JURY FINDS ALL THREE GUILTY

Williamson, Gesner and Biggs Convicted.

VERDICT READ IN OPEN COURT

the Charge.

FIRST BALLOTS 11 TO 1

After Voting for Almost Six Hours, Jurors Reach Agreement-Defendants Give Notice of Motion for New Trial.

THE VERDICT.

United States of America vs. J. N. Williamson, Van Gesner and Marion

cause, find the defendants J. N. Wil-Bamson, Van Gesner and Marion Biggs guilty as charged in the indictment, and recommend them to the leniency of the court on account of their previous good churacter

JOHN BAIN, Poreman.

Guilty as charged in the indictment." After three trials, extending over three months, John Newton Williamson, Represeniative in Congress from Oregon; Dr. Van Gesner, his partner, and Marion R. Biggs, their friend and the United States Commissioner for the General Land Office at Prineville, have been declared to be guilty of the crime of conspiracy to suborn perfury, and have been thrown upon leniency of the court, by reason of their previous good character.

The long and thresome third trial of the case has passed into history, but unlike the first and the second, it has been productive of a decisive result. Once more the cause of the Government and the indefatigable energy of United States District Attorney Heney have been triumph-

THIRD TRIAL OF THE CASE

The Willian has been before the Federal Court three times, the juries at the first two trials not being able to reach a verdict. The first trial began on Friday, July 7, and the charge was given to the jury on July 18. The jury was discharged by Judge De Haven on July 20.

The second trial began on Friday, July 2L and the case was given to the jury on Tuesday, August L. The jury was discharged by the court without an agreement on Thursday. August 2.

The trial just ended was commenced on Tuesday, September 5, Judge Hunt, of Montana, presiding. At the outset, M. R. Biggs was sick. which delayed the case for a couple of days, the jury being completed on September 7. The case was given to the jury at 5:20 o'clock on

ant, and conviction has come from the hands of a jury selected and sworn to try the guilt or innocence of the defendents upon the law and the evidence.

But it was not a question easily decided or quick of settlement, for the jury prestled with the decision from 5:20 in the afternoon until II at night, and it was eight minutes later before the sealed envelope containing the fate of the three men was handed to Judge Hunt for his perusal. For many ballots the jury stood 11 for conviction and 1 for acquittal.

As though reluctant to give their decision to the world, the jury dailled with the verdict until the limit of time allowed by the court had almost elapsed before they announced the fact of their agree -ment. The long hand of the clock had overtaken its slower and shorter neighbor and passed the goal that marked the hour before the defendants, summoned by tele-

9

phone, reached the courtroom and the jury was called.

Mr. Bennett was the first to arrive upon

at the long table where he has labored for three times to clear his friends and neighbors from the taint of so great a rime. Mr. Williamson came in with the con-set mask of his face as calm, as expressionless and as gray as it has been during all the long strain of the trials Dr. Gesner, like a white-haired shadow, slipped into his accustomed place and nursed the cane upon which he has leaned during all the trial. Biggs alone was cheerful and smiled as he came into the oom, but his brightness falled to illuminate the countenance of H. S. Wilson, who closed the procession and sought his

"Have they agreed?" Mr. Bennet asked, and, as no one seemed to know, settled back in his chair solemn-faced and

Judge Hunt came in, took his place oon the bench and waited for the jury Conspiracy to Suborn Perjury to file in, while the big clock filled the flent room with its beating.

The 12 men slipped through the door and into their seats sliently while the ourt addressed them.

"Gentlemen, have you reached rerdict?" the question came, and without a word, John Bain, the foreman, crose and handed the sealed envelope to the aged bailiff, who tottered across the few feet intervening and handed it to the

As the harsh rasp of the tearing paper struck the ellent room it seemed to arouse the spectators who had sprung from no where and they leaned breathless to the front waiting for the word.

Mr. Bennett shifted in his chair and clasped the sides of the table with nerv ous hands, but the rest of the men sa as though carved in stone, their eyes alone moving as they followed the fingers of the Judge

Verdict Is Read Aloud

folded paper was handed to the derk, George H. Marsh, to be filed, after which it was read aloud, while the listen ers hung upon the words one by one as

PENALTY FINE AND IMPRISON-MENT.

ment against J. N. Williamson, Dr. Van Gesner and Marion R. Biggs was returned is section 5440 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, known as the "conspiracy clause of shall be construed as guilt in a spiracy against the United States ot, and provides the penalty therefor. The text of the law

"Section 5440. If two or m sons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose, and on of such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, all of the parties to such cons thail be liable to a pennity of not less Than \$1000 and not more than \$10,000, and to imprisenment not more than

they came. As the render pronounced the sentence and the word "guilty" fell from his lips, the defendants shrank as from a blow, while Mr. Bennett grasped the table until his knuckles were white and tense. He semed to be the worst hit of all, and gazed dumbly at the clerk and then at the Judge, as though he could not believe the evidence of his cars.

Mr. Williamson dropped his head upon his hand as if the light shining in his face hurt his eyes. Dr. Gesner gripped tighter the came he carried, while all the smile had left the face of Mr. Biggs.

Judge Hunt arose and thanked the jury their patient attention and ur plaining service throughout the trial. He then dismissed them.

Defense to Move for New Trial.

Turning then to the defendants and their attorney, Judge Hunt asked if there were any motions to be made, and Mr. Bennett, shaking off the spell which seemed to wrap him round, asked to be allowed on behalf of all the defendants to file notice of a motion for a new trial. Judge Hunt stated that he would like to have the motion filed as soon as possible as he desired to leave the city within two weeks, but he allowed ten days in which to complete the written transcript of the motion and place it before the court. The court announced that pending the

filing of the motion the defendants would be allowed to go on the same bonds under which they are now resting. Then the court adjourned, and without speaking the defendants filed silently from the room and into the night. They had no statements to make, they said. It was not their time cli-room. A large force of police was to talk

Mr. Wilson said, however, that n course of action was as yet mapped out, for the verdict had not been expected. It would be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, as there was no con-(Concluded on Page 11.)

.............. WHO THE DEFENDANTS ARE

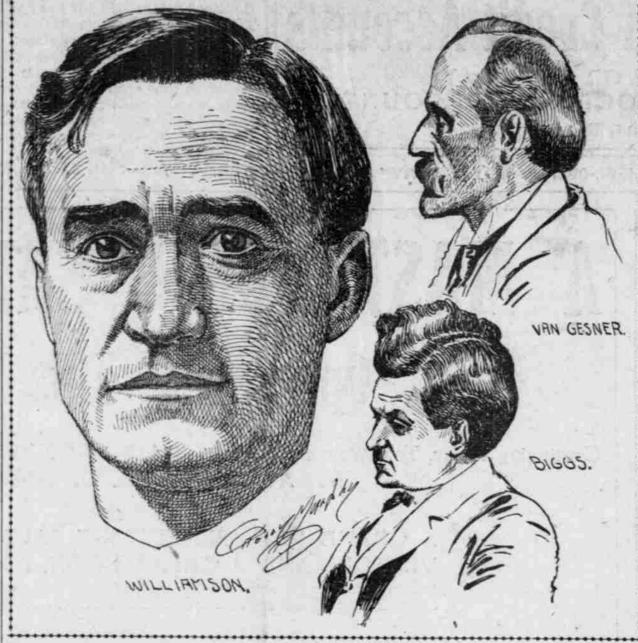
The defendants in the Williamson-Biggs-Gesner case are three wellknown men of the state. One, the Representative of the State in Congress, one a United States Commissioner of the General Land Office, the other one of the best-known physicians of Central Oregon, where he has lived and practiced for years.

John Newton Williamson was born in Lane County, November & 1855, and went to Crook County in September, 1876, being 20 years old at the time, He has resided there since that time, until about five years ago, when he moved with his family to The Dalles, in order to educate his daughters. still retains his residence at Prineville, however. Mr. Williamson began his career in Crook County as a sheepherder, and has worked his way up until he is now one of the largest sheep-owners in the state. In 1888 M Williamson was elected Sheriff of Crook County, and in 1888 was sent to the lower house of the State Legislature from Crook County. He was again sent to the House of Representatives in 1888, and in 1900 was sent to the State Senate. He was elected to Congress on June 6, 1992, still holding that office, though he has not appeared upon the floor of the House since his

Dr. Van Gesner was born in Salem in 1885, and studied medicine in Willamette University, and later in Philadelphia in 1982. He went to Crook County about 25 years ago, where he practiced his profession a number of years. He became connected with the sheep firm of Williamson, Wakefield & Gesner in the Fall of 1901.

Marion R. Biggs, the third defendant, was born in Pike County, Missouri, in 1868, and studied law in that state. He went to Burns, Harney County, in the '80s, and in 1894 moved to Prineville, where he has since re-He qualified as United States Commissioner on June 1, 1902.

DEFENDANTS WILLIAMSON, BIGGS AND GESNER ARE FOUND GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY TO SUBORN PERJURY



Socialists Attack Coalition Headquarters.

MANY INJURED IN FIGHT

Thunder Storm Interrupts Proceed ings, but Newspaper Office Attracts Mob - Fears That Revolution May Come.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 27.—Between 40 and 5) persons were injured in riots here this evening, when Socialists and adherents of the coalition parties, including students, clashed opposite the Royal Hotel, and for two hours there were scenes of tremendous excitement. The Royal Hotel is the headquarters of the Independence Club, in which is the council room of the coalition leaders.

The students and other supporters of the coalition had arranged for a gigantic torchlight procession tonight, but during the day the Socialists issued inflammatory proclamations calling on all Socialists and others opposed to the coalition to gather and fight for their rights, which, they said, the coalition was trying to sidetrack under cover of an alleged affront by the King-Emperor to the whole nation. Owing to these proclamations, the coalition leaders decided to postpone the torchlight procession, seeking thus to avoid bloodshed.

Socialists Attack Club.

At 8 o'clock about 1500 Socialists gathered outside the Independence Club and announced their intention of entering and tearing down the council-room. A large force of police was present and was assisted by 150 promispresent and was assisted by 150 prominent citizens.

The mob made an effort to enter, but was vigorously opposed by the police. was not probable, though, that the case A fight ensued and, amed the wildest clamor, a number, of persons were stabbed, but the Socialists were finally scattered. Fifteen minutes later, however, the Socialists reappeared.

By this time the adnerents of coali-

tion in large numbers appeared on the scene and their appearance resulted in a free fight between the two factions. A dense mass of humanity surged in every direction, shouting and singing the "Marselliaise" and other songs. Clubs, sticks and stones were used vigorously. Meanwhile a thunderstorm came up and vivid lightning lit up the square, while the thunder added a note of terror. Rain fell in torrents, and the combatants were finally dispersed by the police. It is reported that over 40 persons were wounded, eight of them seriously. There were no deaths.

Newspaper Office Assailed.

Scattered fights continued in differnt quarters and a section of the Sociallate marched to a building in which is published a newspaper that supports the coalition, where they broke the Good movement in Oregon potatoes indicawindows and attempted to gain an entrance. The mob was held back by the police, while the printers and editors threw furniture from the windows on the heads of the crowd. Here, too, a number of persons received wounds. Great Northern Steamship Company refuses Finally quiet was restored and up to join protest against \$7.50 differential, 10 o'clock there was no renewal of the Finally quiet was restored and up to It is not thought that the rioting of Marine notes. Page T.

eral situation, which certainly has grown worse, while the feeling throughout Hungary against the dynasty is increasing. Among well-informed persons it is believed that better counsel will prevail after the first flush of passion dies away.

Revolution Is Simmering.

It is said that the Emperor has issued orders that in the event of disturbances harn measures must be avoided if possible, but no one knows what will happen next. Revolutionary cries are frequently heard in the streets, and an element of the population is endeavoring to stir up the passions of the people. This effort, however, is being

(Concluded on page 3.)

CONTENTS TODAY'S PAPER

The Weather,

TODAY'S-Rain; warmer; south to west YESTERDAY'S Maximum temperature. deg.; minimum, 50. Precipitation, 6

Great fire destroys government buildings at Colon. Page 3. Riots between Socialists and Coalition at Budapest. Page 1.

Liberal party organized to control Russian Doums. Page 4 Gomez retires from fight for Cuban Pres-idency. Page 4.

Norway may have popular vote on monarchy or republic. Page 3. National,

Senator Herburn denounces President, Gif-ford Pinchot and Oregonian, Page 1. Independent beef-packers subpensed against trust. Page 4. Secretary Tast returns from Orient and discurses affairs of Philippines, China and Japan. Page 1.

Domestic. Portland widow matrimonial deal in lows. More revelations of graft in Equitable Life.

Sports, arific Coast scores—Oakland 7, Tacomi San Francisco 8, Los Angeles 3, Page Pacific Coast.

minion Exposition is opened at New West minster, B. C. Page 6. Convict labor leased to Loewenberg-Going Stove Company for two years. Page 6.

Clie Allen married again to F. H. Kilbourne, of Seattle, Page 6.

· Lewis and Clark Esposition Admisisons, 18,723. Page 10. Governor Mead of Washington urges con-tinuance of Exposition another year. Page

Livestock awards cause no protests. Page 10. Agricultural days today and tomorrow. Plane for Portland day complete, Page 10. Portland and Vicinity.

in United States District Cour: finds agreesman Williamson, Dr. Gesner and R. Biggs guilty of conspiracy to sub-a perjury. Page 1. City loses \$500 by negligence of Executive Board. Page 9.

Bonneville boys who assaulted young girl narowly escape lynching. Page 14. State Representative George Mayer clopes with telephone girl. Page 9.
City licenses tocal \$5000 more this quarter than last. Page 14.

Lone highwayman holds up saloon man and speciator and gets \$52 Page 10.

Home Telephone Company making rapid progress with its local construction work.

Page 10. H. Rarriman re-elected president of the O. R. & N. Page 1s.

Politics. Great abundance of candidates for Repub-lican offices. Page 14. be over local plumbing inspectorship grow bot. Page 9.

ck operators hold prices even. Page 15 firm at Chicago on light m

Cruiser Fulke leaves for San Francisco.

Discusses Affairs of Philippines and Orient.

INDEPENDENCE IS FAR OFF

He Thinks Chinese Boycott Will Fade Away-Outbreak of Ladrones in Cavite-Japanese Sentiment on Peace.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.-Secretary of

War Taft and party arrived here this morning from the Orient on the steamship Korea. The party made no stop at Honolulu, but came through. The Korea broke the trans-Pacific record by several hours and Captain Zeeder is reported to have said at Yokohama that he was going to

Immediately on arrival here, the Korea into quarantine, as is required by E. H. Harriman and R. P. Schwerin are assengers on the steamer. The Korea sailed from Yokohama Sep-

On this trip she covered the distance in 10 days, 11 hours and 5 minutes, an average speed of over 18 knots for the entire The steamer Empress of Japan has made the run from Yokohama to Victoria in ten days and ten hours, but the distance between those points is about 264 miles less than that covered by the Korea. The following members of the original party returned on the Korea: Secretary of War William H. Taft, Colonel Clarence Redwards, Captain J. C. Thompson, A. D. C., Captain William Kelly, Jr., A. D. C., Private Secretary Fred W. Carpenter, Major Guy L. Edie, Private Secretary James A. Leroy, Private Secretary W. R. Pedi-A. Leroy, Private Secretary W. R. Pedi-go, Senator and Mrs. Nathan B. Scott, Senator and Mrs. Fred T. Dubois, Senator Murphy J. Foster, Senator Thomas M. Patterson, Representative and Mrs. Sereno E. Payne, Representative and Mrs. Charles H.-Grosvenor, Representative and Mrs. William P. Hepburn, Representative and Mrs. George W. Smith, Representa-tive and Mrs. David A. De Armond, Rep. resentative and Mrs. A. J. Jones, Representative Henry A. Cooper, Representa-tive Charles Curtin, Representative George E. Foss, Representative and Mrs. Ebe nezer J. Hill. Representative Theobold Otlen. Representative W. M. Howard, Representative and Mrs. Michael E. Driscoll, Representative Charles F. Scott.
Representative A. A. Wiley. Representative and Mrs. G. A. Loud, Representative Swagur Sheriey and Mrs. Sheriey, Representative Newton W. Gilbert, Representative Duncan E. McKinlay, R. Clough An Charles Clark, Miss Clark, Ward E. Cop ley, Colonel James D. Hill, Mrs. Nagle Charles T. Johns William J. Johnston Burr McIntosh.

Taft Reviews His Trip.

In an interview with the Associated Press representative, Mr. Taft said:
Reports coming from the Philippine islands seemed to indicate that it would be wise for the War Department to make a visit of inspection to those lelands during the past Summer, and his soing with a sufficient staff was thought to present a proof opportunity to form a party of Congressmen—Senators and Representatives—to visit the islands as the guests of the Philippine government. The Philippine government was poor, and was unable to do more than arrange for the passage money of the Congressmen who would form part of the party. This did not include the sleeping-nar actommodations, or the meals along the way, and indeed left the Congressmen to defray from their own pockets by far the larger part of the actual traveling expenses. Press representative, Mr. Taft said:

penses.

The party as organized consisted of 23 Representatives and seven Schators. Of these 13 were accompanied by their wives. In addition, Miss Allos Roosevelt and her friends, my friends, Mirs Boardman, and

Miss McMillan, were of the party, and then a number of other persons, pleasant associates, joined the party, paying their own expenses, on that the official party numbered about 50 people and the unofficial party

about 30 more.

We left Washington over the Baltimore & Ohio railway on June 30, and reached Chicago the afternoon of July 1, and then took a special train over the Chicago & Northwestern and the Union Pacific, gathering the various members of the party as we went. We spent four or five days of very hot weather in San Francisco, enjoying the boundless hospitality of the people, and set sail on July 8 on the Pacific Mail steamer Manchuria. We reached Hunsiulu on the 14th, and spent there only the hours between sunries and sunset of that day when we sailed again for Yokohama.

The stop at Honolulu was one of pleasure, as it always is. I have been there threatimes, and my only idea of the citizen of Hawaii is that of a committeeman appointed to see that the stranger within Diamond Head shall have the opportunity of knowing the best of the islands.

Great Welcome in Japan.

Great Welcome in Japan.

We arrived in Yokohama on the 24th, and were greatly surprised by the elaborate reception which had been prepared for us by the Emperor, his Cabinet Ministers, the Governors of the provinces, the Mayors of the towns and the Japanese people. For five days we were the guests of the government, and mothing could have exceeded the kindness and anthusiastic manifestations of friendship which were shown to us. It was chiefly due to the presence of the daughter of the President, to whom the people wished to show their grafitude for his influence for peace. We were housed in Tokic and the whole official party, 34 in number, lumbed with the Emperor and Empress, after each member had had a personal audience with them. The Premier. Count Katsura, gave the whole party a banquet at the Hotel Imperial, and the Minister of War gave a garden party at the arsenal gardens, which added much variety of interest. After the heautiful lumchou, at which speeches were made, we were given an exhibition of famoon wrestling by the professional wrestler, who was said to weigh somewhat more than 400 pounds.

In leaving Tokio, we were given a popular farewell, such as had never been seen in Tokio before. The whole immense equaring front of the railroad station was crowded with people shouting "Banzal" and extending to us every evidence of enthusiantic good-will and friendship, and so-valong the line of the railroad on the special train, which was called "the welcome special," as we went from Tokohama and the various towns on our way to Kyoto, we were greeted by the Governors of the various provinces. the Majors of the various provinted the Majors of the various cities in the Councils until we reached Kychere we spent more than 24 hours lests of the city, and were given an opposity to see the marveigua manufactured interesting manufactured interesting manufactured. tunity to see the marvelous manufactures and interesting palaces of the Japanese capital. From Kyoto we went to Kobe, where we took the steamer through the Inland Sea to Naganaki, and there again we had a real Japanese welcome and a midday fes-

Proceeding on the Manchurta to Manili re enjoyed a four days rest. We lands

sta. looking out to the sea and occupying he most favorable position in the city for omfort, beauty and prominence.

Meat claborate preparations had been made or our reception in Manila, but we arrived ine day ahead of time; accordingly, all of the reception except the flotilla of hoats, which net us in the harbor, was postponed intil Monday morning, when we were given an opportunity to see in the procession the progress which had been made in the civil government and in the business of the islands. The procession was certainly most instructive and worthy the character of the municipal organization of Manila. The importance of the school organization and the fire department of Manila showed that the city was now under American management, an excellent up-to-date city. It is still lacking an adequate water supply and in the proper hysicalic sewer system, but authority has been given by Congress to construct both. Plans have been made and approved under the direction of Desmond Fitzgerald, the famour municipal engineer of Boston, for adding to the water supply from a very pure source in the mountains and for constructing a sewer which will carry off the

pure source in the mountains and for constructing a sewer which will carry off the sewerage from Manila in a way & avoid injury to the health of the inhabitants. Manila is as low, being about seven or eight feet above the sea level at any point, that it is necessary to run the sewerage into reservoirs and pump it out to sea.

It was very gratifying on landing to find that the great harbor works, which will probably make Manilis harbor as convenient as any in the Orient, in the main were completted, so that the largest vessels were able to land and unload in stormy weather during the southwest monsoon, behind the breakwater, something which was unheard of two years ago. The whole appearance of the City of Manila to one who knew it four or five years ago, is changed.

Outbreak of Ladronism.

The Secretary here referred in detail to some of the recent improvements. He

continued:

The political situation in some respects was not as good as it ought to be. A wave of indronism has swept over the Province of Cavits and it has been found necessary to suspend the writ of habeas corpos in the Province of Cavite and Batangas, the neighboring province. The same was true in Samar, but the use of troops in famar and the use of the souts and constabulary in Cavite has put an end to the disturbances; however, there were two or three men responsible for the keeping up of indronism who had not been captured. Complaints were made against the conscabulary and, while many of them were unfounded, it was probably true that a change in the constabulary ought to be effective, and it is now under consideration by the Government.

The distressing agricultural depression, due

consideration by the Government.

The distressing agricultural depression, due to the loss of 75 per cent of the agricultural cattle, drouth, locust and the choicea as well as other causes, will probably not cease to be for several years. This, naturally, subjects the Government to criticism, because this allen government is much more likely to be criticised for existing conditions, how-

(Concluded on Page Five.)

,.......... SUMMARY OF INDICTMENT

Under Which Williamson, Gesner and Biggs Are Convicted.

The indictment under which Williamson, Gesner and Biggs were tried and convicted was drawn by Oliver E. Pagin, of Washington, D. C., and was the object of much criticism and attack by both the attornevs for the defense and by the court, Judge De Haven having at the former trials made some caustic remarks regarding the looseness of its construction when it was under discussion. The document was based upon section 3440 of the Revised Statutes of the United States and the specific charge alleged was a "Conspiracy to commit the offense of subornation of perjury denounced in section 5193 of the Revised Statutes."

Stated briefly, the indictment alleges that John N. Williamson, Van Gesner and Marion R. Biggs, of Princville, on June 36, 1902, entered into a conspiracy in the consummation of which they were to suborn a large number of persons to commit perjury by inducing them to file upon timr claims under contract to transfer the claims to the firm of Wil-Hamson & Gesner for \$500 each as soon as title had passed to the

claimants from the Government of the United States. The persons named in the indictment as being those who had been suborned by the Jefendants were Campbell A. Duncau, Susie M. Duncan, Frank Ray, Ethie M. Ray, Ben F. Jones, Nancy D. Jones, Green Beard. Mary J. Beard, Emmett B. Holman, Henry Hudson, Christian Fenerhelm, Wilford J. Crain, Jennie Crain, Henry Beard, Jefferson'D. Evans, Mahais J. Evans, Ernest D. Starr, John S. Watkins and Lettie Wat-

According to the allegations of the indictment the defendants induced these persons to file upon timber claims in the vicinity of Prineville at which time they were forced, according to the law, to swear that they were taking the claims for their own use and benefit and. without intent to sell or transfer them to any other person, and that they had no contract to sell. It is alleged in the indictment that at the time the persons filed they were doing so at the instigntion of the defendants, and for their benefit and profit; that Gesner had lent them the money and furnished the filing fees and final proof money under the contract and agreement that as soon as the lands were passed to patent and deeds given by the Government, the lands were to be transferred to the firm of Williamson & Gesner, the claimants to receive \$75 profit in each instance.

FURIOUS, HEYBURN CALLS MEN LIARS

Epithet Flung at President and Pinchot.

WILL FIGHT IN THE SENATE

Roosevelt Not the Whole Government, He Declares.

CARES NOT WHAT HE SAYS

Idaho Senator Also Falsely Accuses Oregonian of Lying About Him Will Try to Cut Off Forest Reserve Money.

ington, Sept. 27.-Senator Heyburn is confined to his room with an attack of an pendicitia. He arrived here on the firs train from New York this morning and went at once to Stoneleigh Court, where a physician was waiting. The doctor is tion will be necessary, but the Senator, who suffers considerably, hopes to recover without surgical aid.

Although confined to bed, the Senator onsented to see The Oregonian correspondent this afternoon, but absolutely refused to make any connected declarations of his future course regarding Idaho forest reserves. He will not call on the President while here, nor pay any attenion to forestry matters, but will leave for Idaho when able to leave.

Asked if he was now ready to abide by the Administration's forestry policy or intended to carry his fight into the Senate, Mr. Heyburn hotly replied:

"I will do what I please when I get ready. Forest reserves don't interest me just now, and I won't bother about them. They don't interest my constituents as much as the papers try to make it appear.

President Not Whole Government.

"Administration's policy!" he added with sneer. "Who made the Administration's policy? President Roosevelt is not the whole Government. He is not a member of any legislative body-I am. Congress makes policies; the President There is a time and place where I will have my say, and when that time comes,

you will see what I intend to do." "Then it is to be inferred you will carry your fight into the Senate?"

"Infer what you please; say what you please and say I said it. I don't care anything about it. Newspapers don't run things in Idaho; they can't scare me; they can't dictate to me; nobody can dictate to me, not even the President. I am not a servant of the President; I am his peer, and as for Pinchot and the rest of those underlings, I don't care anything about them; I'm through with them."

Scoffs at Pinchot and Gooding.

"Mr. Pinchot and Governor Gooding have reached an understanding as to forest reserves in Idaho," was suggested, "If you think Gooding has changed, ask him," snapped the Senator, and in the next breath he sneered:

"Pinchot and Gooding have agreed to deal out lands in Idaho. Who gave them authority? It's not their land; they can't give away that land, any more than I can give away the Kingdom of Heaven. It is all foolishness. Congress gave the state sections 16 and 36; Pinchot and Gooding can't take these sections away from the state."

Mr. Heyburn was considerably surprised to learn that the President had made public all the correspondence bearing on the Idaho reserves and that the letters

(Concluded on page 3.)