

FORAKER RENEWS PATRONAGE WAR

Insists President Is Abusing Power.

BUT ADMITS HE GAVE IN ONCE

Bryson in Bad Odor Because He Opposed Taft.

WON BY HIS MANLY LETTER

Refusal to Appoint Him Postmaster Reconsidered and Appointment Given—Hundred Cases of Coercion, Says Foraker.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Rising to a question of personal privilege, Senator Foraker today replied in the Senate to the denial of President Roosevelt of charges that he had used Federal patronage for the purpose of influencing the Republican National convention. The Senator prefaced his argument on a reference to the Ohio situation in the letter of President Roosevelt to William Dudley Foulke, ex-Civil Service Commissioner, which he published today. He produced correspondence relating to the appointment of Charles H. Bryson, whose nomination as postmaster at Athens, O., was withheld temporarily for the alleged reason that Mr. Bryson had given an interview while in Washington expressing the opinion that Secretary Taft was losing ground in the Ohio contest. The correspondence showed that Mr. Bryson had stood his ground and his declaration of political independence had resulted in another order from the White House making the appointment.

The communications on the subject were between Representative Douglass, of Ohio, and Mr. Bryson. In a very temperate manner Foraker commented on the case, but insisted that the records clearly showed an attempt to "coerce" Mr. Bryson, and that his fearless stand had been responsible for its retention by the President. The Senator said that it was no exaggeration to say that there are a hundred cases in Ohio where the appointments had been made for political purposes only, but there are few where documentary evidence can be produced.

Why Senators Killed Appointments.

Foraker opened his remarks by saying that on January 14, 1908, the Senate, in executive session, at the instance of the two Senators from Ohio, refused to confirm certain postoffice appointments which had been made by the President. "I am sure that you are all familiar with the reasons why we had taken such action," said Foraker, "I made a statement in about these words: 'That the action taken meant that there would not be in Ohio any further prostitution of patronage for political purposes without being resisted.'"

Evidence of Coercion.

These general propositions are important. While the people of the country are not interested in specific details of appointments, they are interested in the general propositions suggested by the President. They are interested in knowing that the President is not making appointments with an eye single to the good of the public service. The President, by his statement, recognizing the importance of observing these propositions.

Bryson Criticized Taft.

He referred to the recent appointment of Mr. Bryson, who, he said, was appointed without his solicitation upon recommendation of Douglass. He then read from a local paper an interview with Mr. Bryson in which he stated that Mr. Taft had lost his following in Ohio and Foraker had greatly grown in strength. At the conclusion of the reading of the interview Foraker observed that there was nothing in it hostile to Mr. Taft, but that it expressed an honest difference of opinion on a subject entirely within his rights of individual opinion.

Mr. Bryson returned to Athens, said Mr. Foraker, entirely unconscious that he had made any trouble until a few days later, when he received a letter from Mr. Douglass telling of a talk he had had with Postmaster-General Meyer on the subject of the appointment. According to this letter, Mr. Douglass had sent for to be told that the President had decided not to appoint Mr. Bryson after all. Douglass said that the Postmaster-General was nice about it, but determined, and evidently was carrying out the President's order.

From the Postoffice Department Douglass went to the White House, where he took up the matter with Mr. Loomis, the

President's secretary, who said the President could see "no reason for appointing men to office who were not in harmony with his policies." Mr. Loomis, according to Douglass' letter, said the President was determined that Douglass should recommend another appointment.

Foraker said that Douglass had told Mr. Bryson that it would be advisable for him to come to Washington and take the matter up himself. After receiving a reply dated December 9, in which Mr. Bryson said he would be in Washington within a day or two, Douglass saw the President. The story of the conference at the White House was told in a letter which Douglass immediately sent to Mr. Bryson himself, saying:

"The President bluntly told me that I would have to recommend another man." Douglass said that he urged the President to reconsider, but that he was insistent.

Foraker said he did not want to comment upon the correspondence beyond showing the pressure that had been brought to bear on any man who had expressed his personal views on a matter on which he had a right to express them, to "coerce," as the President had said in his letter.

Bryson Declares Independence.

Mr. Bryson then sent a letter to Douglass, said Foraker, in which he gave his view of the situation. He said that in his interview he had said that Mr. Taft was losing and Foraker gaining in Ohio and that Mr. Taft, if nominated, could not carry his state. Mr. Bryson reiterated this and declared that it was true. He said that he had always been in favor of the President's policies and that nothing had ever appeared in his papers in opposition to the Administration. He reviewed some of the things he had printed, however, including the statement that the President would be compelled to take another nomination, because, with Mr. Taft as a candidate, the labor, capital and negro vote will be eliminated. He asserted that the President's terms with the politicians, even to the extent of his (Bryson's) activities, as reported to Douglass, was entirely wrong, and in conclusion Mr. Bryson said:

"I favor the President, but not his candidate, and I shall not, so long as I think Bryan can beat him at the polls."

The letter contained a declaration of political independence, so far as expressing preference for candidates in connection with the President, and Mr. Bryson announced that, while he would like to continue in office, he would not do so by the sacrifice of his independence. He said that he could have the office for some one who was willing to carry out his wishes in all matters. Foraker characterized the letter as a "manly" and "frank" candid statement, with no beating about the bush in it.

Hundred Similar Cases.

He said that he supposed Douglass had laid it before the President and that the President decided to send in the nomination. Foraker gave the President credit for seeing the justice of such a view, in view of the manly reply made by Mr. Bryson to the criticism that the President had made of him. Foraker asserted that he would establish to the entire satisfaction of any unbiased mind that there are a hundred such cases in Ohio. He said that the estimates were no exaggeration, although the President could not be traced to all of them. He said they had been engineered by men who represented the President.

Douglass Defends Roosevelt.

The reading of the above correspondence caused Douglass, on the floor of the House of Representatives, to read a letter of his to Mr. Bryson, which he said Foraker had failed to read. Douglass said he was unable to

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TAFT ACCLAIMED AT KANSAS CITY

Declares Issues of Coming Campaign.

MORAL AWAKENING OF PEOPLE

Roosevelt's War on Plutocrats and Socialists.

PARTY FOLLOWS HIS LEAD

Amid Salvoes of Cheers, War Secretary Describes Message as Bugle-Call—Hadley Booms Taft for President.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 10.—William H. Taft, Secretary of War, was given a memorable ovation by 15,000 people in Convention Hall tonight, when he was the guest of honor and principal speaker at the most elaborate banquet ever attempted in this city, given by the Association of Young Republicans of Missouri and attended by 1200 persons, many of whom came from Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and distant Missouri cities. The demonstration accorded Mr. Taft when he entered the great banquet hall and again when he rose to speak has never been surpassed by the welcome given any public man in the history of this city. Each of the 1200 banqueters paid \$2.50 for the privilege of attending, but the balconies were free to the public, and long before the speaking began standing room in the hall was at a premium.

Mr. Taft's speech was a general defense of the Republican party and especially of the policies brought to the fore by the administration of Theodore Roosevelt. Speaking of the recent public and of the President's late special message to Congress, the Secretary said:

Message a Bugle-Call.

The message contains an answer to the charges made that the administration is responsible for the financial depression and the sharpness and emphasis with which this unfounded attack is met, have heartened the great body of the people as a bugle-call to renewed support of the policies of the administration.

We are passing into a twinge of an irresponsible plutocracy.

During the last four years there has been a great moral awakening to this danger among the people and a popular demand that the lawbreakers, no matter how wealthy or how high or powerful their positions, shall be made to suffer. Under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt the Republican party has not failed in its determination to meet the requirements of this situation and to enact such legislation as may be necessary to bring to a close this period of illegitimate corporate immunity.

War on Plutocracy and Socialism.

In concluding Mr. Taft said:

Vigorous action and measures to stamp out existing abuses and effect reforms are necessary to vindicate society as at present constituted. Otherwise we must yield to those who seek to introduce a new order of things on a socialistic basis. The Republican party follows the Administration on this social and moral reform, approves its attitude in favor of vested rights, of maintaining the power of the courts, of rendering more equal by legislation the basis of dealing between employer and employe, of strengthening the restrictive power over railroads and other inter-

GOMPERS ANSWERS PIERPONT MORGAN

Calls Reputed Sentiments Inhuman.

MORGAN DENIES INTERVIEW

But Gompers Says Sentiments Are in Men's Minds.

URGES LABOR TO RESIST

With Thousands Unemployed and Children Fainting From Hunger, Suggestion of Putting Screws on Labor Coidly Brutal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The purported interview with J. Pierpont Morgan, published on Sunday morning, in which he was quoted as saying that workmen would have to submit or starve and as expressing other opinions to the same effect called forth a vigorous rejoinder from Samuel Gompers, president of American Federation of Labor, although Mr. Morgan has repudiated the interview. The reply was made in an address of welcome to 15 delegates who assembled here today for the purpose of organizing a department of building trades in the federation in accordance with a resolution adopted at the last annual convention. Mr. Gompers, among other things said:

Morgan's Purported Opinions.

Yesterday there appeared in the newspapers an interview with J. Pierpont Morgan, published on Sunday morning. One of them sent me a telegram asking for an answer to Mr. Morgan's statements. I shall read the telegram that gives the substance of the interview, and I shall want to say a word or two in regard to it.

"In an interview published today, J. Pierpont Morgan declares labor must learn that it cannot control industry. Renewal of employment are not wanted now. He declares Federation will be powerless to prevent wage reduction, because work is partly stopped. Workmen cannot strike, because they have got no jobs now. There are so many unemployed that they will have to submit or starve. They will have to submit or they will starve. The question is to be settled. They are to learn that they cannot control industry."

This morning I saw published Mr. Morgan's repudiation of that interview. Notwithstanding Mr. Morgan may not have said what is attributed to him, I know that that thought has been in the minds of a large number of employes for a considerable time, and that is the thing.

Calls Such Talk Treason.

In the same paper in which that interview is published is a statement that in New York City thousands of children go hungry to school, and as a result are not only incapable of learning, but are sometimes faint at their benches because of hunger.

In the newspapers is a statement of an interview with a gentleman who has made a study of conditions in New York, in which he says that one out of every three men in New York City is idle. Idle for what? The material is there, the machinery is there, the hands of intelligence are there, and the hands of the people are there, and yet men are idle and children in the schools cry for food. It is not only inhuman and brutal, but it is treason to our country and to the human race for anyone to think, much less give expression to the idea that working people must submit further or starve.

The American workmen have come to the conclusion, if I have any conception of their thoughts, their hopes and their aspirations, that the condition that obtains

will have the courage to do right when it is popular to be wrong; who is brave enough and strong enough to refuse to be a termite with the politicians, even to be President. Such a man and such a leader the Republicans of Missouri believe—and, believing, they should not hesitate so to say—the American people will find in the trusted friend of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, the Secretary of War and also the Secretary of Peace, our honored guest tonight, William H. Taft, of Ohio."

Mr. Taft arrived here early this morning from Washington and almost immediately entered into a round of conferences, receptions and other forms of entertainment. He was accompanied from St. Louis by half a hundred prominent Missouri Republicans. Breakfast was served at the Midland Hotel. Then began a set of conferences with Republican committeemen from several nearby states, who had come here to talk over with the Secretary party conditions in their district. Victor Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee, and William Haywood, chairman of the Nebraska State Central Committee, were among the first to be closeted with Mr. Taft. Later he received delegations from Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Following these conferences, to which three hours were set aside, there was a reception at the Missouri Republican Club's headquarters.

Mr. Taft took luncheon at 1 o'clock at the Midland Hotel, with members of the entertainment committee, and at 2:30 he was the guest of the Yale Alumni Association at a smoker at the University Club.

Mr. Taft will depart for Grand Rapids, Mich., Tuesday morning, over the Santa Fe, going East by way of Chicago. On Wednesday he will deliver a speech at a banquet at Grand Rapids in celebration of Lincoln's birthday.

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POSSIBLY PLAN TO DEFEAT CLEETON

Townsend May Be District Attorney.

BY APPOINTMENT OF COURT

Heney and Bourne Leagued Against Fulton a Possibility.

SLIP SCHUEBEL INTO JOB

North Dakotan Would Surely Be Rejected by Senate—Bristol Holds Key to Situation Until Congress Adjourns.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 10.—If Government agents in Portland have made objection to the appointment of Thomas J. Cleeton as District Attorney for Oregon, that fact is either unknown to the Department of Justice or the Department is purposely concealing the information. It is also impossible to obtain the slightest official confirmation of the report that F. J. Heney and T. C. Becker have recommended the appointment of B. D. Townsend to serve as District Attorney ad interim. Mr. Fulton has heard nothing of this new move and Senator Bourne can not be found.

There is only one way in which Mr. Townsend who is now Assistant District Attorney for North Dakota, could be temporarily appointed District Attorney for Oregon; that is, by Judge Wolverton, but Judge Wolverton cannot act until the office of District Attorney becomes vacant. It, therefore, looks as though W. C. Bristol holds the key to the situation and as long as he remains District Attorney, even though not active in that position, no temporary appointment can be made.

How to Make Room for Townsend.

If Mr. Bristol is compelled to resign the President can create a vacancy by accepting his resignation, or the President can summarily remove him from office, thus making possible the appointment of Mr. Townsend. But the President could not, himself, give Mr. Townsend a temporary appointment. The only way in which he could appoint while Congress is in session is by regularly sending the nomination to the Senate and his appointment in that event, could not assume effect until confirmed. It is perfectly safe to predict that the Senate would never consent to the confirmation of a North Dakotan man as District Attorney for Oregon, for Mr. Fulton would object and his objection on such a ground would be ample justification for the Senate to reject Mr. Townsend's nomination.

Heney and Bourne in League.

The fine Italian hand of Mr. Heney is readily discernible in this latest move; which is the only one that can now be made to checkmate Mr. Fulton and prevent the appointment of any man indorsed by him. That Mr. Heney has been in communication with Mr. Bourne is strongly suspected, for Mr. Bourne was not enthusiastic over his indorsement of Mr. Cleeton and would have preferred other men. Bristol is every reason to suspect that Mr. Bourne has joined hands with Mr. Heney to annihilate Mr. Fulton, if possible, and this latest move is only part of the game.

If, as suggested, the President creates a vacancy in the District Attorney's office by removing or accepting the forced resignation of Mr. Bristol, Judge Wolverton, if so disposed, can, under section 763 of the Revised Statutes, temporarily appoint Mr. Townsend, who can serve until the President makes a permanent appointment. Assuming that Mr. Bourne is a party to this scheme, he will probably not object to the appointment of Mr. Townsend, but, as soon as Congress adjourns, will ask the President to reappoint Chris Schuebel. Mr. Schuebel, if given a recess appointment, could be retained in office indefinitely unless the Senate at the ensuing session should reject his nomination.

Schuebel Would Reign Briefly.

In the event that Mr. Heney's recommendation is carried out and Mr. Schuebel is later given a recess appointment, he would have to be re-nominated next December. Mr. Fulton would then have the same advantage over Mr. Bourne that he enjoys in the Senate today, and could secure Mr. Schuebel's rejection, but there is no way in which Mr. Fulton could prevent Mr. Schuebel's appointment after Congress adjourns, provided Mr. Bristol is disposed of in the meantime, and Townsend is appointed by the court to serve ad interim.

CHARGES NOT MADE PUBLIC

Cleeton Says He Will Answer Any Accusations.

Just what is the opposition to the appointment of T. J. Cleeton as United States Attorney for Oregon cannot be learned here. Tracy C. Becker, special assistant to the Attorney-General and T. B. Neuhausen, special inspector to the Interior Department, who are investigating the qualifications of Mr. Cleeton for the office, decline to discuss the nature of the charges if any have been preferred. However, it is the purpose of Mr. Cleeton to call at the Federal building today and ascertain the character of the charges that may have been preferred against him

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DECISION CONFIRMS THEORY

Railroads Must Have Care for Safety of Employes.

PROPOSE UNION LABOR TICKET

New York Labor Leaders Ask Gompers to Call Convention.

Illinois Steel Mills Resume.

Tube Works Again Busy.

Gorham Company on Full Time.

Ohio Plants Resume.

Cotton Mill on Full Time.

Biddeford, Me., Feb. 10.—The Peppers Manufacturing Company will resume full time at the local cotton spinning today. About 4000 operatives are affected.

ONE DEPOSITOR SAVES IT

Mackenzie Will Reorganize State Bank of Carson.

CARSON, Nev., Feb. 10.—A new phase in the Nevada banking situation took place this afternoon, when W. D. Mackenzie, the heaviest individual depositor in the suspended State Bank & Trust Company, agreed to re-finance the institution and become one of its members. Mr. Mackenzie, who recently had an attachment issued against the bank, today received the report of the committee investigating the bank's securities, and he agreed to withdraw the attachment and help reorganize the bank.

Mr. Mackenzie agrees to furnish \$10,000. This with the \$20,000 on hand will give a working capital sufficient for immediate needs. Mr. Mackenzie has \$200,000 in deposits, but cannot secure more than any other depositor. He will become a director. It is proposed to pay depositors in installments spread over one year. Nearly every depositor has signed this agreement.

T. B. Rieley, former president, has assigned his stock and is out. The branches at Goldfield, Tonopah, Blair and Manhattan are not in the deal.

