

## SENATOR FULTON OPENS CAMPAIGN

### Defines His Platform in Corvallis Speech.

## PLAN TO CONTROL RAILROADS

### Proposes Larger Powers for Federal Government.

## FAVORS TARIFF REVISION

### Has No Advice as to Statement No. 1, but Will Abide by People's Decision—Advocates Improvements of Rivers.

**SENATOR FULTON'S PLATFORM.**

**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**—The Constitution of the United States should be amended so that the general government shall have all powers except those expressly delegated to the states.

**TARIFF REVISION**—The tariff should be judiciously and carefully revised by friends of the protective principle.

**STATEMENT NO. 1**—No advice to give; but the Legislature alone is authorized by the Federal Constitution to choose the Senator. If he fails to get popular vote in June, 1908.

**RAILROADS AND COMMERCE**—Favors direct control of all railroads and commerce by the Government, so as to prevent monopolies, rebates, or discrimination, and would enlarge powers of Interstate Commerce Commission.

**WATERWAYS**—Increase capacity and navigability of rivers and harbors. Let Government buy locks at Willamette Falls and make river free.

**CORVALLIS, Or., Aug. 30.**—(Special.)—United States Senator Fulton today made an address before the All-Benton School Fair. He declared his political principles in a manner obviously designed to define his attitude on public questions in his candidacy for re-election as United States Senator. The Senator discussed at some length the question of the general powers of the Government and the powers of the state, and took the distinct ground that there should be amendments to the Constitution of the United States so that the Federal Government should have greater specific power for dealing with international questions and for the control of pressing domestic problems.

**Would Increase Federal Power.**

"I firmly believe," said the Senator, "that our character of Government, namely, a republican or representative form, is the wisest and best that has yet been conceived, but I am just as firmly convinced that instead of delegating certain specified powers to the General Government, all power should be vested in it and that the states should exercise only such powers as Congress should from time to time endow them with, or at the utmost their powers should be limited and confined to subjects necessary to local government and all other powers be vested in the General Government." The Senator declared himself unalterably opposed to Government control of railroads. The Senator announced that he would offer at the coming session of Congress a constitutional amendment which should vest solely in the Federal Government the power to regulate commerce of every character, state and interstate. "All corporations engaged in transportation and in the business of insurance," he said, "should be formed under National rather than state laws."

**Regarding Statement No. 1.**

The Senator discussed at length the question of election of United States Senator by popular vote. He defined his position as to statement No. 1, saying that he would not deem it incumbent on him to instruct members of the Legislature as to their duty in that regard. He pointed out, however, that under the Constitution of the United States the Legislature and not the people elect the Senator, and said that a legislator, having taken oath to support the constitution must determine for himself how far he must go in obeying the mandate of the people to elect their choice for United States Senator. "While I expect that as a rule," said the Senator, "the choice of the people will be the choice of the Legislature, you can readily see why I do not feel that it would be proper for me to insist that candidates shall subscribe to statement No. 1. I have no objections to their doing so. I offer no advice on the subject."

**Willing to Let People Decide.**

The Senator further declared that in case he should not be successful as a candidate before the people, he would retire from the field and he would not permit his name to be presented to the Legislature for that or any other office. The Senator discussed the question of waterways and said he would labor hard for the purchase by the Government of the locks at Oregon City. He declared himself in favor of a "judicious and careful revision of the tariff by friends of the protective principle." The Senator's speech in full follows:

and which will in all probability for an indefinite period continue to command the attention of the more I have become convinced that certain amendments to our Federal Constitution are necessary to their proper solution. The Government ownership of railroads; the regulation of freight and passenger rates; the granting of rebates and preferential rates; the granting of rebates, and the suppression of monopolies and combinations in restraint of trade, are questions widely discussed and of deep interest and concern to every community. We are wont to congratulate ourselves that we are members of the greatest and most powerful Nation of the world, and we may justly do so, for, in point of population, wealth, power and influence, the United States is practically without a rival. Experience, however, has discovered certain defects in our system of government, whereby this great Nation, matchless though she is as an international force, is powerless to deal with many domestic problems of grave concern to all her citizens and in some instances to all peoples throughout the civilized world.

These defects are due to the dual character of our Government; to the association under one general government, having enumerated and limited powers, of 45 sovereign states, each with the exclusive legislative power in all matters excepting such as are by the Federal Constitution specifically committed to the general government. When we inspect the Federal Constitution we find that the subjects concerning which Congress may legislate are surprisingly few and that without state legislation we would quickly sink into a condition of anarchy by which we could escape only by the highway of revolution. The legislative power of Congress is substantially limited to the following subjects:

- To provide for the collection of taxes, duties, imposts and excises.
- To regulate commerce among the states with foreign nations and the Indian tribes.
- To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin and to fix the standard of weights and measures.
- To publish copyrights.
- To establish postoffices and post routes.
- To declare war, provide for its execution and to punish piracy and felonies committed on the high seas and offenses against the law of nations.
- To declare war, provide for its execution and to punish piracy and felonies committed on the high seas and offenses against the law of nations, and to provide an army and navy, and to regulate the militia.
- To regulate the District of Columbia and such places as shall be purchased for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards and other needful buildings.
- To dispose of the public lands and make rules respecting the same.
- To regulate the power on all other subjects which may be necessary and proper to execute the powers hereinbefore granted.

**C. W. Fulton, Oregon's Senior Senator, Who Strongly Favors Increased Federal Powers.**

How Congress is hampered.

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To regulate commerce among the states with foreign nations and the Indian tribes.

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To dispose of the public lands and make rules respecting the same.

To regulate the power on all other subjects which may be necessary and proper to execute the powers hereinbefore granted.

**Weakness of Federal Government.**

I have long been of the opinion that the people of the United States would be far more able to solve wisely and satisfactorily the great economic, industrial and commercial problems that are constantly arising, were all governmental powers vested in the general government. I firmly believe that our character of government, namely, a republican or representative form, is the wisest and best that has yet been conceived, but I am just as firmly convinced that instead of delegating certain specified powers to the general government, all power should be vested in it and that the states should exercise only such powers as Congress should from time to time endow them with, or at the utmost their powers should be limited and confined to subjects necessary to local self-government and all other powers be vested in the general government. We would not, then, be compelled to witness the humiliating spectacle of our National Government being charged with the treaty-making power and the conduct of our foreign relations, yet powerless to prosecute offenders against the persons and property of resident aliens, even though such offenses do not involve us in a war for which the general government is responsible, and we are then compelled to witness the destruction of a great industry such as is the salmon fishing industry on the Columbia. The only way to witness the destruction of a great industry such as is the salmon fishing industry on the Columbia, each having concurrent jurisdiction over its waters, and neither having exclusive jurisdiction for any purpose. The general government is void of jurisdiction in that territory except for the regulation of commerce, and hence a mighty industry is dying.

**Two Vital Problems Before People.**

There are at the present time two principal questions before the American people, namely (1) how can we in the interest of the public best regulate and control transportation lines, and (2) how can we most effectively destroy and prevent monopolies and combinations in restraint of trade. That the great transportation lines of the country must be subjected to governmental supervision and control is quite generally conceded. It is also quite widely agreed that monopolies and combinations in restraint of trade must be prohibited and destroyed. The only question is the question how can these desired results be best attained? As for the railway lines some people contend that the Government should acquire and operate them. To that plan I am unalterably opposed for reasons so numerous and requiring so much time to state them fully that I shall not undertake to discuss them here at length. Briefly, I am opposed to the Government engaging in any business that can be as well conducted by private citizens or agencies, for I would not circumscribe, but rather would enlarge the field for individual activity, industry and enterprise. I do not believe the Government can operate railway lines as economically as private enterprise can.

## OPTIMISM REIGNS THROUGHOUT LAND

### Merchants Find Good Times Prevail.

## CANVASS OF WHOLE COUNTRY

### Wall Street Alone Given Over to Pessimism.

## BUYING HEAVILY AS EVER

### Over 3000 Merchants and Bankers Find No Depression—Crops Good, Prices and Wages High, and All Is Well.

**NEW YORK, Aug. 30.**—(Special.)—Remarkable for their optimism are the replies from more than 3000 retail merchants, jobbers and bankers regarding the business outlook of the country, which are printed today in the Dry Goods Economist. They show that there is no evidence of business depression, that on the whole the retailers are purchasing as heavily as they did last year, and that all are looking for a continuation of prosperity.

There is not the slightest evidence of the pessimism that has pervaded Wall street. Where there is a trade depression, it is due to local conditions, as, for instance, in San Francisco, where, on account of the labor troubles the merchants have not purchased as heavily as heretofore, in other places the merchants for the most part state that it is because prices are so high that they look for a lower level and are purchasing for the immediate demand only.

**Five Questions Asked.**

Five questions were asked by the Economist of its subscribers in making the canvass of the business conditions. They are:

"What are the crop conditions of your sections?"

"How are the farmers fixed financially?"

"Is labor well employed or otherwise in your city and vicinity?"

"Do you observe any condition which would cause you seriously to apprehend any decline from present prosperity?"

"Have you bought as freely as you did last year at this time?"

**High Prices and Good Crops.**

In classifying the replies, the states and territories were placed in five great divisions. In all of these on the whole the prospects for good crops are bright and where the crops are lighter than heretofore, the higher prices more than compensate. In all sections there appears to be a scarcity of available labor, while unusually high prices are being paid.

**Mangold Marries Michigan Girl.**

**CHICAGO, Aug. 30.**—The marriage of Miss Georgia C. Bondy, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Frank E. Mangold, of Portland, Or., took place Saturday evening at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. S. T. Turner, in Grand Rapids. They will reside in Portland.

## JAPANESE SEALERS WIN

### Government Dismisses Libel Proceedings for Poaching.

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.**—After careful consideration of all the facts concerning the seizure and of the subsequent proceedings to forfeit the Japanese schooner Nitte, alleged to have been engaged in illegal sealing operations in Alaskan waters, the Department of Justice has disapproved of the forfeiture proceedings. The Nitte, therefore, will be turned over to her crew and permitted to depart from Unalaska.



Richard Mansfield, the Great Actor, Who Died Yesterday.

acquired. A libel was filed against the schooner Nitte, although the Nitte was released. This libel proceeding the Department of Justice now has abandoned.

**CANNOT GIVE TENTS TO SICK**

**War Department Offers to Sell Them to San Francisco.**

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.**—The War Department has declined to grant the request of the Mayor of San Francisco for tents to accommodate the patients in city hospitals who are to be removed from the buildings to reduce the chance of extending the ravages of the plague. Acting Secretary Oliver was urged to comply with the application by Surgeon-General Wyman, but failed to find any legal authority for the gift of tents. He replied, however, that he would sell the city of San Francisco any number of tents necessary. So far no answer has been received to his offer.

**GIVES UP JOINT STATEHOOD**

**Roosevelt Accepts Decision of Arizona and New Mexico.**

**OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 30.**—By the authority of President Roosevelt, James R. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior, announced today that no other effort will be made by the Administration toward bringing up again in Congress the question of the joint statehood of Arizona and New Mexico. The verdict of the people recently expressed in these territories will be accepted by the President as final, Mr. Garfield said.

## THIRD TERM IDEA IS NOT FAVORED

### Northeast Takes Roosevelt at Word.

## WOULD NAME TAFT OR HUGHES

### Either Would Carry on Work Roosevelt Began.

## TAFT IS FIRST CHOICE

### New York Wants Hughes to Finish State Reforms and Develop into Presidential Timber—Other Candidates Not Mentioned.

**OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Aug. 30.**—Up in New England and through New York state Republican voters, with few exceptions, take no interest in the movement to bring about the renomination of President Roosevelt. Not that the voters disapprove of Mr. Roosevelt and his course in the White House, for that would not be a correct statement of the situation, but merely that they admire him, believe him to be a man of his word, and that he, having said he does not desire and will not accept another nomination, some man other than he must be nominated next year.

On a two weeks' trip through New York state and New England your correspondent failed to find a single voter who favored the renomination of Mr. Roosevelt, and yet nearly every one questioned commended the President for what he had done and expressed the belief that the country would be the gainer if Mr. Roosevelt could be persuaded to accept another nomination. But Mr. Roosevelt said he does not want another nomination, and would not accept another nomination, and the better class of people—the thinking class—in New England and New York have such faith in the President that they are willing to take him at his word.

**Believe He Means It.**

It is rather strange that among so many Republicans who voted for Mr. Roosevelt in 1904, but who are not willing to support him for renomination, not one mentioned any fear of the third term. Their opposition to the renomination of Mr. Roosevelt is not due to any apprehension as to the outcome of the election, nor to any apprehension of what might happen should Mr. Roosevelt be re-elected. But Mr. Roosevelt has spoken, and that, to their minds, is enough. Perhaps sentiment in the northeast end of the country might be illustrated by a conversation with a hard-headed Yankee residing in Connecticut. This life-long Republican had voted for Mr. Roosevelt in 1904, and forms that Mr. Roosevelt had inaugurated and carried out. He had no criticism to make of the way Gov-

## GLASS CONVICTED ON FIRST BALLOT

### Found Guilty of Bribing Supervisors.

### CRIME BROUGHT HOME TO HIM

### Only Fifteen Minutes to Reach Agreement.

## GLASS REMOVED TO JAIL

### Honey Makes Vigorous Closing Speech, Holding Up Methods of Corporations to Reprobation. Sentence Next Wednesday.



Edwin Hawley, Former Official of Alton Railroad, Whose Evidence Convicted Standard Oil Company in Rebate Trial.

**SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.**—After deliberating about 15 minutes, the jury in the case of Louis Glass, vice-president of the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Company, tonight returned a verdict finding him guilty of bribing Supervisors. Only one formal ballot was taken, the jurors being unanimous on an informal ballot.

Assistant District Attorney Honey made the closing argument and spoke for an hour and a half, during which time he took occasion severely to condemn the modern methods of some corporations in doing business and charged that they were undermining the government. The session was held in one of the smaller halls and only a limited number of spectators could be accommodated. A thousand people waited outside the building and listened to the words of Mr. Honey, who could be heard through the open windows.

Judge Lawlor concluded his charge at 9:35 o'clock and the courtroom was then cleared. Ten minutes after the order was given the jury was deliberating and within 15 minutes Foreman Flood announced the verdict of guilty. Mr. Tolson was not present, but Mr. McPike, his associate, moved for a stay of judgment.

Next Wednesday morning was fixed as the time for passing sentence. It was stated that Glass would be conveyed to the County Jail tonight.

Assistant District Attorney John O'Garra spoke for half an hour and concluded the opening argument for the people in the Glass bribery trial this morning. He was followed by T. C. Coogan for the defense, who spoke for two hours. In the middle of his speech Judge Lawlor interrupted and gave the jury a recess of five minutes to relax the strain.

The burden of Mr. Coogan's argument was, as in the former trial, the utter lack of direct evidence connecting Glass with the commission of the crime charged, namely, the bribing of Supervisor Lobergan.

## WARNER LOSES WILL SUIT

### STEPMOTHER GIVEN DOWER RIGHT IN ESTATE.

**Charges Against Her Dismissed and Pension Commissioner Loses Control of Millions.**

**CLINTON, Ill., Aug. 30.**—(Special.)—Veaspasian Warner, United States Commissioner of Pensions, lost today in his fight to get full control of the Warner millions.

Judge Cochran, in a long opinion, held that Mrs. Isabella Robinson Warner, stepmother of Commissioner Warner, is entitled to her dower rights in the estate of John Warner, the Commissioner's father. This will entitle her, in round figures, to a life interest in \$50,000, the value of the estate approaching \$2,000,000.

An antenuptial agreement entered into by the widow and John Warner was held by the court as not in effect. This provided that Mrs. Warner was to receive \$500 a year during the life of her husband and \$10,000 when he died.

Mrs. Warner, in fighting for her dower rights, declared that the agreement was made under a misapprehension. She said she was induced to sign it through fraud and that John Warner deceived her as to the amount of his wealth.

The case has been bitterly fought. It was made sensational by the charge of Commissioner Warner that his stepmother was partly of negro descent; that she induced his father to marry her under false pretenses in order to get his money, and that she therefore was not entitled to any part in the estate. The charges are dismissed by the court as not worthy of consideration.

## WITNESS FEES PAID JOHN D.

### Check for \$83 Will Help Him to Pay His Fine.

**CHICAGO, Aug. 30.**—The witness fees and mileage claimed by John D. Rockefeller for his appearance before Judge Landis some weeks since, were paid today. A check for \$83 was mailed to his home in Cleveland.

## HE CAN HAVE HIS CHOICE; LET'S HOPE HE'LL TAKE THE APPLE



The more I have investigated certain questions now engaging the public mind.