

## IN OPEN SENATE

### Senator Mitchell Makes His Defense.

### DENIES ALL THE CHARGES

### He Calls His Accusers Liars and Perjurors.

### COLLEAGUES WELCOME HIM

### Tears of Emotion Move the Aged Senator, and His Hearers Are Deeply Impressed—He Will Demand an Investigation.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 17.—Senator John H. Mitchell was today the central figure in the most dramatic incident that has been witnessed in the Senate chamber in many years. For full three-quarters of an hour he stood in the presence of his colleagues, among them men with whom he has served and associated for nearly a quarter of a century, and defended his name against charges which, if proven, would, as he himself admits, disqualify him for further membership in the United States Senate.

Senator Mitchell, at three-score years and ten and near the close of his 22d year in the Senate, as he told his entire connection with the Oregon land frauds and answered in detail every charge of the Portland grand jury, presented a picture long to be remembered.

Never has any Senator received more respectful attention from his colleagues than was accorded him. Practically every Senator was present; every Senator turned toward him as he rose and paid respectful attention throughout the delivery of his remarks. He was not shunned because of the stain that has been placed upon his name by the grand jury. On the contrary, his welcome was exceptionally cordial. As he entered the Senate fully half the members went to him with warm greetings and expressions of confidence in his innocence. Many of those who welcomed him, and they included leaders as well as the rank and file, urged him to disregard custom and continue in his seat.

Those who welcomed him were: Senators Hale, Spooner, Allison, Lodge, McComas, Long, Kearns, Clark (Wyo.), Clark (Mont.), Stewart, Fulton, Morgan, Platt (Conn.), Smoot, Alger, Perkins, Hansbrough, Dietrich, Teller, Burnham, Heyburn, Clay, Proctor, Arkeny, Overman, Gamble, McCready, Martin, Tallferro, Scott, McLaurin, Ekins, Doolittle, Newlands and Tillamook.

The scene was at times intensely pathetic. More than once Senator Mitchell had difficulty in restraining his emotion. Several times did he pause to wipe away a tear; to recover his self-control. At intervals his voice was barely audible in the galleries. At other times, particularly when he defended his own acts or denounced those whom he charged with wrongfully accusing him, his voice rang out clear and strong. His words made a deep impression upon his hearers; it was very evident that his audience was with him.

Senator Mitchell began to speak about 1:30 and concluded at 1:15. During that entire time he had the floor without interruption. Aside from the sound of his voice, impressive silence prevailed in the chamber. As he concluded, he was again greeted by many of his colleagues, but soon left the chamber.

He will not return to the Senate until his case has been passed upon by the courts and his guilt or innocence established. Never has any Senator taken leave of his colleagues under more impressive circumstances.

**Denounces His Accusers.**

At the outset the Senator declared that the charges made against him, if true, unfitted him to occupy his seat in the Senate. He then detailed the charges and said:

"I assert in the most positive and unqualified manner that each and every one of these charges, insofar as they relate to or involve me, are absolutely, unqualifiedly and atrociously false, and I here and now indignantly and defiantly denounce their authors, and each and everyone of them, and brand them publicly as malicious and atrocious liars."

Following this general denial with one more specific, the Senator spoke substantially as follows:

"But I wish to be more specific, and therefore I further deny, in terms of the most absolute and unqualified which I am capable of using, that I ever, either in the month of January, 1902, in the State of Oregon or at any other time or place, unlawfully or feloniously, or otherwise, conspired with Binger Hermann, then Commissioner of the Land Office, and S. A. D. Pater, Horace G. McKinley, D. W. Tarpley, Emma L. Watson, Salmon B. Ormsby, Clark E. Loomis and William H. Davis, or with either or any of them, or with any person or persons, to defraud the United States out of any part of its public lands located either in township 11 south, range 7 east, in the State of Oregon, or any other public lands either in the State of Oregon or elsewhere."

**Denies Further Charges.**

"I assert, furthermore, in the most absolute and unqualified manner, that any and all statements by any person or persons to the effect that I ever at any time or place entered into a conspiracy with or for the benefit of any person, or they or any of them, with me, to defraud the United States out of any part of its public lands in the State of Oregon or elsewhere, either by false or forged homestead applications, affidavits or proofs are absolutely, unqualifiedly and atrociously false, and I defy my defamers and challenge them to produce any evidence other than that of condemned thieves, forgers and perjurers to sustain any such charges."

"I further deny in the most absolute and unqualified terms that S. A. D. Pater did, either in the City of Washington on March 3, 1902, or at any other time or place, offer me or pay to me, or give me, nor did I on March 3, 1902, in Washington, D. C., or at any other time or place, accept or receive from said S. A. D. Pater the sum of \$2000 or any other amount whatever, either in two \$1000 bills or any other denomination or amount whatever as an inducement to use my influence with Binger Hermann, then Commissioner of the General Land Office, to induce him, as such Commissioner, to pass to patent 12 certain homestead entries, or any homestead entries whatever, or for any other purpose."

"And I here indignantly, with all the force I can command, denounce the public statement of S. A. D. Pater, made on March 3, 1902, at Washington, D. C., paid me \$2000 in two \$1000 bills, as wilfully, maliciously, unqualifiedly and atrociously false."

**Story Pater Told Him.**

The Senator then said he thought it proper he should state precisely what conditions he ever had with Pater and the lands in question and some of the circumstances connected with the actions of the grand jury and the publication in the press regarding the charges.

"I said that about March 1 or 2, 1902, Pater called on him in Washington with a letter of introduction from Hon. F. P. Mays, a prominent attorney of Portland, Oregon, and for many years the District Attorney for the Oregon District. Pater had with him a woman, whom he introduced as Mrs. E. L. Watson, a widow and a citizen of Oregon, who had invested something over \$3000 in land in the entryman had received their certificates. The woman had obtained the greater part of this money by mortgaging her real estate by notes coming due. She could not raise the money to meet these notes until she had received patents for the 12 homesteads she had purchased. Pater asked her to sign the notes, and she was signing him, Pater said, as he had assured her when she made the purchases that the patents to the lands would be issued in the regular course of business, and before the notes had been given for the borrowed money became due. Pater said it would be several months before the cases would be reached and ascertain the status of the cases, and that his purpose in calling on him (the Senator) was to know if he could aid him in getting them advanced for early consideration. The Senator said he told Pater that he would do so, and that the event he found the cases in a condition to be taken up. Pater, the Senator said, replied that he thought the cases had been thoroughly investigated by agents in the field and reported on favorably. He continued:

**Took Pater to Land Office.**

"I had not, of course, the slightest suspicion that there was anything wrong about the homestead entries or any of them, and I told Pater I would go up to the Land Office at once and ascertain the status of the cases, and asked him to go along with me. He went with me, first giving me an abstract of a paper containing a statement of the 12 entries, the names of the respective entrymen, the dates of the land in each, and the dates of the alleged sales by each. Mrs. Watson, together with the amount alleged to have been paid for each, was also included."

At the Land Office, the Senator continued, they were told that the field reports in the cases were all in, and the cases were ready for examination by the General Land Office as soon as reached in their regular order, but that it would be some considerable time before they would be reached. Senator Mitchell said he was further told that the reason for making these reports, all favorable, made on all the 12 entries, one by the Register and the other by C. B. Moore and William Watson, was that the cases were in the hands of the very best character—and two reports of special agents in the field, and that these reports were all favorable. This information was obtained from some of the subordinate officials.

**Hermann Asked for Affidavit.**

The situation was then presented to Commissioner Hermann. The Commissioner explained to him (the Senator) that the cases could not be made special unless Commissioner Condon was satisfied by affidavit why they should be advanced. Pater, who was present, the Senator continued, told the sympathetic story about the woman, and Hermann suggested that the Senator should sign a statement in the cases special in the form of an affidavit, and he would consider if it was proper to advance them. Pater and Mrs. Watson then went to the Senator's office at the latter's suggestion, where affidavits were prepared without cost to them.

Senator Mitchell then read to the Senate the two affidavits, both of them detailing the facts in the cases as they already have been briefly stated. Pater, in his affidavit declared he had acted as Mrs. Watson's agent in making the purchases of the land, and said before doing so he had made a thorough investigation with a view of ascertaining the bona fides of the various homesteaders and becoming fully convinced they all had been made in good faith and for the reasons for which he had advised Mrs. Watson to invest her money, telling her that the title to the homesteads was perfect, except that patents had not yet been issued, but he had no doubt they would issue at an early date.

Relying on these affidavits, the Senator in a letter to Commissioner Hermann, stated that he believed the cases referred to be made special. Three days later he received a letter from Mr. Hermann, which said in part:

**Unfavorable Reports Made.**

Action on these entries has been suspended awaiting reports from a special agent as to certain charges which have been made to the effect that the entrymen had not complied with the requirements of the homestead law. These reports have recently been received and will be acted upon at once."

Several days later, the Senator says, Pater came to him and expressed fear that, although the cases had been made special, it would be a long time before they would be considered, and that Mrs. Watson was very much worried, as she was being pressed for the money secured by mortgages. If they could be satisfied that the cases would be considered soon and without any great delay, the letter would remain here until action had been taken; otherwise, they would return home at once.

The Senator replied in substance that he thought they were giving themselves unnecessary worry; that as the cases had been made special he had no doubt they would be taken up, considered and acted upon at an early date. As he was going to the Capitol, he volunteered to stop at the Land Office with Pater and find out if possible how long before the cases would be considered. When he spoke to Mr. Hermann about them, the letter expressed the opinion that the consideration

## WILSON IS HURT

### Roughly Handled in the First Scrimmage.

### FOSTER SEEMS SATISFIED

### Polls Seven Less Votes Than Had Been Promised.

### COMBINATION FOR SWEENEY

### Organization of Twenty-Two Southeast Members Expected to Troop to Camp of the Millionaire Aspirant From Spokane.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 17.—(Staff Correspondence.)—The first gun in the battle of ballots for a United States Senator to succeed Addison G. Foster came near being a flash in the pan. There was considerable noise, but the smoke cleared away and noses were counted, the previous alignment was comparatively undisturbed.

The only man who was hurt at all in the mixup was John L. Wilson, who not only fell considerable short of his expected strength, but also found the shortage due to the abduction of some of his strength by candidates who were not borrowing them for the day, but who expected to keep them. Sweeney farmed out a few of his votes in the southwest and Blackmore and Blaker of Clark, who had expected to vote for Megler on the first ballot, at the last moment threw their vote to Piles. This increased the Piles vote to 22 instead of 20, as forecasted last night.

The Foster and Wilson forecasts were changed three votes by the annexation of that number of Wilson votes by the Foster people. Dr. Hare, of Yakima, launched the Jones boom in good shape with six votes, and George Turner, without the formality of a nominating speech, was the unanimous choice of the Democrats.

**Southeast Combine Looms Big.**

The southeast combine, which was formed in Portland several weeks ago, loomed up strong today with 14 votes for Sweeney, and tonight it is regarded as almost a certainty that the entire 22 members of that formidable organization will land in the camp of the East Side candidate. Despite the failure of the Foster people to score the 50 votes which they had promised last week they would have for the first ballot, the Senator expresses satisfaction over the result and says he will gain a few votes tomorrow.

Weeks of most vigorous training for the event, with plotting and counterplotting, had drawn factional lines so tight that today when the first ballot was cast there was less enthusiasm than is usually noticeable on such momentous occasions. The contestants had trained so hard that the edge was off and the proceedings were almost as stereotyped and dry as those of a packed convention. Even the nominating speeches were below par and less time was occupied in bringing the names of the respective candidates before the members than in any previous contest ever held in the state.

It was the same old drama set on a new stage with new actors. The lobby and corridors were filled with an expectant crowd, largely made up of the camp-followers of the contending candidates, and the galleries were packed with an expectant throng, who waited with nervousness the hour set for the nominating speeches. The new members, who were feeling a little insecure in their positions on the great question, were inclined to be uneasy, but the old-timers were as much at home as though they were voting on a peace congress memorial.

**No Delay With Speaker Megler.**

There were more veterans in the Senate than in the House, and the matter seemed to weigh less heavily on them than on the Representatives. Speaker Megler rushed matters right along and there was less delay in getting to a roll call than on any previous Senatorial election ever held in the state. Everything was over so quickly in the Senate that the result of the ballot was known in the House before the latter aggregation was half through listening to the nominating speeches.

Even in the House there was no such flood of oratory as is usually turned loose on such occasions. Representative Crandall, who has a seat in the front row near the Speaker, was on his feet before Speaker Megler had finished his statement that "nominating speeches were now in order." Mr. Crandall's eulogy of Senator Foster was a mixture of personal compliment and review of the advantages past and prospective.

The name of Samuel H. Piles, the King County candidate, was presented by Representative Todd, of King County, and that of Charles Sweeney by Joseph Lindsey, of Spokane. John L. Wilson had the best orator of any of the candidates, his name being presented by Representative Falgout.

In the Senate Senator Foster's name was presented by Walter Christian, who is managing the Foster campaign. He made an earnest appeal to the Senate for support, on much the same lines as were followed by Crandall in the House. Senator Henry presented the name of Charles Sweeney. His remarks were brief, and like Lindsey, set forth the excellent business record and enterprise of the Spokane candidate from the time he

## HE WANTS IT ALL

### Mondell Opposes Klamath Irrigation.

### BETRAYS HIS MOTIVE

### Would Take More of Reclamation Fund for Wyoming.

### COAST MEMBERS WILL FIGHT

### His Pretext is Lack of Good Water Laws in Oregon and California—Would Take Oregon Money for Wyoming.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 17.—Another obstacle has arisen which threatens to prevent the carrying out of the Klamath irrigation project in Oregon and California. The House committee on irrigation on Saturday, by a unanimous vote, gave that of Chairman Mondell, ordered a favorable report on the bill authorizing the use of the various lakes and rivers which are to form part of this great project. Mondell, it develops, has determined to fight this bill, and because of his position, will probably be able to defeat it in the present short session. He says he is not in favor of expending a single cent of the reclamation fund in either Oregon or California until both states "pass a decent set of water laws."

His real reason for opposing the Klamath bill, however, is to prevent the allotment of several million dollars for the Klamath project, in the hope that he can have a third project taken up by the Government in Wyoming, he having assigned this reason today.

Oregon and California men, now that they know Mondell's motive, intend to fight him to the end and show up his position, if necessary. Already the Government has undertaken two irrigation projects in Wyoming at an aggregate cost of \$6,000,000, and Wyoming has contributed to the reclamation fund only \$300,000. On the other hand, Oregon has contributed over \$4,000,000, which is more than any other state, and California \$2,500,000; yet, if Mondell can prevent it, none of the reclamation fund is to be expended in either of these states.

Reclamation officers are indignant at Mondell's attitude, and have endeavored to persuade him to withdraw his objection, but so far without avail. He is obstinate, and will not listen to reason.

The Oregon and California men had a conference today, and are preparing to warm things up in Mondell's vicinity. If he defeats the Klamath bill, California and Oregon will see to it that choice Wyoming legislation is shut off.

**BARREN TALK ON FINANCE.**

**House Rebate is Instructive, but No Bill Will Pass.**

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 17.—Expression in the House upon the Hill currency bill brought out a great many points of interest, and has been quite instructive to those who could follow it closely, and who understand financial questions. It has been a "moot" discussion to some extent, because everybody was aware that no currency bill could pass the Senate at this session of Congress. It will have the effect, however, of drawing the attention of the country to what men in the House versed in financial questions think ought to be done on this great subject.

The elimination of the silver question from all financial discussion has had a tendency to bring the debate down to actual facts and conditions, rather than to enter the domain of ideal speculation. Partnership has been eliminated to some extent by members of the House naturally divide on party lines where it is possible. But there has been a disposition, even on the part of the Democrats, to perfect the measure and secure the best law possible. A bill that has occupied so much time in the House would no doubt consume a great deal of time in the Senate, as there are a large number of skillful financiers who, with unlimited debate, would keep the debate going for several months.

There has been no desire to secure the passage of any financial legislation in the Senate for two years. At that time Senator Aldrich tried very hard to get through what was known as the Aldrich currency bill, but notice was quickly served upon him by a number of Democratic Senators that his bill could never pass, but after it had been debated a short time, it was put aside. Some wonder has been expressed why the Rhode Island Senator, chairman of the finance committee, did not a year ago reintroduce and press this same bill forward with the same vigor he displayed two years ago. No explanation has ever been made and the general opinion is that neither he nor other Senators thought it was feasible. Among Senators there has been a good deal of criticism of the House financial measures, including the bill that has been under consideration, and intimations have been made that it would meet with favor in the Senate.

**GOOD PLACE FOR ANKENY.**

**Junior Washington Senator to Head Irrigation Committee.**

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 17.—The wheel of fortune sometimes works curious changes on the committees of the United States Senate. It is by a curious combination of circumstances that Senator Ankeny, of Washington, is to become chairman of the

## TOTAL WEST SIDE

### Portland Consolidated Enters the Field.

### SURVEYORS WORK ON ROUTE

### Line Will Be Ready by End of Present Year.

### CARS TO RUN EVERY HOUR

### Local Company Intends Branching Out, and New Era of Suburban Car Service Seems to Be Assured.

The Portland Consolidated Railway Company will build an interurban line between Portland and Hillsboro. Work will commence as soon as the most feasible route can be selected and the work of construction commenced.

Yesterday a party of surveyors in the employ of the company established their headquarters at the head of Balch's Gulch, on the Cornell road, and with that point as a base, will at once commence the work of selecting the best route into and through the rich Hillsboro country.

So well established is the plan to build that it is expected work on the new project will be begun during the early summer, and the line will be in operation by the end of the year.

**Cost Will Be Large.**

It is estimated that the work of establishing the line and putting it into commission will cost the Portland Consolidated Company close to \$1,000,000. The work of grading, securing the right of way and laying the track will alone cost for practically \$750,000, while cars of a new and heavy type will have to be built for the passenger traffic and hard service of the interurban run.

It is said the company will build cars for the new line modeled after the Oregon City cars used by the Oregon Water Power & Railway Company and that at least an hourly service will be established from the first. Later, as traffic develops, the schedule will be shortened to meet the requirements of the district served. It is the intention of the company to also handle freight and special cars will be provided for that department.

The move on the part of the Portland Consolidated shows the real intent of the company to branch out into the districts surrounding Portland and forebushes a most complete and adequate suburban and interurban service.

**Preparations to Branch Out.**

At the time of the consolidation of the two Portland street-car companies it was hinted that the operations of the merger would not be confined to the street traffic of Portland alone. This belief has been strengthened by the improvements being planned for the shops and barns at the different stations formerly used by the two separate companies.

The proposed scheme of the Oregon Traction Company to build a Hillsboro line, and the added announcement of the Southern Pacific to the effect that a gasoline motor service would be established on the Oregon Water Power company, has, it is thought, hurried the plans of the Portland Consolidated Company, and caused it to take up actively the project which has been in the minds of the managers for some time.

The day of Portland suburban car service is near at hand and the determination of the Portland Consolidated construction on the Portland-Hillsboro line shows a new and active era of development in that direction.

**MIRSKY HAS RESIGNED.**

**Czar Lets Reform Minister Go, and Witts Will Control.**

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 17.—It is officially announced that Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky has resigned as Minister of the Interior and that the resignation has been accepted by the Czar.

The resignation of Prince Mirsky was reported several times during the past few weeks and, though the above dispatch is the first official announcement, there has not been any doubt for some time that the policy of the Prince had run its day in Russia. While recent dispatches are somewhat doubtful whether Mr. Witts, ex-Minister of Finance and now president of the Imperial Council of Ministers, would be appointed Minister of Mirsky's successor, it seems certain that he will be the power behind the throne.

**MAY EXTEND THE STRIKE.**

**Russian Ironworkers Will Decide Today—Concessions by Manager.**

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 17.—The question whether a sympathy strike will be declared by the men of three other works as a result of the strike of 12,000 men at the Putiloff Iron Works yesterday will be decided tomorrow. Two meetings of strikers tonight were attended by many men other than those from the Putiloff Iron Works. It is believed they will join the strike, but it will hold a general meeting tomorrow to further discuss the situation.

The employees of the Franco-Russian, formerly the Baird Works joined the strike tonight, after a fruitless interview with the directors of the concern.

The manager of the works posted a notice to work and promising that none of the strikers should be dismissed. The manager consented to an inquiry into the case of the men who have been already dismissed, which will be attended by representatives of the workmen's club and directors of the works.

**Enjoyed American Hospitality.**

TOKYO, Jan. 17.—Prince Fushimi, who arrived here last night on his return from a tour of the United States, was received in audience by the Emperor today. The Prince expressed his appreciation of American hospitality and said he was much impressed by the friendliness manifested for Japan.

## BALLOT FOR SENATOR.

Senate.

Foster—Broussard, Christian, Clapp, Davie, Hammer, Le Crote, Pope, Sharp, Stewart, Sumner, White, Wilson, total, 12.

Piles—Harrich, Hunter, Kennedy, Kinneer, Palmer, Dotts, Randa, J. J. Smith, S. T. Smith, Tucker, Van de Venter, total, 11.

Sweeney—Baker, Bratt, Brown, Henry, Hutson, Pauly, Stansell, Vessey, total, 8.

Wilson—Condon, O'Donnell, Reed, Ruth, Watson, total, 6.

S. G. Coogrove—Boor, Russell, total, 2.

Turner (Dem.)—Earles, Graves, Moore, Rasher, total, 4.

House.

Foster—Bartlett, Bassett, Bishop, Bradley, Byerly, Crandall, G. Davis, Edsall, Fulton, Fulton, Griffin, Hamilton, Hughes, Lambert, Levin, McCoy, McWhorter, Meigs, Melcher, Miller, Minard, Mohlsted, Olsen, Poyne, Reid, Roberts, Rodene, Sheets, Shultz, Smith, Van Slyke, total, 21.

Piles—Blackmore, Blaker, Booth, Brown, Clark, Daves, Dobson, Erickson, Gieseler, Hostetter, Irvine, Kays, Lyons, McVay, Morrill, Rendick, Thoms, Todd, Twichell, Viles, Weir, total, 21.

Sweeney—Allen, Bowers, Coate, Crane, Doolittle, Fancher, Hoch, Huxtable, Kellogg, Lindsey, Linsay, McGregg, Ralston, Ratter, Ruffin, Scott, Stevenson, Utah, Weber, total, 19.

Wilson—Ben, D. J. Davis, Dyke, Falconer, Frostad, Charles Johnson, Morgan, Roth, Strobridge, Vogtlin, total, 16.

Coogrove—Kenner, Long, Sillson, total, 4.

Jones—Bollinger, Dickson, Hare, Henderson, L. A. Johnson, Williams, total, 6.

Turner—Ayer, Harper, Maloney, Weatherford, total, 4.

## WATCH FOSTER'S SHOES.

### Fulton and Ankeny Would Be Eligible to Committee on Commerce.

### OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash-

### ington, Jan. 17.—If Senator Foster, of Washington, falls of re-election, the Pacific Coast will have but one representative on the committee on commerce, which handles river and harbor bills as well as all other measures having any bearing whatever on shipping and navigation.

### It has been the custom to accord the Pacific Coast two seats on this committee, and if this rule is followed out either Oregon or Washington will be given the seat now held by Mr. Foster.

### Senator Mitchell having secured the chairmanship of the committee on inter-oceanic canals, and being otherwise well provided with committee assignments, could hardly expect to succeed Foster, unless he should relinquish some of the desirable places he now holds. The contest, therefore, would narrow down to Senator Fulton and Senator Ankeny, who both entered the Senate two years ago, and have equal rights, in so far as the question of seniority is concerned.

### While neither Senator is taking steps to file on a place not yet vacant, the probabilities are that neither have overlooked the possibilities of the future, and if Senator Foster is defeated the two Senators from the Northwest will enter into a friendly but none the less spirited contest for this most desirable committee position. Each will have strong reasons to present why he should be chosen, and each will have strong backing from other Senators.

### It is utterly impossible to tell, this far in advance, who will succeed Foster on the commerce committee in case he is defeated. It will probably not be known until the Senate organizes a year hence.

## LOOKS DARK FOR CANAL.

### No Sign of Change of Heart Visible in Chairman Burton.

### OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash-

### ington, Jan. 17.—Nothing developed in the Rivers and Harbors Committee today to indicate that there had been a change of sentiment with regard to the Cello Canal. Chairman Burton, so far as known, adheres to the position he took yesterday, and has not been moved by further pleas of Representatives Williamson and Jones.

### It continues to look very dark for the canal project.

## NO SHIP SUBSIDY.

### Middle West Strongly Opposed to New Bill.

### OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash-

### ington, Jan. 17.—The House committee on merchant marine and fisheries today authorized a favorable report on the shipping bill reported to Congress by the Merchant Marine Commission.

### It is rather surprising that the commission should come back to Congress with a subsidy scheme and expect that Congress would accept it. Yet the proposition is being seriously considered, and the Republican members of the commission seem to think that it has a possibility of being considered. It is very evident that these men have had little appreciation of the sentiment either in Congress or among the people. The subsidy proposition is distasteful to the American people and Congress knows it.

### The whole population in the Middle West does not want this bill and it is made it pretty plain that such a bill cannot pass.

### Senator Bailey called attention to the implied promise by Senator Frye that the result of the observations by the commission would be a discriminating duty. There is no possibility of getting around that implied promise. Frye said that Lodge, whom he intended to name as a member of the commission, was in fact getting before the country. Lodge said that he had changed his mind upon investigation. It is certainly very curious that Lodge did not know all about existing treaties as a ago ago, and only learned while making an investigation of the merchant marine during the summer. Whatever may be the facts, it is beyond a question in the power of Congress to repeal the treaties or abrogate them.

### That was the condition when the commission was provided for and every man in the Senate ought to have been aware of it.

### To come back with subsidies under the name of "subventions" has not fooled any man in Congress. They know it is a subsidy, that it means the payment of money to the shipowners and that the money will come from the pockets of the people who will derive no benefit from it whatever. No one expects the bill to pass, save perhaps a few men who were instrumental in getting it before the country.

### If they can do no better, especially in making an impression on Congress, they ought to ask that another commission be named in order that something can be done which will meet with favorable consideration at the hands of Congress.

## COST OF COLORADO STRIKE.

Coal Miners Spent \$437,000—Washington Joint the Union.

## INDIANAPOLIS.

### Ind., Jan. 17.—Of the \$1,500,000 spent last year by the United Mine workers for the relief of strikers, \$437,000 went into the Colorado district. Colorado shows an increase of 49 paid-up members, an increase from 37 to 86.

### Washington comes into the convention as a new district with 72 paid-up members; the Southwest territory, made up of Texas, Indian Territory, Arkansas and parts of a few other states, shows a gain from 327 to 11,622. Pennsylvania shows heavy losses.

## GOOD PLACE FOR ANKENY.

### Junior Washington Senator to Head Irrigation Committee.

### OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash-

### ington, Jan. 17.—The wheel of fortune sometimes works curious changes on the committees of the United States Senate. It is by a curious combination of circumstances that Senator Ankeny, of Washington, is to become chairman of the

### committee on irrigation in the next Congress. When he entered the Senate, two years ago, Senator Ankeny was placed in next to the last place on this committee, being ranked by six Senators—Bard of California, Warren of Wyoming, Stewart of Nevada, Kearns of Utah, Dietrich of Nebraska and Hansbrough of North Dakota.

### Bard, Stewart, Kearns and Dietrich will not be members of the next Congress. Senator Warren, who will then become ranking member, is now chairman of the claims committee, and in line for the chairmanship of public buildings or military affairs, and will not accept the chairmanship of irrigation. Hansbrough, the only other member then ranking Ankeny, is chairman of public lands, and therefore has no desire to succeed Bard.

### This clears the way for the junior Senator from Washington, and in its strict adherence to the rule of seniority, it is impossible for the Senate to overlook Ankeny in filling this chairmanship.

## COAL MINERS SPENT \$437,000—WASHINGTON JOINT THE UNION.

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### OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash-

### ington, Jan. 17.—The wheel of fortune sometimes works curious changes on the committees of the United States Senate. It is by a curious combination of circumstances that Senator Ankeny, of Washington, is to become chairman of the

### committee on irrigation in the next Congress. When he entered the Senate, two years ago, Senator Ankeny was placed in next to the last place on this committee, being ranked by six Senators—Bard of California, Warren of Wyoming, Stewart of Nevada, Kearns of Utah, Dietrich of Nebraska and Hansbrough of North Dakota.

### Bard, Stewart, Kearns and Dietrich will not be members of the next Congress. Senator Warren, who will then become ranking member, is now chairman of the claims committee, and in line for the chairmanship of public buildings or military affairs, and will not accept the chairmanship of irrigation. Hansbrough, the only other member then ranking Ankeny, is chairman of public lands, and therefore has no desire to succeed Bard.

### This clears the way for the junior Senator from Washington, and in its strict adherence to the rule of seniority, it is impossible for the Senate to overlook Ankeny in filling this chairmanship.

## COAL MINERS SPENT \$437,000—WASHINGTON JOINT THE UNION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 17.—Of the \$1,500,000 spent last year by the United Mine workers for the relief of strikers, \$437,000 went into the Colorado district. Colorado shows an increase of 49 paid-up members, an increase from 37 to 86.