TAFT REMOVES GIFFORD PINCHOT

Chief Forester and Intimate Friend of Roosevelt Dismissed For Insubordination.

PRESIDENT VERY INDIGNANT

Would Not Overlook Offense as the Dignity of His Office Was Being Attacked.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Gifford Pinchot, chief forester and intimate friend of Theodore Roosevelt, tonight was dismissed from the service of the United States by President Taft for insubordination. Associate Forester Overton W. Price and Asst. Law Officer Alexander C. Shaw, Pinchot's immediate assistants in the forestry bureau, followed their chief out of government employ. Thoroughly indignant over the action of Mr. Pinchot in inducing Senator Dolliver to read a letter from him in the senate yesterday, President Taft today would listen to no advice that the forester's violation of executive orders be overlooked pending the inquiry soon to be undertaken by Congress. He declared the dignity of the presidential office was being attacked, and he would be unfaithful to his trust if he submitted longer.

WHAT DISMISSAL MEANS.

Mr. Taft undoubtedly realizes fully what the dismissal of Forester Pinchot means in a political way. He has been convinced for some time that the so-called "insurgents" and other critics of his administration had enlisted the services of Mr. Pinchot, and practically were defying him to dismiss Pinchot from office. The latter's letter of yesterday, few here doubt, was written with the direct purpose of "putting it squarely up to the president."

The president sought to avoid the threatened war as long as he could, but declared today that patience had ceased to be a virtue. He picked up the gage of battle thrown down by Mr. Pinchot through the hand of Senator Dolliver in the senate, and, with the administration supporters, is ready for the coming fray.

Political observers in Washington declare that the situation created by today's developments is the most tense in many years. What the outcome will be, no one is willing to prophesy.

In the house of representatives today Speaker Cannon lost his first fight to the insurgents, who, combining with the Democrats, caused to be adopted an amendment to the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry, so as to take from the speaker the power to appoint the house members of the joint special committee of investigation.

The margin of victory was narrow—three votes—but the insurgents and Democrats alike are jubilant tonight. The dismissal of Pinchot has lent fuel to the flame of their celebration, and they are venturing all manner of predictions as to what will happen.

Three Republicans, not classed as 'insurgents,' but who profess their friendship for Pinchot, voted with the "insurgents" and Democrats for the amendment, which calls for the selection of the house investigators by election from the floor.

The cabinet was in special session practically the entire afternoon, following the regular session of the morning. Secy. Ballinger, cognizant of the action that was about to be taken remained away from the afternoon sitting. It was at the end of this special session tonight that the president gave out the letter he had written to Mr. Pinchot notifying him that his usefulness as a public servant under the present administration was at an end.

PINCHOT'S CHIEF ACCUSER.

Secy. of Agriculture Wilson, Pinchot's immediate superior, it appears was one of the forester's chief accusers. He told President Taft that he advised Mr. Pinchot not to send the letter to Senator Dolliver; that Pinchot had told him he had such a letter in mind, and "could induce Senator Dolliver" to read it on the day that President Taft's special message transmitting the attorney-general's exoneration of Secy. Ballinger was to be presented to the senate.

It was this story of Pinchot's apparently calculated insubordination that aroused the president to keenest resentment.

Mr. Taft accused Pinchot of having taken his stand against Secy. Ballinger wholly upon the evidence adduced by L. R. Glavis and without regard for the evidence on the other side, on file in the interior department.

The letter directing Secy. Wilson to dismiss the forester forthwith was carefully framed in the afternoon sitting of the cabinet, and was revised several times before finally being made public. It is the president's own statement of the case.

Mr. Pinchot received tonight the letter of the president, and Secy. Wilson's peremptory note of dismissal; but nothing about his demeanor indicated that he was surprised or distressed by either. To an accompaniment of sounds of merriment floating down from above stairs, where there was a party of guests, Mr. Pinchot came down to meet the reporters, in evening dress and silk hat in hand, smiling and undismayed Asked if he would say anything for publication, he replied:

"I HAVE NOTHING TO SAY."

"It will suit me just as well if you will make for me just that simple statement, 'I have nothing to say.'"

Mr. Pinchot added that he probably will say nothing tomorrow, but he would not say how long he would maintain his silence.

The dismissal of the principal officer of the forest service will in no way defer or divert the congressional investigation. One of the subjects eagerly debated tonight was the question whether the dismissal will rob the investigation of much of its public interest, or will make it more sensational than before. Friends of the administration hold to the former view and today urged it upon the president and cabinet officers as an argument against the summary dismissal.

Friends of Pinchot, on the other hand, have for weeks been declaring that the president "would not dare to dismiss Pinchot;" that it "would cause a breach between Taft and Roosevelt," and that it would cause a split in the Republican party, such as has not been seen in years.

Friends of the president said tonight that the actual dismissal of Pinchot could add nothing to the embarrassment of the administration, inasmuch as all the ammunition of Pinchot and his partizans had already been directed against Secy. Ballinger, and through him, against the president.

As for a possible breach between Mr. Taft and ex-President Roosevelt, that subject is much debated, but any discussion of that is entirely speculative. On the subject of a party split all Republicans here regard the situation as exceedingly serious.

PARTY LEADERS' OPINION.

Party leaders in the senate and house declare that the controversy and the summary action of the president are sure to lead to many harsh words in Congress, and to much bitterness of feeling throughout the country. They say, however, that the president could not, with dignity, have taken any other course; that Pinchot "had defied the lightning," and that there was nothing else for the lightning to do.

Senator Dixon of Montana, one of the few senators who would be quoted tonight, said:

"I am sorry that Mr. Pinchot, who is a warm friend of mine, wrote the letter that resulted in this action. The letter undoubtedly will prejudice his chances in Congress, but the episode will not affect the investigation by Congress, which will be just as thorough as if this action had not been taken."

Senator Nelson of Minnesota, who is chairman of the investigating committee, indicated today that no action with reference to Mr. Pinchot would affect the scope or thoroughness of the inquiry.

"JOLT" FOR "UNCLE JOE."

Speaker Cannon received his "jolt" today in the house of representatives on the vote on the amendment offered by Representative Norris of Nebraska, insurgent leader, and the vote was 149 to 146, five voting "present."

So unexpectedly was the victory accomplished that the insurgents and their Democratic allies could carcely believe their ears when the speaker announced the vote. For an instant almost complete silence reigned; then the storm broke, and for almost a full minute the noise in the chamber was deafening. After that the Democrats, jubilant that they had helped to pierce the hitherto impervious armor of the speaker, seemed willing to abandon their fight against the resolution itself, which all afternoon had appeared too broad to suit them, and all of them voted for it on a viva voce vote.

Organization leaders made no attempt to conceal their confusion. There was a hurried conference at Representative Dalzell's desk, and for a time the insurgents feared that their triumph was to be short-lived, as three of 26 Republicans who voted on the amendment never have been classed with their number and they suspected that at least one might have voted in the affirmative that he might move to reconsider should the amendment carry.

But no such move was made. It developed that the three regulars who voted for the amendment were all staunch friends of Chief Forester Pinchot. They were Representatives Ames of Massachusetts and Fish and Parsons of New York.

The insurgent ranks had only one deserter, Steenerson of Minnesota. Strangely enough, Fitzgerald of New York was the only Democrat to cast his vote with the Republican regulars, although he led the minority fight on the joint resolution.

Republican leaders attributed their defeat to a large number of absentees, but the tide of battle was really turned by Mr. Pinchot's three friends.

Nearly the entire day was devoted by the house to the consideration of the joint resolution which was taken up after the reading of the president's interstate commerce and anti-trust message had been concluded. The Democrats made their fight on an attempt to narrow the proposed investigation to the general land office, contending that, as no such charges as had been made against Secy. Ballinger had been pronounced against Forester Pinchot, there was no reason for dragging the latter into the inquiry.

The resolution, as it goes to the senate, provides for an investigating committee of 12 members, six to be appointed by the president of the senate and six to be elected by the house.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

President Taft's letter to Forester Pinchot informing him of his dismissal follows:

"The White House, Washington, Jan. 7, 1910.

"Sir—The secretary of agriculture informs me that on the 28th of December your associate forester, Mr. Price, went to him and proposed to resign, on the ground that he had been engaged with Mr. Shaw, assistant law officer, in instigating the publication in various newspapers and magazines of articles attacking the good name of Secy. Ballinger and charging the interior department and the land office with corruption. The secretary thereupon wrote a note to you, under date of Dec. 29, asking for your recommendation in the premises. You did not answer, but on Jan. 4 you had a conversation with him, in which you said you wished to make a statement which should be read in the senate at the same time that my message transmitting the record in the Glavis case reached there, and that you thought you could induce Senator Dolliver to introduce the statement for you.

"The secretary advised against such a course; but asked you for a recommendation as to accepting Price's resignation, in order that he might bring the matter to me, to whom, he told you, it must ultimately come, because I had considered the Glavis charges and had passed upon them.

"Without further conference with the secretary and before making a report to him, you succeeded in making public, by having it read in the senate, a letter from you stating that you had sufficiently disciplined Messrs. Price and Shaw by reprimanding them, and that your recommendation would be that no further punishment was required, and this before that recommendation was submitted to the secretary and me, whose power and duty it was to determine upon Prince's admissions as to his complicity, what action should be taken with respect to his resignation.

PURPORT OF PINCHOT'S LETTER.

"In order to understand the full purport of your letter, in which you admit the complicity of Prince and Shaw in the publications in the press, it should be said that the gravamen of the Glavis charges was that Secy. Ballinger and the others were all affected by a corrupt wish to patent 33 so-called Cunningham claims upon coal lands in Alaska; that the question of whether these claims were fraudulent or not remained to be decided upon the evidence after both the United States and the claimants had been heard; that every patent, as an executive act, is completely within the jurisdiction of the president to direct the withholding of it in order that he himself may examine the evidence as to the validity of the claim.

"These facts understood, the plain intimations in your letter are, first, that I had reached a wrong conclusion as to the good faith of Secy. Ballinger and the officers of the land office, although you and your subordinates had only seen the evidence of Glavis, the accuser, and had never seen or read the evidence of those accused or the records that they disclosed, which were submitted to me; and, second, that you, under these circumstances, without the exploitation of Messrs. Shaw and Price in the daily, weekly and monthly press of the charges of Glavis, the administration, including the president and the officers of the interior department and land office, would have allowed certain fradulent claims to be patented on coal lands in Alaska, although the matter had been specifically brought to the attention of the president by the Glavis charges.

"You solicited the opportunity to make such a declaration in Congress for the purpose of offsetting, if possible, in the public mind, the president's decision in the Glavis case, supported by the opinion of the attorney-general, after a full examination by both, of the evidence adduced by the accuser and the evidence on behalf of the accused, while the latter evidence you and your subordinates had never seen.

"You did this against the advice of the secretary of agriculture, without notifying him that you intended to do so, and without conferring with me at all.

"Your letter was, in effect, an improper appeal to Congress and the public to excuse in advance the guilt of your subordinates before I could act and against my decision in the Glavis case, before the whole evidence on which that was based, could be considered.

MORE THAN PERSONAL.

"I should be glad to regard what has happened only as a personal reflection, so that I could pass it over and take no official cognizance of it. But other and higher considerations must govern me. When the people of the United States elected me president, they placed me in an office of the highest dignity and charged me with the duty of maintaining that dignity and proper respect for the office on the part of my subordinates. Moreover, if I were to pass over this matter in silence, it would be most demoralizing to the discipline of the executive branch of the government.

"By your own conduct you have destroyed your usefulness as a helpful subordinate of the government, and it therefore, now becomes my duty to direct the secretary of agriculture to remove you from your office as forester.

"Very sincerely yours,
"WILLIAM H. TAFT.
"Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Forester."

WILSON TO PINCHOT.

Secy. Wilson was swift in carrying out the decision of the president. He addressed to Gifford Pinchot, forester; Overton W. Price, associate forester and Albert C. Shaw, assistant law officer of the forestry bureau, letters substantially identical. That to Pinchot reads:

"Sir:—By direction of the president, you are hereby removed from your office as forester. You will deliver possession of your office affairs, belonging to the government, to Mr. Albert F. Potter, assistant forester.

"Respectfully,
(Signed) "JAMES WILSON,"
"Secretary of Agriculture."

BUS PASSENGERS

R. J. Eckloff of Washington, D. C., who owns considerable mining property in the neighborhood of Montpelier, Ida., is at the Kenyon, having come west to look after business interests.

S. E. Jensen, prominent woolgrower of Mt. Pleasant, is registered at the Cullen today.

Ephraim W. Dunn, ex-O. S. L. agent and business man of Brigham City, is registered at the Wilson, having just returned from a trip through the southern part of Idaho, and reports things generally looking good in and about Oakley and Albion. Mr. Dunn says Thursday at Brigham City the heaviest snow fall of the season occurred, at least a foot came down during the night, proving a great surprise to the citizens on arising next morning.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Sawyer of Pocatello, who were made man and wife by Clerk Tanner in the city and county building, Friday, are registered at the Cullen, where they will remain a few days before going to Los Angeles, where they expect to live. Mr. Sawyer was assistant to the chief clerk to Supt. Johnson of the O. S. L., at Pocatello. The bride was Miss Helena McManis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McManis of Pocatello, Mr. McManis having at one time been a passenger conductor. Their friends in town are offering congratulations.

AN EASY REMEDY.

He—Your milliner's bill cost me last year as much as the salary of my two bookkeepers. That is more than I can afford. She—Well, discharge one of them.—Fliegende Blatter.

THE RAW MATERIAL.

Almost with the inception of the National Western Stock show in Denver, the man from Missouri made his appearance and as he gazed upon the fine cattle brought in from the ranges, he wanted to know, you know, what they made them with. It became necessary to show him and that is the reason that a feed and forage exhibit was added to the annual show and it has steadily grown in interest. The average eastern stockman looks from the car window at the short grass along the railroads and is convinced that it is not worth much to make live stock. When he sees the cattle at the stock show he is not only surprised but perplexed. It is then that he is steered into the feed and forage exhibit and shown the material with which the western stock farmers make meat. Grasses, grains, roots, grown at all altitudes, on dry farms and irrigated farms, are shown in profusion and a score of lecturers and talkers are kept constantly on duty explaining. This exhibit has been of so much real value to the various sections of the west that it has become necessary at the coming show to provide more room for this department. Prof. W. M. Olin has it in charge and promises a larger and finer exhibit in January than has ever been seen here before.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

"The people of the west are naturally intensely practical," said Dr. Charles A. Lory, president of the Colorado Agricultural college a few days ago. "Even their education must be practical. The theory is all right provided you illustrate it by practical application, otherwise they haven't time to bother with it. I presume that it is because we are a busy people and have so many practical every day problems to solve that we do not want to stop to consider theories which cannot be applied to everyday affairs. That is one of the reasons why the annual stock show at Denver is so popular. It is practical education in the most practical form and on a subject that interests every farmer. I regard the annual stock show at Denver as one of the most important institutions of the state. Our soil, our climate, every condition affecting agriculture in Colorado and the intermountain country, demands live stock as a basis to be successsful. We shall try to have every agricultural student of Fort Collins visit the coming show in Denver and in my opinion, no farmer or stockman can afford to miss it. It is one of the institutions of the state that should be carefully fostered, for it means much to the future development of our country.

FRIENDS OF MISSIONARIES.

Have you a friend or acquaintance in your former field of labor, to whom you would like to send a copy of the Saturday or the Semi-Weekly News? If so, take advantage of our special offer, made to aid the great missionary work. We send the paper one year to any point in the United States, Canada or Mexico at half price, $1.00. This does not apply to points where there are regular wards or stakes.

G "FULL OF IDEAS." M

If you are interested in profitable advertising ask for our booklet—

"Full of Ideas"

It tells about our service—what we do and how we do it. Yours for the asking.

GILES-McALLISTER ADV. AGENCY
205-6 Atlas Block.

A "FULL OF IDEAS" A

Imported Neck-wear

Real Duchess Lace Waist Yokes, fine lace yokes and berthas, chemisette and jet collars—all high grade imported goods, ranging in price as follows:
$2.25, $3.00, $4, $4.50 and $6.00
All subject to one-half off.

Fancy Lace Jabots

A large variety to choose from—large fluffy effects in lace and chiffon; price range as follows:
65c, 75c, $1.25 $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00
These prices subject to ONE-HALF PRICE.

"The Paris."

Black Silk Petticoat $4.95

These prices subject to one-half off. Made of an extra fine quality of Taffeta Silk; deep knee flounce, heavily embroidered; also under ruffle; a good assortment of sizes; black only; regular price $7.50. While they last at the above quoted price.

Silk Petticoats at $2.95

Twenty in all. Colors—red and brown only, deep knee flounce, with dust ruffle—Come early for one of these.

Opens Up The Second Week of It's Great January

Clearance Sale Prices Lower Prices Greater

EVERY DEPARTMENT OF SALT LAKE'S GREAT READY-TO-WEAR GARMENT HOUSE OFFERING. REDUCTIONS FROM ONE-FOURTH, ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF LESS THAN REGULAR. EVERY WINTER GARMENT MUST BE SOLD. NOTHING TO BE PACKED AWAY; THEREFORE, IT'S ONE OF THE MOST DETERMINED SALES IN THE STORE'S HISTORY, EVERY HEAD OF THE HOUSE HAVING RECEIVED ORDERS TO HOLD NOTHING BACK; AND MONDAY AND WEEK WILL SEE THE STORE CROWDED TO ITS UTMOST. THE FOLLOWING ITEMS WILL MEET WITH A ROUSING RESPONSE, AS THEY ARE FROM ONE-FOURTH, ONE-THIRD AND ONE-HALF LESS.

Women's Tailored Suits at One Half

Just Fifteen Accordion three-piece effects, to be closed out at ONE-HALF LESS THAN THE REGULAR.
$47.50 CLOTH SUITS, sale price $23.75
$55.00 CLOTH SUITS, sale price $27.50
$75.00 CLOTH SUITS, sale price $37.50
$85.00 CLOTH SUITS, sale price $42.50
$100.00 CLOTH SUITS sale price $50.00

Pictures at One-Half Of,

Our entire line of beautiful trimmed pictures. hundreds of subjects to choose from at the following one-half prices:
$1.00 FRAMED PICTURES sale price 50c
$2.00 FRAMED PICTURES sale price ..... $1.0'
$2.50 FRAMED PICTURES sale price $1.25
$3.00 FRAMED PICTURES sale price $1.50

Millinery Marked Down

Beautiful Trimmed Hats. Regular $10.00 and $12.00 values to be sold, while they last at $5.00
$7.50 Trimmed hats, at $2.95
$5.00 Trimmed Hats, at .. $1.95

A Sale of Women's Coats at Half Regular--$22.50 Coats at $11.25

Long handsome all wool coats, colors, navy, brown, red, grey and tan. Several different styles to choose from. Military and plain color effects. Sizes from 34 to 40.

Beautiful Skirts At $14.95

Made of an extra fine quality of the all wool chiffon Panama, advanced spring styles, nicely trimmed. Colors—brown, navy, black. A good showing of small sizes as well as more modern and regular.

Beautiful Black Satin and Velvet Coats One Half Off

$22.50 Black Satin Coats, sale price $11.25
$25.00 Black Satin Coats, sale price $12.50
$27.50 Black Satin Coats, sale price $13.75
$30.00 Black Satin Coats, sale price $15.00
$36.00 Black Satin Coats, sale price $18.00
$32.50 Black Satin Coats, sale price $16.25
$35.00 Black Satin Coats, sale price $17.50
$45.00 Black Satin Coats, sale price $22.50
$50.00 Velvet Coats, sale price $25.00
$40.00 Velvet Coats, sale price $20.00
$35.00 Velvet Coats, sale price $17.50
$20.00 Velvet Coats, sale price $10.00

Clearance Sale of Silk Waists

Made of extra good quality of the black taffeta silk. Dozens of different styles to choose from. Sizes from 34 to 42 and priced as following for Monday and week.
$4.50 Black Taffeta Waists $2.95
$6.50 Black Taffeta Waists $3.95
$7.50 Black Taffeta Waists $4.95
One lot of white and colored Tailored Waists. Values up to $2.00. Several styles to choose from, sizes from 34 to 42.

Fine Leather Hand Bags

In the very choicest of leathers, such as black seal brown and tan Russian calf and French Calf patent leather, alligator and other fancy leathers—the regular prices are $5, $5.50 $6.00, $6.50, $7.00, $7.50 and $8.50 to be placed on sale Monday at $3.98

Imported Hand Made Battenberg Lace Waists One-Half Off

All High Grade Handsome Waists.
$16.00 Cream colored and Black Lace Waists $8.00
$17.50 Cream Colored and Black Lace Waists $8.75
$21.00 Cream Colored and Black Lace Waists $10.50
$22.50 Cream Colored and Black Lace Waists $11.25
$25.00 Cream Colored and Black Lace Waists $12.50
$15.00 Cream Colored and Black Lace Waists $7.50

Silk Petticoats One Half Off

Just Fifteen Accordian pleated Messaline Silk. Sold through the season at $11.50 will be placed on sale Monday Morning at the ONE-HALF price $5.75
The colors are brown green, old rose. Very nice to wear with kimonos or the Princess Dresses.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SAMPLES

Lines Priced Away Down Ladies' Combination Suits, Corset Covers and Skirts made of Extra fine Quality of Long Cloth Trimmed with Val Lace.

Regular values up to $2.25. Sale price 98c

Ladies' Combination suits, corset covers and drawers. Made of extra fine quality, nainsook trimmed with val laces. Values up to $2.25. Sale price 98c

Ladies' Combination suits, corset and drawers, extra fine quality, Long Cloth trimmed with val laces and insertion. Values up to $3.00, sale price $1.95

Ladies' combination suits, two and three-piece effects, made of finue quality long cloth and daintily trimmed with German Val Lace insertions. Values up to $4.50. Sale price $2.95