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AFTER BALLINGER.

Renewed Attack Upon Secretary of the Interior.

LAND MONOPOLY IN ALASKA.

President Taft's Adviser Said to Have Shut His Eyes to Glaring Frauds—Urged Claims Before Congress.

New York, Dec. 14.—Fuel is added to the fire of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy by a forthcoming article in Collier's Weekly headed "Can This Be Whitewashed Also?" and outlining a conspiracy to control the copper and coal lands in Alaska. The article says: "It is common knowledge throughout Alaska and the west generally that the Morgan interests are allied with the Guggenheim mining interests and that the same financial forces are allied with the Hill railroad interests. When Richard A. Ballinger, now secretary of the Interior, was nominated and elected mayor of Seattle he was put forward by the Hill political managers, ostensibly to put down certain local evils, but really to put the Hill forces in control of local politics. Ballinger supported Levi Ankeny, the railroad candidate who notoriously bought his seat in the United States senate.

An important detail of Ballinger's record to remember is his grant as secretary of the interior of the railroad right of way along the Des Chutes river, in Oregon. Ballinger himself was an incorporator of the original Des Chutes railroad and was its vice president and counsel. He is said to have disposed of his interest in this road to his partner at the time of his recent appointment as secretary of the interior.

In the confession of S. A. D. Puter, king of the Oregon land fraud ring, convicted by Heney, Puter charged



RICHARD A. BALLINGER.

that during Ballinger's short term as commissioner of the general land office Northern Pacific land patents by the wholesale were issued. He also stated that the general land office under the Ballinger and Dennett administration shut its eyes to glaring land frauds in Oregon.

As far back as Aug. 13, 1907, Special Agent Horace T. Jones reported to Richard A. Ballinger, commissioner of the general land office, that the Guggenheim companies were monopolizing the Alaska coal lands and building railroads near Kallala, Alaska, for the purpose of taking out the oil, minerals, etc. Kallala is the location of the Cunningham claims, and Cunningham's books showed the receipt of \$1,395 from Daniel Guggenheim for expenses incurred for examination of coal lands on his account.

Commissioner Ballinger appeared before the house committee on public lands and urged the passage of the Cale bill to legalize the Cunningham claims. With Ballinger appeared Daniel R. McKenzie, a well known Washington lobbyist and a supporter of Senator Piles of Washington, Ballinger's friend.

On June 28, this year, McKenzie took S. W. Eccles of the Guggenheim syndicate to see Special Agents Glavis and Jones in Seattle to urge the Cunningham claims.

In October, 1908, in Portland, Ore., while the presidential campaign was on, Ballinger spoke to Glavis of the difficulty of raising campaign funds. He told Glavis that some of the Cunningham claimants had contributed freely in previous campaigns, but were unwilling to do so at that time on account of the investigation of their claims and urged Glavis not to prosecute his investigations further until after election.

"In his written report to President Taft at Beverly, Glavis stated that a number of the Alaska coal claimants are men prominent in the state of Washington, and many of them are personal friends of Mr. Ballinger."

"Clarence Cunningham lived at Wallace, Ida., at the time he first became interested in the Cunningham claims. Wallace is the chief town in the Coeur d'Alene mining region. The Guggenheims control the lead output of the Coeur d'Alene. Wallace is the residence of Senator W. B. Heyburn of Idaho. Cunningham and Heyburn are and have been for years friends.

"Another claimant is Charles Sweeney, Coeur d'Alene mine owner, who floated some Coeur d'Alene mines and sold them to Standard Oil interests. Court records in Seattle show that Ballinger's law firm represented the Standard Oil company in three different suits.

"Senator Heyburn was at the time of his election to the United States senate the leading attorney at Wallace for some of the large Coeur d'Alene mine interests. After the hearing on the Cale bill Senator Heyburn on April 23, 1908, introduced in the senate another bill which would have legalized the Cunningham claims and which would have passed but for the intervention of Secretary Garfield.

"In Washington, Heyburn and Ballinger appear to have acted in concert. It is unlawful for a United States senator to act as attorney for persons interested in urging claims before the departments at Washington. In Cunningham's books, under date of September, 1903, nine months after Heyburn's election as senator, there is an entry which reads as follows: 'Have agreed with W. B. Heyburn in consideration for his services as attorney to carry him for one claim of 160 acres in the coal free of cost to him, and he agrees to do all our legal work in procuring titles, etc., free of expense to us.'

"When Ballinger represented Cunningham he represented all the Cunningham claims. Not only this, but the record is quick with the evidence of his employment by other Alaska coal claimants at different times. Under date of Dec. 23, 1908, a little over two months before he took office as secretary of the interior, Ballinger wrote to the register and receiver of the United States land office at Juneau, Alaska, saying that he represented W. G. Whorf, whose entry was known as coal survey No. 315.

"On Jan. 7, 1900, less than sixty days before Ballinger became secretary of the interior, M. A. Green, who represents another Alaska coal syndicate, wrote to John W. Dudley, register of the Juneau (Alaska) land office, 'I submitted this scrip to Judge Ballinger as my lawyer, and he has approved the same, saying it was regular in every way, so I bought it and paid for it and am sending it forward to you at this time.'

"Under date of April 19, 1909, six weeks after Ballinger took the oath of office as secretary of the interior, Walter M. French of the law firm of Allen & French of Seattle wrote John W. Dudley, register of the Juneau land office, 'Mr. Harriman, whom I represent, has on several occasions taken the matter of sale up with Judge Ballinger, whose firm represented the purchasers, and with Mr. Hartline, and the parties have at all times seemed to be in perfect accord.'

"On June 26, 1909, Donald R. McKenzie, Ballinger's intimate associate and client, told Special Agents Jones and Glavis in Seattle that Secretary Garfield's attitude toward the Alaska coal claims, in which he and his friends were interested, was such 'that they brought pressure to bear on senators and representatives to prevent his remaining in the cabinet under President Taft. Are the same influences that kept Garfield out keeping Ballinger in? Will the president consider these facts in weighing the arguments now being pressed upon him by members of his cabinet?'

CAN'T FIX EXPRESS RATES.

New Jersey Railroad Commission Holds That It Has No Authority. Trenton, N. J., Dec. 14.—Holding that it has no jurisdiction over the rates charged by express companies, the state railroad commission has dismissed a petition filed by the Elizabeth board of trade complaining of the charges made by the Adams and United States Express companies between that city and New York.

The board held that the mere fact of its not having power to interfere under the statute is no reason why its jurisdiction should not be extended and announced its intention of urging in its forthcoming annual report that its duties be extended to include supervision over the rates and charges of express companies.

To Elect Senators by Popular Vote.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The first joint resolution of the session, providing for a constitutional amendment authorizing the election of United States senators by popular vote, was introduced in the senate by Senator Bristow of Kansas.

SHE MEANT TO DIE

Mrs. Brokaw Says Suicide Attempt Was Genuine.

DENIES THAT IT WAS A BLUFF

Declares That Husband Went to Her Room With a Gun and Threatened to Blow Out What Brains She Had.

Mineola, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Mrs. Mary Blair Brokaw, who is suing her husband, W. Gould Brokaw, for a separation and \$30,000 a year alimony, spent five more hours on the witness stand in court here under cross examination by John F. McIntyre.

Mrs. Brokaw stood the ordeal well and caused frequent smiles and some laughter by her ready replies to the questions put to her. She told more about the disputes between herself and her husband, and some of the causes of their differences were amusing even to the court.

Mrs. Brokaw said that in Paris, just after the death of Jimmie Martin, Mr. Brokaw's nephew, she had proposed



MRS. W. G. BROKAW.

taking some gowns from Mrs. Martin as an accommodation, and her husband said that he would not have Mrs. Brokaw wearing "hand me down" clothes. This brought about a rupture that lasted all the way from Paris to New York via London.

Mrs. Brokaw said that at a dinner at High Point when one of the guests poured just a little bit of champagne into her glass she drank it, not knowing for the moment that she had been deceived, her husband called her from the table and told her that she knew what she had been drinking and that she had taken a great deal more than the few sips she admitted having swallowed.

"Madam, do you remember that at High Point Mr. Brokaw made protest against your drinking?" asked Mr. McIntyre. The witness said that the protest was not made at High Point.

Q. Don't you recall that the second man took cocktails to your room and that there was a protest? A. I do not. I never drank cocktails.

Q. Do you mean to say that you never tasted a cocktail? A. No; I did not say that. I have on one or two occasions.

Q. Then what did you drink? A. I had a little port wine each day at Mr. Brokaw's request.

Q. The second man used to take cigarettes to your room, did he not? A. He did not.

Q. What sort of poison was it you took when you tried to take your own life? A. I don't know.

Q. Did you take it accidentally? A. I did not.

Q. How do you know that you took poison? A. The bottle was labeled.

Q. Pardon the word, madam, but didn't you take the stuff as a bluff? A. I did not. I wanted to die.

Q. You say that after a luncheon on New Year's day Mr. Brokaw went to your room with a gun and told you that with the weapon he'd blow out what little brains you had. Do you remember what sort of a gun it was?

Mrs. Brokaw replied that she did not. Mr. Brokaw, she said, had thirty or forty guns, and she could not tell which one it was. Nevertheless, she was terrified at the time, but she did not tell any one about it.

After the gun episode Mrs. Brokaw went in a runabout with the coachman as far as the station, which was nine miles from Fairview Park, the Brokaw place. When she got to the High Point station she put up at a hotel there and was called on the telephone by her husband and her brother, who begged her to return.

GUILTY, SAYS CAPT. FRANKLIN

Army Officer Sentenced to Two and a Half Years in Prison.

WOMAN DESCRIBES HORRORS ON OCEAN LINERS.

REPORT SENT TO CONGRESS.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Appalling steerage conditions on transatlantic liners are described in a report sent to congress by the immigration commission, and effective remedial legislation is recommended.

The commission transmits the reports of twelve women agents giving their experiences on board steamships when they posed as steerage passengers. Summing up one such trip, a woman agent of the immigration commission who was insulted and compelled to undergo privations which were repulsive to her nature said: "During these twelve days in the steerage I lived in disorder and in surroundings that offended every sense. The vile language of the men, the screams of the women defending themselves, the crying of children wretched because of their surroundings, irritated beyond endurance.

"Everything was dirty, sticky and disagreeable to the touch. Every impression was offensive.

"For fifteen hours each day I witnessed all around me improper, indecent and forced mingling of men and women. People cannot live in such surroundings and not be influenced."

The report says that on many of the steamships men stewards and members of the crew as well as male steerage passengers crowd into the compartments set aside for women and constantly pass through the passageway of such compartments, so that no woman in the steerage "had a moment's privacy."

During the hour preceding the breakfast bell, while the women were rising and dressing, several men usually passed through and returned for no ostensible reasons.

"Members of the crew," says one woman agent, "never failed to deal a woman passenger a blow when she was found standing on the framework of a lower berth to get anything from an upper berth."

"In making free with the women the men of the crew went as far as possible without exposing themselves to the danger of punishment."

The report says of one voyage that not one young woman in the steerage escaped insult. The writer herself was no exception and tells of repelling advances on the part of members of the crew and stewards with blows in the offenders' faces.

"The manner," she says, "in which the sailors, stewards, firemen and others mingled with the women passengers was thoroughly revolting. Their language and the topics of their conversation were vile. Their comments about the women made in their presence were coarse. Some of the crew were always on deck and took all manner of liberties with the women in broad daylight as well as after dark."

"The universal human needs of space, air, food, sleep and privacy are recognized to the degree now made compulsory by law," says the commission. "Beyond that the persons carried are looked upon as so much freight, with mere transportation as their only due."

The sleeping quarters are described as being in many cases filthy, inadequate and all that is bad.

It is urged that a statute be immediately enacted providing for the placing of women government agents in disguise on vessels carrying third class and steerage passengers, the expense to be borne by the steamship companies.

Senator Dillingham, chairman of the immigration commission, introduced in the senate two bills intended to correct much of the evil of which complaint is made.

NEW JERSEY FOREST FIRES.

More Than 90,000 Acres Burned Over in the Past Year.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 14.—The forest park reservoir commission says in its annual report to Governor Fort that during the last year there were 608 forest fires in New Jersey, covering an area of 91,340 acres and involving a loss of \$149,219.

The report says the commission is convinced that forestry in the state is almost useless unless means can be provided to keep the fires under reasonable control. It is useless, the commission says, to advocate forest planting or to urge that woodlands be tared for so long as no assurance can be given that the venture and investment will not go up in smoke.

500 ANARCHISTS ARRESTED.

Argentina Aroused by Recent Outrages—Try to Lynch Prisoners.

Buenos Aires, Dec. 14.—Owing to numerous recent outrages 500 anarchists have been arrested here.

While the arrests were being made a crowd of people attempted to lynch some of the anarchists. The police, however, rescued them.

Some of them will be expelled, while others will be sent to the penal colonies in Terra del Fuoco.

STEERAGE ABUSES

Woman Describes Horrors on Ocean Liners.

REPORT SENT TO CONGRESS.

Immigration Commission Recommends That Law Be Passed to Station Women Government Agents on Liners.

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LEOPOLD DYING.

Belgian King Says, "I Know My End Is Near."

KISSES FAVORITE DAUGHTER.

But Sends No Reply to Telegram From Princess Louise Asking For Interview—Pope Sends Benediction.

Brussels, Dec. 14.—Fully conscious, but in a state of extreme physical weakness, Leopold, king of the Belgians, lies expecting death.

The aged ruler is calm and shows not the slightest fear for the future. While suffering excruciating pain, he bears up with remarkable fortitude and displays a courage that is admirable.

He greeted his physicians with perfect serenity and to one of them said: "I am going to make a long journey soon."

Later to a member of his family who stood by his bedside he remarked: "I know my end is near."

The king utters no complaints. During the day he bade farewell to a number of court officials, notably the court marshal, Count Doulntremont, to whom he said:

"You have served me well for more than twenty years, and I want to give you my thanks before I die. I am very grateful to you."

The count was greatly agitated and left the room weeping bitterly.

A most affecting interview was that between the king and his favorite daughter, Clementine. He kissed her a number of times and tried to console her. She was terribly distressed and was led away half fainting.

The king's eldest daughter, Louise, princess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, from whom he has been completely estranged, telegraphed asking for a final interview, but no reply has been sent.

Thus far the physicians in attendance have been able only to reduce the acuteness of the royal patient's pain. The intestinal obstruction, which lies at the root of the king's illness, has not been relieved, and unless this is accomplished the surgeons will reluctantly perform an operation with the forlorn hope of saving the monarch's life.

The king is fully aware of the danger which will attend an operation at this time. He knows that it is likely to kill him. Owing to the obstruction he has been unable for three days to take any food other than a small quantity of thin soup.

Cardinal Mercier, archbishop of Mechlin, who administered the last sacrament, remains in the king's bedchamber. Prince Albert of Flanders, the heir to the throne, and Princess Albert are also at the palace.

The pope has sent the papal benediction to King Leopold.

UNCLE JOE RESIGN?

"I Am Not Crossing a Bridge," He Says, "Until I Come to It."

Washington, Dec. 14.—Speaker Cannon made one of his characteristic comments when prodded about a report that he would retire from the speakership at the close of the present congress.

"Laugh and the world laughs with you," said the speaker. "Please take note that I am not weeping. A man may retire from the house, may retire from the speakership; a man may resign from the house, a man may resign the speakership, but I am not crossing a bridge before I come to it. Incidentally the man who wrote the story saying I would get out has a very vivid imagination."

BARGE AND CAPTAIN LOST.

Craft Turns Turtle in Gale That Is Pounding the Jersey Coast.

Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 14.—Caught in the easterly gale that is driving big breakers into every harbor entrance on the coast, a barge loaded with stone and in charge of Captain Martin Cooper turned turtle while being towed into Cold Spring inlet, between this city and Cape May.

Other men aboard the craft jumped overboard in order to clear the wreck, but Captain Cooper stuck to his vessel and was carried down with her.

The members of the crew were picked up by life savers from Cold Spring station suffering only from cold and exposure. The barge was owned by the Philadelphia Transportation and Lighterage company.

The storm is the fiercest of the year. Government shore patrols have been doubled to keep watch for vessels that may be caught in the gale and mist hanging off the shore. Rain falling in torrents has flooded the streets, and only the hardy have been able to face the high winds and rain on the boardwalk.