

ANKNEY GAINS TWO

Wilson Supporters Change to Walla Walla Man.

BILL FOR A TAX COMMISSION

Seattle Business Men Petition King County Delegation to Stand Firm in Opposition to McBride Commission Bill.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 22.—(Staff correspondence.)—Level Ankney further increased his lead in the Senatorial race today by a gain of two votes, both of which were taken from the Wilson camp. The Spokane candidate, however, made up half of his loss by annexing one of Preston's men. Angle leaving the Seattle man and adding in still further widening the breach between Preston and Wilson. The latest addition to the Ankney forces were Roberts of Pierce and Thompson of Kitsap. While it was known that neither of these men would remain with Wilson for any great length of time, their accession to the Ankney ranks brought forth vigorous applause when the roll call gave out the change.

The floating vote abandoned their favorites of yesterday, with the exception of John B. Allen, who received the votes of Dunn, Philbrick and Rank. Senator Sharp, of Kittitas, succeeded to the honor of leader among the undecided candidates and was the choice of Dickson, Dix, Howard, Witter and Penelope. Sharp voted for Crow and G. R. Wilson for E. D. Sawyer, of Spokane.

Some meritment was occasioned by Field, a radical Preston man, absent-mindedly voting for Ankney. He changed his vote immediately with a modest blush that illuminated all around him.

The second ballot taken today and the fifth in joint session was the same as the fourth, and on motion of Hamilton the joint session was adjourned. As the results from the changes noted above, the results were the same as yesterday. The vote was as follows:

Ankney—Angels, Allen, Baker, Russell, Baumgartner, Brown, Butler, Carle, Clark, Cole, Collins, Cook, Corbett, Cornwall, Craig, Crandall, Davis, Denton, Durham, Easterday, Eldemiller, Fletcher, Halley, Hamilton, Hare, Hatcher, Haynes, Hopp, Hunter, Hurley, Johnston, Kees, King, Kniblock, LeCone, Langerman, McNeill, O'Donnell, Palmer, of Clallam, Rande, Roberts, Ruth, Stunzel, Stark, Stevenson, Stewart, Sumner, Thacker, Thompson, Trenchard, Welch, Welch, White, Whitney, Wilson of Walla Walla—32.

Preston—Bain, Brown, Butler, Carle, Clark, Cole, Collins, Cook, Corbett, Cornwall, Craig, Crandall, Davis, Denton, Durham, Easterday, Eldemiller, Fletcher, Halley, Hamilton, Hare, Hatcher, Haynes, Hopp, Hunter, Hurley, Johnston, Kees, King, Kniblock, LeCone, Langerman, McNeill, O'Donnell, Palmer, of Clallam, Rande, Roberts, Ruth, Stunzel, Stark, Stevenson, Stewart, Sumner, Thacker, Thompson, Trenchard, Welch, Welch, White, Whitney, Wilson of Walla Walla—32.

House bill No. 104, introduced by Eustace of Pierce, which if it becomes a law, will go far towards removing the main argument that has been advanced by the promoters of the railway commission bill. The bill, which is introduced from points east of the Cascade mountains, before the McBride commission campaign was under way, left the friends of the bill with no serious complaint, except that the railway commission bill should have proper share of the taxes. Their failure to do so was the strongest point in favor of the McBride bill, although it was frequently pointed out that railroads, like big corporations, paid no more taxes than they were forced to, because the assessors failed to do their duty. In the bill introduced by Mr. Eustace provision is made for a State Board of Tax Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to become familiar with the value of all kinds of property, and it also provides for a tax code which will contain a system for arriving at a just and equitable taxation of all forms of property. The bill in part is as follows:

The duties of said commission shall be as follows: They shall make a careful and complete compilation of all laws and regulations of taxation now in force in the State of Washington and the decisions of the Supreme Court of said state relating to said laws. They shall procure, classify and arrange in convenient tabular form full and pertinent statistics showing as far as practicable the amount raised by taxation in each county and municipality in the state and the rate adopted, the proportion between the true and assessed valuation, and such other information in reference to the practical operation of the present system of taxation in this state, as they may deem it important and essential. It shall be the duty of all county and municipal officers in this state to furnish the commission with such information as they may require. They shall thoroughly investigate all complaints which may be made to them of illegal, unjust or excessive taxation, and shall endeavor to ascertain to what extent and in what manner, if at all, the present system is defective, unequal and oppressive. They shall avail themselves of all information afforded by the reports of tax commissioners of other states, and shall inquire into the system of such county and municipal taxation in force in other states, especially those in which new methods of taxation have been introduced, with a view to ascertaining what changes, if any, in the tax laws of this state are expedient and desirable. They shall make a tax code for the State of Washington. Such code shall contain a complete system for the just and equitable taxation of all forms of property, both tangible and intangible, and shall be properly indexed and arranged in the form of a bill, or bills, for presentation to the Legislature. Said code shall include provisions for a permanent tax commission, and shall be properly indexed and arranged in the form of a bill, or bills, for presentation to the Legislature. Said code shall include provisions for a permanent tax commission, and shall be properly indexed and arranged in the form of a bill, or bills, for presentation to the Legislature.

Petitions From King County. The members of the King County delegation are having a very difficult time to decide just where their duty lies in the present contest. They are very anxious to elect Harold Preston, but Governor McBride tells them in unmistakable language that they cannot elect him until they pass the railway commission bill. The latter is the price the candidate for governor of Seattle and King County, and will never be passed by votes from King County. An illustration of the methods that are being used to keep the delegation from going wrong on the commission bill is shown in the following petition, a copy of which was received by each of the King County members yesterday:

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 29, 1902.—To the Senators and Representatives from King County, Seattle is in the midst of a commercial contest of the first importance to her future as a commercial city. The price, contention for the control of Oriental commerce and the commercial industry of the Pacific. This contest is a commercial, not a political one. It has to be fought out by business men on business lines. The situation is such that Seattle can contribute but a very small share in bringing about the desired result, for the contest must be won by the transportation com-

SOME OF THE MEMBERS OF THE OREGON LEGISLATURE, INCLUDING THE THREE SMITHS



panies. James J. Hill is engaged today, single handed, and alone, to fight the battle to turn the trade of the Orient to the gateway of Puget Sound, and all that we can do and all that he asks us to do in this vital struggle is to give him sympathy and support.

Railroad Commission bill at this time would only serve to hamper and trammel him in his efforts to advance our commercial interests. The political sentiment of both parties in King County, as well as the business sentiment, is opposed to a Railroad Commission at this time, as is evidenced by the fact that no resolution favoring a commission bill was passed by the county convention of either party, and if one had been offered it would have been voted down. Therefore, we would look upon the passage of a Railroad Commission bill at this time as a blow directed at the best interests of Seattle, and we earnestly urge you, as Representatives of King County, to allow no consideration whatever to any Railway Commission bill.

This petition was signed by nine of the largest houses in Seattle and by 120 of the principal business houses and manufacturing concerns of the city, and is expected to offset any influence that may be exerted by the big lobby that was sent to Olympia to give the Preston-McBride issue a boom.

IN THE SENATE.

Members Get Down to Business and Pass Four Bills.

OLYMPIA, Jan. 22.—(Special.)—The Senate got down to business this morning and passed four bills, as follows:

S. B. 35, Palmer—Removing the restriction which prohibits prosecuting attorneys from having but two deputies. If the bill becomes a law the prosecuting attorneys will be permitted to have as many deputies as the County Commissioners will allow salaries for.

S. B. 17, Tolman—Authorizing the payment of witness fees to policemen in trials in the Superior Court, where such policemen are called as witnesses during hours when they are not on duty. If they are called while on duty, the bill does not allow them pay. Under the present law they do not get witness fees in any case.

S. B. 3, Palmer—Providing for a fifth Superior Judge for King County. An emergency clause is attached, and if the bill becomes a law the Governor will appoint a Judge to serve until the next election.

S. B. 9, Palmer—Making it a misdemeanor for a husband or father to fail or refuse to support his wife or infant children. The maximum penalty is fixed at a \$50 fine and a year's imprisonment in the county jail.

The Judiciary committee reported favorably on Senator Graves' fellow-servant law. Senator Hamilton claimed, however, that the opponents of the bill had not been given a full hearing before the committee, and at his request the bill was referred back in order that such hearing might be had.

S. B. 61, Smith of Snohomish—Relating to the payment of road, bridge and personal property tax.

S. B. 64, Smith of Snohomish—Banking tax bill.

S. B. 65, Palmer—Fixing compensation of Assessors.

S. B. 66, Palmer—Regulating the purchase of seed.

S. B. 67, Palmer—Authorizing the State Auditor to inspect the Normal School funds.

had been dickering for copies of Pierce's code was adopted and the purchase of a code for each member who desired it was recommended, the price being \$3. The committee report was adopted.

The committee on Judiciary reported favorably on a few bills of minor importance, recommending passage.

At 11 o'clock a 50-minute recess was taken, after which the House went into joint session, and when the session was dissolved at 12:30 o'clock, the House adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The following bills were introduced: H. B. 105, Ferguson of Snohomish—Providing for levy, collection and payment of road, bridge, and property tax.

H. B. 106, Cooney of Stevens—Establishing the number of hours to constitute a day's work underground and in smelting works.

H. B. 107, Gleason of King—Amending the code regarding the rule of decision.

H. B. 108, Hunter of Whatcom—Appropriating \$15,000 for maintenance and increased equipment of State Normal School at Whatcom.

H. B. 109, King of Thurston—Relating to official seals of County Treasurers.

H. B. 110, Lindsley of Spokane—Relating to publication of statements of insurance companies.

H. B. 111, Lindsley of Spokane—Amending sections of the code relating to garnishments.

H. B. 112, Raine of King—Appropriating money for the payment of judgments against the state, including \$6000 salary of O. H. Holcomb, Arid Land Commissioner, this being the amount secured by a compromise.

H. B. 113, Raine of King—Appropriating \$12,500 for furnishing chambers of the Senate and House in new Capitol building.

H. B. 114, McCoy of Skagit—Establishing state road through Chuckanut Mountains, from Whatcom County to Blanchard Slough, in Skagit County.

H. B. 115, Lewis of King—Amending act regarding classification of counties according to population.

Senator Fulton's eloquent argument in advocacy of the passage of the bill without any amendments was frequently applauded.

Marsters Turned Down. Senator Marsters made a brief answer to Senator Fulton, and then the vote was taken. The proposed amendment was defeated by an overwhelming majority. Senator Marsters then offered an amendment which provided that the measure should be referred to the people. This was also voted down, and the bill was read the third time and placed on final passage.

When the bill had been read the third time Senator Hunt addressed the Senate, stating the purposes of the bill and the reasons why it should be passed. He said that all over the United States there is great ignorance concerning the advantages of this state, and that it is time that this ignorance be dispelled by a dissemination of information regarding the great resources which here exist.

"The object of the Fair is to demonstrate the changes that have taken place in this country, and that will take place in the future. I feel sure that the future of this Oregon country is great, and when we have finally determined that this Fair shall be held, that the Father of Oregon, Dr. John McLoughlin, will look down upon us with benediction and God-speed."

"The bill now before you has been prepared by W. D. Fenton, Rufus Mallory and P. L. Willis, and it is so drawn that the interests of the state are safeguarded in the manner in which the appropriation shall be expended."

Senator Hunt set forth at length the benefits which will accrue to Oregon and adjoining states by reason of the holding of the Fair. This address was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

Senator Kuykendall spoke upon the bill, saying in part:

"I feel that the question now before us is of the utmost gravity. Knowing that if this bill passes, \$50,000 will be taken from the treasury, I am gratified when I remember the course of the Multnomah delegation in permitting this bill to proceed slowly, so that every member could have an opportunity to investigate it and be heard upon any matter he had to suggest."

"Now that we are about to pass this bill, it is a fitting time for us to lay aside all sectionalism. For years Portland has been arrayed against the country, and the country against Portland, but there is no reason why this feeling should exist. We should have a united Oregon, and from this time henceforth there should be no sectional strife, but all should work together for the common good."

"It has been against my judgment that a fair should be held. I have felt that the determination to hold a fair was a mistake, but it is already certain that the Fair will be held, and, since that is settled, we should unite to make the enterprise the greatest possible success."

Senator Kuykendall said that three questions were presented—where there should be a fair, how much should be appropriated therefor, and whether the bill should be referred to the people.

"It has been practically decided," he said, "that the Fair shall be held, and we will all agree that if it is to be held \$50,000 is none too large an appropriation. When the question was first presented, I am satisfied the people were not in favor of the appropriation, but since that time the sentiment has changed, and the people are not now asking that the matter be referred to them."

Applause for Senator Kuykendall. "When I vote for this bill, I shall turn my face from the setting sun to the rising sun, and shall lend all my strength to the success of the Fair." (Hearty applause.)

Senator Hunt thanked the Senator from Lane for his words in behalf of a united Oregon, and pledged him that Portland would meet the country more than half way.

Senator Pierce, Democrat, of Union County, spoke briefly upon the bill, saying that he felt deeply the responsibility of the hour, for the Legislature was about to make an appropriation equal to more than half the annual expenses of the state. He felt, however, that a great majority of the \$50,000 people of his district were in favor of the Fair, and he would vote for the bill. He said that when the matter was first discussed the people were opposed to the appropriation, but since then the sentiment has changed—a change which has been brought about by the press of the state. Senator Pierce said also that the people of the state are the more willing to have this appropriation made since they know that a large part of the additional burden will be raised by corporation and inheritance taxes, which will bring revenue from sources which have heretofore escaped taxation.

Senator Booth made a brief address, saying in part that he had not been and is not now in sympathy with the opinions of the men who have this enterprise in charge.

"I recognize in the gentlemen who are to have control of the Fair men who are known all over the Northwest for their integrity and business ability," he said.

"I offer them in this hour the full measure of my support. While I believe that the money could have gone into channels which would result in greater good to Portland and the entire state, I now yield my own opinion to the opinions of the majority, and will from this time forth give my heartiest support to every effort to make the Fair a success."

The roll was then called, and the ballot-stroke was as follows:

Ayes—Booth, Carter, Croshaw, Daly, Dimmick, Farrar, Fulton, Hobson, Holman, Howe, Hunt, Johnston, Kuykendall, Mays, McGinn, Mulkey, Myers, Pierce, Rand, Smith of Multnomah, Smith of Umatilla, Smith of Yamhill, Stewer, Sweek, Wade, Wehrung, Williams—27.

Noes—Miller and President Brownell—2.

At his own request, Marsters was excused from voting.

State Senator J. E. Hunt received the following dispatch from W. D. Fenton a few moments after the passage of the bill in the Senate:

"Accept my congratulations for your self and colleagues. It is a great day for Oregon."

WILL HAVE JOINT SCHEDULE.

National League to Appoint Committee to Act With President.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—President Pullman today was directed to appoint before February 1 a schedule committee of three to confer with a like committee of the American League, and report within three weeks after their appointment. It is believed that the Hermann schedule for interchanges between the National and American leagues provides for entirely new schedules from those already made for this year. There are to be no conflicting dates from April 15 to October 15 in any of the cities having both National and American League clubs.

New Philadelphia Bank.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—At a meeting of those interested in the organization of the new Central Trust & Savings Company it was decided to apply at once for a charter. It is stated that subscriptions to the stock to the amount of more than \$450,000 have already been pledged. The company will start with a capital of \$500,000 and \$100,000 surplus. It is expected to begin business soon after the charter is granted.

1905 FAIR BILL PASSES

(Continued from First Page.)

but I am compelled to disagree with him in his position on this amendment.

"He makes the mistake of assuming that we are going to give \$50,000 to Multnomah County. We are not giving \$50,000 to Multnomah County, and nothing should be incorporated in this bill which in any way indicate that it is a local measure."

"I do not and cannot place this matter on a commercial basis entirely. If this Fair should be held, and it certainly will be, it will result in great good to the entire Northwest. The purpose of the Fair is the celebration of an event of the utmost significance to all the Old Oregon country. Had it not been for the trip of Lewis and Clark over the mountains and through the wilderness between, for the dangers they encountered and the hardships they endured, the English flag would now be floating over this Northwest country in the place now occupied by the Stars and Stripes."

"It seems to me that these sentiments are sufficient to warrant us in rising above commercialism and in considering this measure from a higher view."

"Multnomah County has no more interest in this Fair than any other county, and will get no more glory out of it than will any other county. We have announced to the world that we are going to hold a fair, and let us stand together and put this bill through and send it abroad as a message announcing that we are going to make this Fair a grand and glorious success."

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TO MAKE STATE LIABLE

MULKEY HAS BILL PROVIDING FOR SUITS AGAINST STATE.

Makes Judgments Certified to by Secretary of State Vouchers for Issuance of Warrants to Pay.

SALMON, Or., Jan. 22.—(Special.)—The adjudication of claims against the state is the subject of a bill introduced in the Senate by Mulkey. At present the state cannot be sued and any person having a claim against the state must secure the allowance of the claim by the Legislature, unless some general appropriation has been made therefor.

Mulkey's bill provides that suits may be brought against the state by individuals or corporations or firms. In such cases, must be made upon the Secretary of State. The bill provides that the judgment, properly certified by the Secretary of State, shall be a sufficient voucher to authorize the issuance of a warrant in payment of the same. The Attorney-General is required to defend all such suits.

Senator Wehrung's bill to amend the law relating to summoning jurors permits the notice to be served by registered letter, but if the registry receipt be not returned within five days the notice must then be served in the usual manner.

Senator Carter's library bill authorizes the City Council of each incorporated city to establish a public library and levy an annual tax for the maintenance thereof. This tax is not to be included in the total tax as limited by the city charter.

Many bills are introduced in exactly the same form in both houses of the Legislature. In this way the bills are printed twice and the printing expenses are thus doubled on such measures. In a few cases some long bills have been introduced in both houses and the printer is able to print both bills with only one setting of type, provided he has notice of the second introduction of the bill before the type is distributed.

The purpose in starting the same bill in both houses is not clear. Since it appears that in many cases one of the bills is a carbon copy of the other, it would seem probable that some person prepared the bill and copy and induced some member to introduce it in each house. The practice has never prevailed so extensively before as it does at this session.

Senator Miller, of Lane, has received a telegram from the New York World inquiring whether the sentiment of the Democrats of Oregon is favorable toward Judge Alton B. Purdee, of New York, as Democratic candidate for President. Senator Miller, who is Democratic National committeeman for Oregon, has replied that it is.

Senator Mulkey has introduced a bill in the Senate for the creation of the office of Hop Inspector, which official is to have the power to settle disputes as to the quality of hops covered by contract or mortgage. The certificate of the Hop Inspector is to be prima facie evidence of the quality of the hops. The Hop Inspector is to receive \$5 per day while inspecting hops, this compensation, together with all actual traveling expenses, to be paid equally by the growers and the inspectors. The bill also requires the County Assessors to list all the boppyards in their counties, with the acreage and the names of the owners, and to furnish this list to the inspectors. The inspectors must mail blanks to the growers each year, which blanks they must fill and return immediately after the completion of baling, showing the total yield and quantity of hops. The amount of tax to be deducted from each bale of hops is fixed at five pounds. The compensation of the inspector, other than the per diem above mentioned, is fixed at \$5 per month for the inspectors, to be paid on or before November and December of each year.

District Attorney Harrison Allen, of Astoria, was a visitor at the Legislature today. He says he will not stay long, for he came to Salem during the last session and is now out of his official salary. He presumes that was a fine for his conduct to the Legislature, and he is not paying any attention to the legislation regarding District Attorneys and a bill went through the Legislature and was signed by the Governor, without his knowing anything about it. He learned of it after it had become a law. He tried to make himself believe the cut in his salary was a clerical mistake.

The constitution provides that the subject of every bill must be expressed in the title. The object of this provision is that the title of the bill shall disclose the purpose of the measure, so that members of the Legislature and all others interested may know the general contents of a bill without reading through it. Many bills are introduced in each house, however, that do not disclose the purpose or

real subject of the measure. These are bills for the amendment of existing laws, and the titles often refer only to the numbers of the sections to be amended. In such cases the reading of the titles gives no idea of the subjects covered by the bills, and the intention of the constitutional provision is evaded.

The title to Senate Bill No. 1, by Miller, of Lane County, is "A bill for an act to amend section 3315 of Bellingham and Cotton's code relating to loaning of the irreducible school funds." This title discloses the purpose of the bill but if Senator Miller had left off the words, "relating to loaning of the irreducible school funds," leaving only the numbers of the sections of the code to be amended, but a member of the Legislature would be compelled to look up the section in the code. Many of the members are careful in this respect as was Senator Miller.

In preparing the Senate calendar, the clerk, F. C. Middleton, ascertains the subjects of bills in which only the numbers of sections of the code are mentioned in the title, and inserts the subject in the calendar, thus making up in a measure for the defect in the bills.

The Senate this morning found that it had run out of business, and concluded that it would adjourn over till Monday, for that the committee could not drop. But the house at noon declined to follow suit, and so this afternoon the Senate decided to reconsider its action. Under the Federal laws there must be a joint ballot "on each day." Some of the lawyers construe this to mean "each legislative day"; so it was feared that if the House met, some candidate for Senator might be a joint convention and elect himself. Therefore, both houses will meet tomorrow, when adjournment till Monday will be taken.

Senate bill 75, by Senator Daly, proposes to amend the school law so as to require that each school district shall maintain not less than four months' school in each year, instead of three months as heretofore. No district shall be entitled to draw its annual school fund appropriation unless it shall have had a school taught for the required length of time. This bill also provides that when a vacancy occurs in the office of director or clerk the County Superintendent shall appoint a resident of the district to fill the vacancy until the next ensuing election.

A bill requiring owners or proprietors of irrigation ditches, mill races, etc., to place screens over the inlets has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Johnston, of Was