# BRYAN NEUTRAL, IN HOPE OF DEADLOCK

## Little Chance of Compromise Seen as Between Wilson, Harmon and Clark.

## SPEAKER GAINS IN WEST

**New Jersey Governor Undoubtedly Hurt by Being Stigmatized as Ingrate--Harmon's Friends Profess Optimism.**

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 28.—While William J. Bryan upholds Governor Woodrow Wilson in his break with Colonel Harvey, and declares the Governor is to be commended for his boldness, it is noted that he has not gone to the extent of indorsing the Wilson Presidential boom, but has at all times studiedly avoided committing himself to support Wilson for the Presidential nomination. And he has been equally cautious to avoid indorsing any other candidate. He has quarrelled with some, criticised others and praised Wilson, but he has not indorsed him.

This attitude assumed by the Commoner has brought about a revival of talk among politicans in Washington that Bryan is really a receptive candidate for the nomination, hopeful of being nominated in the event the convention becomes deadlocked over candidates now in the field. That there will be a deadlock seems certain, for no one candidate has sufficient strength at this time to assure him the backing of two-thirds of the delegates and there is no present prospect that any candidate will develop such strength before June 25. A deadlock will mean a bitter fight, for there is no disposition on the part of the most prominent candidates to combine their forces.

**Deadlock Seems Probable.**

Among the avowed candidates, Wilson, Clark and Harmon are unquestionably in the lead. Wilson has not the open opposition of Bryan. Clark has been criticised by him and Harmon is openly opposed. Wilson is the radical candidate, most nearly approaching Bryan in his attitude on public questions; Harmon is the conservative candidate, and Champ Clark is walking down the middle of the road, appealing to both factions for support. There appears to be little prospect that any one of these candidates, in the event of a deadlock, would withdraw in favor of either of the other two. Therefore, the talk of a dark horse.

Two months ago Woodrow Wilson was admitted the strongest candidate of the three. Since the Wilson-Harvey-Watterson incident, Wilson has lost much ground, notwithstanding the defense of Mr. Bryan, and it is questionable if he could roll up a larger vote than either of the other candidates today. The brand of ingrate that Wilson bears, notwithstanding the attempted explanations of his row with Colonel Harvey, has unquestionably hurt his standing among Democrats in Congress and this change of sentiment in Washington can hardly be considered other than as a reflection of a change that has gone on in the country at large.

**Appeal Made to Western Men.**

While Wilson has been backsliding, the Champ Clark boom has been making ground, but not as much ground as the Speaker might hope for. The Clark bureau, under the direction of ex-Senator Dubois, of Idaho, is getting in some very effective work. Particularly in the West is Clark making progress—a section where, up to a short time ago, he had little support. The sectional question has been raised in his behalf, and Western Democrats are being appealed to to support the only Western man in either party who stands a chance of being nominated for President this year. The Clark campaign, however, is not confined to the West. It is being actively waged in the South and East as well. And it is apparent that the Clark boom will receive a great impetus if at any time the Underwood boom collapses, or Underwood's name is withdrawn. Clark and Underwood are working in harmony and it is no secret that Underwood would favor Clark if he became convinced there was no chance of securing the nomination for himself. The South today is favorable to Underwood and in the event of his withdrawal Clark will get more of his support than any other candidate. The South is against Bryan, and against the Bryan candidate—if there should be a candidate who later acknowledges wearing the Bryan yoke.

**Harmon Keeping Quiet.**

There is little being said for publication about the Harmon movement, but those who are in touch with the Ohio Governor and his managers profess to believe that Harmon sentiment is growing rapidly. Personally, Harmon is keeping quiet. Reports have it, however, that he is steadily growing in New York, New England and in the West. Little is heard of how he stands in the South, but his managers declare that he will get as much support out of that section as any other man now in the running. The Harmon boomers, it is noticed, are picking no quarrel with Underwood. But they are persistently throwing bricks at Woodrow Wilson and, latterly, at Speaker Clark, while the Clark and Wilson managers are reciprocating in kind.

Mr. Bryan, while avowedly not a candidate, is not unmindful of the playfulness of the three leading Democratic candidates. He knows just what is going on in each camp, and is making it a point to keep informed on developments. And he is saying just enough to keep his name before the public. Why? He says he wants nothing for himself. But he is under suspicion and the belief is strong among politicians in the Senate and House of Representatives that he is personally concerned.

**Bryan's Chance Problematical.**

Just what would happen if Bryan should jump into the fray, in the event of a deadlock at Baltimore, is hard to tell this far in advance. He certainly could have none of the Harmon support. He could not count on the Underwood support, and if the South should for once vote its convictions, he would get no votes from that section that supported him four years ago, against its better judgment and inclination. With the Harmon vote and the South against him, Bryan also would lack the two-thirds necessary to nominate, for it is not believed possible that New York would stand for him again.

The New York Democracy is not now committed to any candidate, but New York Democrats declare they do not want to throw away this brilliant chance of electing a President and, feeling that way, they will not warm up to Bryan, even as a dark horse.

BRITISH CABINET MEMBER WHOSE HOME-RULE SPEECH IN ULSTER IS EXPECTED TO CAUSE TROUBLE.

WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL.

# STEEL BILL VOTE IS EXPECTED TODAY

## Democratic Leaders Say 'Progressives' Will Aid Passage in Senate.

## VETO BY TAFT PREDICTED

**Republicans, After Conference With President, Believe Adherence to Tariff Board's Report Will De Demanded.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Democratic steel bill probably will pass the House tomorrow. Majority leaders say they have assurances that it will have the support of the Republican "progressives" in the Senate.

Senator Penrose, chairman of the Senate finance committee, is being bombarded with appeals for hearings of interests which assert that they have not had an opportunity before the ways and mean committee of the House. Whether the Senate "progressives" will endeavor to line up with the Democrats and shut off hearings had not developed. Democratic Leader Underwood and his supporters express satisfaction with the situation and hope to get before the President, before the campaign begins, revisions of the chemical, sugar, cotton, wool and agricultural schedules.

**Republicans Expect Veto.**

Republican leaders in the House feel confident that revision bills not based on a report of the tariff board will be vetoed. Representatives Payne, McCall and Dalzell have had a conference with President Taft on the subject, and they look forward to such a result.

The passing of the steel bill from the House to the Senate will give a two weeks' intermission in Mr. Underwood's tariff programme and the time will be devoted to other measures. The pensions appropriation bill, carrying about $152,000,000, will be reported Tuesday. It proposes to effect a saving of $250,000 by abolishing 17 pension offices in various cities. A fight is expected on that feature. The fortifications appropriation bill will follow the pension bill.

**Building Bill in Caucus.**

House Democrats will caucus tomorrow night on the $16,000,000 public building bill. Chairman Fitzgerald, of the appropriations committee, Leader Underwood and Speaker Clark oppose it in the interest of economy and because, they say, it is impossible for the Government's architects to undertake any new work for two years.

The division of opinion among the Democrats over the proposed investigation of the money trust is expected to enliven the caucus. Chairman Henry, of the rules committee, is pressing for the investigation, against the wishes of Mr. Underwood.

Pending the steel bill's arrival in the Senate, the proposed arbitration treaties with England and France will be discussed, and Senator Lodge on Tuesday will ask the Senate to set a time for the end of the debate. Friends of the treaties say that a canvass of the Senate seems favorable to their passage with acceptable amendments.

There is talk of a Senate Democratic caucus on the direct popular election of Senators. The matter still is in conference with the House.

## STIMSON ADVISES SHIFT

(Continued From First Page.)

economy or strategic effectiveness.

Secretary Stimson's report is made in reply to a House resolution by Representative Bulkley, of Ohio.

**Eight Points to Be Selected.**

The inquiry has developed interesting information regarding the views of military strategists for the future disposition of the Army and its improvement.

The principal object is to dispose of the present small Army with distinct reference to its mission in case of war. This first involves adequate forces for foreign garrisons, which cannot be reinforced from the United States after the outbreak of hostilities. With the rest of the Army a mobile force is to be organized and distributed among about eight great strategical points in the United States, instead of scattered in 49 posts, as now.

Two or three of these groups would be on a line between the St. Lawrence River and Atlanta, covering the Atlantic seaboard; two or three groups would be on the line between Puget Sound and Los Angeles, covering the Pacific seaboard; at least two groups between the great lakes and the Rio Grande, serving as first reserves for either seaboard and for the development of the National Guard and volunteer forces to be organized in the interior.

**Millions Will Be Saved.**

By the concentration of the Army in eight posts, it is asserted, the annual cost of maintenance would be reduced about $5,500,000.

The following named posts are said to be so situated as to permit of their being retained as strategic concentration points: Fort Porter, Buffalo, New York (Albany is suggested as an alternative position); Fort Oglethorp, Georgia (especially desirable for a cavalry brigade); Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga. (of great strategic value with reference to the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts); Fort Sam Houston, Texas (the best strategic position for the southern frontier); Fort Lawton, near Seattle, Wash., and Vancouver Barracks, Washington, near Portland, and the Presidio of San Francisco and Monterey, Cal., one or both of which may be included in the California strategical group.

**Many Others Eliminated.**

Next comes a process of heavy elimination, for it is held that probably one only of the following named posts should be retained: Benjamin Harrison, Indiana; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Sheridan, Illinois; Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Crook, Nebraska; Omaha, Nebraska; Leavenworth, Kansas; Riley, Kansas; Snelling, Minnesota; Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

Four posts recommended for retention are Fort Sill, Oklahoma (peculiarly adapted for use as a school of artillery and musketry fire); Fort Bliss, Texas, and Huachuca, Arizona, needed as cavalry outposts for some time on the Southern border; and Fort Myer, Virginia, where it probably will be necessary to retain a small garrison near the National Capital for escort duty and other ceremonial purposes.

The report says that each succeeding year the War Department has been hampered in getting rid of useless and expensive posts by local and political influences. It is asserted that no less than $30,000,000 has been — ' on such posts in the past ten years, and every dollar so expended became an argument against their abandonment.

"Doubtless this argument will be used again to prevent the result desired by the present Secretary of War," the report continues, "and unless approached in the spirit of the great business corporations which ruthlessly tears down a six-story building no longer suited to its needs, to erect a 20-story building found necessary, the present movement for efficient and economically administered forts will fail, as have preceding efforts."

## 30 INDICTMENTS EXPECTED

**Eastern Dynamite Grand Jury May Complete Task This Week.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—The Federal grand jury which has been investigating the dynamiting conspiracy will begin tomorrow what is expected to be the last week of its work. By Friday, it is believed, the jury will be ready to consider the indictments.

Reports about the District Attorney's office are that at least 30 indictments have been drawn up.

District Attorney Miller said today that the indictments, if any are returned, will be secret, the names of those indicted being withheld until arrests are made.

## NESCIUS NITTS NOT HERE

**No Linn County Employes Chew Tobacco, Says Janitor.**

ALBANY, Or., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—Not a single employe in the Linn County Courthouse chews tobacco and therein this county has a record which is probably unique in the state.

M. E. Bilyeu, the Courthouse janitor, has discovered that none of the county officers nor any of the deputies in the various offices uses the popular narcotic in this form.

Some of the officers smoke.

# BELFAST PREPARES TO QUELL RIOTERS

## Men of Ulster Expected to Make Trouble for Redmond and Churchill.

## MILITANT SPIRIT RISING

**Members of Orange Lodges to Be Instructed in Use of Arms. Home for "Provisional Government" Chosen.**

LONDON, Jan. 28.—All Britain believes that despite the nominal concession made by Winston Spencer Churchill to the Nationalists of Ulster, in agreeing to hold his meeting scheduled for February 8 in another place than the Ulster Town Hall, there will be rioting on that date if the Cabinet minister should permit himself to be accompanied by John Redmond from the residence where he is to be a guest to the place of the meeting, with the escort of Nationalists that usually accompanies Mr. Redmond.

Elaborate police arrangements are being made to protect Mr. Churchill. Both Liberals and Nationalists predict a lively fight. Except for a visit of Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1906, and another by Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1907, no Liberal statesman has spoken in Belfast in 18 years and when Mr. Churchill and Mr. Redmond address the meeting it will be the first time a Liberal Cabinet minister and the Nationalist leader have spoken from the same platform in the city.

**Counter-Demonstration Proposed.**

Unionists are organizing a counter-demonstration, but the First Lord of the Almiralty, in advocating a policy which his father, with equal vehemence, denounced, will be the center of attraction. It will be an interesting moment in the interesting life of Mr. Churchill.

Andrew Bonar Law, the Unionist leader, will go to Belfast on Easter Tuesday, April 9, to reply to Mr. Churchill, and there will be another demonstration.

Outside of Ulster, the people of Ireland are firmly convinced that they are to have home rule.

Ulsterites, however, are up to their eyes in fight. Several big demonstrations have been held in various parts of Ulster to protest against any change in the form of government of the country. One of the demonstrations in Belfast was by the Industrial Workers; in Omgah it was largely made up of farmers, small holders and farm laborers, who showed just as strong opposition to home rule as did their city brothers. In the latter place again the Ulsterites pledged themselves to form a provisional government if the bill is passed.

**Warlike Preparations Made.**

The announced determination to fight rather than accept home rule is taking the form of organization in Ulster. One reads in the Unionist papers of the appointment of drill masters to instruct the members of the 4300 Orange lodges in the use of arms, and William Moore, member of Parliament, has taken the lead in offering the use of land for drilling purposes and announcing that, as Justice of the Peace, he would give trustworthy persons the necessary permission to drill. Under the bill of rights, he declared, Protestants could not be prevented from carrying arms and drilling could be carried on under licenses from two justices.

The Irish Unionists have taken the old City Hall of Belfast for their headquarters and they say this will be the home of the provisional government, should home rule become an accomplished fact. The next Unionist demonstration will be held in Belfast next Thursday. It is being organized by Presbyterians of Ireland, and it promises to be even more largely attended than its predecessors. Invitations have been accepted by leading Presbyterians from all parts of the country for a convention on that day and here the formal protest against the bill will be made.

## GENERALS ARE LYNCHED

(Continued From First Page.)

Montero were captured January 22 at Guayaquil when government troops under General Leonidas Blaza forced the revolutionists, who held Guayaquil, to capitulate. Flavio Alfaro had been wounded in a battle a few days before the fall of Guayaquil, on board a steamer with a body of rebel troops.

Eloy Alfaro was proclaimed President of Ecuador by the populace in January, 1906, after he had defeated the government troops at Quito. In October of the same year he was elected Provisional President by the national convention, and held that office of chief executive until 1911.

In that year Emilio Estrada ran for the office, with Flavio Alfaro as an opponent and was elected by a majority of more than 100,000. Flavio Alfaro then started a revolt. The charge was made that Eloy Alfaro was trying to set up a dictatorship in Ecuador and from the first the efforts to take away the Presidency from Estrada met with reverses. Estrada's forces frequently were victorious, and with public opinion against the revolt, Eloy Alfaro resigned in August and later he and Flavio departed for Panama. Estrada was then inducted into office and retained the chief executiveship until his death last December.

The Alfaros and their followers had not been idle during Estrada's tenure of office, and frequently there came reports of their intention to start a revolution. When Estrada died, General Montero, a trusted lieutenant of the Alfaros, caused himself to be proclaimed President by radicals and the troops in Guayaquil.

Montero at the time was Commander-in-Chief of the military in the Guayaquil district.

He formed a provisional ministry and the new government signed an act to ignore the constitutional administration at Quito. It was said that Montero was to hold the presidency until the return of Flavio Alfaro from Panama, and then turn over the reins of government to him. Flavio departed for Guayaquil almost immediately and was followed shortly by Eloy Alfaro. General Leonidas Plaza was the favored candidate for the presidency of the Quito government.

Severe fighting followed the outbreak of the new revolt and the United States sent the gunboat Yorktown to Ecuadorean waters to protect American interests. The fighting continued with varying success until January 19, when the rebels suffered a severe defeat at Yaguache, northeast of Guayaquil. Four days later Guayaquil capitulated to General Plaza.

Eloy Alfaro and Generals Montero and Paez were found in hiding and were saved from death only by the intervention of General Julio Andrae, of the government forces. Later they were taken to the Quito Penitentiary.

**Bridge to Replace Ferry.**

ALBANY, Or., Jan. 28.—(Special.)—The County Courts of Linn and Marion counties, in a joint session yesterday, decided to build a steel bridge across the North Santiam River to replace the old Green's Ferry bridge, which was washed out in the recent high water. The bridge will be 384 feet long. Work will begin on the structure as soon as the stage of the river permits.

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