CHARLOTTE, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1907.

us For Confidence and Dis Vashington, Nov. 20.—Hy agreeg to place in nomination for aker Hon. John Sharp Williams, Mississippi, the Democratic mem-ers of the House to-day in effect de-ermined to continue him in the posi-ion of minority leader for the sixtleth Congress. The nomination of Mr. Williams was agreed on in a caucus of the Democratic members held in the hall of the House of Rep-

held in the hall of the House of Representatives, beginning at 2 o'clock to-day. Representative Henry D. Claylon, of Alabama, presided and Representative Ryan, of the Buffalo, N. Y., district, was chosen secretary. Immediately after the organization of the caucus had been completed Representative Thomas, of North Carolina, was recognized and he proceded at once to place Mr. Williams in nomination. There was no opposition and Mr. Williams was selected by acclamation. In presenting Mr. Williams' name Mr. Thomas said in part:

MR. THOMAS' SPEECH. Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the

Democratic Caucus:

I rise to place in nomination as candidate of the Democratic party for Speaker of the House of Representatives, and by virtue of that nomination leader of the minority, John Sharp Williams, of the State of Mississipat

When the Democratic caucus met in this hall in 1966 at the beginning of the beginning of the fifty-eighth Congress, Mr. Williams was first chosen "Minority Leader," the successor of Morrison, Carlisle, Mills, Crisp, Bailey and Richardson.

To his colleague, H. S. Boutell, fell the duty of placing Mr. Cannon in nomination. Mr. Boutell entered upon a brief review of the history of the House in the matter of speaker-

For four years he has led the Dem-ocratic hosts upon this floor. Always at his post of duty and in the forefront and thickest of the fight, he has been able, adroit, skillful, onest, courageous and successful.

His tact and energy; power of organization and ability as a debater, have been unsurpassed by any leader of the minority without exception, in

my opinion.

Having served in the ranks under
Having served in the ranks under both his predecessors, Mr. Bailey and Mr. Richardson, and with the highest respect for the intellectual ability and parliamentary skill of both, those of us who know John Sharp Williams best and love him most, regard him as the peer of either and the superior in many respects of any man who has ever been chosen the "Leader of the Democracy."

We have followed him here with im-We have followed him here with im-plic it confidence even as the Hugue-of Representatives," he said, "and nots the white plume of Henry of we must face the responsibility that nots the white plume of Henry of

He is the ablest debater to-day in either branch of Congress, the most tactful, skillful, resourceful leader Democracy has ever had, and I hope to see him continue to lead the minority until he takes his place as ator" from Mississippi. NATIVE OF MEMPHIS.

Born in Memphis fifty-three VART ago, Tennessee claims him as her giftand brilliant son; descended from Carolina ancestors, one of fought at King's Mountain, Carolina claims him by ties of plood and kinship; a resident of Mis since boyhood, that Commonwealth, his mother's home, feels a just pride in his brilliant career and

achievements as a statesman.

The son of a father, martyr to the "Lost Cause," who died at the head of his regiment, the Twenty-seventh Tennessee, at Shiloh, the whole South claims him, for he was baptised in the sacred blood of one of her heroes, By study and training and inheritance, a disciple of Thomas Jefferson, saturated with Jeffersonian Democra-

With a naturally acute intellect, rip ened and broadened by travel and ex-perienced and profound study. John

cy, the whole Democratic party claims

Educated at the best schools in this country and abroad, in Kentucky, in not of retaliation or revenge.

Tennessee, at the University of Vir"In providing for the public service at the College of France, and during at Heidelberg, a lawyer and a planter, he is also a scholar of attainments and instant use.

With the knowledge of the schools possesses also plantation sense and hard common sense. POWER IN DEBATE.

In debate I have never seen him lack fluency or information of self-possession even when measuring swords with the ablest debaters in the House, and I have seen him time and time again, when he had drawn his sword from its scabbard, plunge it in debate to the very hilt through the thickest armor of his adversaries and events that it is not a time for parry the most skillful and vicious travagance or excursions into rusts of his Republican opp

ist for Democracy; perfected the ple of the States the jurisdiction not ambiguities and united as far as in and also leave upon them the respon the power of mortal man the Demo- sibility and burden of taxation for the

Courteous and polite to new mema service of eight years in the House well as an honor.

A sound reasoner, a splendld de- "I may make hater, a courteous gentleman, we :e- but I hope to be acquitted of any despect and confide in him-nay, more- sire or intention to use selfishly

Re-elect him minority leader, fellow as though it were to be the final act bemocrats, and from whatever part for which I shall be judged in the of the Union of States you will find him Mell-Known Newspaper Man Dies Democratic policies, you will find him After Long Illness.

Jacksonville, Fig., Nov. 30.—Thom Jacksonville, Fig., Nov. 30.—Thom Dieser at the states of the control of the Union of States of States of the Union of States of Stat of the Union of States you come, ive, the best type of manship, of a Democracy which promises with Jefferson in equal rights to all and special privileges to none, to all and special privileges to none, and stands all and all stands all stand for strict construction, and stands almost appear men in the Se ways for the rights of the people and mocratic in shought, Des

demeanor, cordial to all, plain and nominate has again for

Washington, Nov. 30.—Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, was to-night nominated by the Republican members of the House of Representatives for his third term as Speaker, and he will be re-elected to that office upon the reconvening of the House at 12 o'clock Monday. The nomination was made in a caucus held in the House of Representatives which was attended by practically all of the 226 Republican members. The caucus was called to order at 8 o'clock cus was called to order at 8 o'clock by Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, who presided.

The other officers chosen were: Alexander McDowell, Pennsylvania,

clerk: Frank B. Lyon, New York, doorkeeper: Henry Casson, Wiscon-sin, Sergeant-at-arms, and Samuel W. Langum, Minnesota, postmaster. PORTER RULED OUT.

The application of Hon. Peter A. Porter, of the 34th district of New Porter, of the 34th district of New York, for admission to the caucus was rejected. Mr. Porter was elect-ed as an independent and had the support of the Democrats of his dis-trict. Notwithstanding this fact he sent a letter to the chairman of the Republican caucus, claiming to be a Republican, and asking to be admitted to a seat.
Mr. Boutell's nomination of the

popular Speaker caused very general applause, and when it appeared that no further nominations were to be

ship.
"In political wisdom," he said, "in

knowledge of the proper scope Federal legislation, in intimate quaintance with the needs of all sections of the country and of all de-partments of government and in inspirational force as a leader in par-tisan and non-partisan legislation, Speaker Cannon never had a superior.

MR. CANNON REPLIES. In his reply accepting the nomination, Speaker Cannon dealt with a number of public questions. He justified the large appropriations of the last session of the Fifty-ninth Congress and indicated very plainly his opposition to any policy looking toward a too grest centralization of the functions of government.
"We have met to exercise the right

assumed responsibility for legislation and execution of law, and in that ten years we have seen such prosperity as never before blessed any nation. The American people are richer by many billion dollars than they were ten years ago, and their wealth, as represented by income from work and wage, is more equitably distributed than ever before. This has been the triumph of a people's government, under which laws inspired by the people, are worked out and executed by the people's representa-

MUST FACE RESPONSIBILITIES. "We must face the responsibility for government without regard to the The recent shock to business that has arrested commerce, admon ishes us to approach our task with soberness and courage, for we are to be judged by the work of the present, not by the record of the past.

The Fifty-ninth Congress had prodigious amount of work put before it, and it accomplished more in the way of legislation than its predecessors in many years. "By amendment and otherwise the Fifty-ninth Congress enacted much of new legislation which is to be tried Sharp Williams is fitted for leadership and tested. Supplemental legislation may be necessary, but it should be enacted in the spirit of justice and

the Sirtleth Congress we should bear in mind that the development of the country, marvelous as it with the history of his country and of is, is still in its infancy. The future politics at his fingers' ends for ready will witness a development and growth more wonderful than the past has seen.

"In my judgment, it is not wise to increase the revenues of the government, nor is it advisable to transfer burdens from the local and State Treasuries to the Federal Treasuryti foster a centralizing power and responsibility, which of necessity, velops quite fast enough.

NOT A TIME FOR EXTRAVA-GANCE. "We have been admonished realm of experiment in legislation. From the time he entered the Fiftyis my personal judgment that we
third Congress to this good hour he has
should hold fast the principles laid
meyer made a fight where victory was
down by the fathers; that the Federal
possible in Mississippi or here which
government is one of limited powers, government is one of limited powers, out supreme where it has juri He has held his leadership as a great and that we should leave to the peo-ust for Democracy; perfected the ple of the States the jurisdiction not granted to the Federal government,

"We hear much of the power of corresons and porter to new ment of the power of the people above and beyond party; but responsibility for error is never divided. You have for the third time party by tact as well as ability as honored me with the nomination as never before in my knowledge during Speaker. I accept this as a duty, as

"I may make errors of judgment, the sense of the great responsibility upon me, I shall approach this work

summing up of my public life,

as Telfair Stockton, bus ger of The Florida Times-Union died here this afternoon after a long ill-ness. He was one of the best known

Saco, Fia., Nov. 30.—Captain Paul Cumming, commander of the light house tender Mangrove, now in this port, died suddenly to-day white eating dinner aboard the vessel. Heart trouble Captain Cumming Dead.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. av. G. Dawes, of Chicago, former Comp-troller of Currency, was the guest of troller of Currency, was the guest of honor to-night at a regular dinner of the St. Louis Commercial Club and made a speech concerning "The Pres-ent Financial Situation, Its Causes, and Lessons."

He declared that President Ro veit is not responsible for the recent financial stringency and asserted that neither could the responsibility for the monetary crisis be assigned to any particular group of speculators in Wall Street. He said the stringency resulted from too great a dispropriation between the cash in which debts are redeemable and the debts them-

Mr. Dawes said in part: MR. DAWES ADDRESS. Charles G. Dawes, of Chicago, excomptroller of the currency, spake of "The Present Financial Situation, Its causes and Lessons."

He sald in part:

"President Roosevelt is not respon-

sible for the panic of 1907 as his critics would have us believe; neither is any other particular group of spec-ulators in Wall Street responsible for the expansion of credits which led to the present crisis. This is no time to either praise or blame individual-This cause or that cause may have hastened, or may not have hastened, or may not have hastened, or may not have hastened the panic. It is well for us in these times to consider the fundamental condition and the fundamental causes, and close our ears to those who seek to lay the responsibility upon individuals. The panic of 1907, as has all former panics in the Unit. as has all former panics in the United States, resulted from too great a disproportion between the cash in which debts are redeemable and the debts themselves.

Now that he liquidation of the credits of the banks has proceeded to that point when the matter of the resumption of currency payments is only one of a few days, when confidence in the banking institutions of our country has been again restored, as I believe it is, it is amiss to speak of the conditions which confront us.

Never in the history of the country have crisis such as this we have recently that in the financial street.

recently had in the financial circles of this country, been followed by other than periods of retrencament. That this period will be shorter and less drastic than heretofore is the hope of us all, and it is my own belief; nevertheless, into this period we are just entering. The first step we are successfully passing. HOW COUNTRY ESCAPED.

It might as well be recognized now that the independent treasury system of the United States has largely proved its commercial salvation in the present crisis. We have heard so much loose talk during recent years about the evils of the sub-Treasur; system and its locking up the cash of the country when needed in commerce and business that we may as well recognize its benefits and we have escaped through it and it alone. The difference between conditions with our independent treasury and the position which we would eventually reach with its abolition is that the government would in the latter case be hardup for cash as well as the rest of us. moment of our putting the extra eash in the treasury into circulation it becomes the basis of business and credits are built up above it under the ordinary operations of

With this condition there would be a much larger colume of credits in existence and therefore a much greater embarrassment in business when the Secretary of the Treasury would find it necessary to call upor the banks for money for govern-mental needs. If any exception is to be taken with the management of the Treasury during the past recent years, it is in the fact that before Secretary Cortelyou's administration, too great an amount of the cash of the government was allowed to go into general business in the shape of public deposits where it became a basis of credit, and the amount of cash left Secretary Cor-telyou on hand in the Treasury. telyou on hand in which he has so well and so ably used as a means of relief in the present crisis, was such a small amount.

SYSTEM OF BANKING. The independent sub-Treasury system will never be changed until we depart from our present system of banking. The independent treasury system is absolutely necessary unless we have a great central bank, such as governments of Europe have, where the extension of bank credit in the central bank is limited by the government necessities. In this country with independent banks, where the extension of bank credits, in-de-termined by general business condi-tions and the entrance of the banks, it is folly to assume that we can do away with the independent treasury system and allow the banks to handle all the cash of the government. It is folly, in my judgment, for us to talk of instituting a continental banking system in the United States. this republic of ours, experience shown that we could not keep States out of politics, Nor could we be any more fortunate with the third bank of the United States, if we should attempt to found one by legis-

United States needs no apology. It is the greatest in the world. The banking power of our country is greater than that of all continental Surope. We have this great system and whether we wish it or not, or whether theoretically it is the best or not we must face as practical men the utter impossibilities of reversion at this stage of our banking levelopment to any type of banking fundamentally different.

rom a business standpoint.
Mr. Dawes then discussed Very Foundation Stone of Credits—The Matter of C "The reserve laws of the nationa anks of the United States," he said "are faulty."

The statute should be amended so that but one-lifth instead of three-lifths of the reserve of lifteen per fifths of the reserve of lifteen per fifths of the reserve of lifteen per fifths of the lept by bank not be lept by bank not

AS TO ELASTICITY.

As to elasticity, their is no ques-tion that we should have an added elasticity in national bank note issues. We cannot, however, with out diverslifed banking system safely devise a medium of bank asset currency which can be used as an instrument of profit in normal times without inor profit in normal times without injuring its safety and stability. In
seeking the fluidity of a circulating
medium we must never sacrifice its
stability; for that which above all
things is important is the safety of
the medium exchanges in terms of
which our business is done. An authorization of uncovered bank notes
subject to a small tax and which fire subject to a small tax and which the banks can use in normal times for the purpose of business proft, will result in increasing the disapportion bestown Exposition on October 7th, 1907, passing, and, therefore, to the extent to walch they have been issued will-interiere with teh amount of credit notes which could be used in a time interfere with teh amount of credit notes which could be used in a time of panic to lessen the severity of liquidation. In other words, we want an emergency bank note circulation authorized in this country subject to so heavy a tax that it can only be used in times of emergency. This kind of a currency will half of a currency of the case. fect to so heavy a tax that it can only be used in times of emergency. This kind of a currency will help us out of a panic when we are in one and not help us into a panic when we are out of one. It cannot be used as a means of business profit and ed as a means of business profit and therefore, as a basis of credits, speculative or otherwise. Such a currency subject to a very high tax can be made safe. It is in its very essence temporary. It should be patent to us all that it is just as important to stop ballooning in finance as it is to prevent too great rigidity in our cir-

We have a great country great natural resources, and inherent proached. banking system is admirably adapted to its development. A local independent banker can exercise a needed rolls, running expenses and obligations discrimination in his loans, here, under a branch of banking system the rection have been paid in full and in delegation of authority to be exercised at a distance is of necessity so circumscribed as to interfere with the function of the banks as they nexist in the United States. When our amount is small and but for the difficulty states are small and but for the difficulty states. country becomes older and our newer culty stated would have been much sections more fully developed, it may then be profitable for us to seek the the intention to pay under circum-greater economy and many conven- stances which were peculiarly trying ences incident to a branch banking and unusual. system. But at present from both the the Central Bank and the branch banking systems are far away.

impairment of confidence witness at present and which compelled practically at once the pension of currency payments on the part of the majority of the banks of the country will not have its effect upon activity in our general business. This panic was not developed by fright on the part of the people, but by fear on the part of the bankers that there was going to be fright on the part of the people. This apprehension led them to act almost simul taneously in an attempt to readjust their cash reserves; in other words, to make an attempt to get their cash reserves to the spot from which they should never have been allowed to de part in so great a degree, in the vaults of the bank where the liabilities were for which they were pledged and not in the shape of a credit upon

the books of a bank in some reserve That simple effort to get the actual cash reserves of this country distributed in fact where they were distributed only in theory developed that there was such an extension of bank credits that this readjustment was impossible without the suspension of currency payments for a short time until there could be a liquidation of deposit balances against loans and an imporation of basis money from abroad, together with an increase in national bank note circulation, all of which has decreased the disproportion between the aggregate deposit liabilities and actual cash on hand in the What the situation needs, therefore, from Congress, in my judgment, is first the change in the laws regulatinig cash reserves of national banks as outlined above, and, second the authorizing of a heavily taxed bank asset emergency circulation.

FINLEY ON RATE QUESTION. Effort Should Be Made to Adjus Matters at Once—Southern's Policy is to Bring About This Settlement Even Though It Involves Financial

Sacrifice. Charleston, S. C., Nov. 30 .- Presi dent W. W. Finley, of the Southern Rallway Company, who is in Charleston to-night to respond to a at the seventeenth anniversary banquet of the St. Andrew's Society, in speaking of passenger rate conditions in the South stated that he believed It to be in the interest of the peo ple as well as the transportation companies that an earnest effort should be made to adjust the matters affecting passenger rates now in litigation in some of the Southern States, and if possible, arrive at a basis which would assure relative iniformity of Intra-State passenge rates and at the same time an align ment of inter-State rates as well. Even though it involves financia

of the Southern Railway Company to bring this about if possible, and that the public served by the Southern Railway Company in the States in which there has been no legislaion on this subject, such as South nterests in the matter will be fully protected by voluntary action on the

He is encouraged to believe that this policy has already commended itself to the authorities of some of the States and will have a successful outcome, and he has no doubt that the results will inaugurate an era of pterests that are in reality one ap-

Drytown, Cal., Nov. 30 .- Eleven mine are shut off from the surface by a fire, which is raging at the 1,100-foot level, and all hopes of rescuing them alive have been abandoned. The miners are working below the 1,100-

Director General Martin Makes Statement at Closing Exercises of Jamestown Exposition—Conditions Were Extremely Embarrassing But Gates Have Been Kept Open Until Official Date of Closing Designated by Congress—Economy Practiced in All Lines—All Running Expenses Paid in Full and in Addition \$10,000 to Government — Appreciation and Thanks For Aid From President, Army and Navy and Press. Army and Navy and Press.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 30 .- Director Genral Alvah H. Martin, at the exercises incident to the closing of the James-

could not attempt to pay the existing debts of the company but was compell-ed to meet the back pay rolls for Sep-tember and such of the running expenses for that month as were neces sary for the continuance of the exposition. It was entirely inexpedient to pay any others. The amount of these bills paid was \$45,000 with a decreaswith ing attendance as cold weather ap-

> MAKES PAYMENT. "During my administration all pay rolls, running expenses and obligations addition thereto the sum of \$10,000 has been paid to the United States governlarger. It is an earnest, however, of

"My relations with the officers and employes of the company have been most pleasant and I sincerely thank Within four months we shall have them for the cordial co-operation and great refundancy of money in the assistance which they have rendered United States; but what we call prosperity is activity in exchanges. Inactivity in exchanges spells depression no matter what the money sup-ply of the country may be or what the money supply of the country may tatives of the United States govern-the property its return was the country may be or what its return was the country may be or what its return was the country may be or what its return was the country may be or what its return was the country may be or what its return was the country may be or what its return was the country may be or what its return to the country may be or wha basis of business is confidence and he army and to all others was carried from Salt Lake we may cherish no flusion that the lives of the press and to all others was carried from Salt Lake who have contributed to the success of til Senator Brown was shot.

the exposition. "We feel that we have given to the country, the State and this section an exposition in which they may justly feel a pride and one which has promoted broad and patriotic fellowship, not only with the people of the United States but with many foreign coun-

tries. > FLOTILLA READY TO SAIL.

Lieutenant Commander Getting Ready For Pacific Cruise
—Flotilla Will Leave Norfolk ToMorrow— ethusa Will Carry Provisions and Supplies. Norfolk, Va., Nov. 30.—Following everal months of active prepara-

tion the flotilia of six torpedo boat destroyers which is to precede Evans battleship squadron to the Paciffic crast is to-night practically in complete readiness for the start on its long voyage which begins on Monday morning next. The task of fit-ting out the vessels composing the flotilla has been the most important undertaken at this yard since the departure several years ago of the first torpedo boat flotilla which made the long and successful voyage to the are still stationed. While the trip of first flotilia acorss the Atlantic and subsequently through the Indian and Pacific oceans established the sea-worthiness of the class of boats composing the flotilla about to start for he Pacific these vessels are in no way designed for the carrying provisions, etc., and the naval auxiliary Arethusa has been fitted out here assigned as convoy and supply ship for the trip beginning Monday The Arethusa carries provisions and supplies for a much longer period than it is estimated will be required for the run to the Pacific coast and besides carries in her great hold propellers, rudders and supply machin-ery of all kinds that might be needed in a breakdown or emergency for any of the boats. Besides the fact that the flotilla is to make a greater number of stops en route than the battleship squadron soon to follow the vessels are so small that the speeding of them makes living most uncomfortable aboard and for this reason they will take it along moderately slow so as to insure every possible comfort to the officers and men. Lieutenant Commander Hutchinson I. Cone who commands the flotilla, was busy all of to-day aboard his flagship, the Whipple, completed all details and final plans of departure. The flotilia composed of the Whipple, Truxton, Lawrence, Stewart, Hopkins and Hull. will upon their departure Monday mes immediately out of the Virginia

Capes laying their course southward. Correspondents Name Committees. Washington, Nov. 30 .- The acredited press gallery correspondents esterday elected the following standing committee of correspondents which shall serve during the Sixtleth Congress as the body to manure the galleries in conjunction with eaker of the House and the comnittee on rules of the Senate: T. J. Pence, Raleigh, News & Observer; J. P. Hornaday, Indianapolis News; Maurice Splain, Pittsburg Post; C. S. Albert, New York World; Dodge, St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

With Big Sum Miners Shut Off by Fire.

Miners Shut Off by Fire.

Lown, Cal. Nov. 30.—Eleven in the Fremont Governor gold are shut off from the surface by which is raging at the 1,100
evel, and all hopes of rescuing alive have been abandoned. The players are left unpaid. Mr. Covo, are working below the 1,100
the Hutton-Balley Stock Company.

Winsten-Salem, Dec. 1, 2 a. m.—W.

C. Hutton, manager and treasurer of the Hutton-Balley Stock Company.

Winsten-Salem, Dec. 1, 2 a. m.—W.

C. Hutton, manager and treasurer of the Hutton-Balley Stock Company.

Which has been playing here and goes to Charlotte this week, skipped last night with \$500 of the company's with destroying to bacco plant beds. The jury in the case has been company and the stock of the jury in the case has been company and the stock of the jury in the case has been company and the jury in the case has been

WILLIAMS IS NOMINATED CANNON WILL SERVE AGAIN THE FINANCIAL SITUATION due from reserve banks, and the section which guthorizes banks in small-tion which guthor

Great Crowd Fills Court Room to The Warni Hear Addresses of Eloquent Law-pers in Bradley Trial—Mr. Turner President yers in Bradley Trial—Mr. Turner Carefully Reviews Testimony and Analyzes Conflicting Statements—Mrs. Bradley Collapses When She Recognizes Pistol With Which Siz Fired Futal Shot—Mr. Wells Follows Mr. Turner in an Impassioned Plea For His Client—Court Adjourns Till Monday When Arguments Will Be Concluded.

Washington, Nov. 30,-Eloquent lawyers to-day made effective addresses before the jury in the case of town Exposition to-night made the Mrs. Annie M. Bradley on trial for the first announcement was made the killing of former Senator Arthur from the White House, through cer-"I assumed the duties of the posi- M. Brown, of Utah, in this city last December.

There was a large gathering in suit in increasing the disapportion be-tween cash and credits before such a and at the time promised that the bus-trisis as that through which we are iness of the company should be faith-were eager listeners to the arguments who should be found active in profully and economically administered for and sgainst the defendant. As-

and practically an empty treasury. I overwrought brain of the defendant and brought on his own destruction. RECESS TILL MONDAY.

Court then took a recess until Monthe courthouse at the end of the ses- Up to this mour the order has It was some time before she was able to return to the jail.

Brown an attendant delivered to the unanswered. That question was and district attorney a small package con-taining the pistol that had been used the line? From present indications is by Mrs. Bradley. The defendant evidently recognized the weapon as it is no present indications to will not be. Certain it is that there is no present intention of any one was uncovered and laid at a convenient place near the speaker. She low-any such "warning-intelligence" to ered her head and her frame was the Federal officeholders through shaken by a convulsive sob. Closing the States, and they are doing just her eyes she remained as if in a what they were before—that is, workstupor, only occasionally looking to- ing and shouting for the Pre ward the jury and watching their for a third term. Captain Caper faces.

should cast aside all sentiment and order had not gone forth and that so treat the case exactly as if a man had far as he knew it was not be or what its natural wealth. The ment, the various State commissioners, defendant's pistol to the jury, togeth-known that the great man at he army and many, the representative with the handbag with which it. White House his results and the same and t

He reviewed the evidence of insanity and declared that only the most truly written the letter to Cab trivial incidents could be cited to jus- offcers. It was announced that Cap tify such a theory. He insisted that the jury should discard all thought of the mistreatment she had received from Senator Brown as it could have nothing to do with their decis. did happen was that the rather enion.

WORSE THAN A SCANDAL.

Mr. Turner strongly appealed to the emotion of the jury. He declared tics, and that was about all. Anyway that Mrs. Brown was an outraged wo- the status of things has not materialman and that Clarence Bradley was ly changed since the so-called not a very bad husband and Mrs. Bradley should not have been unhappy with him. The case, he said. was worse than a scandal and a stench. It was a pretty dangerous woman that thinks a man who is not her husband more sacred than does his wife. He did not care whether she was brilliant or not. "When we take God's law into our own hands." he said, "we become pretty danger-

ous creatures." He recalled Mrs. Bradley's efforts divorce from his wife at a time when the wife was stricken with cancer and greater than that shown in the shoot- up the whole thing. The program ing of Brown. He ridiculed the idea was all fixed to have the South be that the defendant had had sepsis. the thing by holding early conve "Sepsis," he said, "sets the blood tions and sending delegates con boiling and sets the pulse to beating, largely of Federal officeholders Why, even a horse doctor could have convention, all pledged to vote told if she had sepsis." He continued Roosevelt. Practically every Fed. to ridicule the testimony that she suffered from toxic insanity.

Mr. Turner concluded his argument shortly after 12 o'clock and was at once followed by Mrs Robert Wells, of counsel for the defense. Mr. Wells spoke with great force

and at once took up the plea of insanity, saying that if Mrs. Bradley had been sane and wished to kill Arthur Brown she had thousands of opportunities to accomplish that purpose activity of the former and to rele and cover up her crime,

still loves him to-day." The defendant was so greatly over- er officeholders or not, to suppo-come that Judge Powers, of her coun- other man. They do not know

"Scarlet Letter," and declared that that they are bound to anybody, Brown himself was as much respon- a matter of fact. as is quite sible for that fatal shot as was Annie known, the average Southern Bradley, because it was he who had ilcan is used to being told caused to be planted within her the do, and it may be that should fatal disease that had resulted in the President tell them now to vote

"Whatsoever!a man soweth, also shall he reap," quoted the attor-ney, as he took his seat. The court took a recess at 12:50 o'clock until Monday morning. Exploding Boilers Wreck Building of

Maine Central Brunswick, Me., Dec. 1 .- The ers of the heating apparatus at the Maine Central Railroad station ex-ploded shortly after midnight, blow-

ing the roof entirely off the station and reducing the building to a mass of wreckage. Three men are known to have been injured, and it is feared that others are under the ruins. The Bangor & Portland night train had pulled out of the station about three minutes before the explosion

cated to Cabinet Or

Many Delegates at Sea, Especial the South—Will the President Total as the Man to For?—Something Interesting Led For When the Secretary

Observer Bureau, 12 Post Building, Washington, Nov. 30. It is something like two weeks tain ones authorized to speak, that the President was so set against a third term that he would order the administered in a practical business of the case.

Ike manner, and its obligations have been largely decreased.

"The conditions confronting me on the 7th day of October were extremely embarrasing with many obligations incurred by the previous administrations curred by the previous administrations and approximately an amount treasury. I be sent to said supordinate necessary." However and whatever

the most careful search on the part of day morning, when four hours will Cabinet officers and such expert feelbe devoted to arguments, at the con- ers and moulders of sentiment as clusion of which and the judge's the Hon, Generalissimo Frank Hitch-Mrs. Bradley collapsed under the local the Honorable Leftenant strain which she has suffered since John G. Capers has falled to reveal her trial began, and when she reach- the fact that anywhere or at any time ed her room in the lower corridor of so far has it been found necessary. sion to-day it was necessary for attendants to administer restoratives. question asked in this correspondence when the announcement was and the fact revealed that the Presi-While Mr. Turner was describing dent had really written a letter to the the scene of the killing of Senator members of his Cabinet, still remains Commissioner of Internal Reven The attorney insisted that the jury was called down for saying that showed him the letter and gave him to understand that he had really an tain Capers was given to under that he was expected to send out the order, though it is rather well known hereabouts that what really and truly

thusiastic Roosevelt rooter who now

fills the office of Commissioner of In-

ternal Revenue was cautioned against a too free use of his mouth in poli-

down."

THE EFFECT OF THE ORDER. There has been one effect, however, of the publication in the ne papers that the President had chewed the support of his appointees for a third term and that he would look with a frowning face, with angry display of the teeth, upon those of his appointees who should continue to work up third-term sentiment This effect is to put at sea a He recalled Mrs. Bradley's efforts number of delegates, especially in the to induce Senator Brown to secure a South, whom Hitchcook and Caper had lined up for Roosevelt. For the wife was stricken with cancer and these two energetic and enthusiasti said that that act involved cruelty even field-agents had pretty much shape officeholder in the Southern has been lined up for Roosevelt. By generalship of the two gentleme foresuld, they were not only in iii but they were hard at work, work and shouting and pulling wires. Not umong these there are two class Those who wanted to work for R veit's nomination and those to. The effect of the recent pro gation, if there has been any effect a all, has been to put a stop to the d cover up her crime, the latter from a burdensome and some when she shot Arthur Brown she most disagreeable "duty" forced upshot the thing she loved," declared on them. But there is no obligat the atorney in tragic tones, "and she nor is there any enthusiasm on the part of Southern Republicans, wh sel, moved his chair to her side to Taft, and they do not care anythin save her from falling forward.

about him. And there has been n save her from falling forward.

Mr. Wells concluded his address effort to line them up for tany with quotations from Hawthorne's else, and they do not consider Taft they will do it. But the dent has not ordered anybod for Tatt, and the situation is that even if he wanted to do which is exceedingly doubtful, to the least, he would find himself against a situation which would m it exceedingly awkward. He has a out an order to Cabinet memb further, that those who renomination would forfeit his graces, etc., to say nothing of jobs; how can he now tell them they must vote for another they must vote for another whom he shall designate? Of

Roosevelt can do anything; be WHEN TART ARRIVES, LOOK OF afr. Taft is coming home from