

Probably fair Thursday and Friday; light north winds.

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED 1837 WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1911.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1911.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,673.

SENATOR ATTACKS THE SHERMAN LAW

Resolution Adopted Asking Investigation After Remarks of Borah.

AS TO OPERATION OF THE LAW

May be Changed to Make Adequate Protection Against Unlawful Monopolies and Trusts—Want Amendments.

Washington, July 26.—Following an attack by Senator Borah, of Idaho, upon the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law in the 20 years that it has been in existence, the Senate today adopted a resolution offered by Senator Clapp, of Minnesota, calling for an investigation into the operations of the law, to determine what changes or amendments are necessary to make it an adequate protection against unlawful monopolies and trusts. Mr. Borah's arraignment of the statute was inspired by Senator Pomeroy, who called up his resolution demanding criminal prosecution of the officers of the Standard Oil and American Tobacco companies under the recent decision of the Supreme Court. The resolution of Senator Clapp gives authority to the Senate Interstate Commerce Commission of which he is chairman, to conduct a searching inquiry into the operation of the law, and to make recommendations to the Senate of any changes it may think necessary relating to the creation and control of corporations engaged in interstate commerce. "Either the Sherman law is a failure," declared Senator Borah, "in contemplation of law and inexpedient as an economic proposition or else there has been the most remarkable trifling with the execution of the law that has ever been noted since the law was first placed upon the statute books to be regarded and objected by man." Mr. Borah declared the Sherman law had been in effect for 20 years with four apparently "simple, efficient and drastic remedies" against illegal combinations or trusts. "Yet every one knows that the last 20 years have been years in which the most remarkable progress has been made by these combinations," he said, "and not an embarrassment has been placed upon them, so far as their ultimate success was concerned, although this simple, efficient and drastic law has been upon the statute books all that time." Without specifically mentioning the United States Steel Corporation Senator Borah declared that the Sherman anti-trust act was permitted to remain a dead letter during the time of the formation of this corporation, which, he added, has now apparently passed beyond the control of the Federal government. Mr. Borah stated that if he mistook not this powerful combination "places the stamp of approval or disapproval upon any act of legislation in the Congress of the United States."

ENGLAND'S POLITICAL CRISIS

Solution Uncertain—Balfour and Lansdowne Leaders.

London, July 26.—The final solution of the political crisis is uncertain, but it may safely be assumed now that Balfour and Lansdowne will remain as leaders of the Unionist party. Mr. Balfour, at one of the most serious crises in his career has again proved himself to be an astute leader. No sooner was his letter affirming his intention to stand or fall by Lord Lansdowne published than the incipient mutiny collapsed. Organizers of the Halsbury banquet tumbled over each other to repudiate any disloyalty to Mr. Balfour. A list of more than 200 peers is published tonight, who by letter, declare themselves to be supporters of Lord Lansdowne's policy and ready to allow the parliamentary bill to pass under protest. The dinner referred to was given in honor of the Earl of Halsbury at which several hundred unionist peers, prominent members of the House of Commons and party workers attended. The exact number of peers adhering to the Earl of Halsbury is not known but it is believed will not exceed 130. Great enthusiasm was displayed at the Halsbury banquet tonight, but all the speakers emphasized the view that they could exercise individual judgment without necessarily causing a breach in the party or implying disloyalty to the leaders.

SKELETON FOUND ON MAINE.

Slight Hope of Identification—Fountain Found.

Havana, July 26.—A skeleton, almost entire, but presenting slight hope of identification, was discovered on the berth deck of the starboard side of the Maine today. There are the first bones found below the main deck, which has been now entirely explored. It is believed that the skeleton is that of a warrant officer whose quarters were in that section of the ship. This makes the total number of remains so far recovered approximately 14, leaving 69 bodies unaccounted for. Practically all have been abandoned of the recovery of other remains forward of the central superstructure, as all that section has been destroyed.

TAFT SIGNS RECIPROcity BILL

Interesting Scene at White House Yesterday—Messages of Congratulation from Many Notables to the President.

Washington, July 26.—President Taft signed the Canadian reciprocity bill at 3:10 P. M. today.

Secretary of State Knox, Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel, secretary to the President, Hillis, and Representative Littleton, of New York, several newspaper men and a battery of photographers witnessed the signing. As he picked up the pen the President turned to Secretary Knox. "Come over here Brother Knox," he said, "you are responsible for this." The Secretary of State stood beside the President as he placed his name on the parchment. "It's done," said Mr. Knox. "It's done," echoed the President as the two clasped hands across the desk. To give the photographers a chance the President went through the motion of signing the act again a few seconds later. "I didn't know there was so much interest in it as this," he said, "but—" He was "snapped" wearing a broad smile. The gold pen used by the President in signing the treaty was sent to Chairman Fugroze, of the Senate Finance Committee, who led the fight for the bill in the Senate. Instructions for the administration of the law as it is effective until the whole agreement is ratified by the Canadian Parliament, were telegraphed to customs collectors along the Canadian border today. The new regulations provide for proper identification of the imports to prove they are of Canadian origin and the State Department has been asked to instruct consular officers in Canada to add their certificates to the declarations of the importers. Until the Canadian Parliament ratifies the agreement only section two, which covers wood pulp, paper and paper board, will be effective. The regulations under the new law provide free entry to all such imports from private lands or from crown lands, provided no export tax has been levied. British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec impose export duties on wood. New Brunswick will do so after October 1st.

Congratulations upon the passage of the measure kept the White House telegraph wires busy all day. Messages came to the British from friends all over the world. Secretary of War Stimson and Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, a close friend of Mr. Taft, cabled their congratulations from Panama; Secretary of Navy Meyer and former Secretary of the Interior R. A. Ballinger, sent warm messages. Andrew Carnegie sent the following message from Skibo Castle: "Cordial congratulations upon deserved success in your noble neighborly policy. Now for treaties, secure them; then rest. No other worlds to conquer." From James J. Hill came this message: "My warmest congratulations for your steadfast support of Canadian reciprocity. Its success will greatly benefit whole country without injury to any part."

One of the shortest messages was from J. C. Schmidlapp, of Cincinnati, a friend of the President, now in Europe. He cabled one word, "Shake." NEW ORLEANS PROTESTS. Against Reduction in Force and Equipment of Navy Yard. Washington, July 26.—Protests from commercial bodies of the country against the reduction of the force and equipment of the navy yard there were received by Acting Secretary of Navy Winthrop today. The communications expressed the belief that the decrease of the importance or the abandonment of the New Orleans naval station would expose the city to disastrous attack in time of war. Mr. Winthrop has replied that a navy yard has no fortifications and cannot be regarded as a means of defense. On the other hand, he added, it was actually an invitation to attack as it is an axiom with naval commanders to attempt to destroy the navy yards of an enemy in order to cut off his base of supplies and repairs.

JEWELERS ON TO RICHMOND

National Association May Propose Uniform Stamping Laws.

Richmond, Va., July 25.—Jewelers from every part of the country will meet in Richmond next week. It is expected that a plan will be proposed for uniform gold and silver stamping laws of national scope. The convention will be held at the Hotel Jefferson auditorium and there will be many magnificent displays of goods manufactured for the jewelry trade. Many prominent speakers are on the programme. The session will continue three days.

MORE GERMS THAN ICE CREAM.

55,000,000 Bacteria in Half Spoonful, Says Boston Official.

Boston, July 25.—Announcement that 55,000,000 bacteria had been found in a half spoonful of ice cream by the Boston health authorities caused the declaration today by Prof. Jas. O. Jordan, of the Board of Health, that he would ask the Legislature to pass an emergency measure providing that the frozen delicacy must hereafter be sold and served only in original packages. The sample was purchased in the North End tenement district. For hosiery, gloves and corsets, go to C. H. Fore & Co.

WILEY TO REMAIN PURE FOOD CHIEF

Secretary of Agriculture Will Report to Taft.

NEED HIS VALUABLE SERVICES

Recommended That Chemistry Chief be Admitted for His Actions. Taft Can Now Act Without Embarrassment.

Washington, D. C., July 26.—It became known here late today that Secretary of Agriculture Wilson in a report to President Taft had recommended that Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the pure food expert, be admitted, but not dismissed. Secretary Wilson, it is understood declares leniency must be shown Dr. Wiley because of his valued services to the government in the past and his usefulness for the future. For this reason, he apparently does not believe that "condign punishment" should be meted out in the case. Under the recommendation the President will be able to retain Dr. Wiley in his position, as it has been believed all the time he would do, without seeming to ignore the advice of his Attorney General. Thus an embarrassing situation will be avoided. Secretary Wilson declines to discuss the nature of his report before the President sees fit to make it public.



DR. HARVEY W. WILEY, Chief of Bureau of Chemistry.

What little he has had to say has indicated that he had not advised "turning down" flatly the recommendation of his department personnel committee and Attorney General Wickersham that the pure food champion be allowed to resign.

From what was learned today, it appears that the secretary upholds the charge of the committee that Dr. Wiley committed a grave error and violated the law, but suggests that in view of the doctor's splendid work in the past and his value to the department he should be admitted and retained in the service. There has been no intimation as to when President Taft will announce his decision and make public the papers in the case. The personnel committee charged Dr. Wiley with permitting an agreement to be made with Dr. H. H. Rusby, of Columbia University, New York, a noted pharmacognosist, for compensation in excess of the maximum allowed by law. Since this became known protest against the proposed dismissal of Dr. Wiley have been pouring in from all parts of the country. It was charged that interests whose activities have been interfered with by the pure food champion sought this means to get rid of him. An investigation of the case has been ordered by the House and will begin soon, whatever may be the final decision of the President.

C. & O. AND SHOP EMPLOYEES

Amicable Adjustment of Differences Are Announced.

Richmond, Va., July 26.—It is announced that an amicable adjustment of the differences between the shop employees of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway and the officials of the road has been reached. The railway offers the men an increase in pay of two cents an hour and the committee representing the men will recommend acceptance of the offer. The shop men asked an increase of five cents an hour, but it is believed they will adopt the recommendation of their committee in view of all existing circumstances.

COLORED RYTHIANS DEPOSED

Shortage of Two Officers Discovered at Meeting.

Durham, N. C., July 25.—Grand Chancellor Pitts, of the colored North Carolina Pythians, and Grand Master of the Exchequer Miller, were deposed in the Grand Lodge election here today. Pitts being charged with an \$8,000 shortage and Miller with misappropriating \$2,000. The shortage was discovered yesterday by State Insurance Commissioner Young, who asked that the officers be put out and new ones elected.

ENSIGN ROBERT YOUNG FOUND

Missing Concord Naval Officer Located in New York, After Long Search—Father Brings Him to Morganton.

Charlotte, N. C., July 26.—Ensign Robert S. Young, Jr., of Concord, N. C., who disappeared from his ship, the torpedo boat destroyer Perkins, in New York, recently, arrived at Morganton on a midnight train last night, accompanied by his father, Dr. Young. He was immediately taken to Broad Oaks Sanitarium. The arrival was very carefully planned and news of Young's presence did not become known generally until this afternoon. He appeared to be in perfect health, but beyond the statement that he would remain at the institution long enough to have a complete rest, no information was given out. It is said that the missing ensign was discovered by his father in New York several days ago and had been kept quietly in a hotel there until arrangements could be made to take him to Morganton.

SENSATIONAL CHARGES.

Chicago Lawyer, Brother to Assistant Attorney General, Involved.

Washington, July 26.—The sensational charge was made before the House Committee investigating the Postoffice Department today that Leonard Goodwin, a Chicago lawyer and brother of Russell P. Goodwin, assistant attorney general of the Postoffice Department, was exploiting mail order houses throughout the country, telling them he could arrange any trouble they might have through a denial of mail privileges, etc. The charge was made by E. G. Lewis, president of a publishing company in St. Louis, recently denied the second class mail privilege. Lewis also declared that postoffice inspectors at St. Louis had been told to use whatever methods they pleased to "put Lewis up before the next campaign. This was the campaign of 1908. Lewis said a Rochester, N. Y., man had written to him that Goodwin was the man he ought to employ to get him out of his trouble with the postoffice inspectors. "This man later told me," said Lewis, "that Goodwin himself wrote the letter." Lewis testified that he employed Pinkerton detectives who went to Goodwin's office, representing themselves in patent medicine mail order business and in trouble with the postoffice officials. An affidavit was presented, sworn to by these detectives, in which they declared that Goodwin told them he had handled thousands of cases like this and that he could fix it so they would not be bothered by postoffice inspectors. He told the detectives to swear, that all they would have to do would be to say to the inspectors: "Gentlemen, we may have done wrong in the past, but we are trying to live up to the laws," and this Goodwin said would be all that was necessary. One of the detectives told Lewis, so the latter testified, that postoffice inspectors in the American Federation had told him they would be upheld by the department in whatever methods they used to put Lewis out of business. Mr. Lewis accused the Postoffice Department of having sent out thousands of copies of the speech delivered by Senator Burton in the Senate, the charge of the committee that Dr. Wiley committed a grave error and violated the law, but suggests that in view of the doctor's splendid work in the past and his value to the department he should be admitted and retained in the service. There has been no intimation as to when President Taft will announce his decision and make public the papers in the case. The personnel committee charged Dr. Wiley with permitting an agreement to be made with Dr. H. H. Rusby, of Columbia University, New York, a noted pharmacognosist, for compensation in excess of the maximum allowed by law. Since this became known protest against the proposed dismissal of Dr. Wiley have been pouring in from all parts of the country. It was charged that interests whose activities have been interfered with by the pure food champion sought this means to get rid of him. An investigation of the case has been ordered by the House and will begin soon, whatever may be the final decision of the President.

MILLION LABOR FUND.

American Federation Issues Call to Unions of the Country.

Washington, July 26.—An appeal for a \$600,000 fund to defend J. J. McNamara, the labor man accused of dynamiting, has been issued by Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, to the two million members of labor unions. He suggests that each member contribute 25 cents.

OUTLINES.

Secretary Wilson, in his report to President Taft has recommended that Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the pure food expert, be admitted, but not dismissed. The President can now act favorably to Dr. Wiley without embarrassment. President Taft's Controller Bay message explaining the Alaskan situation, which was called for by the Senate following assertions that special interests had gained control of the coal lands, was submitted to the Senate yesterday. Attorney General Wickersham appeared before the steel trust investigating committee yesterday and told what he knew of the Harvester combine. James Keeley, of Chicago, was put through grueling examination by the Lorimer investigating committee yesterday. Ensign Robert Young, Jr., has been found in New York and brought to Morganton, N. C., by his father. New York market: Money on call steady 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 per cent, ruling rate 2 3/8, offered at 2 etoin shdrie rate 2 3/8, closing bid 2, offered at 2 1/4. Flour was steady with a moderate jobbin ginterest. Wheat firm, new No. 2 red 91 1-2 elevator and 92 1-2 lb. float. Corn steady, export futures mixed nominal. Beans and turpentine quiet. Spot cotton closing quiet, middling uplands 13.60, middling gulf 13.55.

GABINET MEMBER GIVES TESTIMONY

Wickersham Tells the Steel Probers About Harvester Combine.

IMPORTANT FACTS RELATED

Spoke With Reference to Report of Bonaparte, Declaring Harvester Company Operating in Restraint of Trade.

Washington, July 26.—Attorney General Wickersham appeared before the Stanley "Steel Trust" Investigating Committee today to tell what he knew concerning a report made to former Attorney General Bonaparte by Burdette Townsend, a special agent of the department in 1908, in which the latter urged that the International Harvester Company had operated in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act. The attorney general, when shown a copy of the voluminous document by Representative Stanley, said he never had seen it before, though since he had been head of the Department of Justice he had heard rumors that there had been an investigation of the Harvester combine. Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, former assistant to the Attorney General, summoned before the committee for the same purpose, said he had advised further investigation before any prosecution was undertaken under the report. Commissioner Herbert Knox Smith, of the Bureau of Corporations, which is now investigating the International Harvester Company, also had heard of the report. The matter was injected into the steel inquiry because the report charges that the steel corporation pays a rebate of \$3 a ton to harvester companies on steel purchased, and because the committee has information that there is an arrangement between the two giant corporations whereby the harvester companies buy exclusively from the Steel Corporation. The Commissioner of Corporations was required to intercede with the President on behalf of the committee to see if information regarding the relations of the two corporations at present in the hands of the bureau could not be placed at the committee's disposal. Richmond Lindbury, counsel for the United States Steel Corporation, offered to furnish all the information of the records of his corporation bearing on the points at issue. Despite protests from the Steel Corporation counsel that the International Harvester line of inquiry was part from the inquiry directed by Congress, Chairman Stanley insisted that it was essential and he reported he had information tending to show that the harvester and steel corporations were practically the same. Attorney General Wickersham agreed to have Mr. Townsend, who is still in the service of the Department, appear before the committee at a later date. "We will have Mr. Carnegie before us in October," said Mr. Stanley, "and perhaps you could arrange to have Mr. Townsend here about that time." The Attorney General said it would be possible to do so. "Do you know of any reason," Chairman Stanley asked, why this harvester company investigation was not acted upon by the Department of Justice prior to the time you assumed charge of the department?" "I do not know," Mr. Wickersham replied, "I surmise this is only a surmise—that the case was delayed pending a decision by the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases. It was not considered desirable to proceed until a decision of the Supreme Court was received and in this case, I think many of the same points were involved."

Chairman Stanley announced that a subpoena had been issued for Mr. Bonaparte, who is now in Canada, as certain information from him by the International Harvester Company was not prosecuted upon Townsend's charges. Mr. Townsend, in his report, states that the International Harvester Company was organized in 1902, the transaction being directed and guided by J. Pierpont Morgan & Company. The report stated that the McCormick Harvester Company was "related by marriage to the great American family of trusts," the Standard Oil Company.

It also referred to J. Pierpont Morgan as "the trust architect, a good builder who received fabulous fees for his work." The report particularly referred to the price paid to J. Pierpont Morgan & Company, in the harvester deal, declaring that \$5,000,000 is a very high price for the simple service of suggesting to people how they can agree in a legitimate transaction. "It is not unusual," he said, "in illegal transactions, such as creating a trust, which can evade the laws. Doubtless, if proceedings were instituted against the International Harvester Company, the manner of its defense will demonstrate that the fee was earned."

The steel committee left tonight for New York, where the investigation will be resumed tomorrow. Consult Dr. Vineberg, the Eye Specialist, Masonic Temple, about your eyes. You will save time and money. Eyes tested free. Glasses from \$1.00 up.

WARM TIME AT LORIMER PROBE

Editor Keeley and Counsel for Illinois Senator At/Outs During the Day—Put Through Gruelling Examination.

Washington, July 26.—The cross examination of James Keeley, general manager and editor of the Chicago Tribune, was completed today before the Senator Lorimer Committee. Not since the beginning of the investigation has a witness been put through the grueling examination that Mr. Keeley experienced at the hands of Eldridge Haney, counsel for Mr. Lorimer. Time after time the editor let the sarcastic remarks of the attorney pass with nothing more than a shrug of the shoulders, but at others, he countered and retaliated. Throughout the day, the object of the attorney appeared to be to establish if possible an ancient grudge of the Tribune against Lorimer.

The committee, after the cross examination, asked the witness just two questions. One was whether the editor believed the story of State Representative Charles A. White, whose alleged confession of graft in the Illinois Legislature was first printed by the Tribune. "I did and do," was the answer. The other question was directed at what Mr. Keeley had in mind when he said yesterday he had about changed his conclusion about having been swindled when he paid George Glavis \$600 for books that Glavis claimed showed that Lorimer when in the House, received money from lobbyists in Washington, in a fight made for the "fire proof" magazine of Chicago, for the mail privilege. He had not gotten an opportunity to explain on cross examination. In this connection Mr. Keeley also said yesterday that Glavis told him ex-Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, was "mixed up in the deal."

"When I came to Washington a few days ago," Mr. Keeley replied, "Mr. Green, attorney for Glavis, came to me and said that if I would ask the district attorney to be easy on Glavis he would tell me where the book was. The trunk full of books had dwindled to a memorandum book. Mr. Green said that the book was in existence and that he knew who had it. "I told him I could not be a party to such an arrangement and that the proper person for him to see was the district attorney. He said he would call on me again, but he has not done so. He added that a search warrant would be necessary to get the book."

One of the points dwelt upon by Attorney Haney in his cross examination was the reputed criticism in the Tribune editorials of senators who voted for Lorimer after the recent fight over his seat in the Senate. Mr. Keeley said he had no recollection of such editorials. Mr. Haney thereupon read several editorials, the first was entitled "Don't Crowd Mr. Burrows," and described the chairman of the first Lorimer committee as "picking nose gays."

Another editorial printed after the vote on the Lorimer case said that if four more senators had voted their honest convictions on the Lorimer case, Lorimer would have been unseated. "What four did you have in mind?" "Not four. The vote was 46 to 40. Four from 46 is 42 and four added to 40 makes 44."

"Did you have any knowledge of any senator casting the dishonest or corrupt vote on the Lorimer case?" asked Senator Jones. "Of course, not. The editorial was a mere arithmetic figure of speech. It is probable that heads of big steel trusts in Chicago will be called as witnesses to explain the use of "Lard" (money) in the Lorimer election. Witness Keeley said representatives of the Armour, Swift, Morris and other concerns might enlighten the committee.

St. Paul, Minn., July 26.—Declaring the matter had been entered on record with the Senate Lorimer Investigating Committee his "most solemn and emphatic denial of ever having had any connection, either direct or indirect, with the 'fire proof' magazine of Chicago, or any other publication seeking mail or any other privilege either from the Postoffice Department from Congress" former Representative James A. Tawney today, after reading the testimony of James Keeley, of Chicago, yesterday before the Lorimer investigating committee, sent a telegram to Chairman Dillingham, of the Lorimer Committee, asking to be summoned before the committee to deny the charges. In his telegram Mr. Tawney declared that "I want to deny that I have been connected either directly or indirectly with any firm of lobbyists or other representatives of said magazine or other publications or of any other interest seeking such mail or any other privilege from the government." He added that the records of the third assistant postmaster general would corroborate his statement.

UNITED AGAINST GERMANY.

Last Ditch Fighters Ready to Close Up Ranks, It Would Appear.

London, July 26.—Threatening foreign complications are to some extent drawing attention from the constitutional crisis and a greater disposition was shown today by some of the last-ditch fighters to close up the ranks in the face of what is regarded here as German aggression. There seems to be no doubt that King George and the government have appealed to the leaders of the opposition to do everything possible to avoid further internal disruption so that the government may have the general support of all parties in dealing with the Moroccan tangle.

TAFT MAKES REPLY ON ALASKA AFFAIR

Shoulders Responsibility with Regard to Controller Bay Incident.

SENDS MESSAGE TO SENATE

Tells of Settlement and Development of Forest Reserve—Also Discusses the "Dick-to-Dick" Letter—Features.

Washington, D. C., July 26th.—President Taft sent a special message to the Senate today shouldering full responsibility for opening for settlement and development 12,800 acres of the Chugach National Forest Reserve in Alaska, and incident which has become to be known as the "Controller Bay Affair." In concluding he brands the now famous "Dick to Dick" postscript as a "wicked fabrication" and says that Charles P. Taft, whose name appeared in the alleged postscript, "has no interest in Alaska, never had, and knows nothing of the circumstances connected with this transaction." Moreover, the President adds, his brother does not even remember that he ever met Richard S. Ryan, representing the Controller Railway & Navigation Company.

As for eliminating the land in question from the reserve, the President says that there is no danger of the Controller Railway & Navigation Company or any other interests monopolizing the field, and nothing to show that this company is in any way connected with the Morgan-Guggenheim interests. Hence, he believes that in eliminating the land he has acted for the best interests of the nation. "I wish to be as specific as possible upon this point," says the President in his message, "and to say that I alone am responsible for the enlargement of the proposed elimination from 320 acres to 12,800 acres, and that I proposed the change, and stated my reasons therefor." Here follows a description of Controller Bay and environs and a map showing the effect of withdrawing the much mooted 12,800 acres from the reserve. The President then takes up the thread of his narrative as concerns the events that precipitated the controversy.

He relates how Ryan, representing the Controller Railway & Navigation Company, applied in 1909 for the elimination of a tract to enable this company to secure railroad terminals, etc. The application was referred to the Forestry Bureau and then to the Navy Department with a view that the Navy desired to use Controller Bay as a reservation. The forestry interests found no objection to the elimination of the tract indicated, "or indeed," as the President writes, "to the elimination of 18,000 acres in the northwest shore of Controller Bay."

The Navy Department's answer was "negative," says the President, and after the matter had been considered by the Secretary of Agriculture, by the Secretary of the Interior and the General Land Office, a recommendation was made to him that 320 acres with a frontage of 160 rods on the northwest shore of Controller Bay be thrown open. A formal order to this effect was finally submitted to him in October, 1910, but when the matter came before the cabinet late in that month he found objection to it. His reasons for taking this stand, he explains in his message in part as follows:

"I expressed dissatisfaction with the order because it purported on its face to make the elimination for the benefit of a railroad company of a tract of land which the company could not by lawful entry secure, for it was a tract 320 acres in one body when only 160 acres could thus be acquired. In the second place, I preferred to make a much larger elimination of a tract facing the entire channel, and with sufficient room for a terminal railway town. I was willing to do this, because I found the restrictions in the law sufficient to prevent the possibility of any monopoly of either the upland or the harbor or channel by the Controller Railway & Navigation Company or any other persons or company. Because of a lack of time sufficient to draft a memorandum myself, I requested the Secretary of the Interior, who, with the Secretary of Agriculture, after full discussion, had agreed in my conclusion, to prepare a letter setting forth the reasons for making the larger elimination, so that it might become a part of the record. "I wish to be as specific as possible upon this point, and to say that I alone am responsible for the enlargement of the proposed elimination from 320 acres to 12,800 acres, and that I proposed the change and stated my reasons therefor."

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