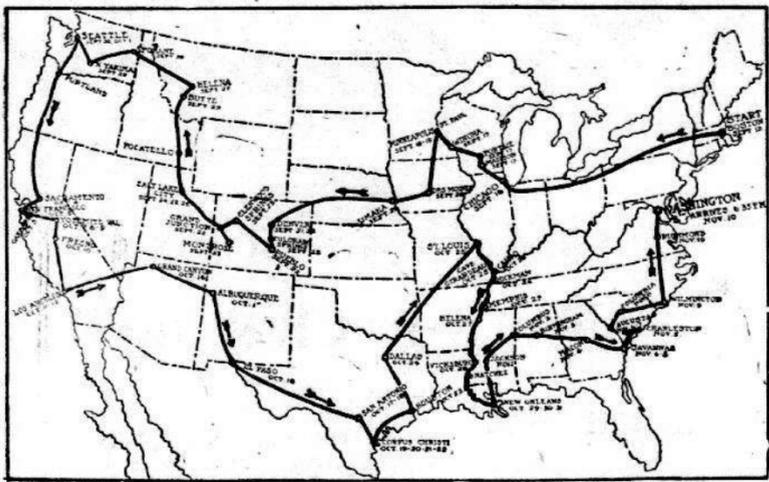


## Where Taft Will Stop During Trip



### FACTS ABOUT TRIP.

Will travel about 14,000 miles. On the road 56 days. Will deliver over 60 set speeches. Besides hundreds of impromptu train talks. Speeches all delivered in west and south. Will be in 33 of the states during trip. Will meet President Diaz of Mexico at El Paso, Texas.

## TAFT CROSSES TWO GREAT STATES

(Continued from Page One.)

congratulations and messages of good will. The throng which lined the way from the hotel to the station in Boston was but a forerunner of those encountered along the way.

The president set a precedent for the trip by electing to run on a slow schedule. The New York Central lines surrounded the train with every precaution for its safety. There always were three men on the engine and prominent representatives of the traffic department were aboard from the start. Vice President Sherman made a vain effort to see the president at Tulsa. It was not known that the vice president was at home or would be at the station. The train stopped about 30 seconds for orders. Mr. Sherman clambered aboard the rear end and was making his way toward the president's room when the conductor, not knowing the vice president was aboard, gave the signal to go ahead. Mr. Sherman shouted to one of the attaches that he was not able to go on to Syracuse, and hopped off. He left behind, however, a five-pound box of candy as a birthday present.

### At Albany.

Albany, Sept. 15.—President Taft put in a busy half hour during his brief stop in Albany today on his westward journey. Governor Hughes was one of the first to board the president's car and extend greetings.

Responding to calls for a speech from the crowd at the station, President Taft appeared on the platform of the observation car with Governor Hughes.

"I want Governor Hughes to come out and back me up on this platform," said the president. "When we are together there is plenty of strength and we work better than on separate platforms."

President Taft then presented the governor. "I have made a good many speeches in the last few years," said the governor, "but those I enjoyed making most were the ones for which I had the best subject, and the best subject for a speech is a man. And I never made speeches with better satisfaction to myself than I did during the last campaign in support of your great president."

"You did good work, governor," interrupted the president, throwing his arm around the governor's shoulders. "You will never call on me in vain," responded the governor, who continued:

### Godspeed.

"Just one word this assemblage, irrespective of party, desires to have said, and that is Godspeed and best wishes for the chief magistrate of the nation. He is going on a long journey, so that the people may see him and hear his voice. It is an undertaking of difficulty and personal

hardship, but it will be for the benefit of the people and will assist him also in the better discharge of his duties. He takes with him our cordial regards and best wishes, and I hope he will remember the cordial send-off of the people of the Empire state. While we do not know east, west, north or south, the people of this state have a warmth of feeling toward the chief magistrate which is not equalled elsewhere."

## MEXICO WILL PAY HONOR TO PRESIDENT

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 15.—The greatest peace military demonstration that has ever occurred on the border will be made when Presidents Taft and Diaz meet here October 16. Thirty-five hundred troops of the United States army will be here. There will be several regiments of troops from the standing army of Mexico in Juarez, including the regiment of crack troops which is stationed in Mexico City.

The military pageant will be a feature, both in El Paso and Juarez, while several regimental bands of the United States army and at least two of the famous Mexican bands will furnish the music.

## GLAVIS' CASE IS THROWN OUT

(Continued from Page One.)

direct averment, he does charge that each one of you while a public officer has taken steps to aid the Cunningham claimants to secure patents based on claims that you know, or have reason to believe, are fraudulent and unlawful. The report, which is voluminous and contains exhibits and telegrams, letters and public documents, I directed to be copied and sent to you and to the other officers involved. You and each of the other gentlemen named have now made written answers to the statement of Mr. Glavis and accompanied them by additional exhibits taken from the records of the interior department, as well as by private letters.

### Definite Conclusion.

"I have examined the whole record most carefully and have reached a very definite conclusion. It is impossible for me in announcing this conclusion to accompany it with a review of the charges and the evidence on both sides. It is sufficient to say that the case Mr. Glavis attempted to make embraces only specious of suspicions, without any substantial evidence to sustain his attack.

The whole record shows that Mr. Glavis was honestly convinced of the

illegal character of the claims in the Cunningham group and that he was seeking evidence to defeat the claims. But it also shows that there was delay on his part in preparing the evidence with which to bring this, with other claims, to hearing and that justice to the claimants required more speedy action than the department, through Mr. Glavis, seems to have taken.

"Mr. Glavis seeks, by quoting from a single telegram in the department, to show that at one time the department wished to delay him in his investigations of the Alaska claims and at another time unduly to hurry him, and he attempts to prove these two circumstances by citing telegrams and correspondence, without disclosing other circumstances and correspondence which he knew, or had under his control, and which shows an entirely proper reason for the action which in each case was directed to be taken.

"In other words, the reading of the whole record leaves no doubt that, in his zeal to convict yourself, Acting Secretary Pierce, Commissioner Dennett and Mr. Schwartz, he did not give me the benefit of information which he had that would have thrown light on the transactions, showing them to be consistent with an impartial attitude on your part toward the claims in question.

"The great responsibility of cabinet positions demands the selection therefore of men of the highest character qualities, as well as an ability and experience which especially fitted you to direct the affairs of the department of the interior, warranted your appointment as secretary. Duty to the country, to you and to myself requires that any aspersions upon the propriety of your acts or those of your subordinates be promptly met and carefully considered, to the end that, if justified, proper remedy may be applied, and, if not, it may publicly be refuted.

### How It Started.

"By appointment of President Roosevelt, you became commissioner of the general land office, in March, 1907, and resigned the position in March, 1908, and then returned to Seattle, your home, to resume the practice of law. In March, 1909, I appointed you secretary of the interior and you assumed the duties of your office on the 5th day of that month. In the interval, when you were not holding office, one of the Cunningham coal claimants consulted you in regard to the prospect of securing a patent upon the claims and invited your attention to the character of certain evidence which was being given to impeach the validity of claims by Special Agent Glavis. You accepted the employment, advised Secretary Garfield and Commissioner Dennett, presented the question to them in respect to which you had been consulted; found that there was no probability of securing the patent of the claims without presenting them under recent remedial legislation imposing conditions which the claimants were either unwilling or unable to meet. You so advised your clients. To pay your traveling expenses and for your services you received \$250, and no more.

### Wrong Inference.

"The inference which Mr. Glavis seeks to have drawn to your discredit in this connection is that you, while commissioner of the general land office, came into possession of facts concerning the so-called Cunningham group of coal land claims which made it improper for you to use such facts after your resignation in the course of securing the patents. I find the fact to be that, as commissioner, you acquired no knowledge in respect to the claims, except that of the most formal character, and nothing which was not properly known to your clients when they consulted you. The evidence in respect to which you were consulted professionally was not secured by Mr. Glavis until after your resignation as commissioner of the general land office.

"A second inference sought to be drawn by Mr. Glavis against you is that you have acted improperly since becoming secretary of the interior in reference to the Cunningham cases and have used your influence to interfere with Mr. Glavis' efforts to defeat the claim. Your only action which could in any manner affect the Cunningham claims was your order that the 20,000 claims pending and undisposed of in the land office should be pressed to final hearing and disposition as rapidly as possible, consistent with justice, and these included the 931 Alaska coal



# MISSOULA MERCANTILE CO.

THE STORE THAT "MAKES GOOD"



## If Every Man Who Is Ready Or Going to Buy Fall Clothes Knew These Facts, He Would Buy Nowhere But at Missoula Mercantile Co.



### If He Knew--

1. That he can get the best clothing made in America at Missoula Mercantile Co.
2. That he can choose from the most extensive variety to be found in Missoula at Missoula Mercantile Co.
3. That every garment sold at Missoula Mercantile Co. is guaranteed for satisfactory service, and that any defect which comes to light is made right immediately, without quibble.
4. That our long dealing with the best makers gives us first choice of all they have to offer.
5. That our immense business—easily greater than that of all other Missoula clothing stores combined—would never have grown to these proportions were it not for these facts.
6. That, having such a distributing power, we are possessed of unusual purchasing power, enabling us to offer better values.
7. That he need only to look around and make comparisons to be convinced that these facts are indisputably true.

We hope it's a case of "show me" with you—because we never were so well prepared to prove our case as we are this fall. Our clothing is at top notch in quality, in style, in beauty of fabrics and patterns. It fits right; it will hold its shape, and it will give the best wear that any clothing can give.

**Men's Fall Suits \$15.00 to \$50.00**

**Young Men's Fall Suits \$12.50 to \$35.00**

## Men's Fall Shirts Marvels of Beauty

To speak of these shirts as marvels of beauty may seem a bit overdrawn, but really the shirts justify it, for they are the handsomest in pattern and coloring that have yet been given man to wear.

Here are the famous "Manhattan" Shirts—the best shirt known, in a range of styles itself hard to beat—\$2 to \$3.50; beauties made by the E. W. people, and our "Coronet" line in extra fine designs, at from \$1.50 to \$4.00—making in all a variety from which any taste can be quickly satisfied.

## That Heavier UNDERWEAR

Men's wool underwear, in fall weight, natural color, unusual value at 1¢ per garment. Egyptian cotton underwear, medium weight, for fall, \$1.25 per garment. Extra fine worsted underwear, natural color, \$1.50 per garment. Mercerized lisle, derby ribbed underwear, made with high French neck, perfect fitting, \$1.75 per garment. Union Suits, in mercerized lisle, in all colors, natural worsteds and fine silk and worsted mixtures, at \$3, \$4, \$5 and \$6.50.

## All Records Go to Smash in the Boys' Clothing Store

It doesn't take mothers long to find out where the best boys' clothing is, and the way they are buying here is the best evidence that this is the place. Never before have we outfitted so many boys in the same time as we have since school began—the reason will be found in a comparison of our qualities, our styles, our values.

**Our "INDESTRUCTIBLE" Suits at \$5 and \$6 Are Absolutely Unmatchable**

They are the greatest suits to wear, the most economical to buy. A great variety of patterns to choose from—fancy worsteds, dark mixed worsteds, cassimers and kerseys, in the latest colorings and in plain blue. The models are strictly new and fully up to the most expensive in style. Sizes 8 to 16 years. Every suit unconditionally guaranteed.

Boys' Reefer Suits, with straight knee pants.	\$3 to \$6
Boys' Reefer Suits, with knickerbocker trousers, and an extra pair of them.	\$5 and \$6.50
Boys' Corduroy Suits, with knickerbocker trousers.	\$4.50 to \$7.50
Boys' Norfolk Suits, with knickerbocker trousers.	\$4 to \$12
Juvenile Suits, sizes 2-12 years and up, in plain and novelty patterns.	\$4.50 to \$7.50
Boys' and Children's Caps.	50c, 75c and \$1.00
Boys' and Children's Hats.	\$1, \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50
Boys' Blouse Waists.	65c, 75c, \$1 and \$1.50
Boys' Shirts.	50c to \$1.50
Boys' Knee Pants.	75c to \$1.75
Knickerbockers.	\$1 to \$2.50



claims, of which the Cunningham group numbered 19. As such expedition was essential, both in the public interest and in that of the claimants, it could hardly be said to be action taken in the Cunningham claims.

"The record overwhelmingly establishes that, expressly because of your previous action as counsel to one of the claimants, from the time you entered upon your duties as secretary of the interior until the present, you have studiously declined to have any connection whatever with the Cunningham claims, or to exercise any control over the course of the department in respect to those claims; that you have said so in written and verbal communications to your subordinates and to the claimants themselves. Moreover, in May last you came to me and made a similar statement of your course and intention in respect to those claims.

### Not Sustained.

"Mr. Glavis' statement that while you did thus formally withdraw from any official connection with the Cunningham claims, you continued to exercise your influence in regard to them, is not sustained by any evidence.

"The truth is that had you or Commissioner Dennett or Chief Schwartz, during the pendency of these claims, been desirous, through dishonest motives and without regard to law and the interests of the public, of bringing them to patent, the opportunities for you to have done so were many, and the circumstance that speaks, not more conclusively than many others, but still more emphatically, against Mr. Glavis' charges, is the fact that though his conviction that the claims were fraudulent or illegal was well known in the department, he was allowed during all the years of the pendency of these claims to remain in charge of them as an agent of the department, when it would have been entirely easy for either you

or Dennett or Schwartz to remove him to Portland or Seattle and take the claims out of his jurisdiction.

"Instead of this, with the consent of the very officer whose corrupt motives in respect to these claims he now asserts, Glavis has remained continuously in control of the taking of evidence with respect to the claims, and only when the claims were about to be submitted to hearing before a tribunal was it thought necessary (Mr. Glavis not having had any professional experience) to give them in charge of Mr. Sheridan, a lawyer whose good faith and earnestness in opposing the patenting of the claims, even Mr. Glavis has not the temerity to question.

### May Fire Glavis.

"In your answer you request authority to discharge Mr. Glavis from the service of the United States for disloyalty to his superior officers in making a false charge against them. When a subordinate in a government bureau or department has trust-worthy evidence upon which to believe that his chief is dishonest and is defrauding the government it is, of course, his duty to submit that evidence to higher authority than his chief. But when he makes a charge against his chief founded upon mere suspicions, and in his statement he fails to give his chief the benefit of circumstances within his knowledge that would explain the chief's action, he makes it impossible for him to continue in the service, and his immediate separation therefrom becomes a necessity. You are therefore authorized to dismiss L. J. Glavis for unjustly impeaching the official integrity of his superior officers.

"I cannot close this letter without referring to certain other matters connected with your conduct of the interior department, which have been unfairly used in the public press to support a general charge that you are out of sympathy with the declared policy of this administration following

that of President Roosevelt in favor of the conservation of natural resources, especially in connection with coal lands, with water power sites and with the system of reclamation of arid lands, which are all within the jurisdiction of the interior department.

"In the first place, it was charged on the floor of the irrigation convention at Spokane by former Governor Pardee of California that you had restored to the public domain for settlement certain lands which had been withdrawn by the last administration for the purpose of conserving water-power sites, and that after complaint made thereof you had subsequently withdrawn some of the lands again from settlement, but that in the meantime, between the one act and the other, an opportunity had been given to the so-called "water-power trust" to file entries and obtain vested rights in valuable water-power sites in Montana. At the same time this charge was made by Governor Pardee there appeared in the public press in a telegram which seems to have had the widest circulation a statement quoted from a Montana paper that a water-power company with a capital of \$10,000,000 had in the interval located and obtained vested rights in 15,000 acres of Montana land which absorbed for the company all the valuable water-power sites in that state, and the statement was accompanied by detailed reference to the particular land office and the particular agent through whom this result was accomplished. The reference which it was sought to have drawn, and was drawn by newspapers hostile to you, was that you had brought about the restoration to settlement of the land for the purpose of enabling private water companies to acquire vested interests; that after doing so you had withdrawn what remained, and that you took this course because you were out of sympathy with that policy of conservation of natural resources, and were in favor of the cor-

porate control of such water-power sites.

"When the facts are examined it will be found that the persons responsible for the circulation of these charges have done you cruel injustice. The fact was that in January, 1909, in the last administration, executive orders were made withdrawing from settlement 1,500,000 acres at the instance of the reclamation service for conservation of water power sites. Soon after you became secretary you brought this order to my attention and said that it included a great deal of land that had no water power sites on it, running back many miles from the rivers, and that it included much land which ought to be opened to public settlement; that you had applied to the reclamation bureau to know whether it was desired for reclamation purposes and that they had recommended that it be returned to the public domain. You also advised me that it was possible to procure from the geological survey an accurate statement of the available water power sites which might be subjected to private ownership, and that you would direct the geological survey to make such statements, and that then there could be made temporary withdrawals of the land needed to preserve these water power sites until congress could act.

### Order in April.

"The order revealing the withdrawal of a million and a half acres was made in April. Sufficient information was procured from the geological survey to permit an order withdrawing the land upon which were water power sites in May, and this withdrawal covered about 300,000 acres instead of 1,500,000. The form of the new order was such that it set aside all filings and entries made prior to its going into effect; and as a matter of fact not one single filing has been attempted on

(Continued on Page Six.)

# A Home If You Say So

You can buy and pay for a home in Car Line addition the same as paying rent.

Street car service, city water, electric lights, telephones and all the conveniences of any part of Missoula.

Present prices will be advanced. You had better come and see us today.

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Missoula, Mont.