

## IN THE PHILIPPINES

GREAT INTEREST IN THE MEETING OF FIRST ASSEMBLY.

**SECRETARY TAFT WILL PRESIDE**

March 10 his speech will largely determine the attitude of Assembly on political questions.

Manila—Great interest is shown in the opening of the first Philippine assembly, which will take place this week and the arrival of Secretary Taft, which comes at an opportune time in the inauguration of Philippine home rule. Already the contending political factions are showing great activity, and at the caucus recently held, the first brush occurred over a motion to have the assembly proceedings opened with prayer. This was defeated by a vote, on the broad ground that affairs of church and state should be kept distinct. The caucus was attended by forty-eight delegates.

The action of the assembly on questions relating to the political future of the Philippines, is expected to be determined largely by the opinion expressed by Secretary Taft in his address opening the session. This is the view held by Filipinos as well as Americans. The latter are generally in favor of a specific pronouncement on Philippine policy.

The course of legislative action will depend on the result of the fight of Gómez radicals for control of the national party. The nationalists, when united, exercise controlling influence, but their internal divisions give the progressive independents the balance of power. It is not likely that party spirit will play much part in the assembly's affairs, owing to personal differences within the parties.

Gómez, one of the native leaders to Manila, backs Gómez in his promise to secure the repeal of the drastic flag "sedition" laws. If this repeal is carried through other radical measures probably will follow. The conservative element declares against any extreme legislation and the better class of politicians favor an ultra-conservative course.

The governor general and the officials of the Philippine commission expect that the chief activities of the assembly will be devoted to the enactment of legislation for the general improvement of the islands.

The indications are that Manuel Quezon will be the successful candidate for speaker. He is believed to be favorably regarded at Washington and his election gives assurance that no resolution for the independence of the Philippines will be considered. Quezon is one of the two delegates from Tayabas. He is a lawyer, and during the insurrection, was a major in the Philippine army.

**FISH TO APPEAL TO COURT.**

Attorneys Preparing Bill to Prevent Voting of Stock by Harriman.

Chicago—It is possible that the struggle for the control of the Illinois Central railroad between Stuyvesant Fish and E. H. Harriman may be taken to the courts. The attorneys of Mr. Fish were engaged in the preparation of a petition asking the courts to enjoin any person or corporation from voting any stock in the annual meeting, to be held Wednesday next, which may be shown to be owned or controlled by the Union Pacific railroad.

Minister to United States.

Athens—The Greek consul general of Saloniki, Turkey, Turkey M. Coroza, has been appointed minister to the United States.

**DECLARATION AT THE HAGUE.**

Arbitrators' Committee Reaches Agreement After Long Debate.

The Hague—The following declaration, drafted by Count Tornelli of Italy, was adopted by the arbitration committee after a long debate, the United States, Japan, Hayti and Turkey abstaining from voting:

The conference unanimously favors:

1. The principle of obligatory arbitration.

2. That certain differences regarding the application of conventional clauses are susceptible to being submitted to obligatory arbitration without restriction.

The conference unanimously proclaims that while a convention on the subject was not concluded, the differences of opinion had more of a judicial character, as all the states of the world in working together for four months, not only learned to know each other better by getting closer together, but developed during the long collaboration high ideals for the common welfare.

**Bryan on Control of Press.**

Richmond, Va.—William Jennings Bryan arrived in this city on Friday, and was escorted to the exposition grounds by a reception committee of 150 citizens, headed by a band. He was introduced to the vast crowd assembled by ex-Governor Monroe. His subject was "The Average Man." He said the average city newspaper and the country paper are all right, but charged that the great metropolitan dailies are controlled by the trusts, and that their columns are open to the highest bidder.

**Refined Oil Goes Up.**

New York—The price of refined petroleum for export, which has been \$2.45 a barrel, was raised 30 cents in New York by the Standard Oil company. No announcement was made as to the reason for the increase.

**Grover Feeling Better.**

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Former President and Mrs. Cleveland returned home from New York. Mrs. Cleveland said that Mr. Cleveland was feeling much better.

**SANTA FE ROAD IS GUILTY.**

Conviction at Los Angeles on Charges of Rebating.

Los Angeles—After being out twenty minutes the jury, in the case of the government against the Santa Fe company, on trial for rebating in the federal court here, brought in a verdict of guilty against the railway on all the sixty-six counts of the indictment. Judge Welbourn will announce his decision next Monday. The maximum penalty which may be imposed is a fine of \$1,250,000 and the lowest, \$66,000.

The charge against the Santa Fe was that it had granted rebates from its regular tariff on some shipments of lime on the Grand Canyon Lime company of Arizona. The defense of the railway was that the rebates were concessions made for alleged losses in the shipments during transit. The trial began on September 26.

In giving his decision on the law point which arose during the trial, Judge Welbourn laid a point of law which held to be one of the most important which has been enunciated since the Interstate Commerce Commission existed. He said: "I hold that the acceptance by the defendant of a less sum of money than that named in its tariff for transportation of the property described in the indictment, if there had been such acceptance, was a departure from the legal rate, and that it is not justified in so doing."

"Nor is it any defense to a prosecution thereof that the acts of the carrier were done in compromise of its claims for loss of property in transit."

**Southern Pacific Indicted.**

San Francisco—The federal grand jury reported to United States District Judge DeHaven three indictments against the Southern Pacific company and two against the Pacific Mail Steamship company for carrying freight for less than the legal rate between Kobe, Japan and various cities in the United States. The cargo consisted of matting, which was brought from Kobe to San Francisco in the Pacific Mail steamship Magnolia and thence to the east by the Southern Pacific and its connecting lines.

The indictments are supplemental to those of a similar nature filed last week.

**OFFICIALS THROW UP HAND.**

Transmissou: Country Suffers Lack of Transportation Facilities.

Chicago—That it will be useless to attempt to develop the west with inadequate railroad facilities was the assertion of transportation officials at a meeting in Chicago Tuesday. The conference was of general passenger agents of western roads and the question for consideration was how long the strike would be.

Another great success for America was the unanimous manner in which the countries of the American continent stood firmly at the side of the United States, thus putting an end to their impression of lack of harmony between the governments of the western hemisphere created by reports of recent dissensions. Only Senor Barra of Mexico predicted that he would vote against the project, his government being of the opinion that it restricts action of the national courts. Dr. Barbosa (Argentine) made declarations of a similar nature.

**Cotton Handlers Strike.**

New Orleans—The immense cotton shipping business of this port was tied up Friday night by the strike of 8,000 members of the Dock and Cotton Handlers' union. The cotton handlers have arrayed against them all the business exchanges of New Orleans, which have declared that the commercial life of the port depends upon the outcome of the strike. From 10,000 to 12,000 men probably will be involved, because the railroad freight handlers will not work with non-union men.

**Pitts Makes a Statement.**

New York—United States Senator Pitts made formal denial on Friday that he ever married Mae C. Wood, who is suing him for divorce, alleging that she was married to the senator November 9, 1906. The denial was made in an application in court today by his attorney asking authority to examine certain papers in the case.

The senator, in his petition, asserted that she has never made a claim to him of such a marriage until December 24, 1906, but had tried to extort money from him.

**Creameries File Complaint.**

Washington—Charges of discrimination and conspiracy are made in a petition filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Fairmont Creamery company and several other creamery companies against a large number of northwestern and western railroad companies, and the United States, Adams, American and Wells Fargo Express companies.

**Temperature Was Five Below.**

Washington—The highest altitude ever reached by a kite in this country, according to Prof. Henry of the weather bureau, was recorded Thursday at Mount Weston in Virginia, when an altitude of slightly over 22,000 feet was attained. At that height a temperature of 5 degrees below zero was recorded.

**Grain Case to BeAppealed.**

St. Louis—It was stated that the action instituted by Attorney General Hadley against the injunction suit of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis and the Kansas City Board of Trade restraining the enforcement of the provisions of the new grain inspection law, will be appealed to the supreme court of Missouri.

**Wheat One and a Quarter.**

Omaha—"May wheat at \$1.25 before Christmas" was the cry that rang through the grain exchange again and again Monday morning during the excitement caused by the swift upward sweep of the wheat market. Within an hour after the market opened, May wheat was selling nearly 2 cents above the opening. In the last two weeks it has advanced from \$1 to nearly \$1.10 a bushel. The heavy export demand is a leading factor in the activity. Local grain men are receiving large orders.

**Takes Issue With Roosevelt.**

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The members of the Pittsburgh delegation to the deepwaterways convention at Memphis do not agree with President Roosevelt that during the trip to Memphis there was any danger of collision between the steamboat Mississippi, on which the presidential party was riding, and the Fred Hartwig, on which was the Pittsburgh delegation. They are of the opinion an injunction was done Fred Hartwig of the Hartwig, whose license was suspended on orders from the president.

**Former GL-E FOUND INSANE.**

Michael Cronin, Who Was with President Sent to Asylum.

Ogden, Utah—Michael Cronin, one of the president's Adlai St. John's, has been admitted insane and sent to the state hospital. It was Cronin who drove with Vice President Roosevelt sixteen miles through the lone Adlai St. John's in the desert and road station in 1901 when a cousin brought him the news of McKinley's assassination.

## PROJECT FOR PEACE

ANGLO-AMERICAN PLAN OF ARBITRATION APPROVED.

**FINAL ACTION BY COMMITTEE**

Only Nine of Forty Nations Opposed, Three of Them Refusing to Go on Record.

The Hague—The entire Anglo-American project providing for obligatory arbitration was approved at Monday evening's session of the committee on arbitration by 31 votes to 9. The opponents of the measure were Germany, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, Belgium, Roumania, Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria and Montenegro. Italy, Japan and Luxembourg refrained from voting, and one delegate was absent.

The approval at this session of the committee on arbitration of the Anglo-American project for obligatory arbitration referred to the course of the debates at the permanent international high court of justice, the court of arbitration, obligatory arbitration and universal arbitration is regarded as a great victory and especially for the United States. The first proposition on this subject was presented to the conference on July 8 by the American delegation and Joseph H. Choate, the American representative, gave worked unceasingly and determinedly for its acceptance.

The project was approved by a majority greater than was hoped for. It is essentially American and its basis, the enunciation of the compulsory arbitration, was taken bodily from the American proposition. The vote, 31 yeas to 9 nays. The countries in opposition being Germany, Austrian-Hungary, Switzerland, Belgium, Roumania, Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria and Montenegro (France) said in the discussion in the afternoon "arbitration is not a strange beast that must be muzzled."

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AN EVIL THAT IS ALWAYS WITH US.



Uncle Sam—"Just as I'm getting in a pleasant and sane state of mind that darn fellow bobs up and gets me loco."

## MANY MILLIONS ARE MISSING

OIL COMPANY CHARGES THE MONEY TO TRAINOR.

He Denies All Knowledge, Saying that He Never Borrowed From the Company.

New York—Loans aggregating \$20,000,000 which the books of the Southern Pipe Line company were made to P. S. Trainor between 1899 and 1905, became more puzzling of solution to Frank S. Kellogg, conducting the federal suit against the Standard Oil company. Yesterday, when Mr. Trainor, taking the witness stand in the oil suit, testified that the money had never been paid to him and that he had never heard of the account. The Southern's books show that unsigned vouchers were received for these loans and that the money was never handed back to the company.

Mr. Trainor said that he was formerly crude oil purchasing agent for the Standard Oil company of New York, and as such he purchased all the oil and sold it to the refineries. He said he acted in a similar capacity now for the Standard Oil company of New Jersey.

Mr. Kellogg called Mr. Trainor's attention to the various loans, amounting to over \$20,000,000, which were made by the Southern Pipe Line company and charged to "P. S. Trainor" and asked him to tell concerning the loans and asked him to tell concerning the loans.

"I do not know anything about these loans," answered Mr. Trainor. "I had an oil account with the Southern, but no money account. I never gave them any vouchers and never heard anything about the loans."

Mr. Trainor said that he fixed the price paid for crude oil after consulting with John D. Archbold, vice president of the Standard. These consultations were held daily. Mr. Trainor said, and after they were over he made public the market price of crude oil.

H. M. Tilford, treasurer of the Standard Oil company of California, and president of the Continental Oil company, when asked to produce the reports of the Continental company, testified that whenever a new report was received, he invariably destroyed the old one. The reports of the Continental contained information regarding business done by competing oil companies.

**STOCKMEN SUFFER BIG LOSS.**

Railroads Delay Furnishing Cars for Cattle Shipments.

Lincoln—Rail cars are now accused of not furnishing stock cars to shippers and thereby causing heavy loss. A complaint was filed with the railroad commission by P. H. Fonda, Jr., of South Omaha in which the conditions on the Union Pacific road are set forth.

**President Kill's a Buck.**

Baltimore, Md.—A courier who arrived from the president's camp on the Texas says the president had killed a fine buck. The animal was shot at 10:15. Mrs. Chadwick had been in a comatose condition for some hours previous to her death and the end came peacefully.

**They Inforce Cannon.**

Owosso, Mich.—An endorsement of Speaker Joseph G. Cannon for the republican nomination for president was adopted here at the public convention of the Eighth congressional district after an animated debate.

**NO ACTION IN TUCK**