## FORBIDS PLEDGE FOR THIRD TERM

Roosevelt Wants No Federal Brigade.

SENDS NOTICE TO THE SOUTH

Takes Wind Out of Anti-Administration Sails.

MAKES POLITICIANS GUESS

Southern Officials Not to Go to the Convention Supporting Third Term-Silent About Renewing the Renunciation Pledge.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- (Special.)-President Roosevelt has instructed First Assistant Postmaster-General Frank H. Hitchcock not to permit any Federal officeholders in the Southern States to go to the Republican National Convention next Summer under instructions for, or otherwise favoring the nomination of the President for a third term.

This fact, which came to light today, is by far the most interesting piece of Republican political news that has developed in the last several months. will be likely to take away the breath of the anti-administration element, which has been exploiting the alleged efforts of the President's representatives to corral the Southern Republican organization for a renomination, and, when its breath is recovered, it will be put to harder guessing than ever as to the political game the executive is playing.

#### Keeps Politicians Guessing.

While keeping pretty much all factions among the politicians on the anxious seat most of the time and letting it be understood that the policy of the administration is not to cross bridges until they actually are reached, the President now and then shoots in a chip that adds to the galety of the game. The instructions to Mr. Hitchcock form one of the now-and-then incidents.

All the time, however, the executive keeps to an enigmatical silence under the entreaties that he consent to place himself in the hands of the people on the one hand and under the demands that he forcibly relterate his declaration of election night, 1994, on the other.

The President has issued no ukase as the one having the power of ap pointment and removal over Federal officeholders forbidding the minor officials of the Government to participate in the conventions of their party. All that he has done, according to the best of information, is to insist that those who owe their positions to him shall not allow such personal allegiance to be turned into a movement bearing the stump of a desire or demand to continue his occupancy of the White House.

#### May Attend Conventions.

It is understood that the President does not regard participation in party conventions as offensive partisanship. Apparently he believes that the officeholder has as much right to attend a National Convention as any one else, and so will not assume to dictate who shall and who shall not stand for election as delegates. When all this becomes fully apparent it may be realized contingent in the South, where the Republican organization is controlled so largely by it, will not be diminished by the injunction regarding third-

term instructions or favor. In prohibiting third-term activity on the part of the officeholders some of the politicians will be sure to note that the President has not said anything as to what private citizens may do. Result: More guessing and more allegations of deep-laid schemes in certain quarters. One actual effect, however, to change the breath-exhausting metaphor, may be to take the wind out of the sails of the reactionaries who have builded so strongly on involving the President in to organize his forces for a renomination.

JOHNSON NOT IN THE RUNNING

#### Says His Sphere of Duty Is in Cleveland 3-Cent Fare Fight.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 18 .- (Special.)-Tom L. Johnson has put himself out of the running for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Organizations and Democrats in various parts of the country had begun to boom Mayor Johnson whose fourth election to the Mayoralty. this time in the face of the opposition of Theodore E. Purton, urged into the contest by President Roosevelt, made him more of a National figure than ever, Mayor Johnson also made public his de-cilination of invitation to speak at the Bryan banquet in Washington and at the Kansas City Commercial Club banquet. Kahsas City has been urging him to accept, and James J. Hill declared in Minneapolis that should Mayor Johnson consent to attend, Kansas City would not be graced by the presence of James J.

Hill on that occasion.

The announcement of Johnson's position was put forth by Burr R. Gongwer, private secretary to the Mayor, just after the latter had boarded a train for New York City. Politics is believed to have thing to do with the flying trip to the

"Mayor Johnson authorizes me to say

that under no circumstances will be a candidate for the Presidency," said Mr.

"He wants it to be known that he con-

"He wants it to be known that he considers Cleveland the sphere of his duty at this time. He has given himself to bringing about 3-cent traction fares in this city, and will consider nothing else than that issue."

"If the traction troubles are ended in a victory for 3-cent fare before May, there may be a difference," commented Thomas Coughlin, City Auditor and a Democratic leader, when told of the announcement that his chief would refuse to dabble in National politics.

HEARST GETS NO RECOUNT

New York Appeal Court Finds Law

Unconstitutional. ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 19 .- The Court

of Appeals today decided that the act passed at the last session of the Legislature providing for a recount of the rotes cast at the Mayoralty election in



H. D. Loveland, President of Trans Mississippi Commercial Congress

New York in November, 1995, is uncon stitutional. The contest was instituted on behalf of William R. Hearst to unseat Mayor George E. McClellan on the ground of fraud in the counting of the votes. The decision was unanimous.

### BREAKS DOWN IN MID-AIR

COUNT DE LA VAULX' AERO-PLANE COMES CRASH.

Champion Aeronaut Pinned Under Wreckage, While Gasoline Takes Fire-Saved by Promptness.

PARIS, Nov. 19 .- Count Henri de la Vaulx, the well-known French aeronaut had a narrow escape from death while experimenting with an aeroplane near this city today. The machine collapsed while speeding through the air at a rate |

of wreckage. The gasoline caught fire and this greatly increased the danger of the aeronaut. Friends hurried to the scene, however, and succeeded in releasing him in the nick of time. His injuries were slight.

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# TO SOBER DOWN

Hill Calls For Quarter For Railroads.

#### ASKS THAT ATTACKS CEASE

Can't Get Money to Improve Without Credit.

TALKS ABOUT HYPOCRISY

Great Northern's Builder Appeals for Fair Treatment That Investors May Be Induced to Furnish Vast Sums Needed.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 19.-James J. Hill, of St. Paul, executive head of the Great Northern Railroad, was the principal speaker at the thirteenth annual banquet of the Commercial Club in this city tonight. Mr. Hill discussed the question, "Commercial Development of the Mississippi Valley," and gave a comparative history and review of industrial conditions as they exist today.

The transportation facilities of the whole country are, and have been, unequal to its present means. They must be made equal to the burdens they bear or the country cannot prosper. How far the railroad construction has been unable to keep pace with the domestic commerce, the country even now

foes not realize.

Railroad managements have met the situation by every effort to increase shipment and increase efficiency in the operation. In both firections what they have accomplished lelittle short of wonderful. Everything that available capital, ingenuity, cheap service, high-protected labor and skillful management can accomplish has been done. The recolleging high-protected labor and skillful management can accomplish has been done. The problem that remains is both physical and financial, to bring construction up to the needs of our immense domestic commerce, and to raise the necessary money to do this. If both or one of these is impossible, it is not the fault of the railway system, and only gross ignorance of the truth or the prejudice of flaturbers can conceal the true facts. Only by improved methods of operation in the past have the roads avoided a blockade of traffic, such as would have destroyed business activity or turned it into a game of confusion and chance.

of 30 miles an hour, and crashed to the ground with great force.

The Count was pinned under the mass of wreckage. The gasoline caught fire cent, in Germany 6. The average of these is 4½ per cent on a much higher capitalisation per mile, amounting in England to over four times as much. The total dividends declared by all the railronds of the United States in 1906 were but 4 per cent of the total capital stock outstanding. On over 31 per cent of outstanding stock no dividends whatever were paid. In other business, it is judged by its average conduct, its average returns. The railroad system of the country is not

a fallure, as has been charged by men are without knowledge of the facts. are without knowledge of the facts, and whose opinion is consequently of no value. On the contrary, it is, when judged by results, by official records, perhaps the most conspicuous success achieved in the development of the United States. Costing but from one-half to one-fifth as much as the systems of other countries and charsing rates from one-half to one-third as great, it carries nearly double the business per nile, and pays twice the rates of wages. In the number of engines produced by American genius, probably no other industry founded and perfected by American enterprise can show a comparatively good record, which in the essentials of practical value, so distances all comparison. Under conditions most difficult, we have created a transportation system at lowest first cost which gives the most efficient service to the public at the lowest charge and pays its employes the highest known scale of wages.

Limit of Canacity Reached.

Limit of Capacity Reached.

The railroad men of this country have a right to be proud of their record, and recent criticism is supported by nothing better than ignorant declamation. The people knould realize that there is a physical limit to the capacity of a railroad. It has been their habit to regard the railway as a means of trasportation over which an indefinite business may be done, limited only by the policy or the wishes of its management. The truth, of course, is that neither the desire to serve nor the prospect of gain can get out of the railway work beyond its ability to perform. Common fairness requires the application of the same treatment to railroads as to other property, and comparisons as to rates, as to efficiency, as to capitalization per mile and as to earning power place the railway systems of the United States far above that of any other country in the world, in service, in value and in useful conduct.

The capital now invested in railways is well remotived and the mean in charge of the rail-Limit of Capacity Reached.

The capital now invested in railways is well mployed and the men in charge of the railways in this country have stringied for nearly 15 years with the greatest problem of our in 10 years with the greatest problem of our time—how to move a load whose weight increases from 10 to 15 per cent a year with an engine whose power increases at the rate of about 2½ per cent a year. The limit of safe, speedy, reasonable service with existing facilities has been reached. The measure of property is the ease and certainty with which commodities may be moved.

#### Need \$1,100,000,000 to Invest.

The whole situation declares that we mus have more new lines, more double tracks, more and greatly enlarged terminal facili-ties. How are these to be had and what in-durement can we offer to the capital which must be willing to invest before anybody will ties. build them? There is no subject, no right to be asserted or wrong to be rectified, real or alleged, that can take precedence over an issue so vital, one so nearly concerning the income, the employment, the comfort, happiness and prosperity of every one of our 86,000,000 people.

000,000 people.

A year ago I said that it would require \$5,500,000,000 agor \$1,100,000,000 a year for five years, to make our railroad facilities equal stantially the amount of money suggested by me as indispensable has been collected and spent, the railroads have barely held their own, and the future remains to be provided for. Not less, but, in the opinion of comor. Not less, but, in the opinion of com-betent judges, more, perhaps 50 per cent more, must be spent annually for the five years to

There are but two reasons, actual scarcity of money and reluctance to invest, which overshadow the outlook. Promising enterprises can no longer be financed on any basis consistent with present rates and conditions.

Wild Raid on Railroads. A more serious factor, perhaps the con-rolling factor of the situation, in this country, is the shock given to confidence in our investments all over the world, and the consequent imitations of credit. Credit is the atmosphere which inflates the lungs of business and, when it is greatly lessened, business must be reduced in proportion or be chance.

This achievement I see with a constant reduction of rates that has brought the average per mile for each passenger in the country in the last ten years to about 2 cents and the freight rate to 74 of a cent per ton per mile, a saving that amounts to billions of dollars in the aggregate, will be better appreciated after a comparison between the statistice of railroads in the United States and the systems of other countries. The personal tracks are distincted. For this reason attacks, not on the individual transgression, not on dishonest finance, but upon existing business systems, representing the fabric of society itself, may destroy, by impairing credit, what a generation could not rebuild. Political campaigns in many states have been made on the lessue of a general assault on the individual transgression, not on dishonest finance, but upon existing business and systems, representing the fabric of society itself, may destroy, by impairing credit, what a generation could not rebuild. Political campaigns in many states have been made on the limit of the fabric of society in the fabric of society i tegrity of railread property and management. There followed a wild raid in which over 170 acts more or less confiscatory of railread property were enacted by the Legislatures of more than a score of state. The consequence to the transportation system, to railread construction and through these to the price of farm products and to the success of every form of business, have already made themselves felt and the country suffers under the blow. If such continues to be the attitude of the public mind, there will presently be no power short of a pledge of the credit of the Government itself able to secure the funds necessary to provide more tracks.

It behooves every business man to con-It behooves every business man to con

"MY POLICY"

Mrs. Bradley Tells Moving Narrative.

#### WAS LOVED AND GAST ASIDE

Promises of Marriage Broken When Time Came.

#### PASSION WRECKED HEALTH

Slayer of Arthur Brown Draws Tears From Jurors by Recital of Passion and Deception Ending in Murder.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- "I am tired?" said Mrs. Annie M. Bradley, the defendant in the trial now in progress in the Criminal Court in this city, a few minutes before 3 o'clock today, after she had spent about four hours on the witness-stand relating the detalls of her acquaintance and intimacy with ex-United States Senator Brown, with whose murder she stands accused. Judge Stafford immediately gave orders for the adjournment of the court. As he had not reached the events directly connected with the tragedy in which Brown was killed, but had very closely approached them, they will be the subject of the first testimony to be given

tomorrow. Today's story dealt with the first acquaintance of Mrs. Bradley with Brown, and told how that acquaintance gradually ripened into friendship and finally into leve. It was a long and pathetic parrative of illicit affection; of promises of marriage which could at first be made only on the condition of divorce on both sides, and then of disappointment and grief when both became free and could have been legally united, if Brown had been willing. Mrs. Bradley gave the particulars of many pledges made to her; told how Brown had introduced her as his wife and of how he had given his name to one of their children, and also of how he had sided her in no less than three criminal operations. She related many pleasant incidents of their life together. wore a smile when she spoke of her pride in his intellectual attainments and told of their reading together the principal poets. She said that he told her over and over again that she was the only woman he had ever loved, and averred that by his manner to her and his superior attainments he had gained a complete mastery over her.

#### Jurors Moved to Tears.

The courtroom was crowded during the entire day, and many of the spectators were women. Tears were frequently shed, not only by the general audience, but once or twice by members

of the jury. Mrs. Bradley was quite emotional, and her voice was scarcely audible at times. Her attorneys, however, expressed confidence after the witness left the stand that she would be able to proceed to the end without a breakdown. Mrs. Bradley said her health had falled during her association with Brown, and she told of one occasion when she was tempted to commit suicide.

In calling Mrs. Bradley to the stand, her counsel, Judge Powers, made an unfortunate slip of the tongue and named her successful rival for Brown's affections, Mrs. Annie M. Adams, mother of Maude Adams, the actress. He quickly corrected himself, and the woman nerved perself for the task

#### How She First Met Brown.

Mrs. Bradley said she was 35 years old; that she was born in Kansas City and educated in Denver; that she had had smallpox and pneumonia and had been



Character Is Assailed by

badly hurt by a blow on the head while a She went to Salt Lake City chtid. 1890, and had lived there ever since. She had occupied a clerical position in the Salt Lake City waterworks for three years and eight months. A week after she left that position, she married Clarence Bradley, by whom she had a boy and a girl. She had joined the Sale Lake City Women's Club, of which she became secretary-treasurer soon after her wedding, and became a member of the Women's Press Club and Poets' Round Table. She gave much attention to civic reform. Through these and political organizations she became acquainted with Brown. An objection to her telling her connection with politics was overruled and she said she took an active part in Utah politics, women voting in that state.

Her relations with Bradley were unhappy and she was divorced from him in 1906. She was introduced to Brown by her uncle and came to know him well while serving on a Republican committee

#### Loved Him Beyond Expression.

Mrs. Bradley was asked to give a description of her relationship with Brown whereupon she fell into tears and for some time she was unable to proceed When she did open her lips no one heard her except the stenographer, who stood at the desk before her. He interpreted her answer to the court.

"The acquaintance grew into a very intimate relationship," she said. "Did the acquaintanceship ripen into afection?" she was next asked. "It did, after August, 1898. I discovered he loved me and afterward I loved him." "Did he at first manifest affection

"Yes, many, many times."

"Did he make manifestations of love toward you?" "Many times, yes."

"Tell the jury how strongly you loved

"It was quite beyond expression." "Was a child born to you and him?" "Yes, in February, 1899."

"Tell the jury how you came to enter into these relations."

This inquiry brought out a long narra tive which was so mingled with sobs and tears and told in such a low-toned voice that the stenographer was compelled to repeat the story, which he did, as follows:

#### Finally Yielded to Him

"The Senator told me he was very unsappy, very wretched. I told him that our relationship could only result in grief and sorrow and he replied that he would stand by me all my life. Finally he came to me and said: 'Darling, we are going on together all through life. You can't avoid me, and I want you to have a son. "Finally, after several months, I con-

sented." "Consented to what?" asked Judge Pow-

"To his proposition." She said the son had been christened in Brown's presence and it had been given the Senator's name. He had wanted to get a divorce and marry her, she said, but she would not consent to break up his home and had tried to break the relationship, but he would not have it so and would frequently come to her, saying she was the only bright spot in his life.

"Did you believe in his protestations of affection?" "I didn't believe it possible for any one to ask a woman to have a child and not

be fond of her." She had a second child by him, and he performed a criminal operation on her in 1991, which made her very ill for two weeks. She was not well for a long time and her doctor told her she could not expect to be well. She felt it was very wrong to perform the operation, but it was "so hard to tell one's feelings." She cried when Brown was defeated for the Senate, but he cheered her by saying they would stay together. He wrote her as lishments and fruit stores, were fined many as five letters a day and she loved him as deeply as it was possible

When the second son by Brown was born he was in California, and on his (Concluded on Page 4.)

# ALABAMA IS WON FOR PROHIBITION

Women and Children as Lobbyists.

#### THEY SWAMP LIQUOR FORCES

Only Two Senators Vote Against Measure.

#### NO WHISKEY AFTER 1908

Swarm of Fair and Youthful Lobbyists Crowds Liquor Men Out of Galleries and Cheers Over Victory

MONTGOMERY, Ala. Nov. 19 -- IInprecedented scenes were enacted in the Senate Chamber of the historical Capie tol of Alabama today when the statutory Prohibition bill was passed by a vote of 32 to 2. Women and children thronged the corridors and galleries and even invaded the sanctity of the floor itself, pushing the Senators from their seats and giving vent to their enthusiasm by shouts and cheers that echoed and re-echoed through the building. Senators who opposed the bill were hissed down when they arose to speak against the measure.

When two carloads of Mobile men camto lobby against the bill they found that delegates who favored that measure had filled the Senate galleries until not a seat was left. It was the plan to crowd them out and it succeeded. Little children stood in the lobbles and pinned ribbons on everyone who came in

Children were kept out of school today to work against liquor

The statutory Prohibition bill which was passed today, was in the nature of a compromise between the antis and Prohibitionists. The antis, seeing the handwriting on the wall, agreed to give up the fight, provided the time was extended until January 1, 1909, when the sale of whisky will be forbidden in the State of Alabama. This amendment will be sent to the House, and will be concurred in without a fight.

# WILL WED FRENCH DUKE

SHONTS' DAUGHTER ENGAGED TO MARRY IN JANUARY,

One of Old Nobility With Vast Estates and Debts Is Duc de Chaulnes.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 .- A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says: Mr. and Mrs. Theodore P. Shonts ansounce the engagement of their daughter, Theodora, to Duc de Chaulnes et de Plequiny, of France, the wedding to take place at their New York home in January. The Duc is now in New York. where he has been since the arrival of, Mrs. Shonts and her daughters from Europe several months ago, but will sail

for France on Thursday. The persistent courtship of the Duc covers a space of over 18 months and has een most fervent. He met Miss Shenta in Paris and fell in love with her shortly after her presentation at the court of King Edward.

The Duc comes from the oldest of French nobility and is possessed of vast estates, though they are said to be embarrassed with debts. Miss Shorts is a splendid linguist,

pretty and 20 years old. Her maternal

#### grandfather was the late Governor Drake, of Iowa. NOTED ACTRESS BANKRUPT

Creditors Say Mrs. Leslie Carter Payne Owes \$11,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 .- An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court today by the creditors against Mrs Leslie Carter Payne, the actress. The claims of the creditors amount to over \$11,000, of which Laura G. Cook claims \$4228 on notes and \$6891 for clothing

The other claims are small,
It is alleged that Mrs. Carter Payne committed an act of bankruptcy in paying out \$1700 to preferred creditors knowing herself to be insolvent. Her total assets are estimated at \$3000. Judge Hough appointed Ezra P. Prentice receiver.

#### GREEK PADRONES FINED

Made False Affidavits to Import Boy Slaves to America.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.-Three Greeks, found guilty of having imported boys from their native country to be farmed out to proprietors of shoe-shining estabby Federal Judge Bethea today. The fines were accompanied by a threat of penitentiary sentences should the offens be repeated. The fines, which ranged from \$25 to \$500, were based on the making of false affidavits in securing trance of the boys to the United States.

# \$14,000,000 ORECON SURPLUS