

TRAFFIC PROGRAMME SUSTAINED IN PART

Federal Incorporation and Alaska Council Scheduled, Savings Bill Favored.

COMPROMISE AGREED UPON

Moon's Anti-Injunction Bill Assented to at White House and Interstate Law Amendments Never Were in Danger.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Four administration measures are sure of passage at this session of Congress. After conferences with Senators and Representatives, President Taft told callers today that he felt certain the amendments to the Interstate Commerce law, the Postal Savings Bank bill, the anti-injunction proposal and the Statehood bill would go through.

The situation now seems to portend that the Alaska legislative council bill, the Federal Incorporation bill and several other measures desired by the President will either fall by the wayside or be laid upon the shelf for another session.

Platform Pledge Kept. Some Senators fear they will be taking in four Democratic Senators and some Democratic Representatives in passing the Statehood bill. The President, however, wishes to stand by the Republican National platform of two years ago.

Postmaster-General Hitchcock has taken a stand with the President in this matter. Of the four administration measures mentioned, the Statehood bill alone seems to show signs of weakness. As to the Postal Savings Bank bill, the President has had some difficulty in smoothing out the wrinkles.

Smoot and Root Pacified. He has had to meet the opposition of Senator Smoot and also has been compelled to ask Senator Root not to press his amendment to the investment of funds in Government bonds.

The anti-injunction bill introduced by Representative Moon of Pennsylvania, is satisfactory to the President, as it does not differ materially from the administration bill. There never has been any doubt of the success of the Interstate Commerce amendments at the White House.

LONG LINE IS PLANNED

TELEPHONE FROM LONDON TO MADRID SOON POSSIBLE?

European Engineers Working Upon Scheme to Overcome Troubles of "Wire Distortion."

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Telephone engineers all over the world are endeavoring to solve the problem of long-distance work, and it may be possible soon to speak from London to Madrid, via Paris. The French postal administration has forwarded to Madrid for signature a preliminary agreement on the question of a Paris-Madrid telephone line.

When the agreement is signed the laying of the telephone wires will be commenced. The line from London to Madrid via Paris would be about 1000 miles long. The British postoffice regards 700 miles as the limit for ordinary working, but in special cases telegraphic conversations were held between Liverpool and Marseilles, a distance of just over 500 miles.

There are two principal difficulties in the way of long-distance telephony. The first is that the greater the distance the weaker will be the sounds heard in the telephone; the second is that an electrical property of all telephone lines known as "capacity" bends the waves transmitted through the wires and distorts the sounds. The 20 miles of submarine telephone cable between Sanagatta and St. Margaret's Bay, on the London-Paris line, is as great a drawback as two of three hundred miles of overhead line, and it is this that demands caution in talking from London to great distances abroad.

Telephone engineers are trying to overcome the distorting effects of long lines of what is called "capacity" at short intervals along the line small coils of wire are placed across the two telephone lines, and these, if spaced at distances properly in accord with the laws of electrical relations of Pupin overcome the effects and render speech possible over much greater distances.

As in wet weather the distortion of the speech waves is hardly suitable for overhead wires; it has nevertheless been tried and is stated to have three times the longest distance over which speaking is possible between Boston and Omaha, a distance of about 1600 miles.

ENGLISH LANDLORD LAW

Aristocratic Lords Collect Revenue From Modern Serfs.

Philadelphia North American. In 1885 a plot of land on the forehead of the Thames, near the Temple, was sold for \$41,250. In 1878 the Victoria Embankment was built at the ratepayers' expense, and in 1871 the same plot of land was sold to the London School Board for \$122,100, an increase of \$80,850 in six years.

In 1876 the Metropolitan Board of Works paid \$2,500,000 to the late Duke of Northumberland for the embankment. The people of London paid a special tax on their coal to make the embankment, but that Duke was not asked to leave one half-penny of his half million. The present Duke voted against the budget.

In 1905 the London County Council had to pay \$20,000 for 1216 square feet of land to widen the thoroughfare at the corner of Piccadilly and St. James street. This is at the rate of \$7,379,000 per acre; but toward the creation of these high values the landlords are not asked to pay one half-penny. This is the landlords' law.

PINCHOT'S SIRE OF DISPUTE NEAR END

and before he was elected to Congress, Judge Wickersham had made application to be employed as attorney by the syndicate, but that his application had not been acted upon favorably. Mr. Wickersham, who was present, read his letter requesting employment. He merely said that having left the bench he was in a position to represent the company if his services were desired.

Ex-Forester Yet to Speak on Own Behalf, but Evidence Is Virtually All In.

Witness Praises Glavis. Prosecution Falls to Show Existence of Stipulation to Keep Ballinger's Name Out of Wilson Hearing Testimony.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The case for the prosecution in the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry practically has been decided. The committee adjourned today until Friday, Mr. Brandeis stated there was some corroborative evidence yet to be produced, and that Glavis Pinchot probably would want to make a statement before he could announce his case was ended.

Mr. Pinchot was to have taken the stand this afternoon but he could not be found during the luncheon recess. The day's proceedings began with the unexpected announcement that the cross-examination of Louis B. Glavis was ended. Henry M. Hoyt, Attorney-General for Porto Rico, was called to the stand to corroborate the portion of Glavis' testimony in which he told of seeking the advice of Mr. Hoyt in Washington in May, 1909, after First Assistant Secretary of the Interior Fierce had rendered an opinion which Glavis thought would permit the Cunningham claims in Alaska to go to patent.

Glavis Worried, Says Hoyt. Mr. Hoyt told of how deeply worried Glavis seemed to be at this time, and said that before going to Attorney-General Wickersham, he and Glavis had discussed the advisability of taking the matter up directly with the President. Mr. Hoyt also testified to the good character of Glavis, saying he had known him for a number of years, and he had told the Attorney-General that Glavis was an honorable, upright young man.

The only other phase of the case to which Mr. Hoyt directed his testimony had to do with the Wilson coal cases, in which he acted as special attorney for the United States. Glavis testified he had heard that the name of R. A. Ballinger, an attorney, was one of the Wilson claimants, had been left out of the court record by stipulation of counsel.

Agreement Not Found. Mr. Hoyt said it was at his personal suggestion and without the knowledge of Mr. Ballinger that the stipulation had been entered into. As a matter of fact, however, Mr. Ballinger's name did appear fifteen or twenty times in the testimony given. Mr. Hoyt said a search had been made for the alleged escrow agreement which Mr. Ballinger had drawn up, and which, according to Glavis, constituted a criminal act, but that it could not be found, and the only evidence as to its existence was an informal statement by one of the witnesses, who, at the trial, denied the existence of such an agreement.

The remainder of the day was taken up with the introduction of documentary evidence by Mr. Brandeis, who read such extracts as he considered of peculiar interest to the committee. These consisted largely of references in the agents' reports to conversations in the office of Mr. Ballinger as commissioner of the Land Office, on the subject of the Alaska claims.

Active Interest Alleged. This was done, the attorney said, to show that Mr. Ballinger had been actively interested in these cases before he left the land office and acted as attorney for said claimants. He also read from a statement by P. H. Schmitt, chief of the fire service, that it was at Mr. Ballinger's direction, in January, 1908, that the Cunningham claims were ordered to be clear-listed for patent. This order was withdrawn, and Glavis had been notified and had protested.

Mr. Brandeis accompanied the introduction of the document with a sort of summing up statement, in which he said it was alleged that Mr. Ballinger had acted on a favorable report by Special Agent Love.

He then read a letter from Love to Commissioner Bennett, of the Land Office, in which Love denied that his report of August 2, 1907, favored the clearing-listing of the claims. This report, he said, suggested the advisability of further investigation, although previously he had recommended clearing-listing.

Glavis' Report Shown. One of the exhibits put into the record by Mr. Brandeis consisted of the daily reports made by Glavis, during the two years he was in charge of the Alaska cases. This, Mr. Brandeis said, was to controvert the suggestion that there had been undue delay on the part of Glavis.

At the afternoon session, the committee called attention to the fact that Attorney-General Wickersham, in his report to President Taft on the Ballinger case, made no reference whatsoever to the fact that Attorney-General Hoyt had called on him with Mr. Glavis, with the exception of a reference to the fact that rather than leave its interpretation to subordinates of the Interior Department. He also read from Mr. Ballinger's statement the following:

Ballinger's Statements Read. "Glavis is entirely in error in assuming that his conversation with the Attorney-General had any effect upon the matter being submitted to the Attorney-General." Mr. Brandeis then read this statement from Mr. Ballinger:

"After the Cabinet meeting of May 25, I suggested to the Attorney-General the advisability of an opinion from him on the construction of the Alaska coal land law of May 29, 1908, and then I learned for the first time from the Attorney-General that Glavis had spoken to him about the matter."

COAL WORTH MUCH MONEY (Continued from Page 1.) were, he said, 10 or 12 feet wide, but still were not as large as veins in other mines in the district. He denied emphatically that the syndicate had used any influence to have the patents to the mines issued.

"Interested? Of course we are," he said, "but we have not tried to influence the government."

No Lobbyist Hired. Mr. Birch denied that the syndicate ever had employed a lobbyist to represent it in Washington, and he made the denial specific as to Governor Hoggart, Delegate Wickersham and Major Richardson of the Army, who has been stationed in the territory many years in charge of road work. He said that, after he left the bench

3 ROOMS HOLD 900 CATS

NEW YORK WOMAN WOULD NOT PART WITH PETS.

Felines Occupy Chairs in Parlor and Sleep on Piano and Tables of Home.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Far, far from the maddening fens and crofts of civilization there dwells in Grand street a century coterie of cats, at 480, known as "the house of a hundred cats and nine hundred lives." In reality, there are more than 100 cats under the same roof and living under the gentle protection of Mrs. Augusta Swiss, but her husband says he likes to make a conservative estimate and that "tumps the total off in round figures."

It is not an uncommon sight to see Mrs. Swiss going to market with two scores of cats under her arm. She really enjoys the distinction of being styled the Pied Pheasant of catdom. For 10 years she has taken the entire output of scrap meat from two butchers near her home, and this she always cooks before it is served to the cats.

When a reporter called at the Swiss home and was shown in through the three rooms, the cats seemed to be omnipresent. They occupied the best chairs in the parlor, were on top of the piano, on tables, around the steam radiators, and everywhere. Other occupants in the tenement—one of the most pretentious in East Grand street—are not so fond of the feline felices as is Mrs. Swiss, and some of them have made a gentle protest from time to time. It is the Grand street concert work of the midnight singers that the greatest complaint is raised against. They have amateur night every Friday night, and the old guard give nightly musicales under the guidance and protection of their patroness. They play no heed to "cat calls" or bricks playfully thrown at them off the mantelpiece.

The house in Grand street has long borne the distinction of "Political Headquarters" on an account of it being occupied by an Assemblyman, a lawyer, a Marshal, an auctioneer and other East Side denizens, all interested in politics.

My wife ought to be appointed a humane officer," said the husband, "if she fond of cats, but is equally interested in all kinds of dumb animals. If she hears of any one mistreating a horse or a dog, she goes right away to see him, and often brings home a dog or two, but not any horses. I have seen her run into the street and take hold of a horse being mistreated by a driver, and then she would not let go until he promised to act differently. If we come home from a theater or party late at midnight she will stop and pick up every stray cat she finds along the way."

Testimony Brought Out Shows That Dwyer, Accused of Fraud, Said He Only Came West to "Make Stake on Land."

DAHO FRAUD CASE SUDDENLY HALTED

Government Witness Refuses to Answer Incriminating Questions on Stand.

MANY SENSATIONS SPRUNG

Testimony Brought Out Shows That Dwyer, Accused of Fraud, Said He Only Came West to "Make Stake on Land."

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 18.—(Special.)—There was a sudden adjournment of the Kester-Kettenbach-Dwyer timber fraud case this afternoon because Howard A. Lambdin, a witness for the Government and one of the dummy eye-witnesses indicted for perjury, exercised his right not to answer incriminating questions put by the prosecutor, and blocked the Government in securing the evidence required. Prosecutor Gordon was granted an adjournment until Monday morning.

The move of Lambdin came as a complete surprise to all. He was indicted by ex-District Attorney Rulick and testified at the last trial that he made an agreement with the defendants to locate land for a consideration of \$100, which he was paid. This money was dribbled out to him by Kester at the Lewiston National Bank. Once he drew a check on the bank for part of this money, and the check was paid, although he had no funds therein.

Hearing Is Lively. Minor sensations crowded the proceedings during the entire day. The first jolt given to the defense came when Frank Morrison, of Clarkston, declared that Dwyer wanted to locate timber land and had said all the time: "I came to this God-forsaken country to make a stake out of this timber land. There are enough chair-warmers sitting around here who can be bought up to locate on it."

Andrew A. Sherburn, of Clarkston, money, was approached by Dwyer to locate on land, said he told the latter he had exhausted all his rights. "That doesn't make any difference. You can take up a claim under an assumed name."

The Government attempted to show through witnesses that arrangements were made by the conspirators to institute contest proceedings against entries, and then go to the entrymen with the threats, forcing them to relinquish their land for a consideration. Two witnesses, Walter Williams and Albert J. Flood, of Lewiston, testified that they had connected up a chain of evidence tending to show that William Dwyer had approached many other men with the object of using them as "dummies."

JAPAN TO INCREASE NAVY Tariff Revision Is Expected to Add Greatly to Revenue.

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 19.—Japan will build no more warships abroad, according to advice brought by the Empress of China. Admiral Saito, Minister of the Navy, announced to Parliament that all war craft for Japan would in future be constructed solely at Japanese government and private yards.

Plans were submitted for a big Japanese naval base at Chinha Bay, Corea, construction of which will involve ten years' work, and the Naval Minister announced that construction had been obtained of a battleship of the Dreadnought class, two cruisers, one of 18,000 tons, and three destroyers, while next

LOW COLONIST RATES. From March 1st to April 15th, the Canadian Pacific will sell colonist tickets from Eastern cities to Portland and points in Oregon at very low rates. Full rates and full particulars apply at local office, 142 Third street.

Since introducing the "pay within" cars in Philadelphia the number of accidents to persons has decreased 74 per cent. This is attributed to the arrangement of the closed doors and steps which prevent passengers from getting on or off when the cars are moving.

FRANCE SEEKS PALACE

NATION HAS TROUBLE WITH ITALY OVER EMBASSY.

Sale Once Promised, Legal Irregularities Arise, and Open Breach May Follow as Result.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—(Special.)—The question of the purchase of the Farnese palace, the present seat of the French Embassy and Archaeological School in Rome, continues to excite considerable interest here, the more so that the Chamber has voted the credit of \$60,000 necessary for this purchase and that in consequence the responsibility of the purchase rests on the Government and not on the private contractor. Moreover, the question of sentiment is not without influence in this matter, as the French nation regards as a matter of honor that a palace of great artistic and historic interest should be anything but safe in its hands.

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Final Clearance Sale

This has been the most notable Clearance Sale of the season. Our entire stock of high-grade Suits and Overcoats at the extraordinarily low reductions quoted by us has served to bring in thousands of customers. Grab your money together and get one of these garments before it is too late, as this sale lasts only a few days longer. REMEMBER, every Suit and Overcoat marked down to LESS THAN COST.



\$15 to \$18 Suits in single and double-breasted models, made of fine Oregon Cassimere and tailored by the very best tailors in the country. Special for a few days only at \$10

SUITS and OVERCOATS ALL HANDSOMELY TAILORED \$15.00 Values for \$11.75 \$20.00 Values for \$14.35 \$25.00 Values for \$18.75 \$35 and \$40 Vals. for \$25

Salem Woolen Mills Clothing Co. Grant Phegley, Mgr. Outfitters to Men and Boys Seventh and Stark Sts.

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New Ideas in Needlework

We Are Showing Many Attractive New Novelties for Embroidery. Our Designs Are Exclusive and Cannot Be Purchased in Other Stores.

Specials for This Week New Collar and Cuff Sets, to be worn on tailored suits; these are stamped on cream linen and may be embroidered in colors to match different materials. Regular 65c values at \$45c New Jabots, to be embroidered in white or colors. Regular 20c values at \$12c New Damask Luncheon Sets: 12-in. size, regular 10c at 6c 16-in. size, regular 35c at 25c 22-in. size, regular \$1.00 at 80c Tan-Linen Centers, 27-inch size, tinted floral and conventional designs; regular 80c values, on sale at \$45c

The Needlecraft Shop Conducted by Mrs. E. H. White. 388 Yamhill Street, Near West Park.

year funds will be available for two battleships. Big extensions are going on at the Kure naval station. Big increases in Japanese revenue are expected as a result of the projected tariff revision, according to interviews with officials in Japanese papers. Vice-Minister Wakatsuki says the addition will be \$7,500,000.

RELATIONS ARE COMPLICATED Mutual Admiration Not Universal, Ambassador Uchida Admits.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—"Our relations, although uniformly friendly, have been becoming more and more complicated within the last few years," said Baron Yasuya Uchida, Japanese Ambassador to this country, speaking last night at a dinner given in his honor by the Japanese Society of New York.

"Formerly it was simply praise and admiration on both sides. It is not always so now. That is only natural. It is too much to expect that our relations would always remain in that unchanged, pleasant vein, but whatever slight revision may occur, I am convinced that no question can arise which, by friendly means, cannot be brought to a satisfactory solution."

Other speakers at the dinner were Mayor Gaynor and Lloyd C. Griscom, formerly American Minister to Japan.

Carriage Goes Through Bridge. NEWPORT, Or., Feb. 18.—(Special.)—B. O. Long and his wife, and C. Reed, of Corvallis, narrowly escaped death here today, when a carriage in which they were riding broke through a bridge near

"77" Humphreys' Seventy-Seven Famous Remedy for Colds & GRIP

At Christensen's Hall, Eleventh and Yamhill Streets. Tomorrow Evening, 8:30 o'clock. MISS PEARL BARCK (Pupil of Miss Marie A. St. Louis, B. M.) Assisted by Mr. John Claire Monteith, Baritone. Mr. J. Ross Fargo, Tenor. CHICKERING PIANO USED. Sold Exclusively by

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Taken in hand at the first feeling of lassitude and weakness, Grip is not such a formidable disease and can be broken up quickly by the use of "Seventy-seven." If you wait till your bones begin to ache the cure takes longer, still "Seventy-seven" can be relied upon in all cases of Grip. "Seventy-seven" breaks up hard, stubborn Colds that cling. Handy to carry, fits the vest pocket. All Drug Stores, 25c. Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., Cor. William and Ann Streets, New York.



PIANO RECITAL

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Headed by King Peacock and Cliff Pride BEVERIDGE'S BIG BUFF ORPINGTONS Are best, Vigorous, heavy layers. Good breeders. Good mothers. Winter and Summer layers. Easy to confine. Small eaters. Eggs hatched now \$2.25 per setting of 12—securely packed. BEVERIDGE, Lock Box 117, CLIFFS, WASH.