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# The Citizen.

Wayne County Organ  
of the  
REPUBLICAN PARTY

67th YEAR.

HONESDALE, WAYNE CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1910.

NO. 9

## BALLINGER PROBE

Alaska Coal Claimants  
Boasted of "Influence."

GLAVIS AGAIN ON THE STAND.

He Says James R. Garfield Missed  
Cabinet Position by His Hostility  
Toward Grabbers  
of Land.

Washington, Feb. 1.—An interesting bit of testimony given before the congress committee which is investigating the allegations involving Secretary Richard A. Ballinger's administration of the interior department was that Donald McKenzie of Seattle and Nelson, Alaska, had boasted to Louis R. Glavis and H. D. Jones, special agents of the general land office, that Alaska coal claimants had sufficient influence through friends in congress and in politics to dissuade President Taft from keeping James R. Garfield in the cabinet as secretary of the interior.

Glavis, who brought the charges that resulted in the present inquiry, was the witness who testified of McKenzie's boast. He said that McKenzie had told the story to Jones and himself prior to Glavis' dismissal from the land service for making what President Taft and Attorney General Wickersham regarded as false charges against Secretary Ballinger.

Referring to McKenzie, Glavis testified: "He said that because of Secretary Garfield's hostility toward the Alaska coal claimants Mr. Garfield was not made secretary of the interior."

Glavis went on to explain that he and Jones had taken the affidavit of McKenzie, who was a coal claimant, and after this was finished McKenzie fell to talking of the history of the Alaska claims. In the course of his talk he made the boast, said Glavis, that the claimants had prevented Mr. Garfield's retention in the cabinet. Glavis asserted that the disclosure impressed him so forcibly that he and Jones made a joint affidavit immediately after leaving McKenzie in which they set out the main points in McKenzie's informal statement.

Glavis was questioned closely by members of the committee of inquiry, and this phase of the examination brought from him repeated disclaimers of any intention to imply that McKenzie meant that the Alaska coal claimants had directly influenced President Taft against Mr. Garfield. He said that, on the contrary, McKenzie made it clear that the Alaska coal claimants through influences in Washington had brought indirect pressure to bear upon the president.

Glavis said that he reported the Alaska cases first to A. C. Shaw, land officer of the forest bureau, July 10, 1909, and defended his action in ignoring his superior officers.

He would have made public the whole matter and resigned, he said, had not Gifford Pinchot advised him to first lay the facts before President Taft.

Nothing in the testimony of the witness created as much interest as his statement concerning the alleged cause for the elimination of Secretary Garfield from official life. The sharp questioning of the witness on this point indicated the importance attached to this testimony.

"Mr. Glavis, why did you think it necessary to make this affidavit about President Taft's cabinet?" inquired Senator Root.

"I thought the president might like to see it," Glavis replied.

"Did you send it to the president?"

"I did not," replied Glavis. "I thought I would keep it until Mr. Taft came to Seattle and then show it to him."

Further questioning brought out that the affidavit was sent in the usual way of official correspondence to the chief forester and not addressed to Mr. Pinchot personally.

"Mr. Glavis," said Mr. Root, very much in earnest, "you swear that your only motive in making that affidavit concerning the makeup of President Taft's cabinet was for the information of the president."

"I thought he would like to see it and also thought it would interest Mr. Garfield," replied the witness.

"Do you swear that your motive was not to injure President Taft's administration?" asked Mr. Root.

Glavis said it was not. Representative Denby volunteered the suggestion that it was an imputation on President Taft. Glavis declared he had not meant it, and Representative Madison defended the witness, saying that Glavis was right.

The inquiry was then adjourned to Friday, and Glavis was ordered to be present on that day for further cross examination.

## SOME OF THE FUTURE GREAT MEN AND WOMEN OF WAYNE COUNTY.



Photographed by Charlesworth.

Representatives of the following families in Honesdale:—

Penwarden, Stegner, Dix, Holland, Nicholson, Pohle, Hubbard, Bracey, Reifler, Katz, Schuerholz, Harris, Birdsall, Denk, MacMullen, Haggerty, Daniels, Hattler, Myers, Bartholomew, Knapp, Herman, Bayley, Fritz, McLaughlin, Lambertson, Heft, Dittrich, Dein, Cade, Perkins, Bates, Smith, Tegler, Vincennes, Ashby, McCann, Glossenger, Budd, Melville, Gilchrist, and Grimestone.

### SENATOR ELIHU ROOT.

He Cross Examines Glavis at  
Ballinger Inquiry in Washington.



Mr. Kinkaid stated that he had purchased an assignment of a coal claim in Alaska and, what is considered even more important, stated that Mr. Ballinger had acted as his attorney in the transaction. This occurred in the summer of 1908 after Secretary Ballinger had left the office of commissioner of the general land office and before he became secretary of the interior.

The statement of Representative Kinkaid is a verification of testimony given by Glavis in which he stated that as special agent of the land office he secured an affidavit of Harry White of Los Angeles, a former mayor of Seattle, that Mr. Ballinger had acted for Representative Kinkaid in the purchase and consolidation of a coal claim.

Mr. Kinkaid's statement confirms the White affidavit alleged to have been secured by Special Agent Glavis.

"I own one of the coal claims," said Mr. Kinkaid in his statement. "I bought this in the summer of 1908 from a gentleman in Seattle. I was at the time in Nebraska, and I employed Mr. Ballinger, now secretary of the interior, but then engaged in private practice, to look after my interests in the matter. He did so."

### DR. HYDE SUES FOR \$700,000.

Indignantly Denies Any Hand in  
Swope Family Murder Plot.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 1.—There are surprising developments in the mystery surrounding the death of Colonel Thomas H. Swope, the millionaire philanthropist, and his nephew, Christian Swope.

The official statement is made by three surgeons that toxicologists had found strychnine in the bodies of Colonel Swope and his nephew.

Promise of immediate criminal prosecution is made by John G. Paxton, attorney for and executor of the Swope estate.

Suits aggregating \$700,000 have been filed against Mr. Paxton, Dr. Frank J. Hall and Dr. Edward L. Stewart by Dr. Bennett Clarke Hyde, husband of Colonel Swope's niece, alleging slander in statements that he poisoned the two men and inoculated other members of the family with typhoid fever germs.

The petition in the first suit for \$100,000 alleges that Mr. Paxton made statements that Dr. Hyde was guilty of poisoning Colonel Swope and Christian Swope. The second suit names Drs. Hall and Stewart with Mr. Paxton and asks \$600,000 for alleged defamatory statements.

Dr. Hyde married Christian Swope's sister. He has been associated with some of the leading physicians of Kansas City and of the state. He said:

"I cannot and do not believe any person of fair mind could consider me such a monster as to have even wished the death of any or all of these unfortunate people, who were near and dear to me, much less to have had a hand in any of their deaths."

### TEST CORPORATION LAW.

Supreme Court Advances Seven Cases  
to Be Argued March 14.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The supreme court has advanced and assigned for argument on March 14 as one case seven suits brought to test the constitutionality of the federal corporation tax law and granted the government the right to take part.

Three of these cases originated in New York city, two in Chicago, one in Cleveland and one in Vermont and brings into question the validity of the provision requiring corporations to make reports of their business to the collectors of internal revenue.

All phases of the effect of the provision on corporations are represented in the seven cases—national banks, insurance companies, street railway companies and state corporations.

### BEEF TAUST MEN HEARD.

Withdrawal of Detectives Cause Rumors of a Poor Case.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Eight employees of Armour & Co. and Swift & Co. were summoned before the grand jury here to tell secrets of the beef trust.

This action followed the hearing of Ralph Crows, attorney for the National Packing company, who entered the grand jury room with a large bundle of books and papers of the trust which had been seized under a subpoena duces tecum.

The withdrawal of the heavy force of secret service men from investigation of the packers is taken by some to mean that the government has decided that a good case cannot be made.

Oliver E. Pagan, assistant attorney general, who was another member of the Ellis expedition sent to Chicago to take charge of the prosecution, has also left for Washington.

### 150 MINERS ENTOMBED.

Second Disastrous Explosion in  
Primero Colliery in Colorado.

Denver, Feb. 1.—An explosion in the mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company at Primero, Colo., has entombed 150 men, and all are believed to be dead.

Eighteen dead were found near the entrance to the mine. These men were entering the mine when the explosion occurred and were thrown backward and instantly killed.

The explosion occurred just before the change of shift. Ten minutes later the 150 men entombed would have been out of the mine.

This is the second disaster at Primero, the former costing twenty-six lives. It took place on Jan. 23, 1908.

### HOUSE PASSES BOND BILL.

It Provides For Payment of Panama  
Canal Bonds in Gold.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The house passed the Payne bill providing for the payment of principal and interest of the Panama canal bonds in gold coin. The bill further provides that any certificates of indebtedness hereafter issued shall be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States as well as from taxation in any form by or under state, municipal or local authority.

The measure was introduced by Representative Payne in compliance with a recommendation of the secretary of the treasury.

### MRS. LAWRENCE C. PHIPPS.

Pittsburg Millionaire and Wife  
Reunited After Long Separation.



### MRS. PHIPPS HAPPY, SHE SAYS

Wife Confirms Report of Her Reconciliation With Millionaire.

New York, Feb. 1.—Mrs. Genevieve Chandler Phipps, divorced wife of Lawrence C. Phipps, the Pittsburg millionaire, arrived here today and confirmed the report that they have become reconciled after a separation lasting five years and after bitter litigation over the kidnapping of the children from the Hotel Majestic here by Mr. Phipps.

"I return to New York very happy," said Mrs. Phipps. "Mr. Phipps is here, and we expect to go to Europe next week."

### PULLMAN COMPANY WINS.

U. S. Supreme Court Reverses Decision  
Ousting It From Kansas.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The supreme court has reversed the decision of the Kansas supreme court ousting the Pullman company from doing domestic business in that state for failure to pay the license tax based on its entire capital stock.

The court holds that the so called Bush law requiring the company to pay fees based on its entire capital stock representing property outside the state is void in violating the federal constitution and being a tax on interstate commerce.

## NAVY DANCE ROW

Story of Fight Over Miss  
May Hesler's Photograph.

TOLD AT AULD COURT MARTIAL

Dr. Cowles Swears Paymaster Called  
Him a Cowardly Cur and Felled  
Him to Ground by Blow  
From Behind.

Boston, Feb. 1.—At the navy court martial here of Paymaster George P. Auld it came out that Dr. Edward S. Cowles received more than an affront at the Charlestown navy yard dance, Dec. 11 last. On that occasion Paymaster Auld felled Dr. Cowles, a brother of Rear Admiral Cowles, who is a brother-in-law of Theodore Roosevelt. Dr. Cowles and Paymaster Auld went to the floor together.

The following letter from the paymaster to Rear Admiral Swift was introduced in evidence:

"I approached Dr. Cowles on the floor of the ballroom in company with Passed Assistant Surgeon Robnett, U. S. N., and stated to him that his presence was highly objectionable to Surgeon Robnett and myself and that we would be very glad if he would refrain from attending the dance. Dr. Cowles asked my reasons, and I stated that I did not care to enter into them. He asked if Miss Ames was aware of the fact that I had contemplated addressing him in this way, and I replied, as I believed truthfully, in the affirmative.

His language then became abusive. I stated to him that he was a guest in the navy yard and that I was precluded from resenting the offensiveness of his remarks.

Mrs. Cowles appeared and joined in the conversation. I stated to her that I regretted exceedingly that this affair had come to her knowledge, as it was a matter in which I wished to deal only with Dr. Cowles as a man.

Dr. Cowles' abusive remarks continued, and I begged to be excused in order to keep a cool head and avoid a quarrel.

Dr. Cowles then called out, "You are a contemptible cur." I turned back squarely to his face and, with a warning, as follows, "What in hell do you mean by that?" I grappled with him about the shoulders and threw him down. We both went to the floor together.

Dr. Cowles then took the stand. He admitted that after Auld repeatedly refused to him an explanation of his attacks he called Auld a "common, cowardly cur." Some minutes later, said Cowles, as he and his wife were leaving the hall, Auld ran up and struck him from behind, knocking his head against the door. He grabbed Auld as he staggered and fell. Both went down together. They were separated almost instantly.

Then came questions about the photograph of Miss Dorothy Hesler, which Miss Hesler has stated was the cause of the whole trouble.

"Did you ever purloin a photograph from Miss Hesler?" he was asked.

"No. I took a photo from her home." "Did you return it after being badgered to do so?"

Dr. Cowles stated that the picture was mislaid. It was found and was about to be returned in response to a courteous note from Miss Hesler.

Miss Margaret Ames, daughter of Dr. Ames, who was the hostess at the dance where the fuss occurred, testified that Dr. Cowles and his wife had been invited to the dance by her father.

She said she had seen the picture of Miss Hesler on Dr. Cowles' dresser and that she told Dr. Robnett it was there.

Dr. Robnett, who is to be tried later on charges similar to those made against Paymaster Auld, testified that the whole affair was due to Dr. Cowles' boast that Miss Hesler was infatuated with him and that he had received information concerning these remarks from Miss Margaret Ames.

He insisted that Miss Ames herself had asked Mrs. Cowles to send back Miss Hesler's photograph and declared that at a tea at Admiral Swift's residence, among those present being Paymaster Auld and Miss Virginia Swift, daughter of the admiral, it had been agreed that Dr. Cowles would be an undesirable guest at the hop.

### PREVENTORIUM WAR GOES ON

Court May Dissolve Injunction Obtained by Nathan Straus.

New York, Feb. 1.—Supreme Court Justice Gerard has reserved decision on the application of Nathan Straus to make permanent an injunction restraining Max Nathan and his son Alfred and the Lakewood Hotel company from dispossessing the preventorium in the Cleveland cottage at Lakewood until the determination of a suit brought by Mr. Straus to prevent the forty children now in the cottage from being ejected.

Justice Gerard expressed an inclination to dismiss the suit on the ground that the gift of the cottage was not legally complete and that Mr. Straus' title in it is doubtful.