HUGHES WILLING TO BE CANDIDATE

Replies to Resolutions of Indorsement.

WANTS GOOD OF THE PARTY

Says He Does Not Seek Vote of Any Delegate.

ARRANGES FOR MEETING

Will Talk Over Matter With Republican Club of City of New York and Says He Wants Free Discussion of Party's Interests.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21 .- Governor Hughes tonight publicly declared his attitude toward the movement in favor of his nomination for the Presidency, in a letter to James S. Lehmaler, of New York, acknowledging the receipt of a resolution of indorsement recently passed by the Republican Club. The evening of Friday of next week has been appointed for a meeting with the club, and at this time, the Governor intimates, he will still more definitely declare himself.

am deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me," said the Governor, by my fellow members of the Repub lican Club, in the passage of the resolution to which you refer, and it will give me pleasure to accept the invitation. In accepting it, it will be proper for me to state my policy.

Wants Best Interests of Party.

"It is my desire that the sentiment of the party shall have the freest expression, and that such action shall be taken as will be for its best interests. I do not seek office, nor shall I attempt to influence the selection or vote of any delegate. The state administration must continue to be impartial and must not be tributary to any candidacy.

"I have no interest in any factional controversy, and desire above all things that there shall be deliberation, expression of the party will and har mony of effort. "I cannot fall to recognize the great

henor which the nomination would confer, or the obligation of service which it would impose; nor should I care to be thought lacking in appreciation of the confidence and esteem which prompt the efforts of those who sincerely desire to

Content With Party's Decision.

decide and whatever its decision, I shall be content.

members of the club, as you suggest, and to make such further statements as may be appropriate. In view of the engagements already made, I do not see how it will be possible to have such a meeting before the evening of January 31. If that date sults your convenience, arrangements for the meeting may be made accordingly

the Governor replies above, is as fol-

Action of the Club.

"At a recent meeting of the Repub lican Club of the City of New York, very largely attended, a resolution unanimously passed strongly urging the next National Republican Convention to nominate you for the office of President of the United States, and to that end inviting the co-operation of

The club has appointed a committee of 25 to carry out the purpose of the resolution. The committee has entered upon the duties assigned to it, and its efforts have met with a most gratifying public response.

"Under the circumstances, it has seemed to us that some expression from you would be timely. As chairman of this committee, and in the hope that this suggestion may meet with your approval, I write to inquire whether you will meet your fellow members of the Republican Club at its clubbouse at ch time as may suit your conveni-

RESIGNS TRUST PRESIDENCY

Shaw May Shy His Castor Into Political Ring.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.-Leslie M. Shaw has resigned the presidency of the Carnegie Trust Company, which he assumed early last March on his retirement from the Treasury Portfolio. at Washington.

In explaining his resignation tonight. Shaw said that he had "amali differences" with Charles C. Dickinson, the organizer and chief owner of the trust company. Of his future plans he would say nothing definite beyond this statement:

"I may shy my castor into the

A report that Mr. Shaw had retired from the Prosidency reached the ex-Sec retary of the Treasury late tonight. He characterized the announcement as premature, saying that it took him by sur-He had understood that his resignation was to be kept a secret until next

The Carnegie Trust Company was organized January 2 1997, and on February 26 following, Mr. Shaw was made president with an annual salary of \$25,000.

Friends of Shaw said tonight that he might become the head of another financial institution or possibly return West. Others thought that the political arena

would attract him. Earlier in the evening Mr. Dickinson had refused to confirm the report of the He said, however:

"If Mr. Shaw secures political preferment he will quit the Carnegie Trust

WILL HAVE ROOM FOR 14,000

Democratic Committee Accepts Plans

DENVER, Jan. 21.-Plans accepted to day by the Democratic National Comon arrangements for the National envention provide for seats for 14,00 perelded that seats for newspaper men will e placed on a platform in front of the peaker's rostrum, and stairways will be o located as to furnish convenient ac-



Governor Charles E. Hughes, of New York, a Receptive Candidate for

ess to the telegraph rooms in the base

A hotel committee, of which ex-Gov A note committee, of which ex-Sov-ernor John El Osborne, of Wyoming, is chairman, was appointed to investigate complaints of overcharges, the hotel managers having agreed not to raise rates unreasonably. Headquarters for the National committee during the session will be at the Brown Palace Hotel

CONFERENCE IS POSTPONED

SO-CALLED ANTI-BRYAN MEET-ING PUT OFF.

Called for Purpose of Discussing Availabilities of Prospective Candidates in Party's Interest.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.-The proposed conference of old-line Democrats from all parts of the United States which was to have been held in this city next Thursday to discuss issues that might be The matter is one for the party to urged at the Democratic National Con vention has been indeanitely postponed. Suggestions were forthcoming at the time the call for the conference made that the availabilities of possible candidates for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket would be tentatively considered. The official statement issued tonight postponing the conference is signed by Sherman M. Craiger, and is as

follows: "It has been deemed advisable by certain gentlemen interested in the success The letter of Mr. Lehmaler to which of the Democratic party that a conference should be held by men representing the different views as to the issues that should be urged upon the Democratic National Convention, the purpose being to secure unity of action and strength for the party, Accordingly invitations were sent out for such a conference, to

be held in this city on the 23d instant. "In view of the fact that it was not the purpose of those interested in the conference to promote or retard the prospects of any candidate mentioned for the nomination for the Presidency, it is thought advisable, in order to misconstruction, to postpone the confer-

MIXES IN KENTUCKY POLITICS

Bryan Talks to Democrats Behind Closed Doors.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 21.—The cli-max of W. J. Bryan's visit to Frankfort was reached this afternoon, when he spoke to the Democratic members of the Legislature behind closed doors, advocating the election of ex-Governor Beckham United States Senator. Mr. Bryan said that neither Governor Beckham nor anybody else had invited him to Frank-fort. He declared he had no fears for himself if he came to Kentucky.

"I am not afraid of hurting myself when the interests of the Democratic party are at stake," said Mr. Bryan, "I may be a candidate this year," he said. "I do not know. Only two delesaid. "I do not know. Only two delegates have been elected and they have been instructed for me, but they are not enough to elect me. If what I say here affects my chances of election, it is not a sufficient bribe to keep my mouth closed. I am in the habit of saying what I think and letting every man in the world think of it as he pleases."

He said he did not come to Kentucky for Beckham, but for the Democratic nomince, and that if McCreery were the nomines for Senator he would be here

nomines for Senator he would be here speaking for McCreery. He said:

speaking for McCreery. He said:
All the popularity of the Republican President has come from adoption of Democratic principles of reform. We may get the House, but it will require an overwhelming victory to get the Senate. On the vote of one Senator may rest the fate of Democratic gains.

For a generation we have had a Government under corporate centrol. This Government was sold to the highest bidder and since that time a saturnalian feast has ex-

ernment was seed to the injure and since that time a saturnalian feast has existed in Washington. The only relief is a Democratic triumph this Fall. The Legislature of Kentucky faces a great responsibility, and should elect a Democratic Senator, on whose vote the deliverance may rest.

(Continued on Page 3.)

FORCES DALZELL TO MAKE DENIAL

Randell Puts Pittsburger on Record.

AS TO CORPORATION STRINGS

Then Champ Clark Champions Missourians.

CHEERS FOR BRYAN'S NAME

Prediction of His Election Arouses Unterrified-Boutell Causes Counity Narrowly Escapes Defeat.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 .- Two exciting episodes and narrow escape of the Rep resentatives from defeat on an amendment to the penal code bill made the session of the House today one of intense interest. First came a hot tilt between Dalzell (Pennsylvania) and Randell (Texas) in regard to the latter's amendments prohibiting Senators or Representatives from being employed corporations. public service that Randell sinuated that he represented such corporations at this time. Dalzell grew indignant and declared he had not been employed in such capacity for 20 years. climax of the debate came when Clark (Missouri), amid thunderous Demperatic applause, declared that William Jennings Bryan would be nominated at the Denver convention, and Boutell (Illinois) aroused the members on his side of the House to a high pitch of enthuslasm by stating that Speaker Cannon would be the Republican nominee at the Chicago convention in June, and would

Sticks Stiletto in Dalzell.

Consideration of the bill was resumed nmediately after the House convened The discussion was opened by Randell, who spoke on his amendment which was pending when the bill was laid aside last week proscribing tempting of Senators or Representatives by public service corporations Randell argued that members of Congress should legislate with absolute disinterestedness. It was well known, he said, that Senators and Representatives had violated the proprieties in this respect and had received presents in the way of privileges and franchises which

were worth a great deal of money, and should have been spurned as an insult.

Dalzell soon objected to the granting of any further time to Dalzell. This so nettled the latter that he appealed to the chair not to recognize anybody to object to his remarks "if that man is the repreentative of any public service corpora-on." He said that men of that kind dld not "bear a tag, and therefore we need this legislation because we cannot

tell who they are."
"If the gentleman from Texas." said
Daizell with evident feeling, "means to insinuate that I have any connection-His sentence was not completed, because of Randell's disavowal of personal ref-

Randell Extorts Denial.

"I do not want anybody to interrupt ne who represents a public service cor continued Randell. "If the gentleman from Pennsylvania does not do so, the remark does not apply to him. It he does, it applies." The explanation was not satisfactory

to Dalzell. "I do understand the gentle-



epresestative Champ Clark, of Mis-souri, Who Boomed Bryan for President in the House.

man to insinuate," said he, "and I protest against any such Insinuation on the has some knowledge that justifies him." "But the gentleman disavows any such insignation," interjected Currier, trying to pour oil on the troubled waters.

"The gentleman's disavowal and his language don't go together," sharply retorted Dalzell "Does the gentleman say he does not?"

inquired Randell.
"I represent no corporation of any kind," indignantly replied Daizell, amid Republican applause, "nor have I for 29 "I am glad to hear that," Randell re

plied, and the incident was closed. Payne Arouses Missourians.

Payne, of New York, the majority eader, got the floor and denounced the mendment. He said he had not lost confidence in the character of men sent "I don't like to see a gentleman who

(Concluded on Page 2.)

ONE CASE OF THE PRESIDENT OPPOSING THE OPEN DOOR

CHIANCE!

CITIZEN!

PUT IN EVIDENCE

Confirm Fact Wife Told Him of Wrongs.

RAMBLING WORDS OF LOVE

Say White Drugged Girl's Champagne Twice.

WILL IS NEXT EVIDENCE

Woman Who Taught Him in Childhood Will Tell of His Deficiencles-Defense Will Close Next Friday.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.-District Attorney Jerome's long and severe cross-examina tion of Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw at the trial of her husband came to an end late today. The attorneys for the defense then succeeded in placing in evidence letters written by the defendant in the Fall of 1968, which completely corroborated the statement that the girl who was to become Harry Thaw's wife did tell him the story of her relations with Stanford White, much as she has related it upon the stand at this and the former This letter was one of a dozer read to the jury, as tending to corrob orate young Mrs. Thaw's testimony, and as further tending to show the effect her story had upon the defendant's mind, Most of these letters were read to the jury in the former trial, and were co sidered one of the strongest bits of evidence in the hands of the defense. Mr Jerome objected to their introduction into the record today, but was overruled by Justice Dowling, as Thaw had himself made a waiver of the confidential relation of counsel and client when Frederick W. Longfellow, his former attorney, appeared upon the stand to identify the let-

Thaw's Love Letters.

Some of the writings were addressed to Mr. Longfellow and others had been sent by him to be delivered to Miss Nesbit. They all contained many references to the girl's history and to her experiences, and in the letters intended for the young woman Thaw constantly spoke of his love and respect for her. Many of the entences rambled on incoherently and there were many scratches, erasures and

The first letter Mr. Littleton read to

THE OTHER

CANDIDATES.

day was a repetition, largely in the de fendant's own words, of the story the girl says she told him in Paris in 1963. however, Thaw refers to two "drugged champagne" incidents—one at the photographic studio in Twenty-second street and the other in the Twenty-fourth street house, where as Mrs. Thaw twice estified that, while luncheon and wine were served during her posing at the pho tographic place, nothing out of the ordinary occurred. Thaw's letter corroborates Mrs. Thaw in that he declares it was in the Twenty-fourth street house that she and Stanford White first were alone.

Defense May Close Friday.

Tomorrow morning Thaw's will and the codicil made at the time of his marriage to Evelyn Nesbit, both of which were introduced last year as further evidence of irrationality, will be proved and intro-duced as evidence. Then will follow the testimony of Miss Belle Moorehouse Lawrence, of California, who was Thaw's teacher when he was 6 years old and could not talk intelligibly, it is said.



Hired by Corporations

Miss Lawrence kept a dlary in which there are many entries concerning young Thaw and an effort will be made to get this in evidence

Mrs. William Thaw is expected to com plete her testimony. The insanity ex-perts should be reached not later than Thursday afternoon and the defense hopes to close its case by Friday night. A week later Thaw's fate should be the hands of the jury.

Mrs. Thaw a Match for Jerome. Mrs. Thaw said she had shown Thaw

in Paris four letters she had received from White. She did not know where those letters were, but last saw them in Mr. Hartridge's office. It was over a week after the return from Europe, in 1903, that she had dinner with White in the Madison Square Garden tower, but she did not go alone. She denied that Thaw ever beat her, or that she had told Stanford White so, or that she had made the statements contained in the affidavit prepared by Hummel.

Mr. Jerome read extensively from the record of the first trial and Mrs. Thaw asked several times to see the book, once saving to the court:

"There is a misunderstanding. honor, and Mr. Jerome sught to read

further." The prosecutor complied. Mrs. Thaw continually fenced with Mr

Jerome, once telling him he was giving the wrong impression by reading only part of an answer made at the former trial, but Justice Dowling teld her to answer the questions.

Why She Wrote the Note.

Questioned as to her motive for writing the note at Martin's on the night when White was killed, saying "that b- was there," she said:

"I thought it was better that he should know he was there than that he should come upon him suddenly," replied Mrs. "But the note was written after White

had gone out?"
"Yes, but I did not know but that he might come back," fairly shouted the She did not know Thaw had a pistol.

Asked if she had ever visited a number of Bowery resorts, which Mr. Jerome named. Mrs. Thaw said she had never heard of them. An objection by Mr. Lit-tieton to this line of questioning was sustained, but Justice Dowling refused to interfere with Mr. Jerome's use of of-fesive words. She deled angrily that her mother had complained at the American mother had complained at the American Embassy in London of her and Thaw's conduct and her desertion of her mother. She did not want Thaw to cable White to stop an Embassy attache from annoying her bother, "because I thought it was admitted having told Hummel that we said White belonged in the peni-

Thaw's Rambling Letters.

tentiary.

Then Mr. Longfellow identified Thaw's letters as they were read by Mr. Little-ton. In the first, written from Paris, in October, 1903, he recites the story told by Evelyn Nesbit, speaks of White as the blackguard and of Mrs. Nesbit as foolish and imprudent. He says White gave Eve-lyn Nesbit drugged champagne in the Twenty-fourth-street house, "which is maintained by Stanford White, Jimmy Breese and others." After speaking of the girl's beauty, Thaw says:

Her character is as fine as her appearance, but she cannot overcome what happened to her. She is coming over on the steamer with Miss Marbury, who knows all about Stanford White and what he has done to Evelyn Florence Nesbit, Give her all the money she needs.

In a letter sent to the girl through Mr. Longfellow, Thaw speaks of his respect ever, and continues;

ever, and continues:

But they tell me you are going to pieces since you get home, and in eight months will be in the gutter morally and mentally. If you would only trust me. I have never that to you. But your mother seems to trust the man who ruined your birthright as a young lady and made your name a byword. If you had only let me save you before you were 16. About those needles, they were not for morbhine. I never had any dope in my life.

The last of the letters, all of which are rambling and incoherent, were written

rambling and incoherent, were written during the estrangement between Thaw and Miss Neablt consequent on the stories White had told about him. They are full of protestation of affection for her and despairing allusions to himself.

COOLIES AT HOME

Lemieux Announces Policy to Canada.

APPLIES TO UNITED STATES

No Contract Laborers May Cross the Pacific.

GRIEVANCE OF JAPANESE

Object to Different Treatment From Other Nations-Great Influx Due Solely to the Emigration Companies of Japan.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 21.-Postmaster General Lemieux in the House today made a report on his recent mission to Tokio. Mr. Lemieux declared that, as a result of his negotiations with the mikado's government, an effective check had been put on the emigration of the Japanese from Hawaii to Canada and that he received assurances that the Japanese government was not only anxious to meet Canada's wishes in the matter of restricting direct emigration but regarded such emigration as an economic loss to Japan, whose policy of colonization is confined to Corea and

Mr. Lemieux briefly stated the causes of anti-Japanese feeling in British Columbia, which culminated in the riots there, and reviewed the various treaties and conventions with Japan. By treaty the Japanese were unequivocally given the same rights as any British subject in Canada and the real cause of the recent agitation was the broad interpretation of this treaty by some enterprising emigration companies. It was on the faith of a tacit understanding with Japan that the latter would restrict emigration that Parliament gave its sanction to the

Crux of the Problem.

Mr. Lemleux intimated that the responsibility for the great influx of emigrants into British Columbia could be laid at the doors of the emigration companies,

Concerning public opinion in Japan, Mr. Lemieux said the crux of the Japanese grievances against not only Canada but the United States is that America admits immigrants from Europe but shuts the door upon Japanese. This, the Japanese say, is a flagrant contravention of the treaty, in which they are guaranteed equal treatment with subjects of all other countries. They regard it as an aspersion on their nationality, and will not be satisfied until the discriminating treatment is abolished.

"Let me now refer to the negotiations so far as I am authorized to make them

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