VOL. XXV-NO. 5.

PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1906.

watch for the work today as he goes East over the O. R. & N. tracks. President Earling is accompanied on the

a director of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and by William G. Warden, a capitalist of Philadelphia. The party left

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# SPEAKER CANNON BOSS OF HOUSE

Members Sit Gagged and Bored

## MERE DUMMY DIRECTORS

They Blame the Reed Rules, Then Vote for Gag Laws.

#### ORGANIZED FOR THE GRAFT

In Order to Accomplish Something, President Has Combined With the House Ring, Says Lincoln Steffens.

#### ........ LINCOLN STEFFENS ON THE

The House of Representatives is or ganized along the lines of the boss system. What for? For graft.

The boss of the House is the Speaker, and our Representatives elect him. The Speaker is the House. In the mind of the typical Congress-

man, the National Government to graft Our President wants to accomplish something. Wherefore he combines with the "combine."

(Copwright, 1906, by J. L. Steffens. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 .- (Special Correspondence.)-The Senate, in its self-respect, looks down upon the lowor branch of "our" national Legislature with contempt, and Washington-which sings what the Senate sings, like a horus - Washington despises the House. I den't mind. I did at first. When the friends of the Senate apologized for the House as "too close to the people" I resented the slur as personal to me, which it was, of course. East they bade me look into the House

And I find that our Representatives have very little respect for themselves The Schators, like our bosses at home, have free speech in their chamber. They may talk when they please. thing that may interest them. They are above party and defy platforms and rival party "lenders" like free men. quoted once a writer who said Aldrich was the boas of the Senatel There is no boss of the Senate. The Senate is a deliberative body.

for myself, and I have done so, a little.

The House is not. "Our" Representa tives are divided, like us, into parties to which, like us, they must be true. Phose parties are so organized as to tic our Representatives into knots, to the end that, like us, they may not speak without permission, and then at the risk of "hurting their business. Self-government has passed out of the House, as it has out of so many of our ities and states. The Senators represent their political states; our Representatives represent our political con-

#### dition. The House is ruled by a boss. Speaker Is Boss of the House.

The boss of the House is the Speaker. and our Representatives elect him. There is where they show more intell-We don't choose our own bosses. think we elect a Mayor or a Governor, average Congressman has to get things and our boss sneaks in behind our candidate. But "our" Representatives in Congress are politicians or business what they are about when they elect a ders why they do it, and I guess it is customed to that form of worship, so they set up in Washington a Speaker in the image of their creator to rule

over them. And he rules over them. I wish you could see them, as I have, sitting there that our House of Representatives is orgagged and bored; full of some speech ganized, and, like our Boards of Aldermen which they know would make a hit. Didn't it win us when they delivered it the lines of the boss system. And what at us from the stump? But they can't for? For graft. Oh. yes; it is graft. The get a chance to deliver it here. The good things that come out of the United Speaker, "Uncle Joe" Cannon, won't recognize them unless they "see" him fore the House meets, and then they say they have to tell him what they are going to say. He can tell awfully funny stories about born orators whom he wouldn't "see." He likes to tell them. The Speaker is not without humor.' Now and then he does give a young orator the floor, and, of course, bores the others. Most of the time, however, he recognizes the oldtimers who represent "business," and they don't make speeches; they talk business. So "our" Representatives sit there looking like statesmen. It is wonderful now many of them look that part. No doubt some of them are popart. No doubt some of them to the late good, but they consider what is the least tential politicians. But, as the late good, but they consider what is the most and speaker. Thomas B. Reed, said: "This they can do for us, not the most and they consider what is the most they dare they consider what is the most they dare Representatives are little more than an obscure lot of weary dummy di- ing all of us

And it is their fault. They blame the rules and the rules are "Ear-law."

Speaker Cannon told me they were the culmination of the wisdom of a century and a quarter of accumulated experience in legislation, but they were perfected by Speaker Reed, and he was called the Czar. The "Reed Rules" are drawn (ever tighter and tighter) by the Committee on Rules, of which the Speaker is ex officio chairman and They prescribe the order and method of business in the House, and also, practically, of all legislation, Taken together with the privilege of the Speaker to recognize or ignore members who wish to speak, the Speaker's rules make the Speaker su-

But "our" Representatives vote for these rules, and it takes a majority to adopt these "gag-laws." And when a bill is reported to the House for action, the Committee on Rules brings in a rule for that bill; a rule which prescribes when the bill shall be taken up, how and how long it shall be debated, and, most humiliating of all, how and whether it shall be amended. And this special rule has to be, and usually is, adopted by a majority vote of the whole House. So you see like us, "our" Representatives rivet fetters on themselves. Once bound fast, they cry aloud for recognition, as we do, and they sometime 'insurge," as they call it; but again they are like us-late. "Our" Representatives represent our political character as well as our political condi-

But what do they say themselves about it? I have asked them, from the Speaker down through the stoutest stalwart to the meanest insurgent, But do you also ask your Congressman when he gets home? Ask him why be surrenders all his rights and power to the boss of the House. He will tell you what they tell me, for, in one form or another, they all tell one story They say they want to accomplish something. Each one has to get things done in order that we, the people, will send them back. And there is a good deal in that. They blame us, and we are to blame

#### The Typical Congressman.

In the mind of the typical Congressman, as I have found him, toe United States is a confederation of Congressional districts, and the National Government is a graft. His district is the center; his constituents are the people His constituents want something, any-



thing. Whatever he can get out of the Nation as a whole for the good of his constituents is so much to the Thus he represents you as against me. Now you-the most of you-don't want anything that I don't want. Your interest, like mine, is in the common good of all of us. But since we want nothing in particular, we are not very active, and we vote the straight ticket. Thus we are taken care of. We would vote for him, anyhow. He sees and hears from and is some special favor-an office, a job, or as fast as it is completed." a pension, or protection for their bustness. These are the fellows our Con-

Now, in Congress, the place to get things done is in the committees. They men who know something about the are numerous, secret, and, under the game as it is played. They rarely are rules, practically final. There are "good" committees and poor committees, and it that I know of in the House is the is interesting for a citizen to note that Hon, William Lorimer of Chicago, and they seem to rank according to the meashe has enjoyed the reputation rather ure of their control over good thingsthan the power of his bad eminence at money and appropriations. But the home. Most of "our" members (at Speaker appoints the committees, and he least, in the states I know) are "made" has the old members organized and pretty by some local boss. But they all know well satisfied. So the new member has to "get next" to the Speaker. And to "get Speaker and adopt his rules. One won- next" and to win a good committee and promises of favors for his active constitbecause, being boss-made, they are ac- nents he has to pledge himself to vote not only for the Speaker, but for the Speaker's rules.

## House Organized for Graft.

Thus it happens, as it happens at home, and our Legislature, it is organized along States Government are higher, finer, more legitimate graft than city grafts; they often are necessary, and the management of them is cleaner and more skillful, but these good things are treated as "good things." They are favors, special acts, privileges, claims, patronage, advantages and exceptions: and they are distributed to individuals and special interests; and they are dealt in as favors in return for contributions and allegiance to party and the organization. The spirit is the spirit of graft, "conservative" and "honest" but the thought is of the man who wants something, not of the most of us who want nothing but the common good. They fear us, and they speak of the common

And the exciting thing about this ses-sion is that they think we are demanding

# EARLING COMES TO PORTLAND

President of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Discuses the Situation.

## MAY SEEK TERMINAL HERE

Head of Great Railway System Will Not Deny Report That He Will Build Both to Portland and Seattle.

"While I can now make no announce nent in regard to building into Portland have not said the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul will not do so," said President A. . Earling, who arrived in his private car

St. Paul last night from Puget Sound. "Portland offers a very attractive objective point. When I was here two months ago, I spent two days in the city and I was struck by the substantia growth of Portland. The improvements being made here show every evidence of permanent prosperity. I should judge your city, together with the whole North west, and for that matter the whole country, is just about as prosperous as it could well be

"Just now there is nothing to in regard to the proposition of entering Portland. Matters directly concerning the question of reaching the Coast are yet to be settled the first of which is the selection of the most feasible route through the Cascades.

#### Pass Through Cascades.

When it was suggested that the Cowlitz ass of the three under consideration, the other two being the Snoqualmie and Natchez, was the one most likely to be President Earling said:

"The Cowlitz Paes is an excellent but the snow lies so deep there now that we cannot yet determine which route to Within two weeks we hope to b able to announce our selection. Mr. Wil liams, president of the corporation Washington, will pass upon that ques

President Earling denied that there was any truth in the report that his road was negotiating for the purchase of the Oregon Water Power & Rallway Company's system as a means of getting into this city, and he said there has been no thought of making a trackage agreement with the North Bank road. That the road would use the tracks of the Columbia & Puget Sound Railway was also denied,

## Will Neither Deny or Affirm.

When told it was expected he would build into Oregon after reaching the Coast, as there was every reason to believe the rich Coast territory was the object of his road, rather than two terminals in one state, a small part of the profitable country to be tapped, he did not gainsay the probability of such construction, but could not at this time, he said, announce railway construction into

"Construction work will probably begin at Seattle," said he. "At that place much pilling will have to be driven to reach our terminals and cross the tide flats. H. C. Henry, with whom we have closed a contract to do our construction work in Washington, is ready to begin work as soon as he is instructed to do so. The afraid of those amongst us who want St, Paul will operate trains over the track

President Earling was interested in the salmon industry of the Columbia River, ligence but less self-respect than we gressmen have to take care of. These and asked where the biggest part of the are the men he represents. It is for catch was made. He showed interest in not directly, nor to our knowledge. We the specially interested few that the the North Bank construction, and will

YOUNG GIRL WHOSE MARRIAGE

PLANS ARE OFFOSED BY

Miss Wilhelmina Busch, of St. Louis

to the daughter of the millionaire

time to nip the wedding in the bud.

Miss Busch is now in Los Angeles, where she has been followed by the

rumored that the wedding will soon

#### Tacoma at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and after darness fell they sat in the observation compartment at the rear o the car with the lights switched off, see ing as much as possible of the country near Portland by moonlight. That President Barling chose the roundabout routthrough Oregon to return to Chicago when the direct way back from the Sound would be by either of the Northern roads. seems full of significance at this time

Orders have been placed by the St. Paul for 20 new locomotives, which will be supplied to the road during the next two or three years. Some of them have a! teady been received, and are working on east end. As soon as construction work can begin, the St. Paul will send west its own rolling stock and grading outfits to prosecute the construction work

when every indication points to the fact

that extensions to the three Northwest

terminals are being considered.

#### Head of Big System.

President Earling, who heads a system ontrolling 7000 miles of track, equipped with 1632 locomotives and 42,877 cars, both freight and passenger, is a remarkable figure in the railroad world. He is 57 years old and started his career with an incomplete common school education, leaving his studies at 15 to enter railroading. He became a telegraph operator the road he now heads in 1806, and after five years at the key, he became traindispatcher, a position he held for five years. He was assistant superintenden and two years division superintendent. He then became assistant general manager, a position he filled for four years. He then became general superintendent, and in 1890 was made general manager, and in 1896, became second vice-president and general manager. He succeeded Roswell Miller as resident in September, 1859.

President Earling is one of the few railroad men in the United States who have remained with one road until they have reached the head of the system. His car reached the head of the system. His car will be attached to O. R. & N. Irain No. 2. the Portland-Chicago Special, leaving Fortland this morning at Fill e'clock. Mr. Earling has been away from Onicago for ten days, and has gone over the details of construction of the route to the Bound rather thoroughly with the engineers at Seattle in charge of the preliminary surveys. That the surveys are not yet complete enough to definitely locate the route across Washington is the statement of President Earling.

# MAY CONTEST YERKES' WILL

MRS. MIZNER'S FRIENDS SEE HINT IN HUSBAND'S REMARKS.

He Says Wife Can Say Nothing Until Document In Probated Chicago, February 18.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—There is considerable speculation today among the friends of Mrs. Mary Adelaide Yerkeshusband, Charles T. Yerkes, the traction magnate, whether or not the statemen of young Wilson Maner, now settled in the Yerkes Fifth-avenue residence with his bride of three days, that Mrs Miner would have something imp ant to say in a few days concer-the public bequests in the Yerkes means that she intends to contest that instrument. When Mr. Mizner was seen this afternoon, for he did not arise until 2 P. M., he said:

We understand that the will of the late Mr. Yerkes is to be filed in Chi-cago, February 18. I do not think Mrs. Minner can very well say anything until after it is admitted to probate

Some of Mrs. Mizner's close friends were authority today for the statement that on the reading of Charles T. Yerkes' will, his widow was so dis-satisfied with its provisions relating to her that she immediately decided to appeal to the courts for the establish-ment of dower rights in the Yerkes estate. Should Mrs. Migner be able to estab-

lish her dower rights in the courts and Chicago attorneys say they can see nothing to prevent her being able to make good her claim to one-third of the estate-it would completely upset the provisions of Mr. Yerkes for hospital and art gallery endowments

Emil A. Brugiere, a wealthy young Californian, who was one of the wit-nesses at the marriage of Mr. Minner and Mrs. Yerkes, was scheduled to sail with Mrs. Bruglere on the Cunard liner Campania today, but their transporta

## DENIED BY ELDER COREY

Divorce Rumor False, Says Steel Trust Magnate's Father.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 3-It is denied that Mrs. Laura C. Corey, wife of William E. Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, who has been spending the past three months at the home of her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs A. A. Corey, in North Braddock, has gone West with the purpose of making a permanent residence at Reno, Nev., in a permanent residence at Reno, Nev., it order to obtain a divorce. Fred A. Corey, father of the steel trust president, says Miss Ada, have gone West, having left Tuesday. He does not know where they are at the present time.

To the best of his knowledge he says Mrs. Corey has not gone back to Reno with any idea of taking up her residence there. He stated that his wife, who has been ill several months, expected to be able to leave Braddock within the next week or so, and that she will spend the rest of this Winter and a portion of Spring traveling over the Pacific Stope "I know they will all come back again in the late Spring," said he. "They are going for mother's health, and are now rranging for her departure.

## Mrs. Corey Ill at Sait Lake.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 1-Mrs. W. Ellis of the head of the steel trust is ill in Salt Lake, and has been compell for the time being to discontinue her trip to Reno. Nev., where she intends to estabsuit for divorce against her husband. Mrs. Corey is suffering from a severe cold, with which she was attacked after leaving Chi-When her train reached Ogden she so indisposed that it was decided to Salt Lake,

# trip west by C. W. Harkness, of Chicago.

Control of Illinois Central Secured by the Union Pacific.

#### **NEW ORLEANS TO CHICAGO**

Profits on Northern Pacific and Great Northern Stock Used to Complete Square, Inclos-

ing Whole West.

NEW YORK. Feb. 1 .- (Special.)-News of the most important successful ransfer of railroad control since the Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads jointly took over the Burlington system about five years ago became known today. It was learned that i deal which will bring the Union Pacific and Illinois Central together under one management positively has

First konwledge of the big transaction was gained from the statement of a prominent financier who said that with its profits of more than \$100,000 .eee growing out of its investment in Northern Pacific and Great Northern shares, the Union Pacific Company has purchased 62 per cent of the capital stock of the Illinois Central. The accumulation of the latter had been gradually, he said, extending over a period of two years. As the Union Pacific had needed money to take over pur chases of Illinois Central, it had sold Northern Securities or Northern Pacific and Great Northern stocks in the open market.

Holding Company Has Stock. The same authority stated that the nion Parific some time ago took over il the Illinois Central stock owned by the Railroad Securpies Company, a New Jersey corporation organized by Harriman interests for the purpose of owning and holding Illinois Central shares. There is no record of the amount of these holdings, but they are known to be very large.

An unquestionable authority on matters pertaining to Union Pacific affairs was asked about the truth of the reported purchase. He confirmed the statement that the two roads were to go together. He questioned, however, bether the form of the deal would be just that suggested by the statement made by the first informant, Rather, he hinted, the Illinois Central and Union Pacific might be taken over by the Railroad Securities Company or another holding corporation. would issue its securties on a basis of not less than \$200 of 3% per cent bonds or \$175 of 4 per cent bonds for each \$100 of Union Pacific stock and give satisfactory terms to Illinois Central stockholders.

## Great Advantage of Deal.

Illinois Central has \$95,000,000 capital tock and \$144,000,000 on bonds outstanding, besides its guarantee of dividends on \$10,000,000 of underlying stocks. It operates 4373 miles of road, which, added to the 5373 miles operated by Union Pacific, which is controlled by Union Pacific, will give the combined system 13,941 miles of road.

This deal is one of the greatest advantage both to the Union Pacific and the Illinois Central. The latter will bring the Union Pacific to Chicago and the Southern Pacific from New Orleans to Chicago. Union Pacific and Illinois Central are in no sense competing It is understood the formal and offi-

cial announcement of the deal will be



NOTED RUSSIAN PRIEST ACCUSES ENEMIES OF SLANDER.

Father John, of Kronstadt, a celebrated priest, complains that he is being slandered by Russian "Journalists who have lost their consciences." He, who is supposed to be possessed of miraculous healing powers, and is accredited with having made notable prophecies, and to have raised persons from the dead. His full name is Ivan Sergieff Kronstadsky, and he received out a meager education, for his father was but a servitor in a church. For a score of years he has been the ecclesiastical figure in Russia, having attended Czars at their coronation and on their death-Father John says that he is being calumniated by the "Godless anarchists of Leo Telstoi, whom they adore and whom I continually

#### nade at a very early date. It has been awaiting final arrangements with the Hill syndicate, which is to take over for cash the Union Pacific holdings of Great Northern and Northern Pacific not yet sold. This arrangement, it is belleved, was completed early this week when Mr. Hill was in New York.

**BLIZZARD SWEEPS DAKOTAS** 

Hours-Railroads Blockaded.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Feb. 3,-One of he most severe blizzards of the Winter is raging in this state. While there has been only a slight snowfall here, the west ern part of the state has had a general and heavy snowfall. The wind has blown a gale all day and night, and no trains have arrived from the West since morning. At midnight the storm was un abated, and it promises to tie up railroad

DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 1-A high wind and driving snow all day has broken the Summer weather here, the mercury falling & degrees in the last 24 hours. Tonight the thermometer registers 10 be

#### MOODY AND WILKIE ARRIVE

Will Attend Packers' Trial When Court Resumes Session.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.-Attorney-General William H. Moody and Chief of the Se cret Service John Wilkie arrived in Chi cago today. They came separately and each expressed surprise when informed that the other was in town. Both admitted that they came to attend the packers' trial and both said they would be in court Monday morning when the case opens.

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# PARTY IS UNITED AGAINST TREATY

Mercury Falls 65 Degrees in 24 Caucus Whips Democrats Into Line.

## RATIFICATION IS

Administration's Dominican Policy in Danger.

PATTERSON NOT BOUND

Party Pledged by Two-Thirds Vote. All Republican and Four Dem ocratic Members Needed to Carry Treaty.

WASHINGTON. Feb. 1.-Democratic Senators perfected today what they believe to be a compact organization to defeat the Santo Domingo treaty and place the minority in a position to compel strict party vote on other questions likely to arise during the present session. Two resolutions were adopted at a canus continuing five hours, which the Democrats assert not only will dispose of the Dominican treaty, but will furnish the precedent for demanding a united party vote on all questions that may be considered partisan in their character, when two-thirds of the Democratic Senators so decide. The resolutions follow:

Resolved. That the Senate ought not to advise and consent to the treaty between he United States and the Republic of Santo Domingo now pending before the Senate. Resolved, That if two-thirds of the caucus shall vote in favor of the foregoing resolu-tion, it shall be the duty of every Demo-cratic Senator to vote against the ratificaion of said treaty.

#### Twenty-Nine Oppose Treaty.

Represented in the caucus were 25 of the 2 minority members. Those who were absent were Berry, Clark (Mont.), Gearin. McLaurin and Stone, all out of the city. Patterson withdrew before the rote was taken. Teller voted for the Philippine Island bill and was excused from voting on the second resolution and McEnery and Taliaferro absented themselves without explanation.

The first resolution was adopted by a vote of 24 to 1, Clark of Arkansas voting in the negative. The second was adopted 36 to 4 Clark of Arkansas, Daniel, Foster and Mallory voting in the negative The position of the absentees on the treaty in the caucus gives 29 against the treaty with the position of Clarke of Arkansas, McEnery, Patterson and Taliaferro not known save for the public expressions of Patterson in the Senate in

#### favor of the administration's policy. Party Unity the Keynote.

The spirit manifested in the caucus and olded by several leading Senators in emphatic expressions after the caucus adjourned was that today's action meant that the Democrats in the Senate would have united party action on matters determined by two-thirds of their number to be questions affecting party policy Those who do not abide by the caucus decision will not be regarded as Democrats and the point will be raised against them, should they appear in future cauuses of the party. Patterson declined to make any explanation of his leaving the

#### caucus. Votes Needed to Ratify.

It is supposed that all of the Republicans will vote for the treaty and four Democratic votes are necessary to secure its ratification. There are 89 Senators, there being one vacancy from Delaware and probably one vote, Burton, will not be cast or paired. Therefore 58 votes. are necessary for ratification. The Republicans have 55 without Burton and four votes from the opposition will give them the requisite two-thirds. Demoeratic leaders do not believe these four votes will be forthcoming and express the hope that Senators who may be favorably disposed toward the treaty will feel

#### bound by the caucus action today. Treaties as Party Issues.

Nearly every Senator in attendance had omething to say on the subject of making treaties a question of party policy. Several Senators declared that the Republicans already had made the Dominican treaty a party question by uniting for its support, and on this ground arguments were made that, if the minority hoped to accomplish anything as a party it behooved them to emulate the Repub-Heans and re-establish party principle Balley, one of the chief speakers, voiced

this sentiment. Teller said he was opposed to the ratification of the treaty, but at the same time he did not care to bind the party by caucus action on treaty questions. Clarke (Ark.) said he wanted more information concerning the treaty and what it will do before he committed himself to vote on it at all. Culberson, Daniel, Dubois and Patterson spoke at length, the last-named taking the stand that treaties should not be considered in caucus.

## Roused Out of False Security.

An impression that the Dominican treaty had enemies on the Republican side of the chamber who were secretly pleased at the pronounced Democratic opposition led the Democratic members to believe that success was about to crown their efforts to reject the treaty. There had been rumors that two of their number were committed to the Administration's

Just as the belief was gaining ground