

BATTLE OF THE STATES

(Continued from Page One)

every door of the system, excepting only those which opened to knock him. Nothing was done. On the contrary, his life was threatened, the lawyer, tempted first to bribe, then to blackmail him, and his church rebuked and finally twice transferred him. Well, Father Schell wrote to the secretary and he received an acknowledgment from him, but nothing was done. And the priest went to Washington to see the secretary. He saw "ring" the secretary was "busy" to break through the "ring." Father Schell appealed to Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, and he thought he had the Oregon "pull." But no, the "ring" said the secretary was "out." They referred him to the assistant secretary of the interior, who referred him to the assistant attorney-general's office, which referred him on, and on, and on. Father Schell ran round and round the city circle of official Washington until he became known as the "crazy priest." That "crazy priest" had the truth and he cried it aloud in the wilderness when he needed help. When, at last, Rome fell, and there was no man to deny his testimony, then his superiors, the church in Oregon, knew that it was a priest, the Rev. Joseph Schell, who first called attention to the land frauds.

Two Cliques in Office.
In the land office there were two cliques. Binger Hermann, the commissioner, was the head of one, the so-called "Oregon bunch." W. A. Richards, the assistant commissioner, was the head of the other, the "Washington bunch." Richards wanted Hermann's place, and his side was the stronger. He had with him his clerk, James T. Macey, the assistant secretary assigned to the interior department, Willis Van Deventer, and best of all, the secretary's private secretary, W. Scott Smith. The "Oregon" bunch was made up of Senators Warren and Clark; back in "Oregon" were Senators Mitchell and Fulton. Not all the men in the office were of the same mind, but all were united in their opposition to Hermann's side.

Beginning of the Exposure.
The opportunity came in the form of a letter from Joseph R. Schneider. It was a remarkable complaint. Schneider charged that F. A. Hyde and John A. Benson, two enterprising land operators on the Pacific coast, practiced fraud on a grand scale. The federal government, in Lincoln's day, had set aside certain sections of the public land to be disposed of to raise funds for the public schools. When years later some of these lands had to be taken back for forest reserves (and other federal purposes), an act was passed to permit the states (and others) to make up for their losses by choosing "in lieu thereof" an equal amount of unclaimed lands somewhere else. Schneider, Benson and Hyde operated under these laws.

After the creation of the Sierra reserve the Hyde concern entered actively into the litigation in Oregon and California of movements for the preservation of the forests, and in every instance where a reserve was created they were instrumental in fixing some of the boundary lines so that school lands would fall within a reserve. Schneider implicated two government agents: Forest Superintendent B. F. Allen and Special Agent Prior.

Investigation Ordered.
Once when Hermann was away, Richards as acting commissioner received officially one of these letters. He ordered an investigation by S. J. Holzinger, a special agent of the land office in Arizona. A pretty bold stroke, but Richards seemed to have acted only in the way of routine, so Hermann, upon his return, told Holzinger that he had reached the agent, sent a telegram directing Holzinger to leave at once for Montana and make an examination of the Kootenai forest reserve. His assignment kept the agent busy from June until September (1902). But in November he told Schneider's story and the report he had made, official and plain, is a most interesting document.

Report Caused Exposure.
Holzinger's report came like an infernal machine into the land office, and as such it was handled with care. Richards saw Macey saw it, but they didn't say anything. As the business relate, Mr. Hitchcock "went right up in the air." Indignant, enraged, the secretary was for sending at once for Hermann and demanding his resignation. That was Mr. Hitchcock's way—direct, natural and ruthless. But that isn't the Washington way. Judge Van Deventer, however, won the secretary over to send for Hermann, proposed the promotion of B. F. Allen and asked if there was anything against him. If Hermann was "in with" Allen and Hyde and Benson, he would favor the promotion and the charges.

Hermann Too Cunning.
Hermann, summoned, came rubbing his hands and bowing, and the blunt secretary tried to play out the game. But either he hindered or Richards was too cunning for him, for when the secretary told what he proposed for B. F. Allen and asked if there was anything against his promotion, Binger Hermann searched his mind.

of his jurisdiction, but he said he would help. He offered to lend the interior department "the star of the secret service." William J. Burns.
Burns is a detective. He is a detective of the old school, the kind you read about in books; he uses his head. Burns makes thieves help him, but the thieves he uses are those that do the job. He "gets them right," makes them come through (as he calls confessing) and his genius lies in the way in which he finds out who the thieves are. He exercises his imagination; he calls it "forming a theory," but as we follow this detective's story through the land frauds we shall see that his theorizing consists in nothing but mental acrobatics by reason. And the beginning thereof is suspicious.

Burns Is Suspicious.
Burns' suspicion is almost universal. The president once complained that Burns caught everybody was a thief until his innocence was proven, and Burns answered with surprise: "Well, the thieves in Washington, Burns knows his Washington. His suspicion is built up by insight, but it is founded upon facts. Knowing that So-and-Sos steal, he knows that So-and-Sos near the thief must know about it, and he asks: 'Why don't they tell, eh?' what are they setting out for?"

Burns determined to make somebody confess and picked out J. Barnes, clerk in the land division. Barnes had been 40 years in the service and stood high in the esteem of Mr. Hitchcock. He confronted Barnes with a complete and graphic account of the manipulations of the land frauds. Barnes replied and Burns, seeing he was right, accused him of accepting bribes. Barnes broke down and confessed.

Barnes Makes Confession.
Barnes turned out to be the clerk "B." whom Schneider said Diamond had hired to keep Hyde and Benson posted. The confession of Barnes astonished the secretary, but it didn't convince him that his land office was "corrupt to the core." Only Barnes was bad, Mr. Hitchcock was just as amazed at each subsequent confession. Once when a certain fine old clerk had expressed a willingness to tell the secretary something, Burns was called in to hear the story. The old man related how when he was a special agent in the field, was making an investigation into some suspicious "Wyoming" operation by United States Senator Warren of Wyoming. Richards had transferred him. The secretary listened till Richards' name was mentioned, then he refused to hear any more. "Richards? Impossible!" And he turned the old man out of his office. But Barnes did not think there was anything impossible for Richards. He followed the clerk out and he took from him the rest of the story.

Southern Pacific Rule.
Now, Burns found in California what I have found in every state that I have studied, that a railroad rules. The Southern Pacific railroad, having corrupted the state, furnished the government it had and that government represented, naturally, not the people, but first, the railroad, and second, any other business interests that would help pay the cost of keeping the state corrupt. And having thus the state, the railroad, the business corrupted also so much of California's share in the United States senate, the house of representatives and the executive department, they "had" to work.

Proving Detective's Theory.
Burns' theory "then" was that the state government represented corrupt business. He had to prove his theory as to the land business. He engaged a detective to "detect" the office, the business men who "must be crooked." He induced honest men that had suffered from the system to tell him their experience, and he verified the facts by way of working up circumstantial evidence. He did this, however, he had to "get" as witnesses for the government the only men that could testify to a personal knowledge of the graft-grafters.

Frauds in Oregon.
But while Burns was working up the land frauds in California, he had been that similar land frauds were being practiced in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Colorado—in all the unsettled states and territories. It will be remembered that Holzinger reported Schneider as saying that Benson and Hyde operated in Oregon as well as in California, and Burns had made some inquiries up there, but he couldn't "run out" the Oregon and the California cases at the same time. So Secretary Hitchcock had assigned to Oregon a special agent, Colonel A. R. Greene. A special agent is not always a detective, and Colonel Greene had gone mostly about his work. He has been severely criticized for proceeding with such a delicate task with one horse hand playing in front of him and another in his rear. But that's one way of working and it turned out to be a good way in this case. For this happened: It was a quarrel among the land grafters of Oregon, and when it became known that Colonel Greene was making an investigation for the secretary of the interior, some of the insiders called on the special agent and gave him a peep at the inside.

Hitchcock Gets Prosecutor.
The result was a steady fire of reports from Greene to Mr. Hitchcock of facts, rumors and enough evidence to give the secretary the impression that the Oregon case was as big as the California case. It looked as if even Binger Hermann, the sly, might be caught up there, and the department desired ardently to catch that man. For Hermann, upon his dismissal from the land office, had gone home to appeal to the people. He ran for his old seat in congress. His party organization (for some reason) gave him the nomination and luck, or a trick, did the rest. While he was running, Present Roosevelt was running up through Oregon. Binger Hermann boarded his train, and once when he was standing on the platform, Hermann stepped out beside him. Just as the president glanced about laughing, a photographer who was there for the occasion, took a snapshot of the two together; the president and the land commissioner. The picture was so good that people seemed to conclude, as many of them said, that they could "stand for" Hermann if the president could, and the ring that runs the house put Hermann (for some reason) upon the public lands committee, and there he

EXTENSION TABLES

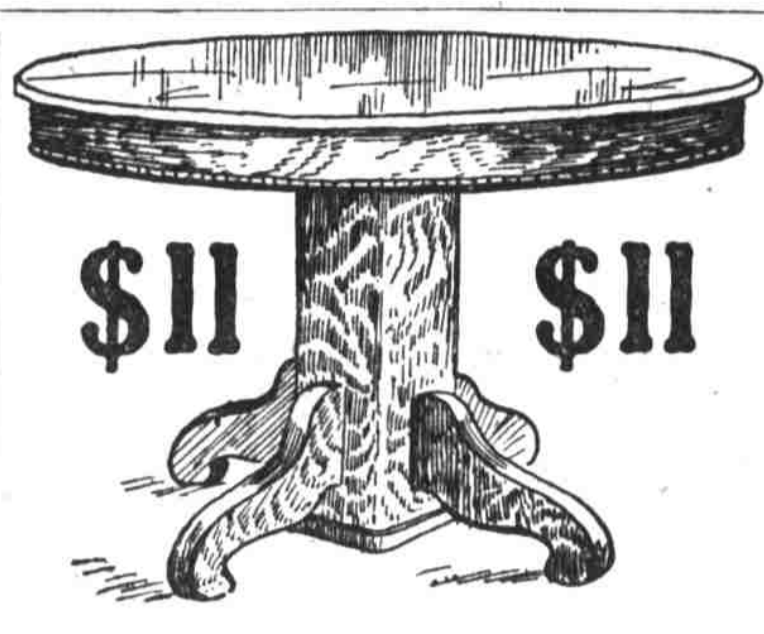
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WHAT IT IS A pedestal extension table, with splittable pedestal concealing leg in the center. The finish is of quartered oak, showing a beautiful flakey grain on hard maple base. The top is 42 inches in diameter. Extends 6 feet when open.

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Send \$12.00 if you want a table shipped. This is \$1.00 extra for packing and burlap. Remember this price is lower than any dealer can buy them for.
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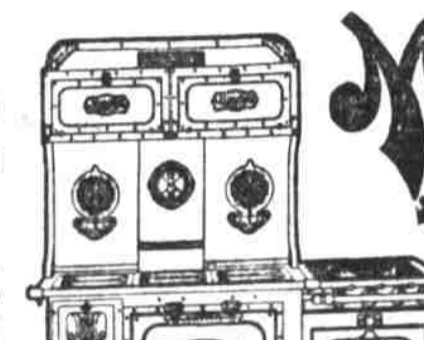
Mail Orders
Will be accepted for this table, but \$1.00 extra will be charged for packing.
248 Tables on Sale Worth \$18.00 at \$11.00



MISSION DESKS
We have the strongest line of desks, golden oak, mahogany or weathered oak, in the city of Portland.
Desk and Chair like the above pattern, made of solid oak, with mahogany inlay work. Price \$29.00
Other Desks and Chairs as low as \$6.00



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One Dollar a Week
We can furnish various styles with gas attachments for Monarch Ranges in any size. Their fire-box linings are 1 inch thick and made in sections. Malleable iron and steel used in the construction make the Monarch positively indestructible.
All joints, seams and openings are riveted airtight and will never come loose.



Monarch MALLEABLE
The "Stay Satisfactory" Range
One Dollar a Week
The tops are polished to a perfectly smooth condition on emery wheels and no blacking is necessary on them. After use these tops turn a deep blue color and match the balance of the range.



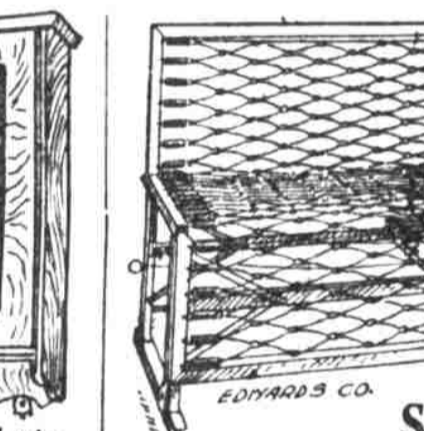
Roll Top Desks
The Office Desks which we carry are from the best Grand Rapids factories and prices are as low as those charged elsewhere for inferior goods.
Oak Roll Top Desk—Three feet wide, pedestal with four drawers which lock when the curtain is closed \$20.00
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Same style, 4 ft. 6 in. wide \$33.00
Flat Top Desk—Four feet wide, drawers on both sides \$21.00



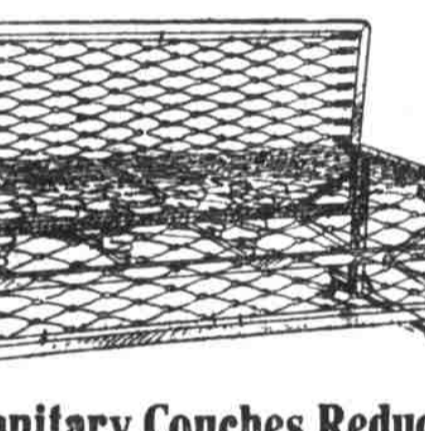
VIBRATING ROCKERS
A new shipment of these goods has just been received. The seat is supported by a convoluted spring, made of 9-16 solid steel. The seat and base do not come in contact with each other, thus avoiding any squeaking or other noise when in use. It has the softest and easiest rock of any rocker yet put on the market. Prices commensurate at \$12.50



Portier Sale
Oriental striped Portieres, fringed on both ends, 3 yards long, 50 inches wide; a good, durable tapestry; reduced from \$3.50 to \$2.45
Madras cross striped Portieres, with tinsel effect, 48 inches wide and 3 yards long; reduced from \$3.50 to \$2.60
\$5.00 extra heavy Tapestry Portieres, 3 yards long, 54 inches wide. The very latest colorings and designs, per pair \$4.85



Medicine Cabinets
\$3.00 Cabinets in dark golden oak, size 16x23, sale price \$2.35
\$5.00 Golden Oak Cabinets, with French mirror 10x14, bevel, brush and comb case, heavy riveted together with guaranteed "diamond" mesh fabric, supported by three rows of the best oil-tempered spiral springs. A perfectly sanitary couch or bed that will last a lifetime.
Couches Without Backs \$6.00
Daybeds With Backs \$8.00
A Couch by day or a bed by night, and a good, comfortable, full-sized double bed at that. A couch that will look well in the parlor, or any other room in the house. No one would suspect that it was a bed when it was folded up. The frame is made of malleable steel, riveted together and fitted with guaranteed "diamond" mesh fabric, supported by three rows of the best oil-tempered spiral springs. A perfectly sanitary couch or bed that will last a lifetime.



Sanitary Couches Reduced
Couches Without Backs \$6.00
Daybeds With Backs \$8.00
A Couch by day or a bed by night, and a good, comfortable, full-sized double bed at that. A couch that will look well in the parlor, or any other room in the house. No one would suspect that it was a bed when it was folded up. The frame is made of malleable steel, riveted together and fitted with guaranteed "diamond" mesh fabric, supported by three rows of the best oil-tempered spiral springs. A perfectly sanitary couch or bed that will last a lifetime.



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Can be folded so compact that they will fit any trunk. We have them in many styles. Prices as low as \$6.50.

ELASTIC CURTAIN RODS
Adjusted to any sized window, new and much superior to the old style brass rods 20c

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Dainty Dressing Tables, worth \$17.50, made of genuine birdseye maple, hand polished and with a heavy French bevel mirror, special at \$11.90

PLATE RACKS
Many styles of Plate Racks at prices down to 90c.

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JOURNAL AGAIN HAS ONLY WIRE
Associated Press and Both Companies Completely Tied Up by Strike.
One more week of tied up telegraph wires has passed and still the situation is just the same as it was in the beginning. Managers of the telegraph companies say there is no strike so far as the transaction of their business is concerned. The wires are tied up to all practical intents while the Postal and Western Union were struggling along with the same inadequate force that has stood by the keys since the trouble began.

NO MORE CATTLE IN ENTERPRISE STREETS
(Special Dispatch to The Journal).
Enterprise, Or., Aug. 24.—The city council of Enterprise has passed an ordinance prohibiting the running at large within the corporate limits of the city of horses, cattle and other livestock.
The advisability of passing such an ordinance has been frequently considered by previous councils and an ordinance prohibiting stock from running at large at certain times of the year was passed several years ago, but the ordinance was passed by the only one who had the authority to run at large at all times of the year. The ordinance will take effect September 1.

Operators Leaving City.
Operators are going out of the city or out of the business at a rapid rate leaving only a few of their representatives on the scene to carry on the battle. They are confident that the companies cannot get competent men to take the places of the old operators and so can afford to wait for the return of their old positions when the trouble is over.

If You Are Wise
You will buy from the factory. You are then sure of getting full value for your money.
Our trunks are "Smash Proof." If you own the ordinary kind, you submit it to the baggage men fearing the worst. If you own one of our trunks you have the best made, for they defy the baggage wreckers. 1,000 trunks to select from. Two stores.

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Aberdeen's Water Famine.
(Special Dispatch to The Journal).
Aberdeen, Wash., Aug. 24.—While the long-continued absence of rain has given a summer of ideal weather, it has brought about the gravest conditions in the city water supply. There seems

Prepares For Benefit Ball.
Arrangements are rapidly being completed for the benefit ball to be given for the striking telegraphers in Murliak hall on Thursday next. Special illuminations have been secured for the ball and a great success is being had with the regular working men are composed of the officers of the union and a few men who have not yet left for outside points to work or are waiting to leave. As a matter of fact it would appear that the strikers have the companies tied up tight in Portland particularly while the completeness of the trouble in the east and south makes this city as silent telegraphically as any place within the zone of the strike. As yet there seems to be no indication either on the part of the strikers or of the companies to come together for a settlement of the trouble between them.

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