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Dr. Parker's Funeral. LONDON, Nov. 30.—The funeral of Dr. Parker, pastor of the City Temple, has been fixed for Thursday next. Dr. Parker's death was the subject of sermons in almost all the London churches today.

Steam Barge on a Reef. PUT-IN-BAY, O., Nov. 30.—The steam barge D. F. Rose, of Marine City, Mich., and the barge Misber, of Port Huron, struck Star Island reef in Saturday night's gale, and it is feared both vessels will be a total loss.

NO TARIFF BILL

But Trusts Will Get Attention.

THE PRESIDENT WILL LEAD

Secretary Knox's Views Are Also Commended.

TO IMPROVE SHERMAN LAW

Leaders of Both Branches of Congress Will Probably Get Together and Arrange Plans for This Piece of Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—When the House convenes tomorrow to enter upon the final session of the fifty-seventh Congress, a perfect deluge of bills dealing with the trust question in all its phases will be thrown into the legislative hopper.

Indeed, the leaders incline to the belief that, beyond the appropriation bills and routine legislation, it will be the only general subject on which there is a chance of action at the short session. As yet the leaders have formulated no measure, and there should be a pretty wide divergence of opinion of what can or should be done.

The President's recommendations on the subject are awaited with interest. The most conservative opinion among the Republican leaders seems to favor an appropriation bill for the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law. Such an appropriation, it is pointed out, could be placed on one of the regular appropriation bills and passed without difficulty, whereas a measure of this kind, no matter how conservative, would likely meet opposition.

It is not improbable, when the leaders ascertain exactly what can be done, that a caucus of Republicans will be called to agree on a measure. Meantime the trust bills introduced probably will be referred to the judiciary committee. There is some question of jurisdiction. If a bill involves the interests of the President under the Constitution, it properly should go to the commerce committee, and if the taxing power of the Government, to the ways and means committee. But to secure uniformity, all bills dealing with the subject have gone heretofore to the judiciary committee, and this practice will be followed unless a change is made.

The leaders of the House have resolved to expedite the appropriation bills as much as possible, in order to allow the largest margin of time for other matters. Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, believes the legislative, executive, judicial and pension appropriation bills can be disposed of before the holidays. His committee will go to work at once and prepare the supply bills as rapidly as possible. The legislative and pension bills probably will be read before the end of the session.

One of the first things the appropriation committee will be called upon to do, however, is to prepare a bill to provide for the coal strike commission. Judge Gray, chief clerk of the committee, has written a letter to Mr. Cannon, asking for an appropriation of \$50,000 to defray the expenses of the commission, to pay its clerical and stenographic expenses, and to furnish such compensation for its members as may be necessary. The appropriations committee will meet tomorrow to prepare a bill, which, it is believed, will be presented and passed this week.

The session of the House tomorrow will be brief. The roll will be called, and the adjournment of the day will be made. The House will adjourn until the next day, when the President's message will be read. There is no programme for the remainder of the week beyond the bill to defray the expenses of the coal strike commission. If the regular order is demanded the London dock charge bill is the unfinished business.

FIGHT OVER THE TERRITORIES.

Parliament Will Cut an Important Figure in It.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—There is in prospect the liveliest kind of a fight over the bill for the admission of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona. Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, at the last session entered a motion to discharge the committee on territories from further consideration of the House omnibus bill, and to bring it before the Senate for action. Quay said, and there was reason to believe it, that he had a majority of the Senate for his motion, and the opponents did not allow his motion to come to a vote, but finally compromised on an agreement to report some bill on December 3, and to take it up for consideration the second week of the session. It was virtually a victory for Quay, as it brought the bill up for consideration.

Senator Beveridge and a portion of the committee on territories have been making a tour of the three proposed states and it is probable that a report will soon be submitted to the Senate. While nothing definite is known about the action of the committee it is more than likely that the Republican membership will report a bill for Oklahoma alone, leaving out New Mexico and Arizona. A strong effort is being made to have Oklahoma and Indian Territory admitted as one state. This is bitterly opposed by the Republicans of Oklahoma, for the reason that it would make the new state hopelessly Democratic. As it stands now it is about an even thing in Oklahoma. When Delegate Flynn is a candidate he usually gets a goodly majority, and possibly his candidacy for the Senate would make Oklahoma Republican after admission, although this is a question of doubt. Oklahoma was settled by people from Texas and other Southern States, naturally Democratic. Indian Territory is practically filled with Missourians, Arkansians and Texans and is absolutely Democratic. There is also a large percentage of illiteracy in the Indian country, which will work against any consolidation with Oklahoma.

NEEDS OF ARMY

No Use for Commanding General.

SHOULD BE GENERAL STAFF

That's What Secretary of War Root Says.

FRICITION IN PRESENT SYSTEM

In Time of Peace Army Affairs Must Necessarily Be Largely Conducted by Head of War Department, Under Direction of President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The report of the Secretary of War, made public today, is a document of great length and an exhaustive review of the operations of the department in recent years. Among the more important recommendations is the creation of a general staff, upon which subject Secretary Root says:

"I beg to call attention to the remarks made upon this subject under the head of 'Improvement of Army Organization,' in the report for 1899, and under the head of 'General Staff,' in the report for 1901.

Since the report for 1899 was made, many of the important measures then recommended for the greater efficiency of the Army have been accomplished, or are in course of accomplishment, under authority conferred by legislation.

"Our military system is, however, still exceedingly defective at the top. We have a personnel unsurpassed anywhere and a population ready to respond to drafts for the increase of the personnel, in case of need, up to the full limit at which it is possible to transport and sustain an army. We have wealth and a present willingness to expend it reasonably for the procurement of supplies and materials of war as plentiful and as good as any country in the world has. We have the different branches of the military service well organized, each with itself, for the performance of its duties, and we have an administrative staff and supply departments, as a rule, have at their heads good and competent men, faithful to their duties, each attending to his own business of his department.

Should Have General Staff. "Neither political nor our military system makes it suitable that we should have a general staff organized like the German general staff or the French general staff, but the common experience of mankind is that the things which those general staffs do have to be done in every well-managed and well-directed army, and they have to be done by a body of men especially selected to do them. We should have such a body of men selected and organized in our own way and in accordance with our own system to do those essential things. The most intelligible way to do this is by calling it a general staff, because its duties are staff duties and are general in their character. In creating a general staff I think we should change the designation of the officer whom we have called the Commanding General of the Army to the Chief of Staff, and by giving him the immediate direction of the supply departments, which are now independent of the Commanding General of the Army, and report directly to the Secretary of War. The position of the Commanding General of the Army is not created by statute, and it could be abolished at any time by the President.

"The change of title from Commanding General of the Army to Chief of Staff would be of little consequence were it not that the titles denote and imply in the officers bearing them the existence of widely different kinds of authority. Where an officer is appointed to the position of Commanding General of the Army he naturally expects to command, himself, with a high degree of independence, following his own ideas rather than the ideas of others. It is not in human nature for an officer placed in such a position and thus endowed with what purports to be the right and title to authority in carrying out his action or limit his power as unjustifiable interference.

"The title of Chief of Staff, on the other hand, denotes a duty to advise, inform and assist a superior officer who has command, and to represent him, acting in his name and by his authority in carrying out his policies and securing the execution of his commands.

"Experience has shown that it is impossible for any officer really to exercise in this country in time of peace the powers which appear and are assumed to be conferred along with the title of Commanding General of the Army. The Constitution requires the President to be the

commander of the Army, and a great variety of laws require the Secretary of War, who directly represents the President, to supervise and direct the expenditure of the vast sums of money appropriated annually by Congress for the support of the Army. As every important movement requires the use of money, so long as the Secretary of War performs this duty faithfully he must practically control the operations of the Army in time of peace, and there cannot be any independent command of the Army, except that which the President himself exercises over the Secretary of War and everybody else in the military establishment.

TO PLAY TRUMP

McBride's Efforts to Foil Railroads.

HAS BARE CHANCE TO WIN

To Place Preston's Chance in Hands of Home County.

MAY BREAK ANKENY-SUPPORT

Government Expects King Members to Support Railroad Commission if They Can Thereby Get Seattle Man Into the Senate.

SEATTLE, Nov. 30.—(Special.)—That there is speedily to be a divorce between the political fortunes of Governor McBride and those of Harold Preston, the King County candidate for United States Senator, is the prophecy of certain politicians who attended at Tacoma last night a conference between the Governor and a number of state Senators who are in sympathy with him in his fight for a railroad commission. The conferees were in session a part of the afternoon and all of the evening at the Donnelly Hotel, at Tacoma. The purpose of the meeting was to adopt some policy in dealing with the combination of 22 Senators who a week ago united on Senator J. J. Smith as candidate for the Presidency of the Senate.

The commission Senators and Governor McBride believe they can get valuable concessions from the combination; that they can use King County with its seven votes as a lever and force the railroad to give up some of the advantages they have gained in the political maneuvering of the past few weeks. The conference ended by adjourning at a late hour last night, after deciding to summon by telegraph the seven Republican Senators from King to meet them at Tacoma tonight.

The truth of the matter is that Governor McBride is fighting the railroads and fighting them hard; that he has a trump card to play that may or may not take a trick, and that he is now ready to play it. This card is the Senatorial candidacy of Senator Preston, of King. Governor McBride has said in effect to the seven Senators from King: "I will give you a balance of power in the organization of the Senate, that they can defeat or elect Mr. Preston themselves. This statement bears apparently the indorsement of Mr. Preston's friends and is therefore important.

The Governor says to the King County Senators: "You can elect Mr. Preston by voting with the commission Senators in the organization of the Senate and in the passage of the railroad commission bill. How? By voting aoidly for the commission bill, the King County delegation will receive in return 34 votes in the Legislature which are pledged to the commission bill. These 34 added to King County's 24 make a majority in a Republican Senatorial caucus."

This is not literally the Governor's language, but it is in effect what he has said to the representatives from King County. It is a very shrewd move, as it puts the King County Senators in an embarrassing position towards Senator Preston. The King County delegation to Olympia is undecided on the railroad issue as far as the county convention is concerned. While the sentiment here is against the commission, the delegation from King County are positively pledged to vote with the railroads in the big fight this winter. The Governor's friends bring this fact to the front and then follow it up by saying that the King County Senators have positively pledged to "use all honorable means" to secure the election of Harold Preston to the Senate. Then the Governor says, in effect, that the King County Senators have the election of Mr. Preston in their own hands.

Of course the claim that there are 34 legislators who will vote in a body for Preston provided King County supports the commission bill will be disputed by the railroad managers. Only an actual roll call at Olympia can prove or disprove the merit of the claims made by the Governor.

At the conference yesterday afternoon, in addition to the Governor and Assistant Attorney-General Dalton, there were present Senators Hammer, of Skagit; Moutrey, of Whatcom; Sharp, of Kittitas; Engle, of Mason, who was one of the signers of the Smith caucus; Warburton, of Pierce; Welch, of Pacific; McKenney, of Cowlitz, and Wilson, of Whitman. There were three proxies, including Halley, of Whitman; Crow, of Spokane, and Volney, of Lewis, making 11 in all represented.

Engle, of Mason, did not stay for the evening session, but left a verbal proxy with the Governor. The latter's friends declare that the railroads must wipe Engle's name off their lists as he will act with the Governor.

At the evening session of the conference, admittance was restricted to the Senators themselves. The main subject discussed was a proposition advanced to the effect that those present should pledge themselves not to vote for any candidate for United States Senator who is opposed to the commission measure. Several of the conferees favored this action as being a vigorous rejoinder to the coup d'etat recently scored by the railroad and Ankeny forces in the caucus nomination of Senator Smith. Senator Wilson, of Whitman, who is friendly to Levi Ankeny, said he was not prepared to take such a step at this time. He said further that he could not vote his proxies, Crow and Halley, on such a measure. The upshot of the discussion was a determination to call the King County Senators to Tacoma to immediate consultation with the commission Senators and the Governor's friends. This was done this morning.

There is no doubt of one fact, namely, that Governor McBride is trying to pry open the combination between Ankeny and the railroads. This proceeding, which, in view of Governor McBride's well-known battering ram proclivities, may be likened to a

CONTENTS OF TODAY'S PAPER.

- Congress. Congress will convene today noon for a session that will end March 4. Page 1. Senator Allison declares against tariff revision, but in favor of regulation of trusts. Page 1. A fight on the admission of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, which will probably take much time in the Senate. Page 1. Numerous bills dealing with the trusts will be introduced in the House at the very first. Page 1. Foreign. Dewett's book says failure of Boer cause was more due to unfaithful burghers than to British. Page 8. United States is confronted with necessity for taking stand with reference to blockade of the Orinoco. Page 10. Domestic. Secretary of War Root speaks of need of general staff and locates cause of bitterness as part of Commanding General. Page 1. Controller Ridgely's annual report shows 470 new National banks and 14 liquidated in the year, and suggests that power to issue more notes would give greater elasticity to the currency. Page 2. Representatives of seven American Republics will meet in Washington this week to take steps for preventing spread of disease between the nations. Page 8. Pacific Coast. F. A. Dryden, of Castle Rock, is to succeed J. B. Catron as Warden of the Walla Walla Penitentiary. Page 4. Closure of Seattle gambling-houses is due to disagreement among the gamblers themselves. Page 2. Governor McBride has a trump card to play on the railroad board. Page 2. Marine. West African trade a distinctive feature of November shipping business. Page 8. Wheat and flour exports for November and for season to date. Page 8. Four stevedoring gangs rushing freight aboard Oriental liner Indravelli. Page 8. Tank barge Santa Paula discharging flat cargo of fuel oil in Portland. Page 8. Portland and Vicinity. Admiral Clark accepts invitations to come to Portland to receive his sword. Page 12. People's Christian Union spreads to other states. Page 8. United Brotherhood of Railway Employees holds rally. Page 12. Orient Lodge of Odd Fellows to celebrate anniversary. Page 12. Pioneer ministers hold services in Centenary Methodist Church. Page 8.