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CHOICE IS MADE

Will of Caucus Executed at Olympia.

ANKENY ELECTED SENATOR

Faithful Few Stand by Preston and Wilson to Last.

MANY EXPLAIN THEIR VOTES

Seattle Candidate Casts Doubt on Legislators' Veracity—Preston and Wilson Introduce Ankeny and All Make Speeches.

Levi Ankeny, of Walla Walla, was yesterday elected United States Senator from Washington. The final ballot was: Levi Ankeny, 59; Harold Preston, 5; John L. Wilson, 2; W. L. Jones, 1; George Turner, 23. Many of the members explained their votes and let loose a flood of oratory. Preston and Wilson were put on the committee to introduce Ankeny, and all three made speeches, in which there was a note of sadness on account of the death of John B. Allen.

OLYMPIA, Jan. 29.—(Staff correspondence.)—Levi Ankeny, of Walla Walla, became United States Senator from Washington at noon today, receiving 59 votes on the 13th joint ballot. After the action of the caucus last evening, the voting was merely a formality, but it brought with it more oratory of an explanatory nature than has ever before been heard at Olympia on the last ballot of a Senatorial contest. The sudden death of John B. Allen, who in years gone by had fought fierce political battles on this field with the man now enjoying the plaudits that go to the victor, threw a somber spell over the joint session, and much of the rancor and bitterness which has marked the closing hours of the big fight had vanished before the shadow of death which hung heavy over the hearts of the men who had stood by the dead leader in many a similar contest. This almost tragic closing of the life of one who had made so much political history in Washington, coming simultaneously with the long-deferred victory of his rival of many years' standing, gave an intensely dramatic air to the situation, and at the joint session tumultuous applause for the living mingled with eloquent and heart-felt tributes to the dead.

With a fight that has raged so long and so bitterly it was too much to expect that there would not be some bitterness that could not be concealed, and a few of the strongest Preston men, defeated but still defiant, refused to bow to the will of the majority, and on the last ballot recorded their votes for the Seattle candidate. This feeling of soreness was not general, however, and considering the fierceness with which the battle has been raging for the past month, it was somewhat surprising that more of a show of resentment was not made.

The floodgates of oratory were opened as soon as balloting began, and as their names were called member after member arose in his seat and, before casting his vote, explained his reason for changing from the candidate of his choice or for continuing to vote for him, as the case might be. When this flood of oratory had passed and the result had been announced, the big crowd went wild with enthusiasm.

On motion of Johnston a committee of three was appointed to wait on the successful candidate and bring him before the bar. An amendment to the motion included Harold Preston and John L. Wilson, and Messrs. Crow, Baumbach and Johnston were appointed a committee to find them. The speeches of the three men who have played such an important part in this big fight were enthusiastically received and were very much to the point.

Ankeny made a plain, sensible, business talk, which was well received. John L. Wilson's speech, particularly where he referred to the late John B. Allen, was a gem, and, when he eloquently cautioned his hearers against a continuance of the factional fight, and promised to help Ankeny, he was cheered to the echo. Preston spoke with considerable feeling when he alluded to the King County men whose desertion he blamed for his defeat, but his remarks on the whole were well received.

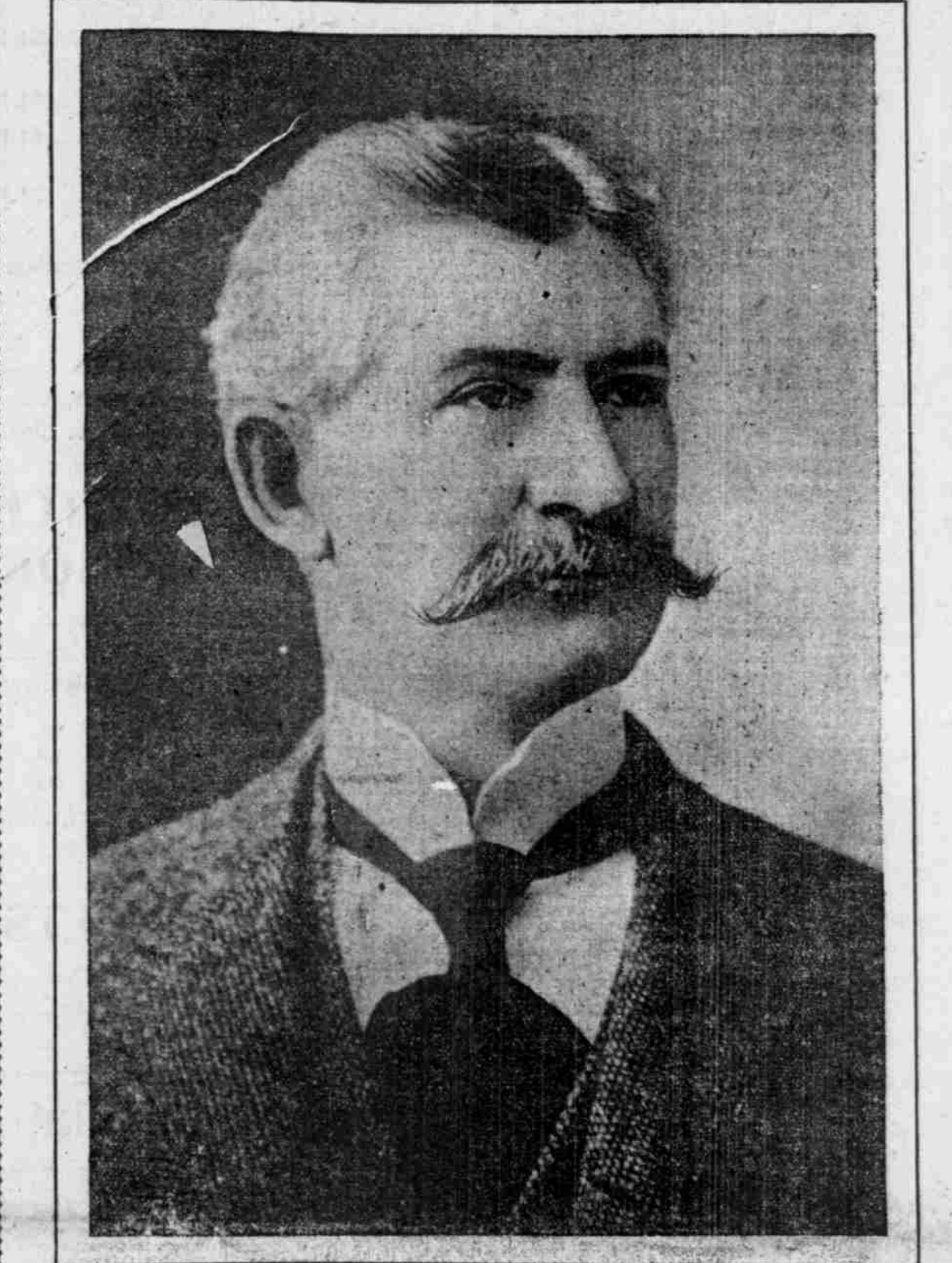
Explanations Begin.
Every available inch of standing-room in the house and hallway was packed with an eager crowd when the joint session was called to order. The routine formalities were dispensed with and the clerk began calling the roll for the 13th joint ballot. He proceeded through the As and Bs without interruption, and when he got down to Cole, the King County man arose and stated that he was not a party to the caucus and could not vote for the caucus nominee. Dickson, in a brief speech, expressed his willingness to bow to the will of the majority and voted for Ankeny. Dilling explained his vote in the same manner as Cole, and Dix voted for Ankeny, giving the same reason as Dickson. Field of Chehal made a pretty warm speech, in which he stated that he was aware that his vote would no longer do Preston any good, and he, in company with a number of others, were now statesmen who, according to the definition of the late Tom Reed, were dead politicians. He said he was not ashamed of his voting for Preston, and that the men who had voted as he did

were the men who had upheld the principles of the Republican party by voting according to the platform on which they stood. He closed a speech that at times was almost bitter by saying: "Ankeny is now the United States Senator from Washington, and, as such, is entitled to the support of every loyal citizen of the state." He then voted for Ankeny amid great applause from both factions. Gleason said he had fulfilled all pledges and promises to his candidate and now voted for Ankeny. Gunderson said he would not abide by the result of the caucus and again cast his vote for Preston. Hammer said he had never fought Ankeny, but stood on the platform and was now ready to concede the victory and cast his vote accordingly. Jones of King, who nominated Preston, made a very bitter speech, the worst, in fact, that was heard at the session. He scored the King County men who had entered the caucus and said it was with sorrow and shame that he witnessed what he termed the betrayal of Preston. Moore of King, who has been voting for Preston, although a Democrat, said that he had voted for Preston in fulfillment of an election pledge and now that there was no longer any show for his candidate, he would return to the fold from which he had strayed and vote for George Turner. Moultray explained his allegiance to Preston as due to his standing on the platform, but, as there was no longer any hope for him, he voted with the majority. Pease said the Railroad Commission bill was paramount to all else with him, but realized the hopelessness of his pet measure when he said that he would vote where Ankeny, knowing that by doing so he was casting his vote with the forces that would beat it. Philbrick, Pogue, Ranck, Roth, Sharp and Tucker all went over to the Ankeny side of the house, explaining their reasons for so doing, and Raine of King voted for Preston, because Jones and Cole had done so. Bands of Clark provoked considerable applause when he rose and explained his vote as follows: "Mr. President, I have no explanation, no recrimination to offer for casting my last vote as I cast my first, for Levi Ankeny, that peer among Republicans."

A Word for Commission Bill.
Warburton of Pierce, the chief lieutenant of the Preston-McBride force, and by long odds the best politician among them, was expected to say something very bitter. In anticipation of this, Hamilton of Pierce had passed his vote and was waiting for a chance to back in and answer Warburton. This action was generally expected, and when "Warby," as his friends call him, got the floor the silence was deathlike. He surprised his audience, however, by a mild, earnest talk in which he said he had not given up the fight for a railroad commission bill, and that they had done what they could to elect Preston. He said he appreciated the sacredness of the majority rule, but he also thought the commission bill plank in the Republican platform was entitled to the same consideration. He submitted to the will of his party and voted for Ankeny amid great applause.

Crow of Spokane, who had voted for Wilson, backed in at the close of the voting and changed his vote to Ankeny, taking advantage of the opportunity to relieve himself of a raw stinging remarks

WASHINGTON'S NEW UNITED STATES SENATOR.



HON. LEVI ANKENY, OF WALLA WALLA

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about lack of principle of some of his colleagues in the Senate. Cameron closed the affair by saying that he was sorry that his candidate, Turner, was not here, as the Democrats had not made an explanation yet.

President Smith then announced the result of the vote and declared Levi Ankeny duly elected United States Senator. The vote was as follows:

How They Voted.
For Levi Ankeny—Allen, Apple, Baker, Baumbach, Baumgardner, Benn, Brewer, Brown, Carle, Clapp, Clarke, Coate, Collins, Comstock, Corlies, Cornwell, Craig, Crandall, Crow, Davis, Delany, Denton, Dickson, Dix, Dunn, Durham, Enderby, Eldemiller, Emery, Ferguson, Field, Fletcher, Gleason, Griffin, Halley, Hamilton, Haun, Hastings, Hayes, Hemrich, Hopp, Hunter, Hurley, Jeffries, Johnston of Snohomish, Kees, King, Kinnear, Knoblock, LeCron, Levy, Langerman, Lyons, McKenney, McNeill, Magler, Merrill, Moultray, Morgan, Morrill, O'Donnell, Palmer of King, Palmer of Clallam, Peaslee, Philbrick, Pogue, Potts, Ranck, Rains, Roberts, Roth, Ruth, Sharp, Smith of Snohomish, Stanwell, Stark, Stevenson, Stewart, Sumner, Thacker, Thompson, Tucker, Van de Venter, Venas, Warburton, Weir, Wells, Welsh, White, Whitney, Williams, Wilson of Whitman, Wilson of Walla Walla, Wilson of Kittitas, Witter, York, Mr. Speaker, Mr. President—69.

For Harold Preston—Cole, Dilling, Frowd, Gunderson, Jones, Lewis, Molestad, Raine, Tibbitts—5.

For John L. Wilson—Henry, Lipsley—2.
For W. L. Jones—Howard—1.
For George Turner—Cameron, Child, Cooney, Earles, Fitzgerald, Garber, Graves, Gray, Halley, Howell, Johnson of Ferry, Maloney, McCoy, Mackenzie, Moore, Mose, Quinn, Rasher, Reiser, Reser, Spawer, Tolman, Zenker—23.

After the tumult which followed the announcement had subsided, a short recess was taken to give the committee previously mentioned an opportunity to bring the candidates to the house. All three of the gentlemen were greeted with great applause when they entered, and throughout the speaking which followed, Mr. Ankeny, who was first, spoke in part as follows:

Ankeny's Speech.
Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Eighth Washington Legislature—I am rather surprised at being called upon to make a speech. I do not need to apologize for asking for the floor for which I asked. I think no American should apologize for such ambition. It is right for an American to aspire for a position wherein he can provide something and add his mite for the general good of his people. It is my wish to represent this great state in the upper house of Congress, and it is my desire to do it faithfully and well, not as a representative of a section or class, but as a representative of the whole people. (Applause.) For 32 years I have lived in this state, in the far West, and it is my home, my ideal, my love. There is a rather satisfactory feature of this contest to which I wish to call your attention on this occasion. From my supporters I have not been asked for the least pledge except a fair, just and honest representation, a representation of the whole state, to the best of my ability, and with God's favor they shall have it. (Applause.)

Preston Rather Bitter.
Mr. Preston said: Gentlemen of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Washington—I thank you for the invitation with which you have honored me today. It is in line of precedent that defeated candidates are asked to join in the closing ceremonies. That springs, I think, from that American characteristic we all love to sympathize with the under dog in any kind of a fight. (Applause.) Now, in return for this generosity on your part, I propose to make you here for a moment a sort of confidential admission. Now, here in Olympia I have had so many things told me in confidence, so many things told me in the strictest confidence, all of which were untrue, that I do not desire to recommend to you in any way the value of confidential information in Olympia at this time. You will have to judge of that your-

selves. What I wanted to say was that I really had hoped to be your choice for United States Senator myself, and at several times during the contest I really expected to be. And at some of those times I questioned the wisdom of such a choice, because I feared the test of my own ability for such a great, such a grand.

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BUILD NO CANAL

Say Engineers on Seattle Project.

FEASIBLE, NOT ADVISABLE

Report of Board Favors Shill-shole Bay Route.

BUT SAYS IT IS NOT NEEDED

Seattle Men Will Renew the Fight and Oppose Columbia River Improvements Before River and Harbor Committee.

The board of engineers which last Summer examined the rival canal schemes at Seattle has reported adversely. It finds the Shill-shole Bay route feasible, but not practicable in a business sense, as there is no demand for a canal from either a naval or commercial standpoint. It finds the south, or Elliott Bay, route surrounded by such engineering difficulties as to make its cost prohibitive. Seattle will renew the fight, making the claim that \$8,000,000 having been spent on the mouth of the Columbia River for the benefit of Portland, a like sum should be spent for the benefit of Seattle.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 29.—"It is feasible, but not advisable for the Government to undertake the construction of the proposed Lakes Union and Washington Canal at Seattle." This is the substance of a report made by the special board of engineers officers that inspected that proposed project during the past Summer and examined into its minutest details. The report was sent to the Senate today and is a protracted discussion of the various features of the canal scheme, being illustrated by many maps and drawings.

Of the two routes, the board reports that the Shill-shole Bay or Government route, is perfectly feasible and entirely practicable. As laid out, it can be constructed, but it is estimated that to carry out the plans for this route would require the expenditure of \$7,400,000. The southern, or Elliott Bay route, says the board, can be built, but the construction would involve many great engineering difficulties which are so great as to make the cost prohibitive, and the construction of a canal over this route is said to be wholly impracticable. "Inasmuch as in which that word is used in business. The building of a canal over this route of the proportions contemplated, in order to accommodate the largest commercial and naval vessels, would necessitate, among other things, the cutting of a waterway 1500 feet wide through a part of the City of Seattle, where streets, alleys, railroad tracks and other very valuable improvements are laid out. The Seattle and Lake Washington Waterway Company's bid for constructing the canal over this route is \$10,623,547, an amount that the board believes should not be expended, especially when a canal connecting the lakes with Puget Sound can be completed for \$3,000,000 less over another route.

The board says that, as between the two routes, the Shill-shole Bay is the more advantageous. But in view of the fact that the Navy Department does not demand the construction of this canal, in fact, reports that at this time there is no necessity for a canal from a naval standpoint, and the further fact that the commercial needs of Seattle do not warrant its construction, the board reports that it is not advisable at this time that the Government should undertake the work.

The board furthermore estimates that it would cost \$3,000,000 a year to maintain a canal over the Shill-shole Bay route, and this, with the interest on the money expended, would mean practically \$500,000 expended each year. Notwithstanding this adverse report of the board, it is learned that Seattle interests intend to renew their fight for an appropriation for carrying on the work. They intend, in doing so, to trample down the improvement of the mouth of the Columbia River, claiming that that improvement is solely in the interest of Portland. While admitting that the canal would be of value only to Seattle, they claim that \$8,000,000 has been, or will be, expended on the mouth of the Columbia; therefore as much should be granted to Seattle. On these lines a big fight will be made before the river and harbor committee next session.

The board's report, while not severe, is unanimous and firm. Its tone intimates that the work proposed is entirely of a local nature, and that, if the City of Seattle, which is the sole beneficiary, finds that it will be benefited to the extent claimed, the city has a perfectly feasible project to undertake upon its own responsibility. There is, however, ample justification for Congress to refuse to make appropriations. In other words, the board has accomplished the purpose for which it was ordered—it has given grounds for further delay and for the appointment of another board in due course of time.

Von Ballstrom Is Re-elected.
BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The Reichstag today re-elected Count von Ballstrom as President. The Count subsequently entered the chamber and accepted the office.