

## JOINT STATEHOOD KILLED IN SENATE

Arizona and New Mexico  
Cut Out of Bill.

WILL ADMIT OKLAHOMA ONLY

Adopts Foraker Amendment by  
Decisive Vote.

THEN CLINCHES ITS ACTION

By Majority of One All Reference to  
Arizona and New Mexico Is Eliminated—Beveridge and Foraker in Repetee.

### THE STATEHOOD BILL.

Oklahoma and Indian Territories to be admitted as one state on adoption of constitution and its approval by President.

New state will have two Senators and five Representatives in Congress.

All male citizens and male Indians over 21 years have vote.

Sale of intoxicating liquors prohibited for 21 years and longer unless constitution is changed.

Sections 16 and 36 of each public land township, also 5 per cent of proceeds of sale of public land set aside for public schools, also \$5,000,000 from National Treasury.

Provision made for higher education and charitable institutions.

Each territory to be a district of United States Court.

Utterly to be temporary capital.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Today at 11 P. M. the Senate passed a bill for the admission of a new state to be called Oklahoma and to be composed of the Territory of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. It was the House joint statehood bill with all the provisions relating to Arizona and New Mexico stricken out. The motion to strike out was made by Burrows, and it was carried by the close vote of 27 to 25, after having been lost by the still closer vote of 35 to 26.

Immediately after the disposal of the statehood bill the House railroad rate bill was made the unfinished business, as the Senate adjourned over Saturday and Sunday, the actual formal consideration of the measure will not begin until Monday.

### Climax of Exciting Day.

The vote on the statehood bill came as the climax of a day devoted exclusively to that bill. The test vote, upon which the opponents of joint statehood showed their greatest strength, was on the Foraker amendment, which provided that Arizona and New Mexico should have an opportunity to vote separately on the proposition of joint statehood. This was carried by a vote of 42 to 29. Previous to this action provision for increased appropriations in the bill was stricken out in order to afford an opportunity for a motion to concur in the Senate amendments when the bill is sent to the House. The speechmaking began at 11 o'clock and was under the ten-minute rule after the first hour. About a dozen speeches were made, but the notable ones were made by Burrows, who introduced a denunciation of polygamy in Arizona and New Mexico, Dubois secured incorporation of an anti-polygamy amendment, but the elimination of Arizona from the measure detracted somewhat from the importance of the accomplishment.

### Provisions of Bill.

As amended by the Senate, the bill provides for the creation of the State of Oklahoma out of Oklahoma and Indian Territories, upon the adoption of a constitution. The state is allowed the full quota of executive, judicial and legislative officers, two United States Senators and five members of the National House of Representatives. A constitutional convention with 110 members, 55 of whom are to be chosen by each of the territories comprising the state, is provided for, and all male citizens or male Indians 21 years old are made eligible to membership in it. There is an especial provision protecting the Indians in their rights and continuing the prerogative of the National Government to control their affairs. The sale of intoxicating liquors in what is now Indian Territory is prohibited for 21 years, and longer unless the constitution is changed. Sections 16 and 36 of each township of land in Oklahoma are set aside for the benefit of the common school system, as is also 5 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of public land. There is an appropriation of \$5,000,000 from the National Treasury for the benefit of the schools. Provision is made for the support of higher education and charitable institutions. Two districts for the United States Courts, one in Oklahoma and the other in Indian Territory, are provided for. Guthrie is made the temporary seat of government, but the House provision continuing it in that capacity until 1915 was eliminated.

### Beveridge's Vain Appeal.

Owing to the fact that the Senate took a recess instead of adjourning last night, Beveridge was enabled to proceed with his speech in support of the bill when today's

session began at 11 o'clock. There was a much better attendance than at the opening yesterday.

Beveridge took up his argument where he left off yesterday, contending that the necessity for interpreters for the benefit of the Mexican population was rapidly passing, and arguing that little attention should be given to the pledge for statehood given when the Territory of Arizona was created, because it had been given as the result of fraudulent representation.

Beveridge was liberally applauded by the galleries when he concluded. The legislative session of Thursday came to an end at 12 o'clock, and the session today was commenced at once.

### Telegrams From Both Sides.

Under the head of morning business, Beveridge undertook to have read a number of telegrams in support of the statehood bill, but Teller objected on the ground that they should come in properly as a part of the discussion of the statehood bill.

Beveridge then stated that he had received hundreds of messages, most of them from Arizona, urging joint admission.

"I, too, have received hundreds of messages on the subject of statehood," responded Foraker. "One of them is from a gentleman who gives his name and who says that a telegram signed by the Senator from Indiana is being circulated in Arizona, urging that 500 telegrams be sent to the Senate from Arizona in favor of statehood."

The announcement created a laugh at Beveridge's expense, in which he joined. He said he knew nothing about the telegram. The ownership was not read.

A communication from Secretary Hitchcock, recommending an extension of the time for opening the Shoshone Indian Reservation in Wyoming from June 15 to August 15, was read.

A bill appropriating \$400,000 for the improvement of the mouth of the Columbia River was passed.

Consideration of the statehood bill was then resumed, and Foraker made the first speech under the ten-minute rule. He pointed out that Arizona was not asking admission, and said there never had been an effort to force statehood on an unwilling territorial constituency.

### Dubois Would Exclude Mormons.

Dubois followed in support of an amendment offered by him prohibiting Mormons and polygamists from voting in the proposed State of Arizona, as was originally provided in the Idaho State test. He said he had sent a list of some 20 to 100 polygamists living in Arizona, and there also were many in New Mexico. There was, he said, no power in Utah to punish polygamy, and Mormonism was so strong in his own State of Idaho that notwithstanding the leader of the sect in that state had testified he was the husband of three wives there was no possibility of bringing him to account for it because of the political power of the church.

"Wherever there is Mormonism there is polygamy," he said, and added that the only way to prevent polygamy was to strike at the organization that encourages it.

Brief speeches were also made by Newlands, McCumber, Fulton, Smoot and Burrows. The Utah Senator introduced an amendment annexing to his state all that part of Arizona lying north of the Colorado River, and spoke in support of it. He said the strip was unwatered and without value.

### Burrows on Polygamy.

Burrows advocated the elimination of Arizona and New Mexico from the bill, and presented an amendment to that end. He based his opposition on the ground that there were many polygamists in the two territories, and spoke of polygamy as an "offense against the civilization of the age." He said the real offense was not in "sacred marriages, but in polygamous cohabitation practiced after marriage elsewhere. He quoted from letters to show that there were many Mormons living in polygamy in Arizona and New Mexico, and said that, notwithstanding the difficulty of getting testimony, there had been some convictions for polygamy.

In this connection, he read a letter from the Attorney-General of the United States, stating that recently there had been 31 convictions under the Edmunds act, a majority of which were for unlawful cohabitation. The Senator, therefore, said that he should oppose the admission of these territories until they should purge themselves of this lawless element. He also quoted from testimony in the Smoot case to show that polygamy existed in the territories.

Speeches were made by other Senators as follows: Spooner, saying that Beveridge's speech was in variance with the former reports of the committee on territories; Nelson, advocating the union of Arizona and New Mexico as the best plan for the Americanization of New Mexico; Teller, Hopkins, Hanworth, Gallinger, Hepburn, Clark (Wyoming), Dillingham and Carter, who said that he was unalterably opposed to the coercion of any body of American citizens, such as he would like to vote for a bill supported by the



Senator A. J. Beveridge of Indiana.

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(Continued on page 2.)

## M'CLELLAN FEARS HEARST'S KNIFE

If Rival Should Be Elected  
Governor, He Would  
Be Removed.

STRONG MACHINE BUILT UP

Independence League, Backed by  
String of Newspapers, Threatens  
Revolution, at Which Tammany Would Rejoice.

NEW YORK, March 9.—(Special.)—Mayor McClellan is accused by his enemies of being irresolute and timid and easily frightened. They declare he is now seriously worried over the baguette of William Randolph Hearst is elected Governor this Fall, will he remove me from office?

And the joke of the matter although it is no joke to McClellan is that the Governor clearly has the power, and the Municipal Ownership men are privately intimating that they will retire the Mayor to private life.

The city charter provides that "the Mayor can be removed from office by the Governor, after charges have been served upon him and he has been given a hearing upon them." The courts have decided that in the power of removal the Governor is allowed wide latitude. For example, on December 20, 1900, Governor Theodore Roosevelt removed District Attorney Asa Bird Gardner from office on the ground that the hearing granted "had demonstrated that he (Gardner) had lost his usefulness, because of the public sentiment against him. This was fought out in the courts, but the decision rendered was that the Governor was the sole judge of conditions, and his power of removal could not be denied or abridged."

McClellan, Jerome and Others.

"The first thing Mr. Hearst will do," said a prominent Municipal Ownership man today, "as soon as he is elected Governor, is to consider charges against Mayor McClellan. There will be charges, all right, but on the ground that he holds office by fraud."

"It will take a month or so to give him a hearing, but by St. Valentine's day next McClellan will be out in the cold, cold streets."

"We will bounce District Attorney Jerome, too, and if Sheriff Flaherty and County Clerk Hatchcock, whom we elected over in Brooklyn, but who have not been acting right of late, don't get in line with a rush, we will make them also walk the plank."

"McClellan swindled us at the polls, and the courts refused to allow us a recount, while the Legislature has mandated us, but everything will be lovely when we get our Governor in."

### State Machines Built Up.

There is no denying that this proposition is being seriously considered by the Independence League, formerly the Municipal Ownership League, which now has its state organization in running order. In many of the up-state districts the Democracy has been practically absorbed and Mr. Hearst had the pleasure of displaying two State Committees of the regular Democratic party tied to the chariot wheels of his organization.

The labor unions in the up-state cities are reported to be working hard to bring about a machine, while in the country districts men prominent in the State Grange, the farmers' organization, are in command of the work. In the city districts the interest is kept up by balls and entertainments, held almost nightly, and the district leaders claim they are enrolling new men right along.

The plan of campaign is now beginning to make itself clear. As I wrote you some time ago, the Municipal Ownership League Assemblymen introduced bills providing for all sorts of legislation, some of which was constitutionally, and I ventured the prediction early in the season that none of these measures would become laws. Not a single one of them has got out of committee, nor does it seem that they ever will. The league managers will claim that the Legislature is "owned by the corrupt corporations," and that "the only hope for the common people" is to turn down both parties, and turn them down hard.

### Murphy Would Not Mourn.

It is an open secret at Hearst's headquarters that the big men in the organization are pleased because the lawmakers have done nothing. They claim it strengthens their case mightily to be ignored, and perhaps it does.

It would surprise nobody if the Hearst forces captured the Democratic state convention. Tammany's delegates will be controlled by Murphy, and he is willing to slap the Mayor. So is Pat McCurren, the leader of Brooklyn, for neither of them has received any patronage from McClellan.

"Hearst can eat Mac alive and the boss will never kick," was the confidential remark of one of Murphy's friends today. If they throw McClellan out, Mr. Gowan (president of the Board of Aldermen) will be Mayor, and he is a good organization man.

### String of Hearst Papers.

The Hearst boom will also be heard from more frequently up-state, because the Congressman has purchased four newspapers at a reported cost of \$200,000, and is said to be dicker for others. The names of these papers are being kept secret for the present, but there is no doubt that all financial arrangements have been completed. All the sheets will be run as dailies. The localities understood to be favored are Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Cattaraugus County, the exact locality in the last named not being clearly defined. Negotiations are now

pending with other publications and the intention is to make the chain as large and as formidable as possible.

Arvid Eriksman, editor of the New York Evening Journal, who is in charge of the editorial management of the up-state papers, and will travel from one to the other until they are properly started along the line of Hearst yellow journalism. Mr. Hearst has been particularly active lately in purchasing newspaper talent to aid in his campaign for the Governorship and has engaged a boy of bright, brilliant managing editors, who will be scattered around in various localities. At the present time most of them are "herded" in New York. You can't fire a brick anywhere in the American office, at any time, day or night, without hitting at last two.

### McClellan Scared, Jerome Not.

There is no denying the fact that McClellan and his friends and the business interests generally are badly alarmed. They fear Hearst may be elected and that this will be followed by all sorts of terrible things.

District Attorney Jerome, however, is not, worrying the least little bit.

"Of course the Governor can remove me," a friend reports him as saying, "and if Hearst were elected chief executive of the state I wouldn't be a bit surprised if he decided to throw me out. But what's the use of worrying? I meet people every day who are scared to death, but I do not believe the voters of the state are going to make idiots of themselves. This mid-Summer madness will be a thing of the past long before 'Ballot-Box time' rolls around again."

### That is one view of the case.

### Two Views of Outlook.

The opposing men are convinced that Hearst will be elected Governor; that he will remove all his political enemies who hold office, drive Ryan, Belmont and Cleveland to the poorhouse, and upset things generally.

The Republican view of the case is that through the House, then every effort will be centered on inducing the House to retain the amendment to the sundry civil bill.

### There is danger, heretofore pointed out by Chairman Burton, that any individual bill making an appropriation for the Columbia River is apt to be added to by various members until it becomes a general river and harbor bill, but it is possible that some way may be devised of preventing this. If so, Mr. Burton will have the Senate bill reported to the House, for he is earnestly supporting Mr. Fulton in this matter and will do everything possible to get the appropriation through in some shape.

### Elated Over Jetty Appropriation.

Great elation prevailed at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday morning when a telegram was received from Senator Geary stating that the \$300,000 appropriation for the continuance of the work on the Columbia River had been passed by the Senate by a unanimous vote. The telegram read:

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### GEARY COMING TO REGISTER

### Will Settle All Doubt of Eligibility as Candidate.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 9.—Senator Geary will leave for Portland tomorrow to register in the regular way, so that there can be no question of his eligibility as a Senatorial candidate. Since the Senator registered here on blanks sent from Portland doubt has been expressed as to whether that evasive manner of registering would hold good, and rather than have any question raised, he has decided to make the trip to Portland.

### New Job for Inspector Linnen.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 9.—R. B. Linnen, ex-special agent of the Land Office in Oregon, has been appointed special inspector under the Secretary of the Interior.

### NO MAN BETWEEN THEM

LILLIAN KEMBLE SCORNS HUSBAND'S CHARGES.

### Former Portland Actress Seeks Divorce Because Spouse Was Brutal, Drunken and Idle.

BOSTON, March 9.—(Special.)—Miss Lillian Kemble, leading lady at the Castle Square Theater, formerly leading lady of the Hera, Portland, Or., and San Francisco stock companies, says that intoxication and abusive treatment on the part of her husband, Will S. Rising, led her to seek a divorce.

### HAS HOPES OF RECOVERY

### Miss Anthony Improves and Is Decidedly Stronger.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 9.—Miss Susan R. Anthony's condition is improved tonight. She is stronger than she was yesterday, and has taken considerable nourishment. Her friends feel much more hopeful of her recovery.

### HADLEY STILL FIGHTS FOR ANSWER.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 9.—Attorney-General Hadley today filed his suggestions in the Supreme Court in answer to the motion filed yesterday by counsel for the Republic Oil Company for a rehearing of the motion to quash

## MONEY IS VOTED FOR RIVER JETTY

Senate Passes Fulton's \$400,000 Bill Without Word of Opposition.

AWAITS HOUSE COMMITTEE

Struggle for Columbia River Will Come in House to Avoid Loading Bill With Other River and Harbor Projects.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 9.—Senator Fulton's bill appropriating \$400,000 for the Columbia River jetty, which was favorably reported yesterday, went through the Senate today without the slightest objection. Soon after the Senate convened Mr. Fulton asked for consideration of the bill. It was read and passed without a word of opposition.

When the House rivers and harbors committee returns from the South Mr. Fulton's bill will be laid before it, and it will then be decided whether to press this bill individually or wait and support his amendment to the sundry civil bill. If it shall become apparent that there is no possibility of passing the individual bill through the House, then every effort will be centered on inducing the House to retain the amendment to the sundry civil bill.

There is danger, heretofore pointed out by Chairman Burton, that any individual bill making an appropriation for the Columbia River is apt to be added to by various members until it becomes a general river and harbor bill, but it is possible that some way may be devised of preventing this. If so, Mr. Burton will have the Senate bill reported to the House, for he is earnestly supporting Mr. Fulton in this matter and will do everything possible to get the appropriation through in some shape.

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Judge Fox's order compelling witnesses to answer questions at the oil hearing. The Attorney-General contends that no new questions were raised in the motion, and alleges that this may be construed to be a preliminary step of the oil people to appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court. However, he holds that such an appeal cannot be taken at this time, and that the proceedings in the State Courts cannot be delayed by such dilatory tactics.

### DID HE MURDER HIS UNCLE?

### Oral Weir Suspected of Killing Man Found in Bushes.

DENVER, March 9.—A News special from Pagosa Springs, Colo., says that the dead body of George Weir, who was at one time an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kan., but more recently has been living on a ranch near here, was found in a clump of bushes today by a searching party organized after it became known that Weir was missing from his ranch.

Oral Weir, his nephew, aged 22 years, is under arrest pending investigation of the cause of the elder Weir's death. Checks and drafts belonging to the uncle were found on the boy when arrested. It is feared that the latter will be lynched if the community becomes convinced that he murdered his uncle.

### ENGINE KILLS THREE MEN

### Explodes on Southern Pacific and Relief Hurries to Scene.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 9.—It is reported here that an extra engine blew up about 7 o'clock tonight between Cape Horn and Gold Run and instantly killed the fireman and brakeman. The engineer is missing.

SACRAMENTO, March 10.—At 12:15 A. M. a relief train started for the scene of the railroad accident near Gold Run, taking, besides the medical corps, a wrecking car and crew. It is not known that there are any survivors of the accident, but surgeons will be on hand.

### ALL LOYAL TO ROOSEVELT

### Ohlons Resent Railroad Man's Comment on Rate Bill.

DETROIT, Mich., March 9.—At the annual dinner of the Ohio Society, of Detroit, given here tonight, G. A. Durban, of Zanesville, O., vice-president of the Ohio Society, and the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroads, was greeted with hisses when he made thinly-veiled, uncomplimentary allusions to President Roosevelt's efforts to have a railroad rate bill passed by the present Congress.

### STORM IN NEW ENGLAND

### Wild Wind Brings Deep Storm, Which Bothers Yankees.

BOSTON, March 9.—Developing as it proceeded northward, a storm that had its origin in the Gulf of Mexico yesterday swept across New England today. It was accompanied by a heavy fall of snow that caused great inconvenience.

### Prince Tsi Tse in New York.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Prince Tsi Tse, head of the Chinese Imperial Commission, now passing through this country on its way to Europe, arrived here today.

During the afternoon the Prince received a visit from General Frederick D. Grant, commander of the Department of the East. General Grant came over from Governor's Island with his full staff to pay his respects. The distinguished visitor will go to Washington Sunday morning and will return Tuesday. The party is booked to sail for Europe on the Baltic Wednesday.

### Trainload of Hops for Export.

MARYSVILLE, Cal., March 9.—Yesterday a whole trainload of hops left Wheatland for Galveston, to be shipped to New York by water, thence to London.

The train consisted of nine cars and carried 364 bales of the average weight of 190 pounds, or a total weight of 68,360 pounds. At the present market price the hops are worth about \$69,628, but last year they would have brought \$29,278. It is the largest single shipment ever made from any part of California.

### Astor-Shaw Engagement Announced.

LONDON, March 10.—An authorized announcement of the engagement of Waldorf Astor and Mrs. Nanette Langhorne Shaw appears in the Morning Post today.

### Mann's Case Before Grand Jury.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Consideration of the charges against Colonel William D. Mann, editor of Town Topics, was begun by the grand jury today.

### STENOGRAPHER MARRIES A MILLIONAIRE.

Mrs. Samuel Raynor Whiting, a stenographer, was married a few days ago to her employer, Samuel R. Whiting, a millionaire paper manufacturer of Holyoke, Mass. The bride is 25, and her husband, who was a widower, is 35 years her senior. Mr. and Mrs. Whiting now are in the South on their honeymoon. Friends of both have cornered the rice supply in Holyoke for the reception of the bride and groom when they return.

### Will Prepare Charter.

Chamberlain & Thomas, attorneys, were appointed special counsel for the Board to prepare the charter in connection with the counsel for the applicant. These representatives are expected to hold a meeting in this city next week, when President C. M. Levey, of the

(Continued on Page 10.)

## GRANTS BRIDGE TO HILL ROADS

Port of Portland Votes  
Permission.

SWING DRAW TYPE CHOSEN

Franchise Will Provide Many Conditions.

VICTORY FOR NORTH BANK

Actual Work of Construction of the  
Bridge Across the Willamette  
Will Begin Without Any  
Unnecessary Delay.

### NORTH-BANK CAN BRIDGE THE WILLAMETTE.

The Portland & Seattle Railway Company won a decided victory yesterday afternoon over the few intertenders who have so strenuously opposed the building of a railroad bridge across the Willamette below Swan Island, in that the Port of Portland decided to grant the application for permission to span the river. A franchise will be drawn up by counsel for the Port of Portland and counsel for the Portland & Seattle Railway Company some time next week, and if nothing occurs to break off harmonious relations, work on the structure will begin without delay.

The Port of Portland has decided upon a swing draw as most suitable, but will ask to have the draw 50 feet longer than proposed by the railroad engineers. An upper deck for highway traffic will also be asked for, and the railroad will be expected to agree to widen and deepen the channel in the river both above and below the bridge, so as to afford safe anchorage for large vessels in case something should prevent the draw from operating promptly. Another condition is that the railroad bear any additional expense incurred in towing vessels through the bridge draw when a tow would not be necessary with the river open the full width of its channel.

By unanimous vote the Port of Portland Commission yesterday afternoon granted the Portland & Seattle Railway Company a franchise to build a bridge across the Willamette River at the proposed site in the vicinity of St. Johns. This means that one of the greatest obstacles in the way of the North-Bank road has been removed, and that immediately the new line will be pushed to completion. It means that within a comparatively brief period of time the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern will have a direct line to the heart of the Oregon metropolis and that Portland will be the outlet and distributing point for the immense riches of the vast agricultural districts to be tapped by the new road for so many years.

### Gives General Satisfaction.

The news of the action of the Port of Portland will be received with enthusiasm and satisfaction by the general public, for it has been the desire of almost everybody to have the Northern roads make this city one of their chief Pacific Coast terminals. The apparent dilatory progress of the Port of Portland Commission in acting upon the question created a great deal of dissatisfaction among the business interests throughout this part of the country, but, now that the "expected has finally happened," the delay will likely soon be forgotten and attention diverted to eventual developments.

Work has already been started on the immense bridge to span the Columbia River, and it is understood that no time will be lost in getting the Willamette bridge under way. The matter will have to go before the War Department for final sanction, but that should not retard matters much, as the officials will base their decision largely upon the recommendations of the Port of Portland and the prominent local organizations for the promotion of commerce.

### Accepts Railway's Plans.

While transacting business in executive session, it is understood on good authority that the Port of Portland, in voting upon the application, practically allowed the plans of the railroad engineers to remain unaltered so far as the style of bridge is concerned, with the exception that the Commissioners believe it desirable to have the bridge equipped with an upper deck for highway traffic as recommended in the majority report of the committee which went East to inspect bridge draws for the benefit of the Board. It is also understood that an effort will be made to have the draw lengthened 50 feet, thus giving an opening in the clear of 230 feet, instead of 205 feet on either side of the draw pier, as originally planned by the railroad engineers. Another condition to which it is understood the Board wants the railroad to agree is to have the railroad bear any extra expense that may be incurred in towing vessels through the draw.

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