

PINCHOT UPHOLDS ACTS OF GLAVIS, SHAW AND PRICE

A HURRY CALL FOR CABINET ISSUED

FOLLOWING PINCHOT FUROR IN SENATE, TAFT HASTILY SUMMONS ADVISERS.

AFFAIR IS DISCUSSED

Forester's Direct Slap at the President by Upholding a Man Declared by Executive to Be Unfit for Public Service Causes Resentment—Some Action Is Not Unexpected Now.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Late this afternoon, after reading newspaper reports of the lively tilt in the senate following the reading of a letter addressed to Senator Dooliver, as chairman of the senate committee on agriculture, by Gifford Pinchot, in which the chief forester upheld subordinates in his office for the aid they gave Louis R. Glavis in reports he made public attacking Secretary Ballinger, President Taft sent out a hurry call for such members of his cabinet as were within reach.

Secretary Knox, Secretary MacVeagh, Attorney General Wickersham and Secretary Wilson soon put in an appearance. It was said that Forester Pinchot's conduct in sending an official communication to the chairman of a congressional committee was freely discussed, although none of the cabinet officers who participated in the conference would discuss their call to the White House. President Taft some time ago issued an order that no subordinate in any government department should discuss any information to congress, except through the head of the department. Mr. Pinchot, in his letter, virtually upholds Glavis and describes him as "the most vigorous defender of the people's interests" despite the fact that President Taft had declared Glavis unfit to remain in public service.

This direct slap at the president and the further declaration by Mr. Pinchot that the Cunningham coal lands really were about to go to fraudulent claimants until Glavis and the forestry bureau officials took a hand in the fight, thus impugning the intentions of high officials of the interior department, are said to have aroused Mr. Taft to keen resentment.

The president is said to have felt for some time that Mr. Pinchot has been "defying the lightning." Some action as to Mr. Pinchot's course in the letter incident is not unexpected.

IS NOT CONNECTED WITH THE MILK TRUST

Standard Oil Company Refutes Reports to Effect That It is Interested in Attempted Corner.

New York, Jan. 6.—The Standard Oil company today denied formally that it is a party to any attempt to corner the milk market in New York.

"The Standard Oil company," said the statement today, "wishes to deny that it has anything to do, either by direct or indirect ownership of shares, or by the most remote community of interests, with any company serving milk or furnishing cattle food."

TO GET NEW POSITION.

New York, Jan. 6.—Charles H. Eckart, who resigned today as vice president and general manager of the Southern Railway, will become vice president and superintendent of operation of the following railroads: Chicago & Alton, Toledo & Western, Minneapolis & St. Louis, Iowa Central, which are known as the Hawley railroads.

OFFER ACCEPTED.

Fort Worth, Texas, Jan. 6.—It was announced today that, after a conference between B. F. Yoakum, head of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, and W. T. Lodermeick, president of the Texas Farmers' union, the offer of Mr. Yoakum to establish agricultural experimental stations in every county traversed by that road was accepted.



CHIEF FORESTER PINCHOT.

FORESTER'S LETTER CREATES SENSATION

Reading in the Senate of Communication From Head of Bureau Directed to Senator Dooliver Makes Departmental Controversy Doubly Intense.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The Ballinger-Pinchot controversy today was made doubly intense by the reading in the senate of a letter addressed by Mr. Pinchot to Senator Dooliver, in which the course adopted by L. R. Glavis, with the assistance of Messrs. Price and Shaw of the bureau of forestry, was warmly approved. In this communication the chief forester not only upheld the criticisms of Secretary Ballinger, but suggested that the president himself had been mistaken in the facts when he removed Mr. Glavis from the public service.

Mr. Pinchot's letter called Senator Hale to his feet with a severe rebuke to the chief forester for having ignored a recent order by the president directing that no subordinate officer should give information concerning affairs of the government except to his superior officers. He also suggested that the adoption of this course tended to forestall and prejudice public opinion in relation to the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.

Proceeding this incident Senator Jones' joint resolution for an investigation of the interior department and the forestry bureau was referred to the committee on public lands, but the reference was not made until after much discussion of a resolution by Senator Newlands instructing the committee on public lands to report within two weeks bills putting into effect Secretary Ballinger's recommendations in his annual report on the conservation of natural resources. The Newlands resolution was also referred to the committee on public lands.

While the senate was taking this action, the house declined to enter upon a discussion of the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Humphrey. The resolution went over until tomorrow. In the senate Mr. Pinchot's letter caused a genuine sensation. In addressing his letter to Senator Dooliver, Mr. Pinchot indicated that it had been written at the request of the rowa senator, but it was addressed to him as chairman of the committee on agriculture, thus making it an official document. He said that Messrs. Price and Shaw had prepared an official report upon their actions which he was transmitting to the secretary of agriculture.

"This report shows that Messrs. Price and Shaw made public certain information regarding the so-called Cunningham claims for coal lands in Alaska," said Mr. Pinchot. "The effect of the publication was to direct critical public attention to the action of the interior department."

"I shows that they contumaciously published by L. R. Glavis of certain facts concerning these claims after he had been dismissed from office and that in other ways they endeavored to direct public attention to the imminent danger that the Alaska coal fields still in government ownership, might pass forever into private hands with little or no compensation to the public."

This information, Mr. Pinchot said, was of a nature proper to be made public, "unless there are secrets which the people of the United States are not entitled to know concerning the source, nature and progress of claims made for portions of the public lands."

"The rumor," he said, "that the Glavis report to the president was prepared in or by the forest service is incorrect. At Glavis' request I sent Shaw, as it was proper I should, to Chicago to assist him in arranging his material for submission to the president. After saying that these officials had acted on information concerning the

danger of the loss of the Alaska coal lands, Mr. Pinchot continued: "Action through the usual official channels, and finally even an appeal to the president had resulted (because of what I believe to have been a mistaken impression of the facts) in eliminating from the government service in the person of Glavis the most vigorous defender of the people's interest. Furthermore, the refusal of the secretary of the interior to assume responsibility in the cases had left their conduct wholly in the hands of subordinates, each of whom was apparently committed in favor of patenting these claims."

Price and Shaw, he said, deliberately chose to risk their official positions rather than permit what they believed to be the wrongful loss of public property. Having violated a rule of propriety as between the departments, Mr. Pinchot said they deserved a reprimand and had received one. "But I shall recommend," he added, "without hesitation that no further action in their case is required."

Mr. Pinchot said the action of these subordinates was most unusual, but suggested that the situation that called it forth was quite as unusual. "Price and Shaw," he said, "successfully directed public attention to a national danger. They increased the people's interest in the people's property and powerfully fostered the desire to conserve it. There is now far less chance that the Alaska coal fields will pass into the hands of fraudulent elements than there was before they acted. They acted on what they believed to be trustworthy information. Many considerations which had not been brought home to the president's mind, as appears from his letter of September 13, had weight with them."

"The rules of official decorum exist in the interest of official administration and of that alone. If they are used to prevent an honest and vigilant official from saving the property of the public their purpose is violated, and they become worse than useless. Price and Shaw considered that they did not possess propriety. But measured by the emergency which faced them, by the purity of their motives, and the results which they accomplished, their breach of propriety sinks well nigh to insignificance."

Mr. Pinchot said he disclaimed any intention or desire to shirk any part of his own legitimate responsibility for what was done by these two subordinates. "What they did," he added, "raised a question of principle that should not be obscured by personal consideration or by possible mistakes on their part. They had, he said, done for the people of the country what the people would have done for themselves had they been in a position to do it. Upon the conclusion of the discussion of the Pinchot letter, the president's message transmitting Attorney General Wickersham's report on the Ballinger case, was laid before the senate, but Mr. Wickersham's long report was not read. It was referred to the committee on public lands."

Senator Nelson, chairman of the committee on public lands, has called a meeting for Saturday morning to consider the several resolutions relating to the investigation of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.

WILL RUSH COAL.

Des Moines, Jan. 6.—Governor Carroll today received telegrams from officials of the Chicago & Northwestern, the Rock Island and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railways, saying that they would give coal shipments the right of way to relieve the coal famine.

SUGGESTIONS OFFERED BY GOODING

PRESIDENT OF WOOLGROWERS DELIVERS INTERESTING ANNUAL ADDRESS.

DISCUSSES THE TARIFF

Opening Formalities of Forty-Sixth Annual Convention Are Cleared Away and Sheepmen Are Now Ready to Devote Their Attention to Legislation and Other Vital Matters.

Ogden, Utah, Jan. 6.—The National Woolgrowers' association today cleared away the opening formalities and preliminaries of their forty-sixth annual convention and are now ready to enter upon the work of deliberation and legislation.

The usual committees were appointed and the committee on resolutions was instructed to have its recommendations ready by tomorrow noon. Owing to the severe weather prevailing in many of the sheep raising districts the flockmasters are pressing to have the business of the convention finished as soon as possible, in order that they may be able to return to the care of their flocks. The feature of the opening day was the address of President Fred W. Gooding of Shoshone, Idaho, in which were outlined many of the suggestions which will doubtless be adopted by the convention. President Gooding made a plea for a better common understanding of the tariff question as applied to wool and the retention of the present duty.

He also recommended a better understanding between the forestry bureau and stockmen in the control of the forest service. He announced that the establishment of a national wool warehouse had been a notable success. He suggested the enactment by congress of an amendment to the 36-hour law, which would provide for a 16-mile-an-hour speed provision in the transportation of livestock to market.

Political Influence.

The wool men were urged by him to seek to gain their objects through their use of political influence. The opening of the session was delayed by the dislocation of railroad schedules.

Many of the delegates had not arrived at 10 o'clock a. m., the hour at which the convention was to have been called to order, and the opening proceedings were postponed until afternoon. A. J. Delfelder, of Wootton, Wyo., western vice president, sent a telegram announcing he would be unable to be present for the reason that he was unable to make railroad connections.

The delegates were formally welcomed to Utah by Governor William Spry, and to the city of Ogden by Mayor William Giasmann, who introduced some novelty in his welcoming address by presenting the convention with a formal surrender of the city engraved upon a sheepskin. A. R. Haywood, president of the Weber club, added to the city's welcome and Peter G. Johnstone of Blackfoot, Ida., replied on behalf of the delegates of the convention.

When these formalities had been concluded President Gooding read his annual address.

Maximum Number.

A. J. Knollin of Chicago, eastern vice president, addressed the convention, saying in part: "We of the east, hear it said that under range conditions the maximum number of sheep that can be raised in the west has been reached."

"Since, in all probability, it will be many years before sheep raising on farms increases in the west, we, governors of the farmers of the eastern and middle states if our demand for mutton and wool is to be supplied by home products."

Mr. Knollin then quoted many

(Continued on Page Three.)

THE GOVERNOR URGES SETTLEMENT OF STRIKE

Helena, Jan. 6.—(Special.)—Howard O. Smith and William Simpson, representing the Helena trades and labor assembly, called on Governor Norris and requested that he assist all he could in bringing about an end of the switchmen's strike.

The governor sent the following telegram to Martin A. Knaapp, chairman of the interstate commerce commission: "On behalf of the people of Montana, who are vitally interested, I respectfully request that you exert your good offices to bring about arbitration between the striking switchmen and the railroad companies, in the hope that there may be a speedy adjustment of the differences responsible for the present situation."



HON. FRED W. GOODING.

RAILROAD TRAFFIC SERIOUSLY TIED UP

Eighteen Transcontinental Passenger Trains Are Held on Sidetracks in Billings and Livingston by Severe Storm and the Derailment of Snowplow and Wrecker.

Billings, Jan. 6.—Completely blocked by the derailment of a snowplow and a wrecking train at Grey Cliff, 70 miles west of this city, there were at 9 o'clock this evening 18 transcontinental trains of the Northern Pacific and Burlington lying on sidetracks in Billings and Livingston awaiting the clearing of the track. At 9 o'clock this evening it was 48 hours since an eastbound train had reached this city and the railroad officials declared that it will be some time tomorrow before the track can be cleared and the blockade lifted.

The blockade is caused by the derailment of a special engine attached to a snowplow which ran off the track, while rounding a curve near Grey Cliff Tuesday afternoon. The wrecking train was at once dispatched from Livingston, but the wrecker was also derailed near the same spot, necessitating shoveling away the snow by hand. In this work the railroad has been greatly hampered on account of the high winds which yesterday in an hour wiped out the work done by the section hands in the preceding day and left conditions even worse than they were prior to the derailment.

The worst storm in years is raging in the vicinity of Grey creek and Big Timber, and it is said the railroad is having considerable difficulty in getting men to dig out the derailed wrecker and in keeping the men at work who are now on the job.

HOPE YET HELD OUT FOR A SETTLEMENT

Washington, Jan. 6.—Proceedings in mediation of the controversy between officials of railways operating out of Chicago and their switchmen will be begun at the office of the interstate commerce commission next Wednesday. Negotiations will be conducted under the Erdman act. If the mediation should prove unavailing it is entirely probable that the controversy will be referred to arbitration. The joint telegram to Chairman Knapp and Dr. Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, from S. H. Heberling, vice president of the Switchmen's Union of North America, and from F. O. Melcher, chairman of the general managers' committee of railways, representing mediation, was received today.

Differences to be considered are similar to those that resulted in the strike of the switchmen in the northwest.

Going Back to Normal.

Butte, Jan. 6.—(Special.)—Conditions are fast assuming the normal as far as the mines of the Butte district are concerned, and it is the confident belief that as soon as the ore cars are available which have been tied up on the road to Great Falls for the past month, every mine belonging to the

GENERAL RUCKER DIES.

Washington, Jan. 6.—General Daniel H. Rucker, the oldest retired officer of the United States army, died here today, aged 98 years. General Rucker was retired February 23, 1882, after 40 years' service.

SELGIMAN REPORTED DEAD.

New York, Jan. 6.—Cable advices report that William Seligman, head of the Seligman banking firm in Paris, died there today in his 88th year.

AIDING CANNON INSURGENTS CLAIM

NORRIS SAYS TAFT IS SINGLING OUT MEN OPPOSED TO HOUSE RULES.

ARE NOT INTIMIDATED

Nebraskan Declares That "Recalcitrants" Are Not Lying Down Under the Edict of the Administration, but Are Determined to Carry the Fight Through—Criticizes Chief Executive.

Washington, Jan. 6.—"The insurgent republicans of the house are not intimidated by the action of the administration in withholding patronage from them and are not scared into silence by any apparent combination of President Taft and Speaker Cannon."

This was the declaration today of Representative Norris of Nebraska, a leading insurgent. Mr. Norris presented stories appearing in one or two Washington and New York newspapers today to the effect that the insurgents are "lying down" under the edict of the administration. On the contrary, Mr. Norris returned to the attack and criticized President Taft himself for the act of the administration in singling out insurgent members for punishment.

"President Taft is making a grave mistake by aiding Cannon in this way and I want to say so unhesitatingly," continued Mr. Norris. "I don't object nor do any of the insurgents object as far as I know to the withholding of patronage from us. But I denounce this singling out of the men who have opposed Cannon and the house organization for the infliction of punishment."

"How can the president say we are opposed to his policies and declare that we are to be punished for it when we have not opposed his policies in any way? We do not in fact yet know what President Taft's policies are to be. We have not even read his message on several important subjects. Still we have been punished."

Aiding Cannon.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has admitted that we are being discriminated against right now, although we have done absolutely nothing to merit it except to oppose Cannon and the house machine. The president is aiding Cannon. There is no other construction that can be placed on this move of the administration. I want to say this effort to defeat us by starting fights against us at home is open to vigorous criticism.

"I have no objection to Speaker Cannon or any of his supporters coming to Nebraska and making any kind of a fight on me they wish to make, but I do deny that the republican congressional committee has any right to attack me. It is unjust and unfair."

"The fight of the insurgents in the house will continue against Speaker Cannon and the house rules, which he personifies. We will not, however, oppose any policy of the president so long as it is republican doctrine."

SHOWER OF TWENTIES CAUSES BIG SCRAMBLE

Express Messenger Drops Bag of Five Hundred Double Eagles, Which Scatter in the Snow.

Cincinnati, Jan. 6.—A shower of 500 \$20 gold pieces sent a frantic mob of men, women and children groveling in the heavy snow of a downtown street late this afternoon. An express messenger of the postoffice had almost reached his destination when the bag slipped and the heavy double eagles tore through the canvas and poured in a glittering stream into the street. A crowd gathered and engaged in a wild search for the little holes in the snow that marked where the treasure lay. The crowd was driven away by the police, but before several gold pieces had disappeared.

TO LEGITIMIZE CHILDREN.

Brussels, Jan. 6.—A bill was introduced in parliament today to legitimize the children of the late King Leopold and Baroness Vaughan. The jurists consulted in the belief that it would be impossible to raise a dynastic issue against the family of King Albert and Queen Elizabeth on the ground that their marriage was not sanctioned by Leopold or parliament.

REDUCES DISCOUNT.

Zurich, Switzerland, Jan. 6.—The National bank today reduced the discount to 4 1/2 per cent.