

## MINNESOTA GIVES BRYAN BLACK EYE

### Democratic Committee for Johnson.

### BRYAN MEN TO CONTINUE WAR

### Governor's Adherents Win by Three-to-One Vote.

### INDORSE FOR PRESIDENT

Johnson's Secretary as Chairman Leads in Launching Room—Furious Bryanites Organize to Fight for Control of State.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 6.—The Democratic state committee of Minnesota today after a bitter fight adopted a resolution endorsing Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, for the Presidential nomination and recommending that he be nominated at the National convention at Denver next July. As the meeting was presided over by Frank A. Day, private secretary of the Governor, who voted for the Johnson resolution on every test and on the final ballot, the action of the committee this afternoon is held by political leaders as placing the governor formally in the race for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

**Bryan Men Continue Fight.**  
The Johnson resolution was carried by a vote of 63 to 23, after the Bryan adherents had forced two test votes, on both of which they were defeated. The Bryan men insisted on a roll call on every vote and gave notice in their speeches on the original resolution that they would not be bound by the action of the state committee, but would make a fight throughout the state for a delegation from Minnesota to the National convention instructed to support the nomination of Mr. Bryan. Moreover, a meeting of Bryan adherents held at the Ryan hotel immediately after the adjournment of the state committee formed a Bryan organization which proposes to carry the contest against Johnson into every precinct of the state. The state convention will meet at St. Paul May 14.

**Bryan Proxy Thrown Out.**  
The first act of the committee which might be considered anti-Bryan was the throwing out of the proxy held by James Maudslayi, who has been an ardent Bryan supporter and who had been prominent in his activity in pushing prosecutions against the railroads and the Pullman Company before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The proxy was taken from Itaska County and was originally held by National Committeeman Hudson. Mr. Maudslayi was much chagrined at the action of the committee. He said that the Johnson adherents controlled the committee, but that if the Johnson men set out to capture the state, the Bryan supporters would make a fight in every precinct.

**Wild Applause for Johnson.**  
Martin O'Brien, a delegate from Crookston, offered a resolution endorsing the administration of Mr. Johnson and urging his candidacy for the Presidency. The resolution was greeted with wild applause. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was defeated by a vote of 25 to 6.

C. B. Vassaly offered a substitute resolution endorsing the Administration of Mr. Johnson, but adding that in the present emergency Minnesota should be for Mr. Bryan first, last and all the time, "and that we view with suspicion offers of support for Johnson coming from the East." This resolution was defeated, 19 to 6.

The O'Brien resolution at once started a debate which was spirited. The Bryan men said that it was without the province of the committee to adopt such a resolution. C. E. Vassaly, a Bryan supporter who was opposed to the resolution, was asked by S. B. Lynch, a Johnson adherent, if he would support Mr. Johnson in case the Governor got the nomination at the National convention.

**Not if Interests Support Him.**  
"Of course I would support Johnson," he replied, "but if Johnson is a candidate of the vested interests, I will not support him."

X. Austin, an opponent of the resolution, said he was an admirer of both, but insisted that some keen mind had succeeded in pitting Mr. Johnson against Mr. Bryan for the purpose of killing off both. He said the New York World evidently believed that Mr. Johnson was not a man of the Bryan type or it would not support him.

Mr. O'Brien, who introduced the resolution, was chairman of the state Populist party in 1896, and he said in support of his resolution that if Mr. Johnson were nominated he would not carry Minnesota alone, but Wisconsin and parts of North Dakota and Iowa.

The O'Brien resolution was then carried.

**Bryan Men Organize.**  
Two hundred Bryan men assembled at the Ryan hotel after the committee adjourned and organized the "Bryan Volunteers of Minnesota." The meeting was called to order by T. T. Hudson, of Duluth, Democratic National Committeeman from Minneapolis, who thus lined up with the Bryan men for the fight for the con-

## trial of the state. Herbert Seidler, of Duluth, was elected president, and an executive committee composed of one member from each Congressional district in the state was appointed.

### BALLOT BOXES TO BE OPENED

### Hearst Scores Point in Fight Against Mayor McClellan.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 6.—The Court of Appeals this afternoon handed down a decision reversing the order of the appellate division of the first department and sustaining that of Justice Vernon M. David, who decided that Attorney-General Jackson had filed a sufficient bill of plea in his supplemental complaint that illegal votes were cast for McClellan in the Majority campaign in New York City in 1905.

Under the decision the ballot boxes may be opened and the ballots examined.



Governor John A. Johnson, of Minnesota, endorsed for President by State Committee Against Opposition of Bryanites.

ined in the quo warranto proceedings brought to test McClellan's title to the office of Mayor in the interest of Hearst.

### Favor Beverage Bill.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Approval of the non-partisan tariff commission bill, introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, was registered yesterday in resolution passed by the Merchants' Association at a special meeting. The association also adopted resolutions approving the movement for a special school for Government appointees to the diplomatic and consular service.

### Boston Disapproves Aldrich Bill.

BOSTON, March 6.—Resolutions disapproving the Aldrich banking bill were unanimously adopted at a largely attended meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today.

### State Senator Miller Visits Bryan.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 6.—State Senator Miller, of Lebanon, Or., spent the day yesterday with W. J. Bryan at Fairview.

## LYNCHED FOUR NEGROES

### MOB WREAKS VENGEANCE FOR DOUBLE MURDER.

Colored Men Are Leaving Hawkinsville—Other Negroes Implicated.

More Lynchings May Follow.

HAWKINSVILLE, Ga., March 6.—The report reached here that four negroes in all have been lynched in connection with the double murder of Warren Hart and his wife, which was shot for interfering with the mob. Other negroes are implicated, and it is feared more lynchings will follow. Many of the negroes are leaving and the others are in hiding.

## PEOPLE WANT REGULATION

### Hughes Thinks They Want to Be Just, However.

NEW YORK, March 6.—That the people are determined that there shall be adequate regulation of the railroads but that they are sincere in their avowed wish that such regulation shall be just, was the belief expressed by Governor Charles E. Hughes in an address before the Traffic Club tonight. The Governor was a guest at the dinner of the club, which also entertained the heads and other officials of many railroads.

## RESCUES 11 CASTAWAYS

### Survivors of Wrecked Satsuma Are Picked Up by the Thetis.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—A telegram was received at the Treasury Department today from Captain Henderson, of the revenue cutter Thetis, now on the Alaskan coast, stating that on March 2 he rescued 11 of the starving survivors of the Japanese schooner Satsuma, which was wrecked on that coast. The men were picked up in Yakutat Bay.

## DIRECTORS ASK FOR MONEY

### Illinois Central Will Devise Plan to Raise \$30,000,000.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Eight directors of the Illinois Central Railroad met in Chicago today and decided to ask the stockholders to approve of a permanent financing plan which will place between \$20,000,000 and \$40,000,000 at the company's disposal. The plan previously decided upon of issuing equipment bonds was abandoned.

## KAISER MEDDLES AND LION ROARS

### Furious on Letter on Naval Affairs.

### PUBLIC DEMANDS TO SEE IT

### Not Satisfied With Statement It's Personal.

### GERMAN BUGBEAR AGAIN

Missive to Tweedmouth Taken as Attempt to Influence Naval Programme Causes Fury as Great as the Kruger Telegram.

LONDON, March 6.—An outburst of anger against Emperor William on the part of the British public equaling that caused by the German Emperor's famous letter to President Kruger at the beginning of the Boer War has followed the announcement made this morning by the Times that Emperor William had attempted to influence the British naval policy by a secret correspondence with Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiralty, the Germanophile party, which was never stronger than now, immediately jumped to the conclusion that Emperor William was trying to meddle in the most vital matter of Great Britain's interests by underhand methods, and the public at first shared that view, while Parliament, the newspapers and the diplomats had the greatest sensation they had enjoyed for many a day.

Says Letter Purely Personal.

The matter was considered so serious that Lord Tweedmouth broke his customary reticence, hastening to say: "The letter from the German Emperor is purely a personal communication and there is no reference in it to the British naval estimates."

Herbert Henry Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, appeared in the House of Commons at the close of its sitting and made a brief statement to a crowded house, elaborating, amid profound silence, Lord Tweedmouth's explanation that the correspondence was purely personal.

These explanations only stimulate curiosity and criticism instead of appeasing them, and a strong demand is heard everywhere for the publication of both letters. Nothing else will satisfy the public.

**Public Mind Inflamed.**  
If the relations between Great Britain and Germany were not so strained, the action in writing the letter would be considered merely a technical mistake or an informality, but Germany is a bugbear to a large proportion of the British people, who firmly believe she is deliberately planning war and is trying to soothe British suspicions until she is ready. Nothing could be more inflammatory than to charge the Emperor with trying to undermine the British strength by seducing her naval minister from the policy of adding to the navy.

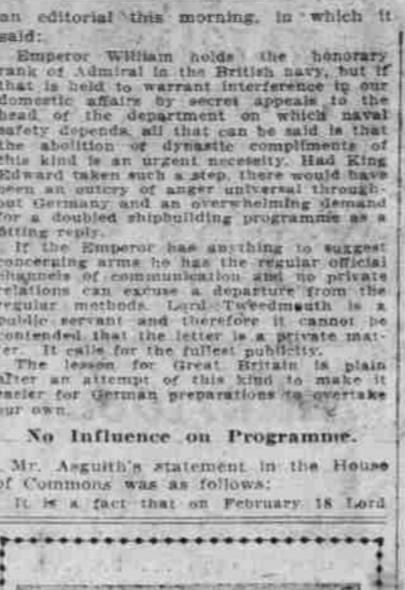
The alarm was sounded by the Times in an editorial this morning, in which it said: "Emperor William holds the honorary rank of Admiral in the British navy, but if that is held to warrant interference in our domestic affairs by secret appeals to the head of the department on which naval safety depends, all that can be said is that the abolition of dynastic complications of this kind is an urgent necessity. Had King Edward taken such a step, there would have been an outcry of angry universal throughout Germany and an overwhelming demand for a doubled shipbuilding programme as a fitting reply."

If the Emperor has anything to suggest concerning arms he has the regular official channels of communication and no private relations can excuse a departure from the regular methods. Lord Tweedmouth is a public servant and therefore it cannot be contended that the letter is a private matter. It calls for the fullest publicity.

The lesson for Great Britain is plain after an attempt of this kind to make it easier for German preparations to overtake our own.

No Influence on Programme.

Mr. Asquith's statement in the House of Commons was as follows: "It is a fact that on February 18 Lord



Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiralty, was the recipient of a letter from Emperor William.

Tweedmouth received a letter from the German Emperor, it was a purely personal and private communication, conveyed in an entirely friendly spirit. My public answer was equally private and informal, and neither the letter nor its answer was known or communicated to the cabinet. I may add, in view of certain suggestions which have been made, that before the Emperor communicated to the cabinet, I had made a decision with regard to the naval estimates for this year.

In Liberal circles that are usually well informed it is asserted that Emperor William's letter dealt with certain criticisms of the British press on the naval policy of Germany, and the statement in a recent letter sent by Lord Fisher to the Navy League to the effect that nobody would regard the retirement of Sir John Fisher, senior naval Lord of the Admiralty, with greater pleasure than the Emperor of Germany. It is declared that Emperor William took exception to this statement, and the retort of this version of the incident declared that, if the Emperor's letter was made public he would be the most popular man in England next to King Edward.

**Reduce Armaments by Indirection.**  
It has been suggested that a possible explanation of the incident is that the British government attempted to secure mutual limitations in the matter of warship building by direct negotiation with Emperor William; in other words, to achieve by indirect diplomacy what The Hague Peace Conference failed to bring about. The critics of Lord Tweedmouth, however, point out that any such negotiations ought to have been carried on through the Foreign Office, and there is considerable anxiety to know how far the alleged irregular proceedings have gone.

Arthur Hamilton Lee, a Conservative (Concluded on Page 2)

## LILLEY READY TO PROVE CHARGES

### Money Used to Elect or Defeat Members.

### BY ELECTRIC BOAT COMPANY

### House Appoints Committee to Hold Inquiry.

### UNLIMITED POWER GIVEN

Accuser in Submarine Boat Scandal Says Electric Boat Company Does More Than Any Other to Corrupt Legislation.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The House today unanimously adopted a resolution to investigate the charges brought by Representative Lilley, of Connecticut, of corrupt influences upon members of the House naval affairs committee in connection with authorizations for submarine torpedo boats.

The Speaker appointed on the committee on the Lilley charges Boutell, Illinois; Stevens, Minnesota; Olmstead, Pennsylvania, and Brussard, Louisiana. The committee is directed to report its recommendations as soon as possible.

The resolution is sweeping in its character and gives the committee authority to call for the Electric Boat Company's check books and all papers in their possession which may have any bearing on the investigation.

**Much Money Spent in Campaign.**  
In reply to questions, Lilley refused to give the names of members who, he alleged, had received from the Electric Boat Company large sums of money for campaign purposes, or of members against whom large sums had been spent to accomplish their defeat. Lilley stated, in reply to a question by Dalzell, that he expected to prove that wrongful methods had been used by the Electric Boat Company to secure legislation by influencing members of Congress. He further said that his statements were not vague ones; that they have been constantly and continuously in the air for about 15 years, and that he would be very glad to indicate the particular parties as soon as the resolution of inquiry should be passed and the committee named.

During the examination of Lilley, Speaker Cannon asked him: "Do you allege corrupt action against members of the present Congress?"

"I allege just what my document says," replied Lilley.

"Will you state the names of individuals who have corrupted or attempted to corrupt members of Congress?"

**Stench in People's Nostrils.**  
"They are using wrongful methods in almost every member's district who served on the naval committee," replied Lilley.

Lilley gave the committee an illustration of an attempt that had been made

to induce him to vote for the submarines, and said:

This Electric Boat Company has been a stench in the nostrils of the country for years, and in my opinion it has done more to corrupt legislation than all the other corporations on earth. I think the membership of this House is of the very highest quality and that they are the best men usually in the districts from which they come, but with a flock of 200 there, it would be strange if there were not some sheep in it that had the foot-rot or scabies. I think the disease ought to be eradicated before it spreads. I have no motive or animus in this at all, except in so far as I would like to see the business run on business-like principles and the ordering of submarines should be left to experts and not taken from the hands of the Navy Department and from the experts of the Navy.

**Bribery Was Not Direct.**  
In reply to a question by Dalzell asking him if he meant that money has been paid to members of Congress to influence their votes, Lilley said:

"I do not claim that money has been



Chancellor James R. Day, of Syracuse University, to be tried by Methodist Church Conference for Defaming President Roosevelt.

paid to bribe a member of Congress. I do expect to prove that money has been contributed to campaign funds, which morally is not different from passing a bribe across the table in committee rooms when we take a vote. Morally there is not a particle of difference; logically there is.

Shortly after the adjournment of the House, Chairman Boutell got his committee together and partly organized it. He said afterward that the organization would be completed at a meeting to be held tomorrow, when the question of whether to make the committee's sessions public or private would be decided.

**Lilley Angry With Cannon.**  
A report that Lilley was greatly incensed by the action of Cannon in not making him a member of the committee, and that he had expected to be named as its chairman, gained circulation and became a topic of discussion after the committee assignments had been announced. Lilley himself refused to discuss the situation.

**No Reflection on Ellis.**  
OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 6.—Congressman Ellis, of Oregon, member of the naval committee, is not one of those whose integrity is assailed by Representative Lilley, of Connecticut. Lilley, in effect, accuses several members of the committee with having accepted bribes from the manufacturers of submarine torpedo-boats, but he has stated to members that Ellis is not one of those whom he suspects.

**Reduce Reichs Bank Rate.**  
BERLIN, March 6.—A meeting of the central committee of the Reichs Bank has been called for tomorrow to reduce the bank rate one-half of 1 per cent.

**YESTERDAY'S MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE 49 DEGREES; MINIMUM 24 DEGREES.**  
TODAY'S increasing clouds, followed by rain; winds shifting to southerly.

**Foreign.**  
Kaiser's letter to British Naval Minister arouses British fury. Page 1.  
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**Domestic.**  
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**Pacific Coast.**  
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**HAS DEFAMED THE PRESIDENT**  
Cooke Says Money Gifts of Standard Do Not Justify Assaults.

BRANDON, Vt., March 6.—Charges have been preferred by Rev. George A. Cooke, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Brandon, against Rev. Dr. J. R. Day, chancellor of Syracuse University, on the ground that Dr. Day defamed the character of President Roosevelt. The charges have been presented to Rev. Dr. P. M. Watters, presiding elder of the New York conference of the M. E. Church, to which Dr. Day is ecclesiastically attached.

When interviewed tonight concerning the allegations, Rev. Dr. Cooke said it was true he had brought charges against Dr. Day. He said that in a book entitled "A Raid on Freedom," written by Dr. Day, the President was severely criticized, and that, in his opinion, Dr. Day had violated the rules of the Methodist Church in thus assailing the President. Dr. Cooke said that the charge preferred was defamation of character.

He considered that, although Syracuse University is under obligation to the Standard Oil people by reason of large money gifts, Dr. Day was not justified, as a minister of the Methodist Church, in assailing the President. The university itself is non-sectarian.

**DAY TAKES CHARGES AS JOKE**  
Says Cooke Has Mania for It and Shows Indifference.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 6.—Chancellor Day tonight made the following statement: "Cooke is something of a joke to those

## DR. DAY ACCUSED OF SPEAKING EVIL

### Will Be Tried for Attack on President.

### BREAKS LAW OF METHODISTS

### Minister in Vermont Files Charges Against Him.

### RULE WHICH DAY VIOLATED

Troy Conference Will Try Vitriolic Chancellor for Calling Roosevelt Anarchist, Thus Speaking Evil of Magistrates.

**THE LAW AND THE OFFENSE.**  
It is therefore expected of all who continue therein that they shall continue to evidence their desire of salvation.

"First—By doing no harm, by avoiding evil of every kind, especially that most generally practiced, such as uncharitable or unprofitable conversation; particularly speaking evil of magistrates or of ministers." Paragraph 39 of the general rules of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"Anarchy of the sort practiced by President Roosevelt is the most dangerous kind of anarchy. Anarchism in the White House is the most pernicious anarchy that has ever threatened our country. It means anarchy. If the judges are to be set aside and their verdicts held up to criticism by the President."—From an interview with Chancellor James R. Day, of Syracuse University of Syracuse, May 8, 1907.

NEW YORK, March 6.—(Special.)—Dr. James R. Day, chancellor of Syracuse University, is formally charged with violation of the rules of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is an ordained clergyman. The specification is that in attacking President Roosevelt, Dr. Day has transgressed that rule of the church which prohibits "speaking evil of magistrates."

According to the church law, the penalty for a third violation of this or any other rule of the church is expulsion. It is not believed the case against Dr. Day will be carried as far as that.

The charges are made by Rev. George A. Cooke, of Brandon, Vt., a member of the Troy conference of the Methodist Church, and are now before Dr. P. M. Watters, of Yonkers, the presiding elder of the New York district of New York conference, the judicial authority provided by the law of the church in such cases. Dr. Day, although serving as chancellor of Syracuse University, being a member of the New York conference and subject to its discipline.

Beyond admitting to a reporter that he had received the charges, Dr. Watters refused to discuss the case today. The procedure under the ecclesiastical law is for the presiding elder to summon a committee of not less than five ministers or more than nine and hold a hearing, at which accuser and accused shall be brought face to face, the presiding elder to act as judge. The result of this hearing will be reported to the annual session of the New York conference, which meets at St. James' Church, in this city, on April 1.

Dr. Day's attack on Mr. Roosevelt is so notorious that there is small chance of the charges being dismissed without a thorough investigation.

**COOKE SAYS MONEY GIFTS OF STANDARD DO NOT JUSTIFY ASSAULTS.**

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## GETTING THE DELEGATION TOGETHER