

JOHNSON VS. CONGRESS IN 1865

Republican "Insurgents" Were All That Saved President—Country Owes Much to This Stubborn President.

By Frederic J. Hanks.
Washington, Nov. 30.—But once in the history of the United States has the congress made a deliberate attack upon the integrity of the executive branch of the government, as separated and defined by the constitution. Many presidents have used extraordinary means to control the legislative branch, and have succeeded in doing so, in its attempt to destroy the preponderant power of the president, failed. The war between President Andrew Johnson and congress was a bitter personal and partisan struggle in which principle had small weight and consistency was absent. Had only one senator changed his vote from "not guilty" to "guilty," Andrew Johnson would have become president, and the whole subsequent history of the nation would have been changed.

Many Factors in Fight.

The basis of the quarrel between Johnson and congress was the instinct of self-preservation in the Republican party; the immediate cause was the difference in the plans for the restoration of the 11 seceding states to the union. Had Johnson been able to be president and had Stevens' desire to punish the south, as well as Andrew Johnson's social standing, were considerable factors in the problem. It is fortunate for the nation that neither side was able to accomplish its victory, and thus neither could impose upon the nation all of its desires. As it is, the legacy of that period is now one of the chief political troubles of the nation, for as yet no man knows just what the 14th amendment actually does mean.

Mr. Lincoln held to the theory that the states had no right to secede from the union, that they never had seceded and that the war was, in fact, an insurrection. Upon this doctrine he based his scheme of reconstruction, which was to permit any state to reestablish itself as a member of the union when 10 per cent of its voting population should declare loyalty and elect representatives to congress. As early as 1863, when the issue of the war was in doubt and before any steps were taken to free the slaves, Mr. Lincoln promulgated his "Louisiana plan," under which he recognized a loyal state government in Louisiana and under which representatives, Pleaders and Hahn, were elected to congress. They were received and seated in the house in the 37th congress.

Johnson Changes Mind.

Andrew Johnson became president of the United States. Johnson had been a Democrat. He had often manifested great independence, but he was nevertheless a party man. He had been placed on the ticket with Lincoln, as a war Democrat. He was also a southern man, and it became apparent that the union would be victorious. Johnson voiced some bitterly vindictive threats against the leaders of the confederacy and was credited with a desire to hang rebels to every tree. But later he manifested a natural love for his native section, which was the result of his social ambitions, or of his Democratic partisanship, none the less grateful to the defeated followers of the lost cause.

Johnson, poor becoming president, listened to the counsel of William H. Seward, who remained at the head of his cabinet, and adopted the Lincoln plan of reconstruction. State governments were organized and representatives and senators elected. The franchise was limited to white men, and only loyal white men participated in the new governments. Johnson declined to call congress together, imitating the example of Lincoln in 1863. Before congress met for its regular session Johnson had completed the reorganization of the southern states on the general lines of Lincoln's "Louisiana plan."

Congress Makes Objections.

Congress met and refused to receive the representatives of the new state governments. Thaddeus Stevens offered a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of the two houses of congress to consider the question of reconstruction of the states lately in rebellion. That was the beginning of the longest debate in the annals of congress. The result was that the Johnson plan of reconstruction was ignored, the south was divided into five military districts and placed under control of federal troops, and the nightmare of "reconstruction" had begun for the south.

to impeach Johnson early in 1867 had failed. But on the very day Stanton was removed, February 21, 1868, a resolution impeaching the president was offered in the house. Next day it was adopted by a vote of 128 to 47, the division being strictly according to party lines, every Republican voting "aye" and every Democrat "no." Johnson was charged in all gravity that Johnson was removing Stanton so that he could get hold of the munitions of war and perpetuate himself in the White House by force of arms.

The next day Johnson allayed the fears of the more conservative element by appointing Thomas Ewing to be secretary of war. Men might doubt Johnson, but they could not doubt Ewing and his loyalty to the union. But no one reckoned that the senate would so boldly try the president on the charges presented. Wherever it was proclaimed: "In 19 days honest Ben Wade will be in the White House." Wade was president pro tempore of the senate and under the law as it prevailed until 1886 would succeed to the presidency in case of the death or removal of Johnson.

Stevens' Last Fight.

The trial in the senate began on March 5, 1868, and was finally concluded on May 26. Thad Stevens was one of the managers on the part of the house charged with the prosecution, but the hand of death was upon him. He was carried to the hospital to read his speech in the argument against the president, but he failed and was forced to hand the manuscript to General Ben Butler. It was Stevens' last fight.

The first roll call of the senate on the trial was had on May 16. Thirty-five senators voted "guilty" and 19 voted "not guilty." A change of one vote would have meant conviction, as it would have completed the two thirds vote required by the constitution. All 13 of the Democrats in the senate voted "not guilty," as did seven Republicans. These seven men were denounced by their partisans at the time as traitors and the Republican national convention which met on May 29, between the time of the first roll call and the last, formally excommunicated them. The seven senators who saved Johnson and the prestige of the presidency were William F. Fessenden of Maine, Joseph S. Fowler of Tennessee, James W. Grimes of Burlington, John B. Henderson of Missouri, Edmund G. Ross of Kansas, Lyman Trumbull of Illinois and Peter G. Van Winkle of West Virginia. Of this number John B. Henderson is the only survivor.

Johnson's Stubbornness Wins.

Johnson was acquitted and Ben Wade's hopes of the presidency died with the verdict of the senate. The Fourteenth amendment had been made a prerequisite to the readmission of the southern states to the union and negro suffrage had been assured over the protest of the president. Yet the more radical plans of the Stevens party, such as the confiscation of the lands in the south and their division among the freed slaves, had been defeated by the stubbornness of Johnson.

Had congress not opposed the Johnson scheme of reconstruction the southern states would have been received at once into the councils of the nation, their representation in congress would have been increased because of emancipation, and they would have formed a political coalition with the northern Democrats which would have driven the Republican party out of power at once. To prevent this congress forced the adoption of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution. But even these did not suffice long to secure Republican supremacy, for in 1874 the Democrats gained control of the house of representatives and in 1876 they contested the election of president. It was to meet this condition that Republican congresses sought to enact legislation providing for federal control of elections.

Tomorrow—The American Congress.

IX—The "Force Bill" and Censure.

Cuts Women's Throats.

London, Nov. 30.—The police are seeking a noted criminal whose identity they refuse to reveal, on the charge of having committed a dozen bloody murders which have been baffling Scotland Yard recently. The clue to his identity was gained through bloody finger prints in the apartment of Lily Templeton, who was found dead Saturday. Each of the victims in the mysterious murder was found with the throat cut.

WOMAN BLAMED FOR SIX DEATHS

Mrs. Kelleher Victim Either of Very Strange Circumstances or a Fiend.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 30.—Is Mrs. Mary Kelleher, who is about to be placed on trial in East Cambridge, a victim of a strange combination of circumstances, or is she a fiend fit to be classed with Mrs. Gunness, H. H. Holmes and other notorious characters who made murder their profession? Attendants and others who have had opportunity to study the woman during the year she has spent in the East Cambridge jail declare that she does not betray any of the usual traits of a murderer. On the other hand, physicians who have examined the stomachs of her alleged victims are said to have discovered unmistakable traces of arsenic.

"Whom the Odds Would Profit."

Mrs. Kelleher is accused of murdering six persons, and all were members of her own family. The detectives found evidence of the payment of life insurance to Mrs. Kelleher after the death of each member of her family. The case of the prosecution is based on the claim that Mrs. Kelleher was a person who had exclusive opportunity to administer the poison, and that she was the only person to benefit in a pecuniary way from the death of those who died. It is also alleged that during the brief illness of each one Mrs. Kelleher employed no nurse and had only occasional assistance from friends and neighbors.

Five of the deaths in the Kelleher family occurred in the woman's home in Somerville. The sixth occurred in the Carney hospital in South Boston.

The Death List.

The first death of the series was that of Bridget Knowles, sister of Mrs. Kelleher. She died on June 30, 1895. The cause of death was set forth as rheumatism, nephritis and a disease of the heart. On March 1, 1906, came the second death, that of Annie T. Kelleher, sister-in-law of the accused woman. The third death was that of Mrs. Kelleher's husband, who died less than three months after Annie Kelleher. Six months later Mary Kelleher, a daughter, died and the following January occurred the death of William Kelleher, a son. The sixth death was that of another daughter, Catherine M. Kelleher, whose sudden death was ascribed to ptomaine poisoning.

Man Dies at the Ringside.

San Francisco, Nov. 30.—William H. Moldrop is dead as the result of the excitement incident to the Wolgast-Powell fight at Dreamland rink last night. Moldrop, who was about 40 years of age, occupied a ringside seat. During the fourteenth round he collapsed in his chair, and died shortly after being removed to the Emergency hospital.

To Define New Orleans Molasses.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The use and limitations placed upon the name "New Orleans molasses" by the terms of the new pure food law, was the subject of a general hearing today before the board of food and drug inspectors of the department of agriculture.

DOCTOR DOUBTS CRAZY STORY

Man Who Killed Caroline Brasch May Yet Be Brought to Trial.

(United Press Special Wire.)
Napa, Cal., Nov. 30.—James Edward Cunningham, the laborer who shot and killed Miss Caroline Brasch, bookkeeper for Gray Brothers, contractors, during a dispute over a pay check issued by the company, may be placed on trial for his life.

Cunningham killed Miss Brasch June 28. He was adjudged insane and committed to the state asylum in this city. Dr. Aylmer E. Stone, superintendent of the asylum, does not believe Cunningham is insane. In a statement issued he says:

"So far as I have been able to discover, Cunningham is not suffering from any delusion or hallucination. It is true that he has contended he is insane. If there is any evidence to support his contention we have not yet discovered it. "Our investigation of Cunningham's case will continue. If we maintain our present belief, the San Francisco authorities will be notified and the patient will be turned over to the sheriff of San Francisco county."

Stone in his statement takes direct issue with the state insanity commission, which pronounced the murderer a hopeless paranoiac. The most sensational feature of the Cunningham case was his voluntary surrender and confession that he killed the woman, when another man was under arrest and surrounded by most serious circumstantial evidence.

Bob Burdette's Farewell.

(United Press Special Wire.)
Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 30.—Rev. "Bob" Burdette has said farewell to his flock. Today he is the recipient of hundreds of letters and messages bidding him farewell and bon voyage. He will leave for Honolulu December 10, accompanied by his wife, where he hopes to recuperate from his illness. After an absence of several months he delivered an address at the Temple Baptist church, with "Bright Clouds" had been chosen as the theme, and while there was no direct reference to his recent illness, it was generally understood that the discourse drew its coloring largely from personal experience, and the great physical suffering through which he had passed.

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Persian and Pompadour Silks at \$1.00

22-inch fancy Persian, Pompadour and Crepe de Chine Silks. Shown in a full assortment of choice new designs in rich colorings suitable for evening wear, gowns, waists, auto scarfs, fancy work, etc. A showing that must be seen to be appreciated.

New Colored Satins at 60c

A special sale of new Cotton-Back Satins of firm, brilliant weave. Shown in all wanted colors. Especially suitable for fancy work. Unmatchable in quality at this low price.

Pompadour Messalines at 75c

23-inch new Pompadour Messaline Silks—a beautiful, lustrous silk in cream ground with floral over-designs in rich patterns. Suitable for scarfs, bags, waists, fancy work, etc. An unusually attractive silk at a very low price.

The New Amora Silk at \$1.25

The most popular new silk for suits, waists, wraps, etc. Comes in a firm, heavy weight in a rough weave. Is reversible and free from dressing. A silk that will not slip, cut or break. Shown in solid colors in shades of navy, cadet, wine, cardinal, brown, reseda, myrtle, blue, pink, rose, tan, castor, black, etc. A most excellent value at this price.

New Woolen Dress Goods Two Special Values

Read's Lansdowne at \$1.25

A full showing of Read's Celebrated Lansdowne—a perfectly dyed half-wool and half-linen fabric that makes up as beautifully as silk and washes perfectly, is exceedingly fashionable and durable. Shown in all wanted staple and evening shades. One price everywhere.

New Scotch Plaids at \$1.00

New Scotch Plaids, strictly all wool, thoroughly scoured. Shown in a great range of effective styles in bright, rich colorings. Come in a fine heavy weight. A very fashionable fabric for winter wear.

Kimono Flannels at 15c

Just received a new shipment of Kimono Flannels, showing a great variety of new styles in medium and dark colorings, a very attractive showing at a very low price.

New Flannelettes at 15c

34-inch Flannelettes in a great showing of all the new winter styles, suitable for wrappers and kimonos, in all colorings. Regular 18c quality.

Special Offering in the Domestic Section of Needful Materials for Christmas Sewing

This section is constantly striving to offer you the most satisfactory merchandise at satisfactory prices. That we have succeeded in doing so is made evident by the constantly increasing crowds who throng this section daily. Just now we are offering the most unusual values in needful materials for Christmas sewing.

Handkerchief Linens From 50c to \$1.75 Yard

A full showing of Handkerchief Linens in fine sheer and medium weight—the kinds in greatest demand right now for holiday sewing. Especially good values at all prices.

Round-Thread Linens From 35c to \$1.35 Yard

An unsurpassed showing of Round-Thread Linens, suitable for fancy work, waists, dresses, pillow cases, etc., in all weights and widths from 36 to 54 inches. Our lines at 50c, 60c and 75c are especially good values. Linen Sheeting of splendid quality, 2 yards wide. Specially priced at, the \$1.00 yard.

Women's Underwear and Hosiery

Cashmere 50c Stockings

A fine line of women's black cashmere Stockings, made full fashioned throughout, with reinforced heel and toe, guaranteed fast color. They come in all sizes and are extra good values at this low price.

Cashmere 25c Stockings

A very special offering of women's black cashmere Stockings, guaranteed stainless. They are made full fashioned throughout and finished with gray heel and toe, all sizes. Other stores ask 35c for these Stockings.

Wool Union Suits at \$2.00

At this price we are showing a splendid line of women's fine wool Union Suits, in perfect-fitting styles, hand-finished, with neck and front silk-trimmed. They come in a fine rib-closely woven, in white and gray, and in all sizes. The best values we have ever offered at this price.

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Some Special Price Inducements

50c-75c Dressed Dolls 39c

A sale of Dressed Dolls that come full 15 inches long; have fine jointed body, parted wig, moving eyes and ate daintily and tastefully dressed. They have dainty little shoes and stockings also. An excellent lot of Dolls to choose from. Regular 50c and 75c values, specially priced at..... 39c

\$1.50 Kid Body Dolls 98c

A special offering of 200 fine kid body Dolls that come 19 inches long. Have parted sewed wig, movable eyes and dark or light hair. Dolls that any little girl might well be proud of. Regular \$1.50 values, specially priced for this sale at..... 98c

12-piece Tea Sets, at..... 25c
22-piece Tea Sets, at..... 35c
16-piece Tea Sets, at..... 30c
Toy Drums at 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Also dolls in Wagons, Books, Games, etc.

Make your selections now and we will hold your purchase for future delivery. On a small payment we will hold any article, to be paid for at your pleasure.

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ALL OUR GRAND STOCK OF SUITS AND COATS AT HALF PRICE

Sale Begins Tomorrow, Wednesday, at 8:30 A.M., 148 Fifth Street

We manufacture—make all our STOCK right here—and only use genuine merchant tailor cloth in our garments—guaranteed linings—cloth won't spot or shrink or seams rip.

Here's Your Chance!

Here is what hundreds of women have been wishing for—a chance to get one of Acheson's own make Genuine Merchant Tailor Cloth Suits at reduced prices. Our floor must be cleared, our factory room must be cleared. This is a new thing for Portland—to have a manufacturer's sale of suits—suits manufactured here—high-class, standard, staple, elegant-fitting, substantial garments. Anyone who has visited our sales floor this fall will remember that our garments are marked in plain figures, and you can tell what a suit will cost you as well as we.

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