Morning Oregonian.

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COALITION NOT LIKELY.

Delaware Republicans Unwilling to Accept Offer of Democrats.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 15.—The regular Republican members of the General Assembly have not yet taken action on the ultimatum sent to them by the Democratic Legislators wherein the latter agree to vote for a Republican for the long term of Senatorship if the regulars will support a Democrat for the short term. Congressman Ball, the leader of the regular Republicans, who would get the Republican votes in the event of a coalition being effected, stated today he did not think the plan would be consummated.

"Unless enough of our men to secure the double election shall agree to the proposition," said he, "none of them will vote for a Democrat. The project is one which requires serious consideration on our part and due reflection will be given it before any line of action is decided upon."

John Nathanial Clark.

OLD SAYBROOK, Conn., Jan. 15.—John Nathanial Clark, widely known as an authority on ornithology, is dead here, at the age of 72 years.

ESTATE OF JOHN W. MACKAY

He Left Two and One-Half Millions in New York to His Son.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The Appraiser's report of the value of the personal estate of the late John W. Mackay was filed today. All of such estate goes to the son of Mr. Mackay, Clarence H. Mackay, the gross value being given as $2,501,726, and the net value as $2,451,726.

The property consists of 279,500 par value bonds of the Sprague Electric Company; 3112 shares of American Telephone & Telegraph stock, $513,480; 6667 shares Commercial Cable Company, $1,071,378; 1638 shares Commercial Union Telegraph Company, $47,135; 56 shares Maurice Grau Opera Company, $27,500; 750 shares New York Quotation Company, $71,250; 425 bonds Commercial Cable Company; 50 bonds, same, $50,000; cash in bank, books, pictures, etc., $16,302.

Mr. Mackay left no real estate in New York. His will was probated in Nevada.

Colonel Thompson, of Iowa.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 15.—Colonel Thompson, of Rock Rapids, ex-commander of the Grand Army of Iowa, died today. He was a well-known banker and pioneer.

MORE CLERK AID

Present Senate Force Is Doubled.

ONE GIVEN EACH SENATOR

Lawmakers Overrun Kuykendall Barrier.

PROTESTS ARE OF NO AVAIL

Matter Brings Forth Spirited Debate, but Senate Reverses Ruling President Brownell and Goes Ahead on Its Own Account.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 15.—(Staff correspondence.)—The Senate this morning broke over the barrier of the Kuykendall law, relating to the employment of clerks, and ordered that each Senator be allowed one clerk. This adds 30 clerks to the number employed, and doubles the clerical force. The resolution did not pass until after a very spirited debate made lively by the addresses of such active men as Senators Fulton, McGinn, Kuykendall and Mulkey. The resolution was supported upon the argument that it is not economy for a member of the Legislature to spend his time in clerical work when he should be free to give his whole time to matters of legislation. The House is very likely to follow in the footsteps of the Senate and order the employment of a large number of additional clerks in that branch of the Legislature.

The whole question was sprung by a resolution offered by Senator McGinn. The resolution provided that each member of the Senate be authorized to employ a clerk in addition to those already authorized by statute. The resolution brought Senator Kuykendall to his feet in an instant. He asserted that the law of 1899, which was observed by the Legislature of 1901, provided for a sufficient number of clerks and that the measure had resulted in economy.

"I do not want to appear here in the capacity of a chronic objector, nor to pose as the watch-dog of the treasury," said the Senator from Lane, "but I must insist that it is the part of wisdom for the members of the Legislature to stop these small leaks which result, in the aggregate, in large expenditures. The force of clerks provided for by the present statute was sufficient to do all the work of the last Legislature and do it well. I shall certainly vote against any measure for the employment of more clerks than those authorized by the act of 1899."

"I undertake to say," replied Senator McGinn, "that the appropriations since the passage of the Kuykendall law have been higher than they were before. I do not believe in this policy of penny wise and pound foolish. I do not believe that men who are sent here to legislate for the State of Oregon should be required to attend to their own clerical work. If we must economize somewhere, I believe it will be better policy to stop some of the big leaks and not cripple the Senate by providing too small a force of clerks."

"We can stop the big leaks," interposed Senator Kuykendall. "If the Senator from Multnomah wants us to cut off some of the large appropriations we may begin by voting against the $500,000 appropriation for the Lewis and Clark Fair." Senator Kuykendall was very visibly agitated.

"How about the appropriation at Eugene?" inquired Senator McGinn, whose choler was rapidly rising.

"Vote against it," responded the Senator from Lane, "and I will vote against it with you."

"I shall vote for it," retorted Senator McGinn.

"I rise to a point of order," interposed Senator Fulton. "It is out of order for any member to offer a resolution which in effect changes the terms of a statute. The act of 1899, now on our statute-books, provides what clerks shall be employed, and as long as that act stands, no additional clerks can be employed by mere resolution."

"The point of order is well taken," said President Brownell. "The resolution is out of order."

Senator McGinn tried to get in a word in defense of his resolution, but the president cut him off short by saying: "The chair has declared the resolution out of order. If the members of the Senate do not like the ruling of the chair they can reverse it."

"I appeal from the decision of the chair."

"Second the appeal," added Mulkey.

On the vote being taken by acclamation, the president declared the ayes had it, and that the decision of the chair had been sustained. Division was called for, and then Fulton, Kuykendall and Booth demanded the ayes and noes. The roll was called and the vote stood thus:

To sustain the chair — Booth, Carter, Dimick, Fulton, Kuykendall, Miller, Rand, Smith of Yamhill, Steiwer, Wade, Williamson—11.

To reverse the chair—Croisan, Daly, Farrar, Hobson, Holman, Hunt, Johnston, Marsters, McGinn, Mulkey, Myers, Pierce, Smith of Umatilla, Wehrung—14.

Absent—Mays, Smith of Multnomah and Sweek.

So the decision of the chair was reversed and the resolution was up for a final vote. Mulkey secured the floor in support of the resolution. He said that the Kuykendall law was right in its spirit, though it did not provide a sufficient number of clerks. The people would have more respect for the law if it were carried out in its true spirit, but since it has been distorted in both its spirit and letter in the interest of individuals and factions it has proven unsatisfactory. At the last session the clerks were not apportioned as the law contemplated, but they were in several cases chosen by the dominant faction regardless of the wishes of the Senators from the different districts. Since the framers of that law have departed from its spirit, the Senate should not be compelled to follow it to the letter."

Senator Booth read statistics on the subject of clerical assistance, showing that at the 18th session the expense for clerks in the Senate was $7700; 19th session, $7800; 20th session, $6300; 21st session, $4830. This, he contended, shows that a reduction was accomplished under the Kuykendall law. He argued that if any additional clerks are to be employed the law should be amended, rather than evade it by means of a resolution.

Senator Fulton took the floor in opposition to the resolution. He said:

"I can very easily understand and appreciate the reasons which impel some of the Senators to ask for the appointment of additional clerks. Here in the lobby are dozens of their friends asking for clerkships and it is not to be wondered at that the Senators should desire to comply with the requests. I should like to give some of my friends positions, but I do not think I should violate the law in order to do it. I can understand how the generous spirit and warm heart of the Senator from Multnomah, Mr. McGinn, responds to the appeals, especially when they come from the gentler sex.

"But we must follow the law as long as it stands on our statute books. Doubtless we have the power to disobey it, as the Supreme Court has the power to ignore the constitution, but because we have the power do we also have the authority? To adopt this resolution in violation of law is to adopt the policy of Rob Roy:

Let him get who has the power;
Let him keep who can.

"We should rather resist this onslaught upon the treasury. It is truly a little matter, but I contend that stealing in small ways is as wrong as stealing in large ways, and I have more respect for a man who is guilty of grand larceny than one who is guilty of petty larceny.

"I do not mean to say," continued Senator Fulton, lowering his tone and glancing toward Senator McGinn's desk, "that the gentleman from Multnomah is trying to steal—"

"Oh no! Oh no! of course not," interposed McGinn, amid great laughter.

"But I think he is proposing to violate both the letter and the spirit of the Kuykendall law."

Senator McGinn closed the argument, contending that one Legislature cannot bind another, and that the Kuykendall law, so far as it attempts to do so, is unconstitutional. He said that it is a matter of economy for the Senate to employ a clerk for each Senator. No man of business would think of doing his clerical work himself while more important matters required his attention.

"I don't want a clerk who is selected by Senator Fulton or any other Senator," continued McGinn. "If I have a clerk at all I want one that I know and to whom I can trust my work. When this Senatorial contest warms up I shall be writing letters that I don't want every stenographer to read."

Pierce of Umatilla urged the need of clerks, saying that a mass of business has accumulated on his desk to which he cannot give attention. He said he is accustomed to dictating to a stenographer, and he thought it unjust to take men away from their private business and then not provide a stenographer to write his letters.

The ballot on the resolution was as follows:

Ayes—Croisan, Daly, Farrar, Hobson, Holman, Howe, Hunt, Marsters, Mays, McGinn, Miller, Mulkey, Myers, Rand, Wade, Wehrung—16.

Noes—Booth, Carter, Dimmick, Fulton, Kuykendall, Pierce, Smith of Umatilla, Smith of Yamhill, Steiwer, Williamson, President Brownell—11.

Absent—Johnston, Smith of Multnomah and Sweek.

So it was ordered that each Senator be allowed to employ a clerk.

Mrs. Caroline Churchill Miller.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Mrs. Caroline Churchill Miller, wife of ex-United States Senator Warner Miller, died here today.

BOTH STAND PAT

Ankeny or Deadlock at Present Outlook.

ANTI-CAUCUS MEN FIRM

Wilson Supporters Make Extravagant Claims.

ANKENY HAS FINE SUPPORT

Senatorial Contest and Commission Bill Fight Drifting Easily Along—Political Movements All Behind Closed Doors.

OLYMPIA, Jan. 15.—(Staff correspondence.)—Ankéy or a deadlock seems to be the inevitable result of the present Senatorial struggle. The Walla Walla statesman has a sufficient number of votes to give him a caucus nomination whenever he can get a caucus together, and it is not beyond the range of possibilities that he can mass enough strength to elect him without a caucus. The latter is an uncertainty, however, but there is no uncertainty about the result should he enter a caucus. The McBride-Preston-Wilson alliance is fully cognizant of this fact, and they are devoting all of their energies to prevent any further accessions to the Ankeny strength and to stave off a caucus. The Wilson men have apparently eliminated Preston from the contest and allude to it as another Wilson-Ankeny fight. They admit, however, that conditions are vastly different from those existing in the memorable fight four years ago. Ankeny has a fine organization and has some of the best men in the state lined up solidly for him. His strength is so much greater than that of the other candidates, individually or collectively, that his followers are clinging to him with perfect confidence in his ultimate success. The claims of the Wilson people that they have forced Preston back into third place are not admitted by the friends of the King County man.

If there is to be no deadlock, the relative position of the two leading candidates opposing Ankeny will cut no figure when the break-up comes, and it will be difficut to determine at the last stages whether it is an Ankey-Wilson or an Ankeny-Preston fight. Whatever may be the termination of this conflict it will not be to the disadvantage of Wison. Every crumb of prestige which falls his way is a distinct and clear gain to which he was not entitled had this alliance not given him a rating which was never warranted by the numerical strength of his following.

Ankeny Has Votes in King.

The basis for the general belief that Ankeny will be elected or there will be a deadlock lies in the fact that Ankeny has a number of votes in the King County delegation which will go to him when the futility of Preston's fight becomes apparent. The King County man has quite a number of followers sufficiently loyal to aid him in maintaining a deadlock for an indefinite peroid. For the present John L. Wilson is very well satisfied to have that deadlock continued. It will wear Preston out, for some of his men are already chafing under the restraint of holding up a caucus. When Preston is out of the way Wilson will undoubtedly continue the deadlock if it is possible to do so. He is making no boasts and is generally believed to have only the slightest hopes of election, but will emerge from the conflict with the celebrated Wilson machine wonderfully strengthened in the running gear.

Some politicians not unfamiliar with the situation state that the election of Ankeny would not take all of the joy out of Wilson's life. They argue that Wilson is to all intents and purposes a citizen of Seattle, and state that he will shorty take up permanent residence there. Eastern Washington is generally regarded as entitled to a Senator, and if Ankeny is elected at this time, Wilson would have a front seat among the King County eligibles who are anxious to succeed Foster.

The new developments of today have been inconsequential. Both the Senatorial fight and the commission-bill fight are drifting along under easy sail.

Movements Behind Closed Doors.

The last move on the political checkerboard was made by the McBride-Wilson-Preston people, when they rounded up a bunch of Senators and Representatives with an anti-caucus agreement three days ago. Since that time whatever developments, if theer have been any, have taken place behind closed doors with the keyholes plugged up. This outward air of calm, however, is not deceiving anyone, for on every hand are evidences of scheming and plotting and it is doubtful if the first week of a legislative session ever before attarcted such a large crowd to Olympia.

Lobbyists Are Numerous.

With the railroad commission bill pretty closely intertwined with the Preston candidacy, it might be supposed that one set of lobbyists would be sufficient for both measures, but such is not the case, and the hotels, lodging-houses and private dwellings of Oympia contain the third house members here in the individual interests of McBride, Preston, Ankeny, Wilson and the railroads. A considerable number of the Preston followers are also for the commission bill, and on the other hand some of the commission bill boosters are not favorable to Preston.

The same is true of the Ankeny following. The close proximity of Preston's home enables him to have a larger number of friends here in his behalf than are here for any of the other interests represented, but there are enough of the others, and a poll of the third house this early in the session would probably disclose over 200 names. The personnel changes from day to day, but as fast as one set leaves another bunch comes in to take its place. This, with the session only a week old, and a climax not probable for several days, reflects the extraordinary interest that is felt in the contests.

At a late hour this evening the standing committees of the Senate and House were completed and will be announced at the session tomorrow morning. The make-up of the committees is being closely guarded and nothing has been tipped off from the House committees. In the Senate, however, the Columbia River counties have fared very well. Rands of Vancouver is chairman of the committee on corporations other than municipal, is second on the judiciary committee, and is also on the railroads, Congressional districts and state charitable institutions. McKenny of Cowlitz County is on banks and banking, dairy and livestock, enrolled bills, is chairman of harbor and harbor lines, and is also on printing and horticulture and forestry. Welch of Pacific is chairman on claims and auditing, constitution and constitutional amendments, fisheries, judiciary, miscellaneous, public buildings, revenue and taxation. Baker of Klickitat is chairman of the railroad committee, and is also on a number of other important committees. E. W. W.

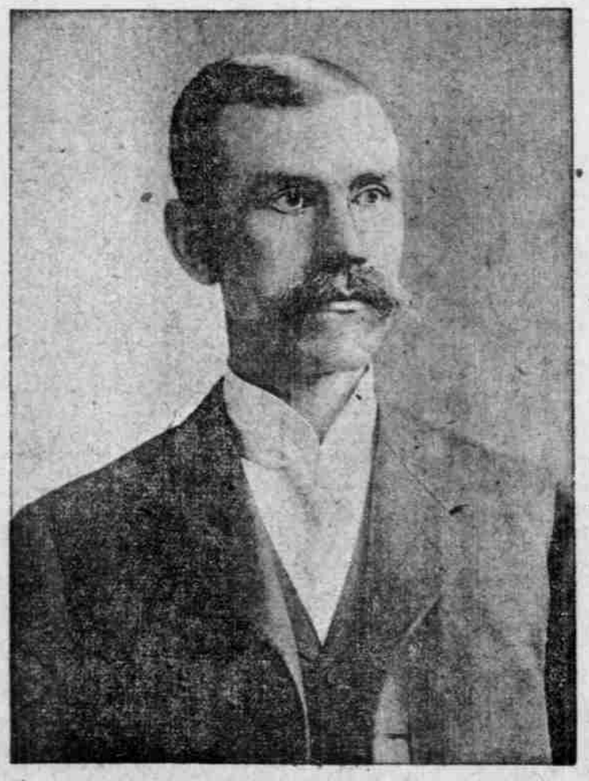
COMMITTEES TO BE NAMED.

Members Will be Announced Today—Eulogies on Late Governor.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 15.—(Staff correspondence.)—The first week of the

(Concluded on Fifth Page.)

NEW SENATOR FROM UTAH.



REED SMOOT, MORMON APOSTLE.

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MELDRUM TO GO

Waggoner Is Also to Be Dismissed.

NO CHANCE TO RESIGN

Charges May Be Taken Before the Grand Jury.

CRIMINAL LIABILITY INTIMATED

Secretary Hitchcock Says the Investigation Has Already Been Made and He Will Now Proceed to Act on the Findings.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 15.—Surveyor-General Meldrum will be suspended from office within a few days, just as soon as arrangements can be made to send some competent man to Portland temporarily to take charge of the office. George E. Waggoner, Meldrum's chief clerk, is to be dismissed from the service, his previous resignation and the acceptance of the same by Commissioner Hermann being totally ignored as having no bearing in the case whatever. So said Secretary Hitchcock to The Oregonian correspondent this evening.

The interview with Meldrum printed in The Oregonian of January 9, in which that official announces his intention to make a fight for his office, created great amusement in the offices of the department, where the facts of the case are known. It was stated by several officials that Meldrum is making himself ridiculous by declaring what he will do and what the department must do. It is a matter of precedent and of record that the Secretary of the Interior can remove Meldrum from office, when there is cause, in identically the same manner that he recently relieved the chief of the drafting division of the General Land Office. It is a power given him by law, and for any subordinate employe to declare that "they'll find they have more to do than file charges before they get rid of me" places him in an absurd attitude.

The department has no idea of "scaring Meldrum into resigning," which he seems to believe is Secretary Hitchcock's intention. He will not be allowed the privilege of resigning. He is to be forced out of the service under charges. The suspension of Meldrum is only a step in the direction of ultimately dismissing him outright. There are reasons why he is not cut off altogether at this time, which reasons will be made known in good season.

The investigation which Meldrum appears to welcome will not be made; it has been concluded, and a mass of testimony is now before the Secretary, being examined in detail. There is no necessity whatever for more facts. Enough are now available to show beyond any question the necessity for a new Surveyor-General and a new chief clerk.

When Secretary Hitchcock was told of Waggoner's statement that he was ready to "meet any charges that might be made against him," he asked:

"Is he ready to go before a grand jury to meet them?"

The remark is significant, and is taken to mean that, on the facts now on record, some one connected with the Surveyor-General's office is to be proceeded against through the courts, having made himself criminally liable.

Just what the report of Special Agent Greene contains is not told, but is said to be very spicy reading and very convincing. It is known that the report casts no reflections on Meldrum's ability as a surveyor. This is admitted. He is at fault more as an administrative official than as a surveyor. He himself admits in his interview one of the serious charges brought against him, that of being addicted to drink, adding that when he drinks he keeps away from the office. It is this very neglect of his office resulting from drink that is charged against him. With a competent clerical force, it is said here that the office could, in a way, run itself if Meldrum never put in an appearance. But when the Government pays him a regular salary, it expects his full services and his full time, and if one man is too busy with drink to give this service, the department believes there will be no difficulty in getting some one else who can fill the place satisfactorily. A reputation as a surveyor is not the only requisite for the office.

PACIFIC COAST HARBORS.

Report Against Vancouver Improvement—Duncan Rock Must Remain.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 15.—Representative Jones today called on the Chief of Engineers to urge the commencement of work on several Washington projects. He learned, among other things, that Captain Langfitt has adversely reported on the proposition to give the City of Vancouver a deep-water channel.

The work heretofore done on the Columbia in front of Vancouver has increased the depth only 1 foot, and it is estimated that to provide a 20-foot channel would require an expenditure of $40,000, while a 15-foot channel would require $15,000. In either event an additional dyke, costing $30,000 extra, would be required, a greater expenditure than is warranted by the commerce of the port.

Major Millis reports against the removal

(Concluded on Second Page.)