States imposes, not upon you, but upon the legislature, if it can be convened, the duty of calling upon the government of the United States to protect the state of Nevada against domestic violence. You now request the armed forces of the United States in violation of the constitution because in your judgment the legislature would fail to perform its duty under the constitution.

The state government certainly does not appear to have made any serious effort to do its duty by the effective enforcement by the use of its police functions. I repeat what I have already said to you several times, that under the conditions existing in the state of Nevada, as made known to me, an application from the legislature of the state is an essential condition to the indefinite continuance of troops at Goldfield.

Circumstances may change and if they do I will take whatever action the needs of the situation require so far as my constitutional powers permit. But the first need is that the state authorities should do their duty and the first step towards this is the assembling of the legislature. It is apparent from your telegram that the legislature of Nevada can readily be convened. You have fixed the period of three weeks as the time necessary to convene and organize a special session. If within five days from the receipt of this telegram you shall have issued the necessary notice to convene the legislature of Nevada I shall continue the station of the troops at Goldfield during such period of three weeks. If within the term of five days such notice has not been issued, the troops will be immediately returned to their former stations.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
Reno, Nev.—A special session of the Nevada legislature will be called by Governor John Sparks. The governor said that he will issue the proclamation Monday, and that the date of convening will be in about two weeks. The call will be made at the request of President Roosevelt, who has notified Nevada's governor that such action must be taken or the troops now stationed at Goldfield will be removed.

Location Will be Moved.
Washington—For strategic purposes and to prevent their bombardment by a hostile fleet, the Isthmian Canal commission has determined to change the location of the dams and locks which it originally intended to construct at La Boca, and instead they will be built at Miraflores, four miles inland and within the zone of safety. President Roosevelt has approved the plans. It is said that aside from strategic reasons advanced for the change in plans, is also that of the question of cost, the saving of time.

Taft Speaks in Boston.
Washington—Secretary Taft left here for Boston, where he will deliver three addresses, the most important being at night before the Merchants and Manufacturers' association.

Horace McKinley Recaptured.
Pekin—Horace McKinley, wanted in Oregon in connection with the land fraud troubles in that state, who escaped on November 11 last from the Manchurian authorities at Mukden where he was incarcerated pending the arrival of an officer from America, has been recaptured at Harbin.

Cotton Mills Prosperous.
Fall River, Mass.—Cash dividends of \$2,701,875 have been paid out to stockholders by Fall River cotton mill corporations for the year 1907, according to figures just compiled. On the total capital of approximately \$25,475,000 this dividend is about 10.97 per cent.

PUBLIC MEETINGS SUPPRESSED.

Movement in Peking to Cancel Foreign Concessions.

Peking—The dowager empress has given verbal orders to the interior department and to the police to suppress all public meetings in Peking and there is reason to believe that this order will be extended to the provinces.

The popular agitation along the lines of "rights recovery" is growing in a phenomenal manner. The question of provincial as against federal sovereignty enters largely into the matter. Women's societies, schools for boys and girls, the family newspapers and the political press are all participating in the agitation, and for a month past the government here has been receiving telegrams, expressing the strong desires of the senders that the rights which have been eliminated from them by foreigners be restored to the Chinese. The movement has received such support that the government is alarmed and it is today striving to fill a conciliatory position between the revolutionary agitators and those who consider themselves to be aggrieved. The people of Che Kiang province have sent some delegates here to protect their interests. These delegates the foreign board has taken into its confidence, opening its archives to them and asking them to make a careful examination of the position of the Chinese government with regard to Great Britain and then to recommend a solution of the difficulty.

The reception accorded these civilian delegates by the government and the admission of representatives of provincial councils into state affairs at Peking is without precedent and is believed to constitute what can be called the thin edge of the wedge which is to give constitutional rights. It shows also the importance of the agitation which has been going on in Che Kiang province and which undoubtedly is the cause of the recent edict by the throne.

The agitation embraces the question of the patrol of the West river by Great Britain in an effort to put an end to the piracy there and leading Englishmen here apprehend that the recent popular hostility will result in an inquiry into British trade. The government is relying on the support of Great Britain, whose insistence upon China's maintenance of its original position has produced an apparent solidarity among the Chinese ministers. The pressure of the British government is strengthening the position of Yuan Shi Kai, whose security and influence in Peking is regarded by foreigners as essential to the safety and progress of China.

COMPANY ENDS ITS CONTRACT.

No More Special Services Between the Companies.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Nebraska Telephone company notified the railroad commission that it has taken steps to abrogate its contract with the Burlington road whereby in return for passes on the road to its officers, the Burlington employees have been granted a special rate on telephones. The system has been in operation for a long time. The action of the telephone company comes as a result of a complaint made before the railroad commission by the independent companies. A list of names of Burlington employees was furnished who receive special rates on telephones. The telephone company informed the commission of its agreement with the road and now comes the announcement that the plan has been done away with.

SENDING OF FLEET MISTAKE.

Archbishop Glennon Says It Cannot Be Justified.

St. Louis—Archbishop John J. Glennon, in a sermon Christmas declared that it was a serious mistake from any viewpoint to send the American world. He deprecated the spectacle he said, because "it is a season of peace on earth and good will toward all men."

DENVER GIRL WEDS INDIAN.

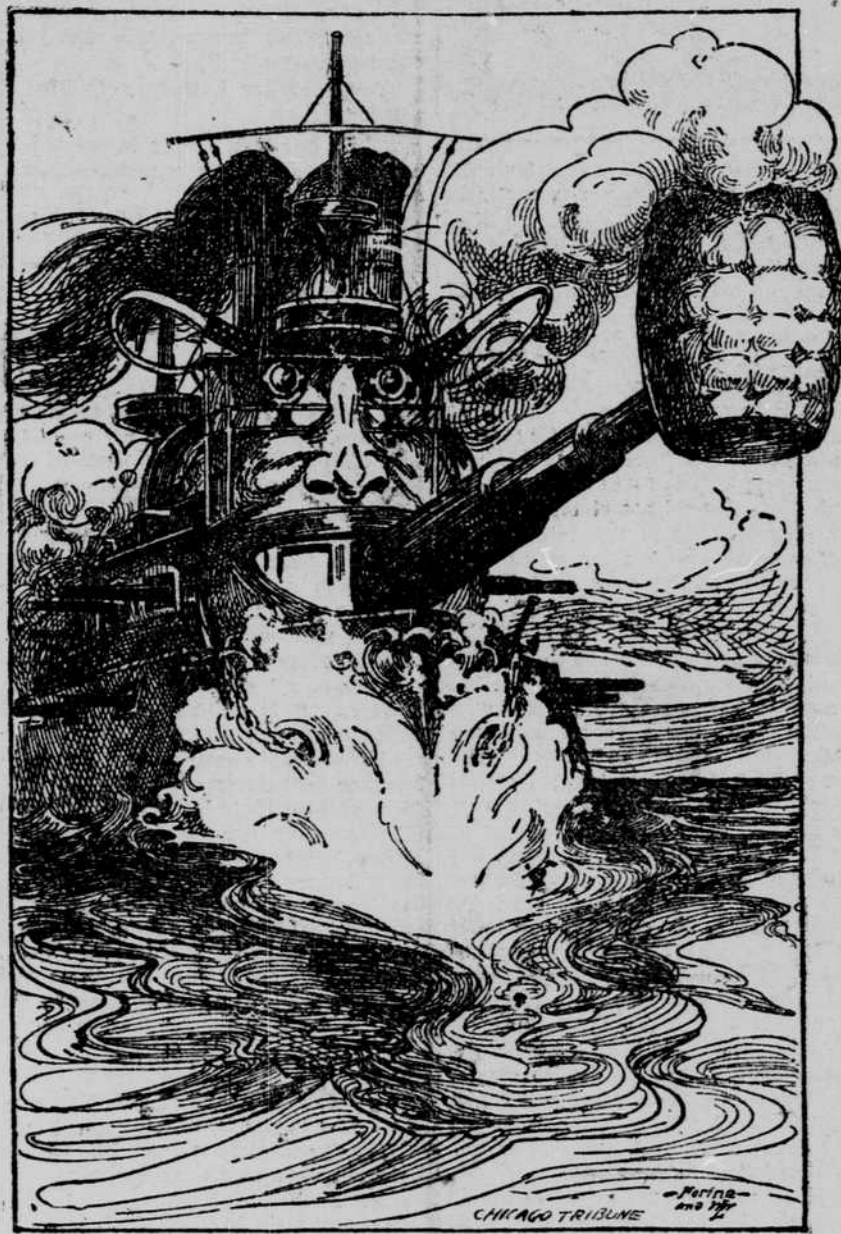
Ceremony Takes Place in Spite of Opposition of Her Family.

Denver, Colo.—News has been received here that Miss Cora Marie Arnold of this city was married last Monday in Santa Fe, N. M., to Albino Chavarria, a full-blooded Indian. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Rendou, a Presbyterian clergyman, and was witnessed by the bride's sisters, Miss Lillian and Geneva. Parents opposed the match.

Ten Dollars from Roosevelt.

Worcester, Mass.—President Roosevelt has sent a letter and a \$10 bill to Jacob Kriesfeld, a 14-year-old boy, in return for a Christmas gift which the boy sent to the president. The gift consisted of a calendar decorated with the picture of an American eagle, from the beak of which issues a scroll on which is the name of the president.

UNCLE SAM'S PIPE OF PEACE.



DISRUPTION IN THE NAVY GOES TO THE PACIFIC COAST

LINE AND STAFF OFFICERS ARE NOT HARMONIOUS.

Brought Forward in Connection With Right of Medical Officer to Command Hospital Ship.

Washington—Not since the day preceding the passage of the personnel law ten years ago has the feeling between line and staff of the navy been so acute as it is today as a result of the refusal of Admiral Brownson to transmit orders from his superior officer, the president of the United States, assigning a naval surgeon to command vessels in the navy. In the case of the personnel act, it was Mr. Roosevelt, then assistant secretary of the navy, who acted the part of pacificator and succeeded in bringing the two warring factions together in support of the legislation which for a decade past through a makeshift, has served to maintain peace between the two factions in the navy.

In the present instance, however, the efforts of the president to reconcile the surgeons and the line officers has failed, and it is probable that the whole controversy will be threshed out on its merits in congress. This is much deprecated by conservative officers in both line and staff, as likely to prove prejudicial to the navy's interest as a whole, for they believe that in order to succeed in securing the four great battleships, the cruisers, scouts and submarines, which form a part of the year's naval estimates, in addition to securing legislation that will better the lot of naval officers personally, the navy must present a united front, which cannot be done if just at the beginning of a session line and staff are to engage in strife.

Through the published statement of Surgeon General Rixey, the merits of the doctors' side of the case in this instance have been clearly set forth. Line officers believe that in common fairness they should also have a hearing. But they are in an embarrassed position in that respect. Admiral Brownson preceded his resignation by a cold, clear, logical presentation of his reasons why he objected to the assignment of a physician to command a naval ship, even though that vessel were exclusively devoted to hospital use. The statement was submitted to the president and notwithstanding the staff has had its say in print, applications at the white house for this letter are met with refusal. Now it is clearly impossible for Admiral Brownson or any of his line officers to make public a copy of the letter without incurring the risk of a court-martial on charges of disrespect toward their superior officer, the president of the United States. So they can only look for a change in the executive mind, or congressional investigation, which will develop all the facts.

Big Bank to Liquidate.

New Orleans—"All holders of stock in the State National bank will receive from \$150 to \$200 per share for their stock and all depositors will be paid in full" was the official announcement on Thursday.

Further Delay in Persia.

Teheran—It was announced that the shah had been indisposed and was obliged to postpone the formal taking of the oath of allegiance to the constitution which he had promised to do on Thursday.

PRESIDENT'S ORDER STANDS.

Refuses a Modification Concerning Troops.

Washington—The appeals to President Roosevelt to have federal troops remain in Goldfield is, in the opinion of White House officials, indicative of a desire on the part of those sending them to rely solely on the national government for protection. The position the president has taken in the matter is that the state of Nevada should exhaust every means within its power to control the situation and that federal interference should be supplemental only to the efforts being made by the state. Nothing in the appeals so far received indicate that any steps whatever are being taken by the state. Until this is shown to the president, it was stated at the White House Monday, his order of Saturday withdrawing the troops on December 30 will not be changed.

After a consultation with President Roosevelt Senator Nixon of Nevada expressed it as his opinion that the president could not very well modify his order directing the withdrawal of the troops. The question of having the state take some active part in protecting the interests at Goldfield, the senator said, is under active consideration. Just what would be the result or what measures are being considered, he said, it would be impossible to discuss. "One thing is certain," he asserted, "and that is that the Western Federation of Miners will not be known in Goldfield when this trouble has concluded."

Further Appeal to President.

Goldfield, Nev.—Despite the positive statement which came from Washington to the effect that the federal troops will be removed from Goldfield on December 30, mine owners have not given up and will appeal again to the president. They will present, they say, some matters which have not been laid before him, one of these being what they regard as positive evidence that at least one deportation was attempted by the Western Federation of Miners, in which attempt four rifles were used.

While the mine owners were preparing to send further evidence to the president, Sheriff Ingalls and Captain Cox, the personal representatives of Governor Sparks in Goldfield, were conferring on plans for the preservation of law and order after the troops depart. Sheriff Ingalls said that he is seeking at least fifty new men to constitute a force of deputies, who will patrol the camp night and day, armed with guns.

BILLIONS IN NATIONAL BANKS.

Condensed Report of Comptroller on Their Condition December 3.

Washington—A statement showing the condition of the national banks of the United States at the close of business December 3 was made public by the comptroller of the currency. It shows that the total loans and discounts of the banks aggregate \$4,853,337,094; individual deposits, \$4,176,873,717; cash resources, \$660,784,736; capital stock, \$901,681,682; United States deposits, \$223,117,082. The net balance of clearing house certificates in the banks on the date named was \$64,344,128. The percentage of legal reserve to deposits is 21.31 per cent.

Important Papers Found.

Mexico—What is considered a very important historical discovery has resulted from the efforts of Dr. Henry E. Belton, the American historian, who is here engaged in research work in the archives of the National Institute of History in Mexico. The discovery consists in the unearthing in this city of eighteen of twenty-one documents taken from the person of Lieutenant Zebulon N. Pike of the United States army by Spanish soldiers in 1806, when he was captured while journeying in that section of the country.

Filipino Delegates.

Washington—The Filipinos are to have their representative in Washington within a month, just as the Porto Ricans are represented by Delegate Larriga. In conformity with the act of congress, which provided for the election of a Philippine assembly, that body has chosen delegates Benito Legaldo and Pablo Ocampo.

Hunters Being Hunted.

Atlantic, Ia.—Hunters from this and surrounding towns have been so careless in leaving gates open, allowing farmers' stock to get into fields and killing stock, that the latter have begun a systematic campaign against hunters to enter lands. J. R. Reed of near Marine lost a valuable heifer by being shot by hunters and another farmer lost seven head by hunters leaving gates open and letting them in the corn.

Mrs. Longworth is Stronger.

Washington—Mrs. Longworth has so far recovered from the effects of the operation for appendicitis which she underwent December 11 that she will leave the White House Thursday for her own residence.

MOVEMENT OF FLEET

METCALF NON-COMMITTAL AS TO ITS COURSE.

DECISION WILL COME LATER

Belief That Only Most Serviceable Vessels Will Be Sent Home by the Suez Route.

Washington—"The program for the return of the battleship fleet is a matter that has been discussed among the officials of the navy department but as yet no decision has been reached and will not be for some time to come," said Secretary Metcalf. The secretary's remark was called out by a wireless message from the U. S. S. Connecticut stating that Admiral Evans had authorized the Associated press to say that it is his personal belief the navy department's present intention is to have the battleship fleet return by way of the Suez canal next summer or fall. As the president, through Secretary Loeb, previously had spoken to the same effect, it seems clear that Admiral Evans' statement was not suggested by any definite move so far determined upon by those supreme in authority.

In naval circles the opinion prevails that almost the only squadron composed of such vessels as the voyage to the Pacific shall have demonstrated to be the "pick of the fleet," will be sent home through the Suez canal, while the remainder will take the shorter route around the Horn. It is not unlikely, however, that all sixteen battleships will make their return voyage as the desirability of a stronger fleet in the Pacific may be met by the retention of perhaps several of Admiral Evans' ships in these waters. But like Admiral Evans' belief as to the returning via the Suez canal, the question of permanently reinforcing the Pacific squadron has not progressed beyond the discussion stage and its final determination hinges upon developments of the next six months.

Rio Janeiro—When the American fleet of warships reaches this port it will be accorded a royal welcome. It is not intended, however, that the welcome shall be demonstrative, but that all courtesy shall be paid the visitors as though the visit were made expressly to Brazil.

Starving Children in Berlin.

Berlin—The municipality is face to face with a very serious problem in connection with the supply of foods to thousands of virtually starving children attending the primary schools in Berlin, whose numbers have been greatly augmented this year in consequence of the industrial inactivity.

CONFERENCE IS APPROVED.

Central American Peace Workers Get Favorable Replies.

Washington—The agreement sent by President Luis Anderson, of the Central American peace conference, which has just brought its sessions to a close in this city, to the presidents of the five Central American republics, a reply has been received from the heads of three of those governments—Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Salvador—showing that these governments are in complete accord with the action of the conference. Prompt and favorable replies are expected from the presidents of Honduras and Guatemala.

Security to Depositors.

Washington—A bill providing security to depositors of banks and for "the prevention of the hoarding of currency," was introduced by Senator Owen (Okla.). It fixes a tax upon all deposits and from the fund thus created provides for the payment in full of depositors when a bank is declared insolvent.

Taft Men Rush Convention.

Columbus, O.—The call for a meeting January 2 of the republican state committee to arrange for the state state convention preliminaries has been issued. The date is four days earlier than first proposed and indicates a disposition on the part of the friends of Secretary Taft to rush matters.

Roosevelt Street Triplets.

Kansas City, Mo.—In Roosevelt Place, a street in Kansas City, Kas., triplets were born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Curry. The babies, a girl and two boys, and the mother are doing well.

Taft at His Desk.

Washington—Secretary Taft's first day at his desk since his return to the United States was a busy one from beginning to end. He had a great number of callers. Among these was J. L. Bristow of Kansas, at one time fourth assistant postmaster general, but now an active political influence in Kansas.