

UTTERLY FALSE BALLINGER REPLIES

INTERIOR SECRETARY ANSWERS GLAVIS BY SAYING TAFT HAS VINDICATED HIM.

RECORDS OPEN TO ALL

Says Collier's Is Willing to Give Wings to Accusation Already Decided to Have No Justification—Other Denials Issued by Parties Connected With Alaska Coal Land Claims.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Secretary of the Interior R. A. Ballinger today issued the following statement:

"My attention has been directed to the text of an article purporting to have been written by L. R. Glavis, which is to appear in Collier's Weekly, and advance copies of which have been furnished by that weekly to the press.

"The Glavis story is a tissue of falsehoods and insinuations utterly unwarranted in view of the facts easily obtainable by anybody who wants them.

"It is not surprising that a publication which could, in pursuit of this same propaganda, recklessly, under date of October 20, reproduce a view appearing on a familiar railroad folder of the Grand River canyon in Colorado as a picture of an available power site which was in danger of unlawful acquisition on the South Platte river, 200 miles away, and across the continental divide, should be willing, without the slightest effort to ascertain the facts, to give wings to a story which had heretofore been submitted to so great and just a man as the president of the United States, who, after a most careful consideration thereof, in which he had before him the complete files of the general land office and of the secretary of the interior relating to each and every one of the matters presented, pronounced those charges without justification.

"The statement of Glavis has gained nothing either as to its veracity or its justification in the interval since its presentation to the president, and in view of the complete vindication by the president of myself and other officers of the department concerned, I will make no further statement at present.

Moore Also Issues Denial.

Walla Walla, Nov. 9.—Ex-Governor Miles G. Moore, one of the claimants to the so-called Cunningham group of coal claims in Alaska, who is in this city today, made a statement in reply to the Glavis article, in which he says:

"Part of Mr. Glavis' communication, containing what purports to be a statement from me, has one serious defect. It omits to state that I, as Secretary Ballinger would have patented the Cunningham claims but for my protest. No such statement was made by Ballinger to me or to Glavis. On the occasion mentioned Glavis said:

"I have been examining Mr. Cunningham's books. To my query, 'How did you find things?' he replied: 'Everything seems to be all right, and I see no reason why you should not have your patents.' I then asked: 'How soon?' He said: 'Within sixty days.' This conversation occurred more than a year after our meeting the final records and some 10 months before Glavis claims to have been asking for further time for investigation. These entries had previously been clearly listed by reputable special agents after careful investigation."

A Refresh, Says Dennett.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Commissioner Fred Dennett of the general land office made the following statement regarding the Glavis charges:

"The article is simply a repetition of the charges submitted to my president, which the president, after examining all the evidence and the official records, characterized as shreds of suspicion and so disingenuous that he authorized Glavis' dismissal.

"It is the same false coloring of isolated portions of the record and of a series of transactions which, in their entirety, refute the inferences that Glavis wishes drawn from the portions published."

Denial From Seattle.

Seattle, Nov. 9.—Denying emphatically that any of the entries of coal lands in Alaska made by the claimants in the so-called Cunningham group were fraudulent or made with intent to deceive the government, H. C. Henry and C. S. Smith, who are interested in the claims, made answer today to the statements of former Field Inspector Glavis.

"Glavis' statements in some cases are absolutely false," said Mr. Henry. "He is an agitator who is being used by some people higher up for ulterior motives of their own, to prevent the development of the Alaska coal fields and a fair and judicial examination into the Cunningham coal cases, to the end that the men who have paid the government their good money for these lands and are entitled to patents shall not come into the possession of what they believe to be their rights under the law."

MAN, OILCAN, STOVE; SEVEN OF FAMILY NOW DEAD

War Road, Minn., Nov. 9.—Nels Jensen was fatally injured and his wife and five children were burned to death in their home near here yesterday. Two children were rescued. Jensen died today. Jensen was using what he supposed was kerosene oil to start the fire, when a five-gallon can of the fluid exploded.

After the tragedy, it was discovered that a clerk in a grocery store where Jensen had bought the oil had emptied a barrel of gasoline into the kerosene tank.

WARRINER MAY HAVE STOLEN TWO MILLIONS

Cincinnati, Nov. 9.—Alleged blackmailers of Charles L. Warriner, former local treasurer of the Big Four Railroad company, accused of embezzling \$242,000, will be dealt with by the state authorities. County Prosecutor Hunt stated today that he has investigated charges made by Warriner against a man and a woman and that he would proceed against them if he were able to collect sufficient evidence.

RAILROAD TO PROCEED AGAINST NONE OTHER THAN FORMER TREASURER.

In the meantime apparently well-founded reports maintain that the Warriner defalcations are far in excess of the sum mentioned by Vice President Harris of the New York Central and that they may exceed \$1,000,000 and may possibly reach \$2,000,000. These reports are supported by the fact that the railroad officials caused Warriner's arrest on a charge of embezzling \$54,500 and when pressed later admitted that the amount would be at least \$100,000. When that sum was raised to more than half a million dollars, speculation became rife and it is practically assured now that the total embezzlement will reach a record-breaking figure.

Whatever may be the culpability of persons connected with Warriner, it appears that as far as the railroad officials are concerned they have no intention of proceeding against others than the defaulting treasurer. General Counsel Hackney declared that he was in the possession of facts that would authorize his prosecution of no one save Warriner.

ELEVEN DROWNED IN COLLISION AT SEA

New York, Nov. 9.—Belated news of a disaster at sea in which probably 11 lives were lost, was brought to New York today. Six members of the crew of the barkentine John S. Bennett, bound from New York to Halifax with a cargo of coal, were drowned early Monday morning, when the vessel was sunk in a collision off Block Island with a four-masted schooner supposed to be the Merril C. Hart of Thomaston, Maine.

The schooner also is believed to have been lost with all her crew of five men. Meager details of the disaster were brought here today by Captain Bullock of the schooner William Jones, which picked up two Filipino sailors of the Bennett, the crew of which numbered in all seven men. Captain Bullock said that at 1 o'clock Monday morning, as he was passing Block Island, he made out the lights of a vessel, the captain of which hailed him and asked for assistance, saying that his barkentine had been in collision and was sinking.

Bullock immediately came about and made ready for the rescue, but before a small boat could be put over the barkentine had vanished and bits of wreckage were all that could be seen. Nearby, however, searchers in a small boat came across the Filipinos, clinging to a dory, and picked them up.

DEFENSE ENDED IN BRINK MURDER CASE

Basin, Wyo., Nov. 9.—The defense in the trial of Herbert Brink, accused of participating in the Tensleep raid last spring, concluded its case today. The chief reliance was placed in an effort to impeach the testimony of William Goodrich, a cattleman, who stated that Brink told him in a friendly conversation that he had killed Joseph Altemand, owner of the sheep outfit. Three witnesses were called in an attempt to show that Goodrich's reputation for veracity was unreliable.

Arguments will be made tomorrow and the case will probably go to the jury tomorrow night or Thursday.

MAJOR T. H. HAYS DEAD.

Louisville, Nov. 9.—Major Thomas H. Hays, formerly inspector general of the confederate army, and at one time second vice president of the Pullman Palace Car company, died here today, aged 72.

GIRL'S HARD FIGHT FOR PURITY

ANNIE PELLEY LOSES LIFE IN DESPERATE STRUGGLE WITH ASSAILANT.

BODY BADLY MUTILATED

Bits of Clothing Furnish Mute Evidence of Battle, Which Extended Over Two Blocks—Cries for Aid Are Stifled With Gag—Children Make Grossest Discovery in Cairo, Ill.

Cairo, Ill., Nov. 9.—Evidence that Miss Annie Pelley, a Cairo shop girl, fought through a terrific struggle before succumbing to brutal assailants last night, were discovered today when the authorities were confronted with the task of solving the mystery of her murder.

Bits of torn clothing strewn the alleyway in which children found her disfigured corpse, these mute evidences of the girl's love for life and purity revealing that she fought against her murderers for two blocks.

That her fight was destined to be a losing one was evidenced by the carefully prepared gag and the heavy cloth bands with which her cries for aid were stifled and her strength overcome. Miss Pelley was a country girl of unusual strength and the authorities are inclined to believe that more than one person was involved in the attack upon her.

Thus far, except for the gag and the strips of toweling used by the murderers, there has been almost no clue to their identity. Bloodhounds were brought here from Harrisburg, Ill., and put on the trail, but they led the police only two blocks and a half from the scene of the crime. Mayor Parsons has offered a reward of \$200 for the arrest of the murderers.

The victim of the crime was 24 years old. She came here a few months ago from Anna, Ill., and has been living with a married sister. Because she frequently spent the night with girl friends, there was no fear felt by her relatives when Miss Pelley failed to return home last night. She was on her way to take a car home from her work in a dry goods store when last seen by friends and it is thought that the crime was committed early in the evening, at least 12 hours before the body was found.

Four negroes, a woman named Green and three men, Will James, Arthur Alexander and Will Thomas, were arrested tonight and are being held as a result of bloodhounds following a trail to Mrs. Green's house.

The first two dogs on the scent followed the trail to the negro's house. On a second trail they ended at the same place. Three bloodhounds that were brought over from Wickliffe, Ky., were put on the scent later and wound up at the Green cottage, and for six successive trials the dogs went to the same place. Two more bloodhounds arrived here tonight and will be placed on the scent.

Mayor George Parson, who offered a reward of \$200 early in the day, increased it to \$1,000 later, and a large fund is being subscribed by the citizens in addition.

WALLACE HAS BIG SUITCASE MYSTERY

Special to The Daily Missoulian. Wallace, Nov. 9.—The discovery in the woods near the Legal Tender mine at Osburn of an opened suitcase containing men's clothes and other personal effects and a pocket-book nearby, which was turned inside out, has stirred up a sensation in Osburn.

In the belief that someone has been robbed or possibly murdered searching parties have been busy scouring the tree-covered hills.

The suitcase bears the name "A. N. Lyon," while a letter in the suitcase is addressed to the same name and was written by the man's mother. No one is known in the vicinity of Osburn who bears that name.

NO INVESTIGATION OF REFORM SCHOOL

Special to The Daily Missoulian. Helena, Nov. 9.—Replying to an inquiry from the commissioner of labor, Attorney General Galen says that, while the law provides that county superintendents shall make a report to the commissioner within 30 days after they have the school census reports of the district clerk, that the law has not been enforced in the past, and to start this year would be a hardship on those officials.

GARFIELD RAISES IMPORTANT QUESTION

FORMER SECRETARY POINTS OUT NECESSITY OF CLOSE RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

IS MOST STRIKING FEATURE OF EUROPEAN BANKING, SAYS SENATOR ALDRICH.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 9.—James R. Garfield, former secretary of the interior, and J. S. Willison of Toronto, editor of the Toronto Evening News, were the principal speakers tonight at a dinner given by the Wholesalers and Manufacturers' association of Detroit for the purpose of discussing better trade relations with Canada. Mr. Garfield declared that the relations between Canada and the United States are of a peculiarly close and intimate character, racially, geographically and politically.

"The enormous development in the United States of water for power and irrigation," he said, "has brought up a serious question. The distribution of the water power in streams flowing back and forth across the boundary cannot safely be left to the temporary selfish interest of either country."

Mr. Willison said: "Canadian restrictions upon the export of pulp wood and sawlogs cannot be properly described as discriminatory, although they do chiefly affect the United States because they apply alike to all countries. And I am bound to say that the provinces are unlikely to consider any reversal of policy, and there is no doubt that the movement for a federal export duty will become more formidable."

"It is, perhaps, a natural expectation that the intertrade relations between Great Britain and her colonies will not expose us to retaliatory action. If the president's decision should be otherwise, the Canadian surtax of 23.3 per cent will take effect against this country; trade will almost cease to flow from north to south and all our relations will be profoundly and deplorably estranged."

BANKERS MUST FACE DUMMY LOAN CHARGE

OAKLAND, CAL., FINANCIERS ALLEGED TO HAVE USED INSUFFICIENT SECURITY.

San Francisco, Nov. 9.—As the result of the failure of the Union National bank of Oakland, Thomas Prather, who was president of the bank, and former Congressman Warren B. English, who was a director in the institution, surrendered themselves to the United States marshal today when they learned that he held warrants against them on indictments drawn by the federal grand jury charging them with misapplying the funds of the bank. The indictments were returned secretly several days ago, but no attempt was made to serve the warrants until today.

When the two men appeared at the office of Marshal Elliott they were provided with bondsmen, who put up \$5,000 for the release of each of the bankers.

The bank in which the alleged frauds were committed was acquired in August, 1906, by the California Safe Deposit & Trust company and shortly after the latter institution failed the Oakland bank suspended business.

The two bankers are jointly indicted on the charge of making various dummy loans. The first count charges Prather with making two loans one for \$2,302.50 and another for \$1,190, to English or insufficient surety and without the knowledge or consent of the directors. A third count charges that Prather loaned \$34,000 to L. Harrison Clay on the agreement that the money was to be for the use and investment of the bank president.

Former Congressman English said: "I am not guilty of any wrongdoing. I do not know what the charge is and am not conscious of having violated any laws of the United States."

SCHOOL CENSUS LAW WAS NEVER ENFORCED

Special to The Daily Missoulian. Helena, Nov. 9.—Replying to an inquiry from the commissioner of labor, Attorney General Galen says that, while the law provides that county superintendents shall make a report to the commissioner within 30 days after they have the school census reports of the district clerk, that the law has not been enforced in the past, and to start this year would be a hardship on those officials.

The penalty for failure to make the report is the holding up of the salary of the county superintendent until it is made, and any school district failing to make a report before October 15 is not entitled to receive school moneys.

Mr. Galen recommends that before another school census all superintendents be furnished with instructions as to what their duties are in this regard.

LIKES ENGLISH RESERVE SYSTEM

IS MOST STRIKING FEATURE OF EUROPEAN BANKING, SAYS SENATOR ALDRICH.

HOLDING OF RESOURCES

Head of Monetary Commission Talks to Kansas City Clearing House Association on Currency Schemes of This and Other Nations—United States Usage Incorrect.

Kansas City, Nov. 9.—Reiterating his declaration that neither he nor the monetary commission, of which he is the head, had any pet scheme of financial reform, Senator Aldrich tonight in this city dwelt at some length upon some of the advantages of the European banking systems over the systems in the United States. He spoke after a dinner given by the Clearing House association at the Baltimore hotel.

Mr. Aldrich found in the reserve system the most striking characteristic of European banks, he said. He said that central banks of England, France and Germany—the Bank of England, the Bank of France and the Reichbank—hold all the resources of all the banks of their respective countries. He pointed out that there is no legal requirement making it necessary for foreign banks to keep in their vaults so large a percentage of deposits as is necessary in the United States. He added that foreign banks do not hold as "idle money" a sum greater than 3 or 4 per cent of their liabilities, while in the United States the average is 10 per cent. The London banks, however, have either in their own vaults or in the Bank of England 14 or 15 per cent of their deposits.

In addition, those banks loan large sums to discount houses subject to call on short notice, which they regard as another source of reserve.

Another item of still greater importance, he said, is commercial paper held by secondary banks. This paper is receivable at the Bank of England and it is considered by bankers far and wide as the most important portion of their reserves. What is true in England is largely true in France and Germany.

Mr. Aldrich dwelt upon the fact that European laws make no requirement either as to the amount of reserve or their publicity. The percentage is left to the wisdom of the bankers. He said that the Credit Lyonnais, the greatest private banking institution in the world, kept practically no money in its vaults, depending entirely upon the Bank of France in case of large demands upon it. But, on the other hand, reserves of the central bank amount to about 75 per cent of its liabilities, not only rendering it exceptionally strong, but making it a bulwark for other French banks.

Asking himself how the great central banks protected themselves in times of stress, Mr. Aldrich replied:

How Gold Is Attracted. "They advance the discount rate as they did the other day to attract gold from other countries, which has the effect of building up their reserves. This process is always successful. In 1907 the Bank of England advanced the rate to 7 1/2 per cent and that step brought gold from 22 countries. What else do they do? They extend credit liberally to everyone who is solvent and who has a right to borrow. Instead of shutting their doors and stopping the extension of credits, and refusing to give credits to their customers, they do these two things: they protect their own reserves, and they extend credit liberally to everyone who deserves it and who wants it."

"I think this statement will afford sufficient suggestion to you to show that we certainly ought to consider very carefully the question whether our banking system in that respect should not be reconstructed. I have no doubt myself that the opinion which is everywhere expressed in Europe, that our system is barbarous, is correct. It certainly is against the experience of modern banking everywhere else."

It was evident to all that Senator Aldrich found in the European reserve features which he believes superior to ours. He spoke especially of the confidence engendered by the foreign method.

HELENA CLERK IN TOILS AT SPOKANE

Seattle, Nov. 9.—A. L. Cronenberg, a clothing store clerk of Helena, Mont., was arrested today on a charge of grand larceny at the request of the Helena police. Cronenberg and his wife were living in an apartment here.

The prisoner says he committed no crime, unless it be that he had fallen two months in arrears in alimony payments to a divorced wife.

STORY IN BRIEF OF A NIGHT TRAGEDY IN GREAT CITY

New York, Nov. 9.—An autopsy today on the body of Dorothy Byrnes, a young girl of a well-known Brooklyn family, who died yesterday in the Blackwell island hospital, brought out facts which convinced the police that another murder mystery has been added to New York's long list of unsolved crimes. Before the girl died she admitted she had been in a motor car on a trip to Coney Island with some strange men and had been forced by their treatment to leap from the car.

SIMPSON DIES WHILE IN HYPNOTIC TRANCE

Somerville, N. J., Nov. 9.—While Arthur Everton, self-styled "professor," and traveling hypnotist, sobbed in his cell, three calm medical men witnessed a weird performance in the morgue of the Somerville hospital late this afternoon. There William E. Davenport, secretary to the mayor of Newark, and a student of hypnotism, vainly tried to bring back signs of life in the rigid body of Robert Simpson, a former street car conductor of Newark, who apparently died last night, after having been put into a hypnotic trance by Everton, before a large audience at the Somerville theater.

Davenport failed. Simpson was declared officially dead and an autopsy was held tonight. Meanwhile, charged with manslaughter, unmoved and shaken, Everton remains in prison, where he must await the action of the grand jury as a sequel to a stage trick. It was at the piteous instance of Everton, while in jail after his ineffectual attempts to revive Simpson, that Davenport, a friend of Everton, came into the case today.

Simpson's body, covered with a black cloth, lay in the morgue when Davenport arrived. He came in silently, and in the presence of three physicians, began his attempt to revive the man. Using the power of suggestion, he spoke in the dead man's ear. "Bob," he said, "Bob, your heart action—your heart action—your heart action is beginning. It is beginning."

Power of Suggestion Ineffective. Slowly and dramatically, Davenport repeated this in the ear. Then, changing his tone of voice to an imperious command, he cried sharply: "Bob, Bob, can't you hear me? Your heart is beginning to beat. Your heart is beginning to beat."

While this was going on a brilliant incandescent lamp shed its blinding light in the dead man's face, but the eyelids did not flutter.

Then, after a few questions by the physicians, Davenport went out and the medical men began preparations for the autopsy. Simpson was 30 years old. No relatives have appeared to claim the body.

Everton has employed counsel and will fight the case. It has been suggested that he will make the novel plea that the man was still alive when the autopsy was performed, citing various cases of suspended animation as proof of this.

Dr. John D. Quackenbos, professor of emeritus of Columbia university, and one of the leading authorities on hypnotism in the country, said this afternoon that it was not unlikely that Simpson's case was one of suspended animation and that an autopsy should be made with caution, or, perhaps, deferred until there was no possible doubt.

Eight physicians assisted in performing the autopsy and they issued a signed statement at its conclusion stating that death was due to rupture of the aorta, the trunk line of the arterial system. This indicated, according to the coroner, that death, primarily, was due to natural causes and that the man probably had been suffering for some time from aneurism.

WON FIVE, WOODED TWO; CHANCES FOR PEN GOOD

Cleveland, Nov. 9.—The evidence of five wives and two fiancées was produced by government officers today in the trial of Leuben Pickett, on trial in the United States court here on the charge of procuring under false pretenses \$1,000 from Miss Alice Greasley, a crippled woman from Springdale, Pa. The woman told how she had promised to marry her, how she had given him money, and how he had gone away before the wedding.

Miss Greasley, nearly helpless from a spinal affection, testified that Pickett was the only man who had ever loved her and that she gave him \$1,000 to establish himself in business. A marriage license was issued but the wedding did not take place.

NOTED HORSEMAN DEAD. New York, Nov. 9.—Clarence McDowell of Baltimore, long prominently known as a judge of horse racing on the metropolitan tracks, died today at the Waldorf-Astoria of heart failure.

GLAVIS TELLS HIS OWN STORY

DEPOSED LAND OFFICE CLERK PUBLISHES ALLEGED HISTORY OF COAL LAND CASES.

TRIES TO INVOLVE TAFT

Furnishes Collier's Weekly With What Purports to Be Record of Entries in Alaska, and Makes Effort to Show Secretary Ballinger Acted as Attorney in Violation of Law.

New York, Nov. 9.—Collier's Weekly for November 13 will contain an article by L. R. Glavis, recently dismissed from the service of the general land office by Secretary Ballinger at the instance of President Taft. Glavis in the article recites that he was employed in the general land office from 1902 until the date of his summary dismissal, and asserts that he was given no chance to explain himself, and that his removal was unfair. He says that the letter of the president to Secretary Ballinger in relation to the matter was "grievously unfair," because it gave weight to a charge which he had never seen and had had no opportunity to answer.

Mr. Glavis covers fully the details of the alleged fraudulent coal land entries in Alaska in the so-called Cunningham case, showing at length the connection Mr. Ballinger had therewith, pointing out that while still a land commissioner the present secretary had appeared as counsel for the Cunningham people before the congressional committee on public lands in behalf of the Cale bill, which those interested in the alleged fraudulent Alaskan entries were anxious to have passed, and which, the writer says, would have cured the defects in the title to such entries. After quoting a federal law as to such service by a government employe, the article continues, subheadings included:

President Whitewashes Ballinger. Of that employment, President Taft has said: "In the interval, when you were not holding office, one of the Cunningham coal claimants consulted you in regard to the prospect of securing patent upon the claims, and invited your attention to the character of certain evidence which was being used to impeach the validity of the claims by Special Agent Glavis. You accepted the employment; visited Secretary Garfield and Commissioner Bennett; presented the question to them in respect to which you have been consulted; found that there was no possibility of securing a 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."

"The inference which Mr. Glavis seeks to have drawn to your credit 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 facts 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."

I do not quite understand the president's statement that Mr. Ballinger had only the most "formal knowledge" of the Cunningham cases. Mr. Ballinger had all the knowledge anybody in the department had, because Special Agent Jones and I told him that he had received the order to patent Mr. Cunningham's claims on account of my protest that I believed they were not bona fide entries. He knew, or might have known, that I then had no conclusive proof against the claims. Mr. Ballinger had made a statement to the congressional committee as to these claims, the nature of the defenses, and the legislation which was needed to make them valid, and he had ordered them investigated by Love, Jones and myself. Whether there was any impropriety in his later acting for the Cunningham group, the president is doubtless a better judge than I. One point, however, is interesting in the light of later events. The president in his letter states that Mr. Ballinger, as a private attorney, advised that the Cunningham group could not obtain patents—presumably because the entries were not, under the law, made in good faith for the benefit of each entryman. Nevertheless, the affidavit of Mr. Cunningham, presented by Mr. Ballinger to Secretary Garfield after he became attorney for the Cunningham group and other Alaska coal claimants, and which attempts to explain away the fraudulent character of the claims, is now the chief obstacle to government success in the Cunningham cases.

Nor do I understand why the president puts so much stress on the fact that Mr. Ballinger received only \$250 for 10 or fifteen days' services and the expenses of a trip from Seattle to Ohio and Washington. Even if that be credible, Mr. Ballinger was then attorney for other Alaska coal claimants.

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