

CHARGE OF GRAFT SOON EXPLODED

Secretary Garfield Says Idaho Reclamation Service Is Clean.

ENGINEERS EXONERATED

Investigation Indicates False Reports Results of Collusion and Contractors Real Offenders. Ross and Hoern Get Release.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 13.—Secretary Garfield today exploded the charges of graft in the reclamation service in Idaho by officially notifying Director Newell that the accusations against Engineer D. W. Ross and his assistant secretary had been found to be without foundation and had been dismissed, following this announcement by promoting Mr. Ross from \$3600 to \$4000, and Mr. Horn from \$3200 to \$3600.

The report against Ross and Horn was made by Special Inspector A. R. Green, who spent some time in Idaho making investigations and who gleaned his information from Government contractors. Green based his charges on statements made by the contractors on the Boise-Payette project. His conclusions were utterly disproved by Secretary Garfield.

Discharged for Incompetency.

So erroneous was Green in his findings that the Secretary concluded he was not competent to act as an inspecting official, and he was forthwith removed from the office of Inspector, where he drew a salary of \$2500 and \$2 per diem as engineers, and the office of Superintendent of the Plateau National Forest in Indian Territory at \$1800. Director Newell was deeply gratified at the Secretary's action. In a statement issued tonight Mr. Newell says:

"We have understood perfectly that charges were attributable to parties financially interested in the disbursement of the engineers. Recent attacks were made in an endeavor to intimidate engineers and coerce them into taking a less positive attitude in protecting the Government's interests. These men have boasted that they could bring sufficient influence to bear to compel the removal of the engineers who stood between them and the payment of doubtful claims against the Government."

Looks Like Collusion.

"While proof is lacking of the existence of an actual conspiracy to injure these engineers, all the elements of collusion in this regard are found in statements which have been made in unison by a number of men. Taken singly, none of these statements would be considered as worthy of much consideration, but when combined they had the appearance of plausibility."

"Careful analysis of these statements in the department show that this collusion probably stopped just short of being within reach of the law on the score of the communications are of such a character that, while undoubtedly libelous in the ordinary use of the word, they may not be quite covered by the law, so that the engineers and others who have been the subject of attack may be unable to obtain legal redress."

"Some yellow journals have taken the opportunity afforded by the attack to intimate that the entire Reclamation Service was involved, but the papers on file do not contain any basis for such broad charges."

USELESS OFFICE ABOLISHED

Binger Hermann's "Press Agent" Loses Fat Job.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 13.—S. A. Clarke, an old newspaper man of Oregon, for whom Binger Hermann created the office of librarian of the General Land Office ten years ago, has resigned, it having been decided to abolish the office. When Clarke first came to Washington, he ran Hermann's press bureau, but before Hermann resigned from the Land Office he had a quarrel with Clarke and sought to remove him. Secretary Hitchcock, however, because he loved Clarke more, but Hermann less, blocked Hermann's game and protected Clarke, though Clarke's office was unnecessary. Commissioner Binger is reducing the Land Office to a working basis and Clarke is one of the first superfluous to be let out.

National Bank for St. Johns.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 13.—The Controller of the Currency has approved the application of R. B. Williams, R. C. Craven, R. W. Hoyt, J. F. Watson and R. L. Durham to organize the First National Bank of St. Johns, Or., with \$20,000 capital.

Surgeon Booley Transferred.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 13.—First Lieutenant John R. Booley, assistant surgeon, is relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks and will proceed to Fort Casey for duty.

TACKLE EXCLUSION MATTER

Special Commission Will Learn How Law Is Enforced.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—John J. S. Rodgers, United States Commissioner of Education of Pennsylvania, and Harris Nesbit, collector of the Department of Commerce and Labor, appointed as a special Commissioner by President Roosevelt to investigate the methods of enforcing the exclusion act at this port, held their first session today. After the adjournment, Commissioner Nesbit announced that the investigation will be of a general scope, for the purpose of obtaining material upon which to have recommendations for improvements in the service.

JAPANESE PROBLEM HARD ONE

Immigration Officials Are Unable to Keep Them Out.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Under the regulations governing the entrance into this country of Japanese laborers, there is no way of preventing the Japanese from Honolulu trans-shipping at San Francisco for British Columbia. It is evident from inquiries that have been made by officials of this Government, that the Japanese to whom the Japanese Government issues passports to Mexico or the Hawaiian Islands have no intention of remaining there. Their destination, as the laborers themselves have admitted on cross-examination, is the United States.

Recently several hundred Japanese laborers were interrogated in Mexico as to their intentions. Every one of them said he expected sooner or later to reach this country. Some of them were in serious financial straits. They were awaiting opportunity to get across the border into this country.

The same is true of Japanese who are going to British Columbia. There is no work for them there and they expect to return to the United States as soon as possible. The regulations governing the exclusion of Chinese laborers do not apply to the Japanese laborers. When Chinese laborers ship in transit through the United States to another country, a photograph is taken of each individual and the railroad or steamship company carrying him is required to give the Government a bond to prevent his escape. It is different with the Japanese. No photographs are taken and no bonds are exacted from the transportation company. If a Japanese laborer escapes from the rail or steamship while in transit, the Government has no recourse. That many of them do take advantage of the opportunity afforded them to get into this country is known officially, but there is no way under the regulations to prevent them from embracing the opportunity.

Commissioner Sargent, of the Bureau of Immigration, declines to discuss the subject, but it is known that Secretary Strauss, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, is keeping in close touch with the situation. Trouble is being experienced in handling the question, however, particularly in relation to the Japanese immigrants who are arriving from Mexico. It is practically impossible to prevent them from being smuggled across the border and the Government has no means of identifying them after they reach this country. The question is likely to become more serious in the future.

MAJOR-GENERAL WADE QUILTS

Distinguished Soldier Retires After 46 Years of Service.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Major-General James F. Wade, the senior of rank in the Army and next in rank to Lieutenant-General MacArthur, terminates his active connection with the military establishment today by operation of law on account of age. He will become 64 years of age, the retiring age, on Sunday. His military services cover a period of 46 years and include participation in the Civil War, the Indian campaigns and the Spanish-American War.

The retirement of General Wade will result in the promotion of Brigadier-General William S. McCaskey, commanding the Department of Texas, to the grade of Major-General and the promotion of Colonel Charles Morton to the grade of Brigadier-General. General Wade will be succeeded by General McCaskey, who will be promoted to the grade of Major-General on July 1, next, and merged into the regular line of the Army. General Wade will retain the command until relieved by General Wood, when he will probably be assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes at Chicago.

Civil Service in the South.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Civil Service Commissioner McIlhenny, who is a Southerner and a Democrat, is entering on what he terms a campaign of education in the South in regard to the function and character of the Commission. He found that one of the greatest difficulties in securing efficient service for the Government in the South was the fact that the whites have conceived the idea that the service is meant especially for the negroes, and as a consequence when an examination for positions is held it is generally attended largely by negroes, the proportion often being ten to one. This condition is not regarded by the Commission as wise, and Mr. McIlhenny has set himself strenuously to counteract it.

"Careful study of the situation in the South," he said, "but rather to set the whites right. We want to correct erroneous opinions and to administer the law impartially to all, white and black, Democrats and Republicans."

Wants Clerks to Weigh Mails.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Civil Service Commission has been called upon by the Postoffice Department to furnish a list of clerks for temporary work beginning July 1, who will be employed in making arithmetical computations in connection with the weighing of the mails.

At its last session, Congress directed the Department to furnish information on this subject in regard to the mail of all classes. It is understood that 300 persons will be employed on this work, which will last for a year or more for capable employees. The salaries will range from \$80 to \$100 per month. Those who are not only capable, but rapid, and who write good hands.

Heyburn Stirs Up Trouble.

NEW YORK, April 13.—A dispatch to the Herald from Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, says that the American treaty has been strengthened by the letter of Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, in which he said he favored such a convention with Santo Domingo because it meant a big step toward annexation. The news of the letter, the dispatch says, has caused much agitation, and it is believed the treaty will pass, though in a modified form.

Cuba Accepts Taft's Programme.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The War Department today received a dispatch from Governor Magoon, of Cuba, saying that the plans for the elections in the island, which were suggested by Secretary Taft, are satisfactory to everybody.

Would Be "Cadet" or "Middy."

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The State Department has received an inquiry from Hamilton King, American Minister to Siam, asking whether it would be possible to admit to the Naval or Military Academy a nephew of the King of Siam.

Humphrey Again Quartermaster.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The detail of Brigadier-General Humphrey as quartermaster of the army expired today but by direction of Secretary Taft, he was immediately reappointed.

Commissioner Yerkes Resigns.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—John W. Yerkes, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted by the President.

Facts About the Grip.

The grip is highly infectious. It is spread by direct contact with the patient. The grip picks out the weak points of a person's constitution. It is by no means a mortal disease. The victims of the grip are adults who suffer from pneumonia or bronchitis, and the aged who sink from heart exhaustion. Children, while prone to the disease, enjoy a comparative immunity from its complications and dangers. In adults, the attack as a rule comes on with lightning-like speed. A person apparently in perfect health is suddenly overcome by a feeling of discomfort and drowsiness. He feels chilly; his head aches; his eyes pain him. What to do; how to bed at once; take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy; and quinine as directed for influenza. This grip is itself a common harbinger of its terrors. For sale by all druggists.

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WILL HIT AT THE WEALTHY

Honest Official Declares He Will Explain to the Grand Jury How Rich Men Have Endeavored to Protect Tenderloin Dives.

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"The men, he says, have come to his assistance and have offered inducements, sometimes in the shape of coin, to allow the disorderly houses to run unmolested. Captain Mooney will go before the grand jury this week and reveal the inner workings of the machine in the Police Department. Mooney is regarded as the ablest man in the Police Department. He is one of the very few against whom there has never been a breath of scandal."

News has also been received of the vigorous measures advocated by the American bishops for increasing the Peter's pence. The Vatican hopes that these contributions will be increased to \$500,000 in America.

In a statement made this evening the captain asserted that he would spare no one—high or low—and that the corruption prevalent in the districts of which he has had to be told to the world, regardless of the places it will strike or of the wealthy men who will be called to account for it. He said:

"I know of a number of prominent men who use their influence to protect resorts that should not be in existence. I have caused Victor Maginn of the firm of Maginn & Co. to be subpoenaed in court to explain his connection with a Golden Gate Avenue resort and in every instance of a man claims to be the means of affording protection to an illicit resort. I shall compel him to give a public explanation."

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Asked why today's action by the grand jury precluded that body from taking up the Barrett investigation at a later time, Assistant District Attorney Henry replied:

"There is no law to that effect." "The grand jury was in session one hour today and no testimony was taken. Only two witnesses were in the ante-room—A. B. Cass, president of the Home Telephone Company, of Los Angeles, and Fred Hilbert, who is under subpoena in connection with charges of petty grafting by Mayor Schmitt. Neither was called to the stand."

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"The situation in California. Under the statutes of that State, it is the duty of the grand jury to extend to an accused person the right to be heard in his own behalf when witnesses have given evidence against him which would not be 'explainable,' and it would be improper to summon John Jones, and an indictment would be returned and Jones would in due time defend himself in court."

"But if witnesses testified that shortly before the murder, they saw Jones in company with the deceased in the vicinity where the deed was found, that evidence would be 'explainable,' and it would be the duty of the grand jury to summon Jones and give him the privilege of explaining, if he could."

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We don't care how particular you are; we don't care how economical you are; we don't care from what standpoint you buy Clothes—we know you will find the greatest value your money can buy when you find this label.

Every good style for Spring \$15 to \$40. Sold by the best Dealers almost everywhere. If yours will not supply you, write us for new Style-Book and name of representative.

Schloss Bros. & Co.
BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK.

shooting occurred at Corban Hill, Ala., in which Policeman Haney was killed and Chief of Police Hineley badly injured. The officers went to the home of a negro, Squire Holt, who fired on them. The negro escaped.

FIFTY-EIGHT NAMES FEWER

YESTERDAY'S PERCENTAGE OF BAD ONES ABOUT 40.

McKenna \$1000 License Petitions Will Be Checked Tuesday or Wednesday—No Reinstatements

It is believed now that two or three more days' work will complete the canvass on the McKenna \$1000 petitions. Considerable progress was made yesterday. The percentage of registered voters being about the same as on preceding days. Of 147 names canvassed, 55 were thrown out. Close tally on the canvass was kept by paid representatives of both the McKenna Association and the liquor interests. No effort has been made as yet to reinstate the names that have been removed from the petition. Alfred Seal of 141 Fourteenth street, who was engaged as one of the McKenna petition solicitors, is credited with the record for collecting names of persons who had no right to sign.

Whether a man was a registered voter or not Seal's representations were such that he secured his signature in many cases. Seal had charge of section 34 of the petition, to which he secured 53 signatures, most of them living in Sellwood. Of this number 24 have been thrown out. C. B. Luna, of 611 Tacoma street, reports having told Seal he did not think he was entitled to sign as he had come from Missouri five months ago and was not a voter. "That's no difference, if you are a voter you have a right to sign," is the statement accredited to the solicitor. J. L. Larsen, also living on Tacoma street, was told to sign although he was not registered.

S. D. Craig,