

LORIMER REPLES TO HIS ACCUSERS

Senate Hears Story of Intense Interest, Recalling Early Struggles.

NO CASH OR PROMISE GIVEN

Vote May Be Reached Today and Victory for Lorimer Is Likely, Though Opponents Will Try to Prevent Action.

(Continued From First Page.)

The "aftermath" of the Lorimer speech will be quite as interesting as the speech itself.

Lorimer began by saying that the following suggestions or questions had been raised in connection with his election. These were:

"Did I organize the Illinois Assembly against Hopkins? Did I make Shurtleff Speaker in order that I might be elected Senator? Did I make Lee O'Neill Browne minority leader?"

"Was Lee O'Neill Browne my agent—my corrupt agent?"

"Why did I stay in Springfield during the Senatorial contest?"

"Why did I sit in the Speaker's room?"

"For what purpose did I talk there with Shepard?"

"Why did the Democrats vote for me?"

"These are some of the questions suggested by statements of Senators in opposition to the committee report, or recently put forward by the course of the debate," Lorimer said.

"There was therefore nothing in the whole history of the case to justify the statement concerning my affiliation either with Shurtleff or Browne," said Lorimer.

Deneen Deserts Direct Primary.

Speaking of Deneen's candidacy, Lorimer reviewed the contest for Senator, saying that if the 15 Deneen followers had voted for Hopkins, he would have been elected and there would have been no deadlock. All of the members of the Legislature with whom he was supposed to have influence had voted for Hopkins. These included all the Republicans from his Congressional district.

"It should be borne in mind," Lorimer said, "that Deneen had the father of the direct primary law. He was for it and he got it and when the roll was called, it was found that all the members from Deneen's district had voted for some person other than Senator Hopkins. So the simple statement of the truth does away with the charge of 'Lorimer's organization for the promotion of his dark lantern scheme' to defeat Mr. Hopkins."

Deneen Urged to Run.

"It was not a prolonged fight to defeat Hopkins," he said. "He was beaten on the first day of the meeting of the Joint Assembly. It became a question as to who could be elected to the Senate. Then began the effort to agree. I talked it over with the Governor and I urged him to become the party's candidate, believing him to be a man of whom we could unite. I labored with him until about March 15, when he led me to believe that he would accept the place. After I had no understood, one of the Governor's friends came into my hotel and said the Governor could not be a candidate."

"Thus it was Deneen and not Lorimer that we were trying to elect." "Does this show that months before the election I was conjuring up a scheme for the election of a benchman as Speaker and through the powers of the office undertaking to foist myself upon this body?"

Reverting to Root's remarks concerning the Democratic votes cast for him, Lorimer said:

"History is teeming with testimony about men who were elected by votes of the opposite party."

Deep Waterway Cuts Figure.

Lorimer attributed his Democratic strength largely to his activity in favor of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf deep waterway project. "Telling of proposals from Deneen and the newspapers to elect him because he could draw Democratic votes, he continued: 'I would like to know from the Senator from New York,' said Lorimer, turning to Root, 'whether he has ever been identified with such a work and whether he did not find that under such circumstances it was necessary to make friends of men of all parties. The work that I have done was generally recognized as one that meant much to Illinois and some of my Democratic friends conceived the idea that, if elected to the Senate, I could do much to promote the enterprise.'"

Taking up the charge that he had been much in Illinois about the time of his election, Lorimer said:

Going to Springfield No Crime.

"Suppose I had organized the election and then suppose I had been in Springfield for several weeks and suppose I had been a candidate, is that an evidence of corruption and bribery? Has any Senator here even been at the capital of his state when they were discussing his election? Is it a crime? If it is, then I am guilty. Why, Mr. President, it is like the talk of a child, and no man of experience will pay any attention to it."

"I never got one vote under false pretenses," said Lorimer. "No Democrat was ever deceived into the belief that I would co-operate with the Democrats in Congress."

"Hinky Dink" Lifelong Friend.

He read some incidents to account for his Democratic friends. Most dramatic was his recital of his first acquaintance with Alderman "Hinky Dink" Kenna, who, when Lorimer was a bootblack and newsboy, compelled at the age of 18 to earn his living on the streets, came to his rescue and saved him from the loss of a bundle of Chicago Tribunes.

ILLINOIS SENATOR WHO SOUNDS HIS OWN DEFENSE IN SENATE.



WILLIAM J. LORIMER.

conditions like these can give rise to lifelong friendships."

"Hinky Dink" Kenna, it appeared, was the Democratic leader in the district represented by Assemblyman John Griffin. Lorimer explained how this lifelong friendship had led Kenna to promise and deliver the vote of Griffin for Lorimer.

"If this Senate," continued Lorimer, with a sweep of his arm taking in the whole room, "can believe me to be the low, vile creature that the Senator from New York and the Senator from South Dakota and other Senators who have attacked me declare"—he looked straight into the eyes of Beveridge just across the aisle—"there is a plain duty staring you in the face, regardless of the testimony, regardless of this record."

"If I could be the foul wretch that these Senators have sought to paint me, I should be driven from your door, branded with the stamp of infamy. Oh! no, I am not pleading for sympathy; I am trying to relate the truth of my election as it was and not as the Senators from New York and South Dakota would have this Senate believe."

Lorimer, still dramatically relating his personal experiences in Chicago, said that the Democratic leader in the district represented by Assemblyman John Griffin, "can believe me to be the low, vile creature that the Senator from New York and the Senator from South Dakota and other Senators who have attacked me declare"—he looked straight into the eyes of Beveridge just across the aisle—"there is a plain duty staring you in the face, regardless of the testimony, regardless of this record."

Lorimer Explains Bellwether.

"Senator Root referred to 'Manny' Abraham as the bellwether—as if there never had been another bellwether. There have been bellwethers in the Senate; there is a Democratic bellwether, an insurgent bellwether, a stalwart bellwether. When I am out at the beginning of the rollcall and I ask, when I come in, how Senator Aldrich has voted and then vote as he has voted, he is my bellwether. If he is away, I wait until my colleague, Senator Culham, has voted and for him except for my bellwether. But if I find that Senators Lodge and La Follette have voted the same way, I wait until someone else has voted before I select a bellwether."

This rally at the expense of the Wisconsin Senator caused a burst of laughter, which did not subside.

"Thirty-four Democrats, Lorimer said, voted for him because they were his personal friends and not because they were his political friends. 'Why, he did not deliver them; they delivered him. They would have voted for me for personal reasons. Seventeen or 18 of them would have voted for me if I had been a candidate from the beginning, even though Lee O'Neill Browne had labored with them not to do so.'"

Democrats Voted for Friendship.

Lorimer closed this part of his subject with the declaration that no Democrat ever has voted for him except from "pure and unadulterated friendship." He asserted that he had received in his district 3500 more votes than President Taft.

"Is that an evidence of corruption?" demanded the Senator. "If so, I have a trail of Democratic votes following me for a quarter century. If I had bought them it would have cost me millions of dollars."

"It is an easy matter to charge wrong doing and I regret to say it is an easy matter for many to believe. In my opinion the charge as against a Senator or member is more serious than that of depriving a man of life or liberty."

"Not even the Chicago Tribune has dared charge bribery or corruption. Never have I used a dollar nor have the remotest knowledge of the use of one dollar, to promote an election of mine, either to the lower House or to this body."

Giving of Bribes Denied.

"If Senators even suggest that I did have knowledge of corruption in any degree, I am very sorry, because on my word as a man there never has been a time that I have been guilty of that act; and I never did give or know of any person giving for me any promise or any money or anything else for any vote for me; and my regret is that everybody should think so."

"I claim for myself no virtues more than those of other men; I have always tried to live so as to retain the confidence of the decent citizens of my community and my state. I say I may not have succeeded, but no man will come to my door and lay the charge of bribery or corrupt practice in my election, be it for myself or anybody else."

"I regret, therefore, that there are Senators who feel they have been able to find anything at all in my business life, in my political, social or family life, that will justify them in having even a suspicion that I have been guilty of the charges they would lay at my door."

"I say, on my word as a man and as a Senator, that I am not guilty, and that I have no knowledge in the remotest degree that bribery and corruption were practiced to gain a seat for me in this body, and I do not believe, whatever the Chicago Tribune may say or may have been able to do by coercion, that votes were bought to send me to this Senate."

JUDGE IS WRATHFUL

Cox May Be Charged With Contempt of Court.

TRIAL TO BE HELD SOON

Jurist Indignant Because of "Boss" Charge That Methods of Drawing Grand Jury Which Indicted Him Were Irregular.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—The indictment of George B. Cox, prominent business man and political leader of Cincinnati, on the charge of perjury in connection with the paying of gratuities to County Treasurers by banks, was the chief topic of conversation today in business and political circles.

County Prosecutor Hunt said he would arrange to have the trial of Mr. Cox set for an early date. Mr. Cox would not discuss the matter.

Intention to appoint a committee of three members of the Hamilton County bar to "prefer and prosecute charges of contempt against George B. Cox and a morning newspaper" was announced by Judge Gorman, of the Court of Common Pleas today. The decision came after the Judge had read a statement by Cox in which the grand jury and the methods by which it was drawn were severely censured.

The statement charged that the entire proceedings leading up to the indictment for perjury were actuated by political motives and that the jury was selected by the Judge personally instead of being drawn from names placed in the "jury wheel" by the jury commissioners of the county.

The court declared yesterday that the grand jury was legal in every respect and said strictures upon it might be treated as contempt of court.

HOUSE RUSHES WORK

THREE BIG APPROPRIATION BILLS PASSED IN ONE DAY.

Last Effort to Cut Out New Battleships Falls—Coast and Islands to Have Forts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The House of Representatives is rapidly clearing its calendar so that no responsibility for what appears to be an inevitable extra session can be charged to the lower branch of Congress. Today three big appropriation bills, carrying in the aggregate \$125,000,000, were passed.

Of these, the naval act carries \$125,400,000. The fortifications bill carries \$5,300,000, and the diplomatic and consular bill about \$4,300,000.

The House now has only three more supply bills to pass—the sundry bill, the general deficiency and the military academy. The latter probably will not occupy more than a few hours. So the chances are that the House will be marking time when March 4 arrives.

The naval bill, having been approved in committee of the whole last night, was quickly disposed of today. A motion to recommit and cut down the building programme from two battleships to one was lost.

The fortifications bill provides for the coast defenses of the United States and the insular possessions, but does not include the item for the fortification of the Panama canal, which will be reported with the other canal appropriations in the sundry bill. The diplomatic and consular bill occasioned some discussion and Representative Harrison of New York succeeded in striking out a number of its provisions on points of order. They had to do with participation in various international conferences.

By way of an amendment providing \$100,000 for the construction of an embassy building at the city of Mexico, an attempt was made to put into immediate operation the new law authorizing the purchase of embassy and legal buildings abroad. The amendment was ruled out, however.

CANADA PLEDGES LOYALTY TO KING

Parliament Unanimous in Opposition to Annexation to United States.

TWO PARTIES OF ONE MIND

Motion by French, Nationalist, Affirming Loyalty Accepted by Laurier—Tory Leaders Suspicious of America.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 22.—The Canadian Parliament today formally proclaimed political loyalty to Great Britain. The declaration was made in answer to allegations that reciprocity with the United States would result in annexation.

Neither the government nor the opposition intended to make this declaration when the House opened. They were surprised when the proposal was sprung by the French Nationalist group, which has been freely charged with disloyalty for its stand on the naval issue.

Mr. W. F. MacLean, leader of the opposition, had planned that the reciprocity debate follow its regular course and the Prime Minister had moved the House into committee for that purpose, when F. D. Monk, the chief French Nationalist, said that in Canada, the United States and Great Britain some public men and a part of the press had announced that annexation was bound to follow reciprocity.

He believed there was no genuine annexation sentiment in Canada and that a statement to that effect should be formally made. He therefore moved an amendment declaring that, to dispel the feeling of unrest caused in Canada by the rumors as a political consequence of the agreement, the House wished to affirm emphatically its determination to preserve intact the bonds which unite Canada to the British Empire and the full liberty of Canada to control her fiscal policy and internal autonomy.

Mr. W. F. MacLean accepted the Monk amendment, though in doing so he adopted the most unusual course of accepting an amendment to a government motion from an opponent of the administration. The amendment was adopted without a dissenting voice, but before the vote was reached there was an expression of opinion from the leading members of the House.

"I can tell the Prime Minister this," said Mr. Borden, leader of the opposition, "that if this reciprocity proposition means anything, it means commercial union between Canada and the United States, and the United States said that he was of the opinion that the American Congress had not accepted the proposal on economic grounds, but because it would lead to political absorption."

W. F. MacLean said there was a germ of annexation in the agreement which had been "concocted" by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "the new Czar of Canada," and President Taft, "the Czar of the United States."

F. D. Fielding declared that the only people in Canada who were talking of annexation being the consequence of the agreement were those who were opposing reciprocity.

When the loyalty amendment was put every member in the chamber voted for it.

WILSON URGES RECIPROCITY

Secretary of Agriculture Tells Advantages of Agreement.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Because of the similarity in laws, languages, occupations and lines of commercial development in Canada and the United States, the proposed reciprocity agreement holds a peculiar position with respect to the protective tariff policy of this country, in the opinion of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson.

Mr. Wilson discussed the agreement at length tonight before the Elliott Club of this city, quoting specific figures to support his declaration that the agreement would prove mutually beneficial to the countries.

Summarizing the advantages which he believed will come to the United States if the agreement is accepted, Mr. Wilson said: "The advantages that will come from reciprocity to the people of the United States will be, first, access to the Canadian woods."

"Then there will be access to the Canadian markets for our fruits, free fish, free trade in seeds, free trade in flax, free barbed-wire fencing, free trade in horses. This last will give up a market for our draft horses in those new provinces now being opened up."

"The citrus fruitgrower of California will have the Northern market opened to him. Those in the corn belt of the United States can look to the North for their stock secure."

"The settlers who are developing Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia will get cheaper farm machinery from us."

"The question pending with regard to reciprocity thus seems to be up to the farmer. Is he willing to have the Government enter into a trade agreement by which the development of the United States and the development of the Canadian people shall be furthered, or is it desirable to limit our intercourse with the Canadians to the actualities of the present day?"

"It should be remembered that the Canadian is one of our best customers."

Dawson Declines Post.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Representative Dawson, of Davenport, Ia., to whom was offered the post of secretary to the

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President, called on President Taft today and told him that he did not care to be considered in connection with that office.

Mr. Dawson is to become president of the First National Bank of Davenport.

Mount Hood Reserve to Get Road.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash.

ington, Feb. 22.—Senator Chamberlain has secured the adoption of an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill giving \$15,000 for surveying a road and making a trail ultimately to be widened into a road through the Mount Hood reserve.

LECTURE NO. 9



Care of the Eyes

"When reading or working near a window let the light fall over the shoulder when possible. Don't face the light. Whenever possible do your work in the light of day by daylight rather than by artificial light. Never let any strong light, like electricity, shine directly into the eyes."

"Whenever the eyes become bloodshot and red rest them if possible. It may save trouble later. Avoid reading on trains; the effort made by the eye to focus on the constantly vibrating print causes an undue strain. Never read in bed and don't try to read or do work requiring close vision by an imperfect light. Use a white light to read or work by; never one filtered through a colored shade."

"Never bathe inflamed eyes in cold water, but see that it is lukewarm. A cold wind striking the eyes is injurious and they are strained unduly if you go directly from a very warm room into an extremely cold atmosphere."

"Avoid having your bed so placed that a strong light strikes the eyes immediately upon awakening. This is especially bad for children. The eye requires time to adjust itself to a bright light without causing strain."

"In short, use your eyes with consideration; have them properly fitted if spectacles are needed and they will serve you well."

"It is wonderful, though, the amount of abuse the eye will stand when the general health is good. Some persons with weak eyes will get along without glasses for a long time, but invariably they suffer later in life, often by being unable to read in their declining years, when reading would be such a comfort to them."

"It is always a safe plan to care for the eyes as soon as they show any signs of weakness, and to get the very best of lenses, fitted by an optometrist of recognized standing. Many times of the eye can be traced to the fact that the wearing of glasses has been postponed too long and many blind persons regret this great mistake all the rest of their lives."

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