

## FORAKER PLEDGES TAFT HIS SUPPORT

Friendly Conference Followed by Announcement He Will Speak.

## NO PEACE PACT NEEDED

Candidate Denies Peace Was Ever Interrupted—Two Delegations to Visit Him—Invited to Philadelphia in January.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—The call of Senator Foraker at the office of W. H. Taft in the Sinton Hotel, the half-hour conference which followed and the statements of cordiality by each party to the conference, constituted the new feature of the day at the Taft headquarters.

"We had a very pleasant personal talk," said Mr. Foraker on leaving. "Yes, we talked about politics, about nothing but politics, you might say."

"There is nothing to say except that we repeated what we said at Toledo," was Mr. Taft's comment after his caller had gone. He added:

**Foraker to Stump for Taft.**

"We discussed the general aspects of the campaign," Senator Foraker said. He wanted to do all he could to bring about Republican success and that, when I needed him, I should call upon him. The Senator is to take an active part in the campaign."

Mr. Taft expressed the desire that reports of the interview should contain no reference to "peace pact," as he laughingly remarked there had been no interruption of peace between himself and Mr. Foraker.

**Taft Arranges Speeches.**

One thousand citizens of Greenfield, Ind., will be addressed here next Tuesday by Mr. Taft and on Saturday night, September 19, he will receive the Norwood Republican Club in the assembly hall of the Sinton Hotel. Norwood is an industrial suburb of Cincinnati.

The candidate had another busy day with local callers and important matters which he conducted through the telephone, telegraph and mail. In the afternoon he attended the funeral of the late John G. Emery, a long-time resident of Cincinnati and an old friend.

## Too Much Cocksureness.

W. S. Taylor, president of the Ohio Society of Philadelphia, extended a formal invitation in person to W. H. Taft today to be the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the society in January. Mr. Taylor incidentally had this political visit to present to Mr. Taft:

"As far as I can understand, the political situation, Republican success is endangered by a feeling of cocksureness that seems to pervade even the so-called doubtful states."

A Montana town has just been named Taft in honor of the Republican candidate, and notification was sent him today.

## STEAMER CARRIES TAFT MEN

Republican Speakers Start From Chicago on Tour of Lakes.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—With the rival political forces engaged all along the line on land, naval warfare began today when the cruiser Theodore Roosevelt, which in times of peace is a huge excursion steamer, left the Chicago River manned by Republican speakers and some 400 members of the Marquette Club, a Republican organization of this city.

Four states will be touched. Today's programme included a meeting at Michigan City, Ind., this afternoon, and at Waukegan, Ill., this evening, when a torchlight meeting was held in the public square.

The club members received a congratulatory telegram from William H. Taft, in which he said:

"I sincerely hope that the steamer Roosevelt on which you embark will take you safely, and that you will carry good Republican doctrines to the 100,000 people whom you will meet on the trip, and that you will convince them that it is the height of folly for the American electorate, just as we are regaining the confidence of capital, which is necessary to the resumption of prosperity, to put in power the Democratic party under its present leader, whose political history cannot but make Democratic success under his leadership a menace to prosperity and means the destruction of business confidence."

## POLICE CONFESS DEFEAT

Donahue Murder Case Given Up as Unfathomable Mystery.

OAKLAND, Sept. 10.—The police this morning finally admitted that they were unable to solve the mystery of the murder of Mrs. Alice Donahue, on June 11, in Emeryville.

This morning Captain Peterson was given a letter written by Joseph Barry, the woman's former consort, to Daniel Donahue, which reached Oakland after the latter's sensational suicide. It was taken from the Postoffice by Deputy Public Administrator Flood. The letter is from Knob, Shasta County, and bears date of September 4, and in it Barry asks Donahue to tell everybody who the murdered woman was and to make public the fact that she was not his wife, threatening, if he did not do so, he would himself notify all the judges and newspapers. One quotation in particular from the letter is considered pertinent. It is:

"I thought that such a thing would happen a long time ago, since the last time I seen her, on the 26th day of April, 1901, at Forty-sixth street, Oakland."

## ANOTHER RECORD IS MADE

(Continued From First Page.)

partment today expressed the belief that Orville Wright will make a speed of at least 42 miles an hour with his heavier-than-air machine, which did such excellent work at Fort Meyer. This is based on their observations of Mr. Wright's record-breaking experiment yesterday.

If he does make 42 miles an hour he will be entitled to a bonus of 20 per cent over the contract price, which would net him for his machine \$20,000, the contract price being \$15,000. The speed is to be taken on a measured course of more than five miles against and with the wind. The start is to be a flying one, the machine to pass the starting

point at full speed at both ends of the course.

## Soon Make Official Flights.

The official trials will be held as soon as Mr. Wright announces his readiness. He will endeavor to make a few short flights for speed tomorrow and may begin making flights with C. W. Furness, his assistant, in order to practice for the official endurance trial, in which the aeroplane will have to remain in the air with two men for one hour.

## NAVY MAY BUILD AIRSHIPS

Officials Discuss Methods of Use in Naval Warfare.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Two aeroplane flights made by Orville Wright at Fort Meyer yesterday, which broke all records for distance and time, have caused the officers of the Navy to action. Secretary Metcalf was one of the most enthusiastic spectators, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Newberry, has been following the Fort Meyer tests closely. Lieutenant George C. Sweet of the Bureau of Equipment has been detailed to observe the Fort Meyer tests for the Navy.

Mr. Metcalf was asked if the Navy intended to buy an aeroplane as a beginning in the application of aeronautics to that branch of the service. "I cannot say what we might do," he replied. "Of course, we would need funds for that purpose. There is only one reason that I can see why Mr. Wright's machine would be impracticable for use in the Navy and that is his starting apparatus."

"The aeroplane would prove invaluable in naval warfare," said Lieutenant Sweet to an army officer during Mr. Wright's flight yesterday. "It would therefore require no launching apparatus if it were started from one of the scout cruisers which make 22 and 24 knots an hour, or about 27 miles. It could fly over the advance column of an enemy's fleet and drop explosives or secure valuable information."

"Instead of the skids which Mr. Wright uses, for naval purposes the aeroplane could be fitted with two light water skids, similar to rowing shells, so that it could land on water. After the machine made a flight, it could be brought alongside of the ship and pulled out of the water by means of the davits. The Bureau of Equipment has an appropriation available for buying equipment for vessels of the Navy, and this money could be drawn upon for the purpose of buying an aeroplane with which to make a start towards building up an aerial fleet for the Navy."

## CANNON MAKES HOT REPLY

(Continued From First Page.)

stood against such legislation in 1895, and the people sustained his action.

Mr. Cannon pointed out that in 1893 the Democrats might have passed such an anti-labor law, but that they controlled both Houses and had a Democratic President; that Mr. Bryan was a member of that Congress, but he was not written or decided by a Federal court, although a court in Louisiana had at that time decided that labor organizations were amenable to the Sherman anti-trust law.

"Mr. Gompers complains," said Speaker Cannon, "that the Supreme Court of the United States has placed a new interpretation on the Sherman anti-trust law in the decision of the Danbury hat makers' case. Mr. Gompers is mistaken. Like other special pleaders, he puts into that decision things that were not written or decided or considered. The hat makers' case was a complaint against an interstate boycott. The American Federation of Labor had ordered a boycott against the Danbury hat manufacturing company, because of their refusal to recognize a closed shop. Their complaint was against the boycott as a restraint of interstate commerce and in defiance of the Sherman law. The case was decided on that ground and the opinion of the Supreme Court sustained the decision of the lower court on that ground."

"Mr. Gompers says that this decision for the first time brings labor unions under the restrictions of the Sherman law. He is mistaken. The United States courts, district and circuit, have in numerous cases held that the law applied to labor organizations. In the opinion of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Fuller, a Democrat, cited several of these decisions."

Mr. Cannon referred again to the case in which the United States Court of Louisiana, in March, 1893, issued injunction against striking members of the Workingman's Amalgamated Council of Louisiana, and held that the Sherman law applied to combinations of workers as well as to combinations of capital.

"That decision," said Speaker Cannon, "was rendered 15 years ago, before the Pullman strike in Chicago, and it has been the interpretation of the law ever since. Mr. Bryan was in Congress for two years after that decision and although the Democrats controlled the Government, we fail to find anything in the records to show that he or his party tried to amend the Sherman law or to make any protest against the action of the court."

"The decision of the Danbury hat makers' case was that the boycott was in restraint of trade and that the American Federation of Labor was not exempt from the law made for all. It is an unwarranted assumption that this decision in any way affects agreement between employer and employee or that it even touches the right of employees to quit work or strike."

Mr. Cannon then told of the appearance of Mr. Gompers before the House committee on judiciary while it was considering the Hepburn bill, to ask for an amendment that would authorize the boycott. He said Mr. Gompers was asked whether an amendment suggested by him was necessary to relieve labor unions from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law as construed in the Danbury hat makers' case. Upon Mr. Gompers' replying "Yes," the chairman asked him:

"Do you, as the representative of organized labor, favor the boycott, both as an interstate and a local proposition?" Mr. Cannon said that Mr. Gompers replied:

"I do, sir."

"It will be seen," said Mr. Cannon, "that Mr. Gompers' complaint was directed as to the decision of the court on the boycott, not as to what it might lead to in interference with agreements between employer and employee or as to the right of employees to strike. His contention is for the right to boycott, to use the influence he has with a great organization, which he says has a membership of more than 2,000,000 men, to boycott the product of any man or any firm for any cause whatever and to use the publication under his control to injure any man's business for any cause or whim that pleased him. That would be illegal in any publication by any man, and it is difficult to see how labor can be placed above the law or how Mr. Gompers can be exempted from the operation of the law that applies to all men."

## Democratic Wall in Hawaii.

HONOLULU, Sept. 10.—The Democratic territorial convention today nominated L. L. McCandless for Congress. The platform declares that a speedy change of the labor system is necessary; otherwise the territory is lost to Occidental civilization.

## DAVIS ACCUSED OF KILLING RUSTIN

Would-be Suicide Arrested on Charge of First Degree Murder.

## SEEN NEAR DOCTOR'S HOME

Physician Who Attended Dead Man Identifies Bank Clerk as Man Who Staggered Away From Scene of Crime.

OMAHA, Sept. 10.—County Attorney English today filed a complaint against Charles Davis, charging him with murder in the first degree in connection with the shooting of Dr. Frederick Rustin on the morning of September 2. The time of the hearing was not set.

An important development was brought to the attention of the County Attorney late this afternoon, when Dr. J. P. Lord, the physician called by Mrs. Rustin to attend her husband immediately after the shooting, told the police that on his way to the Rustin home the morning of the shooting he met a man answering the description of Davis, two blocks from where Dr. Rustin was shot and coming from the direction of the dying physician's home. This feature was not brought out at the inquest, although Dr. Lord was one of the witnesses. Chief Donahue this afternoon declared it was the most significant bit of evidence thus far secured.

Dr. Lord gave a very minute description of the man, which follows very closely in detail that of Charles E. Davis.

"The man came staggering along the street," said Dr. Lord. "He passed no more than 30 feet from me. I noted him particularly, because of the hour and the circumstances, although I did not speak to him."

Dr. Lord's story fits well into the evidence presented to the Coroner's jury and indicates that the man might have been in the vicinity of the Rustin residence 30 to 35 minutes before Dr. Lord met him, or about the time the shooting is said to have occurred.

The police are still searching for the missing revolver and have covered every foot of territory within several blocks of the Rustin home without success.

## R. L. WILTSE KILLS SELF

Ex-Portland Man Commits Suicide in Binghamton, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Robert L. Wiltse, for many years a resident of Portland, Or., a veteran of the Civil War, aged 70 years, shot himself through the head and killed himself in an ante-room of Babcock Post, G. A. R., of Oswego, of which he was a member, last night. A post mortem was in progress in the hall, but Mr. Wiltse was alone in the ante-room. No cause is known for his act.

Robert L. Wiltse was well known in Portland, having been for many years manager of the Riverside Hotel, later known as the White House, formerly owned by H. C. Leonard.

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With the greatest line of BOYS' and CHILDREN'S WEARABLES that it has ever been our pleasure to show. Our JUVENILE CLOTHING is made specially for us—by the highest-grade tailors in the trade—with the same care and attention to detail as our men's clothing. This puts it in a CLASS by itself. Being shown in our large, well-lighted SPECIAL department—the only one in the city—makes it a comfort and a pleasure for mothers to do their shopping here—while our prices are no higher than the ordinary sorts sold elsewhere.

Price \$3.95 to \$15

# BEN SELLING LEADING CLOTHIER

## DREYFUS CREATES SCENE

REBUKES LAWYER IN COURT AT GREGORI TRIAL.

Cheers and Groans Compel Suspension of Proceedings in Case of Would-be Assassin.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The trial of L. Dreyfus, who on June 4 of this year fired two revolver shots wounding in the wrist Major Alfred Dreyfus, at the Pantheon at Paris during the Zola canonization ceremonies, was begun in the assize court here today. A large crowd was present in the courtroom and the "Woman in White," who was conspicuous throughout the trial of Dreyfus at Rennes, occupied a prominent place. No new feature was developed. Gregori, who is charged with attempted

murder, told his story much as he did immediately after his arrest. He admitted that his act was premeditated and repeated that he had shot at "Dreyfus," and not at Major Dreyfus, as a protest against the participation of the Army in the ceremonies at the Pantheon attending the canonization of Emil Zola.

The continued efforts of the defense to wake up the Dreyfus case culminated in a dramatic incident. Gregori was attempting to question Major Lenau on the subject of the confession Dreyfus was alleged to have made to him, while being conducted from the court-martial to prison in 1895, when Dreyfus sprang to his feet and with white face and trembling violently, shouted to Gregori's counsel:

"Sir, an appeal to the court established in the most decided manner my innocence."

Immediately a tremendous uproar broke out and mingled cheers and groans shook the room. Finally the president was obliged to clear the court before a semblance of order was restored.

The atmosphere is free of microbes at an elevation of 2000 feet.

## SETS FITZGERALD FREE

STATE COURT ACTS WHEN GOVERNMENT QUITS CASE.

United States Treasurer, Acting Under Instructions, Refuses to Prosecute Alleged Thief.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—George W. Fitzgerald, accused by the state authorities of the theft of \$173,000 from the United States sub-treasury here, was freed by Judge Chetlain today. United States Sub-Treasurer Boldenweck, acting on instructions not to disclose evidence gathered by the Federal authorities, took the stand and refused to testify. Judge Chetlain thereupon dismissed the case.

When the sensational theft was discovered Fitzgerald was suspected by

the Federal authorities, but they ultimately dropped that lead for lack of incriminating evidence. A private detective later worked on the case for Mr. Boldenweck personally and secured alleged evidence on which Fitzgerald was arrested recently on a state warrant.

At the United States District Attorney's office it was asserted that the evidence was insufficient to convict. This action was followed yesterday by instructions that Federal employees should not testify. Without this evidence it was impossible to show the basic fact that a crime had been committed.

No further action is contemplated.

## Independence Orators on Tap.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 10.—Three orators of the Independence party—Thomas L. Higen, candidate for President; John T. Graves, candidate for Vice-President; and Clarence J. Shearn, of New York—spoke here tonight. They charged the Republican party with being the friend of the trusts and said that the Democratic organization shifted from radicalism to conservatism continually.

This is a bona fide sale, the equal of which has never been known on the Pacific Coast. It is an actual fact and we court proof to the contrary, that the clothes we are making for \$17.50 have been regularly sold by us and others in Portland for as high as \$40. Furthermore, they are worth that price. Perhaps now, you can appreciate the value we are offering at \$17.50.

## SIXTEEN YEARS IN PORTLAND

And we are going to remain here for the balance of our days. Portland has been good to us, and this special sale is a slight return for the courtesies. No packing up and moving away in a couple of weeks.

## NEVER FAILED OR HAD A FIRE

The reputation of the Columbia Woolen Mills Company is second to none in the Northwest for honesty, fair and square dealing and the character of clothes they make for the price they ask. We don't have to burn up.

## PAY 100 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR

There never was a time since this company was organized that it has not paid its bills in full, when due, and made itself worthy of credit if desired. Not only has it never had any difficulty with its creditors, but always delivered the goods to its customers.

## NO HURRY-UP SALES TO RAISE CASH

Permanent business is what we are after. We never went to Seattle, Spokane or San Francisco to open temporary quarters for the purpose of raising money to pay back accounts. We live here and will back every statement we make.

## COLUMBIA SUITS MADE IN PORTLAND

We have the biggest tailor shop in the Northwest. Every suit ordered from us is made in Portland, by Portland tailors. Visitors will be shown through our fine manufacturing plant at any time. We invite you cordially. Portland people have a reputation for buying Portland-manufactured goods. That's why Columbia clothes prevail.

We are selling our regular \$30 and \$35 Scotch and English effect Suits—500 of them—for \$17.50 apiece. We are not making a nickel on them. You know us well enough to be certain that when we advertise a \$30 or \$35 suit for \$17.50, we are actually doing it, and we are. The young or middle aged man who wants a tailor-made suit now has the opportunity of a lifetime. It comes pretty near getting something for nothing.

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