

WATCHING THE UNITED STATES

Russia, Japan and China on the Anxious Bench.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF MANCHURIA.

The Interference of the American Consul Said to Have Made China Aware of the Strength of Her Diplomatic Position—Russia May Recognize the Sovereignty of China.

Peking (By Cable).—There has come an awakening to the possibilities of the political position of the United States in the matter of Russia and Japan and the sovereignty of Manchuria. This situation has arisen as a result of the organization and the activity for a twelvemonth past of the American special consular service. The situation has been precipitated by two things; first, the refusal of Fred D. Fisher, the American consul at Harbin, to recognize the Russian administration of that territory and his support of the Chinese protest against the establishment by Russia of municipalities in the railroad zone at Harbin and Chailar independent of the Chinese government; and second, by the reconsideration of all Manchurian questions which have been inaugurated recently at Peking.

The throne fears that Japan is about to promulgate ordinances along the line of the Russian decree, making Harbin an independent municipality for the purpose of converting all Japanese communities in Manchuria into self-governing bodies, and it has consequently summoned Tang Shai-Yi, the governor of Mukden Province and the chief of the Manchurian administration, to Peking for the purpose of disposing of all Manchurian questions in a categorical manner.

Russia and Japan, it is declared here, are of the opinion that China never would have been aware of the strength of her diplomatic position in Manchuria, and especially at Harbin, where Japan supports Russia, had it not been for the interference of the consular representative of the United States. Last November Russia intimated that Mr. Fisher was responsible for the attitude of China, and today it is declared in Peking that she regards the United States as responsible for the present complication over the Harbin municipality.

As for Japan, for six months past she has been trying at Washington and elsewhere to counteract the activities of American consuls in Manchuria. Just at the present moment this consular activity is held in check pending a settlement of China's diplomatic contest with the Russo-Japanese coalition for sovereignty in Manchuria. It is known to the Chinese government that Washington supports the attitude taken by its consular representative, and it is no exaggeration to say that for a year past the course of the consul has irritated and disturbed both Russia and Japan.

The Peking government encourages, and it is glad of what has been called here "American intervention" in the Manchurian difficulty. The ruling influence at Peking well understands the advantages to be gained from this American policy in the Far East, and it has shown its ability to make use of a situation which is believed here to be a direct outcome of the diplomatic and naval policy of America.

RUSSIA COMING AROUND.

May Formally Recognize China's Sovereignty in Manchuria.

St. Petersburg (Special).—The Russian government is considering the issuance of a statement formally recognizing China's sovereignty in Manchuria insofar as is consistent with the purely administrative rights of Russia in the railroad zone. This is thought to be the best way out of the Harbin difficulty, which has been brought to an issue by the refusal of Fred D. Fisher, the American consul at Harbin, to recognize the Russian administration of this territory.

Robbed Of \$6,000.

San Francisco (Special).—F. S. Royster, millionaire planter, of Norfolk, Va., who has been touring the Orient and who was a passenger on the steamship Mongolia when she came up to the Pacific Mail wharf, was robbed after landing of \$6,000 in Bank of England notes, his railroad ticket and \$150 in gold. A number of persons have been arrested on suspicion.

Miss Robeson Burned To Death.

Raleigh, N. C. (Special).—Miss Henrietta Robeson was burned to death by a fire which destroyed her residence. Miss Robeson was one of two sisters who made the Confederate flag which was taken from the Tenth North Carolina Regiment by the Fourth Rhode Island, and which was returned by the latter State to North Carolina at a noted celebration here in June, 1906.

To Return Confederate Flags.

Trenton, N. J. (Special).—The House passed the Senate joint resolution providing for the return of Southern flags taken during the Civil War. The flags are to be given back to the organizations from which they were captured, the return to be made under the direction of the Governor.

Admiral Evans Improving.

Paso Robles, Cal. (Special).—Admiral Evans went for a two-hour drive with Lieutenant Evans and Colonel Tornoy, of the Army. He stood the drive well, returning fresh and gay. He can now walk easily with crutches and is rapidly regaining strength. The rheumatism has entirely disappeared. He is much gratified by the kindness of California people, which is evidenced by the continual pouring in of flowers, fruit and so forth.

THREE KILLED IN TENEMENT FIRE

Many Others Injured While Trying to Escape.

New York (Special).—Three persons killed, 15 were injured, some of them seriously, and the lives of nearly a hundred persons were endangered by fire in a five-story tenement-house at No. 44 Hester Street. The dead are: Berel Weinstein, his wife, Anna, and their one-year-old son. They were suffocated and burned in their apartments on the fifth floor. That more lives were not lost was largely due to the prompt action of three policemen, who, seeing flames in the hall, rushed through the building and aroused the members of 16 sleeping families. By that time the stairways were a mass of flames and the only means of exit was by way of the fire escapes. In their mad attempt to escape from the smoke and flames, scores of scantily clad men, women and children crowded the narrow iron platforms and ladders until they became wedged in solid masses, unable to extricate themselves and blocking the way of those who had not yet succeeded in getting out of the building.

This was the situation when the firemen arrived and began to take the panic-stricken fugitives from their perilous position. The work moved forward slowly, as in some instances the combined efforts of half a dozen firemen were required to drag a woman or child from the tightly packed platforms. In the meantime the flames had been constantly spreading, and the terror among the tenants had carried them to the point of self-restraint. While firemen on the ladders and others on the ground were calling out to them that there was no danger, they began to jump from the windows.

David Miller sprang from a fourth-story window and sustained injuries which probably will cause his death. Rosie Gallmann, Fannie Berzon and Byman Mettleman, who jumped from windows on the second and third floors have broken limbs and were taken to hospitals. Several others were internally injured.

Scout "Jimmy" Morrison Dead.

El Reno, Ok. (Special).—Jesse Morrison, better known as "Jimmie Morrison, who at an early age was employed as a government scout in the Southwest service under Sheridan and Miles, committed suicide at his home by shooting. Although at one time wealthy, little remained of his wealth when he died. Morrison was born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1843.

Cleveland Continues To Improve.

Lakewood, N. J. (Special).—Former President Grover Cleveland, who has been staying here for sometime past, continues to show improvement in health. He goes for a short walk and a drive daily, and is often seen about the hotel. He was visited by his friend and physician, Dr. W. S. Bryant, of New York, whose call was purely social.

Bristol's Postmaster Vindicated.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The charges against Postmaster E. A. Warren, of Bristol, Tenn., of using the post office for political purposes and intoxication, have been dismissed by the Postmaster General following the report received from the inspectors who investigated the charges.

WASHINGTON

Speaker Cannon introduced resolutions directing the Attorney General and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to inform the House what steps have been taken to investigate the Paper Trust.

Representative Francis Burton Harrison, of New York, rebelled against Minority Leader Williams' scheme to devote the national surplus to building public roads.

A new postal savings bank bill was introduced by Senator Carter, chairman of the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Postoffice and Post Roads.

The House passed the Agricultural Appropriation Bill. It carries an appropriation of \$11,500,000, which is \$77,000 more than originally reported.

MR. CARNEGIE GIVES MORE OF HIS MILLIONS

\$5,000,000 Added to Professors' Pension Fund.

THE STATE COLLEGES TO PROFIT.

Quick Response by Mr. Carnegie to Appeal Made by National Association of State Universities—Letter Asking for \$5,000,000 Is Answered Day It Is Received and Gift Made.

CARNEGIE'S GIFTS.	
For libraries	\$40,000,000
Carnegie Institute and Tech. School, Pittsburgh	24,000,000
College professors' pensions	15,000,000
Scotch universities' endowment	15,000,000
Carnegie Institution for Scientific Research	12,000,000
Employees' Pension Fund	10,000,000
Heroes' Relief Fund	5,000,000
Dumfries endowment	2,500,000
Peace Temple at The Hague	1,500,000
Allied Engineers' Societies	1,500,000
Bureau American Republics	750,000
Gifts to small colleges	17,000,000
Miscellaneous	21,750,000
Total	\$166,000,000

New York (Special).—Announcement was made that Andrew Carnegie would add \$5,000,000 to the fund of the Carnegie Foundation, or whatever sum might be necessary, to include in the fund beneficiaries eligible professors of state universities. No provision was made for this class of educators in the original gift, for the reason, stated by Mr. Carnegie at the time, that the donor thought it possible that such institutions might prefer that their relations should continue exclusively with the state from which their chief support was derived. This view was not taken by the National Association of State Universities, which, in the year following the establishment of the foundation, petitioned the trustees for admittance to the benefits of the retiring allowance system.

It was then found that the earnings of the original fund of \$10,000,000 were exhausted through the outlay already planned, and that if the faculties of all state universities were to be benefited an additional \$5,000,000 would be required. The situation was placed formally before Mr. Carnegie by Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, on March 31, and on that same day Mr. Carnegie replied that the money would be forthcoming for any state institution whose application received the approval of the legislature and governor of its state.

In Five Per Cent. Bonds.

The additional donation will be in 5 per cent. bonds, providing an added annual income of a quarter of a million dollars and a total for yearly disbursement of \$750,000.

The Carnegie Foundation was established by Mr. Carnegie on April 27, 1905, with a gift of a trust fund of \$10,000,000 in 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the United States Steel Corporation. This fund was placed in the care of trustees, who include the presidents of the better-known colleges and universities of the country.

The revenue of the fund provides pensions for teachers of universities, colleges and technical schools in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, who are retired after 25 years of service, or, having reached the age of 65 years, have taught 15 years preceding.

From the benefits of the trust were excluded institutions supported by state or colonial government and schools under sectarian control.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

New York (Special).—Hundreds of persons watched Joseph Bailey, a stevedeck, extirpate himself from a dangerous predicament at the top of a 200-foot chimney in Jersey City. Bailey was sitting on a boat-swin's chair, when a gust of wind swirled the chair and he fell out of it.

As he did so he grasped a rope which was dangling from the chimney top and the wind blew the chair out of his reach. Several persons witnessed the mishap and their cries of alarm attracted the attention of a crowd to Bailey as he struggled and over hand up the swaying rope to the top, where he had barely strength enough to crawl over the edge.

WILL BE 36 STORIES.

Plans Announced For Another New York Skyscraper.

New York (Special).—Plans for another skyscraper building to be erected on the lower end of Manhattan Island, facing on West and Washington Streets, were announced. The new structure is to be 36 stories and 447 feet in height, and will consist of a central tower 95 feet square, flanked to part of that height by wings of each side of the tower. It will be equipped with 30 elevators, will be erected by the Century Investment Company and is to cost \$4,600,000.

MINERS OFFER OLIVE BRANCH

Ask Operators to Meet Them in Conference.

Columbus, O. (Special).—Ohio coal mine operators received an invitation from President Lewis, of the United Mineworkers of America, to attend a meeting at Indianapolis, when the question of calling a joint conference of miners and operators of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Western Pennsylvania to revive the interstate agreement will be considered. Representatives of the miners and the operators of the four states, which comprise the central competitive field, will attend the conference. Ohio operators accepted the invitation.

President Lewis said that he had received a number of replies, most of which were favorable to the move, but he had not yet received enough to determine the result. He is confident, however, that the move will result in a resumption of work, the rehabilitation of the interstate movement in this field and, in consequence, the rehabilitation of the interstate movement in the Southwest field and the outlying districts.

Careful estimates from all the mining centers in the state show that nearly 465 mines throughout the state are idle. It is said here that the operators are not averse to having the mines idle, as they have thousands of tons of unsold coal at the docks on the lakes. Miners' representatives here generally believe some compromise agreement will be reached within a week.

According to accurate reports received here from all over the Ohio mining district 40,000 workmen of all kinds in the mines are idle as the result of the decision of the mine officials in the central competitive district to stop work because they say the operators decline to make any wage agreement.

The estimate of the men out by counties follows: Columbiana County, 2,000; Vinton County, 800; Hocking, 4,000; Jackson and vicinity, 6,000; Coshocton, 1,000; Muskingum, 400; Perry, 5,000; Stark, 2,500; Athens, 5,000; Belmont, 9,000; Jefferson, 6,000; Meigs, 800.

BAN ON YOUNG CHICKENS.

Violation Of Law To Sell Newly Hatched As Easter Tokens.

New York (Special).—Under the ruling of the S. P. C. A. it will hereafter be a violation of law to sell newly hatched chickens as Easter gifts. Many complaints have been made to the society alleging that the Easter trade in "baby chicks" was cruelty, and asking the organization to abolish it.

The society declares that the newly hatched chickens are sold to irresponsible persons who have no means to care for them, and who regard them only as playthings. In a day or so the birds die from abuse or starvation.

Played Poker For Girl.

Columbia, Miss. (Special).—Eunice Spencer is under arrest, charged with murdering Charles Wesley in his home here. It is said that Miss Spencer was the stake in a poker game in which Wesley and P. F. Coombs were the players. Each of the players won two games, and in the deciding game, with one point to go out, Coombs accused Wesley of cheating. In the fight which followed Wesley had Coombs on the floor, with a knife at his throat. At this moment Miss Spencer is said to have seized a rifle and shot Wesley, who died in a few moments.

Want Commodity Clause Suspended.

Washington (Special).—The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce authorized a favorable report on the resolution introduced by Senator Elkins suspending the operation of that section of the Railroad Rate Law which prohibits railroads after May 1 from carrying coal or other products from collieries or mines owned by themselves. As originally offered by Elkins the resolution suspended this law until May 1, 1910. The committee changed that date to January 1, 1910.

FINANCIAL

Last week the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke traffic exceeded 1,000,000 tons for the first time this year.

In the two weeks following March 4 there were 27,950 idling freight cars put into use.

John S. Gummeys has purchased the Philadelphia Stock Exchange seat belonging to the late W. W. Kurtz.

The postponement of Erie's meeting caused selling of stocks on the theory that the directors probably had not yet succeeded in their financial plans for the company.

SHE WEEPS OVER INDIANS' WRONGS

Mrs. Grey's Dramatic Recital Interests Senators.

A WOMAN NEWSPAPER WRITER

Went Out to Investigate Conditions on the Crow Reservation Tells a Harrowing Story—Indians Compelled to Eat Diseased Cattle While Whites Got Their Sheep.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Mrs. Helen Pierce Grey, the newspaper writer, arrested last summer because of her connection with the protests of Crow Indians against the manner in which the government agents managed the Crow reservation in Montana, resumed her statement before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. She charged that to keep from starving the Indians were compelled to eat the meat of diseased cattle and sheep; that they were frequently thrown into jail without cause and kept at the mercy of the agents; that the children of the government reservation school were mistreated. She stated positively that all of these things must have been done with the knowledge of some of the officials at Washington.

Another interesting chapter was added also to her account of her own experiences as an investigator.

That some of the members of the committee were impressed by the character of the charges which Mrs. Grey said were susceptible of proof was evident from the character of the cross-examination. It is not unlikely that a general investigation will be ordered.

Mrs. Grey read from a prepared statement. It developed that she had made this at the suggestion of Senator Owen and Senator Clapp, and that she had conferred with Senator Teller concerning the case.

During her testimony Secretary Garfield who was involved in her sweeping charges, was present. Mrs. Grey was describing her experiences, and in telling of the six times she was arrested and of the attempt on the part of the Indian Agent Reynolds to "trump" up a charge of "insanity against her," said that Mr. Garfield, when in Billings, Mont., told the chief of police that she was a "dangerous blackmailer and adventurer."

"That statement is without any foundation whatever," declared Mr. Garfield when he responded that the chief of police would testify to the contrary.

Mrs. Grey said that Mr. Garfield was in Billings, which place is near the Crow Reservation, while many of the indignities against her had been committed and could not have been ignorant of what was going on. She said that Indians were constantly mistreated, and that when they were thrown into jail that act constituted the whole legal procedure; that no charges were brought and the time of incarceration depended upon the will of the Indian agent. In her own case, she declared that charges were brought against her on the sixth arrest.

Previous to that proceeding she was put in jail over night and that ended the matter. On one occasion she said that Agent Reynolds had threatened to incarcerate her with an Indian, but that the feeling was such that he had not dared to carry out his purpose.

Passing on to the alleged mismanagement of Indian affairs, Mrs. Grey said it was current report that Senator Carter was part owner of Charles Bear's sheep. She had testified previously that Bear, through influences with the agent, had pastured about 125,000 sheep on the reservation while paying for 35,000 head.

"Why do you not investigate this matter before bringing such charges against Senator Carter?" asked Senator Dixon.

"How far would you have me go?" demanded Mrs. Grey; "I was arrested six times for making investigations."

Mrs. Grey said that while Mr. Dalby, former secretary to Mr. Garfield, was investigating the conditions on the reservation he had been told at one of the Indian councils at Gordon that the Indians knew they were eating lumpy-jaw cattle and sheep that had died of disease, but that it was "either eat that or starve."

Mrs. Grey broke down in reciting the alleged wrongs perpetrated upon the Indians, and with a voice trembling with emotion she almost sobbed: "Sheep that die by disease is what the Indians get. The white man gets their land and live sheep."

CASTRO WILL YIELD ONLY TO FORCE

Uncle Sam's Patience With Venezuela's Executive Exhausted.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The President sent to Congress the correspondence that has been in progress for years between the State Department and President Castro, of Venezuela, regarding the claims of the New York and Bermuda Asphalt Company, the Orinoco Steamship Company, the Orinoco Corporation and Mr. Jaurete, all of whom claim damages as compensation for wrongs inflicted upon them by President Castro. Accompanying the correspondence is the famous Calhoun report, which was made by Mr. Calhoun four years ago, and which has remained in the secret archives of the State Department ever since. President Roosevelt merely transmitted the correspondence to Congress without any recommendation, but the State Department uses some strong language, holding that "the time has come for language stronger than that of a request, and if the demand be met with procrastination or refusal the dignity of this government would seem to require prompt and vigorous action."

A Puzzling Proposition.

What "the prompt and vigorous action" suggested by the State Department will be neither President Roosevelt nor Secretary Root explains. Mr. Lodge will introduce a joint resolution conferring upon the President complete authority to do what he thinks necessary and effective to preserve the dignity of this country and to bring President Castro to terms. Minister Russell will be here by April 16, and probably a program will then be arranged. It is suggested that the President will first try to strike at President Castro through his pocket. It is intended that Venezuelan trade with America shall be crippled, if not absolutely destroyed, by levying on imports from Venezuela additional import duties which will be practically prohibitory. This step is particularly contemplated for the asphalt that is now being taken by President Castro from the asphalt company's lake and sold in this country, the proceeds going into the Venezuelan treasury nominally to recompense the Venezuelan government for the expenditures made to crush the Matos rebellion, which was largely financed by the asphalt company. Other imports from Venezuela are the usual tropical products, chief of which is coffee. Whether President Roosevelt will levy a duty on coffee during a presidential campaign is a matter of doubt.

Castro's Methods.

Apart from the destruction of the asphalt business, it is not clear that any steps directed against Venezuelan trade would injure President Castro as severely as it would injure the business men of Venezuela. This fact is admitted, but it is explained that such assaults on Venezuelan trade with this country would create a very vigorous sentiment among the leading business men against President Castro, which would compel him to accede to the demands of the United States. President Castro has now been chief ruler of Venezuela for nearly 10 years, and the usual result of the development of any "sentiment" against him has usually been the death or the banishment of the authors of such "sentiment" and the confiscation of their possessions by Mr. Castro.

It is conceded by the administration that no decisive steps will be taken, such as blockading Venezuelan ports or sending American warships thither, until American sentiment has expressed itself very clearly in favor of such a course. The matter will be fully debated in the Senate, and until he is convinced that the American people will support him in vigorous steps against President Castro, involving, if necessary, the landing of troops, Mr. Roosevelt will proceed with great caution and deliberation.

A WAKELESS TORPEDO.

To Be Inspected By U. S. Naval Board Of Ordnance.

New York (Special).—Successful trials of a new wakeless dirigible torpedo, the invention of Frank Leavitt, have been conducted recently at the proving station in Noyac Bay, off Sag Harbor, Long Island.

The new type is effective at 5,000 yards range, but its speed will have to be increased somewhat before it is perfected. At present it runs but 22 knots, and this will be raised to 45 knots.

Mr. Leavitt spent last week at the proving ground. Late in April Rear Admiral Mason and the old members of the United States Naval Board of Ordnance will come to Sag Harbor to inspect the trials of this new torpedo about which much secrecy has existed elsewhere than in navy circles.

Bones Of A Sea Serpent.

Chicago (Special).—The University of Chicago added to its collections the bones of a sea serpent. It was found in the bed of Smoky Hills River, near the western boundary of Kansas. Scientists say it is the finest and most complete specimen of its kind in existence. Prof. Samuel W. Williston, of the paleontology department, discovered the bones of the creature last summer. It measured 19 feet long and had 112 vertebrae and four paddle-shaped feet.

Accident On The Missouri.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—During target practice Saturday, at Magdalena Bay, 140 inches of the muzzle of one of the six-inch broadside guns of the Missouri blew off. The fracture was a clean one and did not indicate any flaw in the metal. Practice was continued and the gun will be replaced by a new one from the Washington navy yard. No one was injured. The gun was made at the Washington Navy Yard in 1902 from forgings furnished by one of the armor-producing companies.