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FULTON ANSWERS HENRY'S CHARGES

Says Malice Inspired Attack on Him.

LIE GIVEN TO ACCUSATIONS

Prosecutor Leader of Secret Cabal, Says Senator.

WEBSTER WANTED OFFICE

Speaker Denies Offer of Belief—Declares Henry Knew When Submitting Smith Affidavit That Powell Would Dissent.

Reply of Senator Fulton.

Francis Henry a willful, malicious and deliberate liar who is actuated by malice and not his high motives he professes.

Charges that Henry procured the J. S. Smith bribery affidavit and submitted it to the speaker, knowing that Powell, the only other witness to the transaction, would testify that Fulton had nothing to do with the alleged bribery of Smith.

Declares that Henry has received from the Government \$24,000 for conducting the Oregon land-fraud prosecution, at the same time masquerading as a prosecutor, actuated solely by the public good and without hope of reward.

Denies that he ever offered H. A. Webster any "financial influence" or other consideration for his support for Senator Ray's House. Denies that he ever obtained the affidavit from Webster, who was disappointed because he was not appointed Master Fish Warden.

In an address before 2000 people at the Armory last night, United States Senator Fulton presented his claims for reelection. The Senator spoke for about an hour and a half and denounced Henry as a willful, malicious and deliberate liar, who was actuated in his attack on Fulton by motives other than those of a public good. Senator Fulton was warmly received and attentively listened to.

Before the speaking began, some one proposed three cheers for Senator Fulton, which were given with great enthusiasm. A Henry admirer promptly suggested a similar demonstration, which was given in a manner that showed the great presence of mind and address in the audience. During the introductory remarks of Chairman W. D. Wheelwright, the mention of Governor Chamberlain was loudly applauded. At the conclusion of Senator Fulton's address, Judge George H. Williams made one of his characteristic Republican talks.

Henry Leader of Cabal.

Senator Fulton explained that he returned to Oregon at this time only with reluctance, feeling perfectly willing to leave his candidacy in the hands of the electors of this state on his own. But he had found it necessary to return for the purpose of defending his character against the vicious attacks of a "cabal of politicians of which Francis J. Henry was the principal spirit." The Senator said he held the esteem and confidence of the people of Oregon higher and dearer than the distinguished honor of representing the state in Congress.

Senator Fulton was escorted to the platform by Colonel D. M. Durbin and W. D. Wheelwright, the chairman of the meeting. De Caprio's Band, a male quartet and Mrs. Walter Reed furnished the music which preceded the introduction of Senator Fulton by Chairman Wheelwright. In presenting the Senator, Mr. Wheelwright spoke of Senator Fulton's valuable services to the state and especially its commercial interests, called attention to the value of his experience at Washington and the prominence of his committee assignments and commented on the worth and advisability of retaining such an official in Congress.

Mr. Fulton's address in part follows: I regret that I am suffering somewhat from a severe cold and over exertion of my vocal organs and hence I am afraid that what little I have to say I will not be able to carry to this entire audience, but I want to express to you one and all my most profound thanks for your presence here tonight for the assembling here of this splendid audience. It is indeed a high compliment that in the circumstances you should have come here in such great numbers to give me an opportunity to present to you my side of the case.

It was with great reluctance that I left my post of duty at the City of Washington in come to Oregon at this time. There are pending there matters of great interest and concern not only locally to the people of Oregon but as well to the people of the entire country; matters in which I have taken a very deep and active interest and to which I should have been pleased to continue to devote my personal attention. There are many matters there to which it is to your interest that your representatives should participate in. There is no river and harbor bill pending at this session yet, there is much that may be done even at the present season looking forward ultimately to reaping a rich harvest for the state when the measure shall be brought forward in the next session.

most sincerely for the very kind words he has felt justified in saying concerning the work I have done, was kind enough to say that during the time I have been a member of the Senate I have aided in securing the largest river and harbor appropriation the state has ever had. I am proud to be able to say and it has been a source of very great satisfaction to me that that is true, but we have not begun to secure what we ought to have, what we must have and what we will have to carry forward the development of our great commercial highways to such a state that they will respond to the necessities of this great and growing city and this great and growing state. I want to see the day, and if I live another decade, expect to see the day, when the wharves will line this entire peninsula and this will be the great commercial center of the Pacific Coast.

As I said a while ago, when Mr. Henry came up here and said in his interview in The Oregonian that he possessed evidence which would show that Fulton was corrupt, I issued to him an open letter and then, when he came forward and delivered his address in this city, the question was put to me whether or not I would abandon my post of duty and reconsider the resolution I had previously determined upon, not to come here and talk. It seemed to me that in the circumstances I owed a duty not only to myself, but as well to protect the



Admiral Charles H. Thomas, Commander of the Fleet on His Arrival at San Diego.

In the world, I should not have come simply to have urged my candidacy before the people. Indeed, a little over a year ago when I returned from the City of Washington after the adjournment of Congress and announced that I should be a candidate for reelection and expressly advised that it was not my purpose to be present in Oregon during the campaign, I felt that having served during one term of six years the people ought to be able to determine from the record I have made whether or not they required my services longer without suggestion or urging from me. Therefore, I said I would leave that matter entirely with the people of Oregon, standing as I felt I might upon the record I had made as their servant during the term.

Open Letter to Henry.

I expected, of course, that there would be opposition to my re-election, but I assumed, as I felt I might justly assume, that that opposition would be conducted along the lines of decency and propriety. It never occurred to me that my character would be assailed by a little political school boy carrying out his ends by bringing about my political annihilation. This did not occur to me until I saw a certain interview by Francis J. Henry which was given in a manner that showed the great presence of mind and address in the audience. During the introductory remarks of Chairman W. D. Wheelwright, the mention of Governor Chamberlain was loudly applauded. At the conclusion of Senator Fulton's address, Judge George H. Williams made one of his characteristic Republican talks.

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Secret Attacks From Rear.

But I have always been proud as I look back over those days that I succeeded in making, but laboring in your interests as best I could, I soon discovered that I had not only the burden of looking after the interests of the state alone, but I had to protect myself from secret, subtle attacks from hidden enemies in the rear. You will all remember how it appeared in the papers every few days that very shortly disclosure will be indicated, very soon disclosures will be made involving him in the land frauds. Well, once in a while these would crystallize into a positive statement of what was an alleged fact. Then I would meet the fact, strike it down, but only for a moment, and another day it would be up elsewhere. So these attacks continued.

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JOHNSON YEARNS FOR GOOD FIGHT

Replies to Slurs of Bryan's Press Agent.

WOULD ENJOY THE STRUGGLE

Asserts Right to Be Candidate When Invited.

DEMOCRACY NEEDS LUCK

Repeats Charge of Impertinence and Answers Allusion to Plunge in Election With Piece of Biting Sarcasm.

CHICAGO, April 14.—(Special.)—"If I should be nominated by the Denver convention, my opponent after the election is over, will at least have respect for the fight I have made. He will know he has been in a struggle, for it will be a fight to a finish and I shall strive to leave all the scars I can. I never seek a fight, but I never ran away from one, even when a boy. I have been in several and my experience has been that, once I am in, I enjoy the fighting immensely. It adds a zest and joy to life to go forth and meet strength with another man in a hard-fought contest. It is the grandest and most strengthening thing that can come to a man, in such a struggle."

In these words Governor John A. Johnson, of Minnesota, tonight intimated that the coming Presidential campaign will be one of high voltage, if fortune smiles upon his candidacy at the Democratic National convention.

The utterance was drawn by the publication of a letter issued from Bryan headquarters at Washington that breathed resentment at the Minnesota man for answering the del and intimated that his candidacy is an "impertinence." The letter has been sent forth from the National Press Bureau, the head of which is Willis J. Abbott, campaign manager for the Nebraska in 1900, and the original was written by D. L. Savage, a real estate man of Minneapolis.

When it was read to Mr. Johnson, it brought a fervent response in the shape of the longest, warmest and most emphatic political interview the Governor has given since he became Mr. Bryan's rival.

"I have had as many importunities to become a Presidential candidate poured into my ears without responding as any man in the country," said Mr. Johnson, "and I fall to see why any man should style it an impertinence on my part. My attitude has been plain, and I thought I had made it clear to everyone. I am not actively seeking the nomination, but if the Democratic party sees fit to select me as the candidate, I shall be perfectly willing to accept the honor. By what right does Willis Abbott or any one else say that, when people come clamoring for admission to my cottage, I must not open the door?"

"My aim has been to comport myself with the dignity that this question requires. When it is all over, I desire my opponents to have at least respect for my fighting qualities."

Democrats Need Some Luck.

"This letter from Bryan headquarters says you won the Governorship by a fluke," volunteered one of the Johnson campaign managers, who had been reading the article. "It said you got in through your good luck."

"Well," rejoined the Governor dryly,

"A bit of luck wouldn't come in amiss for the Democratic party this year. It didn't seem to have much in the past three Presidential campaigns."

Republicans Are Condemned.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Eight hundred delegates from the Methodist Episcopal Churches of Illinois, Indiana and Michigan met yesterday in an interstate convention at the Century Church in Indianapolis to discuss the opportunity of that denomination in home and foreign mission work.

A resolution was passed condemning the Republican party of Illinois for its "personal liberty" declaration. A protest was also made against the repeal of the Sunday closing law.

Primary Law Is Upheld.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 14.—The Supreme Court today denied the application of the Republican Central City Committee to St. Louis to institute mandamus proceedings against the St. Louis election commissioners for the purpose of calling a city convention. The application was recently filed as a test of the state primary election law. The decision, handed down by the Supreme Court on banc, holds the primary election law is constitutional.

BRYAN MEN TURNED DOWN

NEW YORK MACHINE REFUSES TO INSTRUCT FOR HIM.

Battle Begun in Democratic Convention Continues All Night and Will Be Renewed Today.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The first day of the Democratic state convention closed with a defeat of those delegates committed to the candidacy of William J. Bryan. The committee on resolutions late today adopted a set of resolutions to present to the convention when it reconvenes tomorrow providing for an appeal by Augustus Thomas, president of the Bryan Progressive Democratic League, which favored the resolution, and then by a vote of 5 to 1 decided to report to the full committee the resolutions against an instructed delegation.

The sub-committee's report was received by the committee on resolutions and reported by a vote of 8 to 4.

A minority report of the sub-committee calling for an instructed delegation was defeated by a similar vote. Nineteen members of the committee on resolutions were absent when the vote was taken. The Bryan men declared later that they would carry the fight to the floor of the convention.

While the opening of the convention was delayed nearly two hours until a modification could be secured of the court order obtained by Senator McCaren to prevent his delegates from being unseated, there was no delay in the expedition of business, once the convention was called to order. Thomas Carmody, temporary chairman, made the opening address. With the roll called, the first move to shut out the presenting of names of Presidential candidates before the convention was a motion that all resolutions except those relating to routine business be referred to a proper committee, without being read.

The motion was adopted apparently without its significance being understood and it was not until several routine resolutions had been considered that a Bryan delegate made a motion to amend it by having all resolutions read before being referred. In the turmoil at the time, the delegate with the amending motion was not recognized.

Meanwhile E. S. Coatsworth, of Erie County, had submitted a resolution that delegates to Denver be instructed for Mr. Bryan, and while he was making efforts to have the resolution read, the convention adjourned until tomorrow noon.

The committee on delegates-at-large and electors had a brief session after the adjournment of the convention, and then adjourned to hold another meeting tomorrow morning. The delegates-at-large tentatively selected are W. J. Connors, Charles F. Murphy, Lewis Nixon, and Judge Alton B. Parker.

URGENT PLEA FOR STRONGER NAVY

Special Message Sent to Congress.

ROOSEVELT'S STIRRING APPEAL

Additional Battleships Needed to Guarantee Peace.

ADOPT ENGLAND'S POLICY

No Hope of Early International Agreement Limiting Naval Armaments, Says Roosevelt—Cites China as Awful Warning.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The message of the President in support of his plan for an appropriation for four new battleships, concerning which there has been so much speculation, was received today by both houses of Congress. There was considerable delay in the reading of the message in both the Senate and the House, in the Senate because Senator Foraker was engaged in making his Brownsville speech when the document was received; and in the House because that body was in committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill.

That the message was designed to influence the House to increase the number of battleships provided for in the naval bill from two to four was generally understood, and the dispatch of the message was intended to be so timed as to reach the House just before taking up that provision.

Economists Play for Delay.

When the message arrived, it quickly became noted about the House. All sorts of questions were asked of the floor leaders as to when the reading of the message would begin, but a typographical error was seized upon by those opposed to the four-battleship plan to delay the reading in the hope that the provision relating to the battleships would be first reached and thereby discount any effect that the message might have in bringing matters over to the President's view. It looked at one time as if it would be necessary to return the message to the President, so that he might make the necessary correction, and when this was avoided, further delay was caused by the necessity of a change which would transform the committee of the whole into the House proper, and then return to the committee's method of proceeding. Consequently the message was not laid before the House until just before the close of the day's work.

Vote Will Be Close.

It was enthusiastically received by the advocates of a larger navy. The "anti" later gave vent to their feelings by authorizing a petition from a number of citizens of New York City, which was read at the instance of Mr. Tawney, protesting against "the extravagance of spending over \$60,000,000 for four battleships."

The demonstration afforded a fair opportunity to judge the temper of the House as a whole on the proposition. It was evident that the opponents of four battleships were in the majority, although the final vote will be close.

On an objection by Williams, Hobson was prevented from reading a memorial from laboring men favoring the building of more ships.

The message was read in the Senate under a disadvantage. It was presented

immediately after the conclusion of Senator Foraker's speech, and while Vice-President Fairbanks was engaged in an attempt to restore order. There was a loud hum of voices, and the excruciating of the throng from the galleries added to the noise to such an extent that it was quite difficult to hear the reading of the message. The secretary of the Senate came to the rescue of the document by skimming through the document in short order, and a motion to adjourn ended the dilemma.

Senators and members were supplied with copies of the message, and many read it.

China as Horrible Example.

The message was a brief but vigorous contention for the rapid development of the Navy. China was held up as an example of the "peace at any price" doctrine, and Great Britain as having the naval policy to be emulated. It was contended that the result of the last Hague conference made it plain that the nations would not, for some

Time, if ever, agree on a plan of limitation of naval armament.

Disclaiming any intention on the part of the United States ever to engage in a war of conquest, the President made it plain that this country could ill-afford to relax into a position where insult would have to be borne in silence.

Text of the Message.

The message follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: Let me again urge upon Congress the need of providing for four battleships of the best and most advanced type at the earliest possible date. Prior to the recent Hague Conference it had been my hope that an agreement had been reached by which the limitation of armaments among the various nations would be limited to the size of the fleet of the United States. Under these circumstances, I felt that the construction of one battleship a year would keep our Navy up to its normal and relative strength. But actual experience showed me more than that it was impossible to obtain such an agreement, and the limitation of armaments among the various nations would be limited to the size of the fleet of the United States. Under these circumstances, I feel that the construction of one battleship a year would keep our Navy up to its normal and relative strength. But actual experience showed me more than that it was impossible to obtain such an agreement, and the limitation of armaments among the various nations would be limited to the size of the fleet of the United States.

Loss of Balance of Power.

Consequently with this discovery occurred a radical change in the building of battleships among the great military nations—a change in which it was apparent that modern battleships have been or are being constructed of a size and armament which doubles, or more probably triples, their effectiveness. Ever other great nation has or is building a number of ships of this kind; we have provided for but two, and therefore the balance of power is now inclining against us. Under these conditions, to provide for but one or two battleships a year is to provide that the United States, instead of advancing shall go backwards in naval rank and relative power as a nation, with any reasonable

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