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#### Two Bankers Plead Guilty.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—William H. Kimball, ex-president of the Seventh National Bank, and Gamaliel W. Ross, the paying teller, who were placed on trial yesterday on charges of violating the National banking law by overcertifying checks of Marquand & Co.; today withdrew their plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty to the indictments against them. They were paroled in the custody of their counsel for sentence on Tuesday of next week.

#### His Skill Deserts Him at Last.

BOULDER, Colo., Jan. 20.—Frank H. Sanderson, president of the Sanderson Nitroglycerin Works, and the most expert well-shooter in this belt, was blown to atoms, and a tool-dresser named Fred Krebs was badly shocked, by an explosion of nitroglycerin which it is supposed Sanderson was warming by the use of steam. Sanderson shot nearly all the wells in this state, and was killed in the making and handling of nitroglycerin. He left a widow.

## FEW OPPOSE IT

### Fair Bill Passes House With Ease.

### BUT FIVE ADVERSE VOTES

### Sentiment Is Strongly in Its Favor.

### D. J. MALARKEY'S FINE SPEECH

### He Readily Answers Attempts to Amend the Measure—Goes to Senate Today, Where Prompt Action Is Expected.

The Lewis and Clark Fair appropriation bill passed the House with practically no opposition. A few members voted "no" through wishes of their constituents. The opposition wanted to withhold the money until the fair committee had secured \$500,000 or \$1,000,000 from other sources, but it was shown that this would seriously retard the enterprise. A spirited debate preceded the vote on the proposed amendment, but when the presiding officer put the question not a single voice was raised in objection.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 20.—(Staff correspondence.)—The Lewis and Clark Fair bill passed the House today. Although five votes were recorded against the measure, it encountered no actual opposition. The measure will go to the Senate tomorrow, where it is expected to be disposed of just as promptly as in the House. The five members who voted against the bill today were: Gault of Washington, Huntley and Paulsen of Clackamas, Bilyeu of Linn, and Otwell of Jackson. Several of these gentlemen said before the bill came up that they had no objection to the appropriation, but felt constrained by their constituents to vote against it. However, they would not fight the bill.

The measure passed after a spirited debate, or rather animated discussion. The speeches left no doubt about the overwhelming sentiment of the House in favor of the bill. Such debate as there was centered about the question whether to amend the bill so as to withhold the state money until the fair had secured \$500,000 or \$1,000,000 from other sources. Hale of Josephine and Phelps of Morrow proposed the amendments. They denied that they wished to retard the fair, and said they wished to assist the enterprise all they could. The House took the position that the amendments would work delay to the Exposition at a time when they might cause other states to withhold assistance.

Four members who voted for the bill explained their votes. Shelley of Lane said that the state would not feel the burden of the fair tax because the corporation tax, which is to be enacted, would bring to the state between \$90,000 and \$250,000 annual revenue more than is now collected. Judd of Marion said that at first he had thought the appropriation too large, but that he had come to believe that the state could pay it easily. Galloway of Yamhill thought the appropriation too large, but he waived his opinion in the face of the overwhelming sentiment for the bill. Kay of Multnomah declared that the state would be disappointed in the practical results of the fair and he prophesied that four years hence the Legislature would be asked to make good a deficit.

Dan J. Malarkey, chairman of the special House committee on the measure, led the debate in favor of the bill. He was aided by Banks of Multnomah, who had an amusing set-to with Gault, by Jones of Lincoln, Judd of Marion, Cornett of Linn, Wheelodon of Wasco, and Davey of Marion. The champions of the bill are thus seen to represent widely separated districts of the state. The sentiment of the House was overwhelming that the Exposition was for Oregon and the Pacific Coast, and not alone for Portland and Multnomah.

Tomorrow the bill will go to the Senate, where its advocates expect it to be passed as readily as it was today by the House. The measure was brought up in the House first on account of its being a revenue bill. Some apprehension was felt lest opposition might develop in the House. Dan J. Malarkey, who has been fathering the bill in the lower chamber, has worked carefully and without undue haste, so that other members of the body might not think he was trying to "rush" or "railroad" the measure. Senator J. E. Hunt is the champion of the bill in the Senate. He has cleared the way in that body so that the measure will doubtless go through to final passage without obstacle. This week the bill should have the signature of the Governor, and in all probability will then virtually be a law, although it will be subject to referendum. The opinion is general that the people will not demand referendum, because the measure has been before the public so long that it has received common acquiescence.

The bill came up this morning on the report of the special committee composed of Malarkey of Multnomah, Carnahan of Clatsop, Davey of Marion, Riddle of Douglas, Shelley of Lane, Wheelodon of Wasco, and Galloway of Yamhill. The committee recommended passage of the measure, with one minor amendment to the effect that the memorial building, for which \$50,000 is to be appropriated by the state,

shall be maintained after the Exposition by the City of Portland, "without expense to the State of Oregon." Galloway, the only member of the committee who did not approve the bill, did not submit a minority report, and made no protest on the floor of the House.

### "Ayes" Carry It by Storm.

After the first reading of the bill the House went into committee of the whole. Speaker Harris called Eddy to the chair, who presided while the bill was on second reading. The spirited way in which he presided set up a thrill of enthusiasm all over the House, and when the bill came up for passage after the second reading the vote "Ayes" was so loud that it re-echoed into the chamber and out into the rotunda.

The adoption of the bill part by part proceeded smoothly in committee of the whole until section 11 was reached. One minor amendment was offered to section 2 by Davey, and adopted, to provide that the Governor may fill vacancies in the state commission when they are caused by refusal to qualify or by death or resignation, "or otherwise."

### Hale Moved to Amend.

Section 11 is the clause appropriating \$500,000. Here the progress of the reading was stayed for a pyrotechnic display of oratory. Hale of Josephine gave the adherents of the bill a few moments of unadvisedness by offering the following amendment:

Provided, That no part of the fund hereby appropriated shall be drawn or made available for any purpose until the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition Commission shall show to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State and the Treasurer that the commission has an available fund for the purposes of the Exposition by subscription and private and corporate donations, and exclusive of state and National appropriations, of not less than \$1,000,000.

"We should not be ungrateful of the taxpayers who are to produce this fund," said Hale of Josephine, mover of the amendment. "It is no argument that this bill was drawn by eminent attorneys for the City of Portland—a city that produces most of the capitalists, most of the millionaires, and most of the candidates for the United States Senate." The speaker went on to express a kindly feeling toward Portland and the enterprise. "But it is a Portland enterprise, born there and nurtured there," he said, "and they come here asking us to spend the people's money in their aid. I am very anxious to make this enterprise a great success; but if it is to be a success, it will take for more money than the people of Portland have subscribed. It will take \$1,000,000. If we cannot raise that much, we'd better kill the bill and save the people's money." The speaker went on to argue that one people who pay the taxes are the people in moderate circumstances, upon whom the burden would fall heaviest.

### Malarkey's Vigorous Reply.

Mr. Malarkey was electrified at once and spoke against the amendment in an animated manner. "This bill," said he, looking toward Mr. Hale, "was very carefully prepared by a committee of three of the ablest lawyers in the State of Oregon. It was referred to a special committee of seven members of this House. Senator Hunt has introduced an identical bill in the Senate. There the bill was referred to a special committee of seven members of that body. These two committees have met in joint conference, and have given the bill full consideration and favorable report. Amendments were considered by us to require the fair to have from \$500,000 to \$2,000,000 at its disposal before it should receive money from the state. These amendments were all rejected."

Mr. Malarkey went on to say that comparison of the aims and purposes of other great expositions of the United States with the aims and purposes of the Lewis and Clark Exposition was unfair, and that therefore the appropriation of \$500,000 could not be considered out of proportion with the resources of the state. "The expositions," said Mr. Malarkey, "in the other communities of the East have not aimed to attract immigration. But this is the aim of the Lewis and Clark Fair. It is to draw people from Eastern States to see our resources. By the terms of this bill \$50,000 is for a display of Oregon products at St. Louis. Another \$50,000 is to be a permanent memorial building at Portland. When you eliminate these two sums, the actual appropriation for the fair is reduced to \$400,000, which is about the sum already subscribed to the fair."

Mr. Malarkey concluded by declaring that the proposed amendment if adopted would kill the fair. B. F. Jones of Lincoln County, strongly opposed the amendment. "It would kill the bill," he said, "if we delay in this matter we may be too late. The eyes of other Legislatures are upon us. The time has come to pass the bill. Oregon is 20 years behind Washington in advertising its resources. By making this appropriation Oregon will put itself forward where it belongs. The people of my county are ready to carry their share of the tax."

### One of the "Poor Taxpayers."

E. T. Judd, of Marion, spoke in the same tenor. "I protest," said he, "against the attempt to develop sentiment against the fair bill by telling us (referring to Mr. Hale) how very poor many of our taxpayers are. If there are any poor taxpayers, I am one of them." Mr. Judd declared that though one of the "poor taxpayers" he was a supporter of the fair. "This bill," he continued, "is not of mushroom growth. The best brains of attorneys and business men have gone into it. They have given it careful attention for months. A word in my fellow farmers: Let us do our own thinking. While we may not have the wealth and education of some people, we can do our own thinking. If the bill is to be killed let us kill it at once and not filibuster nor kill it off by inches."

F. D. Cornett of Linn, said that the amendment would hamper the fair in getting aid from other states.

N. Wheelodon, of Wasco, said: "This bill is the product of brilliant legal talent, and of our best business men, and is for a business purpose. The amendment should be rejected."

Frank Davey, of Marion, then took a band in the discussion. "We should discuss this section with candor and on its merits," said he, "I do not believe the amendment a reasonable one. If I be-

(Concluded on Fifth Page.)

## MADE NO CHANGE

### Vote at Salem Precisely as Forecasted.

### FULTON GETS 28, GEER 20

### Progress of Ballots Devoid of Incidents.

### MULTNOMAH VOTES DIVIDED

### Wood, Democrat, Receives 18 Votes—Fulton Expects to Gain Two More Today—Representative Galloway Makes a Hit.

The first ballot for United States Senator at Salem yesterday resulted as follows:

Fulton	28
Geer	20
Wood	18
Scott	21
Absent	2
Total	90

SALEM, Jan. 20.—(Staff correspondence.)—The result of the first ballot for United States Senator today was precisely as forecasted in The Oregonian, except that two Fulton votes in Clackamas County went for Geer. Mr. Fulton received 28 votes, Geer 20 votes and Wood 18. The Multnomah delegation carried out its plan of scattering among several eligible residents of Portland, their total of 19 Republican ballots being divided among nine different persons.

Mr. Fulton solved the problem of preventing the loss of his own vote by the easy expedient of absenting himself. The absentees were three—Senator Fulton and Representatives Hume and Adams. If, in the joint convention tomorrow, there are present only 87 of the 90 members of the legislature, a majority, or 44, may elect a United States Senator. If Senator Fulton is present it will take 45. So the importance as well as the propriety of the Senator failing to answer his name on roll call is apparent.

### VOTE IN THE SENATE.

Fulton Gets Nine, Geer Eight, and Wood Six.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 20.—(Special.)—The ballot for United States Senator in the Senate passed off without any surprises or incidents of an unusual nature. Each Senator voted just as he was expected to do. Senator Fulton, the leading candidate for the United States Senatorship, was absent during the time the vote was being taken. The Senate saved some time, and perhaps some annoyance, by canvassing the vote on Senator early in the forenoon. At 10:30 the chief clerk announced, "A message from the Secretary of State." President Brownell directed that the message be read, and it proved to be a letter transmitting the duplicates of the election returns, as required by law. President Brownell then directed that the vote be canvassed, and the chief clerk read off the vote for each county and the total for the state. The president announced the vote, and then inquired: "What is the further pleasure of the Senate?"

"Aren't you going to declare Mr. Geer elected?" inquired Senator Sweek, the Democratic nominee from Multnomah. "I do not understand that I am authorized to declare any one elected to the office of United States Senator by virtue of the law," was the response. "I am

(Concluded on Fourth Page.)

### APPOINTED COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

EX-GOVERNOR W. A. RICHARDS, OF WYOMING.

accessions in the persons of Representatives Huntley and Webster, of Clackamas, who today were in the Geer column, and Representative Eddy, of Tillamook. The first two have been looked upon as Fulton men, and Mr. Eddy has been known to be strongly inclined toward the Clatsop candidate.

### Democrats Are Looking On.

"Democrats will vote steadily for C. E. S. Wood for Senator." So say the leaders of the minority flock in the Legislature. "We can't do anything else than vote for Wood," said Senator Wehrung. "We are bound to vote for Wood," remarked Senator Sweek. "We shall continue to vote for Wood indefinitely," announced Representative Galloway. When asked whether Democrats would vote for Wood clear to the end, Mr. Galloway responded: "Oh, I don't know, strange things have happened." Then he added: "It is the duty of Democratic Senatorial electors to vote for a Democrat for Senator."

It is understood about the Capitol that Democrats will stand by Mr. Wood for a while at least, perhaps a good long while. When asked whether they were going to wait their ballots to the finish for a member of their own faith and thus eliminate themselves from the Republican contest they put on knowing looks as if to say: "Wait and see." Some of the gentlemen go so far as to give expression to this sentiment in actual words. "It's for us to stand pat," remarked one of the gentlemen tonight.

Last night the Democrats held a pow-wow at Senator Sweek's headquarters. The result of their profound deliberations is shown in today's ballot for Senator. All their votes to the number of 17 went to Wood, Gill, Republican, for the sake of a common in the Democratic camp and one of the faithful remarked: "If the Republicans keep dropping in we'll land our man yet."

At the meeting last night Wood's letter was discussed. His advice that Democrats should vote for Geer was not heeded. Whether or not the Mays law constrains a minority to support the majority candidate is a question of debate among Democrats. Senator Mays said today that this was not the intention of the law. Presidential electors, for example, vote for the candidates of their own party whether he be a minority candidate or not.

### Galloway Makes a Hit.

Galloway of Yamhill made a speech today, the tail-end of which made an entertaining swish at the Republicans. "When the people," said he, "elected Democratic Presidential electors they expected them to vote for the Democratic candidate for President. When the people elect Republican Presidential electors they expect them to vote for the Republican candidate for President. When the people elect Democratic Senatorial electors they expect them to vote for the Democratic candidate for Senator. But," paused the Yamhill gentleman, "when the people elect Republican Senatorial electors, God only knows what they expect them to do."

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## AIR NOT CLEARED

### Olympia Contest Is Still Unsettled.

### ANKENY AND PRESTON LEAD

### No Surprises in First Vote for Senator.

### WILSON REACHES HIS LIMIT

### Will Take a Miracle to Change His Strength—Leading Candidates Will Gain—Democrats May Assist—Leaders Are Reticent.

A summary of the first ballot at Olympia is as follows:

Ankeny	48
Preston	41
Wilson	12
Turner	22
Seesterling	12

(Concluded on Page 12.)

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 20.—(Staff Correspondence.)—The opposing forces of the big Senatorial fight which is now on met in actual conflict for the first time at noon today, and when the smoke of battle of ballots cleared away, the great question involved was seemingly as far as ever from a settlement. Ankeny, leading candidate, had 48 votes, Preston 41, Wilson 12, Turner 22, and the remaining dozen were scattered around among John B. Allen, Judge Carroll Graves, Ira Englehart, W. L. Jones and F. W. Cushman.

The first vote on the Senatorial contest contained no surprises and utterly failed to clear the air of any of that uncertainty that has been such a prominent feature of the present contest. The list of Ankeny votes contained no names that were not already known to be favorable to the Walla Walla candidate, and the Preston vote was likewise lacking in sensations. The Wilson vote was a little too large to be classed as scattering, but included a number of names that might as well have been so classed, so far as their being of any use for permanent strength is concerned.

Neither Ankeny nor Preston cast their full strength, but the 12 votes for John

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