



# CARTER GIVES UP

## Republicans All Vote for Kuykendall.

# KAY IS THE ANGEL OF PEACE

## Induces Farrar to Change Choice for Presidency.

# DEMOCRATS MAKE UNANIMOUS

## Organization of the Upper House at Salem Is Completed Amidst the Greatest Harmony, After the Exciting Scenes of Deadlock.

**SENATE ORGANIZATION.**

**President**—W. Kuykendall.  
**Chief Clerk**—E. L. Moorhead.  
**Journal Clerk**—L. C. Farrar.  
**Calendar Clerk**—F. A. Turner.  
**Reading Clerk**—Frank Motter.  
**Sergeant-at-Arms**—G. P. Terrell.  
**Doorkeeper**—William Smith.  
**Mailing Clerk**—J. E. Bennett.

**SALEM, Or., Jan. 10.—**(Staff Correspondence.)—Senator W. Kuykendall, of Lane County, won out in the contest for the Presidency of the Senate and was elected this afternoon with the support of every Republican Senator. The Carter forces surrendered upon receiving promises of liberal treatment from the victors, and tonight all is harmony and good-will where last night there was discord and bitterness.

In the final ballot Carter voted for Kuykendall and Kuykendall voted for Carter, and a Democrat, Senator Smith, offered the motion by which the election of Kuykendall was made unanimous. Both houses have now organized and the Legislature is ready for business. The Governor's message will probably be received Thursday.

Representative T. B. Kay, late candidate for the Speakership, whose forces Kuykendall tried repeatedly to break down, is credited with having put forth the effort which weakened the Carter strength and precipitated the movement resulting in Kuykendall's election. Kay went to Senator Farrar at noon today and made a strong argument for the purpose of inducing the Marlon County Senator to change his course. Farrar was one of the strongest Carter leaders. He and Kay have always been close personal and political friends.

**Farrar Decides to Switch.**

After listening to Kay's argument against the continuance of a course which meant the interruption of legislation, Farrar informed the Carter people that he would stand out no longer. The Carter forces saw themselves beaten. The Carter forces in vain for a man who would take their votes and bring enough others into their camp to beat Kuykendall. They had looked toward Brownell but given him up because they did not see where the Clackamas Senator could find enough other votes. They had eyed toward Nottingham but Senator Nottingham was already sworn in by Justice Bean, of the Supreme Court, after which the Senate adjourned, and a general Republican caucus was called for 7:30 P. M., at which time desk clerks were selected.

**Truth is Declared.**

The Kuykendall supporters were glad to receive a communication of this kind, and the Carter leaders were soon given satisfactory assurances that they would be given proper representation on committees and a voice in the selection of clerks.

This much was agreed upon before 2 o'clock today, but because some of the Carter men were not easily satisfied with some of the details of the terms of surrender, negotiations continued until 5 o'clock before the Senate took a final vote and formally elected Kuykendall President. Kuykendall was immediately sworn in by Justice Bean, of the Supreme Court, after which the Senate adjourned, and a general Republican caucus was called for 7:30 P. M., at which time desk clerks were selected.

# BOOTH SPRINGS A SURPRISE

**Recess of Senate Carried Before Carter Men See the Point.**

**SALEM, Or., Jan. 10.—**(Staff Correspondence.)—When the Senate convened at 10 A. M. no one expected a material change in the vote for president and no such change came at the forenoon session. The roll call of every Senator in his seat, smiling and happy, but with detestable expressions written upon his countenance. At the close of the roll call Senator Booth took the Carter forces by surprise with a motion for a recess until 10:30. The motion was quickly put to a vote and as soon as the vociferous "aye" and "no" had been sounded, temporary President Brownell declared the motion carried.

Carter men called for a division, but Brownell informed them that it was too late to call for a division after the vote had been announced. The Carter men were indignant, but accepted the inevitable and the Senate took a recess.

Disinterested spectators say that beyond question the motion carried, as Brownell declared, but they say that he favored the Kuykendall people by hastily announcing the result without giving the opposition time to call for a standing vote.

The Carter people were not caught napping a second time, however. When the Senate was called to order again at 10:30, Senator Rand moved an adjournment until 2 P. M.

"I call for a division," shouted Senator Carter, springing to his feet and pointing his finger at the presiding officer in a way that showed an intention not to be too late this time.

The vote was taken in the usual way and after the "no" vote had been given the call for division was repeated from every part of the room. A standing vote was taken, showing the Kuykendall men for adjournment and the ten Carter men and five Democrats against it. There being a tie, the motion was lost.

**Democrats Vote for Nottingham.**

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for President, the first ballot showing little change except that three Democrats voted for Nottingham, the Independent Republican Senator from Multnomah. This was expected and caused no surprise. The vote was:

Kuykendall—Booth, Brownell, Cox, Cook, Croshaw, Holman, Holman, Leachery, Malarky, May, Rand, Rickett, Tuttle—34.  
 Carter—Bowerman, Farrar, Haines, Howe, Laycock, McDonald, Nottingham, Wheelson, Wright—8.  
 Nottingham—Avery, Pierce, Smith—3.  
 Pierce—Miller—1.  
 Miller—Coston—1.  
 Booth—Kuykendall—1.  
 Blank—Carter—1.

Nine ballots were taken in the forenoon, with no material change except that on one ballot Whealdon, a Carter man, changed to Nottingham, but on the next ballot returned to the support of Carter.

After the fifth ballot, Hodson, of Multnomah, addressed the chair and wanted to know whether the proceedings could be not amplified by instructing the pages to cast 14 ballots for Kuykendall, nine for Carter and no on.

Then it was Whealdon's turn. "If the gentleman will be patient a few moments we'll make a suggestion that will put that in total eclipse," said the Senator from Wasco.

**Waiting for the Eclipse.**

This put the Senate and the lobby on tiptoe with expectancy, but the next and succeeding ballots failed to produce the eclipse. At 11:30 the Senate adjourned until 2 P. M., (the adjournment being by unanimous consent.)

During the noon adjournment the Carter leaders made it known to the Kuykendall people that they were willing to talk terms, and though this did not mean a surrender, it brought the opposing forces into a position which made a solution of the difficulty probable. A motion by Rand, of the Kuykendall forces, was seconded by Carter, for an adjournment of an hour, and the Carter men immediately went into caucus in the judiciary room. It was then agreed that if satisfactory arrangements could be made with Kuykendall, the latter's election would be conceded. Senator Carter and Senator Haines emerged from the caucus, and when they proceeded directly to the Kuykendall headquarters the whisper went around that "the fight is off."

Soon Senator Kuykendall came into view, bringing a copy of the session law which provided what clerks shall be elected. This was all that was necessary to convince the expecting crowd that all that remained was a division of the spoils. At 3 o'clock the negotiations had not been completed, and a further adjournment was taken until 4 o'clock.

**Carter Declares Struggle Over.**

At 4 o'clock the negotiations were not complete and another recess was taken until 5. At that hour the Senators emerged from the caucus-rooms and took their seats. The roll was called, and when the clerk reached the name of the first Carter man, Senator Bowerman, that gentleman cast his vote for Kuykendall. When Carter's name was reached he rose and said that during more than 30 ballots nine Senators had loyally supported him and that for two days the organization of the Legislature had been deadlocked. He did not feel that he had been justified in obstructing legislation and therefore desired to withdraw from the race, and cast his vote for Senator Kuykendall.

All Republicans voted for Kuykendall. The five Democrats voted were Smith 2, Coshaw 1, Pierce 1 and Miller 1.

After taking the oath of office, President Kuykendall addressed the Senate briefly, expressing his gratitude to the 41 men who had faithfully supported him and to the other Senators who had caused him many sleepless nights, but who had finally given him their votes. He declared his intention as a Republican to perform the duties of his office in such a manner as to lay the foundation for a strong and harmonious party feeling in which factional lines would not be observed, and as a loyal citizen to see that committees are appointed, not in the interest of men or set of men, but in the interest of our beloved state.

As a presiding officer he considered himself not a master who would drive with a strong hand, but a servant of the Senate, whose instructions he would observe.

**Clerks for the Senators.**

At the Republican caucus in the evening the clerks named above were nominated and will be elected tomorrow. The caucus named a committee of three, composed of Senators Booth, Holman and Carter, who will receive names of candidates for Senate clerkships, of which there are 22 to be filled. The names will be reported to the caucus for consideration. The caucus also decided that each Senator shall have the privilege of employing a clerk or stenographer for his own use, a clerk to receive \$3 per day and a stenographer \$5.

In view of this provision for 20 clerks for the seven Senators, it was suggested, but not decided, that five of the stenographers authorized by the standing law shall not be employed. This question will be taken up later. Senator Rand was chairman of the caucus and Senator Carter secretary.

# Thompson Made Ambassador

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—**The President today sent to the Senate the nomination of David E. Thompson, of Nebraska, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Brazil.

# FOR THE FAIR

## Introduced in Washington State Senate.

# RANDS FATHERS MEASURE

## Appropriation of \$100,000 Is Recommended.

# SEVEN ARE ON COMMISSION

## Provision Made for the Collection, Exhibition and Maintenance of Products of State at Lewis and Clark Centennial.

**OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 10.—**(Staff Correspondence.)—The Lewis and Clark Fair bill, under the authorship of Senator E. M. Rands, of Clark County, made its appearance in the Senate today. The measure provides for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the collection, exhibition and maintenance of the products of the State of Washington, to be expended under a commission of seven members, to be appointed by the Governor. No salaries are to be paid these commissioners, but an executive commissioner, under salary, is empowered to collect a complete and creditable display.

All state bureaus are authorized to cooperate with the Lewis and Clark Fair Commission to be operated by the bill. The measure carries an emergency clause and is in full as follows:

**The Fair Bill.**

Section 1. That for the purpose of exhibiting the products and general development of the State at the centennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition at Portland, Or., in 1906, there is hereby created a commission of seven members, to be appointed by the Governor, and shall be appointed by the Governor, and shall all be residents of this state.

They shall hold their office from the date of appointment to January 1, 1906, unless sooner removed for cause, by the Governor in case of such removal, or their death or inability to perform their duties, the Governor shall be authorized to appoint a substitute who shall hold their office until the expiration of the term of the original appointees. The Governor shall be authorized to appoint a secretary, who shall be a citizen of the State of Washington, and to employ such other persons as he may deem necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act. The Governor shall be authorized to employ such other persons as he may deem necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

**Duties of Commissioners.**

Sec. 2. The members of said board of commissioners shall meet subject to the call of the Governor, and shall select from among them a president and a secretary. The President shall be a resident of this state, and shall keep a record of the proceedings and shall appoint an executive commissioner who shall be a citizen of the State of Washington, and to employ such other persons as he may deem necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

**Operation of State Bureaus.**

Sec. 4. All state bureaus, including the bureaus of mining, horticulture, agriculture, fisheries and others, are authorized and directed to cooperate with the commission in the collection, exhibition and maintenance of the products of the State at the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Or., in 1906.

**Commissioner to Pass on Exhibits.**

Sec. 7. All counties, districts or individuals desiring to send articles to said Exposition may do so by having the same delivered in good order for shipment at a place to be designated by the executive commissioner, where they shall be received by him and carefully stored until the proper time for shipment to such Exposition, and such executive commissioner shall forward all such articles as may be deemed worthy of exhibition to Portland, Or.; the freight or express charge in and from Portland shall be paid out of the fund hereinafter appropriated.

**Sum Provided for the Display.**

Sec. 10. To carry out the purpose and provisions of this act the sum of \$100,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

**Plan on Foot to Consolidate Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Manufacturers' Association.**

**Portland and City Engineer Confer on Best Method to Repair Tanner Creek Sewer.**

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**A. A. Courtney criticizes fellow-members of Civil Service Commission.** Page 11.

**Portland Club proprietors plead guilty in gambling case, and dismiss actions against Sheriff Word.** Page 11.

**Fruitgrowers open first session in two years.** Page 14.

**Federal grand jury has an outing to the Lewis and Clark Exposition grounds.** Page 14.

**Electric line to Hillsboro is now assured.** Page 8.

**Plan on foot to consolidate Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Manufacturers' Association.** Page 11.

**Judge Hollings' severe action of immigration Inspector Barbour in holding up foreign captain for alleged violation of immigration laws.** Page 10.

# ACTION ON TARIFF

## President Will Call an Extra Session.

# IT MAY BE IN OCTOBER

## Committees Must Have Bill Ready Beforehand.

# MUST REFORM FREIGHT LAW

## Question to Congress, but insists on Legislation on Freight Rates and Building Up of Navy.

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—**President Roosevelt favors the earliest possible action looking to a revision by Congress of the tariff. He is informed the Senators and Representatives who were in conference with him at the White House last Saturday, and he has made plain his position to others since that conference. He will call the 5th Congress into extraordinary session as soon as the committees have indicated that they are prepared to submit a tariff measure for passage.

One of those present at the conference on Saturday said today, in view of the conflicting stories published regarding the meeting, that the President informed them that, while he did not believe in any sweeping revision of the tariff, and would abide absolutely by the judgment of the two houses of Congress in a matter that related so particularly to them, yet he did think the time had come when the schedules should be examined, and there should be a readjustment as to certain of them. The President added that his own view was that the special session should take place at the earliest date at which the committees of the two houses could come up as an agreement as to a bill. If they took this view, he said he would hold himself ready to call the extraordinary session at whatever time the members of the two committees, especially the House committee on ways and means, should inform him they would be ready with their report.

**Favors Session in Spring.**

If Congress should act on the tariff question in accordance with the President's desire, it was made perfectly plain today that the extraordinary session would be called to assemble in the coming Spring. It has been pointed out, however, by the tariff experts of the House and Senate that it will require many weeks to prepare a measure for submission to the House. The President realizes that this is a practical objection to an early special session of Congress, as the members of the committee have not the time now necessary to devote to the preparation of a tariff bill. So far as the President is concerned, he would be willing to have Congress in session during the Summer months. He has indicated his entire readiness to remain in Washington next Summer, if Congress will undertake at that time the consideration of a tariff measure; but Congress, thus far, has shown no disposition to accede to the proposition of a hot-weather session.

**Will Fight the Freight-Rate Law.**

On another question, however, that of legislation relating to interstate freight rates of railroads, his mind is quite made up. He will fight that legislation, and fight hard. He hopes to secure from Congress some definite action regarding that legislation at the present session, but, if he does not, he will bring the subject again before Congress at the proposed extraordinary session and will urge with all his power the crystallization into a law of the recommendations he has already made to Congress on that question. The freight-rate question he does not regard as one of expediency. He holds that it is a subject in which a great moral principle is involved, and one very near to all the people of the country. He regards it, in fact, as the paramount issue at this time.

**Build Up the Navy.**

Some concern was given at the conference to the subject of appropriation to be authorized at the present session of Congress. The President cordially approved of the disposition of Congress to hold the appropriations down to the lowest possible limit, but he urged very strongly that the naval appropriations should not be materially disturbed, saying that the best guarantee of peace for this country lies in a strong and homogeneous navy, and that the naval programme as mapped out should be carried into effect without the dropping of a single vessel. The President maintained that Congress should authorize the construction not merely of one or two cruisers but of fighting ships, battleships, and he expressed the hope that an agreement in this regard might be reached in Congress.

**OPINION IN CONGRESS.**

**Senate Places Burden on House, Where Revision is Favored.**

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—**Whether there

# TALBOT MUST BE TRIED

## Board of Inquiry Decides to Settle Church Scandal.

# READINGS

## READING, Pa., Jan. 10.—Despite the lack of a quorum, seven members of the board of inquiry appointed to probe the charges made against Bishop Ethelbert Talbot, of the Central Pennsylvania diocese of the Episcopal Church, by I. N. W. Irvine, the deposed priest, met in this city today, and after a three hours' conference, adjourned to meet here on Friday.

The members of the committee informally considered the case in many of its phases, and after its adjournment, it was the consensus of opinion that the case must be settled to save the good name of the church as well as the justice of the accused priest. The members of the Board were of the opinion that there can be no withdrawal of the grave charges, and the case ought to be settled once and for all.

William B. Butler, of Mauch Chunk, a layman of the board, who was elected secretary, said that, notwithstanding the Huntingdon signers had repudiated the charges and that the other signers had asked Bishop Tuttle to permit them to withdraw the accusations, the charges stand as prominent as ever before the members of the board, and neither repudiations nor withdrawals could avail while the reputation of the bishop is assailed. All the members of the board and the presenters agree in one paragraph of the withdrawal paper, which reads as follows:

"We earnestly desire that the long-existing scandal in the church shall be forever quieted."

There was some discussion today regarding the legality of the board. In this connection Mr. Butler said:

"Bishop Tuttle has not questioned the power of the board to act, and he has not in any way intimated that this body has no authority to consider the charges. This body was appointed in due canonical form and is empowered to collect a complete and creditable display."

Something of a surprise was occasioned by the presence of J. Frederick Jenkinson, of Philadelphia, one of the signers of the original presentation, and of counsel for the presenters.

"Personally," said Jenkinson, "I will be very much surprised if the board should order Bishop Talbot tried. In my opinion this is the last that will be heard of the Talbot-Irvine controversy."

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# TO KIDNAP DUKE

## Said to Have Been Miss Webb's Scheme

# IF HE FAILED TO MARRY

## More Revelations About Wife of Tobacco King.

# HAD OREGON TIMBER TO SELL

## She Tried to Inveigle Chicago Banker Into Deal—Said to Have Worked H. Seward Webb, Her Uncle, Till He Got Tired.

**CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—**(Special.)—The most sensational development in the Duke Webb affair, so far as the Chicago end is concerned, was the statement by detectives working on the case that they had uncovered a plot laid in Chicago to kidnap Brodie L. Duke, in the event that he did not become the husband of Alice L. Webb. It is announced that in due time all the details of the startling plot will be made public.

The officers working on the case are reticent, but insist that the millionaire tobacco man was to have been married at whatever cost, and that the kidnaping plan was one of the last resorts, if other methods failed. They decline to say whether the kidnaping scheme also included a heavy ransom.

"All we care to say at this time," they say, "is that such a plot was hatched here in Chicago prior to the wedding of Duke to the Webb woman. All the details will shortly be in our hands and the country will get a fresh sensation when they are made public."

**Tried to Sell Oregon Timber.**

Persistent efforts of Mrs. Duke to interest in her financial schemes Gilbert H. Shaw, ex-president of the American Trust & Savings Company, illustrate the woman's methods. Mr. Shaw's name is given as a reference in the literature of the Webb-Taylor Company.

"One of the first propositions she presented to me," said Mr. Shaw, "was a lumber deal out in Oregon. I thought her a shrewd business woman, and for a time was half inclined to go into the deal. It was one of the best propositions I ever saw and I made considerably inquiry regarding it on my own account.

"I think she was acting merely in the capacity of procurer or agent for the owner of the property. I don't know where she made her headquarters at that time, but understand she was traveling a great deal of the time. I am told she put through some big deals in timber lands."

"I have been in the offices of the Webb-Taylor Company any number of times recently, and Alice Webb, or Mrs. Duke, as she is known, was anxious to have me invest in the Texas Tobacco lands near Naacogoches, but I never put one dollar into the scheme. I did not give her authority to use my name as a reference. She claimed to be a friend of Willard Homer, manager of the Palmer House, but he said he did not know her."

**Many Creditors Crop Up.**

Other developments of the day brought out a great number of persons who would be anxious for few minutes' financial conversation with Mrs. Webb-Duke. Diligent inquiry has developed the fact that there are many victims of Mrs. Duke. The woman's operations have extended through a period of several years, according to latest investigations. One of her first Chicago victims was Dr. A. J. Park, 130 Fifth street, from whom she secured a loan of \$500 when he met her on an ocean voyage five years ago.

James S. McConnell, an attorney with offices at 54 Washington street, is said to have a bill of \$250 for services rendered the Taylor-Webb Company.

How many victims Miss Webb made in her dealings in Texas tobacco lands no one knows. One man, who declines to give his name, admits that he is owed by the woman to the extent of \$10,000, and that he has charged the account up to profit and loss.

**Niece of H. Seward Webb.**

Several Chicagoans assert the woman is a niece of Dr. H. Seward Webb, the noted New York physician and relative of the Vanderbilt family. It is declared Dr. Webb has frequently aided her in clearing her skirts of financial entanglements. The doctor is said to have declared on the last occasion when she applied to him for aid that she need never expect him to aid her again.

Neither Taylor, Webb & Co. nor either member of the firm ever owned any property at Naacogoches, Tex., according to George Packard, attorney for the German National Bank, of Little Rock, Ark., who is trying to collect two notes for \$200 each held by the bank, and given by Taylor and Miss Webb in payment for lumber purchased from the Pritchard Lumber Company.

# MRS. DUKE WILL FIGHT

**Hires Lawyers to Resist Movement to Annul Her Marriage.**

**NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—**Mrs. Alice Webb-Duke, whose marriage to Brodie L. Duke was followed by his incarceration in a sanitarium, intends to fight the relatives of her husband, who are endeavoring to have the marriage annulled and has retained counsel and taken steps to procure her release on habeas corpus proceedings.

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