

# Power for Pumping, Irrigating and Manufacturing

THE undersigned companies are prepared to furnish electrical power, under proper contracts, for pumping and irrigating throughout all territory now served by their present power lines, or by lines which are under construction or to be constructed. This district embraces the Yakima Valley from North Yakima to Kennewick, the Columbia Valley from Beverley to Wallula and the Walla Walla Valley from Walla Walla to Wallula, together with adjoining areas.

Power will also be furnished for domestic, manufacturing and industrial purposes. Write, telephone or call on representatives of these companies at North Yakima, Mabton, Sunnyside, Kennewick, Pasco, Walla Walla, Freewater, Pendleton and Portland.

## COLUMBIA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY YAKIMA-PASCO POWER COMPANY

### REVIEW OF THE BALLINGER-PINCHOT CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION

Washington, June.—After many months of public discussion and fifty days of formal sessions, the congressional committee appointed to investigate the charges brought against Secretary of the Interior Ballinger at last is ready to begin work on its opinions. There will be two reports and perhaps three. The majority of the committee is expected, beyond a doubt to declare the charges unsubstantiated. The minority will not accept the report. The division probably will be on party lines, with the exception that Representative Madison, of Kansas, a republican insurgent, may return an opinion dissenting from the majority. It is estimated that the investigation has cost about \$45,000.

The whole inquiry was to determine whether Ballinger was fit for his job. Briefly summarized the contentions which the "prosecution" presented as tending to show Ballinger's unfitness are as follows:

That his association with special interests and friendship with Alaskan claimants biased him in the coal cases.

That he attempted to hasten the Cunningham coal claims through to patent, both as commissioner of the land office and as secretary—in the latter position acting through his subordinates while avoiding the appearance of acting himself.

That he came into the secretaryship with the express intention of overturning the Roosevelt-Garfield policy of withdrawing water power sites.

That he restored vast areas of valuable power sites and when forced to undo his work by President Taft, re-withdrew the lands, but afforded inadequate protection to the sites.

That he undermined the efficiency of the reclamation service, sought to replace its director, F. H. Newell, and wanted to run the service on a political basis.

That his hatred for Gifford Pinchot and the forest service led him to abrogate cooperative agreements between that division and the Indian reservations.

That he terminated the Garfield cooperative irrigation certificates plan unjustly and upon a misconception of its purpose and thus worked hardship on settlers under government irrigation projects.

That he countenanced a scheme of one of the reclamation service employees whereby the employee was to receive money from the Harriman railroads for lecturing in favor of irrigation projects along their lines.

That he acted as legal adviser for several of the Alaska coal claimants after his resignation as commissioner, 1905, in violation of the statute which prohibits a government official from prosecuting claims against

the department within two years after quitting the service.

Out of these accusations have grown additional charges, since the inception of the inquiry, in general, as follows:

That Ballinger and Oscar Lawler, assistant attorney general for the interior department conspired to mislead and deceive President Taft as to the truth of the Glavis charges.

That President Taft should have sent to congress, in response to a request for all papers, the so-called "Lawler draft."

That Attorney General Wickersham deliberately ante-dated this "summary" of the Glavis charges to lend color to the statement that the president had a legal opinion before him when he wrote the letter exonerating Ballinger.

That the president really never read the date on the Glavis charges, prepared by Ballinger and his associates and that he had Lawler write the draft of a letter "as if he were president."

That Lawler, who admits having written a draft, was personally biased as to Glavis and regarded him as a personal enemy.

That Ballinger was guilty of false statements on the witness stand in regard to the Lawler draft.

That George W. Perkins, of the J. P. Morgan & Company, one of the partners in the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate in Alaska, was on terms of intimacy with Ballinger.

That Ballinger and his subordinates deliberately attempted to suppress material evidence and made false statements when asked concerning certain documents.

As against these charges, the "defense" claims the following points:

That Ballinger had absolutely no interest in Alaska, and owed nothing to his friends who were interested there.

That the Cunningham coal cases were valid against the government, and should have been patented, there being no fraud, and that Ballinger acted with the utmost circumspection in handling them; while secretary being careful to order Assistant Secretary Pierce to supervise the cases and refusing to have anything to do with them, because of his former legal services, while a private citizen, to Clarence Cunningham.

That he came into secretaryship with the purpose of restoring the "reign of law, and not of man."

That he restored the sweeping Garfield power site withdrawals because they were illegal; and withdrew lands only pending action by congress.

That he sought to reorganize the reclamation service on a business-like plan.

That the forest service-Indian bureau cooperative logging agreement

was illegal, and that the forest service had wasted money in chimerical schemes.

That he did not agree to the scheme whereby a reclamation service employee was to receive money from the Harriman interests for lectures in favor of irrigation projects along their lines.

That the latest legal opinion of the statute prohibiting government officials accepting and prosecuting claims against the interior department within two years after their retirement was that it referred only to money claims.

Of the charges which have developed since the hearings, the defense contends:

That Taft himself asked Lawler to prepare a draft for a letter exonerating Ballinger, having already arrived at the decision that Glavis' charges were baseless, after a consideration of the evidence on his own behalf.

That Ballinger had only personal friendship for George W. Perkins, of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.

Ballinger and his subordinates admit:

That Lawler was prejudiced against Glavis.

That Attorney General Wickersham ante-dated his summary of the Glavis charges.

That Lawler wrote a draft of a letter "as if he were president."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every use of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888.

A. W. GLEASON,  
Notary Public.  
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#### TO PROHIBIT PHOSPHORUS IN MAKING OF MATCHES

Washington.—President Taft, at the request of the American Association for Labor Legislation, has referred to the interstate commerce committee of the house the question of prohibiting the use of phosphorus in the manufacture of matches in the United States.

This element is a cause of much disease and suffering among the workmen and the United States is the only large country in which its use is not prohibited.

President Taft referred the matter to the department of commerce and labor some time ago which recommended that the action be taken. Special legislation will be required to this end. There may be opposition on the ground of federal regulation of manufacturing industry but it is believed that authority exists under the interstate commerce law to enable congress to bring about the reform.

The Kid and the Goat.  
"Where are you going with that goat, little boy?"  
"Down to the lake. Come along if you want to see some fun. This here goat has just et a crate of sponges an' I'm goin' down an' let him drink."—Cleveland Leader.

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