

## ROOSEVELT MEN ARE FOREWARNED

### Exposure Kills Opposition Plot.

## PENROSE DECLARES HIMSELF

### Denies Betrayed Conspiracy and Gives Pledge.

## WHERE TRUTH CAME OUT

### Dinner by Bourne Said to Be Occasion—Roosevelt Promises Details of Conspiracy—Report Penrose "Strung" Loeb.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 5.—No tears are being shed in Administration circles over the exposure of the Penrose-Harriman-Rockefeller-Hearst plot to uproot Roosevelt and Rooseveltism and force the nomination of a reactionary candidate in 1908. Publicity has had the desired effect. The supposed conspiracy has received such widespread publicity that the Administration is convinced, it was stated today, that from now on the genuine Roosevelt people will be on their guard and will watch every movement as to delegates. They will not permit the selection of magnates who have the least leaning toward any other than a stand-pat policy as to railroads and other public matters.

### Penrose Goes on Record.

Senator Penrose, who is universally acknowledged to be the man who, while in his cups, disclosed the \$5,000,000 conspiracy to "skin Roosevelt," tonight telephoned a friend in Washington authorizing him to say that:

"Penrose and Penrose have been for Roosevelt and his policies in the past, and are for the President and his policies now, and will be for Roosevelt and his policies in the future."

Whatever may have been his attitude before, he is now on record and it is presumed he would not make this declaration without knowledge of the sentiment prevailing among Pennsylvania Republicans.

### Bourne Will Not Tell.

It is generally rumored tonight and is being positively stated in dispatches to all Eastern papers that Mr. Penrose made his celebrated boast at a dinner given by Senator Bourne at the Shoreham Hotel some time before Congress adjourned. Mr. Bourne, when asked about the report, said he had given several dinners and luncheons during the winter and had attended others. As best he could not discuss what transpired and as guest he was equally bound to silence.

Current rumor has it that Secretary Loeb and Senator Handbrough were among Mr. Bourne's guests on the now famous occasion.

### Penrose's Denial Discredited.

In his denial made in Philadelphia today, Mr. Penrose endeavors to make it appear that he could not have made the statement attributed to him, as he has been on a trip to the West Indies. The dinner in question was given prior to the adjournment of Congress and no credence is therefore placed in Mr. Penrose's denial. It is known that he has for the past six months been profuse in his public professions of friendship for Mr. Roosevelt, but nevertheless he has been suspected of secret hostility and that is another reason why his denial does not "go down."

Whatever the fact may be, Mr. Penrose has been smoked out. He has been forced to go on record, not only as approving Mr. Roosevelt's policies, but as favoring Mr. Roosevelt for a second elective term, and virtually pledges Pennsylvania's support.

### Checkmate by Publicity.

The Penrose sensation for the time being created such fury as to completely obliterate the Harriman incident, but when Mr. Penrose authorized his pledge of friendship tonight it probably closed the incident at least so far as he is concerned. The general publicity that was given the conspiracy with the White House sanction and approval has had the effect of checkmating the anti-Roosevelt leaders, and it is believed their plan will be abandoned.

## WILL GIVE DETAILS OF PLOT

### Roosevelt Promises More About the Rich Men's Conspiracy.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—(Special.)—President Roosevelt, it was officially stated at the White House today with the full consent of the President himself, believes that the disclosures he has made regarding the Harriman-Rockefeller-Hearst conspiracy to defeat his policies will put the people on guard to see that only delegates who can be trusted are elected to the National Republican convention.

Although Senator Penrose's denial that he was in any way implicated in the conspiracy was shown the President, no effort was made at the White House to clear the Pennsylvania of the charge. Neither would the Pres-

dent or Secretary Loeb officially make him No. 19 in the Annals Club.

"Will you say that Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, was not the Senator referred to as having given the conspiracy away?" Mr. Loeb was asked.

"I will not say that he was or was not," Mr. Loeb answered.

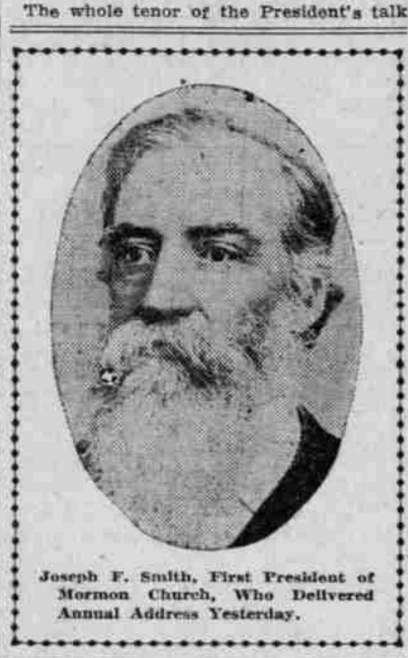
Friends of Mr. Penrose here insist that the White House should have denied that he was implicated in the conspiracy, which the President insists exists to defeat his candidate and his policies.

The President's confidence in the truth of the story at the dinner and subsequent events is unshaken and he went to the extent today of announcing that, just as fast as the further details came to him they would be made public.

### Will Give Further Details.

This announcement was made at the White House in such a manner as to lead all who heard it to believe that, if the President is not already in possession of these details, he knows exactly where he can get them if they are needed to further his plans.

The whole tenor of the President's talk



Joseph F. Smith, First President of Mormon Church, who delivered Annual Address Yesterday.

and the "by authority" announcement made at the White House yesterday was to the effect that the conspiracy story had been confirmed to the satisfaction of the President, not from one source but from several. The President's friends are now urging him to make public the entire matter and have done with it. They feel that the controversy is again unduly prolonged and that it is doing neither the President nor the party any good.

### Bourne Was Host at Dinner.

There was a report today, which did not come from the White House however, that Senator Bourne of Oregon was the host at the dinner at which the disclosures were made. Mr. Bourne lives at the Shoreham Hotel, but refused to see anyone today. The Shoreham Hotel people refuse to discuss the matter of the dinner in any way.

Organized labor is disposed to resent the statement of the President regarding Moyer, Haywood and Dobb, especially as to their being undesirable citizens and the characterization of them by the

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## TELEPHONE MEN TO BE HIT AGAIN

### Eight More Indictments Impending.

## GIFTS TO CAMPAIGN FUNDS

### Warning Sent Detweiler He Had Better "Come In."

## RUEF'S TEETH WEAR OUT

### Visits Dentist to Repair Damage Done by Biggy's Rations—Reforms Style of Literature. Scoffs at Rebellion Talk.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—(Special.)—Eight more indictments are to be returned by the grand jury in connection with the telephone companies. Five of these will concern the men involved in the Home Company transactions and the other three will be based upon the operations of the Pacific States Company. It is not understood that the eight indictments will involve eight different men, for some of the new bills will be against Louis Glass and Abraham K. Detweiler, who are already under indictment.

It will require at least two more sessions of the grand jury to clear up the telephone cases. At the session tomorrow Fairfax Wheelan and James V. Kelly are scheduled to appear as witnesses. Mr. Wheelan is a member of the Fusion Congressional Committee in 1905 and will testify that he asked the Home Telephone Company for a contribution and received the corporation's check for \$500. Mr. Wheelan maintains that no promises were made to the Home Telephone Company and that nothing was said as to franchisees at the time the money was received.

Mr. Kelley is a well-known politician, known throughout the state as "Sad-eyed" Kelley. He was on confidential terms with officials of the Home Telephone Company at the time the corporation first made its plans to get a foothold in San Francisco.

### Warning Sent Detweiler.

Abraham Detweiler has not yet surrendered himself and word has been received from his brother, George, in Toledo that the indicted millionaire does not intend to give himself up at the present time. A hot reply was flashed to the brother, which was more of a warning than a threat. Unless A. K. Detweiler "comes in" within the next few days some interesting developments will follow. It is practically settled that Detweiler will set up as his defense the statement that he paid the money to Ruef without knowledge that it was to be used to purchase votes.

### Health Board Going to Pieces.

Among the latest sections of the Ruef-Schmitz machine to go to pieces is the Health Board. On the Health Board have been some physicians of prominence, but they have been seized with a sudden determination to free themselves from the administration and a flood of resignations has been the result. The story is told that Dr. Ward resigned because Schmitz refused to state "upon his honor" that the reports of hooding were false.

Within the last few days W. J. Burns has secured some of the administration secrets from Abe Ruef. The captive boss has reached the stage where he is willing to talk to the detective. Mr. Burns does not look for a confession for several months, if at all.

Abraham Ruef went to the dentist today. "This," sorrowfully remarked the sequestered boss, as he climbed into his green automobile, accompanied by Ellisor Biggy and ex-United States Marshal Shibe, preparatory to going to the dentist chair, "is worse than going to face Dunne. Now if I had been given a Spring pullet raised on a bottle instead of Biggy's hay-fed sizzle steak, this little experience could have been dispensed with. I have simply worn my teeth out attempting to chew my rations."

Ruef has dispensed with the stack of novels with the lurid titles. Now the mantel in his room bears a row of decorously arranged works such as "God's Own Man," "The Christian" and "Hope Beyond."

"See," he exclaimed, as he commented upon his new acquisition, "The Great K. & A. Train Robbery" is the only degenerate title in the lot. My attorneys are getting to be such a ruffe lot (with a side glance at Shortridge, who was in the room) that I've got to indulge in a line of edifying literature in order to counteract their influence."

### Could Not Credit Rebellion.

Ruef expressed great surprise at the story that at the time the firetrap order was pending a plot was on foot among the Supervisors to oust him from his position as leader and substitute Supervisor Boxton. So absolutely certain was the little boss of his mastery over his colons on the Board that the thought of a surrender never occurred to him. They were always at his special call and no haughty Sultan of the Orient had more obedient subjects.

"Depose me?" said Ruef. He smiled; it was a slender smile of content with a thin flash of white like the gleam of a dagger in it. "Why, such an event was never even considered by me. This story is certainly news. I never heard of the Board wanting Boxton as a leader."

### Longs for Old Freedom.

Ruef and his attorneys are chafing at the delay in the Supreme Court in reaching a decision on his application for a writ of habeas corpus. The humor of the situation at 289 Fillmore street has quite departed by now and Ruef longs for his old-time freedom of action and for an opportunity to again travel down the line of favored restaurants where milk-fed chicken is his to command and the shadow of Biggy is never present to envelop the feast and dampen the relish of it.

Detweiler's Brother Silent.

TOLEDO, O., April 5.—George Detweiler's brother is silent.

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## HARRIMAN'S RIGHT TO BUY SOUTHERN

### Lawyers Finish Argument on Merger.

## LIMITS OF ANTI-TRUST LAW

### Milburn Denies It Forbids Purchases of Stock.

## ANSWER BY GOVERNMENT

### Severance Says Effect of Merger, Not Motive, Is Decisive Factor. Kellogg Exposes Getting of the Alton Road.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—After two days of argument the Interstate Commerce Commission today concluded its hearing in the investigation of the transactions of E. H. Harriman in Southern Pacific and Chicago & Alton securities and took the case under advisement. There were three addresses today, one by John G. Milburn in defense of Mr. Harriman's course, one each by C. A. Severance and Frank C. Kellogg in criticism of it.

### Milburn's Theory Stated.

Mr. Milburn laid down the following general propositions:

First—A restraint of trade, to be within the anti-trust act, must be the direct, immediate and necessary effect of the transaction, and not merely an indirect or incidental result.

Second—A restraint of trade consequent upon any purchase of property, in any of its various forms, is incidental merely, and therefore not within the act.

Third—The purchase must, of course, be real; if a mere device for the suppression of competition, as it was held to be in the Northern Securities case, while it may be effective to operate upon the legal title as between the parties, it is in fact unsubstantial and may be disregarded.

Fourth—Provided the purchase be real and substantial, the motive which induces it cannot affect the result; for any resultant restraint of trade is still only consequential and incidental to the exercise of an absolute and undoubted right, that is, the right to acquire property.

Fifth—Therefore, the purchase by a railroad company, within its corporate powers, of an interest in another line of railroads, is not within the act, because the restraint upon trade, if any, is not direct, but merely incidental to the purchase.

Sixth—If, however, the purchase by a railroad company, within its corporate

powers, of a line of railway, made to suppress competition, be obnoxious to the act, that result does not follow if the purchase be made for a legitimate and proper purpose of the purchasing company.

Seventh—In any event, a purchase by a railroad company of an interest in a line of railway which is not parallel and competing is not within the act.

Eighth—The purchase, by the Union Pacific, of its interest in the Southern Pacific, was not made to suppress competition, but to protect its property by an extension of its line in that way to the Pacific Coast.

Ninth—The Union Pacific and Southern Pacific are not parallel or competing lines or systems.

### Law Cannot Prevent Purchase.

This summary proved to be the outline of his entire speech, and he followed the presentation of these points with an elaboration of them, giving special attention to the contention that the purchase of the Southern Pacific by the Union Pacific was a legitimate business transaction and not in any way in contravention of the anti-trust law. He said that, if the laws of

a state by which the Union Pacific was chartered had prohibited such a purchase, it could not have been legitimately made, but that in no event could the Federal anti-trust law be held applicable.

He contended that the main purpose of the purchase had been to gain a through line from Omaha to San Francisco and declared that there had been no subterfuge about or hidden motive in the deal. It had been a bona fide purchase and could not be criticized as a business transaction from any point of view.

Having no purpose of preventing competition, it did not fall within the meaning of the Sherman law.

### Purpose to Control Competition.

Calling attention to the fact that Mr. Harriman's purchase of Southern Pacific stock had occurred at the same time as his purchase of Northern Pacific stock, Commissioner Lane suggested that the two transactions might indicate a purpose to control competition in transcontinental business, but Mr. Milburn denied this.

"But is it not a reasonable inference that the primary purpose was to get control of these three great transcontinental lines for the control of rates?" Mr. Lane asked, but Mr. Milburn would not consent that any motive had been shown in the purchase of Southern Pacific stock except to get the line from Ogden to San Francisco. Taking that portion, it must also take the lines from New Orleans to San Francisco and Portland. Moreover, the negotiations for the Southern Pacific stock had begun long before any effort was made to obtain Northern Pacific stock.

"Any other theory is a mere dream," he declared.

"If it is a dream, it is not the dream of this Commission, but of Mr. Harriman," responded Mr. Lane, and Mr. Milburn turned his attention to the question whether the Union Pacific or Southern Pacific are parallel and competitive. He declared they were not.

In reply to Commissioner Clements, Mr. Milburn said it was his contention that a purchase such as that made in this case, even though it does effect a restraint of trade, is not controlled by the anti-trust act. It was sufficient that there was a purchase. He would not, however, go to the extent of expressing an opinion as to what should be said in case a monopoly was established.

### Why Not Investigate All Mergers?

Mr. Milburn complained of the course of the Commission in singling out the Harriman interests for investigation, and said he would be pleased to have an inquiry into the entire subject of community interests. He would have the Pennsylvania, the Vanderbilt, the Northern Pacific, the Rock Island and the Great Northern systems inquired into, for all of these had grown up under the eyes of the Commission by the acquisition of stock and consolidation, and all control parallel and competing lines. He believed a general inquiry would result in showing the beneficial effects of large concerns. The mere matter of the size of a concern had no terrors for him.

"It," he said, "the politician would only let the subject alone for two or three years, and let this Commission exercise its present powers in calmness, I believe that many of the problems could be worked out and solved properly."

### Harriman Acknowledged Control.

Mr. Milburn was about to conclude when Mr. Lane asked him to give his attention to a question.

"Mr. Harriman," said the Commissioner, "stated that but for the restraint of the laws, he would take over the Santa Fe

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## GREAT PICTURE TO MAKE MONEY

### Fortune in Photograph of Roosevelt.

## HARD FOR CAMERA TO CATCH

### Bishop Potter's Joke on "William of Albany."

## HOW TIGER WAS STOLEN

### Woman's Skill Wins Election for the Democrats With Negro Votes. Founder of Vassar College. Greatest of Book-Binders.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—(Special Correspondence.)—The most widely-published and best-known photograph in existence is that of President Roosevelt taking the fence on his favorite hunter. This has been used in almost every paper and magazine in the world which uses half-tones, and the sales from it have already amounted to more than \$40,000, making it the most profitable photograph that was ever taken. Nearly 3000 copies have been signed by the President, to be used as special gifts, and the demand for it wherever it has been placed on sale has never decreased during the three and a half years since it was made.

The fortunate owner of this remarkable negative is Barnett Clinedinst, known as "the court photographer" at Washington. It was made with a shutter that opened and closed in one fifteen-hundredth part of a second. The President, accompanied by an orderly, left the Cabinet meeting one morning and joined Mr. Clinedinst at Chevy Chase, in the suburbs of Washington. It was necessary for the President to force his horse over the fence a dozen times before a successful picture was taken.

Mr. Roosevelt is the most photographed man in the world, with the possible exception of Emperor William, and photographers assert unreservedly that he is most difficult to pose. He is nervous and is often snappish in what might seem a hit-or-miss style; but every picture ever taken of him is thoroughly characteristic, embodying the spirit of the Roosevelt who preaches and practices the doctrine of the strenuous life.

### An Episcopal Joke.

Bishop William C. Doane, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Albany, N. Y., follows the English fashion of his church and signs his name, "William of Albany." Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York, once said to him:

"Doane, I wish you lived in Buffalo, instead of Albany."

"Why do you wish that?" queried the puzzled William of Albany.

"Because," replied the metropolitan, "then we could call you Buffalo Bill."

Despite the fact that women are believed to be of little influence in practical politics, Mrs. Lizzie Anderson Fant, of Holly Spring, Mississippi, once turned the tide of an election in Marshall County in a novel way. It was in the time of Republican control in Mississippi, when an educational test was not necessary for a voter and when the ignorant negroes were under the complete domination of unscrupulous party leaders. When election time drew near, the various district bosses rode far and wide instructing the negroes to "vote the ticket with the tiger on it."

### How They Stole the Tiger.

The Democrats got wind of this movement somehow and the evening before the election one of these ballots was secured by Cliffe Meyers, now of Jackson, Mississippi, and Arthur T. Fant. With it they went in haste to Mr. Fant's home and asked his wife to make a wood-cut for them as quickly as she could. She shut herself in her room and in a short time reproduced the tiger for line. The waiting men pounced on it with glee and hurried off to the printing office, where they proceeded to stamp all the Democratic ballots in the exact way that the Republican ones were marked. These were then divided into packets and given to men who, like Paul Revere, were "booted and spurred and ready to ride."

All night they rode, giving these ballots to their men in different parts of Marshall County. When the polls were opened next day and the ballots distributed, the negroes faithfully followed the instructions of their Republican leaders and voted "the ticket with the tiger on it," causing the greatest consternation in the history of the county by electing the Democratic candidates by the largest majorities ever known. The Republicans flew here and there to investigate and their wrath was unbounded when they found the rival ballots adorned with their own sign. True, the tiger happened to be going the other way on the opposition ticket, but that may have been in vindication of party principles.

### Will Restore Joseph's Reservoir.

"Now there arose up a new king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph." In that brief sentence Moses told the nations of the world the story of the end of the works of Joseph, a Hebrew slave who became prime minister of Egypt more than 2000 years ago. Among the greatest of the laborers of Joseph, aside from the first corner of the wheat market, was the construction of an immense reservoir in which the waters of the Nile were stored

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## TOO BIG A JOB

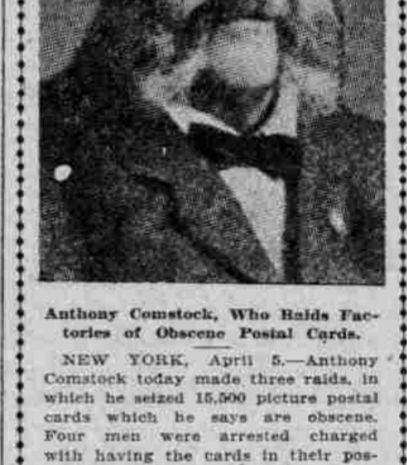
### WATCH ME PUT T.R. IN THE HOLE

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