

## OHIO SOLID FOR SECRETARY TAFT

**Foraker and Dick Dead as Politicians.**

**WILL BE DRIVEN FROM SENATE**

**Expected to Abandon Fight on Popular Wish.**

**SENATORIAL PLOT FAILS**

**Whole State on Fire With Taft Enthiasm—Every Delegate to Chicago for Him—Senators Have Eliminated Themselves.**

BY WALTER WELLMAN.  
CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 27.—(Special.)—Ohio is completely, unreservedly, enthusiastically for Taft for President. Foraker is not only beaten, hopelessly beaten, but knows it and is about to surrender. Tomorrow or the next day the Supreme Court of the state is expected to hand down a decision as to the constitutionality of the primary law. If that decision is adverse to the Foraker contention, it is well understood that the Senator will throw up his hands, announce that, inasmuch as the people of his state are for Taft, he is for Taft also, or at least that he will not further attempt to thwart their wishes.

Whether or not Senator Foraker decides to make a formal surrender—and the probabilities are he will—the result is not to be affected. Ohio is alive with Taft enthusiasm. There is no mistaking that. It is an enthusiasm among the common people, among the masses of the Republican party, and not among the politicians. The politicians have been compelled to bow to the popular demand.

**Ohio Solid for Taft.**  
The truth is that the Foraker contention in this state has for sometime been nothing but a bluff, a bluff pure and simple. Almost from the first he has been beaten. Public opinion has run so strongly for Judge Taft that it has been impossible for the Foraker-Dick machine to make any real stand against it. Why there has been war between the Taft and Foraker forces in Ohio, why the country has been fed upon tales of opposition to the Secretary which might endanger his chances in the Chicago convention, why the National Administration has been brought into the squabble, is a long story with two sides to it. The wrong is not all on one side, perhaps, nor the right all on the other. We are not disposed at this juncture to analyze the causes, the misunderstandings, the temperamental differences, which led up to the so-called struggle. We are concerned in this dispatch only with the results—Ohio is solidly for Taft.

**Every Delegate Enthusiastic.**  
There will not be a single delegate from the state opposed to Taft at the National Convention. All will be for him, instructed for him, loyally and enthusiastically for him. This is now virtually conceded by the Foraker following. It is true there are two districts in which until recently the Senator's hold-over had hoped to make a stand, but which they are now compelled, reluctantly, one may well imagine, to confess impending defeat. Thus will end the much-heralded Senatorial plot to defeat the Administration candidate in his own state. The enemies of Taft, or to speak more correctly one should say his opponents, for he has no enemies, have been to some extent relying upon Ohio Democrats fighting to weaken the Secretary at Chicago. In view of the facts, that dependence must now be abandoned. It is a broken reed.

**Foraker and Dick Eliminated.**  
But this is not all. It is the most important, looking to the future. But it is not all that is interesting. Not only is Taft sure of everything he could ask for from his own state, but Foraker is a ruined politician. Unless a miracle should happen, unless there should be a sudden and almost impossible reversal of public opinion, Foraker cannot secure re-election to the Senate and will be forced to retire to private life. He staked everything on the outcome of this fight. He placed all his money on the high card, on a single cast of the die. He lost. Senator Dick has gone down with him. Both have committed hari kari. They have eliminated themselves. There is a new era in Ohio politics, a new era, bringing in new men.

**Woman Who Rejected Lincoln.**

**SIoux CITY, Ia., Jan. 27.**—Mrs. Mary Frances Kelly, aged 81, whose family for a generation was prominent in Eastern Iowa and Illinois, died yesterday at the home of her daughter in this city. As Miss Mary Sullivan, of Quincy, Ill., she, in 1856, was wooed, it is said, by Abraham Lincoln, whom she rejected. She first met Lincoln at Quincy, when

## MAY TURN UPON OTHER GRAFTERS

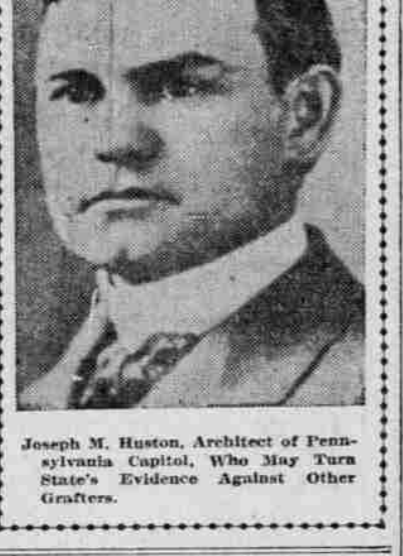
**Huston's Step in Capitol Scandal.**

**OBTAINS SEPARATE TRIAL**

**Rumor Architect Will Give State's Evidence.**

**JURY ALREADY SECURED**

**Former High Officials of Pennsylvania Accused of Conspiracy to Rob State of Millions—Furniture Bought by the Foot.**



Joseph M. Huston, Architect of Pennsylvania Capitol, Who May Turn State's Evidence Against Other Grafters.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 27.—The feature of the first day of the trial of the capitol prosecutions, which began in the Dauphin County Court before Judge Kunkel this morning, was the agreement of the commonwealth to a separate trial for Joseph M. Huston, the architect. The commonwealth objected to the motions of Huston's four co-defendants for separate trials, which motions were overruled by the court.

The action of the commonwealth in agreeing to a separate trial for Huston has given rise to a rumor that the architect will turn state's evidence and tell all he knows of the alleged frauds in furnishings for the new capitol. Counsel for the commonwealth decline either to affirm or deny this rumor. "Wait and see," is all they will say. George S. Graham, of counsel for Huston, said tonight that it was not unusual for the court to grant a severance in conspiracy cases. Mr. Graham also said that Huston had been subpoenaed by the other defendants and must remain here during the trial of the cases.

**Says Huston Will Tell Truth.**  
"If Mr. Huston is called to the stand, knowing himself to be an innocent man," Graham continued, "and we know him to be, he will tell the truth. He has not been subpoenaed as a witness by the commonwealth. Of course we know nothing about the way the commonwealth will conduct the case."

The alacrity with which the commonwealth agreed to a separate trial for Huston evidently was a surprise to the attorneys for the defendants—John H. Sanderson, the contractor; ex-Auditor-General William P. Snyder; ex-State Treasurer William L. Matthews; and James M. Shumaker, ex-Superintendent of Grounds and Public Buildings. The attorneys for these

## INSURANCE OF BANK DEPOSITS

**Bryan Tells How to Avoid Panics.**

**LIKE OKLAHOMA LAW ADOPTED**

**Provides for Guaranty Fund by Assessment.**

**DINES WITH SENATORS**

**Does Not Come to Washington to Confer About Candidacy—Denies He Was Asked Not to Run. Outlines Currency Views.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—W. J. Bryan today held an impromptu reception in the rooms of the House committee on ways and means, where a number of Democratic Representatives and many outsiders chatted with him. Asked by some one to name his choice for a running mate in the event of his nomination at Denver, Mr. Bryan laughingly replied: "I shouldn't tell you. That is too bold a question."

To the newspaper men he said: "You may say that my coming to Washington was not to consult any men or set a candidate for the nomination. I have not put that question to any man, nor shall I. The people, not individuals, have the sole right to decide that point. I am not here to solicit support for myself as a possible Presidential candidate. I never solicit individual support. I never ask any man to vote for me. In the past when I was before the people as a candidate, my efforts to obtain votes have been confined to statements of my views."

**Not Asked Not to Run.**  
Asked about the story published in some quarters that ex-Senator Jones, Oliver P. Belmont and others came to him a day or so ago and told him he was not the logical candidate for the Democratic nomination, urged him not to run and promised to oppose him if their advice should be disregarded, Mr. Bryan said: "There is not a shred of truth in that story. No one has advised me not to be a candidate. I saw Senator Jones and we did talk politics, but nothing of the sort reported occurred."

"I have as yet had no formal conference" since my arrival in Washington. Tonight at a dinner at the home of Senator Newlands, of Nevada, I shall meet and confer with the first half of the Democratic Senators on the alphabetical list. Tomorrow night I shall see the second half. After that I go at once to Roanoke, near where my daughter is attending school. Bryan, before leaving the Capitol, declined in response to a request the following interview, setting forth briefly his views on the financial situation:

**Mr. Bryan on Financial Situation.**  
Lack of public confidence is what drives money out of circulation. Restore public confidence and money returns to its accustomed channels. For lack of confidence the best remedy is insurance of bank deposits and I have urged upon the various states and Congress the passage of some measure similar to the law adopted by Oklahoma. This provides for the creation of a guaranty fund by assessments upon banks in proportion to their deposits and authorizes the banking board to make such assessments from time to time as may be necessary to restore the guarantee fund when it is lowered by the payment of money to depositors of failed banks.

This permits the resources of all these banks to be the resources of each bank and insures each depositor against loss.

The Oklahoma statute permits national banks to take advantage of the state law and a national law should permit state banks to come under the provisions of that law in states which have no guaranty system.

**Elastic Currency System.**  
As to an elastic currency, I think provision should be made for sufficient elas-

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## HENRY PROVES HALL'S INACTION

**Fulton's Clients Never Brought to Trial.**

**INDICTED ON PERJURY CHARGE**

**But W. E. Burke and W. G. Goslin Are Not Prosecuted.**

**BOTH HAMMOND AGENTS**

**Defense Protests Against Admission of Evidence—George Sorenson Testifies That Hall Told Him to "Stand In."**

Senator Fulton was again dragged into the conspiracy case of John H. Hall and Edwin Mays yesterday by Special Prosecutor Henry. By the testimony of W. E. Burke and William G. Goslin, former agents for A. B. Hammond, timberland speculator, and at one time president of the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad, it was shown that late in 1899 and during 1900 Fulton appeared as attorney for Burke and Goslin and two others, who had been indicted by Hall on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government by perjury.

Burke and Goslin testified that in September, 1899, they induced 20 transient male residents of the North End to file on as many timberland claims for a consideration of \$2 each for their services, with the express understanding that the claims so filed on should be held for a time and relinquished, when Burke and Goslin, representatives of Hammond, procured the land scrip to cover the land included in the relinquishments. Only the preliminary facts by which Fulton, as attorney for Hammond and his various interests, will be associated with this transaction were brought out in yesterday's testimony, but Henry promises by the introduction of further evidence this morning conclusively to prove not only that Fulton appeared in a legal capacity for the men indicted, but that Hall, as United States Attorney, failed to prosecute the alleged perjurers, although he had full knowledge of the unlawful filings.

**Moore Identifies Letter.**  
In this connection, C. B. Moore, former Register of the Oregon City Land Office, where the fraudulent filings were made, was called for by the Government and identified a letter he had written Hall on October 12, 1899, in which he had notified Hall of the apparent unlawful character of the operations of Burke and Goslin and their 20 entrainers. In the letter Moore advised Hall that he, Moore, had unofficial information that each of the 20 men making the filings had executed relinquishments, the inference being that the filings had been made simply to hold the land until arrangements could be made for filing what was known as the land scrip on the land. Further testimony will be introduced by the Government this morning to establish its contention that while Hall knew of the illegal acts he never prosecuted any of the offenders, and that eventually the indictment was dismissed and the accused were discharged.

George Sorenson, who has already been convicted on one indictment for land frauds, and against whom four other indictments are pending, gave further damaging testimony against Hall. He told of a conversation with Hall in which the District Attorney told him that since he, Sorenson, Brownell and others were implicated in the land frauds, they had better "stand in" and support Hall for reappointment.

**Melrum Not Allowed to Testify.**  
After having been brought back to Portland from McNell's Island as a witness, Henry Melrum was not permitted to testify for the Government. Judge Webster, for the defense, contending that Melrum was not a competent witness. Melrum's testimony was not regarded of great importance by Henry, who did not insist on resisting the objections of the defense, preferring to excuse the witness rather than to make a fatal error by admitting the testimony. Melrum was expected to testify that he had forged the signatures of George C. Brownell, of Oregon City, to certain applications for survey. It was these alleged genuine signatures on which Inspector Greene had threatened to have Brownell indicted and which served as the basis for the intimidations of Hall by which Brownell was forced to retire from the race for appointment as Hall's successor in 1902.

If Henry expected to get many material admissions from Franklin Pierce Mays, he was disappointed. Mays was on the stand the greater part of yesterday forenoon and proved a "champion forgetter." He professed not to remember dates and incidents with which he is said to have been intimately connected. His manner strained the patience of Henry almost to the breaking point. Henry among other things Henry had expected to gain from the witness was the admission that Mays and Hall had conspired to get the Bar Association to adopt resolutions demanding the retirement of Henry from a further prosecution of the land frauds when they were first taken up in order that some local man might get the job. But in answer to such a question, Mays maintained his didn't-

## MOB DRIVES OUT HINDUS

**DUSKY STRANGERS CAUSE ARREST OF LEADERS.**

**Charge Them With Robbery and Will Appeal to British Consul for Protection.**

MARYSVILLE, Cal., Jan. 27.—A mob of 20 citizens of Live Oak, nine miles north of Marysville, in Sutter County, made a raid on two houses occupied by 70 Hindus who had been discharged from the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad yesterday morning, and ordered the Hindus to leave town. They were then driven to the edge of the town and told to continue.

The leader of the Hindus came to Yuba City and swore to complain charging the members of the mob with grand larceny, alleging they stole \$100. Two were arrested and will be tried tomorrow. The head Hindu also took the matter up with the British Consul at San Francisco, threatening international complication. Members of the mob say no money was taken.

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## LIBERTY ENRICHING THE OLD WORLD



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## THE DAY'S DEATH RECORD

**D. J. Hennessy, Butte Pioneer.**  
BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 27.—D. J. Hennessy, president of the Hennessy Mercantile Company, a pioneer of Montana and the richest merchant in the Northwest, died today of heart trouble. He was born at Fredericktown, N. E., in 1834. A widow and three children survive him.

Mr. Hennessy came to Montana in 1873 and engaged in business in Helena with E. L. Bonner & Co., a pioneer firm. Three years later he established a store in Butte, then a small camp. This place was burned out in 1883, but out of the ruins grew the present store, the largest between St. Paul and Portland. Mr. Hennessy was many times a millionaire. He had held his offices in the National Ancient Order