

PROGRESSIVES FORM LEAGUE

NEW REPUBLICAN NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Nation-Wide Fight for Popular Government Will Be Inaugurated

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—Formal announcement was made to-day of the organization of the National Republican Progressive League. It was formed by Progressive Republican senators, governors, congressmen and others to make a nation-wide systematic fight for popular government.

Plans that have been underway since the opening of congress were consummated at a meeting Saturday night, when a declaration of principles was signed, a constitution adopted and the following officers elected: President, Senator Bourne, Oregon; first vice-president, Congressman Morris, Nebraska; second vice-president, Governor, Michigan; treasurer, Charles E. Crane, Chicago. Executive committee—Senators Clapp, Minnesota, and Brewster, Kansas, and Lenroot, Wisconsin; Representative-elect, William C. Cullen, California; Gifford Pinchot, Pennsylvania; George L. Record, New Jersey.

The declaration of principles was signed by nine Republican United States senators, the governors of six Republican states, and 13 members of the House.

The object of the league is the promotion of popular government and progressive legislation.

"Popular government in America has been thwarted, progressive legislation strangled by special interests which control congress, the executive, the judiciary and party organizations, and through the control of the machinery of government, dictate nominations and platforms, and elect administrations, legislatures, executives and judges."

"The league is organized to secure the election of representatives to congress, United States senators and cabinet officers," says the declaration.

Under existing conditions, legislation in the public interest has been hobbled and defeated. This is evidenced by a long struggle to secure laws but partially effective for control of railway rates and a revision of the tariff in the interest of the producer and consumer; statutes dealing with trusts and combinations, based on sound economic principles as applied to modern industrial and commercial conditions; wise conservation of natural resources; and the construction of the banking and monetary system; conservation of oil, gas and timber and water power sites, and other natural resources belonging to the people, and for the enactment of all legislation solely for the common good.

Just in proportion as popular government has in certain states succeeded the delegate convention system and the people have assumed control of the ministry of government, has government become responsive to the popular will and progressive legislation been secured."

The Progressive Republican League believes that popular government is fundamental to all other questions. To this end it advocates:

1. Election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.
2. Direct primaries for the nomination of all elective officials.
3. Direct election of delegates to national conventions with opportunity for the voter to express his choice for president and vice-president.
4. Amendment of state constitutions providing for the initiative, referendum and recall.
5. A thorough going corrupt practice act.

The league will co-operate with progressive parties in the several states, and wherever acceptable will render assistance in promoting the organization of state leagues.

Whenever requested by any progressive state league or by progressive leaders in state legislatures, the National Progressive Republican League will aid in the preparation of appropriate bills and resolutions, and will furnish speakers and literature in support of legislative action upon the propositions enumerated in the five fundamental paragraphs set forth in the declaration of principles.

Those who sign the declaration are: Senators—Bourne, Oregon; Beveridge, Indiana; Brewster, Kansas; Brown, Nebraska; Cullen, California; Clapp, Minnesota; Dixon, Montana; Gorman, North Dakota, and La Follette, Wisconsin.

Governors—Aldrich, Nebraska; Carey, Wyoming; Johnson, California; McGovern, Wisconsin; Osborne, Michigan; Stubbs, Kansas.

Representatives—Cooper and Cary, Wisconsin; Davis, Minnesota; E. H. Hubbard, Iowa; Haugen, Iowa; Lenroot, Wisconsin; Lindberg, Minnesota; Murdock, Kansas; Madison, Kansas; Morse, Wisconsin; Nelson, Wisconsin; Norris, Nebraska, and Poinsett, Wisconsin.

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WOUNDED AUTHOR LIKELY TO RECOVER

Cause of Shooting of David G. Phillips in New York is Still a Mystery

New York, Jan. 24.—Following an examination to-day of David Graham Phillips, the author, shot yesterday by Fitzhugh Coyle Goldsborough, a Harvard graduate, Doctors Dolan and Hotchkiss announced that the victim had a chance for recovery. The chief danger, say the physicians, is pneumonia, but there is no indication of this as yet.

The cause of the shooting is still a mystery. Washington friends of Goldsborough declare that he was insane and probably fancied that he had a grievance against the author.

"Phillips told the police to-day that he had never seen his assailant before the shooting."

A friend of the author to-day gave out the following:

"Goldsborough several weeks ago told me that Phillips had done a great wrong, but did not say whether it was against him or another. He left the impression, however, that it was against some one else. I told him Phillips in the novel of the highest honor and that he knew how to take care of himself. I also warned Goldsborough that he would land in jail if he molested Phillips."

Letting go the author found nothing in Goldsborough's effects indicating the nature of his grievances.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana, an intimate friend of Phillips, arrived here at daylight from Washington and went to the hospital. He said:

"Phillips was a most lovable character and I did not know that he had an enemy. I intend to remain in New York until my friend is out of danger."

"Phillips' friends to-day scout the suggestion that Goldsborough had attacked him because the assassin believed his family had been taken care of by Phillips' novel, 'The Fashionable Adventures of Joshua Craig.' They say that the author did not know Goldsborough's family and that the characters in the novel were fanciful."

The police to-day are still working on an adequate motive for the attack on the novelist. They have learned that Goldsborough sent threatening letters and telegrams to Phillips, and are busy probing the lives of the two men in the effort to learn a real cause for the attempted murder and the assassin's motive.

Had study in Toronto.

Toronto, Jan. 24.—Fitzhugh Coyle Goldsborough, the violinist and teacher, who shot David Graham Phillips, the author, in New York and then committed suicide, has been taken to about a year ago and remained here for some time. He was looked upon as rather erratic but a good musician, Dr. A. S. Vogt, the well-known conductor, remembers Goldsborough when the latter was in this city but did not see much of him. Goldsborough, it is said, was here on one occasion with the Pittsburgh orchestra.

CHARGES BRIBERY IN ILLINOIS ELECTIONS

More Than Hundred Witnesses Will Be Heard by Grand Jury

Danville, Ill., Jan. 22.—Election corruption and bribery, which is declared to have been rampant for years in "Uncle Joe's" balliwick, Vermilion county, promises to be bared to the grand jury investigating, according to a statement sent to a newspaper by a prominent attorney in which he confessed buying votes in a previous election.

The attorney in his statement says he kept record of the names of the voters who were given money, but this record, he said, he recently burned. His statement concludes with the assertion that he was willing to tell full details to the grand jury, but that he was not willing to do so until he had seen the successful and defeated candidates in recent campaigns be held at which all should agree to confess.

The appearance of this statement, panic has struck the politicians here, and many are expected to confess to the grand jury. More than 100 citizens, among them many politically active, have been summoned. One of these, Hardy Whitlock, an ex-county treasurer, who confessed to the embezzlement of \$38,000 of the county funds, probably will be examined as to whether he spent the money to buy votes.

It is reported that E. X. Lesueur, manager of the Danville National Bank, told the grand jury that large sums of the county's money was usually drawn out of his bank shortly before each election.

The trim little four-masted schooner Andy Mahoney, Capt. J. M. Jorgensen, reached Port Townsend on Wednesday night, ten days from Los Angeles. He far as Capt. Jorgensen knows this is the sailing ship record between the two ports and not one of the score or more of old boats that form the Key City Greeters' Club can recall a smarter trip, though some of them were sailing into Puget Sound with the schooner.

The Mahoney was delayed one day by a heavy blow from the northeast, and later ran into a calm. The rest of the trip she had strong and favorable winds, a pleasant weather, and reached Cape Flattery on the ninth day out. As befitted a ship with such a name, the Mahoney is a regular with green sails, while her upper works are white. She is a comparatively new schooner, having been built at Aberdeen, Wash., in 1902. Captain Jorgensen will take his vessel to load lumber coastwise.

TEN DAYS FROM LOS ANGELES.

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SHEEP AND GOATS FOR GRAHAM ISLAND

Will Be Sent North by Oregon Syndicate—Activity at Virago Sound

(Special Correspondence.)
Massett, Jan. 10.—Thirty thousand sheep and goats will be turned loose on the west shore of Massett inlet, by an Oregon syndicate. A steamer has been chartered to convey the animals from Seattle to Virago Sound. It has been asserted that large packing houses will be constructed on the inlet. The climate is similar to that of Vancouver Island and tame cattle roam the year round without any care. On the west side of Massett inlet 60 cattle have been turned and the thousands of acres of land, by the whaling company and the building of wharves and houses, sixty men are employed, including a number of Japanese, and an electric light plant has been installed and is in operation. The company is rushing the work and has chartered the steamer Henriette to carry lumber and supplies.

The holiday festivities on Massett inlet were carried out in a manner that assured the newcomers a hearty welcome, and each of the settlements held celebrations, which proved most enjoyable. The town hall, on the Massett reserve was the scene of a dinner given by David Bell, at which three hundred guests, including fifty whites, participated. The young host was united in marriage to Alice Chapman, one of the Hydras, by Rev. William Hogan. The happy couple entertained their many friends in honor of the event.

A football game was played at Massett, on Jan. 2, between a team of white settlers and the Hydras. Capt. McTavish acted as referee. After one hour's play the game resulted in a draw, neither team scoring. The Indians are now preparing the ground for a return match, which will be played in the near future.

Dr. Cross, superintendent of the hospital at Queen Charlotte City, spent the Christmas holidays in Massett, after walking from Skidegate to the inlet, a distance of over one hundred miles, to see the place where his wife was placed.

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LARGE CONTRACT TO LOCAL FIRM

(Continued from page 2)

Concrete piles are rapidly replacing wooden ones in the construction of wharves, bridges, piers, etc., even in the countries from which Canada in the past has drawn her supply of hardwood for piling. A growing industry of the wharves in Australia and New Zealand, as well as in the most important marine structures in England, among which are the wharves of the London and Southwestern Railway Company, the Great Western Railway Company, the Admiralty, the Army, the Navy, the Post Office, and the Admiralty, and many others, have had wharves and jetties constructed with ferro-concrete piling.

The Stedham pile is considered to be unquestionably the most scientifically constructed and practical ferro-concrete pile that has ever been built. The wharves of the British Columbia coast are now being built with these piles and building all manner of structures in which they are used. With the great demand for permanent wharves that will follow the present industrial development of the Pacific coast, the successful introduction of this pile is assured. The comparative slight difference in cost between the concrete and wooden pile is completely offset in the course of a few years, for when the wooden structure is commencing to decay before the combined assaults of teredo and water, the Stedham pile is becoming more solidified and durable.

The Pacific Coast Construction Co. has already built their own and several other wharves with the Stedham ferro-concrete pile, and have, at the request of many of the leading corporations and private wharf owners along the Pacific coast who have carefully investigated this pile, submitted complete plans and specifications for the construction of concrete wharves. The wharves of the British Columbia coast have been looking for a teredo-proof pile, and now that a reliable firm like the Pacific Coast Construction Co. has demonstrated without question their ability to supply the need, it will only be a matter of a few years when the harbors of Western Canada will assume the stable appearance of the modern harbors of England, Australia and New Zealand. The company at present is also negotiating for the introduction of their pile with the States of Washington, California and the Hawaiian Islands.

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QUICKER PASSAGE ACROSS ATLANTIC

Proposed Line From Ireland to Newfoundland Will Greatly Reduce Sea Voyage

Dublin, Jan. 24.—The recent record trip of the Mauretania has reminded Irishmen of the same day when huge steamers shall cross the Atlantic via Galway and Newfoundland and smash the Cunard records into smithereens. The past few weeks have seen this project, once a visionary, achieve several decisive steps towards a very encouraging working basis. For some correspondence has just been published which passed between Martin Sullivan, one of the initiators of the enterprise, and Premier Morris of Newfoundland, and Premier Morris of Newfoundland, in which the latter gives his unserved and enthusiastic support to the plans now on foot.

Mr. Morris suggests that the Canadian port should be Trepassy, on the south coast of the Newfoundland domain, instead of the capital of Nova Scotia. His reason lies in the outpost situation of Trepassy, a location which would save almost 500 clear miles on the Halifax-Galway course, while not deviating from it to any degree. Thus, while Halifax would still be the terminal port, the Newfoundland prime minister continues, a whole day would be saved by landing passengers and mails bound for the United States at Trepassy. Thence they would proceed over the eighty miles of railroad, recently constructed, to St. John's, from where they would continue their passage over the Reid road to Port au Basque. There a fast steamer would be taken to Sydney, Cape Breton, a five hour trip, skirting the Nova Scotia peninsula and pass Halifax on a swift train for Boston and New York long before the steamer would have made the Nova Scotia port.

Premier Morris figures out the maximum time to New York by this route to be about three and one-half days. This is quite intelligible when one considers that beside the 3,000 miles route from New York to Liverpool, the Galway-Trepassy voyage is something less than 1,700 nautical miles. Allowing fifteen hours for railroad connections with London and New York, the Mauretania could get passengers and mails from the English to the American metropolis in three and one-half days over the Galway-Trepassy course without pushing herself in the least. And as the Mauretania is not by any means the last word in ocean greyhounds, it is not inconceivable that some day people may count on getting from Fall Mall to Broadway in three days. That means London to New York and back again in the same week. With Sunday to rest up, this is no bad thing.

T. R. E. McInnes and S. S. Taylor, who were arrested in connection with the murder of Stanley Ketchel, were today convicted of murder.

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CALIFORNIA AND ANTI-JAPANESE BILLS

Governor Will Not Permit Any Diplomacy Disturbing Measures to Pass

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 24.—No legislation singling out the Japanese for exclusion as landowners will be passed at this session of the California legislature from the present outlook. Two bills which have been introduced so far seek to prevent Asiatics or persons not able under the law to become citizens of the United States from owning agricultural lands or leases of the same.

These bills will probably be amalgamated in committee and altered so as to read that no alien shall own such lands or lease them. Governor Johnson, though recognizing the measure as the American farmer of the low-waged Japanese, will not, it is stated, allow any diplomacy disturbing law to pass. Of course, all such measures are hushed until the question of the federal sanction of the San Francisco fair is settled, and the opponents of anti-Japanese bills have agreed to this.

If a law against all aliens will be fought hard. That it would prevent much desirable immigration to California is the contention of several senators interviewed.

Senator Sanford, who is the author of the Asiatic alien land bill, says that he has not been converted to the exclusion of aliens in general from farm lands.

However, the weight of the administration will be thrown against any radical bill offensive to Japanese. If the fair is given to San Francisco there will be all the more reason for preventing any trouble with the Mikado, as Japan is planning a huge exhibit.

CHINAMAN'S SUICIDE.

Nelson, Jan. 23.—"We believe the body found in the furnace of the Strathcona hotel on Sunday, January 23, 1911, to be that of Mar Louie and that he came to his death by inhaling carbon monoxide gas in the furnace into which he had crawled during a fit of temporary insanity."

The above was the verdict of the jury delivered after twenty minutes' deliberation, called by Dr. E. C. Arthur, coroner, to inquire into the death of the Chinese porter, Mar Louie, whose body, burnt to a crisp, was found in the furnace at the Strathcona hotel. The inquiry was opened last Monday afternoon when a number of witnesses were examined during a sitting lasting for nearly four hours. An adjournment was then taken in order that a postmortem examination of the remains might be made. The results of the medical examination were given in evidence by Dr. McKinnon, who conducted it.

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