

**GARFIELD TO BE ASKED TO EXPLAIN**

When Cabinet Member He Urged Confirmation of Title to Coal Claims.

**DEAL TAINTED IS CHARGE**

Large Areas in West Could Have Been Secured at Small Cost, but Commissioner Dennett Blocked Scheme.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 2.—(Special.)—When Secretary Garfield went upon the witness stand before the Pinchot-Ballinger investigation committee, he will be called upon to explain the recommendation which he made to Congress, a member of the Cabinet, in respect to a bill intended to confirm title to coal entries throughout the West. In the winter of 1908 Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, introduced a bill to permit the entry of areas not exceeding 2560 acres of coal land in the United States. The bill was referred to the Interior Department, and in turn sent to the Senate. When it reached Commissioner Dennett, he took it up with Secretary Garfield and told him he could not recommend its passage, inasmuch as one section, if enacted into law, would ratify "dummy" entries of coal lands and confirm titles in the hands of the co-conspirators by whom the lands were transferred by the straw men.

**Garfield Overrides Objection.** Commissioner Dennett discusses this bill and the attitude of the Secretary at some length in the printed report of Garfield's charges, which is now before the joint investigating committee, showing wherein he, himself, refused to introduce a bill, while the ground Garfield insisted on its passage and exerted his influence to have it passed, even after the effect of its objectionable clauses had been pointed out to him. In his letter to President Taft, Commissioner Dennett said:

"Secretary Garfield and I had repeated interviews on this measure, one wherein I was called by Mr. Garfield, and at which were present the late Judge Corbin, of Olympia, and the late Judge Payson and an attorney representing the Phelps-Dodge Company. This interview was reported by the Secretary stating that an attempt was being made to secure a mutual and agreeable clause for the ratification section. My statement to the Secretary was that I stood by the Trinidad coal case and by the holdings of the department, and that I could not acquiesce, as far as I was concerned, in recommending legislation which would have the tendency to confirm collusive entries on coal lands, but that I was willing to acquiesce in any legislation during prior co-operative agreements where the entrants retained a due interest in the land. Judge Corbin and Judge Payson took the opposite side, but the interview terminated with my non-acquiescence in any agreement."

**Dennett Shifted Responsibility.** "Subsequently the matter was taken up by Assistant Secretary Woodruff, and Mr. Finney and myself were called upon to assist in preparing an amended bill and the ratification and report thereon. I therein declared myself as directly opposed, but was informed by Mr. Woodruff that this ratification would be left to the Administration. With that I said no more, but did refuse to initial the report, not as a indication of any lack of confidence, but because I had not been advised by the Administration directly that this was what was desired; I felt responsibility should be upon those who had been directly informed of that which was desired by Mr. Roosevelt."

**Substitute is Suggested.** "Section 9 of the bill practically confirms all disputed entries or locations made under the coal-land laws, if the price therefor, as of the date of such entry or location, has been or shall be paid. It would seem advisable to extend opportunity for relief to those who are under the charge of acquiring coal land under other laws, or indirectly acquired a larger area than the existing coal laws permit. I suggested the passage of this bill by Congress will recognize the fact that the existing coal-land laws are not practicable. Their inevitable ability has been shown by the practice of attempting to evade them. The culpability of such evasion is admitted. Yet, after the passage of this bill, the charge of wrongful action should be willing to take their land with the very considerable penalty of assuming all the burdens and restrictions of the new laws would seem proper to confirm their right to so much of the land as shall not exceed in area the maximum amount which might be acquired under this bill. I therefore suggest as a substitute for section 9 of the bill the following:

**Holdings to Be Limited.** "Section 3. That any person, associations or corporations who have obtained, prior to the passage of this act, claim or title to any coal lands of the United States, by alleged unlawful means, shall, upon proof to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that the full coal-land price of such land, as classified by said Secretary under authority of law, has been paid to the United States, be deemed to have patents confirmed for not to exceed 2560 acres of such coal lands. If patents have issued, or if patents have not issued, shall receive patents for not to exceed said area. Provided, that patent shall not issue or be confirmed for such alleged unlawful claim or titles unless all land in excess of 2560 acres and all the surface of the confirmed coal lands (except not exceeding 500 in not more than four compact bodies which need not be contiguous), involved in any one such charge, shall have been recovered to the United States free from all incumbrances of any nature whatsoever. Provided, further, that all moneys heretofore paid to the Government in connection with such alleged unlawful entries, as purchase price for lands involved in any one charge, shall be credited toward the purchase price for any part of the lands embraced in said charge and retained by such persons, associations or corporations, under the provisions of this section.

**Full Value Must Be Paid.** This substituted section offers opportunity for relief and at the same time automatically carries with it a punishment proportioned to the value of the coal lands in question. For those who acquired the land under other than the coal-land entry, the additional price to be paid will be all, or a great part, of the classified value, while those who paid the minimum coal price will only need to pay such additional sum as will equal the classified value. It should be noted that the opportunity given does not prevent the confirmation of entries which further investigation of the facts may prove that the entries were lawfully made.

It is suggested that the provisions of the bill should be applied to Alaska. To this end sections should be added providing for the filing of declarations of intention and the making of entries on unsurveyed lands, also maintaining in that district the present system of determining adverse possessory rights by the courts by inserting provisions somewhat similar to those contained in sections 2 and 3 of the act of April 28, 1904, (32 Stat., 325). In order to meet existing conditions and to enable those who made and are holding in good faith coal locations in Alaska, under existing laws, to combine their claims, a section is suggested which will permit such combination by bonafide locators, their heirs or assigns, so that they may include in a single consolidated entry not to exceed 2560 acres of contiguous lands."

The Mandell bill here referred to was not enacted for the very reason that its passage would have necessitated every dummy coal entry in the West. The Senate took Dennett's view of the case and refused to become a party to any such legislation. It is true that Secretary Garfield proposed to force fraudulent entry-men to pay the assessed value of the coal lands covered by their claims, but the fact remains that he would have confirmed and validated several thousand fraudulent entries, and would have worked no hardship on the entrymen, but they could have added the price paid the Government to the selling price of their coal and lost nothing through the transaction.

The attention of the joint committee has been called to this action of Secretary Garfield, and he will be asked to offer an explanation when he goes on the stand. The indications are that this discussion will be one of the sensational features of the investigation.

**McCREDIE WANTS ACTION**

WILL GET COMPENSATION FOR CHILDREN HURT BY SHELL.

Claim Has Taft's Indorsement and Drake and Nelson Families Will Win This Time.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 2.—Representative McCredie has introduced a bill authorizing the payment out of the Treasury of \$27,500 to George Drake and \$35 to Mrs. Lillie Nelson. This bill is in response to a request for injuries sustained by their minor children by the accidental explosion of a shell near the Government military target range at Mount Prairie, in Thurston County, Wash., in June, 1905. When President Taft was Secretary of War he strongly recommended that Congress pay the claims.

During the summer of 1904 a battalion of light artillery was engaged in target work on the Mount Prairie range. Some of the shells fired at targets missed the mark and some of these shells failed to explode when they struck the ground, or the shells fired at stray shells which could be found were buried, and warning given to persons in the neighborhood that in that area it would be dangerous to handle it. From the report of Secretary Taft it appears:

In June, 1905, some children picking strawberries in a field near the Mount Prairie range found an unexploded shell which failed to explode, and resulted in injuries to three children. Claim was made by the parents of these children for compensation aggregating \$350 for medical attendance, etc., and \$15,000 for the suffering, etc. The commanding General, Department of the Columbia, and the Adjutant General, both of whom had been present at the attendance, medicine, nursing, etc.

The Judge Advocate-General of the Army recommended that the sum be paid and Secretary Taft indorsed the recommendation. With this indorsement, Mr. McCredie has introduced the bill which will favorably considered this session. A similar bill, introduced last Congress by the late Representative Cushman, failed to receive consideration.

**HOW ELLIS FOUND ELLIS**

CONGRESSMAN RELATES TALE OF MEETING NAMESAKE.

Same Initials and Same Name Make Trouble in Interior Department for Oregon Lawmaker.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—When the Oregon delegation recently appeared before the Secretary of the Interior on behalf of the Siletts entrymen, Assistant Secretary Pierce pulled from the department files a list of entrymen who were struggling to obtain title from the Government. As he scanned the list, his eyes alighted on a name that caused him to pause. Turning to Representative Ellis, he asked:

"What are your initials?" "W. R.," answered the Congressman. "What do you mean?" "I mean, the initials that we shall issue patents to these settlers. I see by this list that you have one of the entries. Don't you think you have a nerve," he said, with a twinkle in his eye, "to ask this department to stretch a point in order that you may acquire a piece of this fine timber land?"

**PINCHOT PLACED IN ANANIAS CLUB**

Land Commissioner Dennett Shows Wherein Former Forester Is Qualified.

**SCURRILOUS LETTER SENT**

Dennett Promptly Spots Its False Statements and Writes Letter to President Taft Pointing Them Out.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 2.—According to Hon. Fred Dennett, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Gifford Pinchot, has qualified for membership in the Ananias Club. What is more, Mr. Dennett, over his own signature, in a letter addressed to the President, proceeds to prove his assertion. This interesting correspondence all appears in the printed volume on the Glavis charges, and papers relative thereto, a document of 895 pages, much of it in type.

It appears from the complete record that Gifford Pinchot, at Spokane, addressed two letters to President Taft under date of August 10, 1905, one introducing Mr. Glavis and another making direct accusations against Secretary Ballinger. Though the latter's name is not mentioned.

In the latter letter Mr. Pinchot addressed the President, according to Commissioner Dennett, and it will also be seen, upon reading the letter, that he a second time departed from the truth when he repeated the statements and untrue charge made by Governor Pardee at the Spokane Irrigation Congress with reference to the grabbing of water power sites.

The first Pinchot letter is of comparatively little consequence, but the second is highly important, in that it establishes Mr. Pinchot's right to sit in the famous club created by his friend, Theodore Roosevelt. This is what Mr. Pinchot wrote the President:

Dear Mr. President: The Cunningham coal case was recently recalled to my attention by telegram from Eugene O'Connell, the Portland office calling for action to prevent the passage to patent of coal entries, alleged to be fraudulent, within the Chugh National Forest. The necessary action was taken and the name of patent was deferred. This was just before I left Washington for the Northwest.

At Spokane I found Glavis, who had evidently come to tell me his story. When I heard it I advised him to lay the whole matter before you without delay. The Cunningham case has been reviewed in parts of Glavis' story so much known that I believe it is impossible to prevent its becoming public in part at least, and before very long. Many persons have knowledge of more or less essential portions of it.

The remarkable fact, which I learned after I came here, that waterpower sites have been acquired on lands reserved for restoration and before the second withdrawal, will greatly stimulate the search for similar cases. This is clearly a matter for your personal attention, and my chief ends with seeing that it reaches you. Commissioner Dennett, in his report to the President on the Glavis charges, says:

In the report of Mr. Gifford Pinchot to you of August 10, 1905, the result is the necessary action was taken and the name of patent was deferred. The necessary action was taken and the name of patent was deferred. There was no question of issue of patent until all the time Mr. Pinchot was in a question of the time of leaving, and the postponement of the time was taken after his telegraphic charges in the office.

**Sheriff's Sale of Raincoats THE SHERIFF HAD THEM — WE HAVE THEM NOW**

Portland's Goodyear Store shares in the distribution of the most gigantic purchase in the history of New York City. \$75,000 stock of the Riverside Raincoat Co., New York City, bought for \$24,675 spot cash.

**FOR WOMEN** SIZES 32 TO 44 Rubberized Silk Waterproofs and Cravenettes.

LOT 1—Ladies' Rubberized Slip-On Coats and Cravenettes; regular prices \$12.00 to \$15.00. Sheriff's sale price— **\$5.75**

LOT 2—Ladies' \$18.00 to \$20.00 Silk Rubberized Mohairs, Cravenettes and Roseberry furries; Sheriff's sale price, \$8.40 and **\$7.95**

LOT 3—Ladies' \$20.00 to \$25.00 all-wool tailored full-length Cravenettes Coats, Silk Waterproofs, etc.; Sheriff's sale price, **\$10.80**

LOT 4—Ladies' \$30.00 to \$40.00 beautiful imported and domestic silks, Sicilians, moires and rubberized henriettes, chevots and tweeds, at \$15.00 and **\$13.40**

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LOT 5—Men's and ladies' Rubber Auto Shirts, \$10.00 values— **\$5.50** Balance of girls' Storm Capes, \$4.00 values, at **\$1.90**

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LOT 7—Men's \$18.00 to \$22.00 Cravenette Overcoats, with or without military collar. Sheriff's sale price— **\$9.60**

LOT 8—Men's genuine Priestley Cravenettes, all colors; regular \$25.00 to \$40.00 values. Sheriff's sale price, at \$14.90, \$12.75 and **\$11.40**

**TAFT HELPS WEST**

President's Indorsement of Bonds Is Weighty Move.

**IRRIGATION WORK AIDED**

With Administration's Attitude Flatly Stated, Opponents of Borah Bond Bill Have Hard Row to Hoe.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 2.—In coming out squarely and firmly in favor of an issue of bonds to aid in the completion of Government irrigation projects now under way, President Taft has greatly strengthened the Borah bond issue bill, and rendered it somewhat difficult for the opponents of that measure to amend it in a way that will impair its effectiveness. He has made it very plain that, in his judgment, bonds are preferable to any other form of security; and what is more, he has given the issue an indorsement stronger than he has heretofore received from any man, for while all others have asked only that the bonds be paid out of the moneys in the reclamation fund, that being in itself considered ample security, the President goes one step further, and says:

I hope that, while the statute shall provide that these bonds are to be paid out of the reclamation fund, it will be drawn in such a way as to secure interest on the bonds, and that the operation and maintenance charges for all such lands be the same as are fixed from time to time for other lands in the Sunnyside project.

**Good Security Pledged.** This is the first time that it has been asked that the credit of the United States be placed specifically back of the irrigation bonds. Of course the fact that the bonds were to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury was moral guarantee that the United States would stand back of them, but prior to the message, it had never been suggested that the bill authorizing the issue should specifically pledge the credit of the United States to guarantee their redemption.

The advanced step taken by the President is a truly indicative of his earnestness in recommending the bond issue, for it is evidence of his desire that Congress shall authorize the issuance of certificates which can be readily disposed of when issued, so that cash shall become available as needed.

**Taft Turns Down Advice.** Before the President wrote his conservation message, he was visited by a number of influential men in Congress, and advised to touch the subject lightly, particularly to be advised against committing himself to a bond issue. Efforts were made by Senator Carter of Montana, chairman of the irrigation committee, but to all such advice the President turned a deaf ear. Rather, he acted upon the advice of the men most interested in raising additional money to be used in the construction of Government works, and his own judgment coincided with theirs.

to the Borah bill, for it had been their hope to amend this measure, or report a substitute, perhaps a Carter certificate bill. Now it will be difficult to do this, for the President is on record for bonds, he has set forth the reasons why Congress should authorize bonds, and it will be no insignificant undertaking to convince thinking men that there is good reason for departing from the Administration program.

It may be that the President's recommendation will not be followed, but with the Administration squarely on the record, and the entire West clamoring for more money, the opponents of the Borah bill will be compelled to get out into the light to do their fighting. And what is more, they will have to show their reasons for differing from the President.

**HUG DRIVES GIRL INSANE**

Young Man's Embrace Followed by Constant Teasing.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Feb. 2.—The embrace of a young man, followed by incessant teasing on the part of girl companion, while at work, caused a 20-year-old Lily Nygren, daughter of S. P. Nygren of this city, to become insane.

These facts were disclosed in the application to the Lee County Insanity Board, which today ordered Miss Nygren committed to the state institution at Mount Pleasant, where she is in a critical condition and the strictest watch is being kept for fear she will attempt suicide.

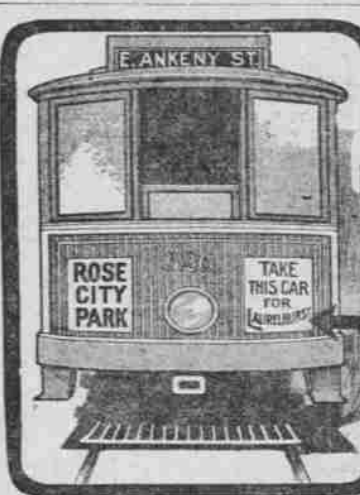
Miss Nygren was employed in a local wholesale house. Several weeks ago she was playfully embraced by a young man working by her side. Seeing Miss Nygren's resentment several of her companions teased her until she quit work and went home, where she cried for several days. Upon returning to her work the girls again teased her and she again went home crying. Melancholia ensued followed by insanity.

A sprained ankle will usually disable the injured person for three or four weeks. This is due to lack of proper treatment. When Chamberlain's Liniment is applied a cure may be effected in three or four days. This liniment is one of the best and most reliable preparations in use. Sold by all dealers.

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