

## Taft's Letter Relative to Glavis Dismissal Written at Ballinger's Dictation

### SECRETARY'S STENOGRAPHER RELATES STORY OF SECRET CONFERENCE AND ITS RESULT

### CHARGES PRESS BUREAU WORK WAS DONE DURING HURRIED EASTERN TRIP

#### WHAT KERBY CHARGES

Analysis of Stenographer Kerby's statement shows: President Taft indicted as subservient to dictates of Secretary of Interior Ballinger. Existence in Taft cabinet of organized bureau, of which Ballinger is head, which censors all news emanating from White House that involves administrative policy. Ballinger personally supervised the writing by President Taft of the letter exonerating him (Ballinger) of the Glavis charges and answering those charges. (This is the letter that was supposed to have been written by Taft last September, when Glavis filed charges against Ballinger accusing him of sharp practices in connection with the Cunningham coal land cases and of having conspired to give the Guggenheims control of the Alaskan coal fields.) That President Taft's attitude toward conservation of public lands, water power sites and timber has been directed and guided by Secretary of the Interior Ballinger.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

San Francisco, May 14.—Frederick M. Kerby, stenographer in the office of Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, in a signed statement declares that the "awful memoranda," about which there has been much discussion during the past few days of the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry, was a letter evidently intended as a basis for the letter written by the president exonerating Ballinger and answering the Glavis charges, according to a special dispatch from Washington to the Daily News today.

The letter was taken when Lawlor, assistant attorney general for the department of the interior, went to Beverly to consult with Taft, shortly before the Taft letter was issued. It had been revised, Kerby says, just before this trip, by those most interested, including Ballinger himself.

Kerby's statement was made to representatives of the Scripps-McRae newspapers in Washington, the News special says: The statement follows:

"My services with the government began in the spring of 1905. In February, 1906, I was transferred to the bureau of corporations, department of commerce and labor. James A. Garfield was commissioner of corporations. In July, 1906, Hugh A. Brown, Garfield's private secretary, made me a clerk in the commissioner's office. On March 4, 1907, Garfield took James G. Massey and myself over as stenographers in his new office.

"Massey and I both served under Garfield until he retired and Ballinger was made secretary. Just before he left, Garfield called Massey and me into his private office. He said complimentary things about our work with him and then said he had recommended to Ballinger that we be retained in the office. Ballinger had appointed Don M. Carr to be his private secretary. Massey and I both knew Carr. Carr told us Ballinger had decided to retain us in our positions.

"Almost immediately after Ballinger became secretary, Pierce Lawlor was appointed assistant attorney general for the interior department. On June 24, 1908, I left for a long trip through the west with Secretary Ballinger. Ballinger's purpose was to go over the field with the idea of studying the reclamation service.

"The Ballinger party traveled through the northwest all last summer. We had been in Seattle one day, and were planning to make a trip down through California and join Taft on his western trip in Denver, when Ballinger got a letter from Taft containing the Glavis charges and asking for a reply to them.

"Immediately Ballinger switched his plans and sent the trip short to go to Washington at once. Accordingly Ballinger, Carr and myself started back and reached Washington, Friday, September 3, just before noon. We had been working on Ballinger's answer to the Glavis charges during our trip across the continent and we were all ready to take up the work again in the afternoon when we reached the office. "The officials concerned were called into consultation that afternoon, while we worked hard until Sunday. Ballinger and Lawlor left Monday night for Beverly. They did not return to the office again until Thursday morning. Letter, finally, written for Taft.

"Upon the return Lawlor took up his quarters in Ballinger's private office, calling in Massey and me for dictation. It was obvious, from the way Lawlor dictated the letter, what it was intended to be. Moreover, there was no at-

tempt at concealment. The letter began: 'Sir. It referred to Ballinger as 'you' in each case and the personal

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### PEPOON DEFENSE ATTACKS STATE'S LEADING WITNESS

Attempts to Create Impression That Morton Crossan, Aged Mountaineer, Killed Edith Pepon.

(By Verne Hardin Porter, Journal Staff Correspondent.)

Colville, Wash., May 14.—Did 65-year-old Morton Crossan kill Edith Pepon out of a feeling of mercy? It is evident today from the line of examination of witnesses by counsel for the defense that an attempt is being made to create such an impression in the minds of the jury-men. Morton Crossan has been the one person to aid Mrs. E. D. Wolcott and Mrs. Pugh. The defense today called him with the object of asking him impeaching questions and endeavored in the face of a rapid fire of objections on the part of counsel for the state, to show the strange mental suffering which he is alleged to have undergone after the death of the woman.

The defense opened its case without a statement, a new move in criminal jurisprudence, and especially strange, considering the fact that counsel for the defense without hesitation began recalling the state's witnesses in an effort to impeach the testimony of the aged homesteader and cast suspicion upon him.

The first witness for the defense today was Mrs. Mania Downs, who was the star witness for the state, and who was recalled to answer an impeaching question. She was asked if she had a conversation on March 16, 1910, in which she said she saw Ray Wilcox, the convict, and Pepon give Edith Pepon nothing but a glassful of water. She answered in the negative. Following this outline by the defense, the counsel next called Martin Crossan in an attempt to impeach his testimony for the state.

"Did you not tell W. W. Barr two weeks after Edith Pepon's death that you could not stay at your ranch any more, that you were living in the torment of hell?" asked J. A. Rochford.

"No," replied Crossan sharply. "Then," persisted the attorney, "did you not tell Howard Featherhills two weeks after the woman's murder, that you were burned by the hell's fire, that you could not stay at your ranch because you could see Edith Pepon's face forever before you?"

"I did not," answered Crossan. Counsel for the defense then tried

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### MAYOR WILL VETO DOCKS ORDINANCE DESPITE PROTESTS

Openly Informs Committees of Business Men, Who Speak for Public Wharves, That He Opposes the Plan.

UNABLE TO ANSWER  
QUESTIONS FIRED AT HIM

Boldly Declares People Didn't Realize What They Were Doing When Voting.

History of Public Docks Ordinance.

The public docks ordinance, which the council adopted last Wednesday and which the mayor will veto, was passed in almost its present form August 29, 1907, immediately after the people had voted 3 for 1 for municipal ownership of the waterfront and for the appropriation of \$500,000 with which to build docks. The ordinance when passed by the council was signed by Mayor Lane the same day. Councilmen Baker, Belding, Callara and Wallace voted for the ordinance August 29, under Mayor Lane. They voted against the ordinance May 11, 1910.

After the ordinance had been adopted and signed it was found that the way in which bonds should be issued was not specified in it. On account of this technicality the measure was referred to go through the various formalities of passage again. By the time it was again introduced, November 10, 1909, Joseph Simon was mayor of Portland, and the ordinance was referred to committees. When brought for final passage the four councilmen had changed front.

Mayor Simon told committees from the Chamber of Commerce and Taxpayers' league yesterday that he will veto the public docks ordinance. "Like the German justice I will hang to you, but I know what I am going to do," said the mayor. "The ordinance seems to me a piece

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### PAYNE LAW GOOD FOR PHILIPPINES

Demand for Islands' Staples Exceeds Supply and Planters Prosper.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

San Francisco, May 14.—The Payne tariff bill enables the planters of the Philippines to reap a rich harvest, according to James Ross, former judge of the court of first instance, at Manila, who is at present in San Francisco. The effect of the measure was felt at once after its passage.

"Sugar went up to prices absolutely unheard of before," said Judge Ross. "When I left Manila it was selling at a peso (\$4.50) a picul (137 pounds). Tobacco has been affected the same way. For the first time in the history of the islands the demand is greater than the supply. By the Payne bill the planters, who have been held down in years past by debts, insured through loss of cattle by cholera and other diseases, are getting upon their feet."

### MONKEY WRENCH JUST AS GOOD AS A GUN IF HOLDUP MAN THINKS SO

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Westminster, Mass., May 14.—With nothing but a pickle plated monkey wrench, 18-year-old Pearl Burns, railroad telegraph operator at this place, late last night held at bay for 45 minutes a man who gives the name of Patrick O'Leary, who was endeavoring to enter the depot.

The girl was alone in the station when the man raised a rear window and started to climb in. Burns leaped it at the intruder and ordered him to stand still with his hands up. The order was obeyed, and the girl "called" Boston and said the dispatcher of the situation.

A freight train was hurriedly sent to Westminster, and when the crew arrived on the scene the girl still held the fort and the man was taken in custody and turned over to the police.

### The State Grange Protests Against the Assembly-Convention



### RAILROAD CO. WILL NOT COMPROMISE IN MATTER OF BRIDGE SAYS O'BRIEN

In spite of earnest efforts on the part of Mayor Simon and the special committee appointed by him to confer with the O. R. & N. Co. and the Northern Pacific Terminal Co. with the object of arriving at an equitable compromise whereby the city would be able to go ahead with the work of constructing the Broadway bridge without the necessity of condemning right of ways for the approaches, and whereby the corporations would receive concessions from the city in return for the Broadway rights of way and other compensations asked for by the mayor and the committee, these representatives of the city have seen their conscientious endeavor come to naught. The railway companies have refused to compromise.

In a letter dated April 25, General Manager O'Brien of the O. R. & N. Co. answers in detail the official communication of the city officials setting forth the things expected of the corporation by the city. Almost every concession requested by the mayor and the committee is flatly refused in succinct terms.

The answer of the Northern Pacific Terminal Co. has not been officially filed, but it is understood that this company will also politely but none the less certainly refuse to compromise.

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### FLOCK OF GRAFTERS OF PITTSBURG SENTENCED; EIGHT MONTHS IS LIMIT

(United Press Leased Wire.)

New York, May 14.—Judge Holt today in the federal court dismissed a writ of habeas corpus sued out by attorneys for Frank N. Hoffstad, the indicted Pittsburg banker. The writ prevented Hoffstad's extradition to Pittsburg. The court, however, granted Hoffstad a stay pending an appeal to the United States court of appeals.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 14.—A. A. Vilsack, former cashier of the German National bank, was sentenced today to serve eight months in jail and to pay a fine of \$500. Vilsack was indicted in the recent graft investigation and pleaded guilty to the charges.

He was convicted of having offered a bribe to councilmen of the city to secure the passage of an ordinance naming the bank as a depository for city funds.

Ex-Councilman Charles Stewart, one of the "big six" and one of the prime movers in the alleged scheme to obtain money from banks to return for naming them as city depositories, was sentenced to serve eight months in jail and to pay a fine of \$500.

Ex-Councilman Vilsack and Stewart, William Brand, president of the common council,

### WANTS PUBLISHER BROUGHT UP ON A CONTEMPT CHARGE

Frank Kiernan, Who Opposes Bond Issue for Broadway Bridge Takes Exception to Editorials Printed in Journal

PAPER HAS CHAMPIONED  
CAUSE OF EAST SIDERS

Vigorous Campaign to Hurry Work Has Been Conducted for Months.

Frank Kiernan, whose suit to restrain the sale of bonds for the Broadway bridge has long obstructed that improvement, now wants C. S. Jackson, publisher of The Journal, punished for contempt of court for the publication of an editorial last Wednesday alluding to the delays that have taken place and the great public need for the bridge. Kiernan, in an affidavit filed by him, construes this editorial to be an attempt to influence the court's action in their decision and conduct of the case. Based upon this affidavit, Presiding Judge Morrow issued a citation requiring Mr. Jackson to appear next Wednesday and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. Kiernan, whose affidavit was prepared by Ralph R. Dunaway, his attorney, says the editorial was published on the day it was announced there would be a court hearing on the demurrer, the demurrer coming up yesterday.

Journal advocates bridge.

Kiernan alleges this was calculated to obstruct and embarrass the court, to influence the decision, and to cause the plaintiff to be denied the right to have his case determined on the merits.

Referring to a statement in the editorial that the courts were never intended to degenerate into a device to be used in tearing down the honest enterprises and activities of society, Kiernan says this is false; for the courts were created for the purpose of determining just such questions as are involved in the Broadway bridge suit.

The Journal has, from the beginning of the campaign for the Broadway bridge, been an advocate of its construction, and has frequently pointed out the

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### TROOPS TO QUELL BAD TAOS INDIANS

Land Fencers and Census Takers Enrage Tribesmen Supposed to Be Good.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Washington, May 14.—1,000 of cavalry was today ordered from Fort Wingate to drive the Pueblo Indians back to the Taos reservation and prevent further depredations.

The order followed a conference between Secretary of War Dickinson and President Taft. The president was not willing to permit the territorial militia of New Mexico to be in control.

Dispatches received here are meager, but say that 50 or more Indians, in an ugly mood, left the reservation.

Santa Fe, N. M., May 14.—Telephone and telegraph wires into Taos, N. M. (the Pueblo capital) to the district where the Pueblo Indians are on the warpath were cut today.

Sixty picked men of the territorial guard were dispatched last night in a special train, but owing to lack of communication their whereabouts is unknown. The fear is expressed here that the presence of soldiers may incite hitherto peaceful Indians to join the tribesmen already in revolt.

Santa Fe, N. M., May 14.—Two companies of New Mexico National Guardsmen are being rushed today to Bataan, where they will take horses to the ancient Taos Indian pueblo to quell an uprising among the Indians.

Elizandro Quintana notified Governor Hildner from Bataan that the situation had grown beyond his control, and requested that the militia be sent.

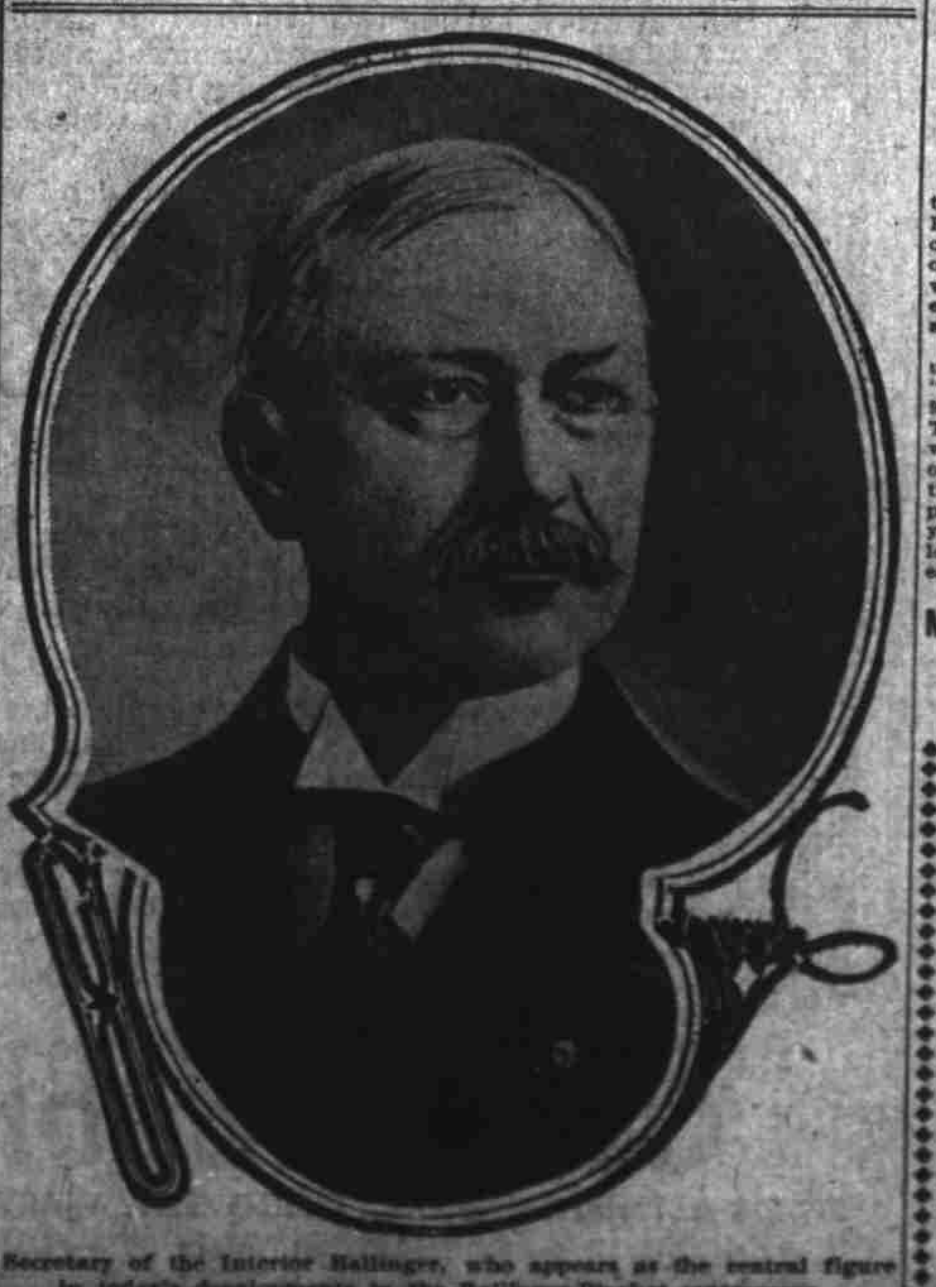
The Indians are said to be pleased with liquor and have already committed many acts of depredation, cutting telegraph and telephone wires, driving away the stock of settlers and terrifying white women and children.

Reports from the scene of the uprising state that a band of the soldiers, headed by Mrs. E. E. Hertz, wife of a ranchman, and her two small children, the stock on the Meyer ranch was driven into the mountains and the ranch property devastated.

The trouble is said to have had its origin when Murray forced its lands claimed by the Indians, additional trouble arose when the federal census enumerators appeared, among the Pueblo districts.

Governor Hildner is holding additional militia in readiness to dispatch to Bataan if necessary.

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The LATEST NEWS  
Most TIMELY FEATURES  
And BEST ILLUSTRATIONS  
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WATCH FOR  
TOMORROW'S ISSUE



Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, who appears at the central figure in today's developments in the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.