

FULTON ANSWERS HERE'S CHARGES

(Continued from First Page)

good name of the people of Oregon, because, in a measure, as the representatives of the people are discredited, as the people whom they represent are discredited or at least their confidence in them is shaken, I did not propose that the people of Oregon should suffer by allowing a stigma to rest on my name...

Secret Reports Filed

An effort has been made to discredit me by the circulation of a report of which Mr. Henry was the author and leading spirit. When I arrived in the City of Washington in the Fall of 1906, for the purpose of entering on the work of a Senator, I discovered that my name had been particularly busy that year...

Censures Henry's Methods

Senator Fulton then referred to a recent issue of the San Francisco Appeal, from which he had an indication of the attitude of the California State of Mr. Henry and his manner of conducting the graft prosecutions. In that article Henry was charged with placing on the stand a witness who was directed to swear that he had not been promised immunity for testifying in the graft cases...

Senator Fulton also gave the lie to Henry's assertion that Bingor Hermann had testified before the Oregon delegation that in 1902 the Oregon delegation had united on John H. Hall for reappointment as United States Attorney, although certain members obviously were supporting Fulton...

It was asserted by the Senator that these reports were evidently intended to reflect on him and to weaken his standing in Congress. The charges, he stated, the Senator could be disproved by reference to the printed records of the legislative session, as Henry well knew...

No Vote for Mays

Then he proceeds further and says that P. P. MAYS, who has since been indicted for complicity in the land frauds, was also a member of the State Senate and also supported Fulton and aided in his election. He said that he knew, because the records show it, that Mr. Mays never cast a single ballot for me during the entire session...

In the meantime he had succeeded in bringing in an indictment against Mr. Webster, indicting him on a charge which he afterwards in a public meeting in this city announced through his own mouth was groundless and without any support whatever, because he had not the certificates to which Mr. Brewster's name was attached, were, as a matter of fact, plainly forged when he came to look at them closely...

Refers to Associates

Oh, Mr. Henry complains about my associates. He says, "Look at the men with whom he associates. And then he names over several. He did that in his White Temple speech. Look at the men with whom he associated, mentioning them. Well, after a while, when he returns, he made that speech and his return, I either made some new associates or discovered that I had them. At any rate, he discovered that I was honored with the support of Hon. T. B. Wilcox and our distinguished chairman, Mr. Wheelwright. Of course that at once settled it with Wilcox and Wheelwright. He immediately discovered that Mr. Wilcox was "a lie" named George H. Williams followed Wheelwright, he remarked, had once been a Democrat and that I ought to be surprised of him. Well, if he were a Henry Democrat, I would be, Mr. Henry says, however, that he would be ashamed to call himself a Democrat or a Republican.

I don't imagine either the Democrats or the Republicans will file a petition of re-election because of that. Mr. Henry tells you of the great law practice he abandoned in order that he might come here and prosecute those who were taking his money from \$20,000 to \$50,000 a year from his practice in San Francisco. If that statement is equal in truth and veracity to the ones to which he subscribed in writing, I suppose the \$20,000 or \$50,000 now would dwindle down to \$10 or \$20 a month.

Mr. Henry was sought to have in evidence that he was in Oregon on a work of patriotic purpose, that he was not motivated by a thought of recompense. He has been masquerading as one who had not any selfish motive, and who had no hope of reward. He has been asked a number of times what he has received for his services in prosecuting the Oregon land-fraud cases, and he has always given an evasive answer. I will tell you how much he received. He has received over \$24,000 from the Government for this work.

Henry was unable to get the Hall trial to make any unfavorable disclosure against me, and he then changed a charge further to attack me. He brought forward one J. S. Smith, who says I agreed to pay \$100,000 spot cash and \$100,000 later for his vote for Senator. What I want to call your attention to at this time is the fact that when Mr. Henry was making this statement he was speaking in that sacred edifice that had been dedicated to the worship of Christ, and he was surrounded by everything that would give the spirit of God, and knowing that the other witness to the alleged transaction, Mr. Powell, would testify that I had nothing to do with the matter, he was making this explanation to that great audience. Did he make the suggestion? Did he have the manhood to say that it is fair to suggest to you that the man who had gone down into the evidence, because he was taking too much of your time, I have never by correspondence or otherwise made a promise that I would not make to any other citizen. It is quite true that I spoke to Mr. Hall in private, Mr. Brewster, that I spoke to him about Mr. Stetson, and I spoke to him as I would speak to him in behalf of you or any other citizen, because they were friends of mine. I did tell Mr. Hall that I did not want to see either of them indicted unless there was a clear case against them. I have never been able to turn a deaf ear to the cry for help, for mercy, for leniency. I trust God that the day will never come when I will be able to turn a deaf ear to such appeals. If any harm has occurred to me, I never have believed in my own mind, and by the extreme penalty of the law, I believe they have a right to intercede in a right and proper way, if their lives are in danger, to help me, if they can, and that it is possible to intercede.

Mr. Henry says that I have been too much disposed to protect my friends; that I tried to protect Stetson and others; I am not going to take up that transaction or go into the evidence, because it would take too much of your time. I have never by correspondence or otherwise made a promise that I would not make to any other citizen. It is quite true that I spoke to Mr. Hall in private, Mr. Brewster, that I spoke to him about Mr. Stetson, and I spoke to him as I would speak to him in behalf of you or any other citizen, because they were friends of mine. I did tell Mr. Hall that I did not want to see either of them indicted unless there was a clear case against them. I have never been able to turn a deaf ear to the cry for help, for mercy, for leniency. I trust God that the day will never come when I will be able to turn a deaf ear to such appeals. If any harm has occurred to me, I never have believed in my own mind, and by the extreme penalty of the law, I believe they have a right to intercede in a right and proper way, if their lives are in danger, to help me, if they can, and that it is possible to intercede.

Only Proper Intercession

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Chicago Chemist Patents Process for Recovering Alkali—Will Build Plant in Nevada.

HAMMOND, Ind., April 14.—(Special.)—Sylvester Sparring, an employe of the Ford-Murphy Company at Chicago, has patented a process that will convert the sagebrush of the great barren wastes of the West into millions of money by utilizing it as a scientific fertilizer.

MILLIONS IN SAGEBRUSH

The product to be derived from the shrub is potash, obtained now from other woods by the Sparring process. Sixty-one per cent of potash is found in sagebrush ashes, whereas ordinary wood ashes contain only 12 per cent.

ASHES ARE FOUND TO BE RICH IN POTASH.

Some countries, however, stuck to the old style, and in some places in Great Britain certain terms are regulated by it, although the new style was adopted in England in the seventeenth century.

FEBRUARY A SCAPEGOAT

Queer Things Done to It to Square Up the Year.

The way in which the months which form our year have been shaken up and jumbled around by the calendar makers, published out there makes a mighty interesting story.

The first European division of the year into twelve months was made by the invention of Romulus, who must have had a lovely time patching up things so as to come out even.

They evidently did get into a pretty bad mess, for Numa Pompilius, the second King of Rome, had to add two whole months, January and February, January, named after Janus, the god presiding over the beginning of the year, was made the first of the 12 months.

February, from a Latin word meaning to expiate, was placed at the end, that being considered the appropriate period for repentance. It stayed there for 30 years before it finally got itself promoted to second place.

Every alternate year a whole month was donated to the year, instead of putting it between two months. It was divided equally between February, the 28th and the 29th of that long-suffering month. The length of this intercalary month, as it was called, was itself divided into two parts, one for the 28th and the 29th of that long-suffering month.

It was now one day too long, however, instead of the 30 days, so that it still another clumsy device had to be arranged for correcting this. The year was of different lengths at different times, but once in a while it came around to the right point and then started all over again.

As may well be believed, the common people had no conception of the right way of running their complicated calendar. They didn't know whether the priests were doing the thing properly or not, so it was a case of "let the gods do as they please." As time went on, until in Julius Caesar's day, the calendar was hopelessly muddled.

The Winter months were in the Autumn and the Summer months in the Summer, and so on.

Something had to be done again, and Caesar was equal to the occasion. He packed in four extra months between November and December in the year 46 B. C., and the year contained 445 days and 45 days. This was 46 B. C., and is known in history as the year of confusion.

It really was the last year of confusion. It canceled all past errors, and the next thing was to make subsequent years the proper length.

Fortunately, there was a philosopher of Alexandria, named Sosigenes, who had the thing all worked out. Caesar adopted his plan, and the result is our modern year, even to our occasional leap year.

But poor old February still had to come in for some tinkering. Caesar decreed that the month of February should be of 30 and 31 days alternately, except February, which in ordinary years was to have 28 days, with an extra day every four years. The only foolish thing about this arrangement is that the 29th day was not placed at the end of the month, as at present, but between the 28th and 29th, where the intercalary month had been.

It was Caesar, therefore, who introduced leap year. In order that the name of Julius Caesar might forever be associated with this new calendar, a month, the one to which his birthday occurred, was named after him.

It is our July, formerly known as Quintilis. This was a very proper recognition of Julius Caesar's services, but unfortunately the seed of more trouble for February.

When Julius died and Augustus succeeded him, the last day of the month was named after that month which perpetuated the first Caesar's name. He decided to

for at the next election," said Judge Williams. "There are three candidates for the United States Senate, Governor Chamberlain, Senator Fulton and Mr. Calkins. One of these undoubtedly will be elected. Now, I have nothing whatever to say about the personal disposition of any of the candidates, assuming that they are all good men. That the other two men are perfectly capable, I will admit, but they do not excel Mr. Fulton in personal qualifications, and therefore, leaving aside all personal and party considerations, and placing the case solely upon public considerations, I shall vote for Senator Fulton."

HENEY DEPARTS FOR SOUTH

May Return if Fulton Is Nominated in the Primaries.

Simultaneous with the arrival in Portland yesterday of United States Senator Fulton, Francis J. Heney announced that because District Attorney Langdon, of San Francisco, had been called away, it was necessary for him to return immediately to San Francisco. Mr. Heney left at 7:45 o'clock last night for California, intimating that should Senator Fulton win out in the primary election, he might return and make further unfavorable disclosures of Senator Fulton's official career during the campaign preceding the June election.

Some countries, however, stuck to the old style, and in some places in Great Britain certain terms are regulated by it, although the new style was adopted in England in the seventeenth century. The British people thought they were being robbed of something when the calendar makers took the month of February and divided it into two parts, one for the 28th and the 29th of that long-suffering month.

The Gordon DeLuxe

Have one named after him, too, so, when his army won some victories in the month following July, he picked that one out to be called Augustus. That was as right as far as it went, but there was one serious drawback. Augustus was only 30 days, while Julius had 31.

Horrid thought! Augustus was not the man to put up with smaller months than anybody else, so he calmly tacked another day onto August.

The length of each of the last four months had to be changed so that they would alternate in their number of days. And so he had added a day to the year one had to be lopped off somewhere. Needless to say, it came off February.

The year was now 365 days long, except for a fraction of an hour; but this slight error, only 11 minutes and 10 seconds a year, was allowed to grow until in 1582 it amounted to ten days. In that year Gregory XIII decreed that October 3 should be October 13, thus catching up those ten lost days.

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There's no second thought when the first is Gordon. It's worth the price to know that your hat is the best quality--the best style--the GORDON HAT

\$3

The Gordon DeLuxe \$4

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SPECIALS IN LAUNDRY AND HOUSE-CLEANING SUPPLIES

TODAY AND TOMORROW IN THE BASEMENT SECTION

A list of bargains in dependable articles from which thrifty housekeepers can select their needs.

- Wire Carpet Beater, special 12c
Handled Scrub Brush, special 15c
Ox-Fiber Scrub Brush, special 20c
"Ox Leader" Washboard, special 25c
Glass Washboard, special 35c
Table Ironing-Board, 3 ft. 6 in., special 35c
14-in. Paragon Feather Duster, special 40c

- No. 2 size Willow Clothes Baskets, special 65c
No. 3 size Willow Clothes Baskets, special 70c
Mrs. Potts' Sadrirons, set of 3, nickel-plated irons, with stand and detachable handle; special 95c
12-qt. heavy galvanized Pail, sp'l 40c
5-ft. Extension Step Ladder, special \$1.50
7-ft. Extension Step Ladder, special \$1.65
Folding Wash Bench, indispensable in the laundry; special \$1.75

The "Snow White" Washing Machine. This is a particularly well-constructed machine—has a specially large tub—made of red cypress. Gearing is simple in construction—is strong and durable, and has roller bearings where required, thus reducing friction to a minimum, and will run forward or backward with perfect ease. Special price of this machine is \$7.50

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LAWN MOWERS from \$3.25 UP GARDEN AND LAWN TOOLS in the Basement. TULL & GIBBS COMPLETE HOUSE-FURNISHERS ART WALL PAPERS in the DECORATIVE DEPT. SIXTH FLOOR.

CONFERENCE ON BILLS

Representative Watson Talks With President.

Executive Favors Early Adjournment, but Insists on Passage of Several Measures in Which He Is Particularly Interested.

OUTLINE A PROGRAMME

WASHINGTON, April 14.—An important conference was held at the White House tonight between President Roosevelt and Representative Watson of Indiana, relative to the legislative programme in the early adjournment of Congress. The conference lasted for more than two hours and afterward Mr. Watson called on Speaker Cannon to report what had taken place.

In an interview Mr. Watson said that there was no division of sentiment between the White House and the Capitol over legislation that would not yield to compromise. The President, said Mr. Watson, was in sympathy with the early adjournment proposition, but wanted Congress to pass the necessary legislation before adjourning. Mr. Watson and the President went over some of the measures which Mr. Watson said are likely to go through and others which probably will not.

Among those President Roosevelt is anxious to have enacted at this session are the four battleship bill, a child-labor law for the District of Columbia, and a bill to allow employes of the Government to sue when injured in the line of duty. The President, Mr. Watson said, is particularly anxious for the four battleship bill, because of the number of reasons in support of his contention. They were diplomatic secrets and Mr. Watson would not divulge them.

Representative Watson will call a caucus of the House Republicans for Tuesday, when the Aldrich bill will be considered, with a view to its amendment.

INCREASE WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Conference Report Adopted After Usual Daily Filibuster.

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MONDELL BILL IS REJECTED

House Subcommittee Reports Substitute Approved by Government.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 14.—The House subcommittee on public lands today reported a substitute for the Mondell land grant resolution which in effect provides that in the pending suit railroad lands shall not be subject to settlement or entry, and in event the Government secures forfeiture the lands shall be disposed of as may hereafter be stipulated by Congress.

The resolution further stipulates that while suits are pending lumbermen who bought from the railroad company shall be permitted to continue cutting timber for legitimate use. The resolution, however, is fully safeguarded to protect the interests of the Government, and therein differs from the Mondell resolution.

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Baby Mine

Every mother feels a great dread of the pain and danger attendant upon the most critical period of her life. Becoming a mother should be a source of joy to all, but the suffering and danger incident to the ordeal makes its anticipation one of misery. Mother's Friend is the only remedy which relieves women of the great pain and danger of maternity; this hour which is dreaded as woman's severest trial is not only made painless, but all the danger is avoided by its use. Those who use this remedy are no longer dependent or gloomy; nervousness, nausea and other distressing conditions are overcome, the system is made ready for the coming event, and the serious accidents so common to the critical hour are obviated by the use of Mother's Friend. "It is worth its weight in gold," says many who have used it. \$1.00 per bottle at drug stores. Book containing valuable information of interest to all women, will be sent to any address free upon application to BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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