VOL. XLV .- NO. 13,781.

PORTLAND, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1905.

he inquired if any one could imagine a

to the destruction of cities and to Govern-

ment ownership of railroads over the

"But who imagines," he inquired

'that the Supreme Court of the United

Despairing that the railroads would

get the protection to which they were

entitled, McCall said that, if the lid of

this Pandora's box should be removed,

everything would escape from it but

hope. He declared it would be better

tion at this time came from Sibley of

Pennsylvania, who called on his col-

leagues to pause and ponder before

Says Roosevelt Forced Action.

Lamar of Florida charged that Mc

omplete reactionaries of the Govern-

years to come without action upon it.

why Hearst did not explain his own

on elucidation of it. Lamar tartly re-

to Williams, that neither himself nor

his minority colleagues on the inter-

state and foreign commerce committee

Speeches were made also by Hanshaw

After listening to a message from the

Ex-Senator's Brother Made Good, and

May Go to Madrid.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash

ington, Feb. 7.-Henry L. Wilson, of Se-

attle, brother of John L. Wilson, and Min-

ister to Chill, is in Washington on leave of

absence. He will soon be promoted to a

more important diplomatic poeition in Eu-

rope, probably Madrid. The State Depart-

Henry L. Wilson is also being consid-

ered for appointment as Minister to Bel-

gium, and there are strong indications

that he may secure this post rather than

Foster Accused of Facing Both Ways

on Alaska Judgship.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash

ington, Feb. 7.-Alaskans in Washington

came forward today and charge Senator

Foster with double dealing on the Alaska

judgeship. They charge him with having

gone to the President a year ago and

strongly recommended the reappointment

of Judge Wickersham and with deliber-

ately turning to Alaskans and certain

men in Tacoma and declaring in the most

J. H. Easterday, of Tacoma, for Wicker-

sham's place. Foster is now working to

GOODNOW RESIGNS CONSULATE

His Term at Shanghal Ends March

31-Successor Not Named.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- John Good-

now. Consul-General at Shanghai,

Panama Canal Act Sustained.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- Justice Staff

ford, of the Equity Court, today decided

against Warren B. Wilson, a Chicago law-

yer, who sued for an injunction to re-

strain the Secretary of the Treasury from

paying to the Republic of Panama any o

alleged that the Panama Canal act

To Succeed Consul Williams.

sconstitutional and that

winning the Manila Bay victory.

have Wickersham confirmed.

has not yet been named.

forcible terms that he had recommended

ment highly commends his work, and be

lieves he has earned promotion.

Mann of Illinois, Adams of Pennsyl-

were trying to report.

tomorrow at 1 o'clock,

Lamar, while speaking of the Hearst

they acted.

croused public appetite.

polley of the party in power.

Rockefeller Controls Santa Fe Road.

BIG DEAL IS COMPLETED

Huge Alliance of Railroad Interests of Nation.

WITH VANDERBILT IN EAST

Acquisition of Control of Several Great Groups Makes Standard Oil Magnate Head of Over Seventy-Three Thousand Miles.

RAILWAY SYSTEMS DOMINATED

| Mileage. | Stocks and Bonds. |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Vanderbilt - Harri- man group 40,849 Gould Pac. group 13,789 | \$2,286,270,000 597,950,000 |
| Bockefeller group proper | 570,000,000 441,000,000 |
| Totals72,740 | \$3,895,220,000 |

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 .- (Special.)-Positive information came to light in certain favored quarters today that Standard Oil, through Edward H. Harriman, had secured control of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rallroad and would be in a position to practically dominate the transportation facilities of the country.

By this tremendous coup, and others of quite recent date, the Rockefeller interests now control a total of 72,740 miles of railway, representing in stocks and bonds \$3,895,220,000. This vast network of tracks stretches over the East, West, Northwest and Southwest, tapping the very choicest territory in every direction. The only partion of the United States not included in the new map is the Southeastern Atlantic

Prior to accuring control of the Santa Fe, the Vanderbilt-Harriman interests had a total mileage of 40,849. The Gould-Pacific group adds 13,789 miles, the Rockefeller group proper 10,293 miles, and the Santa Fe brings in 7809

Whatever doubt may have lingered concerning the Rockefeller-Harrii control of the Santa Fe was dissipated when it became known that a special meeting of the board will be held tomorrow, at which places will be given two members of the Standard Oil party. William Rockefeller and Henry C. Frick are said to be the representatives slated for these places. They will take the places made vacant by the resignations of Edward D. Kenna and John G. McCullough, the latter at one time Governor of Vermont.

VANDERBILT LINES ACQUIRED Concentration of Big Railroad Interests Will Control Country.

A New York special to the Chicago Record-Herald says:

That the greatest railroad merger in all history, making a unified system of almost 41,000 mlies of road stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has been omplished, is the report in rallway and financial circles here.

This gigantic railway consolidation, it is stated, has been brought about through the Rocekefeller-Harriman interests, securing control of the Vanderbilt lines, lately officially known as the New York Central lines. It is understood, though not officially confirmed, that the Rockefeller-Harriman combination has secured about 51 per cent of all the capital stock of the eight railroads which are commonly credited to the New York Central system. The roads which are thus said to have passed from Vanderblit control are: New York Central, Boston & Albany, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Nickel Plate, Lake Erie & Western Pittsburg & Lake Erie, Indian, Illinois

& Iowa, and possibly of the Northwest The alleged merger would give the Standard Oil interests, together with Edward H. Harriman and the men associated with him, practical control of the transcontinental transportation of the entire country. The vast network of lines thus placed under one hand touch a majority of the greatest tonnage centers in the United States, serve more than half the states of the Union and origin ate a traffic valued at more than \$300. 000,000 annually.

The tremendous power which such a merger would represent is shown by the following figures giving the total mileage. and the stocks and bonded debt of the railroads composing the great combin

| tion: | | |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Mileage. | Stock. | Bonds. |
| Y. Y. C. system. 3,500 | \$200,000,000 | \$187,000,000 |
| Rig Four 2,500 | 37,000,000 | 63,000,000 |
| Pitts, & L. E 200 | 4,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Ake Shore 1,500 | 50,000,000 | 75,000,000 |
| Michigan Cent1,650 | 19,000,000 | 32,000,000 |
| Nickel Plate 550 | 30,000,000 | 22,000,000 |
| . & Northw 5,576 | 100,000,000 | 170,000,000 |
| F., E. & Mo. V.1,862 | 2,000,000 | 18,000,000 |
| lake, E. & W., 900 | 24,000,000 | 12,000,000 |
| Omaha Line 1,590 | 34,000,000 | 223,000,000 |
| ind., Ill. & Is., 305 | 5,000,000 | 5,500,000 |
| Cnion Pacific T,000 | 284,000,000 | 331,270,000 |
| South Pacific 9,016 | 200,000,000 | 100,000,000 |
| Illinois Central.4,500 | 76,000,000 | 356,000,000 |
| K. C., P. & G., 840 | 9,000,000 | 18,000,000 |
| Total mileage, 40,849 | ; total stock. | \$1,054,000 |

poo; total bonds, \$1,232,270,000. Color is said to have been lent to the story of consolldation by a move which was made today toward the unification of the New York Central lines, follow ing the plan pursued by the Harriman system. At board meetings H. B. Ledyard, president of the Michigan Central

Big Four, resigned and were elected chairman of the boards of the respective ompanies. William H. Newman, already president of all other New York Central lines except the Nickel Plate, was then elected president of the Michi gan Central and the Big Four. At a board meeting yet to be held W. H. Canniff, president of the Nickel Plate, will resign and Mr. Newman will be elected president of that company.

Men who are familiar with the gener al railway situation and the trend of affairs do not hesitate to declare that the alleged combination is only a step toward a still greater amalgamation. It is pointed out that during the last two years there has been an extensive interchange of rallroad securities and directorships until it is difficult to say where one interest stops and another begins. It is pointed out, for example, that Harriman is strongly allied with the Kuhn, Loeb & Co. banking interests and the roads they control and that several years ago the Rockefellers took the Goulds into an alliance and have been working closely with them ever since. It therefore is predicted that ere long the railroads controlled by these three combinations will be amalgamated, making a system of more than 100,000 miles of road.

Should this occur it is within the possi bilities that all of the railway interests in the country will eventually come within the control of three or four groups of men and possibly of three combinations.

ARMOR-PLATE CONTRACTS LET

Bet'slehem and Carnegie Companies Get Them-Midvale Company Out.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7:- Secretary of the Navy Morton today announced the award of contracts for armor-plate for the battleship New Hampshire and the armored cruisers North Carollan and Montana, as follows:

To the Bethlehem Steel Company, the armor for one battleship and one armored cruiser, 5666 tons, and all bolts and nuts, 94 tons.

To the Carnegie Steel Company, the armor for one armored cruiser, 2162 tons. In announcing the award it is stated that, while the Midvale Steel Company has submitted trial plates that have successfully withstood the required ballistic test, it has not yet commenced the regular production of armor in quantity, and the Bureau of Ordnance does not deem that the production of the trial plates sub-mitted is such a guarantee that the company can produce suitable armor in the quantities required as would warrant at this time the awarding to that company of a contract for armor.

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Commercial and Marine. Peace talk only slightly affects New York stocks. Page 15.

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Page 15. Prouble between Sallors' Union and longshore

men. Page 16.

Great Debate Occupies House All Day.

WHOSE' IS THE CREDIT?

Democrats Say Bryan First Proposed Action.

ALL TOE ROOSEVELT'S MARK

Except McCall and Few Others, Who Say Government Rate-Making Is Confiscation, They Indorse Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-The feature of the debate in the House today on the freight rate bill was the speech of Mc-Call, who declared that it was not to be imagined that the Supreme Court would stand between the Government and its victim, following that utterance up with the statement that the courts usually reflected the policy of the party in power. The views of the speakers as to legislation needed were many and varied, but, with the exception of McCall and Sibley of Pennsylvania, all were agreed that the time had arrived for granting relief. The names of William J. Bryan and President Roosevelt figured in the discussion, the allegation being made from the Demo cratic side of the chamber that the President's recent message to Congress on the subject of rate legislation only reiterated the views of Bryan and the declarations of the Democratic party in three National platforms.

Richardson (Dem., Ala.) continued his speech begun yesterday. He discussed the legal points involved. It was, he said, in the Federal courts that the railroads get their protection. The special court proposed by the Townsend bill he characterized as a fifth wheel in the judicial wagon, with no necessity for it except to embarrans the movement for equalizing rates. Richardson denied that the Davey bill embodied any of the pro-

visions of the so-called Hearst bill, Rainey (Dem., Ill.) vigorously asserted that it would not have hurt the Davey bill if the Democrats had incorporate in it every proposition of the Hearst bill, because it represented "the present progressive and radical tendency of the Democratic party in the United States." it was more in harmony with the radical tendencies of the Democratic party, and opposed the Davey bill because it did not provide for a special court.

Railroad Directors to Blame. Stevens (Rep., Ia.) threw the brunt of the responsibility for the present condition of affairs principally upon the railroad directors who, he said, did not seem to realize their relation to the public, but had only the one thought in mind of a sufficient financial return for the interests they represented. The traffic managers, he declared, were obliged to earn the utmost out of their properties in order to hold their positions. Many of these men, he said, had told him that neither the president nor the directors of their roads had ever directed them to change a rate. He would support the Townsend bill, but he anticipated it would not afford much help to the shipper in

ate more psycologically than actually. Adamson (Dem., Ga.) took issue with the statement of Grosvenor yesterday and said all the world would give the Democrats credit for forcing action, whether they claimed it or not. If the Republicans did not complete the legislation now he predicted that the country would damn them for trifling with so important a matter and preventing

"Both parties want it," he said, "the President now wants it. The man who ought to have been President for the last eight years wants it. All who wish to be President want it and even the railroad presidents want it, and are invading the Capitol, White House and

public press to make known their anxiety.' He urged his colleagues not to stop, at

Speaker Cannon's adjuration to pass 'some kind" of a bill only, but to pass the substitute of the minority.

Claims Credit for Bryan.

Shackleford of Missouri said the words of President Roosevelt in his message on the subject were bold ones, spoken in behalf of the people, but they were but a reiteration of the sentiments of Mr. Bryan and of the declaration in three different Democratic platforms. Shackle ford then referred to the recent remark of Williams of Mississippi, the minority leader, that the Democrats would "toe the mark" with the President on this question. It was not, he said, with some emphasis, a question of marching shoulder to shoulder with the President so long as he is toe-marking the declarations of the last three Democratic platforms. also was a question with the Democrats if President Roosevelt was "shoulder to shoulder" with the great Nebraskan who has taken the lead in this great question. He urged his colleagues not to lag behind "even the President," who had asked for a correction of all abuses. "And so," he added, "we are toe-marking the Pres ident when we are not including or incorporating within our bill one-third of the

remedies he has demanded." McCall Says It's Confiscation.

The first voice raised against the legislation was that of McCall of Massachusetts, who maintained that it was in-

ples of private property. The granting of authority to the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix rates, he said, was crossing the line between regulation and confiscation in a manner that outraged the most patent principles of justice, and

more ideal method for the destruction of private property and one more likely to Senate Passes Joint corrupt the American people. The powers vested by the bill, he said, were too vast Statehood Bill. and dangerous to be wielded by any political government and were likely to lead

pathway of confiscation. The very air, he said, vibrated with the demands of an BUT CUTS OUT ARIZONA

States will stand between the National Government and its victim?" He de-New Mexico Wins by Very clared immediately afterward that unfortunately there was a disposition or Narrow Majority. the part of the courts to uphold the

TIE VOTE ON ONE MOTION bill, sat in his customary seat on the

to let the struggles between the cities and the railroads go on than to set up Fate Wavers, but Final Vote Is for a little machine as a deity, such as the Separate Admission - Part of enlarged Commission proposed would Territory Is Annexed Further opposition to rate legisla to Utah.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- After a continous session of nine hours the Senate at 8:46 tonight passed the Joint Statehood bill. As passed the bill provides for the Call's views were those of the most admission of the States of Oklahoma, to be comprised of Indian Territory and ment against regulating the railroads. Oklahoma and New Mexico according to Lamar claimed for W. J. Bryan and the present boundaries, with Arizona the Democratic party the credit for first stirring the people to action. Had

eliminated. The long session was characterized by not President Roosevelt thrown the nany surprises. Beginning promptly upon question of regulating freight rates into Congress by a bombshell, he asconvening at 12 o'clock, the Senate proceeded to consider the various amendserted, the House would have sar for 20 ments which had been suggested by the Committee on Territories and which had been passed over. One of the first of bill, was interrrupted by Sullivan of these taken up was the amendment pro-Massachusetts with an inquiry as to hibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in what is now Indian Territory for the bill, remarking that he failed to note next ten years, and this was displaced by a substitute offered by Mr. Gallinger plied that he was unable to furnish which extended the amendment to the elucidation and comprehension at the entire state for a period of 21 years, and same time. Immediately thereafter this was adopted. Lamar was forced to admit, in answer

The first suprise of the day came when the committee accepted Foraker's amendment providing for a separate vote by each of the Territories of Arizona and at any of its conferences had proposed New Mexico on the constitution to be to put private car lines in the bill they adopted by the proposed State of Arizona. That provision had scarcely been made a part of the bill when Bard presented of Nebraska, Wagner of Pennsylvania, his amendment, which had been originally offered by Patterson and which provided vania. Smith of Iowa and Gaines of for the admission of New Mexico as a West Virginia, in support of the Townstate without the addition of Arizona. This amendment proved to be the point around which all the subsequent proceed-President recommending a board of ings of importance revolved. It was survey for the Philippine Archipelago, at first adopted by the close vote of 42 the House at 5:38 P. M. adjourned until to 49. This vote was taken while the Senate was sitting in committee of the whole and was reversed in the Senate PROMOTION FOR HENRY WILSON

proper by the tie vote of 38 to 38. Subsequently the Senate decided by a ote of 28 to 26 to entirely eliminate New Mexico and Arisona from the bill and this result had hardly been announced when Bard, in slightly changed form, renewed his proposition for the admission of New Mexico as a state, and this time the amendment prevalled by the vote of 40 to 27. One of the affirmative votes was, owever, cast by Beveridge, in charge of the bill, for the purpose of moving the reconsideration of the vote. He was prompt in making the motion as soon as the result was announced, but his motion was laid on the table by a vote of 39 to 38. The effect was to eliminate Arizona from the bill and to establish a state of New Mexico and another of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. In this form the CHARGE OF DOUBLE-DEALING

bill was passed.

New Mexico Wins by a Trade. The defeat of the Bard amendment i the Senate after it had been adopted in committee of the whole gave rise to some interesting incidents. Bailey intimated that there had been a trade regarding the adoption of the ademndment adding a portion of Arizona to Utah.

The Mormon question also received ar airing. While the provision for the separate admission of New Mexico was under consideration, Burrows, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, announced his opposition to the bill and stated it was due to the practice of polygamy in that Territory to such an extent that he considered it unwise to take the administration away from the Federa authorities. Dubois, McComas and Platt of Connecticut, referred to the question of polygamy and to the revelations before the committee. The bill originated in the House and will go to conference.

No Liquor in Oklahoma.

called at the State Department today, The first amendment considered proand after a conference with Assistan hibits the sale of liquor in the Indian Secretary Pierce it was announced that Territory for ten years. Gallinger ofthe Consul-General had tendered his fered an amendment as a substitute for resignation to take effect March 31. the committee's provision making the Mr. Goodnow will return to Shanghal time 21 years and extending its operation to turn over the business to his sucto the entire State of Oklahoma and Incessor and will remain in China to dian Territory as combined by the comengage in private business. His sucmittee bill. cessor as Consul-General at Shanghal

The amendment was defeated by several Senators, including Gallinger, McLaurin, Stone, Carmack, Morgan and Clay, Stone advocating the amendment, McLaurin opposed it as an interference with state rights and Morgan said he would favor it if domestic wines could be excepted.

The text of the Gallinger amendment applying to the entire State of Oklahoma

the amounts of money provided for under The manufacture, sale, barter or giving away of intoxicating liquors within this state is hereby prohibited for a period of 21 years after the date of admission of this state into the the treaty of the United States with Panama. Mr. Wilson, in his suit, which, he mid he brought on his own initiative. Union, and thereafter until the people of this state shall otherwise provide by amendment to their constitution in the manner prescribed herein. Any person who shall manufacture, States was without the right to acquire sell barter or give away any intoxicating liquors of any kind, including beer, ale and wine, contrary to the provisions of this sec-tion, is hereby declared to be guilty of a mis-WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- David F. Wilber, Consul at Barbadoes, West Indies, has been selected to succeed Oscar P. Williams, Consul-General at Singapore, demeanor, and upon conviction thereof before my court of competent jurisdiction shall be any court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 30 days nor more than 100 days and by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for each offense; and upon the admission of this state into the Union, the provisions of this section shall be immediately enforcible in the courts of this state. whose retirement from the Consular service is said to be in accord with the wish of the State Department. During the nish War Mr. Williams furnished information to Admiral Dewey which is said to have been of service to him in

of this state. Teller and Spooner spoke in support of

the substitute and Balley, Bacon, Heyburn, Foraker and Mallory against it. The opposition was based on the ground that the provision contemplates an interference with the police power of a state. The substitute was carried by a vote of 55 to 39. There was no division on party lines on the vote.

First Surprise of Debate.

Then came the first surprise in con

nection with the proceedings. This was the adoption of the amendment suggested by Foraker, providing for the submission of the constitution of the proposed State of Arizona to the voters of the present Territory of Arizona and the Territory of New Mexico. Beveridge had suggested that the committee amendments should be passed upon in order to perfect the bill, when Foraker secured recognition to formally propose his amendment. This for some weeks had been considered a crucial amendment, and surprise was depicted on many faces when it was permitted to go to a vote without a suggestion from any Senator. The surprise was no less when the supporters of the committee bill failed to demand a division on the vote. Beveridge, in charge of the front row on the Republicon side but made no sign.

The result created a ripple of excite ment throughout the Senate chamber and, when it subsided, Beverldge, on behalf of the committee, indicated the purpose of accepting several amendments suggested by Long. One of these prescribed the proportion of the public lands to be devoted to the benefit of the higher institutions of learning in the proposed State of Oklahoma. Long's amendment then was formally accepted. The amendment suggested by Long, increasing the donation to the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College from 150,000 acres to 250,000 acres was agreed to.

Bailey spoke in opposition to the union of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. He said that, if Texas had had sufficient population in the beginning, it would in all probability have been divided into five states.

Carmack offered an amendment elimin ating the provision in the bill requiring the adoption of a constitution by the State of Oklahoma, many of the provisions of which shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States. The amendment was agreed to on a viva voce

New Mexico as a State Alone.

Bard then proposed an amendment providing for the admission of New Mexico as a state in accordance with its present successor, but he took no action, boundaries, the effect being to eliminate Arizona as a part of the proposed state. the amendment formerly suggested by Patterson, and was offered as a substitute for the provision in the bill admitting Arizona and New Mexico as one state.

The reading of the amendment consumed much time and was followed with Interest, as it was realized that it probably would furnish the first test vote of the day.

Bard explained the provisions of the amendment and a number of Senators spoke for or against it. Among the Senators speaking for it were Newlands, Heyburn, Bailey, Elkins, Morgan, and among those opposed were Hopkins and

Spooner declared that it was idle to

"They did not come into the Union, they to come into the Union. Her mineral resources are a bagatelle; her agriculture a triffe; her population is not such as to justify admission."

Elkins, replying, said he had lived in New Mexico many years and knew the people to be in every way worthy of statehood. He said the Democratic party was keeping its pledges by supporting statehood for New Mexico, while Republi cans were violating a pledge three_tile

No Civilization Without Rain. Dolliver opposed the amendment, expressing the opinion that there could never be a general civilization without "I have observed," he said, "that mud and civilization go together."

Foraker spoke for separate statehood for New Mexico, as did Teller. .. oth defended the Spanish-speaking people of New Mexico, saying that they compared favorably with the rural people in other

Stewart and Clark (Montana) supported the amendment.

Burrows announced his opposition to the admission of New Mexico and based his antagonism on the revelations concerning Mormonism which have been the committee on privileges and election, of which he is chairman.

Polygamy a Bar to Statehood.

"I cannot vote for the admission of New Mexico," he said, "because to take it out of the jurisdiction of the United States and lift it into statehood would be to remove the probability of bringing to justice those who are violating the law. The bill as it stands recognizes the existence of the crime of polygamy in New Mexico by prohibiting its practice, admitting that, when it becomes a sovereign state it may re-move the restriction and nullify it This brings us face to face with a condition that should alarm the country."
"Does not the Senstor's objection apply with just as much force to the admission of a state composed of the two Territories of Arizona and New Mexico as to the admission of New Mexico alone?" asked Bailey.

Burrows admitted that it did, addng:
"I will vote against the admission of New Mexico alone or against its admission coupled with Arizona. The co dition with reference to polygamy is much worse in Arizona than in New Mexico, and the conditions in both are such as to restrain me from voting for either. Today polygamy exists in New Mexico: it has been declared to be the breeding ground of that prac tice. I am in possession of information concerning the conditions in that territory which is absolutely startling. cannot now enter into particulars, I do want to call attention to the condition, and I say that, in my judgment, either or both territories, and I believe the country at no distant time would rue the step if taken. Neither territory should be admitted until this

abomination is wiped out." Dubois, who is also a member of the ommittee on privileges and elections, poke for the admission of New Mexico,

saving that the revelations concerning (Concluded on Third Page.)

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Will Not Name Tacoma Postmaster.

HE PLAYED POLITICS

President Condemns His Use of Patronage.

CUSHMAN GETS THE PRIZE

Defeated Senator Held Up Appoint ment to Get Votes for Re-Election -Cushman Will Get Crowley Confirmed Also.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash+ ngton, Feb. 7 .- The Roosevelt Administration today dealt a severe blow to Senator Foster, of Washington, when it was decided to deny him the right to name the Postmaster at his home city, Tacoma. This action was directed by President Roosevelt, because he became satisfied that Senator Foster had attempted to use this appointment to his own personal benefit, had juggled with it in a political sense, so to speak, Post-naster-General Wynne announced

today that no Postmaster would be appointed at Tacoma during the present session, but soon after March 4 Henry L. Votaw, recommended by Representative Cushman, will be nominated. The term of Postmaster Cromwell expired a year ago last December. Under the rules of precedent, Schator Foster was entitled to name Cromwell's

though he promised many months ago to recommend Dr. Samuel M. LeCrone. The amendment was in the language of LeCrone is a member of the Legislature, and Foster wanted his vote, Le-Crone promised to vote for Foster first, last and all the time, but Foster had his suspicions; he told some of his friends that he feared if he secured the postmastership for Le-Crone prior to the Senatorial election, LeCrone might go back on him, so he held up his recommendation until three days ago, when he formally indorsed LeCrone and personally asked

the President to appoint him.

Must Not Play Politics. Under most administrations LeCrone would have been appointed, but President Roosevelt is different from other Federal offices used by politicians to promote their personal or political welmade the Union. New Mexico is not fit fare. After careful inquiry the President found out why Foster had delayed his recommendation more than a year, became satisfied that he had played politics with a very important Federal position and wrath arose. He could see no evidence of a sudden emergency at Tacoma demanding a change of Postmasters at this time, and consequently, when the papers were laid before him today, he decided to take no action until the Senate meets in special session after March 4. Senator Foster will not be a member of that Senate; there will be no one to

hold up the nomination of Votaw. Had Senator Foster not attempted to use this appointment to promote his chances for re-election, he might have enjoyed the right to name the Postmaster of his home city before retiring from office. But he misjudged the President; he overrated his influence, and has found out to his sorrow, what other Senators have learned before him, that this Administration demands "a square deal" every time.

Cushman Will Make Choice. Representative Cusoman will be al-

lowed to name the Tacoma Postmaster, because, after March 4 he will be the only member of the Washington delemade in the case of Senator Smoot before gation halling from that city. He refrained from interfering with Senator Foster's prerogatives at any time until after Foster was defeated and came back to Washington. Then he stepped in, questioned Foster's rights, in view of the fact that he is about to retire, and made representation in favor of Votaw's appointment will be Cush-

man's second postoffice victory over Senator Foster. Earlier this session his selection. Dan Crowley, was nominated for Postmaster at Vancouver over Fos-ter's protest, but that nomination has ever since been held up. Just before his defeat, when he was juggling for other legislative votes, Senator Foster promised to withdraw his objection to Crowley and allow him to he lives up to that promise, Crowley will be installed in office within the next month. If Foster goes back on that promise, the President will undoubtedly reappoint Crowley, and in the end force his confirmation. There is no objection to him other than political grounds, and grounds don't go with President Roosevelt, if the man is qualified,

AMERICAN FISHERMEN'S RIGHTS

Line Through Dixon Entrance Marks the Limit on North Coast.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- Respecting the deciaration in the Canadian Parliament yesterday that the Dominion government was about to protect the rights of its fishrmen in Hecate Straits, it is learned here that it is four years since any complaint was made to the State Department against the assertion by the Canadians of exclusive fishing rights in those waters, and there is no disposition now to question such rights.

The investigation then made satisfied the authorities here that a line drawn through Dixon Entrance marked the limit within which American fishermen might venture, and to the Canadians was reserved by treaty the fisheries in Hecata between Queen Charlotte Islands and the mainland.