

DAVIS TELLS OF FEUD IN BUREAUS

Reclamation Service and Geological Survey Do Not Work in Harmony.

POWER POLICY DIFFERS

Narrow Strips Withdrawn by Geological Branch Not Regarded as Sufficient, Under Garfield Plan for "Conservation."

WATER-USERS DENY STATEMENT OF EX-SECRETARY GARFIELD.

BOISE, Idaho, March 11.—The statement credited to Ex-Secretary of the Interior James R. Garfield that settlers had been warned not to establish residence on Government reclamation projects until water was ready for delivery, is denied in a telegram sent to the House ways and means committee today by the Water Users' Association of the Payette-Boise project. The message reads: "The Interior Department under Hitchcock and Garfield gave the widest publicity to reclamation projects by lectures and literature at every National exposition and most state fairs. The Payette-Boise project alone has received over 30,000 inquiries and thousands of settlers resulting from such publicity. The settlers were never warned against farming. They are here waiting for water. Statements minimizing these facts are cruelly and absurdly false. Better lead thirty million than throw the settlers into the cities and add thousands to the unemployed."

WASHINGTON, March 11.—With Arthur P. Davis, chief engineer of the reclamation service, on the stand, the attack upon Secretary Ballinger continued today before the Congressional investigation committee. Mr. Davis was called as a witness by Clifford Pinchot and was examined by Mr. Pinchot's attorney.

Although reluctant to testify, Mr. Davis contradicted flatly many statements made by Secretary Ballinger to President Taft, revealed in detail various interviews had from time to time with Secretary Ballinger and the day by declaring that the reclamation service is still in danger of being disintegrated as a result of Mr. Ballinger's attitude toward it.

Mr. Davis declared that "in language as strong as politeness and proper respect would permit," he had told Secretary Ballinger himself that his entire course tended to demoralization of the service.

Secretary Ordered Restorations. Referring to a statement by Mr. Ballinger to the President that he had restored many lands withdrawn by Secretary Garfield on the strength of resolutions from the reclamation service that these lands were no longer needed for reclamation purposes, Mr. Davis declared that all the recommendations made by the reclamation service were in response to direct orders issued by Mr. Ballinger.

These orders were repeated, he said, many times, but were never put in writing. Dr. Newell of the reclamation service protested vigorously against the Secretary's action. Mr. Davis said that Secretary Ballinger had written a letter to Dr. Thomas E. Will, of this city, repeating the statements that lands had been restored upon recommendation of the acting director of the reclamation service that they were no longer needed. The witness said he was the acting director referred to, that he had never made any such recommendation.

Prejudice Is Charged. Mr. Davis declared that early in the present Administration he had found Mr. Ballinger deeply prejudiced against the Reclamation Service. He asserted that Mr. Ballinger had told him to prepare the list of lands for restoration slowly, so as not to attract public attention. The witness said that he had made no attempt to influence Mr. Ballinger as to these restorations, because he was always met with the statement that Mr. Ballinger's withdrawal of the lands had been entirely illegal.

The witness revealed in his testimony that there is quite a feud between the Reclamation Service and the Geological Survey. It was on reports of the Reclamation Service that Secretary Garfield acted in his withdrawal of power sites. Secretary Ballinger has depended entirely upon the Geological Survey.

Mr. Davis did not hesitate to criticize the Survey, and declared that the narrow strips which had been withdrawn along streams by the Geological Survey did not properly protect the power sites.

Witness Criticizes Chief. Mr. Davis said that in the early part of March, 1909, it was repeatedly reported in the newspapers that the service was to be reorganized and that Director Newell was the man to be eliminated.

Mr. Ballinger made frequent statements to me," said Mr. Davis, "that he was contemplating changes in the service. On June 10, 1909, he told me that he had definitely decided on a change in the head of the service. In language as strong as politeness and proper respect would permit, I told him that his entire course, ever since he had been mentioned for Secretary of the Interior, had been subversive of the best interests of the Reclamation Service, and had tended to its disintegration.

NEW PRESIDENT OF NEW YORK SENATE AND HIS PREDECESSOR



Senator George H. Cobb.

T. R. IS TO PLUNGE IN

Game of New York Politics Awaits His Ardor.

COLONEL'S FENCES BUILT

Men Close to Him Have Been Added to Skirmish Line in Empire State Affairs to Help Make Ready for "Back From Elba."

(Continued From First Page.)

Republican of whom the whole broad Empire state can boast.

Taft Denies Interference. It is hardly necessary to say that one of these men is now a prominent Federal officeholder in New York City, holding a position which he took almost immediately after severing his connection with an employment that for seven years brought him in daily contact with the former President.

President Taft has denied that he is taking any part in attempting to straighten out the difficulties which have beset the Republican officeholders in Albany during the last few weeks. Mr. Root's letter to Senator Frederick M. Davenport at Albany advocating the candidacy of Senator Harvey D. Hinman for the position of leadership in the State Senate was not sent directly at Mr. Taft's request.

GENERAL INQUIRY DEMANDED

Newcomb Voices Opinion of Hughes Forces at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 11.—Senator Newcomb gave notice today that he was preparing to get some action on his resolution providing for an unlimited investigation of legislative corruption and the declaration is regarded as the first significant result of the victory of the Republican organization in the Senate leadership fight.

The vote on the question of sustaining Senator Cobb's bribery charges against Senator Allds was expected to furnish the circumstances leading to a conclusion into which the Senators are divided. But if Newcomb moves next week to take up his resolution, the line-up may come before the Allds investigation is over.

Cobb was elected despite the opposition of Governor Hughes and of Senator Root. Public opinion seems to have decided the opposition to the leadership of Root and Hughes with an intention to shut off further attempts at air legislation and with sympathy for Allds. Hinman has been outspoken against Allds during the debates over the admission of certain testimony.

The opinion of Senators Brackett and Davenport as to Cobb's victory only postpones the issue, it is not shared by the victorious organization men. They declared, however, that the prestige of declining the combined forces of the Governor and the National Administration will carry them victorious through the fight, whatever it may be about.

VICE-PRESIDENT NOT PLEASED

Result May Not Complicate, but It Disturbs Matters.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Vice-President Sherman and Representative McKinley, chairman of the Republican Congressional committee, called on President Sherman today, and when waiting in the ante-room Mr. Sherman, whose expressions seem to be indorsed by Representative McKinley, in commenting on the Albany caucus, said: "I was not pleased with the selection (referring to Cobb as president pro tem, to succeed Allds). It would not say that the course of events complicates matters, but it certainly disturbs them."

WEB IS ABOUT MAYBRAY

(Continued From First Page.)

for a few days. Then, I was introduced to a man named Martin, whose real name I later learned was R. B. Harriman. The two continued to urge that I take a little of the 'sure thing' bet. I still refused, but finally agreed to loan Chamer \$3000 to go into it. The race was pulled off and Harriman lost the money because our jockey had a fit and fell from his horse.

ALL PHILADELPHIA CRIES FOR RELIEF

Immediate Arbitration Asked by Any Agency That Will Bring About Peace.

GRAVER TROUBLE IS HINTED

Strike Leaders Declare Within 48 Hours All Unions Now Out Will Make Demands on Employers. Whole Country Menaced.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The call for arbitration between the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and its 4000 or more striking employes became insistent today.

From all quarters of Philadelphia the demand for mediatory measures was voiced. Everywhere it was recognized that failure to arrive at any arbitral agreement was a thing that prevented a speedy ending of the general sympathetic strike, which has paralyzed the industrial life of Philadelphia and which, the labor leaders say, will spread if the deadlock continues.

Threats Hinder Settlement. These threats, perhaps, were the very things which stood in the way of an amicable adjustment. "The vested interests," they are sometimes called, resent the hint of coercion after discussion of the strike question, a large gathering, representing more than 20 business organizations of the city, adopted a resolution in which three separate influences are invoked to end the industrial war.

The city's banks are requested to use their influence through the city's equitable settlement. Each commercial body represented was asked to request the Councilmen to call special meetings of the City Council for action to induce the company and its men to come to terms.

Seth Low Imperturbed. The resolution took a wider scope, however, in directing that a telegram be sent at once to Seth Low, president of the National Civic Federation, asking that the Federation offer its services as arbitrator.

The resolution company, many thought, would not lightly cast aside an offer from that body to act as mediator and strikers already have announced that they would welcome arbitration.

A petition to President Taft drawn up by Alfred H. Love, of the Universal Peace Union, was numerous signed by the business men at the close of the meeting. It suggested that the Commission for the Promotion of Industrial Peace, which had at its disposal the funds donated by Theodore Roosevelt for the Nobel Peace Prize, be asked to act in the crisis here.

Immediate Action Wanted.

"Immediate action," was the demand of every speaker at the afternoon. The chance of any settlement was variously attributed to the Transit Company, to the city and, in a few instances, to the strikers. The strikers in a general walkout and insisting upon recognition of their Union in any arbitration treaty which had at its disposal the funds donated by Theodore Roosevelt for the Nobel Peace Prize, be asked to act in the crisis here.

Men Will Be Received Back. "I take the responsibility of saying that, as far as there are vacancies, we shall receive the men back, until March 15, 1910, on the terms of our resolution of February 25, and believe that in some way we can give them the financial assistance that you request. Of course we must loyally guard the rights of the men who have been loyal to us, and we think it only fair to point out in connection that we are now rapidly filling our ranks."

C. O. Pratt, leader of the striking carmen, said tonight that the action of the company was a "bluff."

In its usual daily statement, the Committee of Ten tonight slammed increases in the ranks of the general strikers during the day and declared that the workers of the state only awaited the word to join the movement here. The statement declared the possibility of further trouble by declaring:

"If within 48 hours the present general local strike is not settled, every labor organization now on strike will be instructed to formulate demands for wages, hours and conditions of labor they deem commensurate with the increased cost of living now upon us."

"Railroad employes, miners' unions and labor organizations of every craft and trade throughout the state will be notified to take similar action."

Whole Country Threatened. Not until late tonight was there any sort of outbreak in any quarter of the city.

Coming out of a meeting, a crowd displayed a turbulent spirit and passing streets were stoned. The police, by a display of force, subdued the crowd before much damage was done. Nobody was seriously injured and there were no arrests.

The meeting was featured by a declaration of C. O. Pratt, leader of the striking carmen, that the sympathetic strike, although the leaders regretted the necessity, would not stop in Pennsylvania if the night was prolonged. "We will go through the United States," declared Pratt.

Cars ran today in greater numbers than since a strike began. What new accessions to their ranks were claimed by the strikers, the employers said, were more than offset by desertions.

GOMPERS WOULD END STRIKE. American Federation Leader Offered Services; Turned Down. WASHINGTON, March 11.—"I do not want to discuss the extension of the strike from Philadelphia to the State of Pennsylvania or the country, for public and at this time," said President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor today, in discussing the Philadelphia labor controversy.

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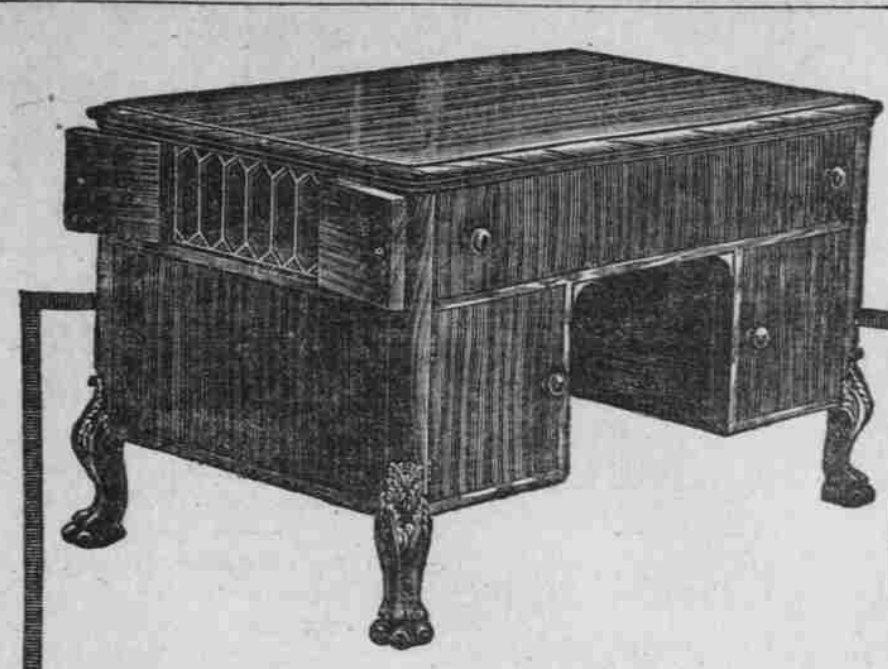
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Eastern, Near-Eastern, Latin American and European affairs, was under discussion.

Representative Burke of Pennsylvania warned the House that any failure to provide for a continuance of the division established by Mr. Root would be interpreted in the Far-East as evidence that the United States was not in sympathy with Mr. Knox's Eastern policy. By a vote of 74 to 43 the House provided for a continuance of the divisions.

Body of Louis James Cremated. ST. LOUIS, March 11.—The body of Louis James, the actor, was cremated here today. The ashes will be taken to Kansas City.

KNOX UNDER CRITICISM

FAILURE TO "MAKE GOOD" IN FAR EAST CHARGED.

House Votes to Sustain Division of State Department Established by Mr. Root.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—"Secretary Knox has not made good in Far-Eastern affairs," declared Representative Underwood of Alabama in the House today. He added that Mr. Knox had not proved so able a Secretary of State as his predecessor, Mr. Root.

The section of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, providing funds for the new divisions of the State Department having charge of Far-

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