HENEY'S LAST SPEECH ON SENATOR FULTON

Noted Prosecutor Turns Spotlight on Political History of State Before Large Crowd in East Side Church —Leaves for California Tonight.

Francis J. Heney, for the third time in three days, paid his tribute to United States Senator Fulton in an address delivered at the Centenary Methodist church last night, when for three hours and over he spoke to 1,500 people on good citizenship, drawing from his talk the argument that Senator Fulton was an undesirable man to be sent back to the senate. In his address he traversed much of the same ground gone over at the Exposition rink Saturday night, but brought out a new affidavit made by H. A. Webster, deputy fish commissioner from Oregon City, in which the affiant stated that he had been offered financial inducements by Senator Fulton during the session of 1903 in order to keep him in line on the senatorial vote. Fulton was at that time a candidate for the United States senate, and feared that Webster, who was a representative from Clackamas county, was about to desert him for another candidate.

Letters Throw Sidelights.

The speaker also read letters which had passed between John H. Hall and George C. Brownell, John H. Mitchell and George C. Brownell, and others, telling of inside political history in the state, showing that the senatorial delegation—at that time Mitchell and Fulton—knew of illegal transactions and unlawful deals, but that in spite of these things stayed by the support of those who were transgressing the law. Most of this correspondence, however, had been introduced at one or another of the land fraud trials and were not new. They all brought out that Senator Fulton knew of irregular practices in Oregon politics, but that he made no move to stop them.

Turning back to the T. Cader Powell incident, which he treated at the Exposition rink meeting of Saturday, Mr. Heney said that the reason Powell had not been removed from the office of United States marshal to Alaska when he was known to be an embezzler and connected with election frauds in Portland, was because of the political pull put forth by Senator Fulton, and in making the charge Mr. Heney said he made it directly.

During the course of his address Mr. Heney pleaded for the primary law and Statement No. 1, holding that the people of the state had been given the weapons with which to fight off the boss and the machine and secure the purification of the politics of the state. The machine had fought the primary law and was still fighting it, and were waging a bitter battle against Statement No. 1, knowing that these things stood between them and control of the political affairs of the state. The speaker urged that the people should stand back of the primary law and rally to the support of Statement No. 1 in the interests of good citizenship and the moral and political elevation of the community.

One of Big Four.

Mr. Heney was greeted with great applause when he made his appearance upon the platform a short time after 8 o'clock. He was presented to the audience by Rev. Clarence True Wilson, who prefaced his remarks by saying that Senator Fulton had been opposed to all of the 18 proposed reform measures presented to congress by the National Reform association. Fulton had also been opposed to La Follette's railroad bill, though Senator Gearin was for it, and Dr. Wilson said that if Mr. Heney could tell why the people of Oregon should keep such a man in the senate he would be glad to hear the statement. Dr. Wilson said that Mr. Heney was, by virtue of his work, one of the big four of the nation, Roosevelt, Folk, La Follette, and Heney of Oregon and California.

In beginning his address Mr. Heney said that he desired to remove the impression that he was here to abuse Senator Fulton. He said such an impression had been circulated by those opposed to him but that he was not going to abuse the senator, he was going to tell a few facts. If these facts did not make the senator appear in a good light it was his fault, the speaker said. He was going to discuss Senator Fulton as a public official, treating him as a servant of the people of Oregon who had the right to know what their servant had been doing and what he had done.

"If you owned a railroad," said Mr. Heney, speaking collectively to his audience, "and Senator Fulton asked for a job the first thing you would ask for would be a recommendation and where he had worked before. That would be fair.

Touches on Hermann.

"Hermann said while a witness on his trial in Washington that he had a 'slight speaking acquaintance' with F. P. Mays. Fulton testified to the reputation of Hermann for truth and veracity. He did it after Hermann had given his testimony. Did he know that Hermann had handled the truth so lightly in his testimony, or did he not?"

Then the speaker went into the Blue mountain reserve case, where Hermann, Mays, W. N. Jones and others had planned to create the reserve for their own financial gain. He showed the close association of Hermann and Mays, the fact that Jones had gone over to the support of Fulton aiding in his election.

"All of these are Fulton's friends," said Mr. Heney. "Fulton would do much for his friends; he said he would, and all of these friends were criminals. When you find a type of machine politician who will protect his friends, even though criminals, and stand by them till their jail sentences are ended; when you find a man of that type, the best thing you can do for the good of the state is to get rid of him just as quickly as possible."

Mr. Heney turned to the record of Senator Mitchell, showing that he had known of unlawful acts done by political friends and had supported them for office and protected them in office when possessed of that knowledge. He then argued that the close association of Fulton with Mitchell was such that he knew Mitchell for what he was, and yet in the face of this knowledge continued as his supporter and political friend.

"Crooks Get Together."

The speaker then diverged and discussed the good citizenship battle in a general way relating the struggles he had against impure political conditions while in Arizona. He told of protests made by him against the appointment of unworthy men to federal office and in doing so arraigned the senate generally.

"When a protest is made in the senate against a real crook it never has any effect," he said, "but when one is made against an honest man like William C. Bristol, on a trumped up charge, it always stops confirmation. The crooks always get together."

The newspapers then came in for a share of condemnation and special attention was paid to the report printed in some papers saying that Heney had been called off Fulton's trail by Roosevelt.

"The papers have said that President Roosevelt had called me off," said Mr. Heney, "but to be fair, he never said for me to do a thing or not to do it except to do my duty. Pilgrims from Portland have made pilgrimages to Washington urging him to pull me off and the only thing he has ever said in the face of it all was "Bully boy, Heney.'"

Mr. Heney turned his attention to the primary law and Statement No. 1. He reviewed the history of the creation of the electoral college, showing that the writers of the constitution had considered that the people of the nation were not to be trusted in the selection of a president and pointing out that after one or two trials at which the electors cast their vote according to their desires the people of the nation arose and told their electors that they would vote for no man who did not pledge himself to observe the instructions of his people. He compared this condition to the circumstances surrounding the fight over Statement No. 1, contending that the same principle was at stake.

Webster Affidavit Read.

The Webster affidavit was brought out suddenly after Mr. Heney had discussed the citizenship battle for nearly two hours. He began by referring to the senatorial battle of 1903, calling off that W. W. Banks had been given a deputyship, J. D. Daly a surveyor-generalship, W. N. Jones protection, and other considerations in return for their votes at the last house of the session. "Do you remember who they voted for?" asked Mr. Heney. "Well, I will tell you something about that campaign and I have something here relating to it. Then he read the Webster affidavit, which was as follows:

"I was elected a member of the Oregon state legislature, being a representative from Clackamas county, at the June election of 1902.

"After the convening of the legislature, I voted for Charles W. Fulton for United States senator, with the exception of the first ballot, cast for T. T. Geer. A week or 10 days before the end of the session I learned that Fulton had made an agreement which I considered inimical to my interests, and thereupon I served notice upon him that I would discontinue voting for him. This conversation took place in the senate chamber just before the hour for joint session. We then went into the room of the president of the senate and Mr. Fulton stated that my refusal to vote for him would ruin him. I still refused to support him further and he asked me if he could offer me any financial inducements, to which I said "No." He then begged me to reconsider my decision and not decide at present. I returned to the house and voted for him and continued to do so until he was elected United States senator.

"H. A. WEBSTER.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of April, 1908.

"W. S. MACSWAIN,
"Notary Public for Oregon."

Hall's Letter Read.

"Senator Fulton wants to know where are my proofs," continued Mr. Heney. "Well, there is one of them with the ink hardly dry. I have a great many proofs, but the greatest of them is that my experience teaches me that he is a corrupt man."

The speaker then read a letter from John H. Hall to George C. Brownell, in which it was suggested that J. D. Daly would change his support to Fulton if Fulton would promise his appointment as surveyor-general. Daly had afterwards changed his vote and had been appointed. He then read the Mitchell letter to Brownell telling of the threatened trouble over Henry Meldrum, and promising that the matter would be hushed up until after the organization of the senate. The letter showing the agreement by which Daly was to be appointed, Waggoner, Meldrum's chief clerk, transferred and the charges against Meldrum hushed up for the protection of Brownell and the betterment of Fulton, was also read.

Going from this subject to the appointment of T. Cader Powell, Mr. Heney charged that Fulton had directly interfered in preventing the removal of Powell.

Arraigns Hall and Mays.

"Someone asked me why T. Cader Powell had not been removed from office," he said. "I will say that it is because of this political corruption which protected Meldrum, Jones and the rest. It is because of this corruption that he is there still, and I charge that it is because Charles W. Fulton by his corrupt pull has prevented his removal. And he will continue to do so until someone with malice of energy will call the attention of the president to it. His attention was called to it once, but in the multiplicity of his duties he may have forgotten it.

"They say Puter was a bad man, but I say now he is not half so bad as John Hall or F. P. Mays, who allowed these things to go on, or as Fulton, who did not interfere.

"Meldrum was sent to the penitentiary, but who is the worst, he or the man who allowed him to be appointed and confirmed when they knew what he was doing?"

Mr. Heney then took up the contention of Senator Fulton that his attack made upon him was malicious. He told of his efforts to secure a clear field in the trial of the land cases and of his removal of Hall and Jack Matthews. Then, he said, he found that Fulton was standing behind these men.

"Then," continued Mr. Heney, "I investigated Fulton. He says 'malicious,' but I found that he was interfering in the prosecutions in every way possible. I wanted to make sure that he would not block the confirmation of Reed, Wolverton and Bristol. He did block Bristol's confirmation on a trumped up charge, and now says he is sorry for what he did. Perhaps he is seeking the friendship of Bristol."

Hard Jab at Banks.

The speaker then went into the case of Chester Starr, one of the witnesses for the government in the Williamson case. He said that he had told W. W. Banks, then deputy attorney, to put Starr under bonds to appear as a witness, and that Banks went at once in search of Fulton, during which he said to George C. Brownell:

"I want to find Fulton. It is important. Heney is going to put Starr under bonds and I want to tell Fulton to see Judge Bennett and have him get Starr out of the country."

Mr. Heney closed his address at 11:30 o'clock. He will leave tonight for San Francisco.

ALMOST A MIRACLE

His Body Distorted and Racked With Rheumatism for Two Years, This Young Man Now Walks and Works.

For a generation Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been curing rheumatism and other diseases caused by poor blood and during that time certain cures have been published that were so marvelous in their nature that they have been termed modern miracles. Such a cure was that of Charles Calhoun Jr., now living at Capron, N. Y., and employed in a mill there. The facts in the case are widely known in the neighborhood in which Mr. Calhoun lives and the cure is regarded locally as nothing short of miraculous.

When the Calhoun family was living at Winfield, N. Y., some years ago the young man was taken sick. "Our family doctor pronounced it inflammatory rheumatism," says Mr. Calhoun, "and he attended me for about a year. For nine months I was confined to the bed and in such agony that I could not bear the weight of the sheets nor to have any one touch me. I could not move myself at all.

"The rheumatism was complicated with a nervous trouble resembling St. Vitus' dance, my limbs and head jerked and I suffered all the agonies possible. Blisters were applied to my knees until they left scars, but I could not feel them. My fingers began to draw out of shape and get stiff.

"In spite of the doctor's treatment and all the medicine I took I kept getting worse. My feet swelled so that I could not get a stocking on and I could not straighten up at all. Finally the doctor told my father he could no nothing more for me.

"At this time Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended to me and I found relief in the first box. After taking three boxes I could walk. I continued to take them steadily until I was cured. That was in 1895. I have worked every day for years now and am entirely well and have no trace of my old trouble whatever."

Our free pamphlet, "Diseases of the Blood," gives further information about the treatment of rheumatism.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes for $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

DENTAL WAR STILL ON
JEALOUSY STILL EXISTS

Dr. P. L. Austin, manager of the Chicago and the Union Dental Parlors, desires to announce to the public that he has been arrested again for practicing dentistry without a license. Two other cases have been appealed to the Circuit Court and now pending. I applied to the Dental Board for a temporary permit and was refused. This is all brought about by my advertising and placing on record what I can do, and do do. In a recent issue of this paper I offered $1,000 to any dentist, barring none, who would compete with me in painless operation of the mouth. There has not been one response. All I ask is to have a hearing, to vindicate myself, so as to convince the public that I am in the right. I further wish to say that I am here to stay, and all those having dental work done at either office will be protected by a written guarantee. Such is not given by any other dentists. I have followed the practice of dentistry for 17 years without a misfortune, and hope to follow it the balance of my life. All my staff are graduate dentists, having 10 to 20 years' experience.

THE LARGEST DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD
19 OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES

CHICAGO DENTAL OFFICE
RALEIGH BUILDING
323½ Washington Street, Corner of Sixth Street

UNION DENTAL OFFICE
221½ MORRISON STREET
Corner of First Street

ASTORIA OFFICE ELEVENTH AND COMMERCIAL STREETS

LIES, ALL LIES, SAYS FULTON

In Support of Contention of Innocence, Reads Hermann Testimonial.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

La Grande, Or., April 14.—Senator Fulton spoke two hours to a large audience at Stewart's opera-house last night. He was introduced by W. B. Sargent, a member of the county central committee. During the wait for Fulton the audience was entertained by the La Grande band and with songs by the Latter Day Saints quartet. One song was, "Celebrated Fallacies of Cake." Its refrain was, "We'll send Fulton back to the senate." In an encore they introduced "Persecutor" Heney.

Senator Fulton, said in substance, that he did not and would not have come to Oregon at this time to ask for renomination, preferring to stand on his record in Washington as his claim to indorsement, but that he did return to prove to the people who had trusted him to serve them, that the charges brought against his character by "a cabal of conspirators headed by Heney," were false and malicious. He owed it to the voters of Oregon, he said, to clear himself of these charges. He declared that if his opponent at the primaries was nominated he would faithfully support his party's choice. He was reluctant to leave Washington at this time, because of the importance of pending legislation, and would not have done so under ordinary circumstances. He said that he found after the indictment of Mitchell that in addition to having the work of an entire delegation to do, he must needs defend himself against attacks in the dark.

Fulton read portions of the Heney secret report and characterized the statements therein as lies. He mentioned the Brownell and Cotton correspondence, and said Heney had put a false construction on the letters.

As to the statement of Heney that Hermann testified before the grand jury that Hall was to be appointed United States attorney in return for shielding Brownell and others, Fulton read a telegram from Hermann, dated Roseburg, April 13, saying in substance:

"No such testimony was given, no such promise was given, and the statements referred to are absolutely false."

Fulton made light of the Smith bribery incident and denied any contemporaneous knowledge of the circumstances.

He concluded his speech by calling attention to his Washington record in regard to the railway rate bill, the employers' liability act, the fellow-servant law, etc.

He left on the 9:55 train for Portland, where he will speak tonight.

Fulton denied to The Journal correspondent a sight of the Hermann telegram, saying he preferred to use it in Portland before giving it to the public.

The Price of Coal.

The scheme of heaping coals of fire
On people's heads will stop,
Unless the price quits getting higher
And takes a little drop.
—From the Philadelphia Press.

COMPLEXION RECIPE

Obtain from your druggist the following: Two ounces Rose Water; one ounce Spirits Cologne; four ounces Sartoin. Put the Sartoin into a pint of hot water (not boiling) and when dissolved and cooled add the Rose Water and Spirits of Cologne; then strain through a fine cloth. Any large bottle will serve as a receptacle, providing it can be closed air-tight.

This mixture should be applied daily and will soon produce the ruddy glow of youth so desirable, but the treatment should be continued until the rosy tint of the skin is permanent.

Powders and cosmetics can be discarded, as they will be found unnecessary if this treatment is continued.

MEN MUST BE AMBIDEXTROUS

Prof. Fraenkel Says Right-Handed Humans Lose Mental Power.

Berlin, April 14.—"Man must become ambidextrous," declares Professor Manfred Fraenkel, Berlin's celebrated authority on the brain. "He must be taught to employ his left hand as frequently and as adroitly as his right hand.

"Then both hemispheres of his brain will be equally developed, equally nourished, will send forth equally powerful nerve stimulation. And if the left half of his brain be damaged by injury or disease, the right half, having been constantly stimulated by active use, will continue to act. So the number of men plunged into intellectual gloom or rendered helpless by paralysis will be vastly decreased."

Such, in effect, is Professor Fraenkel's newest utterance on the benefit of ambidexterity—using both hands. His argument becomes perfectly clear to every one who calls to mind that the left half of the brain governs the right side of the body, and vice versa. This is because the great nerves starting from the brain hemispheres cross each other near their origin.

Let anyone place his palms together, finger-tips out, then interlace his fingers and thumbs and bend them slightly. The body of each hand represents a brain lobe, the thumbs and fingers the nerves and their beginning distribution.

Ninety-five Per Cent Right-Handed.

Fraenkel states that 95 per cent of mankind are right-handed and find great difficulty in using their left hands. He says that anatomically both hands are exactly alike, of course, so there is no physical reason why the right should be in constant use and the left in constant disuse. That is to say, the left lobe of the brain is in constant use, impelling every motion of the right hand, as in writing, while the right lobe is comparatively quiescent because the left hand is inactive.

Fraenckel says positively, as a result of his researches, that had they learned to use their left hands many persons now helpless paralytics would be useful members of society, thanks to the right lobes of their brains. He goes even further and makes the astonishing statement that many cases of seeming paralysis can be cured by the simple expedient of teaching the sufferer to use the left hand.

Recovered Speech.

He tells of a patient whose tongue, right hand and right side were paralyzed, but who recovered his power of speech by constantly practicing writing with his left hand. This patient suffered a second stroke of paralysis which robbed him of all sensitiveness, but did not again deprive him of speech. Fraenckel reports another case, that of a 13-year-old boy, who lost his left hand from a gunshot wound. When he was 30 he became paralyzed on the right side, and, besides, lost the power of speech. He had an artificial left hand. He was a miserable object. Professor Fraenkel and Dr. Gutzmann fixed a ring of wood with a spring on his artificial hand and began to teach him to write with it. This stimulated the right lobe of his brain and in a short time he found himself able to speak, not only his mother tongue (German), but he learned French and Russian.

"Renewed life had been given to him," says Fraenkel, who adds that he could give numerous similar cases out of his experience. He declares:

"Men thoughtlessly have robbed themselves of half their power, physical and mental, by persistent use of the right hand and neglect of the left. This is all the more to be deplored, considering the demands which the intense life of modern times imposes."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

14 K Congressmen W. R. Ellis.

His enemies, if he has any, have never accused him of dishonesty.

EASTER GIFTS FREE

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS—WEDNESDAY 4 TO 6

All boys and girls, under ten years, who clip this advertisement from the paper and bring it to us tomorrow (Wednesday) between 4 and 6, will receive an Easter souvenir free. There are Rabbits, Chickens, Eggs, etc.

OUTFIT THE CHILDREN

In our Juvenile Section; newest styles, best fabrics, thorough workmanship. Try the famous Mrs. Jane Hopkins and Sincerity Bond brands for boys—won't wear out!

Boys' Two-Piece Novelty Suits, 2½ to 9 years, each $4 to $5

Boys' Dudley and Knickerbocker Suits, 7 to 16 years $3.50 up

Boys' Wash Suits, guaranteed colors, 2½ to 12 years....75¢ up

Girls' Dresses of imported Ginghams, percales, duck, linen crash, trimmed and of stylish cut .....$3.50 up

Dainty Lace and Embroidery Trimmed Lawn Dresses, suitable for confirmation, and pretty for all summer .....$1.75 up

CREDIT IF DESIRED You have the privilege of opening a credit account, paying as convenient

EASTERN OUTFITTING CO.

The Store Where Your Credit Is Good
COR. WASHINGTON AND TENTH

COUNTY MUST SCALE DOWN O. R. & N. TAX

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Dayton, Wash., April 14.—A special meeting of the county commissioners will be held April 20 to arrange a settlement with the O. R. & N. for its 1907 taxes. The valuation of the six miles of roadbed in Columbia county as returned by the county assessor was $14,000 per mile, while a decision of the supreme court has fixed the value of the road at about half that amount. Under the assessment a tax levy of $15,500 was made. Under the rate made by the supreme court the amount would be $8,201. Under the former arrangement the company paid a higher price, the amount in 1905 being $13,783. According to the supreme court there are but six miles of first-class railroad in the county, the line running down Snake river to the county line.

REMARRIES DIVORCED HUSBAND ON DEATHBED

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

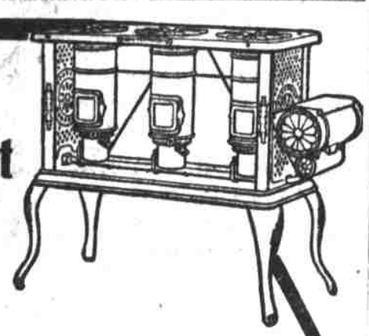
Tacoma, Wash., April 14.—Divorced six months ago, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Richard Oxford were remarried yesterday afternoon while he lay on what physicians say will prove his deathbed. After being divorced the Oxfords found out they could not live apart, and a few weeks ago determined to remarry, but set no date. A few days ago Mr. Oxford was suddenly taken violently ill, and the physicians seeing little hope for him, the ceremony was hastily performed.

J. E. HAMMOND OF SILVERTON DEAD

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Silverton, Or., April 14.—Attorney J. E. Hammond died at his home in this city at 5 o'clock this morning of softening of the brain. He had been sick four weeks. The funeral will take place tomorrow. He was a native of Canada, and had been a resident of Silverton 30 years.

Plan for Summer Comfort



Don't add the heat of a kitchen fire to the sufficient discomfort of hot weather.

Use a New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove and cook in comfort.

With a "New Perfection" Oil Stove the preparation of daily meals, or the big weekly "baking," is done without raising the temperature perceptibly above that of any other room in the house.

If you once have experience with the

NEW PERFECTION
Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

you will be amazed at the restful way in which it enables you to do work that has heretofore overheated the kitchen and yourself.

The "New Perfection" Stove is ideal for summer use. Made in three sizes and all warranted. If not at your dealer's, write our nearest agency.

The Rayo Lamp gives perfect combustion whether high or low—is therefore free from disagreeable odor and cannot smoke. Safe, convenient, ornamental—the ideal light. If not at your dealer's, write our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
INCORPORATED

500 PARIS DRUGGISTS BOUGHT GOOD WATER

Paid $2 a Bottle for It Under the Impression It Was a Patent Medicine.

Paris, April 14.—Over 500 Paris druggists were victims this week to the extent of $2 each of an ingenious and very amusing swindle.

In each case an individual entered the shop with a prescription calling for a bottle of "Dr. Henry's mixture," the central depositary of which was given as at 129 Rue Montmartre. None of the druggists ever had heard of "Dr. Henry's mixture," but most of them sent around to buy it, and those who bought it received each a large bottle of colorless fluid, the "wholesale" price of which was $2.

In no case did the man with the prescription return to the shop in which he had left it, and this led to a complaint being made to the police. The police discovered that the "depositary" in Rue Montmartre was operated by two swindlers, and an analysis of "Dr. Henry's mixture" disclosed that it was nothing but cold water.

The swindlers at the "depositary" enjoyed a day of roaring trade, and then disappeared. Next morning, the premises being besieged by a fresh crowd eager to purchase the mixture, the landlord opened up the shop. He was not aware that his tenants had taken flight and was actuated by a desire to care for their interests. He sold bottle after bottle of the mixture, before the police, accompanied by an angry druggist, put in their appearance.

It required a good deal of explanation on his part to clear him of the suspicion that he was a party to the swindle.

Fast Train Service.

Commencing April 21, the Canadian Pacific will place in effect a new time card via the Soo Spokane route, giving a 47-hour running time Portland to St. Paul. The equipment is the most up-to-date of any operated in the west. Electric lighted trains. Library-buffet-compartment-observation cars. Excellent dining car service. For full particulars apply at the local office, 142 Third street.