BITTER FIGHT FOR OIL LAND

Serious Charges Are Made Against Secretary Fisher.

THE HOUSE IS INVESTIGATING

MR. FISHER RETORTS WITH COUNTER CHARGES.

Uncle Sam Company, Which Has Been Trying to Secure the Leases, Declares That the Secretary Is Blocking Them in the Interest of the Standard Oil Company—The Secretary Insists That They Are Trying to Use the Indians for Their Own Advantage.

Washington, January 19.—Charges that Secretary Fisher had attempted to coerce the Osage Indians into leasing valuable oil fields to the Standard Oil Company and a counter charge by the Secretary that the Uncle Sam Oil Company had attempted to acquire the fields under circumstances which were threatening proceedings by Attorney General Wickersham were aired yesterday before the House Committee on Indian Affairs.

Meanwhile seven Osages, members of the tribal council, who were removed on January 3 by Secretary Fisher because, he said, it had been found they had been "unduly influenced" in making a lease to the Uncle Sam Company, went to the District Supreme Court and got out a mandamus calling on the Secretary to show cause next Tuesday why they should not be reinstated. Certain leases to the Uncle Sam Company have been thrown out by the Secretary and a bill is now pending in the House to compel the Secretary to validate them.

Albert Wilson, representing the Uncle Sam Company, in a brief declared that the "Standard Oil Company is endeavoring to block the efforts of the Uncle Sam Company to secure this lease because the Uncle Sam Company could then become a competitor of the Standard Oil Company subsidiaries in the field."

"But the Uncle Sam Company," he continued, "has been harassed by every device known to the Oil Trust and has met with the constant, persistent, unreasonable and unwarranted opposition of the Interior Department.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

"The Secretary of the Interior, for the purpose of intimidating and coercing the Osage Indians into electing a new council which will obey his instructions, has published and caused to be published statements intimating that many of the Indians would be arrested or indicted upon some charge because they were in favor of the leases to the Uncle Sam Oil Company.

"The stockholders of the Uncle Sam Oil Company have fought a long, hard fight against the machinations of the Oil Trust. The Oil Trust has had the advantage of having the assistance of a former president, cabinet officers, the Postoffice Department, the Interior Department, some federal judges, a federal district attorney and many other lesser federal officials, but they have fought the fight to establish their company as a genuine, independent oil company and actual bona fide competitor of the Oil Trust."

SECRETARY FISHER'S REPLY.

Secretary Fisher replied to the charges. He said:

"The negotiations for the so-called leases have been reported to the Department of Justice and an investigation is being made by the Attorney General." The secretary added that the Uncle Sam leases would work a grave injustice to the Osages and would encourage promoters to exploit the lands of the Indians, and that a majority of the Osages were opposed to the granting of the leases to the Uncle Sam Company.

"I regard an attack from the Uncle Sam Oil Company as a badge of honor," declared the secretary. "It is conclusive recognition of the fact that I have effectively checked the attempt of this concern to acquire an immense oil field belonging to the Osage Indians under circumstances which have been investigated by a special agent of the Indian Office. As a result of this report I removed the entire tribal council and referred the report to the Attorney General, who will take appropriate action just as soon as he can decide what the action should be.

ALLEGED CROOKED WORK.

"The Uncle Sam Oil Company having been turned down all along the line from the superintendent of the Osage agency through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, myself and President Taft, are now resorting to extreme measures to try to bring about their purpose of getting the oil lands by fair means or foul. Their evident purpose in coming here now and presenting this petition to Congress is to influence the election of a new tribal council, which has been ordered for next Wednesday, January 22."

As to the charge that he had been aiding the Standard Oil Company in trying to secure for that corporation Osage oil land leases, Secretary Fisher declared that the reverse was the case. All pipe lines, he said, had been prohibited from bidding in the competition for these lands. Furthermore, the regulations provided that no company or person could obtain more than 25,000 acres, whereas the Uncle Sam Oil Company wanted 200,000 acres, and three individuals, supposed to be affiliated, he said, with the company, had each applied for a like amount.

MAY GO TO GRAND JURY.

The Department of Justice yesterday through Assistant Attorney General Knaebel, transmitted to the United States District Attorney at Guthrie, Okla., the reports and documents from Secretary Fisher, alleging that "undue influence" had been used upon the deposed members of the Osage tribe, in the negotiation of the leases. If the investigation by the District Attorney warrants such action, the case will be laid before the grand jury in Oklahoma.

Albert L. Wilson, attorney for the Uncle Sam Company, in a five-hour session before the House Indian Affairs Committee, attacked the attitude of the Interior Department, the courts and the Postoffice Department toward his company.

Mr. Wilson made a lengthy argument reviewing the career of the Uncle Sam Company, its difficulties with the Postoffice Department in connection with its transactions with stockholders, its troubles with the courts in bankruptcy proceedings and finally what he termed the "persecution" by the Interior Department in the present case.

HELPS OIL TRUST.

Under examination by the committee Mr. Wilson said that Secretary Fisher objected to the royalty on oil offered by the Uncle Sam lease. He said the lease offered the Indians a royalty of one-eighth of the price received for oil, while the Secretary asserted the royalty should be one-sixth.

Mr. Wilson declared that rules and regulations framed by Secretary Fisher to cover the leasing of the Osage lands were formulated after the Uncle Sam leases had been negotiated, and that under these rules no company or individual could take over a large acreage out of the 800,000 acres open for development, and be assured of a reasonable return on the investment. The committee desired to know just how Mr. Wilson connected the actions of Secretary Fisher with the Standard Oil Company.

"Every attempt to keep the Uncle Sam Oil Company from securing a supply of crude oil," he replied, "aids and assists the Standard Oil Company. If we cannot get a good supply of oil for our refineries they will be able to crush us."

EVEN JUDGES INVOLVED.

Mr. Wilson was emphatic in his detailed discussion of the pitfalls that had beset the path of the Uncle Sam Company. Among those criticized in a lengthy brief he filed with the committee for their attitude toward the company were Judge John Pollock, of the District Court of Kansas; Judge John F. Phillips, of the District Court for Missouri; Samuel Adams, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; R. P. Godwin, assistant attorney general for the Postoffice Department; David W. Mulvane, of Kansas, and various other officials.

Mr. Wilson said when the company endeavored to secure petitions from citizens all over the country asking President Taft to order Secretary Fisher to approve the Uncle Sam leases on July 4, 1912, that Secretary Fisher on July 3 "gave the Associated Press the false information that said leases had been approved." As a result of the publication of this information, he said, "we received congratulations instead of petitions."

T. F. Leahy, of the Osage tribe, corroborated that portion of Mr. Wilson's testimony relating to the formation of the leases to the Uncle Sam Company by the tribal council of the Osage tribe. The members of that council, whom he represented, were removed from office by the Secretary of the Interior, and a new election has been called. Mr. Leahy asserted that the secretary's opposition to the Uncle Sam leases was the cause of his "unauthorized and summary removal" of these chiefs.

The committee adjourned until Monday, when representatives of the Interior Department will be heard. The Uncle Sam Company is asking Congress to pass a bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to approve the disputed leases.

ARMY FOR THE CANAL ZONE

Colonel Goethals Urges a Garrison of 25,000 Men.

Washington, January 19.—A garrison of 25,000 men will be necessary to guard the Panama Canal, Colonel Goethals, its chief builder, yesterday told the House Naval Affairs Committee. Under present plans, Congress would provide for a garrison of only 8,000 men.

"Once we lost control of the sea in a war," he said, "we would have to depend upon the garrison on the zone. We could not expect to get reinforcements there from the United States. The locks, the vital portion of the canal, should be guarded by a large force and the Atlantic and Pacific ends of the canal should be garrisoned. At least 25,000 men would be needed to properly guard the canal."

Colonel Goethals lauded the work done by the marines in the canal zone and urged the retention of a considerable force of marines there. His statement that the canal could hardly be held if the United States lost control of the sea, aroused much interest in the committee and later in the day, Representative Hobson, of Alabama, urging provision for a larger army in the debate on the military appropriation bill, quoted Colonel Goethals at length.

DOLLAR DIPLOMACY PAYS

Significant Figures Given in State Department Statistics.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Washington, January 19.—"The significant figures that cause President Taft and Secretary of State Knox to ignore the attacks that are made upon the policy of "Dollar Diplomacy," in the language of a press statement made public here tonight, show that American trade has grown from $1,853,718,000, in 1907, to $2,170,320,000, in 1912.

It is "pointed out by officials of the State Department that the increase in foreign commerce represents almost in its entirety manufactured or partially manufactured goods upon which American labor has been employed."

"The results of 'Dollar Diplomacy,'" the statements concludes, "are a reality and can be estimated accurately and the department of state is entitled to a large share of the credit for these results. Through appropriate assistance by the department, American interests have received contracts and concessions from foreign governments of great value and in new fields."

NO CADETS IN LINE

House Refuses to Make Appropriation for Transportation.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Washington, January 19.—For the first time in years West Point and Annapolis cadets will probably be missing from the coming inaugural pageant. This afternoon the House refused to appropriate money to transport the military cadets to Washington on March 4, a point of order killing a provision to this end.

"I will also make sure when the Naval Appropriation Bill comes up, that no appropriation is made for the appearance in the parade of the Annapolis Cadets," said Representative Foster, of Illinois, who raised the objection today.

Foster said he opposed the parading of the cadets because he was against any great "pageantry" accompanying the inauguration.

"I hope President Wilson calls off the entire parade," Foster declared. He admitted in the debate that he had considered the "heart pangs" of the girls of the nation.

"They will miss a few heart throbs this year if I succeed in limiting the military feature of the parade," he declared.

ENCOURAGES AVIATION

Senate Indorses Taft's Plan for Establishing a Laboratory.

Washington, January 19.—The progress of aviation in the United States received added impetus today when the Senate passed a bill indorsing President Taft's appointment of a commission to consider the establishment of a national aerodynamical laboratory and appropriating $5,000 for the work of the commission. The bill has still to pass the House.

President Taft appointed a commission, including Dr. R. S. Woodward, president of the Carnegie Institute; Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institute; Gen. James Allen, chief signal officer of the Army, and a number of other scientists, to determine by March 4 whether it would be worth while for the United States to establish such a laboratory.

Sprains

Sloan's Liniment is excellent for sprains and bruises. It stops the pain at once and reduces the swelling very quickly.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

is penetrating and antiseptic.

Mr. S. L. Rainey, of 307 Cedar St., Chattanooga, Tenn., says:—"I sprained my ankle, it pained me very much and was badly swollen. After a few applications of Sloan's Liniment my ankle was relieved, and is now entirely well."

At all dealers. Price 25c., 50c. & $1.00.

Dr. Earl S. Sloan - Boston, Mass.

URGES SAVING TIMBER LANDS

WARNING OF COMMISSIONER OF CORPORATIONS.

THE GRABBERS AFTER THEM

While There Are Great Tracts as Large as Some of the Big States Now Owned by Corporations, the Government Still Has a Large Amount Which Should Be Kept From the Speculators—Some of the Largest Holders.

Washington, January 19.—The concentration into the hands of a few powerful interests of an enormous percentage of the timber lands of the United States has created a problem so grave for the nation, in the judgment of Luther Conant, Jr., commissioner of corporations, that today he recommended to President Taft that the existing national forests not only be retained by the federal government, but increased as far as practicable.

This note of warning was sounded by the Commissioner in forwarding to the President the full text of Part 1, of the Bureau of Corporations' investigation of the lumber industry, made by direction of Congress. A summary of this report, showing the extent of concentrated control of timber lands was sent to the President and published nearly two years ago.

To increase government ownership of forest lands the Commissioner urged that the forests of Alaska be included in reserve, as well as all timber lands recovered in forfeiture suits. He advises a further searching inquiry into land grants of the past, with a view of instituting additional forfeiture suits, if the facts justify the procedure.

Mr. Conant warns that attempts are still being made to "secure the transfer of public timber lands to private owners under the same pleas of settlement which in the past often proved wholly specious and insincere."

Uncle Sam Has Considerable.

"Much of the timberland still remaining in public ownership," continues the Commissioner, "is adapted only for timber purposes. All that could be properly asked by a bona fide settler is the surface of arable land after the timber has been removed, but too frequently back of the argument made in the name of the settler is the desire to acquire the timber or other natural resources rather than the soil itself. It seems desirable, therefore, to direct public attention to the fundamental difference between disposing of agricultural lands to actual settlers, whose industry contributes directly to the material and social upbuilding of the community, and the alienation of virgin timberlands, which do not require, and, indeed, hardly permit of improvement by private owners, and the value of which is rapidly rising because of reduction in the supply and the increase of population. The public service involved in the mere speculative holding of this timber for an advance in price under present conditions of settlement of the country is practically negligible. When, moreover, such lands become concentrated in a comparatively few hands, there is, instead of a public service, a serious public danger."

The Big Owners.

In the summary of the report previously published the then commissioner of corporations, Herbert Knox Smith, set forth that the Southern Pacific Company is the greatest private holder of timber in the United States, controlling 106,000,000,000 feet; the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, with 96,000,000,000 feet, the second largest, and the Northern Pacific Railway Company, with 36,000,000,000 feet, the third. Going further in detail the full report declares that the following five interests control in the aggregate 102,000,000,000 feet of timber, practically all located in the Pacific Northwest: Companies controlled by Charles A. Smith, of Minneapolis; Thomas B. Walker, of Minneapolis; concerns in which N. P. Wheeler and W. E. Wheeler, of Endeavor, Pa., are the chief stockholders; companies in which the A. B. Hammond Company, of New Jersey, is the principal interest, and the timber interests of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound Railway Company, subsidiary to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.

After enormous sales, the Commissioner points out that the Southern Pacific, the Northern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe own together 33,500,000 acres of timbered and nontimbered lands, an area as large as England.

The Amalgamated Copper Company, Mr. Conant adds, owns over 1,000,000 acres of timberland and more than 100,000 acres of nontimbered land, all in Montana, and Thomas B. Walker personally owns 760,000 acres in California.

MINEWORKERS ELECT

John P. White Re-elected as Head of the Union.

Indianapolis, Ind., January 19.—John P. White, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, was re-elected president of the United Mine Workers of America, over A. Bradley, of Mount Olive, Ill., by 95,668½ votes. The committee, which had been canvassing the vote since December 16, completed its work today and made the announcement.

Frank J. Hayes, of Illinois, had no opposition for re-election as vice president. Edwin Perry, of Iowa, was re-elected secretary-treasurer over his two opponents, former State Senator William Green, of Ohio, and Joseph Richards, also of Ohio. Perry received 75,534 votes; Green, 68,871½, and Richards, 20,851. The officers will be installed early in February.

PAID $30 FOR FIRE

Expressman Hired Convicted Man to Burn Home.

New York, January 19.—Abraham Schlichten, an expressman, who, state's attorneys declare, paid Izzy Stein, the incendiary convict, $30 to set the Schlichten home on fire so that $600 in insurance money could be collected, was arrested today in the case of the People vs. the Arson Trust, charged with responsibility of hundreds of incendiary blazes during the past three years. Schlichten is understood to be only another one of the "small fry" in a net being spread by District Attorney Whitman to catch the leaders of the trust. The expressman made a confession immediately upon being arrested, according to Mr. Whitman, and will appear before the grand jury Monday.

SAYS HIS WIFE HIT HIM

Wife of Eli Forbes Granted Decree of Divorce.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

Worcester, Mass., January 19.—As the result of her testimony in her suit for divorce, that her husband, Eli Forbes, had hypnotized her, the wife has been granted a decree. A diploma issued to Forbes in 1899, by the College of Hypnotism, located at Jackson, Mich., was evidence for the wife. When confronted with the document Forbes said:

"I don't know any more about hypnotism than a pig knows about pollywogs. If I did I would have hypnotized my wife and kept her at home. One day she said 'Look at me' and she biffed me on the nut."

CABINET OFFICIAL UNDER FIRE

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Secretary Walter L. Fisher, who is charged with attempting to coerce the Osage Indians into leasing valuable oil fields to the Standard Oil Company by an independent concern.

AN HEROIC ARMY SERGEANT DIES

PATRICK ROGAN WAS IN MANY INDIAN CAMPAIGNS.

How He Saved His Captain's Life—Received Medals of Honor for Gallantry in Action Against the Nez Perce Indians—Served for Thirty Years in Company A, Seventh Infantry.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Rock Springs, Wyo., January 19.—First Sergeant Patrick Rogan, retired, one of the two noncommissioned officers of the Seventh Infantry who received medals of honor for gallantry in action against the Nez Perce Indians at the Big Hole, Mont., on August 9, 1877, died here recently. Sergeant Rogan had served for 30 years in Company A, Seventh Infantry, before being retired, taking part in a number of engagements against the Indians in Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, but it was at the Big Hole, when Chief Joseph was trying to escape from General Howard, that Sergeant Rogan won his decoration, and incidentally saved the life of an officer, now a brigadier general on the retired list of the Army.

The Seventh Infantry had been stationed in Montana for seven years, protecting travelers and settlers from Cheyennes and Sioux, when, in July, 1877, word was received at Fort Missoula that a large party of hostile Nez Perce Indaans, under Chief Joseph, were coming over the Lo Lo trail in their efforts to escape from General Howard's troops. On August 4, when Col. John Gibbon, commanding the Seventh Infantry, left Fort Missoula with Companies A, D, F, G, I and K, in pursuit of the Indians, making 25 miles the first day. The following day a march of 30 miles was made, and, after following the Indians three or four days longer, they were discovered on August 8 camped in the Big Hole Basin. The main camp was pitched on the south bank of the river, in an open meadow, partially surrounded by dense thickets of willow.

At daylight an Indian rode out of the willows directly in front of Lieut. James H. Bradley's position, en route to the pony herd on the hillside. The Indian was instantly shot. The troops then advanced on the village. The Indians were surprised, and rushed from their lodges panic-stricken. When they recovered from their surprise they opened fire upon the troops, with terrible effect. The troops were then formed into two lines, back to back, and the order was given to charge through the brush in opposite directions, for the purpose of driving out the Indians.

In this part of the action Lieut. Charles A. Coolidge, while gallantly leading his company, was shot through both thighs. The Lieutenant's predicament was seen by Sergeant Rogan, who did not hesitate, but carried Lieutenant Coolidge to a place of safety. It was not for that brave deed that Sergeant Rogan was given the medal of honor. He received it for his gallantry in obeying orders and cheering and supporting his company while subjected to a galling fire from the Indians.

Three officers and nineteen enlisted men were killed in that fight, the officers being Capt. William Logan and Lieutenants Bradley and William L. English. Colonel Gibbon and Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff, the latter a retired brigadier general, were wounded. Lieutenant Coolidge was wounded three times in that action, but recovered. His commission as captain was dated from the day of the fight, August 9, 1877, and 13 years later he received the brevet of major for his gallant services. He became colonel of the regiment in 1901 and is now on the retired list as a brigadier general, living in Detroit.

FORTY-THREE PERISHED

Death Toll of the Wreck of the Steamer Veronese.

Oporto, Portugal, January 19.—Forty-three lives lost is the toll from the wreck of the Lamport and Holt liner Veronese near Leixoes on Thursday in a gale. There were 234 persons aboard the Veronese, 142 passengers and a crew of 92. Of these, 191 were saved.

Five persons died aboard the steamer from exposure; 38 were swept off by the seas or perished while being transferred ashore by the lifelines.

ON WAY TO MINNESOTA

Folke E. Brandt Leaves Washington For the West.

Washington, January 19.—Foulke E. Brandt, pardoned yesterday by Governor Sulzer, of New York, left here today for St. Paul, Minn. Senator Knute Nelson, who has been one of his sponsors in his long fight for freedom, refused to reveal Brandt's ultimate destination.

LEVEE CASES IN SUPREME COURT

SUITS AGAINST GOVERNMENT INVOLVING MILLIONS.

Plantation Owners in the South Are Awaiting a Decision in the Test Cases Brought by Two Women, Who Claim That Their Lands Were Ruined by Floods Due to Levee Construction.

Washington, January 19.—Test cases involving the liability of the federal government for flooding by levee construction of some $7,000,000 worth of land along the Mississippi River are expected to be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States tomorrow or within the few weeks succeeding.

The claims now being urged in the test cases are for the flooding of lands on the east bank of the Mississippi, near Vicksburg, Miss. It is urged that the government is responsible because it constructed a levee on the opposite bank of the river and adopted the foothills back of the east bank plantations as a new bank for the river.

The test cases are brought by two women—Mrs. Mattie J. Jackson and Mrs. Mary E. Hughes. The rights of about 100 plantation-owners depend upon the outcome. If the women are successful, the others will demand that the government pay them the value of their lands.

The destruction claimed to have been worked by the increased floods due to the new levee is described in detail in the Jackson case. Since the construction began, it is claimed, the land has been flooded 10 times, the tenants driven away; the 1,700 acres of land covered with sand and silt from six inches to six feet deep; homes and cabins carried afield and fences swept away, all rendering the land unfit for agriculture.

The government contends that the levee complained of was built to close the famous Bougers crevasse, which opened during a flood in 1859, and finally increased into a gap 29 miles long. The object of the levee, the government insists, is to aid navigation by using the confined waters to cut a deeper channel.

The government denies it has adopted the east foothills as a river bank. It is also urged that the levee is a part of a system, constructed not only by the federal government, but by states and communities, and hence the government alone cannot be held to have "taken" the property flooded.

The Court of Claims decided in favor of the government in the Jackson case and in the wigwam plantation case brought by Mrs. Hughes. The only victory for the women was that Mrs. Hughes was allowed $90,000 for the "taking" of her Timberlake plantation, which had been hemned in between a new levee and the river by the federal government. Previously the plantation had been protected by a state levee in front of it. The women appealed to the Supreme Court on the main cases, and the government appealed on the Timberlake judgment.

ASK AID OF UNCLE SAM

Audubon Leaders Invoke Tariff to Ban Bird Plumes.

New York, January 19.—Backed by farmers, sportsmen and women's clubs in every section of the country, officers of the National Association of Audubon Societies have today demanded of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress an opportunity to urge a prohibitive tariff on egret feathers at the hearing on schedule N, which will be held before the end of this month. Opposing the moneyed interests of the millinery wholesalers, whose inroads on the valuable bird life of New York, Louisiana, Missouri, New Jersey, Oregon and California have already forced these states to pass laws making contraband the sales of these plumes, the national audubon delegation will ask that they be excluded from the whole country in the interest of everyone dependent upon its agricultural prosperity. The Federation of Women's Clubs and organizations of grangers in almost every state, as well as the Campfire Club, the New York Zoological Society, the Long Island Sportsmen's Association, the American Game Protective Association and other bodies of sportsmen have pledged their support to this movement.

Data compiled from scientific observation of a flock of the few herons that still survive the wholesale butchery of professional plume hunters in an audubon breeding rookery in Florida is today being prepared to demonstrate to Congress that these rare birds are a considerable factor in the destruction of field mice, gophers, grasshoppers and other agricultural pests. While in some few instances they have been found to devour an occasional trout, their regular diet is proved to consist principally of minnows, suckers and other useless fish, as well as water snakes that are known to destroy great quantities of trout eggs and valuable young fish. Other proof of the natural need of farmers and fishermen for the beautiful birds that the milliners have almost driven to extinction will be presented by representatives of these interests.

Following the recent introduction by Senator Root of a resolution empowering the president of the United States to call an international congress on bird protection, representatives of the world powers actively engaged in saving the rare species that is being massacred for their aigrette plumes are now expressing to the Audubon organization their support of this movement. While the whole globe is at present scoured for these trophies, taken from butchered mother birds for market here, a tariff ban would do much toward saving the beautiful heron from worldwide destruction, it is asserted.

"With the people of the United States of almost every class united to support us in asking Congress to bar from our country the aigrettes of the unfortunate heron, we expect to meet the big millinery interests in sole opposition before the congressional committee," said T. Gilbert Pearson, secretary of the National Association of Audubon Societies. "The slaughter of these useful and beautiful birds is a commercial matter only to the men who sell their scalps in those states where this shameful traffic is not already forbidden by law. Congress should certainly recognize the sentiment and interests of the whole people, who ask it to end this importation as a matter of humanity, as well as economic and agricultural benefit."

WANT AMERICAN TRAINERS

French Athletes to Employ Them for Next Olympic Games.

Special Cablegram to The American.

Paris, January 19.—American coaches will be asked to help prepare the French athletes for the next Olympic games. This is the outcome of the poor performance of French athletes at Stockholm and the brilliant showing made there by the Americans. France has taken the lesson of the games to heart and is forming an organization already to get ready a representative and properly trained team for the Berlin games.

An influential committee has been named and on it one finds such names as those of Auguste Rodin, the sculptor, Jean Richepin, the playwright and author, Gabriel Bonvalot, the explorer, and the Marquis de Polignac.

The committee has decided to found an athletic college. The college will possess football grounds, running tracks, a large swimming pool and all other modern appurtenances. It is the intention of the promoters to send athletes from the college to instruct the authorities in the provinces as to the training and organization of athletic teams.

MUSICAL PRODIGY

Nikisch Renders Work of Fifteen-year-old Boy.

Special Cablegram to The American.

Berlin, January 19.—E. W. Kerngeld, a 15-year-old lad, has just been honored by the production by the famous Philharmonic orchestra, under the direction of Arthur Nikisch, of a dramatic overture, his fourth work of importance.

The Nikisch concerts are musical events of the first importance in musical Berlin and when the program was announced musical critics and habitual concert-goers worried their heads over the identity of this mysterious composer whose work has been selected for such signal distinction.

Disregarding the youth of the composer the critics have praised the work highly as showing complete mastery of the art of orchestration and modern musical technique and the experience of a composer of years' training. A certain lack of originality, to be expected in so young a musician under the influence of composers like Strauss, was the chief criticism brought against him and this he is expected to outgrow.

ST. JAMES PALACE

History of the London Residence of English Monarch.

Special Cablegram to The American.

London, January 19.—Henry VIII, when he built St. James' Palace, designed it for a country residence to take the place of the manor at Kennington, where he had been in the habit of going for a change of air. He pulled down the hospital dedicated to St. James the Less, and on its site, as Holinshed tells us, "built a goodly manor and made a faire parke for his greater comoditie and pleasure."

The palace stood in the midst of fields well stocked with game, and these were enclosed as its private demense. Even whilst residing here Henry held his court, first at Westminster and then at Whitehall, after he had taken the latter palace from Wolsey.

It was not until 1697, when Whitehall was destroyed by fire, that St. James' Palace became the London residence of our monarchs.

HEROINE OF BATTLEFIELD

Woman Surgeon, Badly Injured by Fall, Attends Patients.

London, January 19.—Among the heroines of the Red Cross work in Montenegro must be numbered Dr. Caroline Matthews, who is working there as a volunteer surgeon. Called out on a terrible night in a keen blizzard to attend to a wounded officer, she had a bad fall in the darkness on the ill-made road. As she was laden with dressings she was unable to save herself, with the result that she received a fractured jaw, broken teeth and a badly cut face.

Nevertheless, nothing daunted, she proceeded to her patient and reset and dressed his wounded limb. Thanks to the kindness and attention of her hostess, Mrs. Milne, she is making a rapid recovery. Indeed, with a strapped and bandaged face, she was out again amongst her patients in a few days.

MADE $100 FROM NOTHING

Clever Trick of Two Swindlers in a Paris Restaurant.

Special Cablegram to The American.

Paris, January 19.—How two men with no money but a spurious $100 banknote made an excellent dinner and swindled a restaurant-keeper of $90 was related to the police recently.

When the men had finished their meal one of them purposely collided with and upset the table, which was laden with costly glass. The proprietor claimed $10 for the damage, but the man protested that he had no money.

"Search him," advised the accomplice. The proprietor did so, and in his purse found a banknote for $100. Deducting the amount of the damage, he handed back the change. It was only after the men had disappeared that it was discovered that the banknote was a clever imitation.

English Court Checks Free Lunch.

Special Cablegram to The American.

London, January 19.—The practice of providing free luncheon snacks at commercial hotels and public houses, which has been general in Lancashire towns, was checked at Blackburn by the issue of a magisterial warning that systematic inducements to frequent licensed premises may be construed by the justices to constitute ill conduct under the Licensing Act. The chief constable has received premptory notice to report any licensee who, after this warning, makes a practice of offering free drinks, cigars or any other gifts to his customers.

THE DIVORCED WIFE OF SUMNER

Unusual History of Woman Who Died in London.

SEPARATED FROM SENATOR

MARRIAGE ATTRACTED INTERNATIONAL ATTENTION.

Mrs. Alice Mason, of Boston, Who Had Lived Abroad for Nearly 40 Years, Was a Notable Figure in Washington Society—She Married the Massachusetts Senator in 1866—They Were Not Suited to Each Other—To Be Buried in Scotland.

Special Dispatch to The American.

Boston, Mass., January 19.—Cable messages to Boston announced the death in London of Mrs. Alice Mason, of Boston, divorced wife of Senator Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts. The body is to be taken to Scotland. Her daughter, Isabella, is the wife of Edward Balfour, of London and Scotland.

The history of this Massachusetts woman, who had long made her home abroad, was unusual. She was the daughter of Jonathan Mason, of Boston, and was first married to William Sturgis Hooper, of Boston, son of Congressman William Hooper. Her husband contracted illness in the Civil War, from which he died.

Their daughter, Isabella Weyman Hooper, in 1879 married Edward Balfour, eldest son of Col. John Balfour, of Balbirnie, and Lady Georgiana Isabella, second daughter of the first Earl of Cawdor.

After several years of widowhood Mrs. Hooper married Senator Sumner on October 17, 1866. He was then 55 years old, while Mrs. Hooper was about 35. The marriage attracted international attention. It soon became evident that they were not suited for one another, and a few years later Sumner secured a divorce on the ground of incompatibility of temper.

TOOK MAIDEN NAME.

Mrs. Sumner resumed her maiden name and went abroad to live. For nearly 40 years she had made her home in London and Scotland.

Besides losing her first husband in the Civil War she also lost two brothers, Philip Mason, who was killed while in service, and Herbert Mason, who died as a result of injuries in battle. Her sister, Isabella Mason, married Charles H. Appleton, of Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Appleton were the parents of Mrs. George von L. Meyer, wife of the Secretary of the Navy.

Mrs. Mason's uncle was Jeremiah Mason, a lawyer, known as Daniel Webster's greatest competitor at the bar. Shotwell, in his Life of Webster, said of Mrs. Mason:

"She was a beautiful and attractive young woman, of slender and stately form, high-bred manner and aristocratic reserve. She was one of the noticeably fascinating women in Washington society, but was somewhat spoiled by the homage she received."

LIVED IN WASHINGTON.

After the death of her first husband, a son of Congressman Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts, she continued to live in Washington for several years. Senator Sumner fell into the habit of calling frequently at their home. It was there he first met the widow.

Her daughter was eight years old when she and Senator Sumner were married. The marriage greatly pleased Congressman Hooper. In reply to messages from friends in this country and abroad Sumner wrote several long letters in which he told of the happiness of their union.

Even after they discovered they were not suited for each other and separated Congressman Hooper continued on most friendly terms with Sumner. Hooper said afterward that he heartily approved the separation, but was sorry that the couple had not found married life what they both dreamed it would mean for them.

The divorce, on grounds of incompatibility of temper, was secured in Washington. Mrs. Mason remained prominent in Washington society after her divorce, and when she returned to Boston was widely entertained in the then fashionable West End here. She soon went abroad to live with her daughter in London and Scotland.

TO TEACH CONSUMPTIVES

National Jewish Hospital Proposed for Denver, Col.

Cincinnati, O., January 19.—An extension of social service of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives located at Denver, Col., whereby patients are to be educated and taught healthful trades was made possible at the annual meeting of the hospital board here today when an endowment by Mrs. Herman August, of Cleveland, O., and Joseph E. Schoenberg, of New York City, for this purpose was announced. A gift of $50,000 for an infirmary building to permit patients to be retained for longer than a year was made by Samuel Grabfelder, of Philadelphia, president of the hospital. Numerous other gifts were announced, including $1,000 by Benjamin Altheimer, of St. Louis.

The following officers were elected: President, Samuel Grabfelder, Philadelphia; first vice president, J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati; second vice president, Davis S. Lehman, Denver; third vice president, Rev. Dr. William S. Friedman, Denver; fourth vice president, Herman August, Cleveland, O.; treasurer, Benjamin Altheimer, St. Louis; secretary, Mrs. S. Pisko, Denver.

These officers, together with Martin A. Marks, Cleveland; Louis D. Schoenberg, New York City, and the Rev. Dr. J. Leonard Levy, Pittsburgh, comprise the executive department.

HELD FOR FORGERIES

Beautiful Young Woman Mystifies Boston Police.

Boston, January 19.—A beautiful young woman, who for some time has mystified the fashionable Back Bay section with her magnificent gowns and jewels, her autos, her opera trips and dinners at the Copley Plaza, is a prisoner at police headquarters tonight, defiantly refusing to give her name or her home city. "Call me Mrs. Abbie L. Moulton; that will suffice," said the young woman when she was booked on the charge of forgery. She gave her age as 22, yet she looked no older than 18, and her manners are those of a person of refinement.

The police believe that in the arrest they will solve the mystery of many checks forged for large sums in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. The prisoner made weekly trips to New York and Philadelphia, and each time returned with new gowns and hats and plenty of money. The police took up the matter of forged checks upon the request of several Boston merchants and finally arrested the woman on a warrant sworn out by William G. Terry, a draughtsman.

Honesty Brings Greatest Reward.

Special Cablegram to The American.

Paris, January 19.—Marcel Gillet, a 10-year-old boy, picked up a purse containing $60 a few days ago, and, though his mother is a widow in very poor circumstances, he took the purse to the nearest police station.

The story of his honesty was related in the Figaro, with the result that $90 has been subscribed and handed to Marcel's mother. The little boy himself received a box of paints.

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Its lines lead—
To Reims (2 hours from Paris).—13th century Cathedral, Roman Ruins, Immense Champagne Cellars.
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To Gerardmer (7 hours from Paris).—Picturesque Centre of the French Vosges.
To St. Die (6½ hours from Paris).—Charming little town of the Vosges which historians call "America's Godmother." Indeed, it was from a printing house in that town that in 1507 was issued a famous book entitled "Cosmographiae Introductio . . ." in which for the first time the New World was given the name of America.

FRENCH STATE RAILWAY.
The well-informed tourist arriving in France from America will land either at Havre or Cherbourg and will not miss the opportunity offered to him of becoming fully acquainted with the beautiful regions of the West of France. If he takes any interest in the past, and be of Anglo-Saxon origin, he will certainly desire to visit those beautiful provinces so closely connected with the history of his own race. He will not fail to visit Normandy, and especially the cities of Rouen and Caen, both towns overflowing with monumental gems of historic and artistic fame. He will travel over wild Brittany and its rugged coasts, with its numerous small picturesque towns and villages, its Druidical monuments and its marvellous churches. Anjou, native soil of the Plantagenets, Touraine (the Garden of France), Poitou, etc., where he will visit the magnificent cathedrals and churches, the wonderful castles (glories of the French genius), Rennes, Nantes, Angers, La Rochelle, Poitiers, etc. . . . . . will interest him in turn. Further, he will not fail to visit the bathing places dotted all along the coast between Dieppe and Brest, or between the Loire and Gironde, such as Dieppe, Trouville, Deauville, Dinard, and Royan.

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3 Daily Express Trains to The Hague and Amsterdam. Trip, The Hague, 7½ hours. Amsterdam, 8¼ hours.
5 express trains to Frankfort-on-the-Main. Trip, 12 hours.
5 „ „ Cologne. Trip, 7 hrs., 29 min.
4 „ „ Hamburg „ 15 hrs., 19 min.
5 „ „ Berlin „ 15 hrs., 31 min.

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REVEAL FIRE FRAUDS

State's Attorney Investigating Arson Trust at Chicago.

Chicago, January 19.—Revelations made today in an all-day investigation of the "arson trust" by the state's attorney concerned at least five persons in a fire fraud scheme which involved big fires in Chicago and other cities. A number of witnesses were examined and their testimony will be presented to the grand jury.

Included in the list of suspected men is Benjamin Fink, alias Finkelstein, alias Franklin, now in custody under suspicion of being one of the leaders of a nation-wide gang of incendiaries.

CODE OF MANNERS

The President of China Issues Edict Setting Styles.

Special Cablegram to The American.

Hong Kong, January 19.—A code of manners has been issued by President Yuan Shi-kai, of China, including the following articles:

1. To salute; take off the hat and bow.
2. At important ceremonies, such as funerals, marriages and national festivals, take off the hat and bow three times.
3. At every-day ceremonies take off the hat and bow once.
4. When meeting in the street take off the hat without bowing.
5. Women must obey articles 1 and 2, but they will not take off their hats.

The same decree fixes the style of men's and women's costumes.

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