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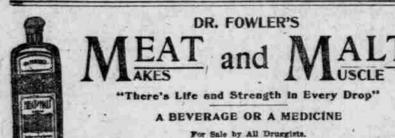
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NEW YORK DENTISTS Fourth and Morrison Streets

Steam Barge on a Reef. 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. PUT-IN-BAY, O., Nov. 20.-The

But Trusts Will Get Attention.

THE PRESIDENT WULL LEAD

Secretary Knox's Views Are Also Commended.

TO IMPROVE SHERMAN LAW

gress Will Probably Get Together and Arrange Plans for This Piece of Legislation.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash ington, Nov. 30 .- Senator Allison was one of the men who was supposed to be standing by the "Iowa idea" and it was alleged that the Senator's position on the tariff caused Dave Henderson to leave Congressional life, but he makes the following statement, which is not encouraging to those who hope for tariff revision: "I have seen no general demand in this

country for what we term a general revision of the tariff. In certain sections there is a local agitation for a change of schedules affecting local communities BLUMAUER & HOCH, Sole Distributers, Wholesale Liquor and Cigar Dealers This certainly can't be construed as a demand for tariff revision. If these socalled irregularities could be remedied without a general discussion and consequent general disturbance of business I should, of course, favor it, but it is doubtful if this could be done. I do not look for tariff revision at this session, or at an extra session and I know of no Republican who does."

Senator Allison thinks that there should be legislation on trusts at this session and says it is the most important matter to be considered this Winter. He says: "I am in favor of legislation to strength-

en and broaden the Sherman anti-trust law and for the better regulation of the great combinations of capital which in their effects have been found to be productive of harm. I am thoroughly in accord with fresident Ronsevelt on this question, and think the ideas already put forth by Attorney-General Knox are admirable and worthy of embodying in a

"Congress will be likely to follow very

closely the suggestions of the Administration on any measure respecting trusts, and I look for the passage of some bill to this effect. It will be necessary, howprove the Sherman law, for the leaders in both branches to get together in some preliminary discussion in order to unite on the character of the legislation to be passed. In this respect I think that President Roosevelt and his administration will be likely to shape the views of Con-

PIGHT OVER THE TERRITORIES. Partisan Politics Will Cut an Impor

tant Figure in It. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, 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 mnibus 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 Senators for this motion 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 ommittee 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 commission 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 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, Arkansans 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 Okiahoma. Arizona sometimes goes Republican and

sometimes Democratic, but naturally belongs to the latter party, and if admitted probably would be a Democratic state. New Mexico has always been close, but

this year rolled up a Republican majority of over 8000, probably because Delegate Rodey warned the voters that Republican success meant admission and Democratic success, or even a narrow margin, would mean rejection of the statehood bill. Politically the admission of the three ter ritories would probably give the Republi-

cans one state, the Democrats one and the other would be extremely doubtful. At the same time a number of Republican Senators are very anxious to admit all three on the ground that they have at-

tained sufficient population to entitle them to statehood and self-government. The strongest advocates of admission are Quay and Elkins. Elkins was formerly a delegate from New Mexico and came very near having it admitted a quarter of a century and

of a century ago. Republican Senators from Wsetern States, especially those whi had experience with territorial conditions for a number of years, think No Use for Commandthat politics should not be a reason for denying admission, although states have been admitted since the beginning on a political basis.

On account of the political complexion of Arizona and the closeness of the vote in Oklahoma an effort may be made to stpone consideration for the omnibus bill, but it looks as if the Republican House and Republican Senators, who favored admission last year, will be obliged to support the bill not notwithstanding the political conditions.

WILL JUMP ON THE TRUSTS.

Many Bills Ready for the House of Representatives.

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. It is admitted on all hands that this will be the most important topic of discussion. It is admitted on all hands that this will be the most important topic of discussion. 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 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 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 put through both houses without difficulty, whereas any amendment to the law culty, whereas any amendment to the law itself, no matter how conservative, would likely meet opposition. Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, chairman of the interstate and forcign commerce committee, is one of those who believes the Sherman law, if enforced, is sufficient to meet the situation, and tomorrow he will introduce a bill an and and tomorrow he will introduce a bill ap-propriating \$500,000 to be used by the De-partment of Justice in prosecutions under the present law.

It is not improbable, when the leaders

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 interestate commerce clause of the Constitution, it properly should go to the commerce committee, and if the taxing ommerce committee, and if the taxing power of the Government, to the ways and means committee. But to secure uni-formity, all bills dealing with the subject have gone heretofore to the judiciary com-mittee, and this practice will be followed

unless a fight for jurisdiction is made.

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

end of the week.

One of the first things the appropriation committee will be called upon to do, however, is to prepare a bill to provide for the control strike commission. Judge Gray, coal strike Judge Gray, on, has writte a letter to Mr. Cannon, asking for an ap-propriation of \$50,000 to defray the ex-penses of the commission, to pay its cierical force, and to furnish such co

tion for its members as the President may fix. The appropriations committee wil meet tomorrow to prepare a bill, which, it is believed, will be presented and passed this wack. No opposition to it from the minority is anticpated.

The session of the House tomorrow will be brief. The roll will be called, and the uncement of the deaths that have occurred during the recess will be made. The House will adjourn until Tuesday. when the President's message will be read. There is no programme for the re-mainder of the week beyond the bill to defray the expenses of the coal strike commission. If the regular order is de-manded the London dock charge bill is the unfinished business.

TRUSTS AND TARIFF ALSO. Senate Will Take Them Up After the

Statehood Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.-The adm! sion of the Territories of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona as states of the Union probably will be the first subject of general importance to receive the attention of the Senate, which will resum its sitting at noon tomorrow.

A protracted debate in the Senate is

probable. The friends of the House meas ure claim to have the support of all the Democratic Senators and of 15 to 18 Re publicans. There is, however, determined opposition on the part of some of the Republican leaders, who deny that the omnthus bill has the strength its friends claim for it.

Other questions which, in addition to the appropriation bill, are expected to receive the attention of the Senate at this ssion, are the trusts, the tariff Cuban reciprocity. It is possible that the Cuban question may be postponed until the pending commercial treaty with the Cuban government shall be transmitted to the Senate, but there has not been any determination on that point. Very few Republican Sentors admit the probability of any change of the tariff during the present session, but some bills to modify present schedules may be introduced and speeches made thereon. Some Senators speak of the creation of a tariff committee as a possibility, but there are differences of opinion as to the utility of such a body.

Opinion is favorable to anti-trust legis lation along the lines indicated by Attorney-General Knox for the am of the Sherman anti-trust law. Differ ences of opinion as to the constitution ality of some of the proposed changes have developed already. The committee on judiciary will attempt to reconcile these differences, and if it succeeds, the present indications are favorable to affirmative action by the Senate. The Democrats will place no obstacle in the way of such legislation. There is no longer serious talk of constitutional amendments for the control of trusts, as it is recog nized that in a short session it would b impossible to secure action on such

amendments. The present week will barely witness the beginning of the three months' work. Tomorrow the usual committee of two Senators will be appointed to call on the President, and resolutions of regret of the death of Senator McMillan, of Michigan, will bring the day's session to close a few minutes after ass It is possible that the oath of office may

(Concluded on Second Page.)

ing General.

SHOULD BE GENERAL STAFF

That's What Secretary of War Root Says.

FRICTION 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 190L



Secretary of War Elihu Root.

of the important measures then recom mended 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 drafte for the increase of the personnel, in case of need, up to the full limit at which it is possible to transport and subsist 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 within itself, for the performance of its duties. Our administra-tive staff and supply departments, as a rule, have at their heads good and competent men, faithful to their duties, each attending nesiduously to the business of his department.

Should Have General Staff.

"Neither political nor our military sysem 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 as-signed 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 describe such a body of men, however selected and organized, 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 char the designation of the officer whom have called the Commanding General of the Army to the Chief of Staff, and at the same time enlarge his powers by giving him the immediate direction of the supply departments, which are now inde-pendent of the Commanding General of the Army, and report directly to the Sec retary of War. The position of the Com-manding General of the Army is not created by statute, and it could be abolished 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 command not to stand up for his right really to command and not to regard any attempt to control his action or limit his power as unjustifiable

"The title of Chief of Staff, on the other hand, denotes a duty to advise, informand 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 commands.

"Experience has shown that it is in possible 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 Com-manding 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 wast 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 over the Secretary of War and everybody else in the military establishment. Source of Bitter Feeling.

"One result of the arrangement is that the officer who is called Commanding General of the Army cannot in time of peace really exercise any substantial power at all unless he acts in conformity to the policy and views of the Secretary of War, acting under the direction of the President; that is to say, he cannot ex-ercise any independent command. This difficulty has been the cause of the almost constant conflict and bitter feeling in the administration of the Army for the past 50 years, to the very great injury of the service and very great loss of effi-

The report announces the following disposition of the Army for the coming

position of the Army for the coming year:
In the Philippines 13,480
Coast artillery in the United States, Cuba
and Hawaii 18,298
Field artillery in the United States, L320
Nine bands and Sergeants-Major 300
Cavairy in the United States (including bands, regimental sand battalion noncommissioned staff) 16,648
Infantry in Pekin 150
Infantry in Pekin 150
Infantry in Pekin 150
Infantry in Pekin 150
Engineers in the United States (including band) 895
Engineers in the United States (including band) 8928
Staff departments 2,2877

ecretary eays:

"The fundamental idea of the bill is to recognize the value to the National Gov-ernment of the National Guard. The bill undertakes to regulate and provide for these various relations of the National Guard and its members to the general system; to conform the organization, armament and discipline of the Guard to that of the regular and volunteer armies of the United States; to establish closer relations and better co-operation between the National Guard and the regular Army;

the National Guard and the regular Army; to promote the efficiency and dignity of the Guard as a part of the military system of the United States."

The effects of the abolition of the Army canteen are commented upon as follows:
"I am convinced that the general effect of prohibiting the use of beer and light wines within the limited area of the Army post is to lead the enlisted men to go out post is to lead the enlisted men to go out of the post, to frequent vile resorts which cluster in the neighborhood, to drink bad whicky to excess, and to areoclate inti-mately with abandoned men and more abandoned women, and that the operation of the law is to increase drunkenness, disease of the most loathsome kind, in-subordination and desertion and moral and

physical degeneration." Alaska Telegraph System. Referring to the Alaskan telegraph sys-tem, the Secretary says: "The Signal Corps has exhibited great activity, under circumstances of great difficulty, in press-ing forward the construction of the sys-tem of military lines in the Territory of Alaska. They have built and put in working order in Alaska, within a period of 24 months, 1121 miles of land lines and submarine cables. With the exceedingly dif-ficult physical conditions within the ter-ritory and the labor and hardships which the officers and men of the corps encountered, the construction of this tele-graph system must be regarded as an additional illustration of the tireless energy and indomitable spirit which char-acterizes this branch of our service. Efforts were made to introduce wireless telegraphy in Alaska, and a contract was made for the establishment of communi-cation between Nome and St. Michael.

1902, but the contract was not performed. I wish to call special attention to the importance of a cable between the north-western coast of the State of Washington and the Southern point of our Alask-an territory, so as to connect the tele-graph system of the United States with the telegraph system in Alaska. The Government of the United States is main-taining troops in Alaska at various points. It is responsible for the maintenance of Proston. The King County delegation to order. Disturbances are always liable to Olympia is unpledged on the ratiroad issue always a possibility of their occurring along a frontier line. Our only present means of communicating by telegraph with our officers, or with any dne con-cerned in the government of Alaska, is over the Canadian land lines.

The work was to be completed by October

CONTENTS OF TODAY'S PAPER. Congress.

Congress will convene today noon for a session that will end March 4. Page 1. enator Allison declares against tariff revision, but in favor of regulation of trusts,

fight on the admission of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma to statehood is likely to take much time in the Senate umerous bills dealing with the trusts will be introduced in the House at the very

first. Page 1. Foreign. Dewet's book cays failure of Boer cause was more due to unfaithful burghers thaif to

British. Page 3.

Inited States is confronted with r for taking stand with reference to blockade of the Ortnoco. Page 10. Domestic. Secretary of War Root speaks of need of general staff and locates cause of bitters on part of Commanding General. Page

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. epresentatives of seven American Republics will meet in Washington this week to take steps for preventing spread of disease be-tween the Nations. Page 3.

A. Dryden, of Castle Rock, is to succeed J. B. Catron as Warden of the Walla Walla Penitentiary. Page 4. losing of Seattle gambling-houses is ment among the gamblers

Governor McBride has a trump card to play

Pacific Coast.

on the railroad board. Page 2. Marine. South African trade a distinctive feature November shipping business. Page 8. Wheat and flour exports for November and for season to date. Page 8.

Four stevedoring gapgs rushing freight aboard Oriental liner Indravelli. Page 8. Tank barge Santa Paula discharging first car go of fuel oil in Portland. Page 8 Portland and Vicinity.

to Portland to receive his sword. Page 12. People's Christian Union spreads to other rtates. Page 8. United Brotherhood

of Railway Employes holds rally. Page 12. Orient Lodge of Odd Fellows to celebrate auniversary. Page 12.

Methodist Church. Page 8.

Admiral Clark accepts invitations to

McBride's Efforts to Foil Railroads.

HAS BARE CHANCE TO WIM

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

MAY BREAK ANKENY SUPPORT

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

SEATTLE, Nov. 30 .- (Special.) -That there is speedily to be a divorce between the political fortunes of Governor Mc-Bride 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 ses-sion a part of the afternoon and all of the evening at the Donelly Hotel, at Tacoma. The purpose of the meeting was to adopt some policy in dealing with the combination of 23 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 railroads to give up some of the advantage 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 tele-graph the seven Republican Senators from King to meet them at Tacoma tonight.

The truth of the matter is that Gover-nor 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 can-didacy of Senator Preston, of King, Governor McBride has said in effect to the seven Senators from King, who hold the balance of power in the organization of the Senete, that they can defeat or elect Mr. Preston themselves. This statement bears apparently the indofsement 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 pass-age of the railroad commission bill. How? By voting solldly for the commission bill, 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

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 shrowd move, as it puts the King County Senators in an embarrassing position towards Senator Preston. The King County delegation to occur in a new mining camp, and there is as far as the county convention is concerned. While the sentiment against the commission, the delegation from King County is under no obligation 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 legislators are positively pledged "use all honorable means" to secure the election of Harold Preston to the Then the Governor says, in cffeet, 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 Gov-

At the conference yesterday afternoon, in addition to the Governor and Assistant Attorney-General Dalton, there were present Senators Hammer, of Ska-git; Moutray, of Whatcom; Sharp, of Kittitas; Engle, of Mason, who was one of the signers of the Smith caucus; War-burton, of Pierce; Welch, of Pacific; McKenney, of Cowlitz, and Wilson, of Whitman. There were three proxies, including Halley, of Whitman; Crow, of Spokane, and Welty, of Lewis, making Controller Ridgely's annual report shows 470 | 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 En-gle's name off their lists as he will act with the Governor.

At the evening session of the confer-

ence, 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 se 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 Sen-ators to Tacoma to immediate consultaion 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 lik-

" malyded on Second Page.)