64 Pages

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VOL. XXVII.—NO. 15. PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1908. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HENEY RENEWS ATTACK ON FULTON

Says His Election Will Restore Machine.

REITERATES HIS CHARGES

Fulton Accused of Handling Sack in 1897.

LETTER TELLS OF BRIBERY

Salem Resident Gives Mr. Heney Details of Alleged Corruption by Mitchell and Fulton—Large Audience Hears Speaker.

HENEY'S CHARGES AGAINST FULTON.

Heney objects to Fulton's re-election for the reason that he believes it would mean a restoration of former corrupt machine politics in this state.

Criticises Fulton for his support of T. Cader Powell, an alleged embezzler and corrupt politician, for United States Marshal in Alaska.

Reviews conditions in Oregon when he came in the Fall of 1903, and exposes alleged relations between Fulton and Mitchell with Hall, in which the latter in consideration of reappointment to United States Attorney should protect Hermann, Mays, Brownell and others from prosecution for Oregon land-frauds.

Reads letter from a resident of Salem during 1897 session of Legislature, detailing alleged bribery of other members of the Legislature in addition to Representative Smith, of Linn County.

Reiterates his charge that Fulton was Mitchell's manager during the 1897 session and handled the corruption fund.

Associates Fulton with Patrick Calhoun and Abe Ruef.

Declares Fulton is being supported by Jack Matthews, Whitney L. Boise, T. B. Wilcox and W. D. Wheelwright, Exposes political records of Matthews and Boise.

Before an audience of 4000 persons, in the Exposition skating rink last night, Francis J. Heney reiterated his charges of official corruption and unfitness for office against United States Senator Fulton. With the exception of a letter that had been written February 4, last, by a resident of Salem during the 1897, "hold-up" session of the State Legislature, in which was detailed further evidences of alleged corruption by Mitchell and Fulton during that session, Mr. Heney did not present much that was new. Those that had expected something decidedly sensational were disappointed, for in reality the address consisted largely of a resume of Mr. Heney's public addresses at the First Congregational Church and the Y. M. C. A. last January, with the addition of the letter from a former Salem citizen, whose name the speaker was not at liberty to disclose. However, the audience appeared to be with Mr. Heney, and, with the exception of a few stragglers who left the hall, patiently listened to the address, which required nearly three hours for its delivery.

Mr. Heney will address the people of Salem today, when he will probably return to San Francisco. He said last night that it was not probable he could remain in the state longer than to fill his Salem engagement.

The various details of last night's meeting were attended to by United States Marshal C. J. Reed, who occupied a chair in the front row of seats. Deputy United States Marshal Teery was general overseer and saw that the immense audience remained reasonably decorous. Mr. Heney was escorted from the Portland Hotel to the Exposition building by Steve Connell, who is connected with the Government Secret Service at Portland. The appearance of Mr. Heney in the hall was the signal for the band to play "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," which enthused the audience to a demonstration. There were no needless formalities. Frederick W. Mulkey, ex-United States Senator, presided as chairman of the meeting and introduced Mr. Heney as "a man who needed no introduction to the people of Oregon and whose motives were those of good citizenship."

Mr. Heney's introductory remarks follow:

Mr. Heney's Opening Remarks.

I feel as if I belong to Oregon. I came here for the first time in November, 1903. Senator Fulton says that I was then an applicant for the appointment as assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States to prosecute the land-fraud cases in Oregon. Senator Fulton knows better. The fact is that I met Attorney-General Knox, now United States Senator from Pennsylvania, for the first time, in the Summer of 1903. I met him under these circumstances.

A judge at Nome, Alaska, had been charged with contempt of the Circuit Court of the United States, the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States in this district. Some

Governor Charles E. Hughes, of New York, Indorsed by State Convention for President.

of your country newspapers have published the fact time and again that I was connected with the Alaska land frauds, or rather, the Alaska coining frauds and the attempt to confiscate property there which was charged against Judge Noyes and a man named McKenzie and others. Now, the fact is that Seattle is the nearest I have ever been to Alaska, and I visited Seattle on a trip from here, remaining there one day, for pleasure. I became connected with the Alaska or Nome contempt proceedings in this way:

Fulton and Calhoun.

I was practicing law in San Francisco. I had been reared in San Francisco from the time I was 4 years of age. I lived there until 1878. Now I am going to name the places I have lived since, so as to help Senator Fulton and Patrick Calhoun and Abe Ruef run down my record. (Applause.) Perhaps you think they have not done it. Fulton has had his representatives in San Francisco for the past two months. Patrick Calhoun, the president of the United Railways and a multi-millionaire, has had detectives in Arizona for the last year trying to get me indicted in Arizona. They have skirmished the country, from one end to the other, raking up muck against me, and Senator Fulton is taking considerable credit to himself for the fact that he has not yet used any of that muck. Well, he is welcome to use it all here and elsewhere. (Cheers.) I am not running for public office, and if I was there is nothing that is in the possession of Senator Fulton or Patrick Calhoun or Abraham Ruef that they could not publish as many times as they please, and you must all know from the character of things that are being published about me in San Francisco at the present time that it has about all been said already. (Laughter.) So Fulton is not really making much of a sacrifice by not using it.

Now, I had returned to San Francisco, and I was going to tell you where I went. I went in 1879 as a youngster to Silver City, Idaho. I did some things there that I am not particularly proud of, and I did some things that I am proud of. I was up there about two years in Idaho. I taught school about four or five months and then went to mining. There is where I got rich. (Laughter.) It is all up there yet. I returned to San Francisco and there attended law school, and then I went to Arizona for my health, and I remained there ten years, and in 1895 I returned to San Francisco, and whenever I was a little successful in a case an attorney on the other side would say in derision, "These Arizona lawyers." When I would come up here it was "the California importation." They finally dropped that. Now I am "the peripatetic lawyer" when I get back to San Francisco.

Takes the Noyes Case.

Well, after ten hard years of struggling, the first two years of which—from '95 to '97—I took in, all told, $40, after having had five or six years of very successful practice in Arizona, I finally commenced to pick up business. When I went to San Francisco I traded off every book on criminal law that I possessed and made up my mind that I would not try another criminal case. So you see I am not quite as bloodthirsty as some people seem to think me. (Laughter.) After those six or seven years that I was struggling along to secure a practice by hard work, and which I finally did secure, at the end of six or seven years I was making from $40,000 to $50,000 a year net, and at that time I met Mr. Knox, and at that time Judge Noyes was on trial for contempt in San Francisco, and his attorney, Mr. McLaughlin, from Minneapolis, his partner back there, had letters to W. F. Herrin, the Republican boss for San Francisco and attorney for the Southern Pacific system, asking him to recommend a lawyer, and he named A. A. Moore,

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NEW YORK STAYS TRUE TO HUGHES

Delegates Instructed for Governor.

EXTREMISTS ARE VOTED DOWN

Only Few Scattering Noes Are Against Him.

PLATFORM FOR REVISION

But Wants Protection Put First in Fixing Tariff—Exciting Moment Comes When Brackett Springs the Hughes Resolution.

NEW YORK, April 11. — Governor Charles E. Hughes was indorsed as New York's Republican candidate for President by that party's state convention, held today, and the four delegates-at-large, with their alternates, elected to the Chicago National Republican Convention, were instructed to use all honorable means to bring about his nomination. The four delegates-at-large are General Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Mayor Seth Low, of this city; Frederick R. Hassard, of Syracuse, and E. H. Butler, of Buffalo.

The convention—the 13th held by the Republican party to elect delegates-at-large to the National convention—was a repetition in its distinctive features of the Oneida convention of 1888, when Roscoe Conkling sought vainly to have not only the delegates-at large, but the Congressional delegates also, instructed for Ulysses S. Grant. Ex-State Senator Edgar Brackett, of Saratoga, president of the Hughes State League, started a sharp debate by presenting a minority report from the committee on resolutions to amend the resolution indorsing Mr. Hughes and to instruct the delegates-at-large to work for him and the other delegates "persistently to labor for his nomination until a nomination is made."

Brackett Snuffed Out.

Mr. Brackett's action caused the 1000-odd delegates and the hundreds of spectators, who filled the galleries much excitement. When the debate had reached a point of spirited tension, Speaker Wadsworth moved that the question of adopting the majority report of the committee on resolutions containing the indorsement of Mr. Hughes along the lines of the convention indorsement of Levi P. Morton in 1896 and that of President Roosevelt in 1900, be put to the convention, and this majority report was adopted by a viva voce vote with only a few scattering "noes" heard above the shouts of the bulk of the delegates.

Premonition of a turbulent session was felt before the opening of the convention, when the Westchester County delegation at a caucus decided to protest against the indorsement of Hughes by voting against the Hughes resolution and declaring for an uninstructed delegation. This plan was nullified by the unexpected action of Mr. Brackett in submitting his minority report. In meeting this situation, the majority of the convention adopted the platform by a viva voce vote and the Westchester delegation lost all chance of voting as a delegation against Mr. Hughes' indorsement.

The new Republican State Committee, elected at the convention today, held a brief session after the adjournment of the convention and re-elected ex-Lieutenant Governor Timothy L. Woodruff as chairman.

The delegates, believing that the platform foreshadowed in several particulars the platform that will be adopted by the Chicago National Republican Convention, more than usual interest attaches to its recommendations, which were confined practically to National issues. Congressman J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, although not a member of the committe on resulutions, said in an interview that he had taken the resolutions to Washington a few days ago and carefully considered them there and that he felt assured that they would be most satisfactory to all the delegates.

The platform indorses in strong terms the administrations of President Roosevelt and Governor Hughes and commends the policies of the Federal administration. A revision of the tariff is favored and the action of Congress in declining to revise the tariff by piecemeal is indorsed. Changes are advocated in the currency laws to provide a more elastic and satisfactory monetary system.

It was not until State Chairman Woodruff announced Ex-Governor B. B. Odell and Herbert Parsons, chairman of the Republican county committee, as a committee to escort ex-Lieutenant-Governor M. L. Bruce to the platform as temporary chairman that the first real demonstration occurred. For the first time in a score or more of years Senator Thomas C. Platt, one time leader of the party in state councils, was not in his accustomed seat with the Tioga county delegation. It was said that Mr. Platt was ill. There was lively applause when Mr. Bruce referred in his speech to Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hughes.

Protection First of All.

The platform as adopted, after indorsing the Roosevelt administration, says:

His policies are the Republican policies and to them we pledge our continued loyalty and support. We believe in the impartial enforcement of the law and the rights of the individual in commercial, industrial and political affairs. We believe that corporations which take their right to exist from authority of Government should be under the regulation and supervision of the Government. But we are unequivocally opposed to Government ownership of such corporations.

We believe in protection to American in-

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ALLIES DISPUTE CLAIMS FOR TAFT

Deny He Has Majority Up to Date.

WHAT FAVORITE SONS HAVE

Only One of Them Has His Own State Solid.

THIRD-TERM BOOM REVIVED

Republicans Fear Loss of House Unless Roosevelt Is Renominated. Loss of 29 Seats Means Democratic Control.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—(Special.)—Claims of the rival Presidential camps, made today, based on the delegate returns for the past week, show a wider divergence than at any other time since the Republican Presidential race began. To date, 420 delegates have been chosen to the Chicago convention, being 70 less than half the convention. Of those chosen, the Taft managers today laid claim to 234, without taking into consideration the support they expect their candidate to receive from among the uninstructed delegates. Of these 234, 190 are claimed uncontested. The allied forces concede Mr. Taft only 181 delegates, and give to the remainder of the field 238 votes, including the instructed, uninstructed and contested delegates.

Figures of Anti-Taft Men.

These figures are as follows: Taft 181, Cannon 50, Fairbanks 30, Hughes 44, La Follette 25, uninstructed 46, contested 44.

During the past week 120 delegates were chosen. Of these, the Taft men claim eight in South Dakota, eight in Virginia, two in West Virginia, four in Massachusettes, three in New York, two in Minnesota and one in Wisconsin, all contested by the opposition. The allies concede this vote except that they give Mr. Taft two more in Massachusetts than his own managers claim, and take one away in New York.

Claims of Favorite Sons.

The allies claim 12 for Cannon in Illinois, 25 for La Follette in Wisconsin, 40 for Hughes in New York, 6 uninstructed in Delaware, 2 in Massachusetts, and 6 in New York, while 2 from Alabama are contested.

Upon the basis of the returns of the week, the Taft men now say they will get the solid vote of Minnesota and Virginia for Mr. Taft, a large share of Massachusetts and Delaware, and a good part of New York.

Fear to Lose the House.

With the impetus of the Taft boom comes a strong revival of a third-term movement for the President. That the Republicans are in grave danger of losing control of the House of Representatives is admitted by all the leaders. A canvass of the House shows 58 doubtful Republican districts, 48 of which are swung by the negro vote and 30 of which are extremely weak. If the Democrats carry 29 at the election, they will control the next House. Members from many of these districts say their only hope of re-election is the renomination of Mr. Roosevelt.

POPULISM WIPED OFF ITS MAP

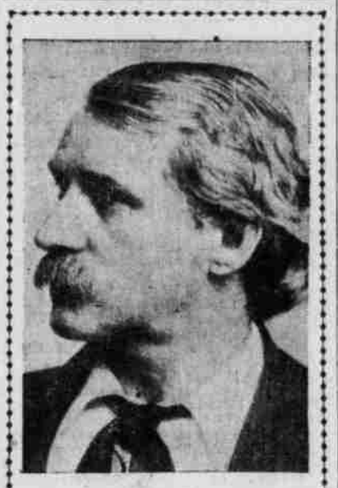
Kansas Official Ballot Ignores Party—Roosevelt Is Good Enough.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 11.—(Special.)—The Populist party in Kansas is officially dead. The Republican State Canvassing Board has refused its candidates a place on the official ballot because the party at the last state election did not poll 1 per cent of the total vote of the state, as provided by the new primary election law passed in January. The party in 1906 polled fewer than 1200 votes.

The Populist party twice swept Kansas for its state ticket, elected the members of the Supreme Court and chose a Legislature that retired John J. Ingalls and installed W. A. Peffer in his place in the United States Senate. In 1892, when Kansas elected Lewelling as Governor and gave its electoral vote to James B. Weaver, of Iowa, Jerry Simpson proclaimed it the installation of "the first People's party government on earth."

A great Populist jollification was held in Topeka after the election. Long-whiskered farmers came in wagons from the outlying districts and some of them pitched their camps on the statehouse grounds. Gathered in front of the east steps of the Capitol building, from which he spoke, Jerry Simpson addressed the multitude. Pointing to the big Santa Fe general office building across the street, he said:

"In two short months the government of the State of Kansas will be



Colonel J. M. Guffey, of Pennsylvania, Leader of Anti-Bryan Democrats in Pennsylvania.

transferred from that building over there to this building here. For two years at least L. D. Lewelling will be Governor of Kansas, relieving George R. Peck of the arduous duties of running the state in connection with his duties as general counsel of the Santa Fe system."

Jerry Simpson had a tempestuous career in Kansas and in Congress, while Mr. Peck, disgusted with the changed conditions, went to Chicago.

"The Populism of those days was but the foreboding of the Republicanism of today," remarked an old-time follower of Mr. Peffer and Mr. Simpson yesterday. "With Roosevelt or Taft in the White House Kansas Populists are ready to meet the fate meted out to them by the State Canvassing Board and the late Legislature with becoming fortitude."

OPENS FIRE ON JOHNSON

BRYAN LEADER SAYS HE COULD NOT BE ELECTED.

Only Aiding Renegade Democrats by Becoming Bryan's Rival—Aided by Republican Cash.

WASHINGTON, April 11. — (Special.)—Angered by the covert and open attacks made on W. J. Bryan by the Johnson managers, the Bryan men have retorted with savage attacks upon the Minnesota Governor. The Bryan publicity bureau in Washington today gave out a letter from a Minnesota man, D. L. Savage, of Minneapolis, which says of Governor Johnson, among other things:

"John A. Johnson is a negative man and any Democrat could have been elected Governor of Minnesota four years ago, because of the bitter fight in the Republican party.

"The Republican party is thoroughly united this year and will carry the state by 40,000 majority next Fall. Johnson cannot carry the state, either for Governor or for President.

"If so unfortunate a thing should happen as the nomination of Johnson at Denver next July, he would not have enough electoral votes to pay for counting. The few men who are trying to boom Johnson are the ones who defeated Bryan eight years ago and are not even a respectable minority in

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ROBBER CAUGHT; DEPUTY WOUNDED

One of Kent Highwaymen Is Taken.

FIERCE BATTLE WAS FOUGHT

Two Deputies Come Upon Three Desperadoes.

WOUND ANOTHER OUTLAW

Unwounded Deputy Chases Two Fugitives Till Ammunition Gives Out—Posse Is Organized and Bloodhounds Put on Trail.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 11.—Deputy Sheriff Matt Starwich, of Ravensdale, and J. C. Storey, Justice of the Peace at Ravensdale and Special Deputy Sheriff in the hunt for slayers of Marshall Miller, of Kent, captured one of the Kent highwaymen this afternoon after a pitched battle in which Storey was wounded.

The fight occurred near camp 5, of the Milwaukee Railroad Company, seven miles above North Bend. The man who was captured was shot in the knee by Deputy Sheriff Starwich, and one of the other highwaymen was shot in the right side. The man who was arrested is believed to be the leader of the gang of desperadoes who shot Marshal Miller at Kent Thursday night. That he is one of the highwaymen the officers have been hunting for two days is almost certain from the fact that he had recently been shot through the tip of the nose.

Deputy Not Badly Wounded.

Storey was not seriously wounded, the bullet passing through the fleshy part of his right leg several inches above the knee.

Deputy Sheriff Starwich and Special Deputy Storey took the trail Friday night of three men answering the description of three of the five desperadoes who shot Marshal Miller and followed them along the pipe line of the Seattle water system up Cedar River, overtaking them at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The three men were seated at a camp fire when the officers appeared.

Deputy Sheriff Starwich at once commanded them to throw up their hands and surrender. One of the men gave an order in Slavish to the other two to open fire, at the same time reaching for his gun. Starwich understood the order and fired at the leader, blowing off his kneecap.

Open Fire on Officers.

The other two men ran, and securing shelter behind a stump, opened fire on the officers. Storey was shot in the first volley but continued the fight. Starwich fired several shots at the men as they were running for shelter and one of the highwaymen was wounded in the right side.

After continuing the battle for nearly half an hour the two desperadoes were driven from behind the stump and forced into the woods. Starwich followed them and continued to fire at every opportunity until he ran out of ammunition.

Mr. Storey and the wounded prisoner were taken to the Milwaukee construction camp and left, while Starwich went to North Bend for more ammunition and assistance. He reached North Bend about 5 o'clock, secured rigs and organizing a fresh posse returned to the scene of the battle.

Bloodhounds on Trail.

Deputy Sheriff Jack Liner, P. C. Peterson, a well-known woodsman, of North Bend, and two other men returned with Starwich fully armed. The party took two bloodhounds belonging to Mr. Peterson and will take up the trail at the point where the battle occurred.

The three men who engaged in the fight with Starwich and Storey were well armed and apparently intended to fight to the death to resist capture.

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SOME OF THE EVENTS OF THE WEEK AS SEEN THROUGH THE HUMOROUS EYES OF HARRY MURPHY

Something Wrong About That Box. Maybe You Can Play Marbles? How the Earth Looks to Its Timorous Rulers Filling Up the Gap. Then and Now in Portland. The Smile That Won't Come Off (Perhaps). Small Favors NOT Thankfully Received.