

BALLINGER IS HIT BY FITZGERALD

NEW YORKER DOESN'T THINK HIS RECOMMENDATIONS ARE WORTH VERY MUCH.

Washington, Feb. 19.—At the time when the department of the interior is under the gravest charges and under a cloud, these recommendations should not have weight here," declared Representative Fitzgerald of New York today in opposing an amendment to the Indian bill for the abolition of Indian warehouses. The proposed change in the method of making purchases for the Indian of the interior had the approval of the secretary of the interior. The amendment was proposed by Chairman Burke of the committee which reported the measure to the house.

By its terms five Indian warehouses at New York, St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha and San Francisco would not be maintained unless the secretary of the interior should deem it advisable to do so.

"Now this new secretary," continued Mr. Fitzgerald, "with a desire to improve the service in so many ways, and while he is being investigated under charges, should not be cited here upon proposed legislation, the only effect of which will be to introduce to the Indian service the most extensive system of graft and fraud which the country has ever experienced."

Mr. Fitzgerald's reference to the secretary of the interior was made near the end of three hours' debate on the amendment, affecting Indian warehouses, in which Representatives Parsons and Fitzgerald of New York, Bartholdt of Missouri, Hitchcock of Nebraska and Kahn of California upheld existing warehouse systems, while Representatives Burke of South Dakota, Miller of Minnesota and Saunders of Virginia, were prominent in advocating its abolition.

Griffith Wants This Star



PITCHER CLARENCE HENLEY OF THE SAN FRANCISCO SEALS.

San Francisco, Feb. 19.—Manager Clark Griffith of the Reds is not after Pitcher Clarence Henley of the San Francisco Seals, Griffith has sent several wires to Manager Long of the San Francisco club in the hope that Long will part with the services of his crack slabster, but thus far Griffith has not received an encouraging reply.

Bancroft is the man who recommends the San Francisco pitcher. He saw Henley work in several games with the All Nationals and Athletics when he was with those teams on their barnstorming trip last month.

Griffith is in need of pitchers, especially fast ones like the San Francisco star. If Long will let Henley go he can get a splendid price for him. Cincinnati has a fine team for next season, but its pitching department is a bit weak, and this is the reason why Griffith is willing to pay a fancy price for good men to work in the box.

WOLGAST IS POPULAR WITH FRISCO FANS

Nelson's Next Opponent Will Become Idol of Fight Followers Should He Annex Lightweight Crown.

San Francisco, Feb. 19.—One thing is certain—if Adolph Heinrich Wolgast manages, by any chance, to annex the lightweight championship of the world when he tangles up with Battling Nelson next Tuesday afternoon, he will be one of the most popular pugilistic champions that this or any other country has ever known, says E. D. Burrows in the San Francisco Bulletin. With only one public appearance in San Francisco to his credit the little Milwaukee lad has already made more friends for himself and his cause than any other fighter who before the public—with the possible exception of Ketchel—should he win from the Dane he will find practically every sport in the country ready to slip him the hand of good-fellowship, and the wish that he may hold on to the crown just as long as possible. On the other hand, if Wolgast loses the 15-round battle he will retain the friendship and admiration of a large portion of the fight-going element, for it is almost a sure bet that he is going to give the fans one of the greatest runs for their money they have ever had—and he is tackling the hardest proposition he has ever up against when he does it. Should he, therefore, succeed in staying on his feet for twenty-five or thirty rounds of vicious, sensational milking, he bids fair to find himself popular, even though he should fail to flatten the battler and thus annex the lightweight crown.

The public likes a fighter like "Heinie" Wolgast—a lad who keeps tearing in, walloping with both hands as long as there is a wallop left in them, and not knowing what it is to stop until he receives the crushing smash on the jaw which brings unconsciousness, or the sickening punch in the midriff which brings partial paralysis. Neither of these has ever been experienced by the Milwaukee boxer—in consequence of which he preserves a confident, good-natured smile which, in the end, may aid in the accomplishment of Nelson's undoing. To add to this confidence Wolgast has a unanimous newspaper decision over the man he is to fight—gained in the ten-round game at Los Angeles last July—and there were many followers of the boxing game at the ringside that night who were inclined to the opinion that a few more rounds would have done for Mr. Nelson. At all events, Wolgast had the satisfaction of knowing that he had put the Dane all over the ring in almost every one of the ten rounds, and this in spite of an injured left hand, which he showed to the writer before entering the ring, in preliminary proof of the fact that he was not at his best. The case with which he out-boxed, out-manuevered and out-punched Nelson on that occasion has been more than sufficient to instill in Wolgast a sublime faith in his ability to crush the Dane—and that is one reason why the short-end gamblers are figuring him the best bet they have had in years.

As I say, Wolgast is sure to become a popular idol in case of victory over Nelson. In proof of this it is only necessary to point to yesterday's attendance at his training quarters on the ocean beach, where over 1,500 people crowded into the spacious gymnasium to watch him go through his stunts. Seldom if ever has a short-end boxer inspired so much interest and curiosity on the part of the hardened San Francisco fight fan as this little fellow from Milwaukee—and a big percentage of the throng which gathered at the Seal Rock house yesterday afternoon came away with the impression that they had been watching the next lightweight champion of the world. Wolgast's confidence in his ability to beat Nelson is so sincere—so supreme—that it is "catching," and the contagion is spreading rapidly all over the city; much to the disgust of the short-enders, who hoped to get a low price for their money. Of course, the fact that Wolgast was scheduled to go 25 practice rounds and the further announcement that "Cute" Eddie Hanlon was to don the gloves against him, accounted in some measure for the large gathering of fans—but there were hundreds who journeyed out to the beach resort because they were still undecided as to which of the lightweights they desired to bet their money on—and these all came away with the Wolgast bee in their bonnets.

REGULARS TO PLAY WITH PICKED TEAM

The island skating rink will be the scene of a spirited hockey game this afternoon. A picked team from the Mercantile company will play an aggregation of local stars, most of whom are on the Missoula team. Captain Clarke of the regulars says that the teams are evenly matched and that a fast game is anticipated. Following is the lineup of the two teams: Missoula—Goal, C. Kelley; point, Kelley; cover point, Reardon; rover, Cummings; center, Clarke; left wing, Dusey; right wing, Woodard. Mercantile—Goal, Allen; point, Erb; cover point, Lindstrom; left wing, Halley; right wing, Price; center, Reardon; rover, Parker. The game will be called at 7:45.

NOTES OF THE LABOR WORLD.

The Central Labor council of Stockton, Cal., has entered upon a new scheme for the purpose of raising funds for the building of a new labor temple. It has leased a theater and will run a moving picture show there, the profit to be used for the purpose named.

Sixty organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor paid in death benefits during the year just passed \$1,236,243. Twenty affiliated organizations paid \$31,355 in sick benefits.

Before the recent election the members of the Montreal Typographical union decided to vote only for such national candidates who use the union label on their printing. Stickers to that effect were posted everywhere.

According to the report of John Williams, state labor commissioner of New York, 16,415 children under 16 years were found at work in factories in the state during the past year. Of this number 82, or about eight per cent, were employed contrary to law. In 1907 fully 27 per cent of the children employed were under 16 years. The sanitary conditions in department stores had become greatly improved and in some cases are in advance of the requirements of the law, but of the 1,943 children employed in such stores 2,336 were employed illegally.

IMPORTED STAPLES ON INCREASE

VOLUME OF FARM PRODUCTS BROUGHT INTO COUNTRY IS VERY LARGE.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The farm products imported into the United States during the fiscal year 1907—the year of highest record—amounted in value to nearly \$277,000,000. The imports for 1908 were valued at \$240,000,000. These and other interesting figures appear in a bulletin recently issued by the United States department of agriculture which reviews our imports of farm products during a period reaching back to the middle of last century.

The farm products imported may be divided into two general classes, (1) those which compete with products of farms in this country, and (2) those which do not so compete to any considerable extent. The first class, embracing such items as sugar, tobacco, hay, and hides and skins, makes up a little less than half of the total. The principal items of the second class are silk, coffee, tea, sisal grass, manila fiber, jute, bananas, coconuts, and Peruvian and Egyptian cotton.

Farm products have always constituted a large part of our imports, but not the preponderant share that such products hold in our export trade. In the 50s only about one-third of our imports were farm products. But their importance gradually increased, and in 1875 to the end of the century agricultural products made up just about one-half of the total, in some years rising above and in some years falling below the 50 per cent line. Since 1900, however, while farm products have continued to increase, the gain in imports of manufactures and other non-agricultural articles has been even greater, so that only about 46 per cent of the total imports since 1900 are to be classed as agricultural.

By comparing imports with exports it is found that for the five years, 1901-1905 our average export of cotton, grain, and grain products exceeded by \$74,900,000 our total imports of products of the farm.

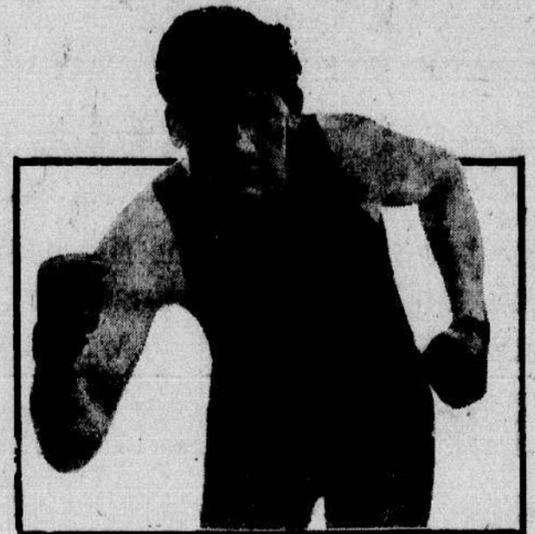
Imports of agricultural products have increased much faster than population during the period covered by this review. In the period 1851-1855 these imports averaged in value \$2.71 per capita; during the five years 1901-1905, the average was \$5.91. Of this increase \$2.96 per capita, 55 cents was due to increased imports of silk, 55 cents to packhouse products, 45 cents to vegetable fibers, 28 cents to tobacco, 17 cents to all fruits, 10 cents to wool and chocolate, and 7 cents to vegetable oils.

Comparing the two periods 1851-1855 and 1901-1905, it is found that in 50 years imports of coffee increased from 7 to 12 pounds per capita, imports of tea from 3-4 to 12 pounds, and imports of sugar from 17 to 46 pounds per capita, while during the half century imports of manufactured tobacco doubled and imports of wool tripled.

Import prices show some marked changes. Cheese rose from 9 cents a pound in 1851 to 19 cents a pound in 1908, and potatoes from 22 to 70 cents a bushel during the same period. Manila hemp, imported direct from the Philippines, was valued at \$76 a ton in 1852, when first recorded separately among the imports; it has subsequently risen more than doubled in price, being valued at \$171 per ton in 1908. Philippine sugar, on the other hand, despite improvement in grade, fell from 2.9 to 1.7 cents a pound during the 58 years under review, while Cuban sugar declined from 2.5 to 2.3 cents a pound. Among the spices, pepper advanced from 3.5 to 7.5 cents a pound, while nutmegs fell to 12 cents a pound, less than a fifth of the 63 cents recorded in 1851.

Raw silk imported from Italy is valued higher than that from the far east, and of the latter the silk from Japan is higher than that from China. Brazilian coffee shows an import price little more than half that of coffee from the Dutch East Indies (Java and Sumatra), but Brazilian coffee comes almost as high as the latter. Before 1883, however, there was little difference in price between coffee from Brazil and the Dutch East Indies; in fact for four out of 10 years the price of Brazilian coffee was the higher. In the early nineties Cuban wrapper tobacco was frequently valued below Sumatra wrapper; in the five years ending 1908, the import price of Cuban was 75 per cent higher. The relative import prices of Cuban and Turkish filler tobacco vary considerably from year to year. Thus in 1903 and 1907 Turkish was 12.5 per cent higher, but in the next four years Cuban was involved at a rate 50 per cent higher than Turkish.

Man Who Downed Johnson



"GUNBOAT" SMITH

Philadelphia, Feb. 19.—"Gunboat" Smith, the new heavyweight, who is said to have once put Johnson out, is training for the fight toponthers. Pictures show this ex-sailor at his training quarters, Merchantville, N. J. "Gunboat" stands over six feet two; weighs 180 pounds, and his blonde hair waves over a pair of sharp blue eyes. Here is "Gunboat's" description of his encounter with Jack Johnson: "We were sparring. He was trying me out. He kept tapping me on the nose with his left hand and I could not reach him easily. I tried and fell short. When I found this I decided to go in fast and threw a right hand over with all my might. Johnson was caught before he could get away and he dropped. I had not intended to knock out Johnson. I did not do so. Johnson was down about four seconds." "Gunboat" is 24 years of age.

CHECKS MUCH USED IN BUSINESS WASHINGTON LAND WITHDRAWN

INVESTIGATION SHOWS THAT CREDIT INSTRUMENTS ARE GREATLY IN VOGUE. THOUSANDS OF ACRES ARE PLACED IN RESERVE BY SECRETARY BALLINGER.

Washington, Feb. 19.—"We are justified in concluding that 50 or 60 per cent of the retail trade of the country is settled by means of checks and other credit instruments. Over 90 per cent of the wholesale trade is done with credit instruments."

Such are conclusions of Dr. Davis Kinley, of the University of Illinois, expressed in a monograph which the national monetary commission will issue in a day or two under the title "The Use of Credit Instruments in Payments in the United States."

In 1909 Dr. Kinley made an investigation of this subject through the instrumentality of the commission and the comptroller of the currency. Questions were sent to all kinds of banks. The aggregate retail deposits on March 6, 1909, the day of which the banks were requested to report their detail of deposits, showed some interesting facts, according to Dr. Kinley. The larger amount of deposits was in the returns of the national banks, where the percentage of checks was 71.7, the highest shown by any class of banks. The loan and trust companies were next with 73.7 per cent, but their total deposits were only about one-eighth of those of the national banks. The third in order of percentage of credit paper in their deposits was 70. In deposits amounting to about 40 per cent of the national banks. The private banks, with less than \$1,000,000 deposits, showed 63.1 per cent of checks while the stock savings banks with deposits of less than \$400,000 showed 64.1 per cent in checks. The mutual savings banks showed 12.3 per cent in checks in deposits of less than \$15,000.

Lewis Family Mixes. Paris, Feb. 19.—The fight here tonight for the welterweight championship between Harry Lewis and Willie Lewis, both Americans, was declared a draw in the 23th round. The referee was loudly hooped for the decision, Harry Lewis having the greater number of supporters in the audience.

The government has been asked to send a steamer to investigate reports from trustworthy sources that immense herds of fur seals are to be found in little known regions of the South Atlantic and Antarctic oceans.

New York to Talk to Paris



New York, Feb. 19.—Will the tallest tower of Gotham exchange words with the highest one of Europe?

That is a question that holds the center of the scientific stage today. As rapidly as workmen on both sides of the Atlantic can do it wireless telephone apparatus is being installed in the Metropolitan tower, New York, and in the Eiffel tower, Paris, and within a few weeks Dr. Lee de Forest will make his first attempt to talk across the Atlantic.

The Radio company of which Dr. de Forest is chief engineer, has been granted by the French government the exclusive right to use the Eiffel tower for wireless experiments, and the four upper stories of the Metropolitan tower are occupied by the Radio company's chief American station.

It is claimed that owing to the difference in their methods of operation the wireless telephone will work over greater distances than the wireless telegraph. Leading scientists do not anticipate any difficulty in making the human voice heard across the Atlantic and it is predicted that the experiment will result in the greatest scientific achievement of 1910.

THREE WONDERS

You will wonder at these prices and how it can be done. You will wonder how such snags as these lay open. You will wonder how I offer such bargains.

First Wonder

A 12 PER CENT INVESTMENT

Two choice lots on West Spruce street, facing on West Spruce and Toole avenue, with two houses, one 4-room and one 3-room; they rent for \$31 per month; the lots alone are worth \$2,000. Price of the whole property is only \$3,000, on terms of one-half cash, balance long time. There is a 25 per cent profit in this property in less than one year.

Second Wonder

A new 6-room modern home thoroughly built and modern; good cellar; electric fixtures; two 40x130-foot lots near the street car line on South Fifth street west, and the price, it is only \$2,000, on terms of one-half cash. The house alone cost this amount and the lots are worth \$700. In less than six months I can re-sell this property for \$2,500. It's a wonder and you will say so if you can see it. Act quickly.

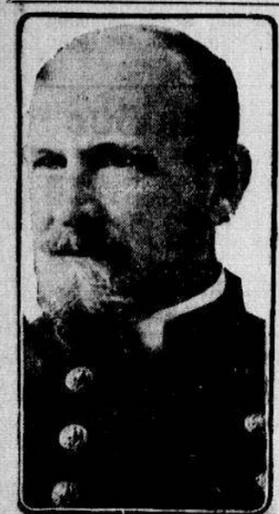
Third Wonder

A business lot 28x140 feet right in close to the south end of the Higgins avenue bridge on South Higgins avenue. This is a close in business lot and will bring you \$7,500 before the summer of 1910 ends. For a short time I am offering this snag at \$5,000. It's the biggest snag on the market. I will guarantee to re-sell this lot for you in 12 months at a handsome profit or make no charge for doing so. Get busy now and clean up a year's salary on this. It is open to you.

Jas. M. RHOADES

Real Estate and Insurance Dealer, 115 Higgins Ave., Hammond Block

GETS INTO HOT WATER.



GENERAL L. R. ROGERS Paymaster, U. S. N.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—Gen. L. R. Rogers, paymaster, U. S. N., has found that to attack Secretary Von Meyer's naval plans is to attack the administration itself. Before the house committee he openly criticized the naval secretary's reorganization scheme and as a result the ire of all administration officials, including the president himself, has been aroused. It is probable he will be sternly disciplined if not ousted from his present position.

MATINEE THE ISIS

Washington's birthday at