Probers Declare Ballinger Untrue to Trust Reposed in Him

CONGRESS REPORT SCORES BALLINGER

Democrats Charge Secretary with Having Forfeited Confidence Reposed by Public

SCANDAL IN COAL CLAIMS

Official Acts of Cabinet Officer Severely Criticised, and Pinchot Is Praised

(Continued from Page One)

voted to their work and conscientious in the discharge of their onerous duties, and in the rendition of their valuable services that their protests and actions restrained the officers of the interior department and prevented the consummation of a great public wrong, and that their conduct throughout was wholly in the interest of the people.

"That in his statement of September 13, 1909, to the president, and in other correspondence and communications to the president, Mr. Ballinger has been frequently uncandid, that he has on a number of occasions been guilty of duplicity and that his conduct in the premises was intended to and did have the effect of deceiving the president.

That after resigning as commissioner of the general land office Mr. Ballinger resumed the practice of the law in Seattle; that he became interested as an attorney in cases which were pending in the general land office while he was commissioner, and that in at least one case he received compensation for his services, and that such conduct was highly reprehensible.

FIND BALLINGER FALSE

While Secretary Ballinger claims that because of his professional connection with some of the claimants he turned the consideration and control of all Alaska coal claims matters over to Frank Pierce, his assistant, we find from the evidence that he did not in fact do so, but on the contrary improperly continued his connection therewith.

That he aided the movement to force the Cunningham claims to a hearing before the government was ready to proceed and properly produce its evidence, and placed the management of cases in the hands of an experienced young attorney, with full knowledge of the importance of the cases.

That he encouraged insubordination in the reclamation service by trying to discredit the director or the head of that service in a general way, and by issuing orders direct to subordinates in said service, without either consulting or communicating with the proper person or persons in charge of said service.

That he condoned highly improper official conduct on the part of Mr. Perkins, head of the Chicago office of the reclamation service, and instead of reprimanding him or of asking for his resignation, as recommended by the director and chief engineer, he retained him in the same office with increased powers.

Under these circumstances and in view of these findings, which are forced upon us by a consideration of the evidence, we are under the stern necessity of making a further finding:

That Mr. Ballinger has not been true to the trust reposed in him as secretary of the interior; that he is not deserving of public confidence, and that he should be requested by the proper authorities to resign his office as secretary of the interior.

Mr. Lawler, assistant attorney general of the interior department, the report says, testified as only concerned the so-called Lawler memorandum, prepared by him at the president's request, under the direction that he should write it "as if it were the president's."

As to Gifford Pinchot, the report says:

Mr. Pinchot is so well known to the American people that it is probably unnecessary to refer to his standing, but it cannot be out of place to cite a few of the president's words concerning him.

Mr. Madison's report also was filed with Mr. Sleman: A summary of it follows:

MADISON'S CONCLUSIONS

Mr. Madison's conclusions are:

"That the charges made by L. R. Glavis against Secretary Ballinger should be sustained; that in the matter of the disposition of the Cunningham coal lands Mr. Ballinger was not a faithful trustee of the interests of the people and did not perform his duty in such a manner as properly to protect such interests.

"That the charges made by Mr. Pinchot should be sustained; that Mr. Ballinger's course in the administration of the department of the interior has been characterized by a lack of fidelity to the public interest; that this has been shown in the treatment of the Cunningham coal claims, the restoration of the water power sites to entry without intention to rewithdraw, and in his administration of the reclamation service, the latter resulting in unnecessary humiliation to the director and tending toward the disintegration of the service.

"He has not shown himself to be that character of friend to the policy of the conservation of our natural resources that the man should be who occupies the responsible position of secretary of interior in our government, and he should not be retained in that office."

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A summary of Mr. Madison's findings follows: "The investigation resolved itself into two branches, the Glavis and the Pinchot.

"Glavis charged that Ballinger had been an unfaithful trustee of the people's interests; that this was more particularly demonstrated by his conduct toward the Cunningham coal claims.

"Pinchot charged that Ballinger's course as secretary of the interior had been characterized by a lack of fidelity to the public interests; that he was an enemy to the policy of conservation of natural resources; that this was particularly evidenced by his restoration to entry of the water power sites withdrawn by Secretary Garfield, his conduct toward the reclamation service and the Alaska coal fields."

Mr. Madison then described Alaska as "the last great natural storehouse of natural resources that to a large degree belongs to all the people of the United States; that the secretary of the interior should guard them against both fraud and monopoly."

The Cunningham coal land claims were then described, Cunningham being referred to as "the promoter of a plan whereby he and his associates would prove up the land and then occupy it as one mine by means of an association or corporation; that he was to have one-eighth of each subscriber's stock for his service in prospecting land and managing the deal."

The findings declare: "That strong evidence was produced that this plan was adopted and acted upon by the subscribers; that the Cunningham claims can be canceled for fraud if vigorously prosecuted by the government; that the claims contain from 50,000,000 to 90,000,000 tons of coal."

The composition of the Morgan-Guggenheim, or Alaskan syndicate is given and declared to be "an association organized to exploit Alaska."

The findings of Mr. Madison declare this syndicate entered into an option agreement with the Cunningham claimants in 1907 whereby said claimants were to organize a corporation capitalized at $5,000,000 and convey one-half the stock to it for $250,000. The coal lands of the Cunningham group were to be deeded to said corporation.

"The evidence fairly shows that the syndicate aimed at the monopolization of the Behring river coal fields," continues the findings.

ORDERED CLAIMS TO PATENT

"In December, 1907, Mr. Ballinger, as commissioner of the general land office, at the request of ex-Governor Miles C. Moore of Walla Walla, Wash., a Cunningham claimant, ordered the Cunningham claims to patent. Previous to this order the Guggenheim option agreement had been made. Claims had gone to entry, but patents were being delayed.

"All Alaska coal claims were under suspicion of being fraudulent. The order under such circumstances was wrongful. Glavis, who had a few days before been instructed to investigate all Alaska claims, and who was given a formal notice of the order, protested against it, and the order was revoked.

"After resigning as commissioner Mr. Ballinger acted as advisor and counsel for the Cunningham claimants, in their attempts to obtain patents. He prepared a lengthy affidavit for Clarence Cunningham and presented it to the secretary of the interior and commissioner of the general land office, in an attempt to explain away a former affidavit of Cunningham and the entries in the Cunningham journal, both of which had been secured by Glavis and were the most damaging pieces of evidence against the claimants in possession of the government.

"Mr. Ballinger violated no statute in so doing, but he did violate the moral obligation which was upon him, not to attempt to embarrass the government in an effort to conceal the entries begun while he was commissioner, and which it was his duty to aid in good faith while in office.

GOOD FAITH INTENDED

"The act of May 28, 1908, permitted a consolidation of coal claims to the extent of 2560 acres, where the locations had been made in good faith. The construction placed upon the act by Messrs. Pierce, Bennett, Finney and Clements, and seemingly by Mr. Ballinger, would have condoned all agreements to combine in violation of the act of April 28, 1904. The Pierce decision had that effect. Through the efforts of Glavis and Henry M. Hoyt this decision was reviewed by the attorney general and reversed.

"In the summer of 1909 H. H. Schwartz, chief of the field division of the general land office, endeavored to force Glavis to report on the Cunningham coal claims and to go to trial or hearing in the proceeding to cancel the entries, without an examination of the claims to ascertain if improvements were being made as prescribed by law. This was an important circumstance in the government's case.

"After Glavis was removed from charge of the case James M. Sheridan, who was sent to succeed him, reported that he was right and the field examination was made prior to the hearing."

Mr. Madison discusses the Pinchot charges and the question of water power sites, and their withdrawal by the government in order to prevent monopoly. He says:

"Mr. Ballinger, soon after taking office as secretary, declared such withdrawals were without authority of law, although there was much authority to uphold Mr. Garfield's action, and restored the lands to entry and exposed them to the danger of ultimately, without any restriction as to their use, falling into the possession of those who would monopolize the power.

LANDS WITHDRAWN

"At the time of restoration he did not intend to rewithdraw the lands, but on account of protests from those whom he said had an exaggerated idea of the danger, he rewithdrew the lands in sufficient quantities to protect the sites. He made, to Senator La Follette, in a letter, as the reason for the restoring a large portion of the land, the statement that the reclamation service had recommended the restoration of the land to the public domain. This statement also was made in a letter to the president. The evidence before the committee shows the officers of the reclamation service protested against the restorations."

"Mr. Ballinger's course toward the director of the reclamation service, since he has been secretary, has been such to destroy discipline and harmony in the bureau.

"It appears Glavis had been effective in the accomplishment of results. He protested against and prevented the patenting of the Cunningham claim when ordered to patent by Commissioner Ballinger. He secured a reversal of the Pierce decision construing the act of May 28, 1908, and he prevented the commencement of hearings to cancel the Cunningham entries until a field examination had been had. Glavis, Henry M. Hoyt, Horace Tillard Jones and Andrew Kennedy are deserving of commendation by the people of the country."

FITNESS OF BALLINGER QUESTIONED

"The questions to be determined in the fitness of Mr. Ballinger as a public servant were those which arose out of the Cunningham claims and the restoration of the water power sites. These had to do with the conservation of the natural resources of the nation. Mr. Ballinger on one side and Mr. Pinchot and Mr. Garfield on the other occupy entirely opposite positions toward that policy.

"Mr. Ballinger was willing the Cunningham claimants should obtain their patents without investigation, although the signs were prominent, and he should have been aware of them, that they were traveling toward the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate and monopoly."

Mr. Madison discusses conservation and the necessity thereof, also declaring it a crime to permit national resources and water power sites "to fall into the hands of monopoly." He continues:

"Mr. Pinchot believed the policy of conservation was being attacked in the very place where a friend of conservation was most needed, and his acts have been inspired by the desire to protect the policies to which he is devoted.

"I regret that I am compelled to arrive at a conclusion different from the one which was arrived at by the president, for whom I have the highest personal regard and respect. We have had before us many witnesses and have a vast amount of documentary evidence and have had the opportunity of testing the credibility of witnesses in the most searching manner, and after hearing them I have arrived at these conclusions."

PLANS FOR CONFERENCE

On the asembling of the committee, Chairman Nelson said he desired to inform them that Mr. Denby arrived yesterday morning, that Mr. Olmstead would arrive this evening and that he had received word from Senator Root that he could be here next Tuesday. This, he said, would bring together eleven of the twelve members of the committee.

In view of this, he suggested either of two alternatives: That they agree to meet here next Tuesday, or as Senator Root can reach Chicago on Monday, and as all but two members of the committee will pass through Chicago on their way home, a meeting of the committee be held in Chicago next Monday

Mr. Nelson said he was exceedingly anxious to dispose of the matter as soon as possible.

A roll call disclosed no quorum, and Senator Nelson said no business could be transacted.

Mr. Madison protested against the action of the chairman as arbitrary and unfair, and moved that the absent committeemen be brought in. The four Democrats and Mr. Madison voted for it, Mr. Nelson not voting.

Mr. Nelson declined to put a motion of Mr. James that Ivan Bowen be appointed sergeant-at-arms on the ground that as a quorum was not present the motion was out of order. Mr. Nelson said Mr. Bowen had not been and is not acting as sergeant-at-arms of the committee.

THREATS OF ARREST MADE

Mr. Madison then moved that the secretary of the committee be empowered to notify the absentees to appear at the committee room at once and that upon their failure to come he arrest and bring them in. The motion was adopted by the five members—four Democrats and one Republican insurgent.

Secretary Slemann notified Messrs. Sutherland and McCall and Denby to appear at the committe room, but declined to execute the order that they be arrested, as under the resolution authorizing the investigation there was no such authority. The three gentlemen mentioned made the following reply:

"In view of the refusal of the minority of the committee on Wednesday to postpone action until members of the committee, known to be coming, could arrive at Minneapolis, and their evident purpose to attempt to make the action of a minority the official action of the committee without consideration, and their refusal to discuss the evidence at the former meeting, and in view of the fact that at the former meeting they promulgated to the public their decision of the case, which had no validity whatever as official action, and yet amounted to a conclusive prejudgment of the case as far as said minority were concerned, we insist upon an opportunity for the full membership of the committee to decide the case which was committed to them by law, and we must therefore decline the invitation of the gentlemen assembled to meet with them today."

Mr. Madison then offered the following resolution:

"That Mr. Slemman be instructed to communicate to Senator Sutherland and Representatives McCall and Denby that the statement that any member or members of the committee refused to discuss the evidence at issue is absolutely incorrect. If Messrs. Sutherland, McCall and Denby had remained in the committee room, as was their duty, we would have then discussed the evidence and today would be discussing the evidence if they desired and were willing now to discuss it.

INVITATION TO INSURGENTS

"That in view of the fact that they left the room without any request to discuss the evidence, and in view of the fact that the chairman's stand that discussion was in order, and they did not attempt to discuss the case, or indicate a desire to do so, we feel it is their duty now to come into the meeting and discuss the evidence, and the members present will gladly discuss with them any matter pending before the committee.

"No report has been formulated, and the question of what the report shall contain is a matter now up for deliberation and discussion."

Senator Nelson said he was of the opinion that as a quorum was not present the only motion that could be entertained was either a motion to adjourn or motions to secure the attendance of the committee. He said that inasmuch as the motion just offered related to the matter of securing the attendance of members of the committee, the chair would put the motion. The five members voted for it.

Mr. Madison moved to take a recess until 2:30 p. m., and the motion was seconded by Mr. James. The chairman repeated there was no quorum and that the motion therefore was not in order. Mr. Madison asked if the chair held that only a motion to adjourn sine die could be considered. Mr. Nelson said he would not object to someone else putting the motion, but he thought it was not in order and he would not put it. He based his refusal on the ground that, a quorum not being present, the only motions that could be entertained were motions to adjourn and to compel the attendance of absentees.

The discussion revolved about parliamentary usage, in which the members sought to commit the chairman to an expression of opinion. Mr. Nelson said he would not commit himself until he had consulted the rules as to his powers.

"I think I shall retire," he said.

Mr. Nelson remained until the secretary could deliver the contents of the Madison resolution. The three absentees refused to modify their former communication. Thereupon Mr. Nelson left the room.

CHICAGO SESSION CALLED

The notification of the chairman that a meeting would be held in Chicago next Tuesday, and request for attendance, were sent to all the members here. The five members continued their deliberations.

Secretary Slemman remained in the room. Senator Fletcher of Florida was made chairman pro tem. The resolution offered by Senator Purcell was then adopted by the five members. It follows:

"Whereas, this committee, pursuant to adjournment, met at 10 o'clock of this day, with Chairman Nelson in the chair, and six members present, including the chairman:

"Whereas there are three other members of the committee, to wit Senator Sutherland and Representatives McCall and Denby, in the city, and the building in which the committee is meeting; and

"Whereas, all possible effort has been made, without effect, to induce said members to attend the session of the committee; and,

"Whereas, the chairman withdrew from the committee room and failed and neglected to return after more than four hours' absence, and has abandoned any connection with the committee at this meeting, and his arbitrarily and without any authority under the resolution creating the committee, or vote of the committee, given notice of a meeting of the committee in the distant city of Chicago, on Tuesday, September 13, and is attempting to force an adjournment to said city, now therefore, he it

"Resolved, that, under such circumstances, it is the duty of those present to make reports to congress of their findings in the matters submitted to the committee; that all members of the committee be authorized at any time before the convening of the next session of congress, to prepare and file such reports and findings as they desire."

Mr. Graham then moved that the members of the committee authorize that the findings be given out. Mr. Graham presented the report of the Democrats, and it was adopted by a viva voce vote.

SEPARATE REPORT OFFERED

Mr. Madison asked leave to file a separate report and findings, which was agreed to. Mr. Madison then moved that both reports be filed with Secretary Sleman, with instructions to have the same printed and copies filed with the secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house. Pursuant thereto, copies of the Democratic report and the report of Mr. Madison were filed with Mr. Sleman. Mr. Purcell moved that if Secretary Slemmon did not file the reports he would return them to Senator Fletcher, who will have them printed and filed.

The members then adjourned to meet in Washington December 3.

Representative Madison, speaking for himself and the four Democratic members, said:

"The committee at its last session in Washington adjourned to meet in Minneapolis September 5 for the purpose of formulating reports to congress. The committee met in pursuance of this adjournment.

"There were eight members present, constituting a majority. At the request of the chairman, we adjourned to meet September 7. We met in pursuance to the adjournment, eight members of the committee being present. Later Senator Sutherland and Representative McCall withdrew. The committee after the transaction of certain business then voted without objection on the part of any member to take a recess until today at 10 o'clock.

SECOND SESSION ORDERED

"At 10 o'clock we convened, Chairman Nelson in the chair. There were six members present, also the secretary of the committee, Mr. Sleman.

"Immediately after calling the committee together the chairman read a statement, the substance of which was that certain members were not in the city and that one of them, Senator Root, could not be here until Tuesday, and said there was one of two alternatives for us to adopt—to adjourn either until Tuesday in Minneapolis or Monday in Chicago.

"The chairman stated he would entertain no other motion evcept to adjourn, to which protest was made as arbitrary and unfair and a motion was made to instruct and empower the secretary of the committee, Mr. Sleman, we being without a regular sergeant-at-arms, to bring Senator Sutherland, Representative Denby and Representative McCall at once to the committee.

"The chairman said he would entertain that motion because he felt there were two things we could do, adjourn or do what we could to secure the attendance of absent members.

"We have been doing what he could to secure the attendance of absent members. We have insisted they should come to the meeting and engage in deliberations on the committee report.

"They have so far refused. There has been no attempt to transact other business so far except that a motion was made to take a recess at 2:30 p. m., which the chairman refused to put, but said he would let some other member put it if he desired. He repeated again that the only thing we could do was to adjourn or use such efforts as we could to compel the attendance of a quorum.

COMMITTEE STILL MEETS

"About 11:30 he stated he desired to leave the room on an errand and would be back in a minute. The committee has not voted to adjourn. It is legally in session. The chairman has been here prosiding over its deliberations and retired with the statement that he would soon return.

"Instead, he has sent us, through the secretary of the committee, this notice: 'You are hereby notified that a meeting of the joint committee of congress to investigate the department of the interior and its several bureaus, officers and employes and of the bureau of forestry in the department of agriculture and its officers and employes, is hereby called to be held at the Auditorium Annex hotel in Chicago, Tuesday, September 13, at 10 o'clock, and you are hereby requested to be in attendance.'

"Of course the chairman has no authority under the resolution under which the committee has acted to adjourn the committee to any time or place and his action in this respect is unaccountable and absolutely without authority. We want it made plain to the country that we had a quorum and met in the place to which the committee was legally adjourned.

"The only thing that we have insisted on is that all the members should be present and discharge the duty incumbent upon us under the resolution authorizing the creation of a committee.

"We object to being hauled about the countyy and object to unreasonable delays to secure the presence of absent members. It was as much their duty to be here on the morning of September 5 as ours."

TOO LATE FOR MEETING

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Word was received at the department of the interior today from Secretary Ballinger that he expected to arrive here on September 24. It is understood that President Taft intends to call his cabinet together here September 21, in which event his secretary of the interior will be unable to attend.

GOVERNMENT DISMISSES MAN NAMED IN SCANDAL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Frank M. Couden, cashier in the office of the surveyor of customs at Cincinnati, whose name was prominently mentioned in the Warriner embezzlement scandal in the Big Four railroad, was discharged from the government service today

The temporary suspension of Couden was announced several weeks ago, and the order making it permanent came from Secretary MacVeagh at Dublin, N. H., to Assistant Secretary Hilles today.

Couden's removal is ordered on a specific charge of insubordination, in that he absented himself without leave from his office.

Established October, 1875.

Ostermoor Mattresses

Coulter Dry Goods Co.

McCall Patterns

219-229 S. BROADWAY. 224-230 S. HILL ST.

The Outside Broadway Elevator Entrance to Our Cafe Gives the Hurried Business Men a Convenient Entrance. SPECIAL GRILL for Gentlemen Desiring to Enjoy a Cigar

Week End Sale of Silk Remnants---Half Price

After a week's sale of silks we find remnants of from 1½ yards up to 15 yards. To keep our shelves orderly we make a Saturday Offering for exactly half price. Beautiful pieces of Foulard, Pongees, Corduroy Velvets, Crepe de Chine, Surah, Taffetas in all colors and shades, fancy and plain. Many particularly choice pieces that will make dressy blouses, elegant linings (this year linings are more brilliant in color), petticoats and even entire gowns. Christmas materials for innumerable purposes. THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.

The House Furnishing Problem a Pleasure

For the woman with a limited amount of money our September Sale of House Furnishings will enable her to make selections in the different departments that will tone up and give a new and furnished appearance to the entire house. You will be surprised to find what a few dollars will do.

Your attention today directed to—
Fancy Silkoline at 10c
Cretonne Satin Ticking.....15c
Fancy Jap Crepe at.....20c

Fully 75 of these artistic colored materials to select from.

Imported fancy Sundour Madras reduced to 50c, 60c, 75c and $1.00.

Sundour Dresden and Bokhara Nets, 75c.

Fancy Nets, fancy Scrim, French Bobinette and white and Arabian Edgings, Insertions and Cotton Cluny.

Porch Couches

These most desirable pieces, including the Canopy Stand and Couch with Mattress, reduced for this sale from—
$27.50 to $24.00 $24.50 to $20.00

Imported German Porch Shades; small-large slat, 4x8, $2.25; 6x8, $3.50.

Larger size from $4.50, $6.00 up to $7. Green, olive, tan and combined colors.

For the Kitchen and Bath Room

Printed Linoleum—Per yard, laid, reduced to 50c, 60c; Inlaid to $1.10; cork carpet, $1.50.

Short lengths Linoleum, values to 75c per yard, cut to 35c.

Tailor-Made Suits

All the New Goods are shown in this department. The buyer has purchased some of the most exclusive woolens ever shown on this coast. These consist of materials suitable for every requirement. You can make your selection, have a man-tailored suit built complete for $40.00 and up—workmanship the best and styles the latest.

Coulter Dry Goods Co.

NEW YORKERS MAY BUILD $9,000,000 POWER PLANT

Head of Electric Bond and Share Company Now Investigating Seattle Project

SEATTLE, Sept. 9.—S. Z. Mitchell, president of the Electric Bond and Share company and chairman of the board of supervisors of the Pacific Light and Power company of New York, arrived in Seattle yesterday. It is said his visit is for financial negotiations for the consolidation of the Hanford and Strahorn irrigation canals and power plants on Priest Rapids, involving an expenditure of $90,000,000 in northwestern power development.

Mr. Mitchell declined to admit that the deal had been closed, declaring many obstacles might intervene.

Michael Earles, president of the Hanford company, and Mr. Mitchell held a private conference last night. The Hanford owns one of the best sites on the river, and at one time the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railroad made an effort to secure it.

Back of the Strahorn company, it is declared, are the Harriman interests, building the North Coast railway and endeavoring to acquire desirable power sites.

Mr. Mitchell, with other officials of the Pacific Light and Power company, last week made a tour of inspection of Priest Rapids, and spent two days looking over the Hanford power plant and irrigation canal and the Star Strahorn project.

It is reported that when the consolidation plan is carried out the line from Priest Rapids will be connected with the Yakima system at Pasco and Sunnyside, supplying another link in the system of the Washington Water Power company of Spokane. It is estimated there is more power available along the Priest Rapids site than at any other site in the country except Niagara falls.

MONEY IN BANK, BOARD IS FORCED TO BORROW

New Jersey Schools Receive 2 Per Cent and Pay 4

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 9.—School boards of New Jersey frequently have to pay 4 per cent a year for the use of their own money, according to testimony given here before a senate committee, by the Orange board of education.

Acoording to board members money could not be borrowed for any other purpose than education. In Orange county, therefore, with $110,000 on deposit in bank as a fund for the erection of schools, the board of education has been compelled to borrow $50,000 from the same bank, for current expenses. On the deposit of $110,000 the board drew interest at the rate of 2 per cent a year, and on the loan it paid 4½ to 5 per cent.

There appears no remedy for this state of affairs, except for the municipal boards to strive to catch up with their revenue and reduce their loans to a minimum.

COLORADO PROHIBITIONISTS HOLD STATE CONVENTION

DENVER, Sept. 9.—The Prohibition state convention met here today, effected permanent organization, appointed committees and adjourned until tomorrow to wait the reports.

J. M. Glass of California, national lecturer of the Prohibition party, delivered an address in which he said the disintegration of both the old parties through corruption was the principal hope of success of the Prohibitionists.

SIXTEEN-WORD WILL FILED

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 9.—The shortest will on record in Connecticut has just been filed in the surrogate's office at South Manchester, Conn. It contains exactly sixteen words, leaving the $50,000 estate of the late Knight D. Cheney, jr., to his wife. The will is as follows: "I give and devise all of my property, real and personal, to my wife, Ruth Lambert Cheney

LEPER LEAVES ON TRAIN AND ALARMS AUTHORITIES

Patient Hurried Eastward After County Refuses Charge

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 9.—John Kokas, a leper, is a passenger on an east bound train, with his former home in Greece as his destination. Kokas wears no yellow flag or other mark of identification save the telltale marks on his skin of the terrible disease.

His departure from Salt Lake City last night was taken with the utmost secrecy. Provided with a purse by friends who were anxious to escape the responsibility of caring for him, he deserted the tent in which he has been quarantined and became one of the crowd of east bound tourists that moves through Salt Lake at this season of the year.

Since the diagnosis of his disease three months ago, Kokas has been a white elephant for the authorities. The city attempted to interest the county in the case, but the county refused to admit liability; the immigration authorities could find no law under which he could be deported, and he finally was placed in quarantine in a tent, where he was maintained at the cost of his friends.

When the case was first observed it had not reached the infectious stage and Kokas was allowed considerable freedom on that account. Subsequently the disease made rapid progress, and exposure at this time may not be without danger.

CHAMP CLARK TO WHACK MULES IF HE IS ELECTED

Promises to Drive Long-Eared Animals Through Washington

MOBERLY, Mo., Sept. 9.—"If I am elected to the next house of representatives I will drive a team of Missouri mules down Pennsylvania avenue."

The foregoing is the promise Congressman Champ Clark made to a crowd of visitors at the homecoming celebration here in the course of an address. The promise pleased the crowd, and for several minutes the speaker was unable to proceed with his speech on account of the cheering and yelling.

It was Mr. Clark's assigned duty to welcome home many Missourians who had strayed from the borders of the "Show Me" state. He welcomed them all right, but was inclined to ask why they ever went away in the first place.

Mr. Clark also reproached his hearers for permitting Missouri to take a back seat, as he said it had done.

"Missouri has taken a back seat too long," he said. "We have done the work and the other fellows have got the glory. Missouri has never had a president, a vice president, a justice of the supreme court or a speaker of the house. It is time we had all of these offices, and I'm going to see to it that we get one of them right away."

GOVERNMENT WILL SAVE IN COUNTING OF SHEETS

51 Clerks in Treasury Department to Change Positions

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Another economy, this time the saving of $33,000 a year, will be shortly effected at the treasury. It has cost that much to count the sheets of paper upon which money, postage stamps and revenue stamps are printed. Each sheet is regarded as having the value of the money or stamps to be printed upon it, and the accounting has been very close.

Hereafter the millions of sheets will be stored at the bureau of engraving and printing instead of at the treasury, and one counting operation can thus be obviated. Fifty-one clerks thrown out of employment by the change probably will find employment in other departments.

RAILROAD MEN DROWN

MOOSE JAW, Saskatchewan, Sept. 9.—Joseph Laing, aged 23, a boilermaker, and John Montgomery, aged 30, a fireman, employes of the Canadian Pacific railroad, were drowned in Moose Jaw river today when their boat overturned.

RATTLESNAKE VENOM MAY BE CURE FOR FITS

Remedy Accidentally Discovered When Man Afflicted Bitten by Snake in Texas

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The use of rattlesnake venom as a cure for epilepsy is being tested by New York and Philadelphia surgeons. Reports show the venom has resulted in marked benefit to all of the patients so far treated. Epilepsy is classed among the incurable diseases, and requires the most persistent treatment to ameliorate the condition of those afflicted.

A preliminary report of the results of the venom treatment, which was discovered accidentally as a result of a snake bite suffered by an epileptic in Texas two years ago, has just been made to a local medical society by Dr. Ralph Spangler of Philadelphia.

"The venom when given hypodermically," he says, "makes a profound impression on the nervous system. I am convinced from my limited experience with its use in epilepsy that there is a distinct possibility of our having in this therapeutic agent a drug which, upon further medical investigation and study, may be the means of modifying the convulsions in epileptic attacks and possibly lessening their frequency, if not ultimately effecting a cure in many cases."

ASSERTS NOTE TO POPE AVOIDS DOGMA QUESTION

MADRID, Sept. 9.—Premier Canalejas is quoted as saying that Spain's reply to the Vatican's latest note contains little beyond generalities and assurances that the question of church dogma is not involved.

The premier expects the negotiations between Madrid and the Vatican will remain stationary until the cortes meets, when, he says, the "padlock bill," instead of being withdrawn, will be adopted.

The padlock bill prohibits the creation of further religious establishments until the revision of the concordat has been completed or a definite law on the subject has been passed.

AWAIT CORTES ASSEMBLY

ROME, Sept. 9.—The Vatican will now await the meeting of the cortes, when, if Canalejas does not fall, a complete rupture between Rome and Madrid is considered almost inevitable.

INSURANCE COMPANY TO FIGHT TAXATION BY STATE

ANACONDA, Mont., Sept. 9.—Maintaining its business is interstate commerce and not subject to tax by the state, the New York Life Insurance company filed suit against Deer Lodge county yesterday for refund of taxes amounting to $209.79, paid under protest.

The complaint asserts that all contracts for policies issued to Montana residents are made, modified and discharged in the New York office, and that any local taxation is a burden on interstate commerce, contrary to the constitutioin.

Attorneys for the company say this is a test suit brought with the intention of carrying it to the United States supreme court to determine the rights of the company in every state.

GOVERNOR HUGHES MUST AWAIT HIGHEST HONORS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—If Governor Hughes is to be made chief justice of the supreme court of the United States he will be promoted from an assistant justiceship. Reports that the nomination of the governor as an associate justice would be withdrawn and his name sent to the senate as chief justice have been put to rest by arrangements that the New York executive has been making to take up his duties on the bench the second Monday in October.

As congress does not convene until December, the new associate justice will have at least two months to serve in a subordinate position on the bench.

"What caused the separation?"

"Oh, he thought as much of himself as she thought of herself and as little of her as she did of him."—Life.