the railroad magnate, in the high spirits that his outing in Oregon probably instilled in him, found a throng that was to be regarded as hostile ready with most cordial greetings. Even Gifford Pinchot, for whom the doors of the White House always swing wide with welcome, moved up his chair beside the evening's guest and they had a sociable conversation. The gay demeanor of "the most hated man of Wall street" was in large measure responsible for the friendly demonstration in his behalf.

There was just one note of discord in the love feast. Governor Chamberlain of Oregon, who was presiding, had a kick to make, but Harriman's eyes only twinkled in merriment. He readily accepted a challenge to reply and his witty comments about the northern state in the "come back" won the noisy approval of the house.

In his address Harriman spoke of the close relations between the railroads and forestry and irrigation. He said that his company was preserving large tracts of timber in Oregon for a future generation, that it was co-operating with the forestry bureau in conserving the fast diminishing wood supply.

"Now, the people of Oregon do not appreciate the benefit of the railroad's aims with these large timber areas, and the department of justice at Washington has been giving attention recently to this "co-operation" in preserving the forests. Chamberlain couldn't hold himself down, and said some sharp things.

"In a tone with a ring of sarcasm to it the governor said that he was glad to hear that the railroad was holding that timber for the good of future generations. "But we want something for the present, as well," he said, "for to some extent we let divine providence take care of those that are to come after us. But we would like to know why so many more acres are being withheld than is allowed under the grant from the government and why prices are being asked for lands being sold that are so far in excess of what that grant provides? I don't think it is to the best interests of the people to have the companies holding great areas of the country's richest resources."

Chamberlain's remarks followed the close of Harriman's speech, and the magnate, after the audience had set up a wild clamor for him to speak some more, made a bold pretense that he would tell the Oregon executive what he would like to know.

HARRIMAN RAPS OREGON

"A fine country is Oregon," Harriman said. "It offers fine inducements to build railroads. Why, I have been traveling days there without seeing a habitat—I saw only two chipmunks. But in time it will be a country. The state of Oregon must do something for itself and not expect outsiders to do it all. But Oregon ought to be the country's playground. There's a vastness of fine scenery there. There is plenty of good spring water. You don't have to carry a bottle with you."

Harriman kept up this running fire of funny comment and had the audience laughing with him. Chamberlain never heard a word of reply about that timber "outrage," and Harriman, the comedian, carried off the honors.

The audience began to laugh, believing that the hard times talk was the irony of a financier who was not feeling any pinch just now.

But Harriman was in earnest about the millionaires' hard times. He said that he couldn't be meeting the demands of the Oregonians for more railroads while money was so tight.

"Not until we can look more surely into the future and until the institution of credit is on a more certain basis," he said, "can we think of building more railroads."

Harriman said that he had talked much more than he intended and when the audience shouted for him to go on he declared that if he did he might say something that he did not want to say. Then he pointed to the press table and said in low words to those on the platform, "The newspapers."

Harriman joined the great shout of laughter that went up from the audience, his pointed finger indicating his thought. He did go on, and told of how he became interested in the west. He reviewed his acquisition of interests in the Union Pacific, Central Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads and asserted that he always had been eager to help open newly irrigated communities by building railroads to them. He continued:

SEEKS GOOD OF ALL

"We hope that you people of the west do not consider that we are entirely selfish. We are selfish in that we do want to succeed. We do want to succeed for ourselves, but we also have a great deal of pleasure in doing something that is for the good of all.

"What a good thing it would be if we could only have such meetings as you are having here, in connection with the transportation interests of this country, where we would meet face to face, talk our troubles out, have it made public, public as you like. I don't think that there ever was a railroad man in this country that cared about publicity.

"It is a mistake to believe that the railroad men always want to conduct their affairs behind closed doors, but, gentlemen and ladies, railroad men are not talkers, they are doers. They do not know how to promise, because they know how hard it is to keep those promises, and I think you ought to bear with them.

"If in your future congresses you will invite the representatives of the transportation interests, treat them fairly, hear what we have to say patiently, as you have with me tonight, you will accomplish as much good and do as much in the interest of your irrigation projects as you can do any other way. I thank you for your courtesy."

Harriman remained at the congress to hear Luther Burbank, who got up and declined to speak because he was not a speech maker. He heard Head Forester Charles H. Shinn tell of his work, and enjoyed the stereopticon lecture by Gifford Pinchot on the forests of the country. The magnate departed for the east at 10 o'clock after a stay of three hours in Sacramento.

PINCHOT BEATS "KICKERS"

Interest of the delegates centered today in the meeting of the resolutions committee, before which the "kickers," the farmers of southern California, were allowed to air their grievances. Several hours were devoted to the exciting procedure, but in the end the powerful pro-Roosevelt sentiment prevailed, and the resolution asking the United States congress to investigate the charges against the reclamation service were laid on the table. The "kickers" had their hearing, which at first was to be denied them, but they failed to make good so far as the committee was concerned, largely because of the brief remarks at the end of the deliberations by Gifford Pinchot, chief forester and personal friend of the president, who vouched for the good intentions of the reclamation service and the characters of Director W. H. Newell and J. B. Lippincott, former engineer. Anybody who plays tennis at the White House can have anything he wants from those people, and poor Yuma had no more chance than a snowball there.

APPEAL STILL OPEN

An appeal on the floor of the congress is still open to the "kickers," for that was the promise made to them yesterday. While they were unable to announce their plans tonight, it is expected that they will not be content with the decision of the committee on resolutions, for they are of the sort that fight to the last ditch.

Due credit must be given to the farmers for the good battle they put up today. They did not mince words and there was no hiding of the accusations against J. B. Lippincott, who had much to do with the reclamation plans in the Imperial, Yuma and Owens river valleys, but is now an engineer in the 250 mile Los Angeles water project. So bitter was the feeling against him that Chairman Pardee was compelled to call a halt on personalities. Congressman S. C. Smith of Bakersfield was the only champion of the "kickers" who kept a cool head, and if the management of the fight had been left to him it might have been won.

Reduced to sober terms the plea of the farmers was for merely an indorsement of a contemplated appeal to the federal congress for an investigation of the reclamation service. The government's men virtually took the position that they would welcome an inquiry because of the vindication they were sure would result. But in the heat of the argument harsh charges were made and the committeemen declined to take part in the bitter animosities.

INYO LAWYER ACCUSER

Leicester C. Hall, a young attorney of Bishop, Inyo county, representing the Owens valley farmers, declared that if given the opportunity he would prove that Lippincott was in the employ of the city of Los Angeles and was working in its interest while engaged on the Oowens reclamation project. The engineer's aim was to provide an irrigation supply for the San Fernando valley, it was alleged, in the interests of a number of prominent promoters, one of whom, Assemblyman P. W. Forbes of Inyo said later, was Harrison Gray Otis.

"I am glad to make this charge against Lippincott," shouted Hall. "I have never spoken to him in my life and I hope that I never shall. All that we ask is an investigation and then let Lippincott prove if he can that his hands are clean."

Pardee here began to pound his gavel to stop the outbreak of the young lawyer. Hall withdrew to give way to Congressman Smith, who made a clear statement of the situation, such as the fighting delegation had failed to do.

"The crux of the complaints of the Owens valley people is that they have been deprived of water rights in order to supply an irrigation project 250 miles away," proceeded Smith. "We do not object to allowing Los Angeles a water supply for domestic use, but we do object to having the water taken from our section and piped hundreds of miles to another valley. The Los Angeles project proposes to supply the San Fernando lands as well as the domestic demand of the city. In other words, our lands are to remain desert wastes, though nature intended the water for them in order to irrigate a distant valley."

READS FORMAL CHARGES

Then came Judge Tyrell of Los Angeles, who made the following accusations in behalf of Owens valley:

We charge the reclamation service:

First—Officials of the service in California have deceived us to our injury and damage:

(a) On or about March 1, 1905, Fred Eaton, in fact a representative of Los Angeles, came into the land office at Independence, Cal., bearing a letter from J. B. Lippincott, chief of the reclamation service in California, directing him to secure information in said office and to examine power projects on Owens river, Bishop creek and Big Pine creek and report to him (Lippincott). At that time Eaton was buying riparian lands and water rights along Owens river, which he has since turned over to Los Angeles.

(b) Records of the city council of Los Angeles show that Eaton was then in the service of the city.

(c) Eaton had in his possession copies of maps made by J. C. Calsen, engineer of the reclamation service, secured in the Los Angeles office of the reclamation service. Eaton reported to J. B. Lippincott, and subsequently, the power projects examined, except one (the Nevada power company of Rickeys) were turned down.

(d) The department of the interior, on the recommendation of F. P. Newell, rejected certain applications for rights of way for reservoir sites on streams tributary to Owens river, viz. Bishop creek, three branches; Pine creek and Birch creek, on the ground that they would conflict with the reclamation project. Said reservoir sites, as such, were subsequently withdrawn by the department. The reclamation project was officially abandoned July 12, 1907, but the withdrawals, by special order of the acting secretary of the interior, July 22, 1907, were continued in force for three years from and after June 30, 1906, in direct violation of the act of 1902.

Second—Three applications for reservoir sites had been filed prior to the act of 1902 by Galen J. Dixon of Bishop, Cal., and one on Convict creek (also filed on waters). These applications had not been approved, but were in good standing at the time operations began on the reclamation project. At the solicitation of the engineer in charge, J. C. Clausen, Dixon consented to let his rights rest in abeyance and allow them to be appropriated if needed for the reclamation service. They were so appropriated, but have not been restored, and the city of Los Angeles, in the meantime, has filed upon and claims the water.

Upward of 200,000 acres of land in Owens valley were by the secretary of the interior withdrawn for reclamation puposes in 1903-04. When the project was abandoned (July 12, 1907) the withdrawals were continued in force in direct violation of the act of 1902. On February 20, 1907, upward of 200,000 acres were withdrawn from any disposition under the act by an order of withdrawal by the secretary of the interior. At least 150,000 acres of it is strictly agricultural or grazing land, having no forest growth, and at least three-quarters of the whole tract is absolutely nonwater bearing (prima facie violation of the reclamation act). It is still withheld from all forms of entry.

AID GIVEN PROMOTERS

Judge Tyrrel alleged "connivance" on the part of the reclamation officials to assist the Los Angeles promoters, insisting, as did all the kickers, that they had no objection to the municipality's part in the project. He complained that ex-Secretary Hitchcock also had been hostile to the farmers.

Morris Bien of the reclamation service undertook the defense, and he showed that the rights of the city of Los Angeles in the Owens valley were granted by act of congress on full approval of the California delegates, including Representative Smith. He declared that water applications frequently were made to embarrass the government and hold it up for high prices, and asserted that no individual water rights had been interfered with on the Owens river.

In this he was hotly contradicted by a kicker who offered to product documentary evidence. The outcome of Bien's address was a tacit admission that some owners had been deprived of their rights, and he gave the assurance that these would be restored.

LIPPINCOTT DEFENDED

Former City Attorney Matthews of Los Angeles took a hand, explaining that the city had spent much money in the Owens valley in the purchase of lands. He warmly defended Lippincott and Newell and charged that Attorney Hall of Inyo was acting in the interests of a power company that desired to use the Owens river water. Then came the address of Gifford Pinchot, that put an end to the matter:

We admit that we have done everything we could, he said, to help out the city of Los Angeles in its water project on the theory of doing the greatest good to the greatest number. These charges have been threshed out by the forestry bureau, by two secretaries of the interior, by the reclamation service and by the president of the United States, and they found nothing in them. I know of no public proceeding that has been so thoroughly scrutinized as this Owens valley matter. The rights of Los Angeles were granted with the full accord of the California delegation in Congress.

Complaint has been made that we placed in the forest reserve a large area of land covered with only sagebrush. The law gave us this right and we did so for other reasons than to protect the water rights of the Los Angeles project. The matter of restoring this tract to settlement soon will be submitted to the California delegation.

I want to say that these attacks such as I have heard today against men of the reputation of Mr. Newell and Mr. Lippincott are not fair.

NEWELL MAKES STATEMENT

Newell was called on for a statement. He said that he had devoted his life to the reclamation service and that the unjust attacks had cut him deeply. He had decided, however, as Secretary Garfield advised him, to leave the answering of the accusations to his friends, the public.

Lippincott had no statement to make and a motion to lay the resolution on the table was adopted without a dissenting voice.

Judge North of Los Angeles offered a resolution indorsing the reclamation service, the forestry bureau and the policies of the president in connection with them, and it was unanimously adopted.

The committee was flooded with proposals to indorse Roosevelt. There is no probability that the president's enemies will attempt to assail his forestry policy; they wouldn't want to be howled down. Roosevelt is the idol of the irrigationists.

Things That Impressed Cartoonist Ewer at the Irrigation Congress

Orders Issued Affecting the Army and Navy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Army orders: Contract Surgeon Clarence F. Dickinson has been ordered from the Philippines division to San Francisco. First Lieutenant Consuelo A. Seoane, Third cavalry, is detailed as captain of the Eighth company, Philippine Scouts. Captain Sherwood A. Cheney, general staff, has been ordered from Provincetown to Newport, and will resume duties. First Lieutenant Albert L. Hall is transferred from the Second to the Third field artillery and is assigned to Battery C. Captain Frederick W. Stopford has been detailed to the subsistence department at Fort Riley for a course in the school for bakers and cooks. Major Charles T. Menaher, First infantry, has been ordered from Provincetown to Newport and will resume duties at that station. Major Edward Chynoweth, Seventeenth infantry, will report to the chief of staff for temporary special duty.

Navy orders: Former Commander A. G. Winterhalt has been ordered to the naval observatory at Washington, and Lieutenant W. Brown Jr. to the naval academy, Annapolis. Lieutenant A. E. Brooks has been detached from the bureau of navigation to the naval recruiting station, Memphis. Lieutenant I. E. Bass is notified that the orders of August 17 have been revoked and he will continue duty in charge of the navy recruiting station at Chattanooga. Chief Gunner J. C. McDermott has been ordered to the navy yard, New York. Paymaster Clerk O. A. Hancock has been ordered to duty on the Missouri and Paymaster Clerk H. H. Keppang to duty on the Prairie.

SAN JOAQUIN FARMERS BUYING A RAIN SUPPLY

Special by Leased Wire to The Call

STOCKTON, Sept. 4.—The farmers throughout the Crows Landing section and in southern San Joaquin county feel in need of 12 inches of rain during the coming winter season, and have met and considered the advisability of employing Charles M. Hatfield, the rain maker, to deliver that quantity of moisture. Hatfield worked under a contract for these very same farmers last year, and not only kept his pledge to deliver 15 inches, but exceeded that amount and delivered rain as long as he remained in the section.

A contract has been drawn up with Hatfield by the terms of which he agrees to furnish between November 15, 1907, and April 15, 1908, 12 inches of rain to the immediate vicinity in which he is operating. The agreement provides further that in the event of the vicinity being visited with that amount of rain Hatfield is to receive $3,000. Should the rainfall throughout the section be less than that, Hatfield is to receive nothing for his labors.

The farmers have great faith in the rain maker, and it is a foregone conclusion that the contract will be signed.

ARMY CHIEF IS RETIRED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Lieutenant Colonel Elijah W. Halford, pay department, U. S. A., was retired today, having reached the statutory age of 64 years. Colonel Halford was attached to headquarters of the department of California at San Francisco and was one of the most widely known officers in the pay corps of the army. He was private secretary to the late President Harrison from 1889 to 1893.

MARIN COUNTY CLERK'S BOOKS SHOW SHORTAGE

Continued From Page 1, Column 1

Attorney E. B. Martinelli has been collecting the clerk's salary and distributing it among his creditors for some time, but this has not been fully verified.

No reason has been assigned for Graham's manipulation of the public funds. His salary amounts to about $330 a month. He is, however, liberal in his habits. He already has served two four year terms as county clerk and entered his third term this year. For many years he was a conductor on the Northwestern Pacific and is popularly known as "Genial" Bob Graham.

Brilliant Illumination of Niagara Falls

Special by Leased Wire to The Call

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 4.—A magnificent spectacle was presented tonight when for the first time Niagara falls was artificially illuminated. Great crowds flocked to the points of vantage and beheld the spectacle. It is estimated that fully 5,000 persons stood upon the bank fronting on Victoria park. The illumination was supplied by the 50 powerful searchlights throwing a combined light of 1,115,000 candle power.

CHILD KILLED UNDER WAGON

STOCKTON, Sept. 4.—A little girl seven years old, named Irene Calosso, living with her parents on the Lindon road, four miles from Stockton, was run over and killed by a grain wagon this afternoon. She ran out and got on one of four wagons in a train of grain laden wagons and fell under the wheels. The driver knew nothing of the accident until informed of the affair by others, and he didn't see the child.

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Be sure to try it.

FORMER JUDGE ACCUSED OF TAX RECEIPT FRAUD

Pittsburg Politicians Are Indicted for Vote Manipulation

PITTSBURG, Sept. 4.—A political sensation was caused here today when it became known that the grand jury indicted four prominent politicians in connection with alleged tax receipt fraud. The men indicted are Elliot Rodgers, a state senator and former judge of the common pleas court; Samuel Grenet, director of the department of safety of Allegheny; William Hogel, member of Allegheny council, and William Lamb, an Allegheny politician.

The indictments allege that the accused men procured false registration and fraudulent voting and conspiracy to issue fraudulent tax receipts. The charges, it is said, are based upon the election of 1906, and are the outgrowth of a crusade waged by the Voters' service league of Allegheny.

Each of the accused men is under bail of $5,000. It is claimed that about 700 or 800 affidavits have been obtained from persons who used the alleged bogus tax receipts, which they claimed were given to them by Allegheny politicians.

TO EXHUME BODY BEFORE $100,000 POLICY IS PAID

Insurance Company Meets Demand of Heirs With an Assertion of Suicide

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 4.—Judge Smith McPherson of the federal court here is sued an order today for the exhumation of the body of Louis E. Perkins of Lawrence, Kan., whose life had been insured by the Mutual life insurance company of New York for $100,000.

His heirs brought suit against the company to compel payment of the policy. The insurance company desires to have the stomach examined for traces of poison, holding that Perkins committed suicide.

SCOTCH NORSE COMPOSER DIES AT BERGEN, NORWAY

Edward Hagerup Grieg Passes Away Suddenly While Preparing for Trip to Christiania

BERGEN, Norway, Sept. 4.—Edward Hagerup Grieg, the composer, died here this morning. He intended sailing for Christiania yesterday and his baggage already was on board a steamer when he complained of feeling ill and the symptoms appearing serious, he was removed to a hospital, where he died.

Grieg was born at Bergen in 1843, of Scotch ancestry and received his musical education at Leipsic and Copenhagen.

LANDIS AND BONAPARTE CLASH OVER ALTON CASE

Differences May Block the Government's Anticorporation Fight

SIMS IS TO BLAME

Federal District Attorney Fails to Support His Superior

Special by Leased Wire to The Call

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Attorney General Bonaparte and Federal Judge Landis are in a sharp clash that may entail serious results to the government's anticorporation campaign, over the question of granting immunity to the Chicago and Alton railroad. Incidentally, the official position of United District Attorney Sims of Chicago, who represented the department of justice in the Alton case, is understood to be in danger because of his seeming reluctance to support with heartiness the policy of Bonaparte.

Sims' failure to read to the federal grand jury the letter he received from the attorney general from Lenox, Mass., in which it is understood that it was advised that no prosecution of the Alton be made, has caused much comment here unfavorable to him. Officials of the department of justice view questioningly his attitude in the matter. There is the best of reason, in addition, for saying that the attorney general himself is not enamored of the spirit in which Sims has acted his part in the little play that is on in Chicago.

That Judge Landis holds the situation in his own hand there is no doubt. That he may endanger the government in its quest after information upon which to base civil and criminal action against officers of corporations if he fails to act wisely at this time is likewise true. High officers here say openly that the entire work of the department along this line will be greatly embarrassed if the good faith of the administration is not fully lived up to so far as the Alton is concerned, as it will be practically impossible to obtain secrets that would tend to bring about convictions of other violators of the law.

All that Judge Landis has to do, however, is to stand pat and there is little doubt that immunity will not be granted to the Alton, for it is admitted that his charge to the jury would likely prove more potential than the mere reading of the letter to the district attorney giving Bonaparte's reasons why the railroad should not be proceeded against. Mr. Bonaparte intends to have the public thoroughly understand his position in the matter and this will be accomplished through the publication of his letter to District Attorney Sims.

LENOX, Mass., Sept 4.—Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte tonight issued a statement regarding the Standard oil case in the Illinois court. His statement follows:

On August 14 Judge Landis asked, in substance, that the department of justice consider portions of the transcript of testimony in the case of the United States against the Standard oil company of Indiana, in order to determine whether the Chicago and Alton railroad company, its officers and employes were entitled to the benefits of an agreement assuring it and them of immunity against criminal prosecution in connection with the granting of certain rebates to the Stanadrd oil company.

The department, in compliance with the desire of Judge Landis, examined the above mentioned records and carefully investigated the entire subject, and as a result of such investigation the attorney general, on August 29, wrote to Edwin W. Sims, United States attorney at Chicago, informing him in substance that the agreement was shown to have been made in June or July, 1906, by T. B. Morrison, Mr. Sims' predecessor in office; that Mr. Morrison's action appeared to have been duly authorized at the time by the department; that in the opinion of the department the arrangement had greatly facilitated the indictment and conviction of the Standard oil company, and that while certain portions of the evidence might be fairly open to unfavorable comment the department regarded the government as bound in good faith, and also as a matter of public policy, to give effect to the agreement.

Mr. Sims was instructed to read this letter when the grand jury reconvened on September 3, and to take such further action to the foregoing end as might seem to the court, and to himself, appropriate in the premises.

The department learns that Mr. Sims did not comply with these instructions by reason of his having had called to his attention very recently certain new and, in his judgment, material facts, which he thought should be submitted to the department for its further consideration before its conclusion should be announced finally. For this purpose he asked and was granted by the court a delay of three weeks. The department is not yet advised as to what are the facts thus ascertained by Mr. Sims. It has great confidence in his sound judgment and his devotion to duty, and it awaits his reply before taking further action in the premises. Inasmuch, however, as the circumstances of the case may be liable to misconstruction it is deemed proper to submit now the present statement to the public.

An Unsung Rough Rider

One of Adeline Knapp's thrilling western stories, illustrated by Maynard Dixon, in the September number of Sunset Magazine.

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San Francisco, August 28, 1907.

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I took his treatment of Herb Tea, followed his instructions closely and can again do my work and walk without any inconvenience. Will be pleased to meet any one in doubt and tell what Dr. Wong Him has done for me. Yours truly.—MRS. A. M. WHITE, 213 Florida st., San Francisco, Cal.

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PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR COAL—Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., September 2, 1907.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here, and at office of Quartermasters, until 11 a. m., October 2, 1907, and then opened, for furnishing, during the period beginning November 1, 1907, and ending June 30, 1908, coal for Fort Rosecrans and Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; also at same time, at this office only, for coal for Alcatraz Island, Fort Baker, Benicia Barracks, Fort Mason, Fort McDowell, Fort Miley, Presidio of San Francisco, San Francisco, Cal., and Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Angel Island, Cal., during the same period. Preference given to articles of American production, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions the duty thereon), being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production produced on the Pacific Coast to extent of consumption required by the public service there. All information furnished on application to quartermasters at Fort Rosecrans and Presidio of Monterey, or to undersigned. JNO. L. CLEM, Chief Quartermaster.