



FORCED OUT OF RAGE BY HALL

Brownell Tells Why He Gave Way.

FULTON ALSO IN THE DEAL

Gave Up District Attorney Contest to Get Protection.

GETS IMMUNITY PROMISE

Dethroned Boss of Clackamas County Tells How He Was Induced to Indorse Hall Because of Veiled Threats of Indictment.

Senator Fulton yesterday was unfavorably connected with the Hall-Mays conspiracy case by the testimony of George C. Brownell, ex-president of the Oregon State Senate and for years a prominent Republican of the State. Brownell testified that he was forced to withdraw from the contest for appointment as United States Attorney for Oregon in 1903 because of the insinuations of Hall that the Government was in possession of evidence on which Brownell's indictment for complicity in the Oregon land frauds was probable. The dethroned boss of Clackamas County politics further testified that in return for the indorsement of Hall for reappointment, which he was forced to make, Senators Mitchell and Fulton exacted from Hall a promise of immunity from prosecution for Brownell and the latter's former law partner, J. U. Campbell, also of Clackamas County.

The purpose of Brownell's testimony, which was admitted over the vigorous objection of counsel for the defendants, was to corroborate the charge of conspiracy alleged against Hall in the indictment in that Hall controlled Stelwer's vote for Senator in return for his failure to prosecute Stelwer and his associates for including Government land, by showing that Hall used his office as District Attorney to intimidate others and to force them to indorse and support him for reappointment. This contention by Henry has been supported by the testimony of Stelwer and Hendricks in the Rutte Creek Company's operations and by that of Brownell yesterday, and Henry proposes by the introduction of other witnesses to show that Hall, together with the connivance of Fulton, prostituted his office as District Attorney by protecting violators of the law in two other specific instances.

Forced to Indorse Hall.

Brownell testified that at the 1903 session of the Legislature he received the promise of Senators Mitchell and Fulton that he would be appointed United States Attorney to succeed Hall on July 1, 1903. But after Stelwer voted for Fulton for Senator at that session, Brownell asserted that he was satisfied that neither Fulton nor Mitchell nor Hall, who had apparently consented to Brownell's appointment, believed he (Brownell) was ever to be appointed to the office. Influenced by the repeated insinuations of Hall regarding the evidence Inspector Greene professed to have against Brownell, and the suggestions of Hall that the best thing for him (Brownell) to do was to withdraw from the contest for District Attorney and run for Congressman at some other office, Brownell said he retired and indorsed Hall for reappointment. In connection with Brownell's testimony the famous Mitchell-Fulton letter, dated January 18, 1904, in which Brownell and his law partner, Campbell, were promised immunity from prosecution, was introduced by the Government.

There was also introduced the proposed affidavit prepared by Hall in January, 1906, and submitted to Brownell for his signature. Brownell did not sign the affidavit which exonerated Hall from all charges of intimidation and threats of indicting Brownell. It was proposed by Hall to present the affidavit, together with other testimonials in his behalf, to the President to effect his reinstatement in the office from which he had been removed on December 31, 1904, on the personal recommendation of Henry. The letter from Brownell to Senator Mitchell, written October 28, 1903, was also offered in evidence by Henry, but was not admitted by Judge Hunt, who held that it related to a correspondence between two parties, neither of whom was a party to the case on trial, and for that reason was irrelevant. He suggested, however, that the letter might be offered in rebuttal if a foundation was established.

W. W. Stelwer's Testimony.

W. W. Stelwer, president of the Rutte Creek Company, testified his direct testimony yesterday and will be cross-examined this morning. He testified that his understanding with Hall was of such a favorable character that his company failed to remove the unlawful fences it was maintaining after he had the interview with Hall. But in the preliminary questions on cross-examination, just before noon and before the witness made way for Brownell at the afternoon session, Stelwer admitted that he did not think Hall had influenced his vote for Senator.

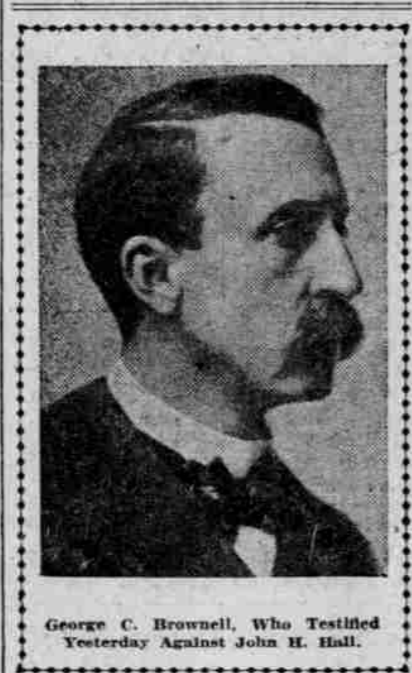
Henry said last night that the Government would not be able to conclude its case today, as was expected. The last witness for the prosecution will not be

called before late Monday. Judge Webster, for Hall, yesterday said that he did not think it would take the defense more than one day to present its testimony. In that event the final arguments can be concluded and the case sent to the jury on Wednesday or Thursday.

While on the stand yesterday Brownell made the sensational declaration that his signatures had been forged to the field notes and applications for survey on which Greene had threatened him with indictment. Brownell reports that he has in his possession a signed confession from Henry Meldrum, who is now serving a sentence at McNeil's Island for the part he played in making fraudulent surveys of public land. Meldrum in this confession admits having forged Brownell's signature to the records claimed by Greene to be irregular.

Brownell Tells His Story.

Mr. Brownell had left a sickroom, where he had been confined for three weeks, in order to testify in the case.



George C. Brownell, who testified yesterday against John H. Hall.

He entered the courtroom accompanied by Mrs. Brownell, and with unsteady step and supported by a cane, he walked to the witness stand. In answer to the usual preliminary questions, he said that he was 50 years old, came to Oregon in 1891 and served as State Senator for about 15 years from Clackamas County. He said he was President of the Senate at the 1903 session, and that he supported Fulton, Brownell also testified that he had known Hall for a number of years.

"Did you receive a promise from Fulton in relation to the United States Attorney's office?" inquired Henry. "In answer to the question Judge Webster objected, for the reason that the information sought to be gained was entirely unrelated to the case on trial and could not have the slightest concern with the conspiracy charged in the indictment. 'The most that is claimed for it,' said Judge Webster, 'is to prove that Hall, in order to retain the District Attorney's office, took some action to get Brownell out of the way and to keep him out of the way.'"

Henry replied by saying that he proposed to show by the witness another independent, similar act on the part of Hall, inspired by the same motive and object charged in the conspiracy in the indictment, that of retaining the office of District Attorney. Judge Hunt held that the testimony was relevant and the examination proceeded.

"Yes, sir," responded the witness to the question, "I was told that I could have the place if I wanted it. During the session of 1903 Hall came to Salem and there was a conversation between Hall, myself and Fulton in which it was agreed that I should take the office on July 1, 1903, when Hall's term expired."

Suspected a Hoodoo.

Following the adjournment of the 1903 session, however, Brownell testified that he had several talks with Hall, relating to the United States Attorney's office. "While I had the secret promise of Senator Mitchell that he would support me for the office, still I was suspicious and did not think it was really intended that I should get the place," followed the witness. "I believed some one was trying to hoodoo me in connection with the District Attorneyship. In one of these visits with Hall he showed me some field notes I was charged with acknowledging improperly in connection with some surveys. At that time he told me that Inspector Greene was going to make some report and was apt to make some trouble for me."

"At that time Hall waited until his deputy, W. W. Banks, had left the office, and then he took the field notes out of the safe and showed me where I had apparently certified to the papers as notary public."

"But those signatures are a forgery," shouted Brownell. "I never signed them. As to the genuineness of the signatures, I am willing to submit it to any bank cashier in the City of Portland. I have in my possession a written confession from the man who did forge my signature."

Hall Shows Field Notes.

"At the time I talked with Hall and he showed me the field notes, I thought the signature was mine, for I had signed a great many such papers. I first discovered that I had not signed the papers exhibited by Hall when H. L. Patterson called my attention to the forgeries some time in 1904 or the latter part of 1903, at any rate, subsequent to the date of my indictment."

"I can't tell in detail what was discussed between Hall and me at that time. Hall was a politician and so was I and you know what happens when two politicians get together. But Hall did in substance this: He said Inspector Greene was after me, that Greene had run across the apparently genuine field note signatures in Harvey-Gene's office and had asked Hall to bring the matter up for investigation before a grand jury. Hall said that he was trying to stave that investigation off. When the subject of United States Attorney was being discussed he said there was trouble for me trying to get the place, for if an investigation should be made of the complaint of Greene, whether or not an indictment should be returned against me, that did not make it. He advised that I get out of the light for District Attorney and stay out and run for Congress or some other thing hanging around Judge Hunt, had overruled the objection of the defense to the question from Henry if Senator Mitchell was in

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WALL STREET HAS FOUND A MASTER

Admits Defeat by Outraged Nation.

REFORM HAS BEGUN WITHIN

Chastened by Public Opinion, Led by Roosevelt.

MORGAN IS NOW SUPREME

Tamed by Discipline, It Is Now Humble and Recognizes Stealing Does Not Pay—Only a Few Irreconcilables Fight.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—(Special).—In a New York dispatch to the Record-Herald Walter Wellman says in part: "Wall street is whipped. It is humble. It realizes at last that it has a master in the American people. It has felt the chastening hand of public opinion throughout the United States, led by President Roosevelt. It feels, too, even more keenly, a sense of shame and remorse for its own vicious methods and evil policies. It has learned humility in the bitter school of experience."

There has been a great revolution in Wall street—a revolution as deep, as far-reaching, as the upheaval in France more than a century ago. There has been purification by deserved destruction. Many proud heads have gone to the guillotine. Others are in exile. Many men, supposed to have been strong and brave, have been shown to be small in body and soul.

Morgan Towers Supreme.

A few really big men have grown bigger. One figure remains towering supreme. It is that of John Pierpont Morgan. He is in an orbit by himself, a planet of the first magnitude. By his side are two notable satellites, James H. Stillman and George F. Baker. These three survive, conspicuous in the firmament after the cataclysm. There are none others worthy to be mentioned with them—only a host of little twinkling stars, most of them smaller and paler than before.

"Wall street has been destroyed as a great force in the affairs of the Nation. It exists, subdued, changed, softened. It is now a mere mart. It is no longer the leviathan, no longer the power, which, in theory at least, in tradition, in the minds and fears of men, dominated the country."

The panic disrupted Wall street, changed it for the better, weakened it,

to some extent reformed it. The panic and the condemnation of public opinion and the policies of President Roosevelt, supported by the great majority of the American people of all political parties, have combined to produce a moral awakening in Wall street, the realization that defiance of public opinion and the moral sense of the people does not pay; that high-handed recklessness and winking at thievery and condoning of fraud is bad business.

From without and within has come the double pressure which has caused Wall street to pause, take moral stock of itself and be appalled at the inventory. It has found itself a diseased body, and it is in the hospital. Gone is the old arrogance, the old feeling that Wall street ruled America and could do what it liked. Now there is the cry, "enough."

In the past, Wall street has been defiant of public opinion. Now it fears public opinion. The ferocious beast we used to know, truculent toward all the remainder of the country, from its lair within the



DR. EDWARD ROBESON TAYLOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—An announcement was made today of the engagement of Dr. Edward Robeson Taylor, Mayor of San Francisco, and Miss Eunice Jeffers of this city. The marriage will take place in February.

shadow of Trinity's spire, is now tame enough to eat out of your hand.

Few Still Fight Roosevelt.

It is a conquest which bodes good to the Nation, and, in the end, to Wall street itself. It is a conquest made by the American people, which means simply, in the last analysis, that no one in this country is rich or powerful enough to defy the law and escape punishment. It is not in human nature to love the hand that chasteneth. In financial New York there are still hundreds who give voice vent to their hot hatred of Roosevelt and all who stand with him. There are unregenerate like Harriman, who hate the President with such an intense, bilious hatred that their judgment is warped, who refuse to acknowledge that they have been overcome by the country, and who wish to go on fighting. But the men of real power and leadership are accepting the inevitable situation.

Job for a Portland Man.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 24.—Joseph P. Galbraith, of Portland, has been appointed Immigration Inspector at Blaine, Wash.

NEW YORK DIGGING OUT OF THE SNOW

Great Storm Is Boon to Unemployed.

ONE FOOT OF THE BEAUTIFUL

Four Men in Metropolis Die of Cold or Exhaustion.

CAR SERVICE PARALYZED

Public Service Commission Watchful of Stagnant—Steamer Driven Ashore and Jersey Coast Towns Flooded by the Ocean.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—New York tonight is digging itself out of a foot of snow so unevenly divided that while exposed and unfrequented spots like Coney Island have been blown bare, the thoroughfares of the millions are left piled high with drifts that impede the progress of man and beast and in the open districts have tied up street-cars and vehicles. Mercifully, the snow was accompanied by moderate temperature and in its early stages was welcomed by the honest part of the 35,000 unemployed men in the city. All who sought employment from last midnight found it readily and at good wages. The street cleaning department required 10,000 shovellers, the traction companies as many more, and thousands of others earned many dollars from householders by shoveling off walks.

Probably the sharpest distress was experienced by several thousand genuine tramps who, having ridden into the town on the hardtimes wave and since enjoyed the city's bounty, awoke today to find themselves confronted with an unmistakable opportunity to work. Some rose to the occasion, and others shifted their lodgings.

Charity Supply Exhausted.

Tonight the charity societies had their hands full. The Bowers bread lines were extended tonight for blocks further than at any previous time this winter, and at an early hour it was said that the supply of food would not nearly meet the need. The free lodgings-houses were packed tonight and the Salvation Army and kindred organizations were working heroically to minimize the effect of the sudden shift from Spring to freezing weather. During the day the thermometer registered from 38 to 23 above zero, followed

lowed by a gradual decline toward midnight. A number of accidents and four fatalities were credited to the storm's account. One man was frozen to death near an East Twenty-third-street lodging-house from which he had been ejected. A Grand-street merchant succumbed to heart disease after battling with the snow and wind. In Woodlawn Cemetery a special policeman died while digging a grave. A Civil War veteran was another victim of heart disease caused by exposure.

Watching Transit System.

The storm gave the new Public Service Commission its first opportunity to witness the transportation companies' struggle with the elements. The watchers posted at various points made notes and the Commission entertained complaints and made suggestions.

Except for the subway, in which there was only one brief delay, and



M. Deloase, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs for France, who made a speech on Moroccan Affairs yesterday.

the elevated roads, where the trains with one exception ran regularly, though under slow speed, transportation facilities of the city and the suburbs were well high demoralized throughout the day. Surface cars were paralyzed in all the boroughs.

Along the coast the storm whipped the waters into a dangerous fury. Sound steamers took refuge in harbors to avoid the fate of the John M. Starin, which went ashore during the storm, and shipping has been seriously interrupted. The schedule of liners has been disarranged.

Several Steamers Delayed.

The steamer Graf Waldersee, which reached the Hook last night, was still at anchor this forenoon, also the Adriatic, from Southampton, and the President Lincoln, from Hamburg. Other steamers due today include the Friedlander, from Genoa, and the Astoria, from Glasgow.

Retail coal dealers have advanced the price of domestic sizes of coal 20 cents the ton, this increase in price to remain in force until trading conditions become normal again. It was announced that the increase was made to cover the additional cost of delivery.

JERSEY TOWNS ARE SWAMPED

Seabright Becomes a Venice—Train Repelled by Waves.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 24.—Much property was damaged along the Jersey coast from Long Branch north to the Highlands by the storm today. The seas broke over the bulkheads which protect the narrow strip of land lying between the ocean and the Shrewsbury river, flooding the streets of Seabright so that it resembled a miniature Venice, and caused general damage to cottages, piers, pavilions and roadways.

The manager of Seabright, directed the occupants of many homes to leave

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THREATEN DEATH TO EXTORT MONEY

Plot Against Wealthy Women Foiled.

BLACKHAND'S METHODS USED

Mrs. Rachel Hawthorne Selected as Victim.

CONSPIRATORS ARE CAUGHT

Shrewd Plan for Capture Laid by Detective P. J. Maher Entraps Herman Haffner, a Swiss, and Leo Honsig, an Austrian.

As a result of one of the cleverest pieces of detective work ever done in Portland, a daring plot to extort money from Mrs. Rachel Hawthorne, a wealthy resident of the East Side, was frustrated yesterday afternoon and the conspirators lodged in the City Jail to await trial. One of them has made a full confession of his guilt and the other admits a passive knowledge of what was being attempted. P. J. Maher, detective of the District Attorney's office, worked up the case against the conspirators and made the arrests.

The men in jail are Herman Haffner, a young Swab who says he is only 24 years of age, and Leo Honsig, an Austrian, 28 years of age. Haffner was arrested at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Arion dance hall, at the corner of Oak and Second streets while he was in the very act of telephoning to his intended victim, whose life he threatened unless he received a payment of \$500. After Haffner was taken to the district Attorney's office and forced to confess, Detective Maher also effected the capture of Honsig, whom Haffner implicated as his accomplice.

Letters Will Be in Evidence

Two letters signed with skull and crossbones are now in the hands of the police as evidence against the men.

Mrs. Hawthorne, who is the widow of the late Dr. J. C. Hawthorne, who died leaving a valuable estate, was sent the letter following last Tuesday:

"Mrs. Hawthorne, Portland, Or.—We take the liberty to notify you that one of our society will be at your house next Wednesday evening (January 22) to get the \$500 we want you to pay. If you refuse to do it you and your family's lives will be in danger. Now get \$500 in gold or paper money (no silver) till next Wednesday evening and give it to the man we mention. That will be all we want. Now choose. If you do not notify the police, they can't save your lives and it is not in their power to do anything against us. Please don't forget."

Keep Her in Ignorance.

The handwriting on the envelopes was not familiar to Mrs. Hawthorne, members of the family thinking it was a communication relating to business of the estate, the letter was not given to Mrs. Hawthorne, but was opened by one of the members of her family. When the import of it was seen, George Black, attorney for the estate, was told of it. Believing that it might be some business matter connected with the estate, she communicated with Mr. Black.

House Well Guarded.

The nature of the letter was then made known to Mrs. Hawthorne, who became greatly frightened, and although there are two men servants in the house, M. O. Collins and his wife, who is Mrs. Hawthorne's daughter, came to the house, which is at 528 Belmont street, and spent the night on Wednesday for additional protection in case any attempt should be made on Mrs. Hawthorne's life.

Mr. Black took up the matter Wednesday with the District Attorney's office, and secured the services of Detective Maher. Plans were then laid to capture the blackhand man if further attempt was made to communicate with the Hawthorne residence.

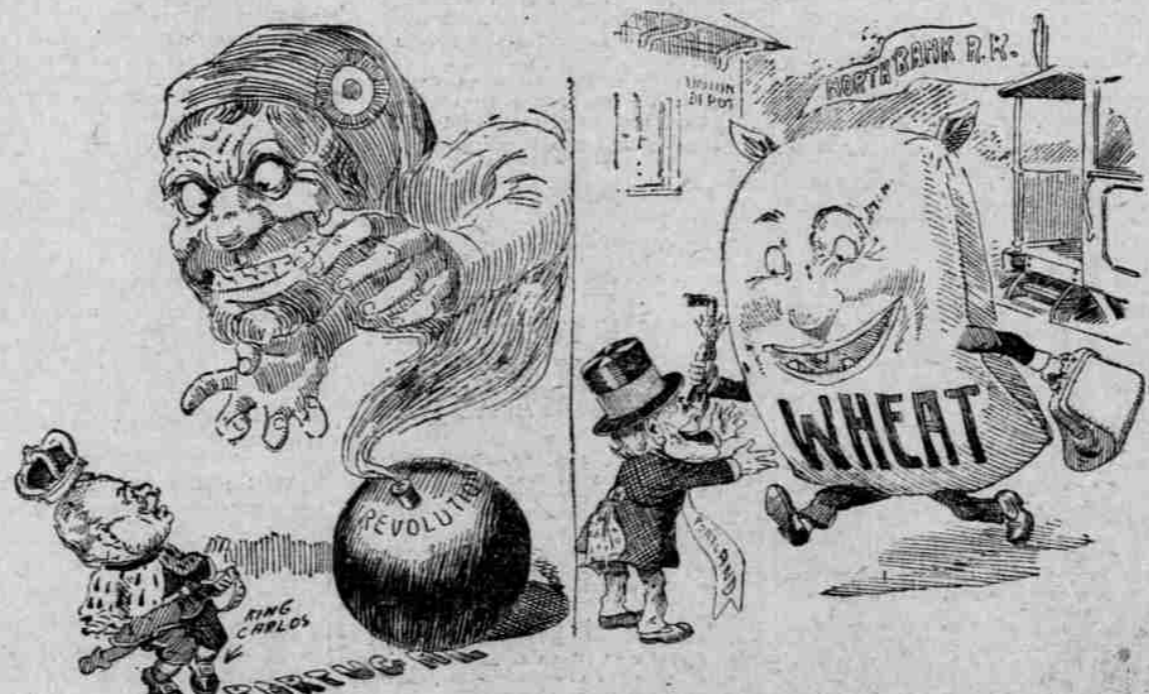
Thursday the second letter was received, which is reproduced on this page. After consulting with Mr. Black and Mrs. Hawthorne, Detective Maher arranged with the telephone company that if another attempt should be made to call up the Hawthorne residence this information would be given him. Mrs. Hawthorne was reassured in her part and bravely carried it through. Inasmuch as the man had called her up the day after the first letter was received, it was thought that he would do likewise after sending the second. The detective's theory proved correct, for yesterday, at about the same hour as on Wednesday, the man called up the Hawthorne home.

Detective Acts Quickly.

Detective Maher had taken time by the forelock and was waiting outside the telephone exchange with an automobile, when the man called up.

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LEAVES FROM HARRY MURPHY'S NOTEBOOK



King Carlos Receives an Erstwhile Visitor of Czar Nicholas.

The First Trip Over the New Line.



Rival Candidates Know They Are Not Wanted.

Senator Bourne's Stool in Use Again.