

FOR RESOURCES USE

BALLINGER SPEAKS.

Against Bottling Up of Nation's Wealth.

Providence, Jan. 29.—Alaska is a prize package the full value of which no man can estimate, declared Richard A. Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior, before the Conservative Club of Rhode Island and the Economic Club of Providence here to-night.

The Secretary said that the homestead statute signed by President Lincoln was one of the most important measures for the upbuilding of the country, and was of especial value in relation to the farm lands of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and other places in the West, but was an absurdity in the forest lands of Oregon, which were so thickly timbered as to be almost impenetrable, and which were applied to the valuable mineral lands of Alaska.

After the speech the Secretary departed on the midnight train for Washington. In beginning his remarks Secretary Ballinger declared that, while he believed in conservation, he did not believe that conservation meant bottling up natural resources.

The Secretary said he did not believe that conservation which merely preserves the resources of the nation interests the public, but that he did believe the public was interested in the resources of the nation through development, saving them from waste and improper use.

"Some people, I fear," declared the Secretary, "have a notion that to conserve our natural resources we must pickle them, or bottle them up. All kinds of extreme notions are likely to be advanced by those who take an impractical view of this subject. I was confronted recently by the suggestion that the government build homes upon the remaining public lands, fence them and stock them, and rent them to applicants and become the landlord of the public domain."

"It is all right to place reasonable restraints upon the use of our national resources to prevent the mischiefs which result from monopoly and greed and extortion, but when you attempt to regulate a man's private business, or declare how he shall use his property, so that he can no longer exercise his reasonable independence over it, he may as well surrender his business and property to the state and let the state operate it."

FEARS LOSS OF INCENTIVE. "Individually and incentive for industry will certainly disappear under any system of public regulation and control which imposes a strictly governmental guardianship over the citizen. The American system of government contemplates the freest possible exercise of individual liberty consistent with the public good, and in discussing the conservation of our national resources and the supervision, regulation and control that is proper to be imposed by federal or state authority, this principle should be constantly recognized."

"After all, the question of conservation is a question of practising with our resources frugality and economy. Profrugality and wanton waste of our inheritance are equally reprehensible, and should be restrained whenever and wherever the power exists, and particularly when the loss affects the future happiness of mankind. Our nation's future, in the highest degree, is involved in the perpetuity of our wealth and the ability of our people to live in happiness and prosperity in all generations to come. It is not possible to say that no man can gratify his lust for wealth or his ambition for power by despoiling the opportunities of others to live and enjoy their share of the bounties of nature."

REFERS TO TAFT'S MESSAGE. Mr. Ballinger referred to President Taft's recent message to Congress which declared that the soils of the country which produce the foodstuffs are also worthy of conservation, and the Secretary declared that the soils should be included in conservation with the forest, the mine and the water resources.

Water power resources should be developed under government control, Mr. Ballinger insisted, to save the coal and the forests from being consumed for fuel. Mr. Ballinger declared that such development should be through private enterprise under government supervision, control, and that Congress should give to the executive branch of the government the authority to obtain these results.

"In view of the national interest in these resources," said the Secretary, in closing, "it is incumbent upon Congress to give to the executive branch of the government sufficient power and authority to protect against the continued waste and reckless disposition of the public domain, and it is the earnest desire of this administration that it may be clothed with sufficient authority and equipment with the necessary machinery to accomplish all that is possible through federal agencies in this particular."

"I want them to turn my pockets inside out," said Mr. Ballinger, when questioned here to-day concerning the investigation which is at present going on in Washington.

"No, I haven't been subpoenaed yet," he continued, "in fact, I have requested that I be called, and stand ready whenever they want me."

DEMOCRATS LIKE MR. TAFT.

Gordon and Jeff Davis Praise Him—Many Visit White House.

Washington, Jan. 29.—"It is the only Republican President who has ever stood me politically," said Senator Gordon, of Mississippi, when leaving the White House to-day. "I mean that he may play the mischief with the Democratic party. Down in Mississippi they look upon him as good enough for anybody, and being a Republican cuts no figure with them."

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Jan. 29.—The President consented to-day to take up with his Cabinet at its next meeting the publicity feature of the corporation tax, with a view to determining the extent to which it can be modified by legislative order. Numerous representations have been made to the Executive regarding the hardship which must ensue from this phase of the law. To-day Representative Madden, of Illinois, introduced to Mr. Taft John M. Glenn, Secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Glenn told the President that if the publicity feature of the corporation tax in a given town, for instance, one with large capital and doing a profitable business, the other with small capital and doing business on a narrow margin, the larger concern could, by doing business at a loss for a certain period, force its weaker competitor out of the field, and thus acquire a monopoly. Mr. Taft declined to make any promise except that he would take the matter up with the members of his Cabinet.

The President is greatly pleased with the provisions of the staked bill as formulated by the Senate Committee on Territories. The committee has headed the President's recommendations, that the ballot by which the constitutions of Arizona and New Mexico shall be adopted will be unhampered by an election of state officers, and that the constitutions of the proposed states shall be submitted to both the President and Congress for their approval. Mr. Taft so severely condemns the constitution of Oklahoma that he has deemed it of the utmost importance that precautions be taken to prevent the proposed new states from coming into the Union hampered by a similar monstrosity. Mr. Taft has cautioned Senator Beveridge not to permit the staked bill to be seriously damaged by amendment, as has the Alaskan government bill now before the Senate.

The Secretary of War has advised James Wickersham, of Alaska, that he will not order Major W. H. Richardson, of the 12th Infantry, away from Washington. Secretary Dickinson says he will investigate any charges which the Delegate may formally prefer against Major Richardson, but makes clear his opinion that such charges will not be. Major Richardson, it will be recalled, recently told Delegate Wickersham that, were he not a member of Congress and were Richardson not an army officer, he would thrust the Delegate within an inch of his life. This followed certain testimony which the Delegate had given before the Committee on Territories, in which he alleged that Major Richardson was a lobbyist and had no business in Washington. Major Richardson, who has been on detached duty as president of the Alaska Road Commission, is here by order of the President and enjoys the entire confidence of his superiors, while Delegate Wickersham represents all that the President and the Secretary of War regard as inimical to the best interests of Alaska. It was through the efforts of Delegate Wickersham that the Alaskan

OHIO WITH TAFT. House Delegation to Work for President's Measures.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Jan. 29.—The Ohio delegation in the House decided at a conference this morning that it would devote the remainder of the session to obtaining speedy action on the President's legislative programme. A majority of the delegation believed that it would follow certain testimony which the Delegate had given before the Committee on Territories, in which he alleged that Major Richardson was a lobbyist and had no business in Washington. Major Richardson, who has been on detached duty as president of the Alaska Road Commission, is here by order of the President and enjoys the entire confidence of his superiors, while Delegate Wickersham represents all that the President and the Secretary of War regard as inimical to the best interests of Alaska. It was through the efforts of Delegate Wickersham that the Alaskan

No attempt was made at the conference to outline the action of each individual member of the delegation in case the rules question is brought up. The older members of the delegation advised that each member act as a mediator between regulars and insurgents, and urge them to use their best efforts to bring about harmony until the important Taft measures are passed.

WAY FOR POSTAL BANK BILL. May Not Clash with Alaskan Measure in Senate.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Under the guiding hand of the President, an adjustment between the friends of the postal savings bank bill and the Alaska legislative council bill has been arranged so that it is now believed it will not be necessary to displace the Alaskan bill as the unfinished business of the Senate to permit immediate consideration of the postal savings measure.

ADVANCE EXHIBIT OF SPRING STYLES. Our Spring and Summer Furniture is now being received.

It includes many new styles in ENAMELED, REED, RAT-TAN and LIGHT COLORED WOODS, exceedingly beautiful in design and at attractive prices.

REDUCTIONS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. As the floor space required for a complete exhibit of these new patterns is much larger than we had anticipated, we have—in order to gain the needed room—made MATERIAL REDUCTIONS on many single pieces and incomplete suites which we have decided to discontinue.

These reduced pieces represent "FLINT QUALITY FURNITURE VALUES" beyond competition or comparison. As we have but single pieces of each style, and these will not be duplicated, early inspection is invited.

Getting Good Salesmen. 359 Nassau Street, New York.

UNITED REALTY CO. JOHN W. MILLER, Pres.

GLAVIS TO DENNETT

[Continued from first page.]

trials. That Commissioner General Land Office while in Denver had expressed confidence that several hundred entries would be cancelled, the Government is making every effort to secure speedy action on these cases, as all coal entries in Alaska have now been suspended for over four years; that Government is anxious to clear these lands of bad entries, that it may get coal for its coal-burning stations in the Pacific; that special agents say coming hearings will reach some of largest interests yet uncovered; and that Ballinger has made it plain that he will stand behind them to the finish; that several of the railroad corporations owned by Eastern capital are making indirect efforts to delay the hearings, hoping that next Congress will pass further remedial legislation or permit greater consolidation, but it is the position of the Commissioner that such entries as are fraudulent, as the purpose of this letter is cancelled at once, and criminal liability developed before statute bars action.

Follow somewhat above ideas. I understand slanderous newspaper attacks about to be made on Commissioner of the General Land Office, Secretary of the Interior, and Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Treat the source of your information secret, as I have consulted no one. After putting the matter in Alaska further, avoid interviews in this matter.

At this point Glavis was asked regarding his interviews with Commissioner Dennett in Seattle and Portland in July, 1909. A personal letter from Glavis to Schwartz was read. In it Glavis said: "Dennett and I had quite a talk on the one case, especially that part showing him up. He has no doubt written you stating that I am trying to involve him. He is not right. I could go into details and tell you many things, but I shall not do so. He is not right. I wish to advise you not to influence you against Dennett. However, I do not want him. I prize very highly, as I have few real friends. It is my opinion that neither Dennett nor B. is my friend."

"B." MEANT BALLINGER. "Whom did you mean by 'B.'?" the witness was asked. "Mr. Ballinger."

"Was this your own opinion, or had you conferred with anybody else?" asked Representative Madison.

"It was my own opinion. I hadn't conferred with anybody else. Other people may have held that opinion, but nobody had expressed it to me." Senator Nelson here took up the examination. "It seems to me," he said, "that you were more anxious to make a point against these officials than to secure the cancellation of the coal claims."

"Well," said Glavis, after some reflection, "I thought the Alaska coal cases would be better protected with them out of the way."

Representative Graham: "Did you have any personal ill will against either Dennett or Ballinger?"

Glavis: "No, sir."

Representative Denby: "Was it your idea that Dennett and Ballinger were in league to favor these claimants, or did you think they were merely incompetent?"

Glavis: "That would be only an opinion. I had some evidence that led me to believe Dennett needed the support of all the influential people he could get in order to be reappointed Commissioner of the Land Office, and would go further than he would under ordinary circumstances. It was hard to judge what Ballinger would get out of it, if he got anything."

Representative Denby: "Do you believe Secretary Ballinger was sincere in his declarations that as Secretary of the Interior he did not want to have anything to do with these Alaska cases with which he had been connected as a private citizen?"

Glavis: "I know that he did take part in these cases after becoming Secretary."

DISCUSSED CASE WITH PINCHOT. Glavis then told of the first steps taken by him to bring his charges to the attention of the President. On August 5, 1909, he had a talk at Seattle with Gifford Pinchot, then chief of the Forest Service, to whom he submitted certain information which he thought indicated that things were not just as they should be. Later on the same day he went over this information more in detail with Mr. Pinchot and ex-Governor Pardee of

NEW TURBINE ENGINE. Westinghouse Invention Offered to the Navy.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Jan. 29.—A new steam engine, which its inventor, George Westinghouse, believes will materially increase the efficiency of the United States Navy, has been presented to the Navy Department for consideration. Mr. Westinghouse is in Washington in consultation with Rear Admiral Hutch I. Cone, chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and other naval officers. He hopes that the government will begin experiments with his invention immediately, and he predicts its speedy adoption.

THE PANAMA LABEL CASE. Question of Appeal To Be Discussed by President and Mr. Wickersham.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Attorney General Wickersham and United States Attorney Henry A. Wise of New York, to-day discussed Judge Hough's decision dismissing the Panama label suit because of want of jurisdiction.

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California. They thought the matter was of such a serious nature that it should be submitted to President Taft. Mr. Pinchot gave Glavis several letters of introduction, and Glavis started East. At Chicago he met, by appointment, A. C. Shaw, then assistant law officer of the Forest Service, with whom he advised. He submitted his report to Shaw, he said, who suggested several changes in it. He accepted Shaw's suggestions as to changes in the form of the report, but not as to changes in its substance. Then he proceeded to Beverly and laid his charges before the President. Mr. Taft, he said, asked him about certain water power site matters, but he was unable to furnish much information on that subject. He telegraphed Mr. Shaw to come to Boston with certain water power papers. Glavis said he remained in Boston five days, when he was advised by Mr. Carpenter, secretary to the President, that a copy of the papers submitted by him had been sent to Secretary Ballinger, and that he could return to Seattle. Glavis then went to New York, where he saw the private secretary to the Attorney General. He told him that there was important information in the files in Washington, but Mr. Wickstram sent word that he had no authority to authorize Glavis to inquire into a matter relating to the administration of another department of the government. Glavis then went West, and soon afterward the President exonerated Secretary Ballinger and directed the dismissal of Glavis from the service.

SAYS HE WAS CALLED OFF. Glavis sought to show that he had not received proper support from the department in his efforts to prove fraud in coal cases. He alleged that he had been taken off the Alaska cases and put to work in Oregon, and intimated that this transfer was made to check his efforts to get at the facts regarding the coal frauds. He said that the Oregon work was important and necessary to avoid the statute of limitations, and later said that when Congress appropriated money which enabled the Department of the Interior to resume active work in the Alaska inquiry he was again placed in charge of this work, but delayed resuming his inquiry from October, 1908, until March, 1909.

Senator Nelson asked Glavis if Sheridan, who superseded him as the agent in charge of the Alaska investigations, had acted properly. Glavis replied in the affirmative. He did not regard Sheridan as unfriendly to "the cause," and in fact had been surprised to learn of the cases as he himself held. He also said that Secretary Ballinger had followed his advice respecting postponement of the coal cases. Mr. Brandeis tried to point out that Mr. Ballinger had not consented to a postponement until after Mr. Sheridan had advised this course.

"Well, it seems that Mr. Ballinger agreed with both Glavis and Sheridan," said Mr. Nelson.

Mr. Brandeis said he might or might not want to question Glavis further after certain papers had arrived. Senator Nelson said that some of the persons against whom Glavis had made charges or insinuations might desire to cross-examine the witness. Glavis said he did not want to stay around Washington very long. The matter was finally settled by the committee agreeing to resume its sessions on Monday at 2:30 p. m., instead of adjourning until Friday, as had been planned.

FOR NEW RULES COMMITTEE. Champ Clark Wants One of Fifteen Members.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, the leader of the minority, introduced a resolution just before the close of to-day's session providing for the election by the House of a new Rules Committee of fifteen members. Mr. Clark is a member of the present Rules Committee, of five members.

Provision is made in the resolution to "revise, amend, simplify and codify the present rules of the House" and "report to the House at the earliest day practicable."

The resolution contains nothing about the

ART EXHIBITIONS AND SALES. "A Highly Important Art Event" The American Art Galleries

Beautiful Masterpieces By "The Men of 1830" and Other Great Painters of France

Collected by the late Mr. H. S. Henry, Philadelphia

UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE BY ORDER OF HIS EXECUTORS, MRS. HENRY AND THE GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

Friday Evening next, February 4th, at 8:30

At Mendelssohn Hall, Fortieth Street, East of Broadway

(Doors open at 8; Admission by card, to be had free of the managers) DE LUXE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED ON RECEIPT OF TEN DOLLARS.

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Beautiful Old Embroideries

Remarkable Italian Renaissance Vestments

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Antique Artistic Objects Belonging to The Estate of the late Stanford White

to be sold at unrestricted public sale

POSTOFFICE LOSS.

Gets Long Haul Second Class Mail, but Not Short.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Jan. 29.—One excellent reason for the loss to the government in handling second class mail was furnished to the Postoffice Committee to-day by Stephen Farrelly, manager of the American News Company. He said that his company gave most of its "short haul" matter to the express companies and that most of the "long haul" matter was turned over to the government to carry. He declared that for a short haul the express companies charge less than the government rate of one cent a pound, but that they would accept only matter for shipment within a limited radius. He declared that if the express companies could make a profit at less than one cent the government should also be able to do so.

TO HONOR HARRIMAN. Road Improvement Association Plans Memorial.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Middletown, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The Orange County Horse and Road Improvement Association, of which the late E. H. Harriman was the leading spirit, held a meeting at Goshen to-day, preparatory to winding up its affairs, as the objects of the association have been accomplished. There is a surplus in the treasury of the organization, and the members favor its use in the erection of a memorial to the late Mr. Harriman as a tribute to the good work he did in Orange County in the development of its system of good roads and in the interest of the breeding of good horses.

Before the building of state roads became general Mr. Harriman started building one roads in the vicinity of Arden, where his forty-thousand-acre estate is situated. He then organized the road improvement association, which built roads and turned them over to the county for the actual cost of building. The association also took contracts from the state for Orange County roads and spent a great deal more money on the roads than the contract price.

ALLEGED LAND CONSPIRACY. Interior Department Trying to Save Valuable Tract in Wyoming.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Official disclosures made to-day show that more than \$1,000,000 is the estimated value of the coal lands in the Lanier, Wyo., district which the Interior Department is making an effort to have cancelled on the ground, as it alleges, that the lands were entered pursuant to a conspiracy whereby title was vested in a corporation. In addition, eight hundred tons of coal a day, which would be saved if a temporary injunction restraining the Owl Creek Coal Company, the transferee of the various entries, from operating its mine on certain of the lands involved in the case is made permanent, will be set for February 1.

All the entries in these cases lived in New York, while the principal movers in the alleged conspiracy have been indicted by the grand jury in Wyoming. The criminal cases, if convictions are obtained, in the opinion of the Interior Department officials, will have a salutary effect in checking similar operations.



FURS

February— IS THE MONTH WE HAVE OUR REGULAR CLEARING SALE. NOTE THE Reduction on LAST WEEK'S ADVERTISED PRICES.

For Instance

- Pony Coats For Monday,
Baby Caracul Coats \$35.00
Hudson Seal Coats
Ladies' Fur Lined Coats
Men's Automobile Coats
MONDAY ONLY \$35.00. Not one was less than \$90. Some were \$175.

You Can Buy a 52 inch Russian Pony Coat for \$30, Reduced from \$100. Attend Monday's sale. \$30

You Can Buy a genuine Hudson Seal Coat 52 ins. long, Reduced from \$200, for \$65. Attend Monday's sale. \$65

You Can Buy a fine Baby Caracul Coat for \$40, Advertised in last week's paper for \$125. Attend Monday's sale. \$40

A Limited Number of these coats will be put on sale Monday. They are all elegantly lined with heavy broadcloth buttoned beautiful matched skins. A dozen different styles. Won't you come early for a good selection?

FUR SETS

You Can Buy a magnificent Mink Set for \$35, Reduced from \$125. Attend Monday's sale. \$35

You Can Buy a Black Lynx Set. Large muff and shawl. Value \$90, for \$25. Attend Monday's sale. \$25

You Can Buy A Fisher Set for \$60.00, An Eastern Mink Set for \$100.00, A Persian Paw Set for \$8.00

MEN'S COATS

For \$35.00 a \$125.00 Coat Monday

Never was such a special offered and never will be again. A magnificent, genuine Australian Mink lined Coat (genuine mink), with a fine Persian collar and extra fine broadcloth shell. Real value \$125. Sale price \$35

All Our \$100, \$125, \$150, \$175 Pony Coats, \$50
All Our \$100, \$125, \$160, \$175 Caracul Coats, \$45
All Our \$125, \$150, \$175, \$200, \$225 Seal Coats, \$70

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