

TRUST BUSTER HONORS WITH ROOSEVELT

Record Contains No Comfort
for Those Who Exult Over
Taft's Alleged Victories—
"Conspiracy" of Events to
Disrupt G. O. P.

By John E. Lathrop.
Washington, Nov. 29.—The Standard Oil circuit court decision—supplies an apt illustration of the tendency towards growing irritation between the Roosevelt and Taft forces, which irritation stands as one of the patent facts of the day.
When the court filed at St. Paul and St. Louis its decision, the newspapers which have opposed Roosevelt, immediately began the publication of claims that the victory of the government should be credited to the Taft administration and that it showed that the Roosevelt administration had not been able to achieve any practical results in "trust busting."

Instantly came from pro-Roosevelt papers the indignant assertion that such claims were absurd, and it was cited that the entire work of instituting and prosecuting the Standard Oil suit was done by and under the Roosevelt administration, that not an iota of it was done under the Taft administration, and that the court had had the case in its hands ever since Taft became president, so that it was only for the present administration to await the results of the work of its predecessor and then act in accordance therewith.
Of course, the latter statement was true, as the whole country knows that the case was fought in the courts under Roosevelt.

Sugar Trust Roosevelt's Victim.
Likewise, the anti-Roosevelt papers present the sugar trust case, now being pushed, as an illustration of the result-getting proclivities of the Taft regime, as distinguished from the Roosevelt times. On the other hand, the Roosevelt papers cite these facts: That collector William Look Jr. was Roosevelt's fidus Achates, that preliminary work leading up to the present prosecution was done under Roosevelt and that the existing status is due to this preparatory work of the Roosevelt administration.

Roosevelt papers proceed then to show that the cases against the tobacco trust, the Union Pacific railroad trust, and several other combinations in restraint of trade were begun under the Roosevelt administration, and called them as bequests from the Rough Riders' rule in the White House.

Signs of Factional Warfare.
All of which points to growing irritation between the friends of Taft and Roosevelt, and witness the breach which was caused at first by what the pro-Roosevelt thought was a sign that Taft purposed to depart from the Roosevelt ideas.

This sign appeared first when Taft refused to reappoint James H. Garfield secretary of the Interior. Up to January 10, 1909, it was the understanding here that Garfield was to succeed

himself. On or about that date, he received what his friends describe as a "hurt note" to the effect that his services would not be required in the new cabinet.
One of the things which Roosevelt most desired from Taft was that Garfield be reappointed secretary of the Interior, because he and Gifford Pinchot had worked together in forwarding the conservation policies and if they remained in their position, the conservation policies would be safe.

Roosevelt's Disappointment.
This conservation policy was to Roosevelt the dearest among all of his projects. When Garfield was turned down and Ballinger selected, it was the sign which, Roosevelt's friends said, pointed to estrangement between Taft and Roosevelt. So that, when Roosevelt shipped his handbag from the White House he went away carrying not a little of feeling against Taft, notwithstanding for diplomatic reasons he denied aught but the most cordial relations.

It is a matter of familiar knowledge to friends of the former president that when he sailed for Africa he cherished resentment against the new administration for what he and his friends believed were plain notices that the new administration would not ask of the Rooseveltites any advice as to how this government should be run. The Rooseveltites were plain notices that the new administration would not ask of the Rooseveltites any advice as to how this government should be run. The Rooseveltites were plain notices that the new administration would not ask of the Rooseveltites any advice as to how this government should be run.

A Conspiracy of Events.
For political advantage these combined events have been worked out into a published statement that there is a conspiracy to estrange Taft and Roosevelt.

Truth is that there is such a conspiracy. It is a conspiracy of events, coming just as inevitably as day follows night, and the determining moment was the court decision that went to James H. Garfield, upsetting plans which had been formed in accordance with virtual agreements entered into between Taft and Roosevelt.
Garfield had stood for the conservation policies in a positive sense. Ballinger never had been known to do anything for those policies. He was not of record along that line. His business associates had been against conservation. His law practice had been in handling cases for men who thought conservation opposed to the sacredness of vested rights. He came from an atmosphere wherein conservation had not prospered. And his displacement of one man who, next to Gifford Pinchot, stood for Roosevelt conservation, was in the eyes of the Rooseveltites, the serving of notice that conservation might go hang, or words to that effect.

"DRYS" WOULD ELECT THE TOWN OFFICERS

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Woodland, Wash., Nov. 29.—The recent defeat of the "dry" element in Woodland has precipitated another fight, and that will be in the election of three councilmen to serve two years. The regular town election for the naming of three councilmen to serve two years and a town treasurer to serve one year, will be held here on December 7, and already there are two tickets in the field. The dry side have named R. W. Mills, W. R. Birt and E. E. Heald for councilmen and Sam Conrad for town treasurer, and the wet side have named John Peterson, Captain Campbell and Gilbert Murk for councilmen, and L. G. McConnell, town treasurer, and the fight will be harder and more closely contested, possibly, than the recent local option fight.

BALLINGER TELLS OF HAVING TAFT'S BACKING

(Continued From Page Four.)

of these schools are not sufficiently promoting the public service, and where retained, in such instances as possible, to concentrate the energies of the department on the development of agricultural and industrial schools in order to give the Indian the means of learning how to support himself by farming and by the exercise of the simpler trades, and for the Indian girl, a domestic training in harmony with the station they must naturally fill.

The development of the district or day school should be the ultimate aim of the service; a school similar to the system in white communities throughout the country. It will be necessary to extend the system of day schools, each having its demonstration farm, to maintain instructors in hygiene, domestic science, and farming, and, in general, to guide the individual progress of these people. All governmental effort should be with the aim of fitting the Indian to manage his own affairs, and this is the pronounced policy of the department.

Indian Warehouses.
I am strongly in favor of discontinuing the United States Indian warehouses at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and San Francisco as soon as it is possible to clear up the business that will pass through them under the annual contract system. The Indian service is purchasing about \$2,000,000 worth of supplies each year under a system which is in no wise based on commercial methods.

It is proposed to develop a system of purchasing through purchasing agents and to make arrangements for the elimination of certified checks, contracts, and bonds, and to provide for the settlement of all bills within discount periods—certainly not exceeding 30 days from delivery.

The cost of inspection (inspectors are now hired at \$10 per diem and expenses) will be eliminated, as the goods will be bought principally by destination, and inspection made by the superintendent receiving them. At the same time the expense of the annual contract work and the handling of claims at Washington will be saved.

Alaska.

The permanent white population of Alaska is estimated at 33,000, 7000 white persons employed in the mines, canneries, and in railroad construction, who are transients, and about 35,000 natives.

Coal is widely distributed throughout the district, but up to the present time practically no production has occurred and no patents for coal lands have been issued.
The next most important industry to mining is the canning of salmon, the exports to the United States for the year being valued at \$9,972,316. The year being valued at \$9,972,316. The year being valued at \$9,972,316.

The rapid development of the mineral wealth of Alaska and the establishment of transportation facilities is attracting and will continue to attract a constantly increasing permanent population to the district. This creates an increased demand for agricultural products, which can be met in part by local production provided suitable encouragement is given to the settler to enter, improve, and develop lands suitable for agriculture and grazing. The approximate area of agricultural and grazing lands ranges from 16,700 to 28,000 square miles, and the known coal fields embrace about

12,000 square miles, of which about 7000 square miles could be covered by a system of surveys planned to include the agricultural and grazing lands mentioned. It is very important, in the interest of agricultural development, that the system of public land surveys be extended over lands of this character, as, in the absence of such surveys, the present cost of acquiring title under the homestead laws is prohibitive except in the most favored localities.

The lands described are widely distributed over a region containing some 300,000 square miles; the cost of surveys in this field will be large because of the high cost of transportation and the shortness of the open season, and to promote the development and encourage the settlers it is important that results should be obtained at the earliest possible date. Many of the difficulties which would attend the execution of surveys in the manner now in vogue in the United States proper can be avoided by providing for a geodetic control of surveys through triangulation. This will enable the taking up of subdivisive work in the most important areas first, and yet the entire area can be included in one system of surveys. With a slight additional cost the triangulation can be extended into the important mining districts and monuments established to which all private surveys for land may be connected, thus avoiding litigation and confusion in future upon questions relating to boundaries. The geodetic methods of survey have been applied in the subdivisive survey work of various Indian lands during the past 20 years and have worked expeditiously and successfully.

I therefore respectfully recommend that the necessary appropriations be made for the initiation of this most important work, and that the secretary of the Interior be authorized to carry on these surveys by engineers in his department.

National Parks and Reservations.

My inspection of the Yellowstone and Yosemite national parks during the past summer convinces me that the government should adopt a more advanced policy respecting their maintenance, improvement, and operation.

(1) A continued extension of roads, trails and structures for public travel and convenience are required to enable the tourist to obtain the benefits of the scenic beauties of these natural playgrounds—the most wonderful in the world.

(2) These parks have ceased to be experimental as to the operation of transportation lines, hotels and other concessions, because of the steady stream of travel frequenting them, and the large profits in most cases, should require the devotion of a reasonable share thereof to the maintenance of the parks.

I have therefore determined to impose upon all the concessionaires, so far as existing contracts will permit, a franchise or use tax, based upon their gross earnings, for the enlargement of the maintenance fund, and where new leases are executed to advance the rental and franchise charge proportionate to the privilege enjoyed. A definite system of accounting and inspection will be installed for the government's protection in this behalf.

The Grand Canyon of the Colorado was established as a national monument on January 11, 1909. Its status is not such as would authorize the granting of concessions or of controlling travel and conveniences therefor. I would therefore recommend that legislation be had establishing it as a national park.

CORN EXHIBITION AT DES MOINES, IOWA

Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 29.—The seventh annual corn exhibition and contest under the auspices of the Iowa State Corn Growers' association opened here today at the Coliseum with a larger number of entries and exhibits than ever shown in previous years and with a record breaking aggregate of prizes. The businessmen of the state have vied with each other this year in offering handsome prizes for the different classes of exhibits and, stimulated by this munificence, the corn growers of Iowa have made the finest showing in the history of these exhibitions.

The exhibition will close on December 11, and during the two weeks of the show the annual meeting of the Iowa State Midwinter Agricultural congress will be held here. Eight state organizations, including the State Corn Growers' association, the Corn Belt Meat Producers' association, the Iowa State Farmers' institute, the Iowa State Bee Keepers' association, the State Horticultural society, the State Retail Implement Dealers' association, the State Park and Forestry association, and the Des Moines Manufacturers' and Vehicle club, are represented in the congress.

WOMAN IS SERIOUSLY INJURED IN RUNAWAY

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Wellington, Or., Nov. 29.—Mrs. J. P. Alumbaugh lies almost at the point of death and her husband is badly bruised at the result of a runaway Thursday evening, while returning to their home three miles east of this city, after attending Thanksgiving services in this city.

A telephone wire was down along the road, and after passing it Mr. Alumbaugh struck one of the horses with the whip. This frightened the team and they started to run, drawing the lines through the rings on the backband of the harness and leaving the driver unable to control them. The tongue of the buggy fell and caught in the ground, upsetting the buggy and throwing the occupants to the ground. Mrs. Alumbaugh struck on her right temple and was rendered unconscious for several hours.

ANTI-NEAR BEER AID LIBERALS TO BATTLE

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Eugene, Or., Nov. 29.—Springfield will hold its annual election on Monday, December 6. Two tickets are in the field, the liberal and the anti-near-beer tickets. The liberal ticket is as follows: For mayor, M. M. Ford (incumbent); for councilmen, Perkins and Rivett; for recorder, L. M. Beebe (incumbent); for treasurer, L. K. Page. The anti-near-beer ticket is as follows: For mayor, W. M. Sutton; for councilmen, Lepley; for recorder, J. N. Rhoades; for treasurer, S. M. Russell. While the town is "dry," near-beer is freely sold and it is alleged by many that the real beer and other liquors are dispensed along with it. The sale of near-beer is licensed.

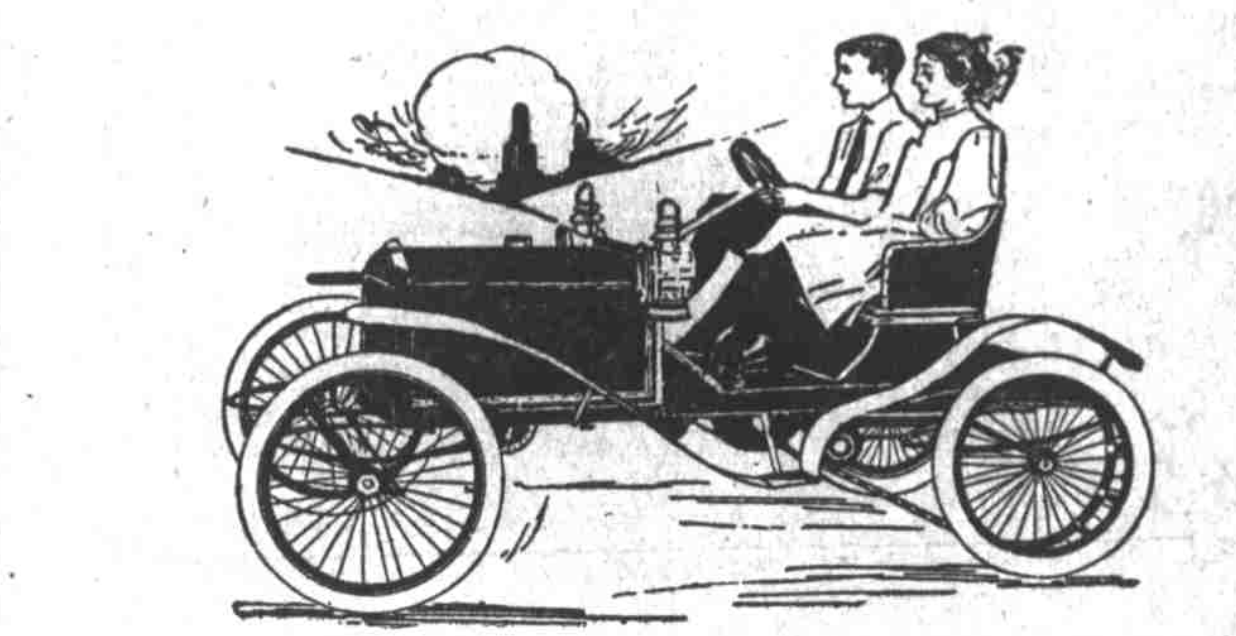
Pedagogue Quits to Sell Goods.
(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Eugene, Or., Nov. 29.—Thomas Townsend, who graduated from the University of Oregon last June, has resigned as principal of the Central school in Eugene to take a position as traveling salesman for a Portland wholesale grocery firm. J. E. Patterson, formerly principal at the Russellville school, near Portland, has been chosen to fill Mr. Townsend's place at the Central school.

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