DOLLIVER NOT IN TARIFF MOOD

Won't Talk Shop but Says There Are Not Enough Farmers—City Too Alluring—Hen One Thing That Refuses to Be Monopolized

By J. J. Dickinson.

(Hearst News by Longest Leased Wire.)

Fort Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 14. — John Prentiss Dolliver, whose eloquence thrilled the country for tariff reduction during the special session of congress and heartened the wavering ranks of the progressive Republicans in both branches of that body, is playing the role of "Br'er Fox" just now. His townsmen, proud of him alway, but never so proud of him as when he returned here last Monday from his forensic triumphs at Washington, have been unable to wring out of him a single word as to his future course in the great fight for a more even distribution of the business of government, of which he made himself one of the most dauntless leaders in the senate. With sphynx-like silence, the senator lolls in the shade on his lawn or moves about the streets of Fort Dodge, coatless and prespiring.

Too Hot to Talk Tariff.

"No gentleman in Iowa wears a coat in weather like this," he said to me today. "Talk to me about this hot wave and you'll strike a subject of extreme interest to everybody in this region," he went on. "But," he added, "the tariff—I'm tired. I talked more thousands of words on that unending subject at the session just ended than I ever talked on anything before. What I then said defined my position and my purpose. I have nothing to add or a thing to retract."

The senator shifted his chair to catch a vagrant breeze. His collar was wilted and he ripped it off. Then, petulantly, he mopped his face.

"You know they are talking of you for president in 1912," he was reminded.

Presidency Not Interesting.

"Shucks and fiddlesticks!" he ejaculated, apparently apropos of nothing but the weather. "Come. Go out to my farm across the river. Maybe it's cooler over there. Those who stay all night with me there are invited at the break o' day to go out and pick raspberries, go hunt eggs in the barnyard and generally live the simple life. I promise you, you'll hear not one word of tariff out there."

Questions were poured into the senator as to whether he thought his party had kept its platform pledge for tariff reductions, etc. The same questions exactly were propounded to him as were put to and answered by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin. But the Iowa senator declined to be drawn into a discussion of the subject.

"I'm too tired," he pleaded, "to think about the tariff now, let alone to talk about it, and besides, there is nothing new for me to say. The Congressional record has a pretty good circulation. What I have said is embodied permanently in the literature of that much maligned publication."

From this attitude the senator could not be budged. Maybe if the weather had been cooler he would have felt more communicative.

Not Enough Farmers.

The campaign for his reelection will soon engage his attention, if already it does not occasionally occupy his thoughts between gasps.

"If you'll come out to my farm," Senator Dolliver urged as the interviewer was reluctantly taking his leave, "you may see some of the practical and indisputable causes of the increased cost of living. The population of the country is rushing to the cities. The next census will show that fully 65 per cent of our population is now urban. This leaves only 35 per cent to till the soil. Here in Iowa, the greatest agricultural state in the Union, the conditions are little better than in other parts of the country, but even out here we are feeling the result of the drift to the industrial centers.

"As long as this condition continues, I don't see how we have hope for much relief from the present high prices of things we eat.

"Not enough men are working on the farms to feed the nation at a reasonable price."

"And what part does the tariff cut?"

Too Many Seeking the City.

"I am talking about farming now—and the high prices of agricultural products," broke in the senator, as if actually frightened by the nearness of his unconscious approach to the tabooed subject. "This generation of Americans is seeking the glare of the cities. It insists upon being in the 'white lights.' It wants to look at moving picture shows at night, instead of bathing its soul in the quiet delights of rural scenery, mellowed by the moon's soft glimmer upon the ripening harvest field. It has hardened its nerves to the screech and scream of the mephitic playhouse and no longer has its spirit attuned to the low murmur and melody of the choir of the night air in the country. And, that's one thing that's the matter with us."

The senator's eloquence was equaled only by his earnestness as he talked thus.

With a sweeping gesture of both hands, he pointed to the rich rolling prairies, all around him dotted with white cottages and red barns.

"Old Farmer Smith, over yonder, bought his land 30 years ago for $5 or $10 an acre," he resumed. "Today he would not be tempted to part with it by an offer of $150 an acre. But he is not living on the farm.

"He was forced to leave by present day conditions. His sons have deserted him for the city. They would rather work for salaries, or wages, where the 'white lights' gleam, than to follow the furrow or join in the harvest song with the birds of the air and the beasts of the field.

"And so old Farmer Smith has been forced to lease his farm to a Dane or a Swede and live off his rents in the village.

"He can't hire help enough to put in his crops, let alone to harvest them. And so I repeat—that's the one thing that's the matter with us."

Eulogizes the Hen.

Just then, a fat, fussy hen ran out from a covert, calling lustily to her brood of chicks.

"There, look there," commanded Senator Dolliver. "If it was not for the fidelity and industry of the great American hen, you poor, misguided folks that are crowding the cities would have a harder time than you are now having. The American hen refuses to be monopolized. But for her independence and indefatigable industry our meat bills would be beyond all reach of the wage scale.

"It is not her fault that frequently you have to pay too much for the fruits of her labor. She is doing better by you than the cow does. When her eggs sell at outrageous prices she should not be blamed. Nor should the farmer's wife that gathers and markets them. The farmer's wife sells them always at reasonable prices. After they leave her hands they become subject to the laws of our model commercial system, aggravated by the rapid drift of our population away from the farms."

"And the tariff on hens and hens' eggs——" the interviewer tried to interject.

"The Aspiring Statesman."

"I have nothing to say about the tariff," sternly interrupted Senator Dolliver before the question was completed. "You remind me of the old stock story of 'The Aspiring Statesman,' who, when the tariff was a burning issue once before 20 years ago or more, attended a country funeral. The minister's eulogy had been followed with short talks by various neighbors on the various virtues of the deceased. When there was a lull in the proceedings, the 'aspiring statesman' arose and said:

"'Fellow citizens, if nobody has anything further to say in praise of our departed friend, I'll crave your indulgence while I submit a few remarks on the tariff.'"

Senator Dolliver, it should be explained, was aligned with the standpat element of Republicans in Iowa until the special session of congress was called. That is, he was the leader of the faction that has been persistently opposing the aspirations of Senator Cummins. His bold break with the Aldrich element in the senate has, therefore, created a profound impression not only in Iowa, but throughout the west. It is generally conceded that it assures his reelection.

SMITHSON HAS NAILED HIS FLAG FAST

(Continued from Page One.)

Smithson was ready to start in the 220 but his entrance would have required two heats and he felt that he was unable to go the distance twice therefore dropped out.

The prettiest race of the day was the quarter mile, won by Lindberg of the Chicago Athletic club, who made an eyebrow finish over Ben Gish of the Seattle Athletic club and McEntee of New York Athletic club in the good time of 50 2-5 seconds. James E. Sullivan, president of the Amateur Athletic union, said that it was the greatest finish he had seen in 23 championship meets. Scarcely a foot separated the three and the decision between Lindberg and Gish was so close that it required several minutes to make the award. Lindberg pushed his chest out farthest, breaking the tape and that won for him.

Ballard Runs Away.

Joe Ballard, the Boston school boy mile champion finished so far ahead of his field that there was little interest in this race. The wind kept Ballard from getting close to the record but he is a wonderful runner and may get lower than Tommy Conneff's long standing record of 4 minutes 15 3-5 seconds.

Harry McLean, the Hopi Indian youth from Arizona, who did some of his training at Portland last week on the way north to Seattle, ran a grand race against Fred Bellars, the New York Athletic club champion five miler, and ran him off his feet with a magnificent burst of speed in the last 100 yards. Here is another record that would have gone to smash had the pair not had to fight the wind most of the way. They turned the five miles in 26 minutes 9 3-5 seconds. The record is 23:23 3-5. Both runners alternated in the lead all the way, and when the Indian raced past the grandstand he was given the greatest ovation of the day. Bellars quit when the Indian passed him in the last 50 yards, his energy spent.

Ralph Rose, the giant Californian, broke his own record in the shotput, which, of course, did not excite much attention, since Ralph breaks one of these about once a month. He heaved the leaden pellet 50.26, his former record being 49 feet 10 inches, made in New York last winter.

McKinney Outclassed.

Henry McKinney, the big Multnomah weight man, found the company a little too classy, in view of his lack of systematic training, and he failed to edge in on the points. George Burns, the H. M. A. miler, was withdrawn, and so was Miller, the East Side High school half miler. Burns failed to observe training diet and was in poor condition to start against the speedy fellows.

Andy Glarner, the Olympic club star, could not stand the pace in either the quarter or half mile.

President Sullivan declared the meet to be the most representative ever held by the Amateur Athletic union and said that the results showed there was no defining the line between the eastern and the western athlete. The victories of Smithson, Edmundson, Malcolmson and others impressed him with the worth of the western athlete. Sullivan thinks Smithson the greatest but the most unfortunate hurdler in the world. He holds no American outdoor record, the dropping of a hurdle this afternoon depriving him of being accredited along with Kraenzlein and Shaw. He has shown he is the superior of Shaw and he was probably better than Kraenzlein. Had the day been fair he would undoubtedly have gotten under 15 seconds flat.

PERSCH READY TO TELL ON SUPERIORS

(Continued from Page One.)

gave out to the newspapers today after the disclosure of the facts in connection with the loan, by admitting that Birmingham did come to him with a letter of Broker Kaufman, in which the broker offered to pay a commission of $1500 if the Windsor Trust company would act as a clearing house for a $50,000 loan on Heinze stock. According to the story now told by President Young and which is embodied in the testimony he gave at the district attorney's office, he approved the loan. The large amount of commission did not excite his suspicion as to the motive behind the desire to put it through the Windsor.

Following is the full list of directors of the Windsor Trust company, who would have hard work to purge from suspicion the institution which they direct: R. L. Beckman, James Brown, Hubert Gillis, John Fox, Oscar L. Cubelman, Grant L. Hoyt, Gardiner M. Lane, Robert H. McCurdy, A. Gordon Morris, Jordan J. Rollins, Frederick C. Stevens, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Charles P. Wetmore, George W. Young, August Belmont Jr., James A. Burden, Howard Ford, James Gayle, August Heckscher, William Jay, Charles MacVeagh, Ogden Mills, N. Thayer Robb, Theodore P. Shonts, John H. Storer, Clarence W. Watson, Archibald S. White and John Alvin Young.

Friends of Donald L. Persch, the broker arrested in connection with the Heinze collateral, were unsuccessful today in their efforts to raise $50,000 for Persch's bail. In case the $50,000 was furnished, however, it was said at the district attorney's office that Persch would be rearrested in connection with the Cram-Milliken company deal, which Persch is charged with having negotiated with a person going under the name of Risbrough.

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HAD HUNCH ON BIG RUN OF SALMON

Bellingham Cannery Man Makes Fortune by Preparing for Phenomenal Season That Others Did Not Anticipate.

Frank Seufert, veteran salmon canner of The Dalles, returned from the canneries of Bellingham yesterday, and while at the Imperial exclaimed:

"It was the most wonderful sight I have ever seen. The salmon catch of this year passes away and beyond that of 1903, which was considered the best in history. No one can tell the number of sockeyes that have come. At the same time the catch is the finest reward for a splendid exhibition of nerve I have ever known of.

"Frank Demming expended a large sum last spring getting ready for this run of salmon. People laughed at him, jeered at him—said he was crazy. Just the same, he got all ready for use an immense quantity of tin cans, each to hold a pound of salmon. These were for his own use and his neighbors.

"How did he know those salmon were coming? I didn't know. No one knows. He doesn't. Experts (so called) told him and the rest of the people on Puget sound that there were to be no more great runs of salmon. But he smiled and counted cans. Want to know what his individual pack of last Wednesday was?

"Well, it was 1020 cases of one pound cans, 48 cans to the case, or 70 pounds of raw fish to the case. This would make one day's pack 71,400 pounds."

Mr. Seufert completed the story of his trip to the sound canneries then he delivered himself of some surprising statements. First he said:

"The Columbia river catch of sockeyes can be made greater than that at Bellingham. I will enter into an agreement to put so much a pound in money of my catch aside to help pay for 5,000,000 or 10,000,000 sockeye eggs to be hatched in the Columbia. The young fish will come back in four years and bring their friends from Puget sound with them, because there is more fresh water here.

"Properly propagate the young, and the salmon catch will never grow less. Salmon come back to the river they were spawned in to lay their eggs. This never fails. Only give us packers a state board of fish commissioners who are real fish men and know the business and we will make the industry the most permanent, the most productive, the surest, and the highest in returns on investment in the state.

"The popular fancy that salmon packers want to catch all they can regardless of the future is all bosh. We want to conserve the business. The Bellingham catch is due alone to the fact that the Canadian government hatched the fish in their hatcheries. We can produce the same results. People will be given work just as in Bellingham. Why, up there, every man, woman and child is making up to $7 a day, more money than before they dreamed was in existence.

Salmon Sells Cheaply.

"Salmon packers want to make the catch larger each year, and that is the way to do it. It is the protection of men that counts. Why, if salmon increased as rapidly naturally as they do under protection, producing an average of 5000 spawn to the fish, the Pacific ocean would have been filled and they'd be raising watermelons where now the water is deepest. Salmon constitutes the cheapest food in the world. It is the only product sold the world around for 10 cents a can.

"And now about the cost of propagation. Five thousand eggs will bring at the least 50 fish worth $300. They will cost $1. Can you show bigger increase in any business?

"The ocean is the feeding ground of the salmon. His source of food supply is inexhaustible. He goes out from the river a minnow. He returns a giant fish. The resources of the ocean are transformed in this way, and this way alone, into food for me which the salmon obligingly brings back when again he enters the river's mouth.

Prophet Falls Short.

"The catch can be made as great as we need, and we can be sure of its coming—by handling the matter right. A lot of nature fakers, taught theory in the schools, have tried to tell us about the habits of salmon and the possibility of their becoming extinct. Dr. David Starr Jordan of California went to Puget sound, and by his marvelous insight discovered at once the haunts of the sockeye and prophesied dismally that the catch this year would be nil. Thirty days after he was apprised that the biggest catch in history was on. Dr. Jordan said that the sockeye salmon during the three years intervening between the time it leaves the Fraser river spawning grounds and returns, lives about 10 miles off Vancouver island in water a mile deep, about 40 feet below the surface, there living on insects and larvae.

"Well, if Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford university, knew the real facts of nature, he would never have said any such a thing. The little fish hatches, after the egg has been laid in rapids. He drifts with the current toward the sea. Once outside he drifts with the Japan current. Who knows, perhaps he goes around the circle before he returns. Perhaps he feeds meanwhile on the trillions of shrimps that are to be found off the gulf of California. This, I believe, is what the chinook salmon does, and when spawning time comes, they return to the Columbia, breasting the current, in the vigor of maturity, as once, immature, they drifted with it.

Looks for Big Catches.

"I have proven my faith in the continuance of the Columbia river catch by keeping right on about year after year. I have always gotten some salmon, some years more than others. Last year on the Washington side of the river I built another $18,000 plant. I expect to build a number more. The fish will be there and they will not grow less.

"In 1886 the government planted a half carload of shad at Wallula and in Snake river. They were not heard of for years. Then they came back again in myriads. This is the way the salmon, propagated according to experience, common sense, business principles and conservatism, will come, and the fish will feed the people while the packers will continue to make money."

Mr. Seufert has spent his life in the canning business. He has made his fortune at the business, and in order to understand it better has studied the habits of the fish closely. He says that the small catch in the Columbia river this year is more due to the clearness of the water, enabling the fish to keep to the channel and miss the snaring devices than to the small number which came in.

A Monument Lost Overboard.

Antofagasta, Aug. 14.—The government of Bolivia having spent 240,000 francs for a monument to be erected in La Paz on the sixteenth of August in honor of Murillo, had the mortification to see it lost while being unloaded from the steamer Nikaria in this port, whence it was to have been shipped over the desert and mountains to the capital. It was dropped into 30 fathoms of water, and cannot be recovered by any means available on this coast.

Read talks on teeth, page 9, section 1.

WHITE SLAVE PLOT BARED AT TACOMA

Startling Disclosures Follow Rigid Investigation by Detectives—Man and Woman Arrested—Young Girls Make Charges.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 14.—With the arrest by City Detectives Brady and Miller of Frederick LePlante and Mrs. Addie Swain, charged with various crimes against young women and girls, the authorities of Tacoma and Pierce county believe they have in the toils the leaders in as extensive a "white slave" traffic as was ever operated in this city. For more than a week the local detectives have been engaged in gathering evidence against the pair and they declare they have established a case that will send LePlante and Swain to the penitentiary for many years.

Many girls of tender age, as well as mature women, have come forward to offer evidence of the diabolical character of the practices of La Plante and the Swain woman. As a blind for the traffic, which is said to have been his real business, La Plante conducted a confectionery store at 1718 South C street. In the rear and above the store were rooms which nightly housed fearful orgies in which negroes were frequently participants.

The Swain woman posed as a palmist and seer and had her lodgings and "studio" on South Nineteenth street, just above Jefferson avenue. In the window of the ground floor was the modest legend, "Swain Studio; Private Sittings."

"Studio" Lured Many.

Credulous women and girls, the class from which the professional procurer most often secured his victims, were the principal patrons of the sittings. More often than otherwise the callers were soon discovered to be in need or in search of work. Invariably, state those who have come forward to testify, if such were found to be the case, the victim was told that La Plante was a fine man, who was making plenty of money and needed a girl or woman to work in his confectionery store on salary and commission.

The victim it is stated would be given employment for a time in La Plante's store, but no wages would be forthcoming, and when she attempted to leave she found the way blocked. Various were the devices used to accomplish the victim's ruin, according to the evidence. The artist's model game is said to have been a frequent lure.

Woman Tells Story.

One woman who escaped the clutches of the gang says she found the place a brothel, where nightly girls in their teens were plied with liquor, and, it is believed, drugs, and finally awoke with recollections which made them fear to return to their families and made the attainment of the gang's object easy.

La Plante admits serving 10 years in Idaho for accomplishing the ruin of his own daughter, but maintains his innocence of the present charges.

Helen Swanson and Rosie Desimore, each 20 years of age, will appear against the man Tuesday, when he and the woman will have a hearing.

MADE PROMISES TO FINANCIERS

(Continued from Page One.)

ment. The charges in the Cunningham case, therefore, will compel the president to take cognizance, so that two cabinet members will inevitably be on the carpet before the mix up is cleared up.

Why Pinchot Stands So Firm.

Many allege that Pinchot will be forced from office. Some believe he will not regret going. Almost all know he will not remain unless the conservation policies receive unequivocal indorsement, not only in proclamations from President Taft that he is for them, but in actual official acts by the president and all his subordinates. Some of Pinchot's more radical supporters even urge him to resign on the ground that the Taft administration at heart does not intend to carry conservation to effective results. They assert that Taft's proclamations of belief in conservation are only temporizing and that these statements are not carried into deeds. They insist that many of Taft's subordinates who are essential to the success of the conservation movement really seek opportunities through technicalities to delay the fulfillment of conservation until the plans of "the interests" can be executed and their combinations can get their pick of what natural resources remain. But Pinchot himself remains absolutely loyal in the belief that Taft really favors conservation, and he avers that when the president knows all the facts he will know that some of his official family have not been at heart for true conservation.

There need be no hesitancy in asserting that the final disclosures will settle the whole controversy in Pinchot's favor.

Conservation's Foe, Taft's Crony.

The official announcement from Beverly, Mass., the president's summer home, that John Hays Hammond will accompany Taft on his western tour is resented by the conservationists. Hammond's long connection with the Guggenheim smelter trust and other interests which have been grabbing natural resources render him not an ideal adviser of the president as to western conditions, so the conservationists say, inasmuch as this whole conservation issue is certain to be constantly before the president during that tour.

"Hammond's presence on that journey will be a constant irritation to real conservationists," said one of the leaders of that movement. Hammond's charming personality has enabled him to ingratiate himself into the personal affections of Taft, who is disposed to trust close associates. Hammond represents the water power interests too intimately to suit us."

To Put Congressmen on Record.

Assurance is given that the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy will be taken before congress in December. It has been brought out that the Cannon-Aldrich managers in both houses have been hostile to conservation and that western congressmen, through subserviency to Cannon, have lined up against the movement. Therefore, the friends of conservation give notice that they will compel an investigation, when all former supporters of Cannon will be forced to declare themselves either for "the interests" that are looting the country's resources, or for the people, saving their patrimony. It is asserted that at the next session the issue will be presented so plainly that every northwest congressman will be compelled to stand up and be counted.

Health Restoring Treatment for Reducing Weight

A Restful Regime and a Remarkable Recipe

It is not an uncommon fallacy with over stout people to suppose that the troublesome obesity cannot be cured without starving the system and racking it with violent exercises. Nothing is further from the truth. None can exist without proper nourishment, and in many cases of extreme stoutness the severe exercising undergone is most injurious. Gentle treatment from within is what is wanted; and the following remarkable recipe will fully meet the requirements of thousands of stout persons who have been up to now in search of a really successful remedy. Any druggist will make up the prescription, or you may do it at home yourself on his supplying you with the ingredients, viz: ½ oz. Marmola, ½ oz. Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic and 3½ oz. Peppermint Water. Take a dose of one teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime. Rest well; eat well; don't worry. The simple remedy will do its work to your entire satisfaction.

Foster & Kleiser Signs

Smallpox in Chile.

Santiago, Chile, Aug. 14.—There are 348 smallpox patients in the lazaretto. The authorities have dictated severe measures to avoid carrying infected persons in public coaches, and have also prohibited the exposure of smallpox corpses in churches for funeral services and their accompaniment to the crematories.

The land inspection board has discovered an illegal disposition of lands to a Japanese colony to arrive and has forbidden the sale.

An embezzling cashier having fled from town, the police have found him with $35,000 on his person.

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BROKER LEAVES MANY CREDITORS

B. F. Atherton Fails to Return to Elegant Offices.

Creditors of B. F. Atherton, investment broker and man about town, who has been doing business at 129 Seventh street and living at 395 Alder street, are becoming worried because he has not been seen around his offices for some time.

When Constable Wagner and Deputy Constable Kiernan broke in the door of Atherton's elaborate office Saturday to attach the furniture and fixtures at the instance of W. J. Peck, Atherton's landlord, they found the floor littered with the written demands of creditors. Peck complains that Atherton owes him $50 for room rent.

Messengers' bills, and those of florists, shoe companies and fire insurance organizations figured in the array. Even the stenographer whom Atherton formerly employed, declared she was a creditor.

While the constables were in the office, Mrs. I. Cowitt appeared to get $40,000 which she asserted Atherton had promised her on an investment of $885. She said she had given him all she possessed, with the exception of $35.

McAlpin, the photographer, in whose building Atherton's office is located, told the officers the broker owed $122 for rent.

LECTURE TO PAY OFF OLD DEBT

London, Aug. 14.—Lieutenant Ernest H. Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, will lecture in the United States and Canada, commencing the tour in March, 1910. He will receive a record fee, but the money will not go into his pocket, but will be used to pay off debts amounting to $70,000 contracted during his record breaking expedition.

The Daily Express reproaches the British government for its ingratitude in declining to contribute to the cost of Lieutenant Shackleton's expedition, though he was saddled with a big deficit, and thinks the British public will not permit or countenance such neglect.

Buys Two Rivers Townsite.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Walla Walla, Wash., Aug. 14.—Professor Louis F. Anderson, of Whitman college, has closed the option he secured some time ago on the Two Rivers townsite, the price paid being something like $50,000.

Professor Anderson will at once go ahead with the irrigation and power project and will make the Two Rivers district one of the best in this valley. He plans a model small tract colony and has many easterners already interested in his scheme.

RYAN WANTS HIS CORDUROY TROUSERS

J. P. Williams, cashier of the Home Telephone company, has been sued for the value of a pair of corduroy trousers belonging to J. G. Ryan, a bookkeeper in the same company, who says Williams cut them up and had them made into a cushion. Ryan brought civil action in justice court yesterday to recover $4.50, the value of the trousers.

Mutineers Killed.

Vienna, Austria, Aug. 14.—A mutiny in the prison of this city was quelled by armed guards after a severe fight in the courtyard, in which four of the guards and six prisoners were killed and many wounded on both sides.

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