

# M'MANIGAL'S WIFE MAY NOT SUPPORT BURNS' TESTIMONY

### Despite Reports That She Would Corroborate Points in Husband's Confession, Woman Rushes to Cell.

(United Press Leased Wire.)  
Los Angeles, June 26.—That Mrs. Orville E. McManigal, wife of the man held here with John J. and James B. McNamara for complicity in alleged dynamiting, will not testify against her husband when the case is brought to trial, was the belief today of labor leaders following an unexpected meeting between McManigal and his wife in the county jail.

It has been intimated that Mrs. McManigal would corroborate some of the salient points in the alleged confession of her husband to Detective William J. Burns. It had also been announced that Mrs. McManigal would remain in Chicago until the date of the trial and her sudden appearance here yesterday created a furore in union labor circles.

McManigal is surprised.  
Without going to a hotel, Mrs. McManigal jumped into a taxicab and was rushed to the county jail. When Jailer Gallagher told McManigal that his wife was awaiting him in the visiting cage the prisoner was dumfounded.

"It can't be true," he said. "There must be some mistake."  
When Mrs. McManigal was brought face to face with her husband, she threw herself into the accused man's arms.

Seeks Her Belief.  
"You do not believe all the things that have been said about me, do you, dear?" sobbed McManigal.

Mrs. McManigal's answer was not audible.  
McManigal and his wife were left alone in the cage. For nearly an hour they engaged in earnest conversation. Jailer Gallagher had ordered that they be not disturbed.

"Everything is brighter now," said McManigal as he was led back to his cell. "I feel like a new man."

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# WRIGHT'S PRIVATE INQUIRY FINISHED

### Supreme Court Justice Cites Gompers and Others to Answer Contempt Charges.

(United Press Leased Wire.)  
Washington, June 26.—Judge Wright of the supreme court of the District of Columbia today cited President Samuel Gompers, Vice President John Mitchell and Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor to show cause why they are not guilty of contempt of court. They are ordered to appear in court July 17.

The citation follows a report by a special committee of lawyers named by the court to investigate alleged contempt growing out of the violation of a court injunction in the dispute with the Bucks Stove & Range Co. of St. Louis. The three labor men were formerly sentenced to jail for contempt in connection with the case, but the federal supreme court reversed the case, declaring that jail sentences were improper punishment, but establishing the right of the District of Columbia court to investigate and punish contempt on its own initiative.

# DENNETT CANCELS ALL CUNNINGHAM CLAIMS

(Continued from Page One.)  
Claims in dispute so far as this can properly be done.  
"I do not believe that the present laws applicable to the Alaskan coal lands are either wise or practicable. Nevertheless their provisions must be enforced—first, because they are the law, and second, because they afford our only protection against the abuses of monopoly and unrestricted private exploitation."

"If claims are pending which are entitled to patent I can see no justification for not acting upon them as promptly as the department can be assured it is in possession of the facts upon which action must ultimately be taken."

# ADMINISTRATION ADMITS IT HAS LOST FIGHT, SAYS FORMER CHIEF FORESTER

(United Press Leased Wire.)  
New York, June 26.—Discussing the decision of the department of the interior to cancel all the Cunningham Alaskan coal claims, former Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot, in a statement to the United Press said today:

"The cancellation of the Cunningham claims is proof by the administration itself that the fight against it to prevent the coal monopoly of Alaska is not only successful, but necessary to the government. The action insures the cancellation of multitudes of fraudulent claims in Alaska."

"Of course the fight is not yet won. It is still possible that the secret order of last October whereby President Taft annulled the general land office's action in cancelling the Cunningham claims, ex-Secretary of the Interior Richard A. Ballinger later in the day reconsidered and gave the following statement to the United Press:

# BALLINGER CRITICIZES DECISION; SAYS IT IS GIVEN BY POLITICIANS

(United Press Leased Wire.)  
Seattle, Wash., June 26.—After relating that he would say nothing in relation to the general land office's action in cancelling the Cunningham claims, ex-Secretary of the Interior Richard A. Ballinger later in the day reconsidered and gave the following statement to the United Press:

"Many persons seem to be laboring under the erroneous impression that the recent decision of the commissioners of the general land office in cancelling the Cunningham claims is a reversal of my official relation to these claims. Since 1907, when I was commissioner of the general land office, these claims have been standing on my order of investigation. As secretary of the interior, I took no action respecting these claims as they were under the control of Commissioner Dennett."

# CONSERVATIONISTS TO STRIVE TO KEEP TRUST OUT OF CONTROLLER BAY

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.)  
Washington, D. C., June 26.—It is realized here that the cancellation of the Cunningham claims does not end the fight to prevent the Morgan-Guggenheim Alaska syndicate from exercising virtual control over those coal fields.  
Plans already have been laid by conservationists to prevent the executive department from confirming the Controller Bay harbor rights as applied for by R. S. Ryan, who began in 1908 to try to get that harbor for the syndicate, being blocked by Roosevelt.

# WHOLE CONSERVATION POLICY INVOLVED IN CUNNINGHAM FIGHT

By John E. Lathrop.  
Washington, June 26.—In general the whole conservation policy, in particular, the control of smelting and mining were involved in the controversy over the Cunningham coal claims. Immense political fortunes were staked upon close observation in Washington for a number of years, a 15 year residence on the Pacific coast, and one year in Alaska and the Klondike.

is in British territory about 40 miles from American soil, far up on the Yukon river, near the great circle. The following spring, after a winter in the Klondike's capital, Dawson, 50,000 men came down the Yukon in small boats and barges, crushing onward under the lure of the gold hunt.

Dead End Trail.  
These men—some of them fell dead from overstrain on that awful trail; some returned, broken hearted, to "the states," but many of them remained, determined that they would find gold or perish in the far north. Soon all the groups of the Klondike were filed on, so that the only course that was open was to spread out over American territory in Alaska, there to continue the search for gold.

No other thought was given by the hurrying prospectors to find gold placers; yet, among that throng were certain men, keen eyed, wise, experienced, who knew that placer gold mines are ephemeral, while copper, coal and the baser metals and minerals are permanent. These men were representatives of capital, the stampeder represented the individualistic idea of industry.

The keen eyed prospectors, the nervous stampeder, the open eyed, sturdy, the new localities, the hardships, meet the dangers—they knew that, later, these brave pioneers would have looked out the easier pathways from the supply bases to the mineral supplies, and that, these Klondike stagers, toward and claim Alaska as its own; that the individual would then forever yield up his control over what he had taken possession of, as the last spot on earth where individual man might battle against the combining tendency of the day.

In Grip of Big Syndicates.  
That was 14 years ago; today, the 600,000 square miles of Alaska are controlled by the Morgan-Guggenheim Alaska syndicate, controlled beyond shadow of doubt, and too, controlled whether or not they get the Cunningham coal claims. Organized wealth has, as always, won over the individualistic effort; combination has crowded out the single-man-owned interest.

First, the syndicate proceeded to the Klondike in 1897 were great economic forces, the existence of which few men knew. The banking house of John Pierpont Morgan had not at that time joined hands with the smelting and mining house of Guggenheim with coalition with the Klondike in 1897 were great economic forces, the existence of which few men knew. The banking house of John Pierpont Morgan had not at that time joined hands with the smelting and mining house of Guggenheim with coalition with the Klondike in 1897 were great economic forces, the existence of which few men knew.

# Huge Masses of Copper.

Long before the world at large knew of it, the copper mountains of Alaska had been explored; the geological survey, which should inform the common people of such things, as usual waited until the wealth organizations might profit from the copper discoveries—no lead was upturned in the Alaskan hills. That there was no lead proved that on less unknown quantity was in the smelting situation; but the copper remained, and to control it, and thereby grasp that smelting unknown quantity became the purpose of the Guggenheims.

To control copper required to control transportation; to control transportation required fuel to operate railways—the Guggenheims and later the Morgan-Guggenheims proceeded to get those things. Of course, transportation was the key to it all, and today have absolute, undisputed control of railroad transportation in Alaska, of steamship transportation to and from Alaska, and of wharves, docks, warehouses and lighters along the coast line.

They have the copper—great mountains of it, up in the Chitina district, where it rests in unthinkable masses. They have the White Pass & Yukon railway, the Copper River & Northwestern and the Alaskan Northern—the only roads that penetrate Alaska; they have the harbors, too, and, in fact, they have everything that appertains to transportation to and from Alaska.

Tentacles Reach Out.  
They wanted the coal directly in their own hands, but they wanted control of transportation more, and therefore they went out six months ago and got Controller Bay, 27 miles from the Bering coal fields, where the Cunningham claims are; they got it by inducing the president to sign a secret order restoring to public entry lands along the bay shore, without giving notice to the public, and Dick Ryan for the Morgan-Guggenheims promptly filed soldiers' additional scrip on enough of it and the job of controlling Alaskan transportation was complete. The Cunningham coal claims? It was not per se those claims that made the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy epochal. It was the tremendous principle of conservation—conservation of the natural resources for all of the people against the time honored principle of turning over all natural resources to a few men to be exploited for their profit, the people to pay the bill. It was the power of industrial monopoly and control of the money supplies of the nation, against the nation's effort to maintain independence from domination by those powers.

Ballinger Put in Power.  
When the presidential election of 1908 had ended, powerful men on Wall street asked and supported Secretary Garfield to the interior department, but to appoint R. A. Ballinger of Seattle, who had been Roosevelt's commissioner of the general land office. Mr. Taft tentatively agreed. The friends of Ballinger were to Taft and frankly told him what Ballinger believed on the subject of conservation—that Roosevelt and Pinchot in their methods, and that if appointed Ballinger would reverse the conservation policies of Roosevelt. Mr. Taft said, in effect:

"That is what I want done," and he later officially indorsed the theory that Roosevelt's administration had been illegal in its methods, thereby indorsing what Ballinger did in reversing the conservation policies within a month from his taking charge of the department.

Mr. Ballinger believed in private development of irrigation works and was essentially devoted to that sort of thing; he believed in corporation acquisition of natural resources; he did, too, what it was known he would do.

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when he was named by Mr. Taft for the secretaryship.

Cunningham Coal Claims.  
The details of the Cunningham coal claims; their reporting as illegal by Louis R. Glavis, Horace Tillard Jones and other interior department special agents, these details are merely replica of the details that have been written in 100 fraud cases by government agents and courts. It was the same desire and methods to evade the plain provision of laws that were, it is true, archaic, yet were nevertheless the country's laws.

One person could file on and take 160 acres of coal lands; an association could take 640 acres, and each claim must be sworn to as taken for the sole use and benefit of the taker. The law designed to prevent minerals from passing into the hands of monopoly. The Cunningham claims, 638,000 acres, and Daniel Guggenheim held an option to buy a one half interest in the company, and to have the privilege to buy the product of their mines.

There never was any sane question made; Clarence Cunningham, organizer of the group, handler of all its business, carried a private journal containing memoranda of all these facts. Later, crowded to the wall, he first swore that he did make the agreements, and later abandoned them; and then second, he swore he never made them.

Good Work for Waugh.  
That is absolutely all there is to the status of the Cunningham coal claims, so far as the story of the law and its application is concerned. The romance of the thing, however, supplies many a tale of official valor and fine patriotism. Glavis, jumping over the head of his chief, Ballinger; Overton W. Price, setting the situation when his chief, Pinchot, was absent, and bringing forth the great controversy, later to be joined in it by Pinchot; Brantley, greatest lawyer, who could outdo any of the great lawyers of the month free of cost to investigate based on these claims; the president, his attorney general, his secretary of agriculture, three dozen officials of prominence, a thousand newspapers, a hundred magazines, and 23,000,000 people—a nation—stirred over the scandal.

Months passed, with every inch of the ground contested. Glavis had started the trouble in September, 1909. Price long before having plowed the ground. It was late in the following autumn, 1910, before formal verdicts had been rendered, one by the Ballinger majority of the congressional investigation committee, the other by the pro-Pinchot minority.

Ballinger Thrice Blocked.  
It was shown that three times Ballinger had clear-listed the coal claims and done what he could to pass them actually to patent, always to be blocked by the protests of his youthful subordinate, Glavis, who was loyally backed by his assistant, H. T. Jones. It was proven that Ballinger, leaving the general land commissioner's office, had within three months accepted money from the Cunningham claimants to represent them here before the interior department, although the law read that no one could within two years after leaving employment or office in any executive department represent a client on any claim that pending there when he was in office.

A thousand evidences were shown that, through a series of official mean-derrings, Mr. Ballinger had sought to give the 33 claims to the Cunningham claimants, and it was shown by the expert of the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate, Engineer Storrs, that this would give control of the smelting fields, which meant control of a deposit of six-thratic coal in places sixty feet deep, as fine as that of the Pocahontas mines in West Virginia. Engineer Hawkins for the Cunningham, swore that he found more than 60,000,000 tons on only a part of the disputed claims; estimates of the value run into the hundreds of millions.

It was brought out how Mr. Ballinger's interior department appointed James B. Sheridan as attorney to represent the government at hearings which form the basis of this decision just rendered. Sheridan one year before had graduated from the law school, and never had tried a case in court in his life. The Cunningham claimants were represented by E. C. Hughes, of Seattle, and John P. Gray, both acknowledged to be eminent land lawyers.

Sheridan had in his possession affidavits by each of the 33 claimants. Instead of holding them and using them to impeach the claimants by their testimony indicated perjury, Sheridan at the beginning of the hearing threw the affidavits on the table in the court room and said: "Here's the government's prima facie case." The defendants immediately prepared for a recess, examined the affidavits to refresh their minds, and returned to the hearings able to make their later statements agree with those they had made long before.

Conservationist Not to Blame.  
Cancellation of these claims cannot be argued as injustice to "the hardy settlers" of Alaska, who have been made to do duty in speech and brief of the pro-syndicate lawyers. The Cunningham claimants probably average

worth \$500,000 each, and some of them count their wealth by the millions. Scarcely one of them ever set foot in Alaska; dummy entrymen, too, figure in these transactions.

The "locking up" of Alaska's coal measures cannot be laid at the door of the conservationists, as pro-syndicate advocates are alleging; for it is fraudulent coal entries, not conservation, that has prevented using Alaska's coal. The entire territory is today blocked in development of its latent resources because the aggregated wealth that controls the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate refused to recede from its demanding of the privilege to get the mineral resources of Alaska without limitation as to the using or selling.

That syndicate holds the transportation, ore mining, shipping, banking and political upper-hand in Alaska. It will yield not its hold, but rests content to retain its iron grip, for its big controlling minds know that every ounce of mineral wealth in the hills there grows more valuable each year that passes, and that with every acre—comprising thousand folk, from the east to the Pacific coast, those mineral measures lake on added worth.

Meanwhile has passed into the important political history how President Taft dismissed Gifford Pinchot, Overton W. Price, Alexander C. Shaw, Louis R. Glavis because they desired to prevent these claims being clear-listed to go to patent to the claimants, contrary to every interpretation that had been recorded by the interior department since it began; and how he bade goodbye to the resigning Secretary Ballinger with an official distribe on the "com-spray" that had been laid against Ballinger—the man who had tried to give away these coal claims.

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# HIS HONESTY COSTS HIS BABY ITS LIFE

### Because Parr Refused Bribe, Child Is Dead and Wife Is Sinking.

(United Press Leased Wire.)  
New York, June 26.—Refusal of a bribe of \$100,000 to abandon investigations into jewel smuggling in which three millionaires are alleged to be involved today has cost Richard Parr, exposé of the giant frauds of the sugar trust, the life of his infant son, and perhaps will also cost that of his wife.

Parr declared a Wisconsin millionaire, a Tennessee capitalist and a New York banker were involved in smuggling jewels for a beautiful woman known as "Mrs. Helen Jenkins."

Parr's information of the affair first came from the beautiful Mrs. Jenkins, who will be the government's chief witness against the millionaires, because one of them, with whom she had quarreled, had her trailed by detectives. After they had failed to bribe him, Parr says, the men he was hunting came from the government's chief barr on the telephone and made charges against the customs agent's intimacy with Mrs. Jenkins. Parr's wife at the time was in a delicate condition. On hearing of her husband's alleged perjury she at once became hysterical.

Yester-day her baby was born dead and today Mrs. Parr herself is on the verge of the grave.

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# FUNK IS WITNESS AGAINST LORIMER

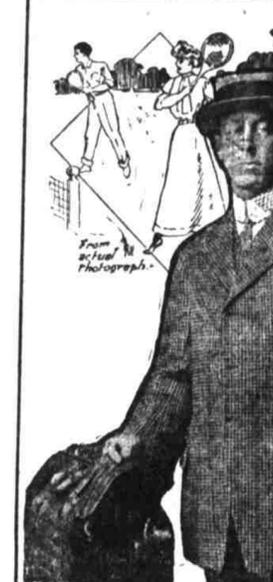
### General Manager of Harvester Company Did Not Regard "Blonde Boss" as Enemy.

(United Press Leased Wire.)  
Washington, June 26.—Clarence S. Funk, general manager of the International Harvester company, whose allegation that Edward Hines, a millionaire Chicago lumberman, asked him to contribute to a \$100,000 "slush fund" to pay for United States Senator Lorimer's election, testified today before the senate committee investigating the Lorimer affair.

Funk admitted that he watched all political activities which might affect the harvester trust, but denied that the company lobbied, either in the Illinois legislature or in congress. He declared he did not regard Lorimer as an enemy and had never heard the accused senator's name mentioned as the person responsible for a great increase in the harvester company's taxes.

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