

PINCHOT SUMMONED? EX-FORESTER SAILS.

Report That He Goes Abroad to Meet Mr. Roosevelt.

Washington, March 22.—Washington heard to-day that Gifford Pinchot, who President Taft recently caused to be dismissed from the office of Chief Forester of the United States, was on the ocean, already four days out, on the steamer President Grant on the way to meet ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, probably at Naples.

Mr. Pinchot is due at Hamburg next Monday, and Mr. Roosevelt is to arrive at Naples on the following Saturday. The fact of Mr. Pinchot's departure was known to a few here on Saturday, and the whole city was agitated in the belief in the House of Representatives.

The widely current rumor here is that Mr. Pinchot goes to meet Mr. Roosevelt in compliance with a summons received by him on the following Saturday. It is not known whether either confirm or deny this part of the story, but it is asserted that Mr. Pinchot's principal errand abroad is to meet Mr. Roosevelt.

It is said by those who tell the story that the ex-President will receive from the deposed Chief Forester, with whom he was on particularly intimate terms, his first direct information of the reasons for his removal from any of the principals in that dispute. It was rumored here to-day that Senator Root, a member of the investigating committee and Secretary of State in the Roosevelt Cabinet, had written to Mr. Roosevelt at Kharoum on the subject.

Senator Root would not talk about it, and no confirmation of the rumor is obtainable from any other source. If it were true, it might afford at least a partial reason for the supposed message to Mr. Pinchot.

Mr. Pinchot's friends here scoff at the suggestion that he would quit the investigation of the controversy in which he is so concerned on the eve of Secretary Hallinger's appearance on the stand in order to seek, unwittingly, an interview with the ex-President. On the other hand, those who know Mr. Roosevelt say he is too good a politician not to realize that to give Pinchot an unsought hearing before he had had an opportunity to discuss the subject with President Taft or some member of his political family would be generally regarded as a direct slap at an administration he would naturally feel bound to support.

Slipped Away Quietly. Mr. Pinchot slipped away from Washington quietly last Friday evening and sailed the next day from New York for Europe. His absence on Saturday from the Hallinger-Pinchot hearing, at which he has been a constant attendant, attracted little attention, although he had not intimated to his friends there that he intended to go away for a long trip.

Thomas H. Shipp, secretary of the National Conservation Association, of which Mr. Pinchot is president, said to-day that the ex-forester had gone to Europe for "a much needed vacation." He said Mr. Pinchot's side of the case had practically all been presented, and he felt it was an opportunity to go away. He said Mr. Pinchot had made up his mind about the trip rather suddenly, but he pressed for nothing of the reported Roosevelt-Pinchot meeting. He did not deny that Mr. Pinchot might see his former chief before he returned to the United States.

Later Mr. Shipp issued the following formal statement: "Mr. Pinchot sailed for Europe on the President Grant, for Copenhagen-American Line, last Saturday afternoon. He will go to Copenhagen, Denmark, where he will visit his sister, Lady Johnston. Mr. Pinchot has been working hard and felt that a vacation for a while would do him good. He does not know when he will return. He has engagements in the United States early in May."

The only address Mr. Pinchot left behind him at his Washington home was Copenhagen, and a large number of letters and telegrams are being forwarded to him there in care of his sister. His mother accompanied him to New York, but remained there at the home of her other son, Henry R. Pinchot. His private secretary remained behind. He also declared that Mr. Pinchot was simply going abroad for rest. He said Mr. Pinchot was expected back about April 25, in which event the meeting would have been held before Mr. Roosevelt reaches London, as he is not due there before May 15.

L. R. Glavis, the field agent of the General Land Office, who has been closely associated with Mr. Pinchot in the fight against Secretary Hallinger, said to-night he was surprised to learn that Mr. Pinchot had gone abroad, and knew nothing of his plans. Nevertheless, it is accepted by many here as a fact that Mr. Pinchot is going to Europe to meet Mr. Roosevelt, although details of the arrangements for the meeting are lacking.

Pinchot's Relations with Roosevelt. In former days no one was a more welcome—or, it might be said, a more constant—visitor to the White House than Gifford Pinchot. He became a member of the famous "tennis cabinet," and to all appearances Pinchot was the synonyme for President Roosevelt's last words in conversation. When Mr. Roosevelt visited he commended Pinchot highly to President Taft, and it was not until the ex-President had entered the jungle that the discord between Secretary Hallinger and Mr. Pinchot became public.

The rumored journey which caused Mr. Roosevelt probably knew little of anything until he reached Kharoum on Monday of last week. There he probably learned from American newspaper correspondents who awaited him that his friend had been ousted from the government service and of the investigation which has followed. Mr. Roosevelt also found awaiting him, rumor says, a long letter from the ex-Secretary Root, reviewing the first year of the new administration and vigorously defending it, and perhaps outlining the latest developments in the Hallinger-Pinchot affair. There may have been other letters discussing from various points of view the achievements and alleged omissions of the first year of the Taft administration.

Cleveland, March 22.—James R. Garfield, who is close to Mr. Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot, declared to-night that he could not verify the report that Mr. Pinchot had sailed for Europe in response to a message from the ex-President. "I cannot comment on Mr. Pinchot's trip in any way," he said.

Philadelphia, March 22.—"If Mr. Pinchot received a cable dispatch from ex-President Roosevelt summoning him abroad I do not know of it," said George Wharton Pepper, who was counsel for Gifford Pinchot in the latter's fight, when he was asked concerning the report to-night.

At the office of the Hamburg-American Line in this city yesterday it was said that if Gifford Pinchot sailed on the President Grant last Saturday, he is supposed to do so without his identity becoming known. Search failed to produce any evidence, the steamship men said, that Mr. Pinchot was aboard the President Grant or any other of the Hamburg-American vessels.

THE DUE INVESTIGATION. Deputies Pass Bill Forcing Statements from Receivers.

Paris, March 22.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day passed a bill forcing over the liquidators of the religious orders the Department of Public Domains, and providing that the present receivers must submit three months' complete detailed accounts of all transactions.

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 22.—"RETURN FROM ELBA" DAY.—It is a generally accepted adage that every dog has his day. This was "Return from Elba" Day in Washington. The promoters of that movement had found two choice morsels which were daily exploited and which created no little interest in political circles. First, it was discovered that Gifford Pinchot had sailed for Europe. This much was admitted by the press agent of the former forester. When said press agent was asked if Mr. Pinchot expected to meet Colonel Roosevelt in Europe he replied, "That is not a bad guess." It did not require much stretching of the fact to change this assertion into a declaration that the former forester had been summoned by Colonel Roosevelt, and so the story went out, creating decided surprise among the friends of the administration and filling its opponents with great gloom.

Another second thought suggested the idea that if Gifford Pinchot had received a summons from Colonel Roosevelt, the Colonel's message would unquestionably have been heralded abroad in the first issues of the newspapers succeeding the receipt of the dispatch. Then some people recollected that the former forester had a sister living in Copenhagen, the wife of the British Minister at that capital, and on inquiry it was found that Mr. Pinchot contemplated a visit to his sister. Then others remembered that Mrs. Pinchot had remarked that she was urging her son to take a trip abroad "to recuperate from the nervous strain to which he has been subjected. But these slow-going, sober facts will never overtake the original story, and so it goes abroad throughout the land that Colonel Roosevelt has summoned Gifford Pinchot to tell him the exact facts regarding the Taft administration. And, in the absence of Colonel Roosevelt, there is no one authorized to deny it.

MR. GARFIELD'S PURPOSE.—But the Pinchot summons was not the only capital which the "Return from Elba Club" unearthed to-day. It was solemnly, if not authoritatively, announced that James Rudolph Garfield, formerly Secretary of the Interior, proposed publicly to announce that he would not accept the nomination for Governor of Ohio, because he would be unwilling to stand on a platform which "will embody the Taft principles and not the Roosevelt policies." It was further asserted that Mr. Garfield purposes to make this declaration before the Tippecanoe Club of Cleveland some night next week. As Mr. Garfield is not in Washington, no definite word could be obtained from him, and so the story created no little concern in the Ohio delegation, for it is frankly admitted that the Republican organization in Ohio has troubles of its own in these perilous times. The comment was made that the nomination had not yet been offered to Mr. Garfield, and that, being a modest man, he might be disposed to refrain from declining what had not been offered, but that suggestion caused no embarrassment to the "back from Elba" enthusiasts, who declared that such reasoning would apply only in ordinary times, which they asserted, a period of "recreancy to the Roosevelt policies" certainly was not. There is much to be said for the members of the Ohio delegation that Mr. Garfield has such intention, but again, the absence of the principal in the story made all definite denial impossible, and once more the "Return from Elba Club" was grieved.

HEYBURN'S OPPOSITION NOT SKRIBBLED.—Too much importance should not be attached to Senator Heyburn's alleged purpose to oppose the Rockefeller Foundation incorporation bill. It is doubtful if anything would contribute more to the probability of its passage than opposition from that source. The opposition of Mr. Heyburn to a bill providing that certain taxes, etc., might be levied to some Confederate regiments for their reunion, which resulted in the Senate voting unanimously against the Senator from Idaho, is recent history. Early in Mr. Heyburn's career he had offered a minor measure authorizing the construction of a bridge over a river in Idaho. One day the Senate passed the bill without attracting Mr. Heyburn's attention. A colleague leaned over and said: "Heyburn, we have passed your bill." "But I wanted to make a speech on it," returned Mr. Heyburn, greatly excited. Then he undertook to make his speech, but was called to order because he was speaking on something not before the Senate. He insisted there must be some way he could get it before the Senate, and was told he could move to have it reconsidered and that, unless he did so he could not speak. He moved its reconsideration, spoke for an hour in its support, and then the Senate defeated it. For a solid year the Idaho statesman fought to get that bill through, without success, although it was a good bill, and eventually the Senate rejected it.

G. G. H.

GLAVIS TESTIFIES. REPORT NAVAL BILL.

Thought Guggenheim Interest in Cunningham Claims Right.

Washington, March 22.—Louis R. Glavis, former chief of the Seattle field division of the General Land Office, testified before Special Commissioner William J. McGee to-day in the inquiry into the validity of the Cunningham coal claims. Mr. Glavis said that Orville D. Jones, of Wallace, Idaho, one of the claimants, told him in March, 1908, when he procured his affidavit, that the claimants had always understood and agreed among themselves that when they got title to the lands they would form a company to develop them. He said that the Cunningham coal claims, Moore, of Wallace, Idaho, corroborated the affidavit of Mr. Jones, but Henry White, another claimant at Wallace, denied that there was any such understanding. The affidavits from the entrymen were written by agents of the General Land Office as a rule. As drawn up these affidavits would be examined and then sworn to by the entrymen if found satisfactory. Mr. Gray, counsel for the Cunninghams, endeavored to make the witness admit that when he began the investigation into the validity of the claims he considered the alleged interest of the Guggenheims one of the important matters, but Glavis maintained that he was satisfied that the Guggenheim interest was all right, because he believed it had been entered into after the entrymen had received their final certificates. He said the claimants apparently were frank in their statements to him and answered all his questions, although he could not be certain they told him all they knew about the claims.

CHILLI'S PROTEST TO PERU.

Surprise Expressed Over Withdrawal of Legation.

Santiago de Chili, March 22.—The Chilean government in its reply to the Peruvian note expressed surprise at the attitude of Peru in withdrawing its legation a few days after receiving a proposal for a plebiscite on the question of the control of Tacna and Arica provinces.

ABSORBS TUCUMSEH COPPER CO.

Boston, March 22.—The stockholders of the Tucumseh Copper Company voted to dissolve the corporation to-day and convey the property, located in Michigan, to the La Salle Copper Company for \$1,648,750, provided no higher offer is received at public auction. The La Salle company owns all but 150 shares of Tucumseh out of the 5,450 issued.

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Trouble in Minority Camp—Republican Caucus To-night.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 22.—Democrats in the House have at last come to a realization that they have been holding the bag. They made desperate efforts to drop that uncomfortable receptacle to-day, but thus far their attempts seem to have borne little fruit. They saw the work of solidifying the Republican party being carried on with safety and dispatch mainly because of the one question which had brought discord. Accordingly, they began an effort to-day to renew dissension in the rapidly uniting Republican ranks by political speeches directed first at the regulars and later at the insurgents.

Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, first entered the arena and addressed ten Republican members and many of his colleagues on the failure of the Taft administration. The insinuations of the Taft administration, later he paid his respects to the insurgents, and chided them for having been whipped into line by refusal of patronage and the gavel of the Speaker.

Representative Shackelford, of Missouri, addressed the House on "Cannism" later in the afternoon, and denounced those insurgents who voted for Mr. Cannon. The Speaker watched the antics of the Missourian from a front seat and seemed highly amused by Mr. Shackelford's most pitiless exhortations. The result of his speech, in which he referred to the "Fitzgerald annex to Cannism," was to stir up old enmities in the Democratic camp and make safe predictions that there will be a first class row in the Democratic caucus Thursday evening.

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Mr. Sutherland asked Senator Elkins whether there was any objection to retaining the provision of existing law on this subject, and Mr. Elkins replied that it was under consideration.

"Is it true," asked Mr. Cummins, "that the majority of the committee is holding meetings on these points?"

"None as yet," replied Mr. Elkins, "but we will come together to consider the matter."

CANNON HAS DOUBLE.

"I Hate Those Insurgents," a Woman Tells Him.

Washington, March 22.—An amusing incident occurred at the Centre Market here to-day when a white haired old man was mistaken for Speaker Cannon. He had just stepped out of his automobile, and was standing at the meat counter testing a large porterhouse steak when he was "discovered."

A large crowd immediately gathered. Finally, a stout woman elbowed her way up to him and, enthusiastically grasping his unwhiling hand, exclaimed:

"Oh, Mr. Cannon, I am so glad to meet you. I want to tell you that I think you are just a grand man. I hate those insurgents, and I am glad they didn't put you out of Congress."

The old man beat a hasty retreat to his automobile. It was learned that the Speaker's double is Hiram B. Weeks, of St. Albans, Vt., who is visiting his son-in-law, Representative Roberts, of Massachusetts. He is seventy-four years of age, the same age as Speaker Cannon, and both were born in the same month.

PEASANT EMIGRANTS CAPTURED.

Minsk, Russia, March 22.—The authorities are continuing their efforts to break up the well organized system through which peasant emigrants to America, unable to get passports, are helped across the frontier. Four parties of emigrants were captured recently, and six agents engaged in recruiting such parties were arrested.

PARIS FASHION EXHIBIT.

At Wanamaker's

New York, March 23, 1910

These Stores Is Extended to Out-of-Town Visitors

"Not Mere Dresses But the Creations of Great Artists"

That Sums Up the Story of This Wonderful Exposition of Paris Gowns and Wraps!

Today we present to women of New York a wonderful collection of the new gowns from Paris.

These were gathered by our expert—some of them specially designed to his order—and brought here in his own trunks by express steamer.

There are masterpieces from the hands of Paquin, Agnes, Callot, Beer, Tavernier—and the other great names that make Paris stand today—the center of women's fashions for the world.

Each collection is the definite, crystallized thought of these great gown-makers for the Spring of 1910. Here is summed up finally each master's word.

These exhibits are arranged on the Second floor, Old Building, where all who come may see.

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COLOMBIA ANGRY AMERICA MAY ACT.

Reparation for Bogota Outbreak—Women Beaten.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, March 22.—The State Department is without information as to recent happenings in Bogota, the Colombian capital, and this fact has prompted the officials to remind Minister Northcott sharply by cable that the department expects to be kept informed concerning all matters of interest occurring in that capital. The assault on two English girls by a mob which believed them to be Americans is regarded here as a serious matter. What was at first believed to be a riotous demonstration directed entirely against the management of the American owned Bogota City Railway Company, has now come to be regarded by the State Department as far reaching, and it is thought that it probably includes all American residents in Bogota.

What action this government will take in the premises is still a matter of doubt, but there seems to be no question that the Colombian authorities will be brought to account for permitting the mob to stone the American legation and to commit other acts of violence against Americans and American property. The officials are awaiting with keen interest the receipt of further news from Minister Northcott.

Bogota, Colombia, March 22.—The anti-American sentiment continues to find expression in rioting. Yesterday two English girls who were mistreated for Americans were mobbed and beaten. Subsequently President Ramon Gonzalez Valencia made an official call upon Mr. Northcott, the American Minister. Former Governor Uribe's house was again stoned by the rioters.

An official decree has been issued placing a transport tax of 8 per cent on all American four leaving the coast towns for the interior. Joaquin Samper, Minister of Finance, objected to this move by the government, and, following the issuance of the decree, resigned.

FRENCH TARIFF BILL.

M. Dupuy's Report on American Agreement.

Paris, March 22.—Jean Dupuy, Minister of Commerce, introduced to-day in the Chamber of Deputies a bill legalizing the French side of the Franco-American tariff agreement. The bill was referred to the Tariff Commission.

The report accompanying the bill says that the negotiations were particularly long and difficult, because France was obliged to resist the American demands for the integral French minimum, which other countries had conceded. His analysis of what the United States obtains is especially interesting. Taking American exports to France amounting to 625,150,000 francs (\$12,525,000) for 1908 as a basis, he points out that goods worth 442,250,000 francs, or 67 per cent, were raw material, entering free; 11,046,000 francs, or 1 7/8 per cent, were products on which the French maximum and minimum rates were identical, while 102,453,000 francs, or 16 per cent, were covered by previous agreements, reducing the newly conceded minimums to 7,535,119 francs, or 1 1/2 per cent.

France has also agreed to maintain the present tariff rates on products amounting to seven-tenths of 1 per cent, or to the value of 4,620,000 francs, as shown in the basic table. On products of the value of 2,416,820 francs no concession is made. "Without doubt," says the report, "the concessions are important, but French interests suffer little, as the rates on the new articles where the minimum is conceded are raised in the pending law."

The report emphasizes the fact that no concessions are made on anything affecting agricultural products, pottery, glassware, textiles, paper, leather, hides, electrical appliances and especially livestock and meats. Its points out that France had most at stake, as nine-tenths of the French exports are manufactured goods, while three-quarters of the American exports are raw material.

EGG ROLLING AT WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, March 22.—President Taft has given his consent to a continuation of the custom of extending the freedom of the White House grounds to children on Easter Monday to roll eggs. Children only are welcome.

NIGHTMARE.

The nightmare of a building enterprise is the ultimate cost. Cost Insurance dates from our appreciation of this dilemma. Two of the most dangerous avenues of costly leakage in a building operation are these:— (1) Exorbitant profits for the Contractor. (2) Sacrificing quality for profit. Cost Insurance, by limiting the contractors' compensation, avoids the first and eliminates the incentive to the second.

THOMPSON-STARETT COMPANY Building Contractors Fifty-One Wall Street

ters of the American exports are raw material. After explaining that France gets the administrative concessions granted to Germany and that the American minimum will later be extended to the French colonies and possessions, the Minister of Commerce congratulates the country on its escape from a rupture with the United States. He concludes, however, by pointing out the instability of the agreement, which either country can terminate in three months.

ESTRADA'S TERMS REFUSED. Madrid Declines to Answer Proposal for President.

Managua, Nicaragua, March 22.—President Madriz says that he will not answer the last proposal made by Estrada looking to a peace settlement, on the ground that it is absurd.

General Estrada proposed that he and Madriz each name five Nicaraguans, and that from these the United States government should designate a provisional President, this official to call an immediate election. Madriz and Estrada withdrawing their candidacies. Estrada also proposed that he should retain possession of the coast until after the election.

MADRIZ ASKS RECOGNITION. Offers Guarantees of Safety for Americans in Return.

Washington, March 22.—President Madriz of Nicaragua has offered to give the United States every guarantee demanded for the safety of American life and interests in that country in return for a formal recognition of the legality of his government. Señor Corea, who represents Madriz in Washington, told Assistant Secretary Wilson to-day that England, France and other European nations already have extended such recognition, while Mexico has refrained from doing so only out of consideration for the United States, being willing to await the action of this country.

It appears, however, that the obstacle in the way is the insistence of the State Department that the last trace of disturbance must disappear in Nicaragua before recognition is extended.

ESTRADA HAS ATLANTIC COAST. Insurgents Far from Whipped, Say Returning American Officers.

New Orleans, March 22.—Declaring that the Nicaraguan insurgents are far from whipped and that the entire Atlantic coast of the country is a stronghold of the Estrada forces, Victor D. Gordon, brigadier general of the Nicaraguan provisionals and organizer of the first American body of filibusters for the Estrada cause, arrived here last night. With him came Major S. Dreben, a Philadelphia soldier of fortune, who was in command of the detachment of sharpshooters of General Gordon's brigade.

The sending of a new German Minister to Nicaragua has caused reports here that European governments believe the time is ripe for wresting from the United States its supremacy in the Nicaraguan commercial field.

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