



OWNED PATERNITY OF TWO CHILDREN

Brown's Acknowledgment Is in Evidence.

EFFORTS TO SECURE DIVORCE

Mrs. Bradley Tells of Quarrels With Her Lover.

ONLY INTENSIFIED LOVE

Accused Murderess Completes Her Evidence With Calmness—Letters From Brown Show Great Jealousy and Passion.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The story of ex-United States Senator Brown's acknowledgment of the paternity of the two youngest of Mrs. Bradley's children was told today in Judge Stafford's court by other lips than her own. Mrs. Bradley's acknowledgment of Arthur Brown and Martin Montgomery as my children by Annie M. Bradley.

Such was Mr. Brown's own method of expressing himself on the subject and the legend was inscribed on a soiled and blotted piece of writing paper. It was dated February 19, 1905, and was brought to light by Colonel Maurice M. Kaighn, an attorney of Salt Lake, the present Receiver in the United States Land Office in that city and a friend of Brown of 30 years' standing. Colonel Kaighn was on the witness stand for about an hour during the afternoon session of the Bradley trial and testified that Mrs. Bradley brought the tell-tale slip of paper to his office just after she received it from Brown, with the ink not dry; how she fairly danced into his room, and how she beamed with joy as she held the paper aloft and told him that now all would be well. Colonel Kaighn related many interesting facts concerning his association with both Mrs. Bradley and Brown, and upon the whole made by far the best witness for the little woman that has yet taken the stand, herself excepted.

Mrs. Bradley Recovers Nerve.

Other testimony in Mrs. Bradley's behalf was given by Major Samuel A. King, who related many incidents going to show that Mrs. Bradley was in a very nervous condition for some time before coming to Washington, and Arthur Barnes, Assistant Attorney-General of Utah. Mrs. Bradley, more capable of asserting placid over herself and more resourceful apparently than when she took the witness stand on Tuesday, Mrs. Bradley left it at noon today after monopolizing the attention of the court for two days and a half. There were very few tears today, but on the other hand, smiles were more frequent on her face than heretofore. Some references to occurrences in connection with herself and Brown evidently touched her and aroused agreeable memories. She was pleased when Colonel Kaighn told the story of her presentation to him of Brown's acknowledgment of his children, and she would today have almost justified his characterization of her manner at the time of the original happening.

Vain Efforts for Divorce.

The year 1901 was crowded with letters from Brown to Mrs. Bradley, according to Mrs. Bradley's statement, but those she preserved began with December of that year.

On January 7 he expressed confidence that his wife would agree to a divorce on reasonable terms, "and then," he said, "you and I will celebrate the Spring by ending our troubles in uniting for life. The best thing I can say on your birthday is the hope and promise, and I believe it will come true, that you and I will be rewarded for our affection and devotion to each other by a life of mutual devotion."

February 17 he tells of a call upon Mrs. Brown. "She answered the bell," he said. "I said I have only a moment. If you will consent I will try to please you, but if nothing else will answer will bring suit, etc." She replied that she could not, would not, wanted to talk no longer. I said: "It must end here; will bring suit," and so it ended, I thought rather unexpectedly. I believe she could be persuaded to agree with us, and yet, as you say, the more patience, on the same date he telegraphed: "Refuse. Will proceed and win. Don't doubt it." And on the 20th, said: "I will turn heaven and earth until I marry you."

Refused to Give Him Up.

Mrs. Bradley told of visits of her pastor, Rev. Mr. Utter, to the Idaho farm in 1902 to induce her to break off her relations with Brown, at the instance of Mrs. Brown. When asked whether Dr. Utter told her he believed Brown would never marry her, she said she scarcely spoke to Dr. Utter on the subject. She denied having said she would make Brown marry her, and also denied having said to the pastor: "Arthur Brown is a coward at heart, and if he refuses I will press a revolver against his heart."

Then she told of her conversation with

Mrs. Brown at Pocatello, saying Mrs. Brown said she had no quarrel with the witness. She said Mrs. Brown did not believe her son Arthur was Brown's son; that Mrs. Brown said Brown said neither Arthur nor Max were his sons. Brown had admitted the latter statement to Mrs. Bradley.

She was questioned about several men mentioned in a letter from Brown, of whom he was jealous, including one whom he called "the priest." With much reluctance she admitted the latter was Dr. Utter, but said there was no ground for jealousy of him. In a letter referring to these men, she had written to Brown: "Let us forget them and slip life's nectar from each other." "What did you mean by that?" Mr. Baker asked. "I do not know that it is necessary to explain that," replied the witness.

Knocked Out His Teeth.

She admitted that Brown was addicted to drinking, and that they often quarreled. She recalled having struck



Homer Davenport, whose Arabian Horse Will Make Endurance Trip Across Continent From Portland.

him in the mouth with her parasol and knocked his teeth out, but said they were "a mere shell and easily broken." She had frequently visited Brown's office, and once in 1906 spent a night there, waiting for him, as she was in great mental distress. Judge Henderson, Brown's partner, told her she ought not to come there. She denied having told Brown's secretary she would blow the Senator's head off, but admitted having said something desperate would happen. After Mrs. Brown's death, Brown frequently took her to his house. She first learned in January, 1905, that Mrs. Brown had an incurable disease.

Before she came to Washington last December, Mr. Livingston told her she need not expect anything more; that Brown merely wanted to keep her where she was. In the Summer of 1906 she went as far as Ogden with Brown, and told him she intended to come to Washington with him, but had no thought of doing so. He said: "He ranted and raged, but said if I did not go, we should be married as soon as he returned."

She said she attended the Cain murder trial in Salt Lake in September, 1902, but denied with a snap in her voice having taken Brown away at recess, saying: "He always took me away with him."

Warned Away From Enemy.

An extract of a letter written by Mrs. Bradley to Brown in 1902 was shown her. It read:

"Keep away from the enemy and you will prosper in love and happiness. How would it do to have a good bed put up in your big back office?"

"When you referred to the enemy," whom did you mean?" Mr. Baker inquired.

"Everybody who was interfering," she replied. She indignantly denied that she referred in particular to Mrs. Brown, but had reference to Judge Henderson, Mr. Barnes and others. She appeared about to cry, but composed herself.

In another letter in 1903, she said to the Senator: "Do not talk or speak to madams," and admitted she referred to Mrs. Brown. She denied having referred to Mrs. Brown as "the old woman on the hill," saying: "I never spoke disrespectfully of her."

Full of Bitterness and Love.

Beginning the re-direct examination, Mr. Powers read a letter from Mrs. Bradley to Brown, which was in part as follows: "When I reflect on the bitterness of my life, I am filled with resentment. Then when I think of you and the Winter of my discontent made glorious Summer, my heart leaps to go forth to you in words and kisses. There is no woman's heart stronger, truer or blinder than mine is to love you, admire you and worship you. Your success and happiness are more than anything in the world to me."

"I shall be alone tonight as I am really all the time. I am not with you. Our souls at least are true and, if it is vain, we would against them make the flesh obey. The spirit in the end will have its way."

Judge Powers questioned Mrs. Bradley regarding certain parts of letters to Brown, with particular reference to the following:

"Instead of wasting breath on Schroeder, Evans, McGuire, the priest, or any one else, we should slip life's sweetest nectar from each other."

Objects to Brown's Jealousy.

She said that in the Winter of 1901 she had known Mr. Schroeder very well. He was a member of the same church organization and was interested in a small paper, as was she. They met quite often and Mr. Schroeder asked her opinion regarding a certain manuscript.

"When Senator Brown heard about it, he raved and demanded that I never speak to Schroeder again," she said. She said she met McGuire casually in Chicago. He was a newspaper man and she did not see him again for two years, when he met her in Salt Lake City. "I am very sorry anyone else's name was used. I know those gentlemen will be

HEARST HELD FOR CRIMINAL LIBEL

Judge Wyatt Binds Him Over to Grand Jury.

W. A. CHANLER COMPLAINANT

Linked With Hitchcock Scandal by Journal Article.

POLITICAL GAME CHARGED

Counsel Declares Publication Was for Purpose of Injuring Lieutenant-Governor Chanler, a Brother of Complainant.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Justice Wyatt, in the Court of Special Sessions today, held William R. Hearst for the grand jury on the charge of criminal libel, preferred by William Astor Chanler, S. S. Carvalho appeared for Mr. Hearst. The amount of bond was fixed at \$500, the usual sum required in misdemeanor cases. Mr. Carvalho is the general manager of Mr. Hearst's New York newspaper.

Both Mr. Hearst and his bondsmen were in court when Justice Wyatt handed down his decision. They repaired to the office of District Attorney Jerome while the ball bond was being prepared. It was later approved by Justice Wyatt and Mr. Hearst and his attorneys drove away in the big red automobile that had brought them to the criminal courts building.

Denies Assertion of Journal.

The charge against Mr. Hearst grew out of a publication in the New York Evening Journal concerning the case of Raymond Hitchcock, the actor. Mr. Chanler's name was mentioned in connection with the article. Several hearings were had before Justice Wyatt, and Mr. Chanler positively denied that he had ever been at Hitchcock's house when little girls were there.

His counsel contended that the publication had been made for the purpose of injuring politically Lieutenant-Governor Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, a brother of the complainant, against Mr. Hearst. This was denied by Mr. Hearst's attorneys, who made the counter assertion in court that Mr. Chanler's proceedings against Mr. Hearst were taken in the hope of hurting the chances of the Independence League ticket in the last county election.

Motion Is Overruled.

Before holding Mr. Hearst for the action of the grand jury, Justice Wyatt overruled a motion to dismiss the complaint against Mr. Hearst on the plea that his proprietorship of the Evening Journal had not been proven, nor had the libellous character of the publication been proven.

The grand jury, it is said, has already undertaken an investigation of the charge against Mr. Hearst and a score of witnesses have been summoned.

Leaders Are Gathering.

FRENCH LICK, Ind., Nov. 21.—Mem-

bers of the Democratic National Committee began arriving here this evening to attend the meeting tomorrow, called by National Chairman Taggart, of Indiana. Nothing definite is known of the purpose of the meeting, but it is likely the committee will discuss the time of the next meeting or decide when and where the National convention shall be held.

Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Kansas City, Louisville and Columbus



W. R. Hearst, who will be indicted for libelling William Astor Chanler.

have been suggested as good meeting places.

VICTORY FOR MRS. HARTJE

MILLIONAIRE HUSBAND IS REFUSED DIVORCE.

Wife Collapses With Joy at News of Decision—Husband Will Continue the Fight.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—Mrs. Mary Scott Hartje, who was sued for divorce by her husband, F. Augustus Hartje, the Pittsburgh millionaire, won a complete victory in the Pennsylvania Superior Court today when the tribunal affirmed, in its entirety, the decision of the Allegheny County Court, which refused to grant Hartje a divorce. The petitions filed by Hartje's attorneys in the Superior Court to reopen the case on the ground of newly discovered evidence, were denied. The petitions to the Court to reopen the case were based on letters alleged to have been written by Mrs. Hartje to Thomas Madine, the former coachman, who was named as co-respondent by Mr. Hartje.

WOMAN COLLAPSES WITH JOY

News Overcomes Mrs. Hartje—Husband Will Still Fight.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 21.—Joy over the decision by the Superior Court in Philadelphia today proved too much for Mrs. Mary Scott Hartje, sued for divorce by Augustus Hartje, the millionaire paper manufacturer, and tonight she is reported in a state of collapse at Ligonier, Pa., her temporary home since the trial here.

Mr. Hartje refused to make any comment. J. Scott Ferguson, one of his attorneys, after the conference, said: "There will be no let up in fighting this case to a finish. We are taking steps to appeal to the Supreme Court, and we are confident of ultimate victory."

Rush to Put Money Back.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The Terminal Bank, one of the Brooklyn institutions which closed their doors several weeks ago, reopened for business today. More than 100 depositors were in line and \$45,000 was deposited during the first hour.

THREE BANKERS CALLED THIEVES

Indictments Against Trio in Brooklyn.

GRAND LARCENY AND FORGERY

Accused of Using Trust Funds to Start New Bank.

ONE OF THEM GOES TO JAIL

Grand Jury Throws Light on Wrecking of Borough Bank of Brooklyn. Nearly \$250,000 Stolen—More Exposures Coming Soon.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The Kings County grand jury, which is investigating the recent management of the suspended Borough Bank of Brooklyn, today returned indictments charging larceny and other offenses against Howard Maxwell, who was president of the institution when its doors closed; Arthur D. Campbell, the deposed cashier, and William Gow, a director, who holds a controlling interest of the bank's stock.

These three men are jointly charged with grand larceny in the first degree in the misappropriation of \$145,000 deposited by the executors of the Carrie M. McGuire estate. There is a second indictment for grand larceny against Maxwell, who is also charged with forgery in the third degree. A second indictment against Campbell charges forgery in the third degree. In addition to the grand larceny charges, Gow is indicted on four counts alleging misdemeanors in the matter of overdrafts. He is charged with having overdrawn his account to the amount of nearly \$24,000. Maxwell also, it is alleged, secured overdrafts aggregating nearly \$73,000.

Following the report of the jury, the three men were arrested and arraigned. All pleaded not guilty and were held for a hearing. Campbell and Gow each furnished bail for \$30,000. Maxwell was unable to secure the \$20,000 bond required of him and he went to jail for the night.

Stole Funds of Estate.

The larceny charges grew out of the establishment of the International Trust company, of which Gow is president. The executors of the McGuire estate some time ago deposited \$18,000 of the estate's cash in the Borough Bank. The following day, it is alleged, upon Gow's order, approved by Maxwell, Campbell drew a check for \$145,000 against this account and turned the check over to the Oriental Bank, the depository of the newly organized International Trust Company. This check, it is alleged, was used to make up to capital and surplus required before the new bank was permitted to open. This money was returned to the Borough Bank as fast as the stock of the International was disposed of and all was returned with the exception of \$38,000. For this balance a note of A. W. Doolittle, the private secretary of Gow, was put in.

Overdrafts Falsely Stated.

The indictments for forgery concern the last quarterly statement, in which the

overdrafts of the bank were reported as \$201, whereas it is alleged they really totaled \$24,000. All of the crimes are alleged to have been committed since the first of the present year.

It is understood that the inquiry into the Borough's affairs is not concluded, though it may be temporarily suspended when the investigation of the Jenkins Trust Company is begun by the grand jury tomorrow.

When the five Brooklyn banks went into the hands of receivers, Attorney-General Jackson alleged that evidence of criminal acts in the management of the Borough Bank and the Jenkins Trust Company had been discovered.

MONEY FOR THE NORTHWEST

Banks Will Share in Receipts From Panama Bonds.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 21.—Senator Piles today received assurance from the President that a fair share of the money derived from the sale of Panama bonds and Treasury



W. C. Bristol, who will be re-nominated by the United States District Attorney for Oregon.

certificates would be deposited in the banks of the Pacific Northwest, which up to this time have had no assistance from Washington. The Senator explained that the Northwestern banks had been unable to obtain money from their correspondents in New York and this fact made it necessary they secure additional deposits from the Treasury. Senator Bourne is making similar efforts on behalf of Oregon banks and it is understood he has had equally flattering assurances.

WILL REAPPOINT BRISTOL

PRESIDENT WANTS HIM TO FINISH LAND TRIALS.

Fulton Consents, but Bristol Will Not Be Re-nominated—Land Trials Are Soon to Be Pushed.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 21.—District Attorney Bristol will be re-nominated when Congress convenes, in order that he may prosecute the remaining Oregon land-fraud cases, but he will not be confirmed.

Senator Fulton called at the White House today and the President asked what disposition he wished made of the Bristol case. While the land cases are pending, Mr. Fulton said, he did not care to recommend a man for the office and informed the President that it would be acceptable to him if Mr. Bristol's name was again sent to the Senate.

Unless re-nominated, Mr. Bristol could not prosecute the land cases, for his present appointment will terminate when Congress convenes. It is probable that steps will soon be taken to force the land cases to trial.

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ONE HEARING ON LUMBER TARIFFS

Oregon and Washington Cases Combined.

UNITED PROTEST ON RATES

Increase Would Demoralize Mills in Northwest.

CHIEF MARKETS AT STAKE

Interstate Commerce Commission Sets December 11 for Consideration of Freight Rates on the Hill and Harriman Lines.

LA FOLLETTE THEIR CHAMPION.

SEATTLE, Nov. 21.—United States Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, has offered to appear before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington next month and speak in behalf of the Northwestern lumbermen in their fight against the Hill and Harriman roads, protesting against the 30-cent advance in freight rates on lumber and shingles. He also offers to champion on the floor of the United States Senate an amendment to the interstate commerce act providing that all freight tariffs must be passed upon by the commission before being put into effect.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 21.—The Interstate Commerce Commission will hold one hearing to dispose of the complaints of Oregon and Washington lumber manufacturers against the new rates on lumber shipped to Missouri River points and the Middle West and from points in Oregon to points in California. The Oregon and Washington Lumber Manufacturers' Association and the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association have filed separate complaints with the Interstate Commerce Commission, but in effect their complaints are identical, as the rates complained of are the same from Oregon as from Washington, the defendant railroads are the same in each case.

The complaint of the Western Oregon Lumber Manufacturers' Association is somewhat different, as it applies only to rates from Oregon to California established by the Southern Pacific and the Oregon & California Railroad companies. At the hearing, which will begin December 11, the railroads will be represented by their attorneys and the lumbermen by Teal & Minor, of Portland; A. E. Griffiths, of Seattle; W. H. Abel, of Montesano, Wash.; and by Winbush, Watkins & Ellis, of Atlanta, Ga.

Combine to Fix Rates.

In its complaint, recently filed with the Commission, the Oregon and Washington Lumber Manufacturers' Association alleges that the Hill and Harriman railroads, by concert of action absolutely between the old rates and those which were to have gone into effect November 1, the complainants allege that this raise in rates is the result of a conspiracy to destroy all competition among the railroads operating in the Northwest, and to exact an unreasonable compensation for the transportation of lumber, and that the railroads, by increasing their rates, propose to absorb all or nearly all of the profits of the lumbermen. It is declared that the roads knew at the time the new rates were agreed upon that said rates were excessive, unreasonable, extortionate, predatory and discriminatory. It is charged that the advance was not made necessary by reason of any exigencies of the business of the roads, but that the rate was arbitrarily raised. The collection of the new rates, it is said, would render the lumber mills of the Northwest of but little value and would entail great and irreparable loss upon the lumber manufacturers. For these reasons, it is charged that the increase in rates is a violation of the interstate commerce law.

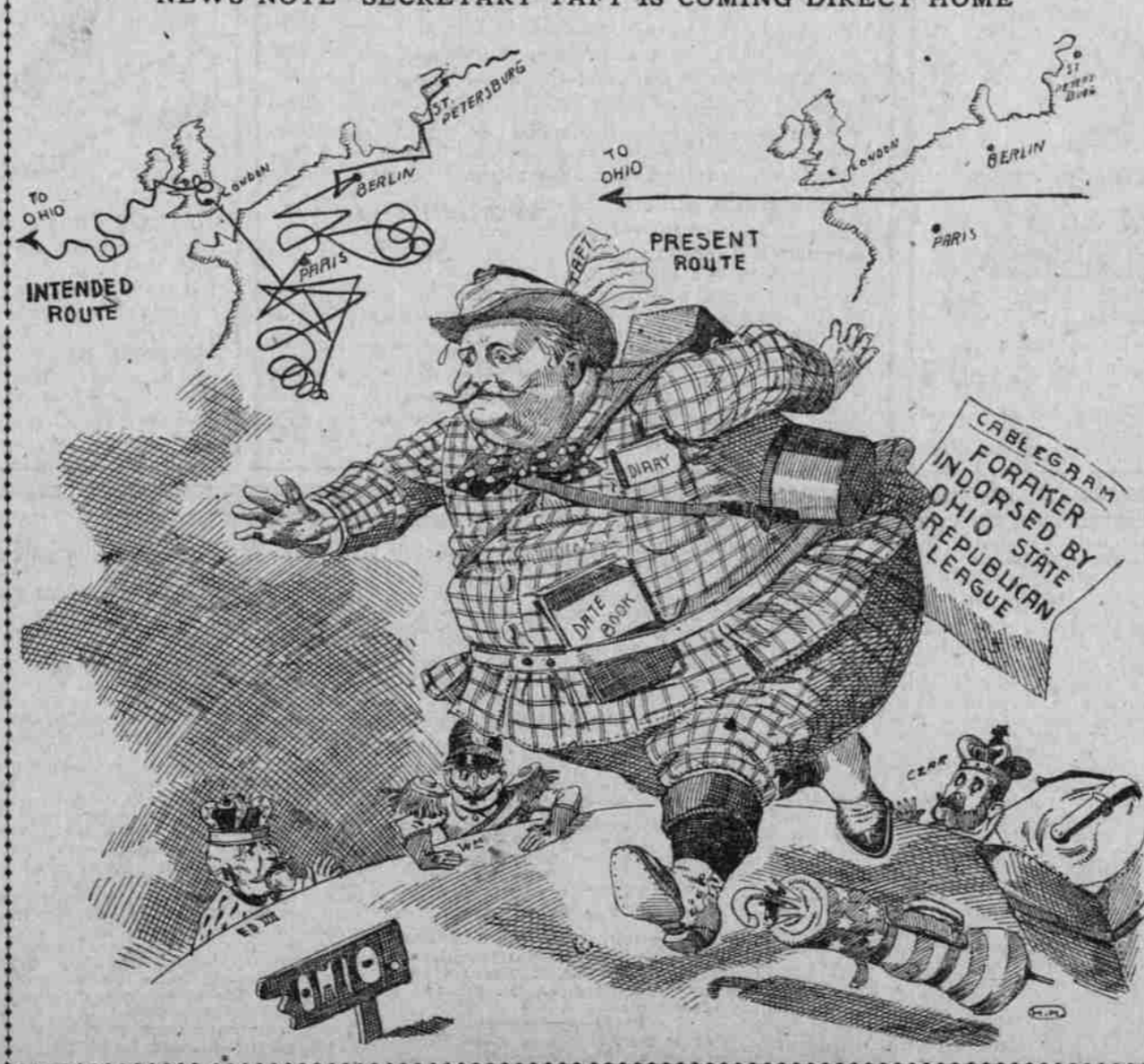
Industry's Great Scope.

In the brief of the Oregon lumbermen it is stated that \$20,000,000 is invested in the lumber industry of Oregon, exclusive of the value of material on hand and the value of timber lands owned by the lumber companies; that more than 40,000 persons in Oregon are engaged in the lumber industry; that the annual payroll of the lumber mills and lumbering camps exceeds \$20,000,000 and that approximately one-fourth of the total number of earners of the State of Oregon are directly connected with the lumber industry. The complaint alleges that the annual lumber output of Oregon exceeds 2,000,000,000 feet, valued at \$30,000,000 at the mill, and that approximately \$20,000,000 is paid out annually for the transportation of this lumber to market. Because of the extent of the industry it is declared that the entire population of the state is vitally affected by the prosperity or depression of the lumber trade. In the brief of the Pacific Coast Lum-

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NEWS NOTE—SECRETARY TAFT IS COMING DIRECT HOME



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