

WALLACE TESTIFIED IN OWN DEFENSE

Chief Engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission Resents Taft's Treatment.

HE GOES INTO DETAILS

Says Taft Seemed Determined to Discredit Him, Which Is One Reason for His Resignation—Has Taken No Other Place.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—John Findley Wallace, former chief engineer of the Isthmian canal commission, testified before the senate committee on interoceanic canals which is investigating the Panama canal affairs.

He related the details of his selection as chief engineer, and said he had made a protest particularly against what he called red tape methods and a multiplicity of masters, and then read a long statement.

He first spoke of the "violent attack upon me while Secretary Taft and Mr. Cromwell gave to the newspapers last June," and asked that judgment on the justice of that attack be suspended until "I have an opportunity to explain to you why I think it was uncalled for and unjustified."

He declared that the only basis for the attack was a difference of opinion between them "as to my right to decide for myself when I thought the welfare of the enterprise and my own welfare justified me in resigning my position."

"My appointment," he added, "named no length of time I was to hold it, and I was liable to be dismissed at any moment by telegraph. Such being the case, I believed I then and there was my own personal right to resign if whenever I thought it necessary to do so, provided I took abundant care that the work in my charge would suffer no harm by my resignation."

Wanted to Talk to Taft.

Mr. Wallace continued that he came north to have a private talk with Secretary Taft, but that the resignation, "to put myself at his disposal to assist in securing, if he desired, my successor."

"When I found myself confronted by both Secretary Taft and Mr. Cromwell," he continued, "I contented myself with giving as a reason for leaving the larger compensation I hoped to secure in another employment: I did so because I assumed that the reason would be accepted as sufficient for the time being and avoid the discussion of other reasons in the presence of Mr. Cromwell. But I soon found they had both come to the interview determined to discredit me and if possible to destroy my reputation, simply because I insisted on resigning when I had become convinced some other man in my place could render better service to the enterprise under the conditions, which my concurrence had created."

Willing to Aid Committee.

Mr. Wallace expressed his desire to give the committee all the information in his possession resulting from a year's experience on the isthmus and in this connection he would be grateful for the opportunity to reply to such criticisms as may be made publicly made "in any way affecting my honor as a gentleman, my loyalty as a citizen or my reputation as an engineer."

In regard to the friction in canal he asked to be excused from examination until he had had an opportunity to examine the majority and the minority reports of the board of consulting engineers.

Concerning his understanding of his tenure of office, he read from a letter written by the president at the time the new canal commission was appointed, relating that he would substitute any other person whom he believed better equipped to perform the duties of commissioner.

Mr. Wallace said he thought that he had been placed in a secondary position so far as exercising executive judgment was concerned, after Mr. Shonts had been appointed as a head of the commission. He realized, he said, that his position was such that the friction was bound to occur between himself and Mr. Shonts and himself and Mr. Cromwell.

The inquiry was pursued by Senator Morgan to determine "what Mr. Cromwell had to do with it."

Mr. Wallace then read from a public letter issued by Secretary Taft, relating that Mr. Cromwell, through designation of the president, had been acting in an advisory capacity on all matters relating to canal affairs.

Referring to a visit made by Secretary Taft to the isthmus, Mr. Wallace said that Mr. Cromwell appeared to be acting as a "go between" in matters pending between the Panama government and Secretary Taft.

Letters were read showing that Mr. Cromwell had brought about the appointment of Mr. Wallace as president of the Panama railroad.

The first official notice of his appointment to the canal commission came from Mr. Cromwell and in the latter's office he was sworn in, said Mr. Wallace.

Mr. Morgan examined the witness regarding his interview with Secretary Taft in New York, at which Mr. Cromwell was present, and he said Mr. Cromwell sent a man to meet him at the wharf and that Cromwell called at his hotel, "delegated by Secretary Taft to arrange an interview."

Mr. Wallace said he told Secretary Taft there were two reasons for his trip, one personal and the other general.

Taft Seemed Very Angry.

When asked by Senator Morgan if he had protested when Mr. Cromwell had been asked to remain at the interview by Secretary Taft, Mr. Wallace said, "No, I thought I had made my wishes plain and I was impressed with the fact that the secretary seemed to be very angry and was trying to suppress his feelings. I felt until my resignation was accepted that I was the secretary's subordinate. I did not want to precipitate any ill feelings, but the situation soon changed my entire attitude."

"How did you regard Mr. Cromwell as an adviser or spy?" asked Senator Morgan, and Mr. Wallace replied that he simply felt that Mr. Cromwell had a great deal of influence with the secretary.

Senator Morgan asked what reply he had made to the question as to why he had come to New York.

"I said I desired to resign as chief engineer," said Mr. Wallace. "The secretary made no reply and I outlined the method in which I thought my severance could be made without injury to the work. The secretary said he disagreed with me and he and Mr. Cromwell seemed to be making an attempt to intimidate me by causing me to lose my newspaper. I was examined as a witness in a court and affirmative and negative

answers were demanded to questioning without giving a chance for qualifying phrases.

Was Heartily Denounced.

"When this examination was over the secretary got off a denunciation of me, which was almost word for word as it appeared later in the secretary's published statement concerning my action. I asked the secretary if he took the position that I could not resign when I was in a position from which I could be discharged by cablegram without a moment's notice. He took that view of it and I told him that I would not permit him nor Mr. Cromwell to dictate my rights, as I knew them myself."

"Then the secretary said that I should have given a year's notice, and I replied: 'That is a matter for discussion and I think we should talk it over.' Whereupon the secretary said: 'Well, I won't stop to dicker with you; that would be dickering.'"

"I told Secretary Taft I had an offer I should like to accept that would give me a compensation practically double that of my present position. He said I would not accept it unless such other arrangements could be made for me to leave my work with the government."

Shonts' Course Criticized.

In reply to questions Mr. Wallace said he felt he was better fitted than Mr. Shonts for the actual direction of the canal work. He criticized Chairman Shonts' course in the matter which Mr. Wallace said had not been acted upon by the commission.

"That is one of the questions I desired to discuss with Secretary Taft," said Mr. Wallace. "Another thing was Mr. Cromwell's connection with the affairs. He has done several things with the railway property which I questioned and seemed to be the leading force in the management of the property. I considered he was doing business along dangerous lines."

"If I catch your meaning, a part of your business with the secretary was to show Cromwell off your shoulders?" suggested Senator Morgan.

"You have caught my meaning," was the reply.

Mr. Wallace went on to explain that he thought Mr. Cromwell to be mixed up in so many local enterprises on the isthmus that his views might be perverted and if adopted by the commission scandal might be the result. One of the facts of which Mr. Wallace complained was that he asserted that the Panama Railroad company before it was taken over by this government had earned and then had issued bonds for rebuilding and improving the property. Thus, declared Mr. Wallace, that amount of money had been taken out of the pocket of Uncle Sam. He explained that Mr. Cromwell had been counsel for the road and the action bordered upon high finance.

Adjournment was then taken.

U. P. ABSORBS I. C.

Well Authenticated Report That Harriman Line Gets Control of the Illinois Central.

New York, Feb. 7.—News of the most important successful transfer of railroad control since the Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads jointly took over the Burlington system about five years ago became known in Wall Street after the close of the market Saturday.

It was learned that a deal which may bring the Union Pacific and Illinois Central railroads together under one management has been under way for some time.

The first knowledge of the big transaction was gained from the statement of a prominent financier, who said that with its profits of more than \$100,000,000 growing out of its investment in Northern Pacific and Great Northern shares the Union Pacific company has purchased a controlling interest in the Illinois Central.

The accumulation of the latter has been gradual, he said, extending over a period of two years. As the Union Pacific had needed money to take over the Illinois Central, the deal was made through the Northern Securities or Northern Pacific and Great Northern stocks in the open market.

The same authority stated that the Union Pacific some time ago took over all the Illinois Central stock owned by the Railroad Securities company, a New Jersey corporation organized by Harriman interests for the purpose of owning and holding Illinois Central shares. There is no record of the purchase of these holdings, but they are known to be very large.

An unquestionable authority on matters pertaining to Union Pacific affairs was asked concerning the truth of the reported purchase of Illinois Central control by the Union Pacific. He confirmed the statement that the two roads were to go together. He questioned, however, whether the form of the deal would be just that suggested by the statement made by the informant. Rather, he hinted, the Illinois Central and Union Pacific might be taken over by the Railroad Securities company or another holding corporation, which would issue its securities on a basis of not less than \$200 of 3 1/2 per cent. bonds or \$175 of 4 per cent. bonds for each share of Union Pacific stock and give satisfactory terms to Illinois Central stockholders.

It is understood the formal and official announcement of the deal will be made at a very early date. It has been awaiting final arrangements with the Hill syndicate, which is to take over for cash the Union Pacific holdings of Great Northern and Northern Pacific stocks not yet sold. This arrangement, it is believed, was completed early last week, when Mr. Hill was in New York.

WIDE-SPREAD CHILL

Cold Wave Appears to Be Sweeping on to the Gulf—Twelve Below in Iowa.

Des Moines, Feb. 5.—The cold wave in Iowa reached the maximum at Charles City, where the mercury dropped to 12 below. A high wind accompanied the cold wave, causing considerable suffering to stock.

Superior, Wis., Feb. 5.—Street thermometers showed 25 to 26 below zero at 7 o'clock this morning.

Lacrosse, Wis., Feb. 5.—It was 15 below zero here this morning.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 5.—The coldest weather of the winter prevails today. Thermometers registered 10 to 16 below zero. The prospects are the cold will moderate tonight.

Kansas City, Feb. 5.—The cold wave in this part of the southwest last night is moving toward the Gulf. The coldest point in this section today is at Springfield, Mo., where it was 2 degrees below zero. Moderating weather is predicted for the next twelve hours.

OLNEY REAPPOINTED.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The senate today adopted a resolution reappointing former Secretary of State Richard Olney as a member of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

PATTERSON SPEAKS FOR INDEPENDENCE

Says Caucus Decision Should Not Bind a Man of Different View.

COURSE IS STULTIFYING

Course of Democrats in San Domingo Treaty Affair Condemned—Violation of the Spirit of United States Constitution.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Senator Patterson of Colorado caused a sensation in the senate today by a resolution relative to the rights of senators in voting upon treaties.

Patterson's resolution recited that the action of the democratic caucus, which decided to oppose the San Domingo treaty indicated to senators how they should vote and was a plain violation of the spirit and intent of the constitution of the United States; that each senator was entitled to one vote, and any attempt to coerce him was an invasion of the rights of states; that no senator who permits himself to be so coerced weakens and degrades his state; that for any senator to vote otherwise than as his sense of duty dictates, degrades his high office and assails the dignity and standing of the senate.

The Patterson resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, The constitution of the United States provides that the senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, and that each legislator thereof, and that each senator shall have one vote; and

That the caucus, before assuming the duties of his office, required solemnly to swear or affirm that he will support and defend the constitution of the United States, and that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office upon which he is about to enter; and

Whereas, Because it was currently reported that one or more democratic senators might vote upon a certain matter pending before the senate contrary to the views of a majority of the body of democratic senators; (Here was inserted the views of a majority of the body of democratic senators) were called to caucus upon such matters; and

Whereas, It was found at such caucus that the report was correct, and that certain democratic senators might vote or would vote contrary to the views of said majority; and

Whereas, Thereupon the following resolutions were presented and adopted by more than two-thirds of the senators present in said caucus: (Here was inserted the resolutions adopted by the democratic caucus.)

Whereas, The apparent purpose of said resolutions is to induce or coerce democratic senators to induce or coerce democratic senators who might believe the best interests of the country required the ratification of said treaty, and because thereof held it to be their duty to vote for its ratification, in disregard of that part of their oaths in which they declared they would faithfully discharge the duties of the office of senators; therefore be it

Resolved—

1. That such action by the said or any other caucus is in plain violation of the spirit and intent of the constitution of the United States.

2. That two-thirds or any number of the senators of any party to meet and declare that "it shall be the duty of any senator" to vote upon any question other than his own state in a caucus, is a plain violation of the manifest intent and spirit of the constitution all have sworn to uphold and defend.

3. That the caucus which the constitution declares each senator shall have in his own vote and not the vote of any other or of any number of other senators, and for a senator to cast his vote against his convictions of right and duty in the premises is to disfranchise his state in the senate and to deprive its representation in the body of the constitution provides it shall have.

4. That when any number of senators by their own action or otherwise undertake through any species of coercion to induce other senators to vote except as their judgments and consciences tell them, it is an invasion of the rights of states in equal representation with other states in the senate and is subversive of their rights to equal representation and the rights of the states in the senate that the constitution has provided for.

5. That the senator who permits any body of other senators to declare and declare and cast his vote against his convictions of right and duty in the premises is to infringe the power of the other states beyond that permitted by the constitution and weakens and degrades the dignity and standing of the senate of the United States.

6. That for any senator to vote except as his own convictions of right and duty in the premises require is to degrade his high office of senator and to assail the dignity and standing of the senate of the United States to a degree which is of such high degree by no other legislative body in the world.

The resolution was listened to with great interest by the senators. Mr. Lodge had prepared a resolution similar to that of Patterson declaring a treaty like the Dominican treaty should not be made a subject of party action, but withheld it when he heard Patterson's resolution. This he heard from the lips of the senator, who claimed the privilege of presenting the matter. Lodge conceded the superiority of Patterson's claim.

Patterson gave notice he would discuss the resolution tomorrow.

Mr. Hill presented a resolution and secured the adoption of a resolution calling upon the postmaster general for information as to the number of postal clerks killed in railroad accidents during the past five years; also asking how many steel cars are now used in the postal service and whether the fatalities have been so great in those as in other cars.

Tillman said he had been notified of frequent fatalities to mail clerks in railroad accidents and he wanted to ascertain whether more security for them could not be obtained by means of stronger mail cars.

Senator Gallinger succeeded during the day in the fixing of a date for voting on the shipping bill, the hour named being Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 5 o'clock p. m.

Senator Foraker announced that he had no intention of attempting to delay action on the statehood bill.

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WRECK IN MONTANA.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 6.—Passenger train No. 61 on the Northern Pacific was struck by a freight train at the Great Northern crossing two miles west of Helena. It is reported that the freight plowed its way through one of the coaches, killing and wounding a number of persons. The cars burned.

SUES FOR DIVORCE

Countess de Castellane (Formerly Miss Anna Gould) Will Be Rid of the Gay Court.

Paris, Feb. 7.—Countess Boni de Castellane, formerly Anna Gould, today entered a plea for a divorce from her husband.

Representatives of Countess and Count de Castellane appeared before the judge, who, according to French law, endeavored to arrange a conciliation before allowing a definite suit to proceed. It is said the judge's efforts were not successful, and that the suit will proceed, but owing to the secrecy in divorce proceedings here it is difficult to confirm this report.

Rumors that any further continuation of her relations with her husband was impossible, and her removal from the Castellane residence to the hotel in the center of Paris gave support to the belief that she had finally decided to apply for a divorce.

Sensational reports have been circulated with reference to the countess's conduct, and the name of a prominent society leader of Paris, who was a woman of very high standing has been mentioned in connection with the affair. But the greatest reliance has been maintained by all parties concerned in the progress of negotiations looking to a conciliation and even this morning a favorable result was expected, especially as the countess returned to her residence. It now appears all efforts of those interested in bringing about a settlement of the differences between the countess and count without appeal to the courts have been unavailing.

The count is said to be in southeast France.

MANN DIDN'T GET ONE

Town Topics Editor Comments Constantly and Critically on Roosevelt Wedding Invitations.

New York, Feb. 7.—The current issue of Town Topics comments in an unfriendly tone upon the invitations issued for the wedding of Miss Roosevelt and Nicholas Longworth.

The invitations to the marriage of Miss Alice Roosevelt should be recalled, edited, amended and issued in proper form. There is a time to do this if those concerned act promptly. The invitations as issued by the United States coat of arms, which is out of place, is as follows:

"The president and Mrs. Roosevelt request the pleasure of your company at the marriage of their daughter, Alice Lee, to Mr. Nicholas Longworth, on Saturday, February the seventeenth, 1906, at 12 o'clock."

"The president, unlike 'the emperor' or 'the king,' is a temporary title, and, being incorporeal, can have no children. Miss Alice is not born in the White House, nor during the presidency of her father, as Miss Cleveland was. The principle is recognized by the concoctor of the card, who says 'Mr. Nicholas Longworth, instead of the Hon. Nicholas Longworth, M. C., because Miss Alice is going to wed the man, not the member of congress.'"

"Mrs. Roosevelt, the first lady in the land, is not the mother of Miss Alice, and, consequently, the expression 'their daughter' is doubly erroneous. The phrase 'marriage of' is also too suggestive of the strong-minded woman who says 'when I married my husband.' The bridegroom is as essential as the bride, and the fact that Mr. Longworth is to be married as well as Miss Alice is not mentioned is ignored. No place is named for the ceremony, and 'at 12 o'clock' may mean noon or midnight. These blunders being corrected, the card of the invitation should read:

Theodore Roosevelt request the honor of your presence at the marriage of Mr. Roosevelt's daughter, Alice Lee, with Mr. Nicholas Longworth, on Saturday, February the 17th, 1906, at the White House, Washington, D. C., at 12 o'clock noon."

In this connection it will be recalled that a copy of Fads and Fancies was sent by the Town Topics people to the president, some time ago, and was returned without thanks.

IT IS NOT SO GREAT

Peter's Pence Collection in the United States Below Published Estimates, Says Mgr. Falconio.

Washington, Feb. 7.—It was recently published in some Roman papers that the Peter's Pence collection in the United States for the last year had been more than \$500,000. This has been widely copied by the American press and accepted by clergy and lay people.

Mgr. Diomedo Falconio, the apostolic delegate and the medium through which the money is conveyed to the pope, has taken issue with the report and has authorized this statement:

"From the year 1894 to the year 1905, eleven years, the total amount received at the delegation for the Peter's Pence, including the annual collection and other donations, was \$28,708.66, which is an average of \$7,337.15 per year. Adding to this amount such collections as have been sent direct to Rome, or personally presented to the holy father by the visiting bishops during the same period, the total annual receipts would, at the most liberal estimate, average the sum of \$10,000."

The apostolic delegate last year by the Peter's Pence collection in the United States has increased. During the year 1905 only forty-eight dioceses sent their annual collections to the delegation, and these amounted to \$2,674.29. The remainder may be added donations from different sources received the same year, which amounted to \$10,162.68 and which makes a total of \$8,734.98.

"However, owing to the visits ad limina which many of the archbishops and bishops made during the last year, much of the Peter's Pence collection was presented personally to the holy father. The total amount of these offerings has not yet been communicated to the delegate, but from the above figures it is evident that the amount of the Peter's Pence in the United States is far below the estimate given in the press."

ARTIFICIAL LAMB CHOP.

Foolish Butcher Tried to Impose on Dr. Wiley.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Sluggish reputation in a pastored job on the littered desk of Dr. Wiley, head of the chemical bureau of the agricultural department, is the best argument in favor of a pure food law which has yet come under the notice of the authorities. It is nothing more nor less than an artificial lamb chop, which a clever, but unscrupulous butcher had foisted upon the family table in Dr. Wiley's own house.

The imitation was made up of a piece of comparatively unsalable meat, probably taken from somewhere about the neck, a portion of which, previously had been in use, because it showed signs of having been broiled or boiled, at some stage, was carefully inserted in little slits in the piece of neck, and fastened over with something resembling cartilage, so that it might at first glance be that of an ordinary lamb chop.

ROOSEVELT WOULD BE A U. S. SENATOR

Wm. E. Curtis Declares This is the President's Ambition.

TO TRAVEL BEFOREHAND

Third Term Talk Is Distasteful to the Executive, It Is Said—Will Be 51 Years Old When Term Expires.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Telegraphing his paper, the Chicago Record-Herald, William E. Curtis, says:

"Jacob Rills may seek notoriety by proclaiming a third term for the president and others may hope and pray for such a thing, but Theodore Roosevelt will not be betrayed or become entangled by his fool friends. His destiny is marked out for him and when he has finished his presidential term he hopes to get a job at the other end of the avenue."

"In the meantime, he intends, if possible to travel and do a little shooting. He saw a good deal of Europe and went as far as Constantinople during his college days, but that was a good while ago, and things have changed since. He has a great desire to go around the world. He wants to visit India, China and Japan and the Philippine Islands have an irresistible attraction for him. But that will be only a diversion. His ambition rests upon a seat in the United States senate."

"When his term of president expires he will be only a few months past 51 years old, just at the prime of manhood, and the period of highest usefulness. Two-thirds of our presidents were older than that when they were inaugurated."

No Idea of Third Term.

"He has not the slightest idea of a third term; he knows that such a thing is impossible and in violation of the traditions of the country, and not only has authorized no one to suggest such a thing, but the talk is very offensive to him. He makes no secret of his ambition to come to the senate from the state of New York."

"Ex-presidents ought to go to the senate as representatives of the country at large. There ought to be a constitutional amendment requiring them to pass from the White House to the senate immediately upon the inauguration of their successors, and to remain there for life; first, because their experience and knowledge would be of the greatest benefit to the country; second, they would be free from partisan and personal motives, and, third, they would be placed upon a pedestal where their reputations could not be damaged or dignity soiled."

"It would be very much more dignified for a man who has been president to enter the senate as a right and an inheritance instead of being elected after a determined contest. Somebody ought to introduce an amendment to the constitution. The subject has been discussed frequently. Everybody is in favor of it, just as everybody is in favor of postponing inauguration day to pleasant weather, but somehow or other the change is not made."

REAL OPEN DOOR.

Conference Wants the One in Morocco to Swing Both Ways—Rejects Moor's Project.

Algiers, Feb. 6.—The Moroccan conference held a two hours' session today, resulting in the definite rejection of the plan proposed by the Moors for the reform of the Moroccan tariff and a determination to finally decide the question of the reform of the customs system more in accord with the views of the foreign powers.

The Moors tariff plan, which was submitted January 27, was lengthily discussed by the delegates, all the powers except Morocco, and to remain there for life; first, because their experience and knowledge would be of the greatest benefit to the country; second, they would be free from partisan and personal motives, and, third, they would be placed upon a pedestal where their reputations could not be damaged or dignity soiled.

"It would be very much more dignified for a man who has been president to enter the senate as a right and an inheritance instead of being elected after a determined contest. Somebody ought to introduce an amendment to the constitution. The subject has been discussed frequently. Everybody is in favor of it, just as everybody is in favor of postponing inauguration day to pleasant weather, but somehow or other the change is not made."

CLARK OPPOSES RATE BILL.

The radical advocates of legislation do not feel particularly pleased at the possibility of Clark's selection as he has been a consistent opponent of the pending legislation on the ground that it would develop a traffic department in the schedule of the railroad employees. The fear is entertained that he would be too devoted a railroad man. With Peabody out of serious consideration, the possibility of the appointment of Congressman Hepburn is taken seriously among people who are concerned with the organization of the commission. He could not be named immediately, or during the term for which he was elected to congress. There will be a vacancy a year hence, occasioned by the expiration of the term of Commissioner Clements, and as that will come in three months before the expiration of Mr. Hepburn's term, the place could easily be held open for him.

PUT UP COAL PRICE

Chicago Dealers Are Quick to Lay Hold of an Excuse to Increase Profits.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—Because of the possibility of a strike of coal miners, a number of wholesalers in the city today advanced the price of soft coal 25 cents a ton.

MRS. COREY IS ILL.

Delayed on Route to Reno, Where She May Sue for Divorce.

Reno, Nev., Feb. 7.—Mrs. W. Ellis Corey, wife of the Pittsburgh steel magnate, is critically ill at Saks Lake City. The suffering new widow received here late last evening when she was expected here, and her friends had everything in readiness to receive her. It was only by the merest accident that news of her illness was made public.

It now develops that Mrs. Corey left her home in the east to go to her new home in Reno she was suffering from a severe cold. A report says she will establish a residence here for the purpose of suing for a divorce.

INDIANS ATTACK WHITES.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 6.—A letter received in El Paso from a mining man in Carbo, Sonora, states that a band of Yaqui Indians attacked a train of teamsters on Saturday night last about eighteen miles from San Miguel and killed eight of the party. The Indians were taking the wagons, teams and supplies.

NO WAY TO FIND OUT

Interstate Commerce Commission Goes Through Motion of Making Report on Alleged Railroad Combine.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—President Roosevelt today transmitted to the house the report submitted to him by the Interstate Commerce commission in response to a resolution regarding the alleged combination of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, and certain other roads named therein, in violation of anti-trust laws. The report says:

"The only definite facts known to the commission believed to have any bearing on the subject matter of this resolution are those appearing in the annual reports filed by the companies named in compliance with an act to regulate commerce, except as the same facts or some of them have been disclosed, from time to time, in proceedings before the commission. From the latest of these reports covered by the year ending June 30, 1905, the following figures and other data have been compiled.

Related Lines.

"The Pennsylvania Railroad company has an authorized capital stock of \$400,000,000, of which \$302,513,300 has been issued and is now outstanding. This company appears to control and is understood to control all lines embraced in the Pennsylvania system, so called, having an aggregate mileage of 10,999 miles and gross earnings for year named of \$233,173,000. The term Pennsylvania system as here used includes the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and the North-Central, but does not include the Baltimore and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, or Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad companies.

"It is shown, however, that the companies constituting the Pennsylvania system control considerable stock in the three best maintained, but in no instance do they control or own a majority of the outstanding stock."

AN APPARENT UNDERSTANDING.

In conclusion the report says: "From general knowledge and information of the commission the further statement is warranted that since the acquisition by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the companies controlled by it of the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio, the Norfolk and Western and the Chesapeake and Ohio the published rates of the several railroads named have been better maintained, and in some instances advanced, and that there appears to be less competition in rates between these lines than was formerly the case, but this is also true of competitive rates generally in other parts of the country."

FAVORS IOWA MAN

President Roosevelt Said to Want E. E. Clark, of Cedar Rapids, for Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—Edward E. Clark, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., head of the Order of Railway Conductors, who was a member of the anthracite strike commission, is reported to have been practically determined upon by President Roosevelt as one of the new members of the Interstate Commerce commission in case the rate measure passes and carries with it the enlargement of the commission from five to seven members.

It is stated by men who have counseled with the president that he desires to add to the commission one representative of the railroads in their corporate and business capacity, preferably a skilled traffic man, and one representative of organized railroad labor. Mr. Clark represents one of the strongest organizations of labor and one of the most conservative. The representation of the traffic department is not understood to have been definitely determined. Chief Statistician Peabody, of the Atchison, was at one time practically selected, but his appointment is said to have been rendered impossible because of the action of the commission in case the rate measure passes and carries with it the enlargement of the commission from five to seven members.