BRYAN FLAYS TAMMANY PLOT

Commoner Says Organization Has Either Become Impotent or Did Not Work for Success of Democratic Ticket.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 20.—That Tammany has either become impotent or did not work for the success of the democratic party in the recent campaign, is the charge made by William J. Bryan in an article made public today, to appear in the forthcoming issue of the Commoner.

The Commoner article, under the heading, "What Is the Remedy?" says:

"And Murphy, the head of Tammany, says that Tammany did the best it could 'for the Democratic national ticket.' There's the rub. If Tammany had been treacherous it might promise to be faithful next time, but as it 'did the best it could,' what hope is there for next time? If Tammany did the best it could and could not carry the city of New York for the Democratic national ticket, several questions arise.

The Questions.

"First—Was it the fault of the candidate?

"Second—Was it the fault of the platform?

"Third—Was it the fault of Tammany?

"Fourth—Is there a New York Democracy outside of Tammany?

"If the Democratic candidate was objectionable to Tammany, the remedy is to nominate a candidate next time who is satisfactory to Tammany; provided, of course, that is all that is necessary to insure a Democratic victory.

"If it was the Democratic platform that was objectionable, the remedy is: Let Tammany write the next Democratic platform; provided, of course, a Tammany platform will insure victory.

"But if it is the fault of Tammany the remedy is more difficult. How is Tammany to be reformed? If Tammany will not support the Democratic ticket and platform when the ticket and platform are satisfactory to the Democrats of the nation, what is to be done?

"Is the national party to have Tammany used as an argument against it and when Tammany is powerless to help the national ticket even when it does its best? It will be interesting to Democrats outside to know how the situation is to be remedied.

"Will Tammany explain?"

Denounces Mismanagement.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Chicago, Nov. 20.—Denouncing Democratic mismanagement of the New York campaign, Congressman W. Bourke Cochran, former orator of Tammany hall, who is in Chicago today, summed up the situation by saying:

"Governor Hughes was kicked into office by the Democrats. Yes, sir; the Democrats did about all they could to mismanage the campaign in New York. They showed considerable genius at it, too.

"For instance, the Democrats allowed themselves to be put in the position of attacking public utility commissions. 'We are against government by commission,' they said. Well, they had mighty short memories. Our own platform two years ago called for public utility commissions. I drafted it myself, and Governor Hughes, when he got into office, made it his own, but failed lamentably in working it out.

Chanler's Position.

"Then you take that race track situation. Why, Chanler had almost as much to do with passing that race track bill as Governor Hughes. It was his vote which, after the bill had failed to pass in the first instance, placed it on the table and thus saved it in the senate. And yet two weeks of the campaign elapsed before the public had any appreciation of the fact.

"Men have gone on the stump for every reason in the world, but Mr. Chanler was the first one to take it for the purpose of saying that he had nothing to say."

GERMANY WILL STAND BY AMERICAN POLICY

(Continued from Page One.)

white man's standard had been placed by providence upon his invincible battalions. If Japan were scheming now to get control of China, Europe would suffer attack.

The emperor was keeping friends with the Mohammedan world. He was even supplying them with rifles, because they were devils in fight, and stood there between the east and the west, where they could break the first force of attack.

Emperor William said he believed America would be forced to fight Japan within ten years. He seemed eager to talk and poured a steady stream of criticism upon England for two hours.

New York, Nov. 20.—Dr. William Bayard Hale was shown the cable from London today carrying what purported to be an account of his interview with the kaiser that was to have been printed in the Century Magazine.

"Not a word of what has been sent as the contents of my Century article is correct," he said. "This synopsis is as far away as anything could possibly be and is the invention of some wandering mind from first to last.

"As a report of what happened at the audience, it is also entirely absurd."

RACE SUICIDE IN PURITAN CHURCH

Boston, Nov. 20.—In a paper on "The Perpetuation of the Church," read at the union conference of the Congregational churches of Boston and vicinity, the Rev. G. L. Cady, of Dorchester, declared that the Puritan stock is committing race suicide.

"I find," he said, "56 churches which boast of one child each for last year, and 63 which reported twins each."

His figures showed 23 churches which with a combined membership of 7,494, with 7,276 in the Sunday schools and with 1,474 young people in Endeavor societies, were able in a year to bring for six new births.

"Congregational families," he said, "have ceased to perpetuate themselves."

"When the Puritan stock commits race suicide, the Puritan church must also follow the path of involuntary harikari."

BIG WHEEL PLANT FOR STEEL TRUST

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 20.—William E. Corey, president of the United States Steel corporation, after a meeting with officials of the company, has given out the following interview:

"We have decided to engage at once in the making of a new type of car wheel and will erect a new plant which may cost in the neighborhood of $3,000,000. Our tests have been made at McKeesport, and we have found that the best wheels are made by rolling instead of pressing or forging. We have not yet decided on the location for this new plant, but it will be in the Pittsburg district. In addition to this, we will spend about $1,500,000 in improving the Schoen Steel Wheel company's plant at McKee's Rocks, and make it one of the best in the world. The demand for the best steel wheels is growing and we will be in position to furnish them. In addition to this, we will spend about $1,000,000 in Homestead."

JOHN D. MUM ON VITAL POINTS

Oil King Withholds Information That Informs, but Trustbuster Kellogg Puts Him on Record—Will Answer Only on Compulsion.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

New York, Nov. 20.—"I decline to answer unless counsel for the government insists." This is the new one sprung by John D. Rockefeller today when he faced the grilling fire of cross-examination at the hands of Frank B. Kellogg, deputy attorney-general and chief of Roosevelt's "trust busters."

The oil king was composed and calm. He did not smile when he repeated the answer over and over, but there was a twinkle in his small bright eyes.

Moritz Rosenthal, the thousand-dollar-a-day Standard Oil attorney, and Attorney John B. Milburn, special counsel for a dozen of the biggest corporations, had framed that answer, and they seemed pleased with it, too.

But if it bothered the fiery government investigator he showed no signs of it. Kellogg employed his quiet, untheatrical manner of examination. He asked his questions in the conversational tone that has marked all his fierce attacks upon witnesses. The impossibility of confusing him was evident, and his clear, determined tactics were in full play.

Kellogg started his cross-examination by asking the question:

"Do you consider hazardous any business venture that started in 1882 with a capital of $77,000,000 and has paid dividends of $591,000,000 and accumulated a surplus of over $200,000,000?"

"I don't consider that the amount of money made in any business has anything to do with whether or not it is hazardous," answered Rockefeller, calmly and deliberately.

Three times Rockefeller was asked a certain question as to the apportionment of the cash property and trust certificates since the promulgation of the trust agreement of 1882.

Each time the oil king, ever ready to defend the secrets of the Standard, replied:

"I decline to answer, unless counsel for the government insists."

When Kellogg repeated his question a fourth time, Attorney John G. Milburn, for the Standard, interrupted the government attorney by saying:

"Mr. Rockefeller will answer no question that he is not compelled to answer."

Later, Milburn said Rockefeller might answer this question, but Attorney Kellogg had struck a new lead and declined to press the point, evidently satisfied with having brought out unmistakably the effort to conceal the facts.

Kellogg called attention to extracts from the records of the Standard Oil company and pointed out that the original capitalization of the concern of $69,000,000 represented property worth $56,000,000 and trust certificates aggregating $13,000,000.

John an Adept Dodger.

Kellogg, pursuing the examination, said:

"Now, you say these $13,000,000 in trust certificates since have been issued?"

"Oh, no, I don't; you say I say so," replied Rockefeller.

After one of the cleverest legal sparring bouts ever witnessed had taken place through Kellogg's efforts to gain a statement that the profits distributed since the inception of the trust agreement amount to over $598,000,000, the witness had proved himself worthy of admiration in verbal combat.

When Kellogg had finished his interrogations along that line there had been written into the court records a resume of everything heretofore known of the financial success of the Standard.

Rockefeller replied when asked about certain records of the business:

"You say these records are correct. I agree that they must be so."

In answer to a question, he said with a smile:

"I assume that the Standard Oil company is the largest shipper in the country."

When asked whether it was his belief that the Standard had contracts with the other roads identical with those with the Pennsylvania, he replied:

"I don't know about the relations with others. We were doing what every shipper of oil, and other products, was doing and always will do—trying to make the best arrangements we could with the railroads under the circumstances."

John D. Explains.

Rockefeller explained that the Standard Oil company entered into an agreement with the Pennsylvania railroad to ship a certain amount of oil over its line each year, and in return the Standard received a rebate of 10 per cent.

In explaining the rebating, the witness said:

"We performed favors that they could not perform for themselves, and often to our disadvantage. We so apportioned the shipments over their lines as to insure a constant regular movement of the traffic we controlled to various points. This concession, which was very much desired by the railroad, often necessitated sacrifice on our part."

Rockefeller said that the pipe line industry developed considerably in 1873-1878. The pipe line systems carried on through the American Transfer company and the United States Lines company were purchased and managed by the Standard, Rockefeller said.

Rockefeller, in answer to questions, declared that he entered the field of oil transportation because of the necessity of getting oil from the fields to the refineries at the lowest possible rate.

The direct examination of the witness was completed late this afternoon, and an adjournment was taken until this morning.

Just before the close of the hearing yesterday afternoon Frank B. Kellogg, deputy attorney general, who had been watching the case closely interposed the first objection. He did not like the question asked by Attorney Milburn when he endeavored to elicit the flat statement that the absorption of the Pittsburg refinery was an absolute business necessity. Milburn did not press the point. A volume containing a copy of the so-called trust agreement of 1862 was handed to Rockefeller for identification and admitted to the record. Rockefeller answered yes, when asked if the signers of the agreement were the stockholders of the Standard Oil company of Ohio, and Trustees Chester, Keep and Preyer. He will be called for cross-examination tomorrow.

JILTED LOVER USES AX AS WEAPON

(Continued from Page One.)

upstairs, where he made an end of himself.

"Will came into the kitchen where I was at work getting dinner," said Carrie Swofford as the doctor washed the blood from her head, "and asked me to give him a cup of coffee. I did so, and told him there were some biscuits in the oven that he could help himself to. He got them and ate some. I told him that after that I didn't want him coming around at that time of day and asking for breakfast. If he couldn't get down when other people ate, he could do without. He didn't say anything then, but when he got up from the table, he walked over to where I keep the hatchet I use in cutting meat, and picked it up and struck me on the head. He tried to hit me again, and I must have put up my hand, for my finger is hurt and the ring is driven away into the flesh.

Borrowed Her Money.

"I have helped that man for months. I've loaned him money time and again when he needed it, and have done everything for him that I could. And this is the pay I get. I have always been doing things for people all my life and getting the worst of it. I wish I had never seen him.

"I met him about six months ago out at the Twelve-Mile house, where I was working as cook and he was painting. Yes, we were pretty good friends. And this is what it has come to. He was just jealous; that is all—that and the whiskey, for he had been drinking hard for three or four days."

Grandjean was very careful and deliberate in his self-murder. Seating himself on the edge of the bed, he took the two-ounce bottle of carbolic acid which he had stolen from the cook, removed the cork, drank about three-fourths of the contents, and carefully corking the bottle again, replaced it in his inside coat pocket. And then he died. An empty whiskey bottle lay on the chair beside the bed. He had evidently taken one last drink before taking leave of life and drinks forever. No note of any kind was found.

R. L. Squires, who happened to be in the house at the time of the tragedy, which occurred at about 10:15, called up the police station and told the desk man of the attempted murder, but did not know at the time that Grandjean had committed suicide. In fact, he did not even go upstairs after Grandjean until the arrival of Officer Abbott, a few minutes later, being afraid, he says, that Grandjean might attempt to kill him, too. When Abbott arrived he went up to Grandjean's room, No. 41, and broke open the door. The man was lying on the bed with his feet on the floor, dead.

Was Glancing Blow.

The officer summoned Dr. George W. Tamiesie to care for the wounded woman. The doctor arrived within a few minutes and sewed up the wound in the woman's scalp. Fortunately the ax had struck her a glancing blow; otherwise it would have killed her instantly. The most painful injury was to the finger, the ring being so deeply sunk into it from the force of the blow that she stopped with her hand that it was necessary to cut the ring off before the wound could be dressed.

Deputy Coroner Dunning arrived and took charge of the body. Nobody, except Carrie Swofford, appeared to know anything of Grandjean except that he was a painter, had been out of work for some time, and had been rooming at the hotel for about a month.

Letters found in the dead man's suitcase, however, show that he had a sister in Springfield, Ill. Most of the letters were simply signed "your sister, H. C.," but one of them bears the signature "H. Crofton." She appears to have been a faithful correspondent, one of the letters stating that she would write to him once a week. Another letter is from a brother, C. B. Grandjean, and is dated at New Berlin, Ill. Another brother, Roy L. Grandjean, also lives at Springfield.

The dead man appears to have been the owner of a house at Springfield, a number of letters in reference to its rental being found. His bankbook shows a deposit of $400 made in the Commercial National bank of Los Angeles on January 10, 1908. There are no stubs to show that any of it has been withdrawn, although Carrie Swofford says she has on several occasions loaned him money.

Grandjean appears to have been between 35 and 40 years of age and unmarried. The body has been taken to the morgue.

WIFE MURDERER AT SAN DIEGO REPRIEVED

(United Press Leased Wire.)

San Quentin, Cal., Nov. 20.—William Burke, a convicted wife murderer, sent to the state prison from San Diego, was taken from the death cell today following his reprieve yesterday. Burke's attorneys obtained the delay after an appeal to the higher court. Preparations for his hanging were under way, even to the making of the rope. The prisoner did not show any emotion when informed that his execution had been indefinitely postponed.

Burke shot and killed his wife last September. He was convicted after a quick trial and sentenced to death. His attorneys will appeal to Governor James N. Gillett for commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment.

Companies Incorporated.

Salem, Or., Nov. 20.—Articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of the secretary of state as follows:

North Bend Mercantile company; principal office, North Bend; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, J. Virgil Pugh, P. G. Larson, Henry Hoeck, Manley M. Strawn and Richard Marshall.

The Interstate Telephone company; principal office, Pendleton; capital stock $50,000; incorporators, M. H. Kirkham, M. J. Ready and T. E. McGimitie.

The National Folding Poultry Coop & Box company; principal office, Portland; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Frank L. Mary, David L. Brace and Clinton S. Fletcher.

Willamette Valley Oil company; principal office, Portland; capital stock, $250,000; incorporators, W. A. Leet, Perley S. Heald and C. W. Taylor.

Michigan Land & Timber company; principal office, Portland; capital stock, $250,000; incorporators, W. A. Leet, Thomas R. Sheridan, Perley C. Heald and Reuben F. Robinson.

WOMAN'S MUNICIPAL LEAGUE GIVES TEA

New York, Nov. 20.—The Woman's Municipal league, which was founded by Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell and a number of other society women of this city, gave a tea and reception at the Waldorf-Astoria this afternoon. The military band from Governor's island furnished the music and many representatives of the army and navy were present. A number of civic societies were also represented. The league is not in politics, but confines itself to efforts of relieving distress in the crowded quarters of the city.

Birthday of Notables.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Rome, Nov. 20.—Flags were displayed on all public buildings today in observance of the fifty-seventh birthday of Queen Margherita, the mother of King Victor Emanuel.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 20.—Premier Laurier, who was born at St. Lin, Quebec, November 20, 1841, received congratulations today on his sixty-seventh birthday.

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Less than two weeks away, it will be wise to provide yourself with one of our

RAINCOATS or OVERCOATS

now, while choosing is at its best. The superiority of those we sell is conceded by everyone. If you would join the ranks of satisfied customers, have our genial salesmen show you—no obligation to purchase.

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OVERCOATS FOR EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK

And for every occasion and every variation in shape of man, and for every shape of pocketbook. A complete display of all the new models. Seven are suggested here—fifty varieties in our store.

Thanksgiving, Thursday, November 26

Think ahead—take care of your Thanksgiving clothes needs now. Many a man is saying to himself: "Guess I'll have to get a new suit or overcoat, if I'm going to attend that Thanksgiving dinner." Make your selection now, while you have time to make a good choice and to be correctly fitted.

OVERCOATS AND SUITS $10 to $30

Then, to trim up your outfit, we've the correct styles in the celebrated "Beaver Hats," and the choicest creations in Shoes and Furnishings of all sorts.

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SATURDAY SPECIALS

$30.00 and $35.00 Ladies' Tailored Suits

Special $21.45

CASH OR CREDIT

These values are absolutely the best. They embrace all the leading fashions of the season's productions.

COATS

Semi and Tight-Fitting Coats in the latest shades and styles, regular $25.00 to $30.00 values. Special $17.75

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Rubberized Silk Coats

In all the latest colors, $25.00 to $30.00 values. Special.. $17.50

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Just received, an elegant line of Voiles and Panamas, regular $15 to $17.50. Special $11.85

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Is for the benefit of our numerous customers, in the meantime to help advertise our well-known establishment. The fact that we are in the eastern markets four to six months out of every twelve enables us to select the best values for the least money. This is sufficient to make our Saturday Specials interesting to you.

LATEST EXPRESS ARRIVALS

We have received a swell line of Opera Coats and Evening Dress Waists. It is worth while to look them over.

TEA

We couldn't moneyback tea, if our tea weren't better than tea as you know it.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Best; we say him.