

GARFIELD MILDY
TRENDS PINCHOT

Ex-Secretary Says He Thinks
All Details of His Work Were
Properly Done.

EX-FORESTER ENDS STORY

Ballinger's Mistakes Called "Willful
Deception," but Pinchot's Errors
Are but "Simple Mistakes,"
Says His Counsel.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Gifford Pinchot concluded his part in the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry today, and James R. Garfield, ex-Secretary of the Interior, and another prominent member of the Roosevelt "Cabinet," took the stand.

During the hour and a half he was on the stand, Mr. Garfield went into a detailed history of his administration of the Interior Department, especially with respect to the withdrawal of lands containing water-power sites. He declared there had been no subterfuge, no dealings in the dark.

Mr. Pinchot's story ended with a reiteration of the statement that he had little or no personal knowledge of the things which he had called attention during the four days he was on the witness stand; and with a general defense of the "Cabinet."

Mr. Pinchot summed up the various "inferences" he desired the committee to draw from the documents that previously had been introduced in evidence.

The ex-forester's final day on the stand was taken up almost entirely with "inferences and conclusions" to which the committee members are to be drawn.

Mr. Pinchot, with a full knowledge of the accusations against Judge Ballinger concerning which he had testified, there was a good deal of sympathy this morning, which seemed to make the committee impatient.

At the opening of the session Senator Nelson, ex-Secretary of the Interior, was all "inferred," he was pat to the necessity of trying to follow "in the pathway of his inferences."

Mr. Pinchot did not admit that Mr. Ballinger and Secretary Garfield were in accord in their recommendations to Congress, so the examination reverted to the subject of Mr. Ballinger's administration of the Interior Department.

Representative Graham said that after the long hours spent on the subject he did not see anything more could be brought out. Attorney Pepper protested against the delay, due to Mr. Vertrees' testimony.

Mr. Vertrees defended his course by declaring that as Mr. Pinchot's charges were all "inferred," he was pat to the necessity of trying to follow "in the pathway of his inferences."

Mr. Pinchot said he was trying to bring out the fact that Mr. Pinchot's charges were largely the result of suspicion and the resentment that arises in the bosom of a discharged public servant.

Representative Madison expressed himself as getting tired of having witnesses interpret documents for him, and he protested vigorously against counsel on both sides calling attention of witnesses to written documents and asking them to construe these documents.

FORESTRY METHODS DESCRIBED

S Senator Fletcher, at the beginning of the afternoon session, questioned Mr. Pinchot regarding the general operation of the Forestry Service. The Senator declared that the committee was charged with the investigation of the Forest Service and he desired to get something of its methods into the record.

Senator Nelson, interrogated Mr. Pinchot as to the water-power sites and spoke of the famous James River (Missouri) water-power bill which President Roosevelt vetoed.

"I'd like to ask a personal question, but I won't," concluded Senator Nelson. "Go ahead," said Mr. Pinchot. "Did you induce President Roosevelt to send in that veto message?"

"I don't know if I induced it," replied Mr. Pinchot. "I certainly advised him to."

"I might go further and ask if you wrote the message or gave the information upon which it was written," continued Senator Nelson.

"That, Senator, I'm afraid comes within the prohibition of the committee as to conversations with the President."

Representative James—I would suggest that if we are investigating Mr. Roosevelt we ought to give him a chance to be present.

Representative Graham—He'll probably be back before we get through and can speak for himself.

The room was in an uproar of laughter at this unusual colloquy.

Mr. Pinchot was excused from the stand at 2:50 P. M., and ex-Secretary of the Interior Garfield was called.

DISPENSARY KEPT BUSY

Committee Reports 455 Patients Treated—Daily Average, 20.

A meeting of the committee in charge of the dispensary was held at the People's Institute Friday, when full reports of the work were made. Affiliated with the People's Institute in conducting this work are the Visiting Nurse Association and the U. of O. Medical Department, of which Dr. Joseph is dean.

The reports showed 242 cases were registered, 271 surgical dressings given, 112 medical cases cared for, 93 eyes, ear or throat treatments, and four obstetrical cases, making a total of 455 treatments given. Three physicians and four medical students are in daily attendance when the dispensary is open, and the average daily attendance is 20.

Patients represent all nationalities, and are sent by various organizations. They pay a registration fee of 10 cents, and are only treated free when they are unable to pay.

The committee in charge of the dispensary is: Dr. Mackenzie, Dr. Tucker, Dr. Story, Dr. Lineus, Mrs. A. T. Biles, Mrs. S. Frank, Miss Virginia Wilson, Mrs. Helen Ladd Corbett, Mrs. A. H. Tanner, Mrs. Prichard, Mrs. T. B. Wilcox, Fletcher Linn and A. S. Pattulo.

PORTLAND IS ONLY OUTLET

East-Bound Trains From California Continue Coming This Way.

All California mail for Northern and Northwestern portions of the United States continues to pass through Portland. Mail cars which have heretofore been sent directly East from San Francisco to Ogden are now routed through the Portland gateway and are in charge of the mail clerks who would be sent out on the other route from the Bay City. Yesterday five mail cars were sent to Ogden.

HART KEEN
OF TAFT'S REGIME

By Skillful Handling of Congress, Keeping of Party Pledges Is Assured.

EFFORT CENTERS IN HOUSE

Future Success of President Depends Upon Continuation of Republican Majority in Lower Branch of National Legislature.

(Concluded From First Page.)

efforts in adequate testimonial to the wisdom of his judgment. He came into office finding the majority in Congress inclined to be hostile. He himself was committed to the "Roosevelt policies," many of which had been rejected by the last Congress.

But he overcame this opposition by sending for and conferring with these leaders, discussing with them policies and methods of carrying them out; impressing upon them the interests of the party and of the country for which they were largely responsible, so that in the end they were with him.

The Roosevelt method, the Executive and Congress would be as far apart today as they were one year ago, when Mr. Roosevelt retired.

Up to the present moment, no highly important legislation has been written on the statute books under the Taft administration, except the tariff bill. It is not yet time for other reforms, as no general legislation other than tariff, was considered at the special session, and the present regular session has not sufficiently advanced to expect final results.

Tariff Pledge Kept.

But even in the passage of the tariff bill President Taft accomplished much. It was he alone who was responsible for the enactment of the law last Summer, for Congress met in extra session, at his call, which was made in fulfillment of one of the pledges of the party platform.

Roosevelt very adroitly sidetracked tariff revision while he was in office, for he knew full well that no matter what course he pursued in the Administration would be assailed, and he did not care to be the subject of such censure.

The House of Representatives adopted the inheritance tax. The Senate promptly killed it. Then the President sent for Senator Aldrich. The latter stated very plainly that he would accept none of the propositions, and announced that his committee would stand by him.

"All right," said the President. "If that is the legislative branch; go ahead."

And Aldrich started out to defy the Administration. But before long he found that the Senate was prepared to override his committee, and substitute the income tax for the inheritance tax, and he feared the House would accept the change.

White House begging support.

The President Taft reiterated his preference for a corporate tax, and urged Aldrich to support it. Finally the Rhode Island Senator said he would support it if a two-year limitation should be imposed; he would take it as a temporary expedient, not that he wanted it, but that he wanted to kill the income tax amendment.

"No," replied the President. "I will not consent to any two-year agreement. It must be unrestricted as to the time of its operation. But that is all I want provision made for a constitutional amendment which will remove all doubts as to the right of Congress in time of need, to impose and collect an income tax. Nor is that all. I want assurance from you that Senator Root will not only support the provision in the Senate, but use his influence with the New York Legislature to induce that body to take it as a constitutional amendment when it is proposed. And I also want a tariff commission."

President Wins Point.

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dent that everything he recommended would be done in one session; no Administration's complete legislative program has ever been put through in a single session. But before adjournment it probably will be found that those things on which the President is most insistent—amendment to the interstate commerce law, postal savings bank, statehood for Arizona and New Mexico, regulation of the issuance of injunctions and some of the conservation bills—will be written on the statute books.

Short Direct Quick HUMPHREYS' SEVENTY-SEVEN FAMOUS REMEDY FOR COLDS & GRIP

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