

HANFORD RESIGNS; HOUSE PROPE ENDS

Aged Jurist Drops Robe After 23 Years, but Says Charges Unsustained.

PIONEER IS LOST TO BENCH

First Federal Arbitrator of Washington Once Hanged in Effigy and Attacked in Drinking Habits, Will Practice Law Again.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 22.—United States District Judge Cornelius H. Hanford, the first Federal Judge appointed when Washington was admitted to statehood 23 years ago, sent his resignation to President Taft today while the last batch of witnesses were waiting to testify before the House Judiciary sub-committee, which has been hearing evidence relative to charges of misconduct filed against Judge Hanford in Washington.

At the time set for the hearing this morning, a series of conferences between the committee and Judge Hanford's attorneys were begun.

The proposal that the Judge resign and the hearing be discontinued was submitted by Judge Hanford's attorneys and accepted by the committee.

Message Filed in Person.

Judge Hanford sent his resignation by telegraph to President Taft at 10:30 o'clock, going in person to the telegraph office with the message. At the same time, Chairman Graham of the sub-committee, sent a telegram to Chairman Clayton of the House Judiciary committee, telling him of the change in the situation and recommending that the hearings be discontinued. Then Chairman Graham returned to the courtroom and announced a recess until 2 P. M.

At the hour set for reassembling no word had been received from all parties, and there was delay until a message came directing that the hearings be discontinued. The committee will leave for Washington tomorrow, taking a voluminous record of the 20 days' testimony and also the records of the lawsuits upon which most of the charges against Judge Hanford were based. It is the general understanding that no further action of any kind will be taken by the House.

Jurist Makes Statement.

Judge Hanford's chief counsel, E. C. Hughes, said after the resignation that the judge had desired to resign several weeks ago, but could not well do so with no evidence heard in the case. The judge and his friends, according to counsel, are satisfied with the showing made by him in the hearing which, they say, did not sustain the charges.

That the judge was anxious to resign was kept a secret from all parties in the Washington case, but everybody in Seattle except his counsel. Judge Hanford's statement to the public follows:

"The almost constant strain under which I have worked for more than 23 years has taxed but not exhausted my power of endurance. I am not likely to have a vacation or rest, but a change of occupation will be a welcome relief. I intend to practice law in Seattle.

"In the investigation which has been conducted by a subcommittee of the House of Representatives, much testimony has been given by witnesses who know me and by others who do not. I am grateful for the commendation of those who have spoken in my favor, but as for those who have maligned me, I only wish to say that I would be ashamed of myself if I had not incurred the enmity of such people as they are. A judge is never so sure of being right as when his work has been criticised unfairly, and without boasting, in view of all that has been and may be said of and concerning myself and my work, I am glad that my record is what it is."

Judge Hanged in Effigy.

Judge Hanford has been much in the public eye since August 25, 1911, when, after he had issued an injunction hostile to the position of Seattle citizens in a 5-cent fare fight against a streetcar company, the judge was denounced at a great mass meeting and resolutions demanding his impeachment were adopted. Written in a meeting was in progress a crowd of labeled "Hanford." One of the speakers at this meeting declared that he had seen Judge Hanford intoxicated in a public place. The speakers at this meeting were arrested for interfering with an order of court, and some of them were kept in prison for several days.

It appeared from the evidence in the hearing just ended that detectives were at once placed on the judge and that every move he made from morning until late at night was observed and written down. Several members of Congress were consulted with a view to bringing impeachment proceedings against the judge.

I. W. W. Trouble a Factor.

In the Spring of 1912 the Industrial Workers of the World caused much trouble in Western Washington by parades, strikes and threats of strikes, and Judge Hanford took occasion to condemn the carrying of the red flag through the streets. On May 10 Judge Hanford revoked the citizenship papers of Leonard Olson, of Tacoma, a member of the Socialist-Labor party and of the Industrial Workers of the World, because Olson, in appearing as witness for another man seeking citizenship, had said in answer to a question that he was not "devotedly attached" to the Constitution. Before Judge Hanford, Olson denied that he was in favor of overthrowing the Government by violence, but that he favored abolition of political government and the establishment of an industrial commonwealth.

The National convention of the Socialist party, at Indianapolis, took notice of Hanford's decision and instructed Congressman Victor Berger to bring impeachment charges against Hanford. Berger introduced the charges on June 8, accusing Hanford of rendering corrupt decisions and of being a habitual drunkard. Eight supplemental charges against Hanford were filed directly with the Judiciary committee of the House by a Seattle attorney. The House immediately referred Berger's charges to the House Judiciary committee and that body appointed a sub-committee composed of Representatives James A. Graham of

ILLINOIS GOVERNOR, WHO ELECTS TO STAY WITH REPUBLICAN PARTY.



CHARLES S. DENEEN.

Illinois: Walter L. McCoy, of New Jersey, and Edward W. Higgins, of Connecticut, to take evidence in Seattle. This sub-committee began its hearings June 27 and continued its sessions steadily, sitting sometimes nine hours a day.

Drunk Charge Hard Pressed.

All the witnesses desired to be called by the defense were subpoenaed, and the committee called everyone who offered relevant evidence against the judge. A very large number of witnesses were called to testify concerning the judge's alleged intemperance. Dozens of witnesses testified that they had seen the judge apparently intoxicated in the streets and on streetcars, and a few swore that they had seen him apparently intoxicated in the courtroom.

Many of Judge Hanford's friends testified that his peculiarities and mannerisms had been misunderstood; that when he closed his eyes while on the bench he was awake and not dozing; that when he appeared to waver in his walk he was not intoxicated; that when he napped on the streetcars he was resting after hard work at his office. Almost half the time of the hearing was given to the charge of intemperance. The committee seemed to attach great importance to the judge's relations with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the judge asking favors from the company while the company was a litigant in his court, according to the testimony.

Judge Hanford has lived on Puget Sound 59 years, and is 63 years old. He appears much older because of his white hair and beard and his small, bent figure. He was appointed Supreme Justice of the Territory of Washington in 1888 at the instance of John E. Allen, who had just been elected delegate to Congress and who was an intimate friend of Hanford's. Hanford was appointed to the position of District Judge of the whole state, the district being afterward reduced in size.

It is doubtful if any man in Western Washington is more generally known than Hanford. During the hearing he has rarely appeared in the committee room except in the three days of the Olson case inquiry, when he attended the sessions and personally counseled with his attorneys in the examination of witnesses.

The report from Washington that Representative W. E. Humphrey is a candidate for the vacant judgeship is said by Seattle attorneys to be an error. Harold Preston is much talked of for the place, but it is said by his friends that he would not accept it if it were offered. He recently declined an appointment to the State Supreme bench and also the chairmanship of the State Public Service Commission. The articles of impeachment of the Washington employers' liability law.

IMPEACHMENT ENDS, IS BELIEF

Berger Satisfied but Trial Could Go On Nevertheless.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Chairman Henry D. Clayton, of the House Judiciary committee, announced tonight that he considered unnecessary further impeachment proceedings against Judge Hanford of Washington, who resigned today. Chairman Clayton said that while Congress has the power to try a Federal official for impeachment, even if he has resigned, he did not believe that course necessary.

In his statement, Chairman Clayton cited the precedent of the case of Secretary of War Belknap, who was impeached and tried by the Senate after his resignation had been accepted by President Grant. The articles of impeachment against Belknap failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote in the Senate. In conclusion, Mr. Clayton said:

"The main object of impeachment, being to get rid of an unfaithful officer, having been accomplished in this case by the resignation of Judge Hanford, it is true that he was unfaithful, there seems to be no necessity for impeaching him in order to disqualify him from hereafter holding any office of honor or profit under the United States Government. I take it that no President will ever appoint him, and no constituency ever would elect him to any office of honor or profit."

Representative Berger, the Socialist member of Wisconsin, who introduced the resolution that began the "impeachment" of Judge Hanford's conduct, announced that he would drop the matter.

"It closes the case, so far as I am concerned," he said. "I take Judge Hanford's resignation as an admission of guilt. It cannot be construed otherwise. I was fighting corruption on the bench generally—not Hanford personally. I never knew the man."

Judge Hanford's resignation was received at the White House as President Taft was starting for the golf links. The telegram to the President read as follows:

"I hereby resign my office as United States District Judge. Letter will confirm."

DENEEN STILL FIRM

Illinois Governor Stands by President Taft.

OTHER OFFICIALS CONCUR

State Executive Says National Affairs Should Be Kept Separate. Effect of Third Party on Legislature Deemed Bad.

DIXONISMS ON THE NEW THIRD PARTY.

The new party isn't a personal asset of Theodore Roosevelt; he is just the great leader who has arisen at the crucial moment. If it were just a Roosevelt party it would be futile.

It's pretty hard for us to take the cold water plunge which means an entire change of political base, but we've got to take it.

I had hoped we might retain the Republican trademark, but the criminal element in the National convention stole the machinery. The convention marks a dividing line; the old and the new. The new party became a permanent institution then. We are no longer Republicans; we are Progressives. There is no halfway point and can be no straddling.

The new party forced Wilson's nomination at Baltimore. At first blush he looked like a progressive candidate. He can't be, because if he is elected his administration back will be broken by Congress, both houses of which are not progressive.

(Continued From First Page.)

course would be the defeat of the Republican nominees for states offices and the election of their Democratic opponents and the election, under the cumulative system of voting, of a sufficient number of members of the House of Representatives, representing your friends, to prevent any part from organizing a majority and assuming the responsibility for legislation.

"In the very nature of things, it would lead to a bi-partisan or tri-partisan organization of the General Assembly. The by-product of the bi-partisan organization of the General Assembly was the 'jackpot' and a tri-partisan organization would in all probability make matters worse.

Senators Not Responsible.

"It would mean: A lack of responsible government; the election of two United States Senators without responsibility to party or to any political element; each could endure during their terms of office and whose credentials had not been passed on by the people. The reappointment of the state for Congressional and Senatorial purposes by an organization and alliances that could not endure.

A reversal of the steady progress which has been made in the last eight years in legislation and administration through the bickerings, quarrels, ambitions, jealousies, trading and log-rolling of contending minorities. This would be its political effect.

"Its moral effect would be worse. It would destroy the mutual moral obligation between the candidates and the voters whereunder the candidate assumes an obligation to carry out pledges which he has made to the electors and the electors who have chosen him to give him their support at the polls.

"This would be a breaking down of the direct primary law and of representative government."

ROOSEVELT NOT SURPRISED

Colonel Says He Thought Deneen Would Support Taft Ticket.

OYSTER BAY, July 22.—When Colonel Roosevelt was informed of the decision of Governor Deneen, of Illinois, to support President Taft he indicated that the news was no surprise to him.

"Yes, I thought so," said he. "Further than that he would make no comment."

Old Smelter Site Valuable.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 22.—Gold, silver and other valuable metals from an old smelter dump at Argentine, Kan., a suburb of Kansas City, have yielded \$62,000 in the last 18 months. The site is now occupied by a structural steel company.

KEYSTONE STATE RIDDLE UNSOLVED

Flinn Wins T. R. Partly by His Way of Thinking but Decision Is Delayed.

PENNSYLVANIA LAW BARS

Roosevelt Agrees It May Be Well to Have State Ticket Merged With Regular, but Holds Electors Should Be Separate.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 22.—For four hours today Colonel Roosevelt and William Flinn of Pittsburgh talked over the Pennsylvania tangle in the formation of the new party. When it was over it apparently was just as much a tangle as ever. It was announced that the questions involved have been left open until after the Chicago convention.

Mr. Flinn pronounced it the most complicated situation he ever had anything to do with. Colonel Roosevelt let it go with the statement that he did not want to be dictator.

The impression gained from the utterances of the ex-President and his Pittsburgh leader was that Mr. Flinn had done a good day's work for his cause and that Colonel Roosevelt was more inclined to look at things from his point of view. There was nothing to show that Mr. Flinn definitely had carried his point, but it is believed he succeeded in convincing the Colonel that his arguments were well grounded.

No Breach Possible.

Mr. Flinn said that whatever was decided there would be no breach in the ranks.

"We will not do anything the Colonel objects to," he said. "It is simply a question whether we shall have a joint electoral ticket, taking for the Roosevelt ticket as many of the Republican candidates as will regard as binding in the electoral college an agreement to vote for the candidate for President who receives the highest number of votes, whether it is Taft or Roosevelt. That is what my associates and I want to do. The other proposal is to put up a brand new ticket."

"The Colonel has a fixed idea. We will run an independent ticket if he wants it. Our plan makes certain that all Pennsylvania's 38 electors are for Roosevelt. There is no doubt that he would win a joint electoral ticket. I am confident he will beat Wilson if he runs independently, but he is absolutely sure to do so on a joint ticket."

Mr. Flinn said that if his plans were not adopted, he believed some of the Roosevelt men on the Republican state ticket would resign, but that his lawyers had advised him that they could not be forced off.

"The candidates for Congress and for state offices are bound to be on both tickets, anyway," he continued. "We have the state committee and the state convention has not been finally adjourned. Whatever is done, the progressive party will have a full ticket in the field."

This situation advanced in support of Mr. Flinn's plan is that if all the candidates for elector sign the agreement to vote for whichever candidate for President receives the largest popular vote, the Colonel would have the entire 38 electoral votes, if he carried the state, instead of only the votes of the Roosevelt men now on the ticket. The number of whom is said to be 30.

Control of State Wanted.

Mr. Flinn said he did not believe the Taft candidates would sign any such agreement, and that it would be necessary to name a petition for the National progressive ticket, in addition to the 30 Roosevelt men, eight others to replace the Taft men who did not sign. It was explained, however, that a petition in favor of the joint ballot plan was that it would enable the Roosevelt forces to keep control of the Republican organization.

DIXON DEMANDS FULL TICKET

Candidate Will Be in Field to Oppose Deneen, He Says.

CHICAGO, July 22.—"There must be a full third party state ticket in Illinois, with candidates for Governor and other officers favorable to Colonel Roosevelt."

That was the ultimatum Senator Dixon, Colorado Roosevelt's campaign manager, delivered today to the Illinois leaders of the third party movement. Senator Dixon was emphatic in his stand for a third party ticket. He would attempt to run on a ticket merely for the electoral vote, he said. "That would be only a moral protest, and not a campaign. For putting Taft and Roosevelt both at the head of the Republican ticket in Illinois, that is silly. Colonel Roosevelt has resigned from the old Republican party. Our campaign is the birth of a new party entirely free from the old parties."

"Anything like a compromise between Republicans and Progressives, such as having a candidate for Governor running on the Republican ticket while he was supporting the third party candidate for President, would be undesirable to the old Roosevelt and inconsistent with the Progressive idea."

"Pussyfoot politics might go in times of peace, but not in these days."

When shown Governor Deneen's announcement that he would support President Taft, Dixon said:

"It simply means that Governor Deneen is not in the Progressive party and that the third party candidate against him will be put out."

KANSAS TO HAVE NEW PRIMARY

T. R. Forces Win Fight in Courts. Names to Go on Ballot.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 22.—Whether Roosevelt or Taft Presidential electors shall go on the Republican ballot in the November election must be left to the voters, and not taken into the courts, according to the decision of the Supreme Court today.

Roosevelt adherents brought mandamus proceedings to compel County Clerk to place the names of Roosevelt electors on the ballot for primary election of August 6. According to the decision, the Roosevelt electors will remain on the primary ballot.

Dixon to Go to Denver.

DENVER, July 22.—Senator Joseph

WHAT THE CALIFORNIA COMMISSION HAS TO SAY

On Tuesday, July 16, 1912, the State Railway Commission of California gave an exhaustive opinion granting the application of the Northern California Power Company for permission to raise its rates in consequence of being compelled to buy out its competitor, the Sacramento Valley Power Company, owned by the same interests as are back of the Northwestern Electric Company, which is seeking a franchise from the City Council of Portland. A certified copy of the quotation is as follows:

"It is urged that the latter company (The Sacramento Valley Power Company) was incorporated merely as a SPECULATIVE ENTERPRISE for the purpose of LATER SELLING OUT to the petitioner and that in carrying on its business IT HAD LITTLE, IF ANY, REGARD for the economies and profits of the LEGITIMATE BUSINESS WHICH IT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE ENGAGED IN. THERE IS SOME GROUND FOR SUCH A CONCLUSION."

The above excerpt is a true copy of the original opinion on file in the office of the Railroad Commission of the State of California.

CHARLES R. DETRICK,

Secretary of the Railroad Commission of the State of California.

The proposed power plant of the Northwestern Electric Company is located in Washington, beyond the jurisdiction of the Courts of the State of Oregon or the City Council of Portland.

PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY

Dixon, campaign manager of Colonel Roosevelt, is expected to arrive in Denver within a few days to make an effort to harmonize the differences of the Progressives in Colorado, according to an announcement made today.

Johnson to Campaign in Illinois.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 22.—Governor Hiram W. Johnson announced today he would accept the invitation of the Illinois Progressives and make campaign speeches in that state next month. Invitations from Utah, Kansas, Colorado and Washington, asking the Governor to come and make speeches, have been declined, as he will not have the time to go into other states.

AUTOS CRASH; GIRL HURT

Emma Jensen, of Eugene, sustained Broken Leg Near Springfield.

EUGENE, Or., July 22.—(Special.)—Miss Emma Jensen, an employee in the County Clerk's office, was dably injured Sunday evening, east of Springfield, when the automobile in which she was riding, in swinging to the left to pass another car from the rear, crashed into a machine being driven by Dr. Pollard, of Springfield. Both machines were wrecked. Miss Jensen was the only one seriously injured. She sustained a broken leg and internal injuries.

They will ship their machines to The Dalles this morning on the Bailey Gatzert and will leave there this afternoon. Their route will take them through Central Oregon, via Prineville and Fort Klamath. They expect to stop at Crater Lake for a day or two to do little fishing.

The party is well equipped to camp in the open wherever necessary and probably will prefer that to staying at hotels in small towns. They carry camp equipment, bed clothing, personal clothing, cook stoves and other paraphernalia which will aid them in making a safe and successful journey.

EIGHT GO FOR LONG TRIP

Tit Juana, Mexico, Objective Point of Oregon Party in Auto Tour.

From Portland to Tit Juana, Mexico, and back in six weeks, by automobile, is the feat that eight Oregon people will attempt to accomplish, beginning today. They are Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Meyer, of Brownsville, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Robertson, of Brownsville, Mr. and Mrs. D. Irvine, of Brownsville, and Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Wright, of McMinnville.

Socialists File in Chehalis.

CHEHALIS, Wash., July 22.—(Special.)—Seven Lewis County Socialists filed for county offices here today, as follows: R. B. Canterbury, Clerk; O. H. Spencer, Sheriff; R. B. Haskell, School Superintendent, all of Chehalis; P. H. Antrim, of Eveline, State Senator; Representatives, Nick Kolanger, of Winlock; Will Hopkinson, of Kosmos; Charles L. Smith, of Winlock. Spencer, who filed for Sheriff, is Chief of Police under the Chehalis commission form of government.

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AND COOL AIR IS
NO DREAM

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THE IDEAL RESORT
FOR A
SUMMER'S OUTING

GO TO NORTH BEACH WHERE SEA BREEZES BLOW

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13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31					

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