REVOLUTION WINS ON BALTIC COAST Witte will not be present. It is reported that Prince John Obo

VOL. XLV.- NO. 14,046.

Rebel Government in Control at Riga.

Officials Killed, Imprisoned or Driven Out.

CONCESSIONS TOO LATE

Peasants Rise Against Feudal Tyranny and Expel Barons Panic on St. Petersburg Bourse. Moscow Firms Bankrupt.

PLOT TO DETHRONE CZAR.

LONDON, Dec. 14 .- (Special.) -- The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times cables that a story is current in the Russian capital and is generally believed that, but for the action of Count Witte in unmasking a plot against the Czar, the Royalist element would have dethroned his ma

Witte, by means of his underground connections, secured information that a plot was about ready to be consummated and he went to the palace and informed the Czar. The arrest of Count ignation immediately followed, It is understood that in his possesscion were found documents showing that some at least of the Grand Dukes

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 12, Tuesday evening, via Helsingfors, Finland, and Berlin, Dec. II.-Two messengers who arrived here from Riga today, having walked about 130 miles to catch a train at Plock, not only confirm the report that a provisional government has been set up in Livonia, but they say that many of the troops have gone over to the tionists. Dvina Fort, commanding Riga harbor, is in their possession. and the Governor and other Russian officials are prisoners.

The messengers add that the provisionexercises authority throughout Livonia and part of Cour-

The new government has declared the separation of the Lithuanian people from the Russian Empire. They have chosen new local officials and have decreed the closing of the spirit shops and breweries and the annulment of contracts between peasants and lan

Uprising Against Feudalism.

There is a general uprising of the na tive peasants who are traveling in armed bands, attacking the estates and driving

Some of the landowners have organized olunteer battalions to protect their property, as the authorities are powerless to afford aid, but the majority are fleeing in terror. The peasants forbid the owners to sell grain or lumber, and formalof those who have departed will be con

The position of the peasants in thes provinces has been the most deplorable of any in the entire empire. Conditions almost approaching those of the feudal system have been continued down to the present time. They practically have kept the pensants in a state of vassalage, placbarons, from whom they rent land and purchase the right to cut wood and fish in the waters of the gulf.

Killing or Expelling Officials.

The Russian officials are being expelled There is a reign of terror at Riga. Women and children are living in the upper stories of houses, and foreign or abandoning everything in order to es- the bondholders."

It is doubtful whether the promise of local self-government contained in today's sia never would have stood the recent imperial ukase will have much effect, at least at present, but it furnishes am- the market, the runs on savings banks, ple proof that the government realizes it is helpless to restore order without granting heavy concessions. The partial ncessions granted to the people of the Baltic provinces are bound to encour-

who, it is reported, will be appointed Governor-General of the Baltic provres, but he is said to be a man of en

ergy with fatrly liberal ideas. Renewed Panic on Bourse.

The bourse again weakened on reports extreme panicky condition of the Mosow exchange. Runs on the savings

banks continue. The League of Leagues has insued an the government proved that there was a determined attempt to suppress the emancipation movement and demonstrated that political freedom could only be obtained by an armed struggle, in which

The Nasha Shisni claims to be in pos session of information to the effect that at a conference of Grand Dukes and court officials held at Tsatzkoe-Selo it was decided that Count Witte had proved a fallure and that the time had arrived

for the adoption of firm measures, which could be employed with less opposition under a man like Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, ex-Minister of the Interior. The paper deciares that a further conference will be held tomorrow, at which Coun-

lensky, ex-Governor-General of Pinland, will succeed M. Durnovo as Minister of the Interior.

ST. PETERSBURG, undated, via Eyut-

kuhnen, Dec. Il.-Twelve thousand Cossucks have been dispatched to the Baltic

DICTATOR FOR BALTIC COAST

Witte Plans to Crush Opposition Many Firms Are Bankrupt.

ST. PETERSBURG. Wednesday, via Eudtkuhnen, Dec. 14.—(Special.)—The newly-created post of Governor-General of the Baltic, which was established at the auggestion of Count Witte, simply means that a military dictatorship will be established over that portion of Russia. In this manner does Witte expect to secure the upper hand of those who are opposed to the present government and overwhelm all opposition to the

Three private banks suspended today here and at Moscow, was announced because of stagnation of business. There is great private resentment over the passive attitude of the government in the fact of the financial crisis that is sweeping away great fortunes, and this fact has greatly weakened Count Witte's influence

WITTE CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

Declares Army Will Remain Loyal and Republic Cannot Succeed.

LONDON, Dec. 14.-The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at St. Petersburg in a further installment of his interview with Count Witte, the first part d which was published Tuesday, says the Premie declared that the army would remain faithful, that the finances of the country were sound, and that it was not his intention to resign.

The correspondent in a series of on tions presented numerous instances of the disloyalty of the troops and marines, The Premier, answering these questions, insisted that in all cases the disjoyalty so pointed out was either temporary or exceptional, and that it had never developed into actual infidelity to the Emperor. It could not be denied, he said, that the revolutionary propaganda was being industriously and assiduously worked in the army and in the navy, but it was not and could not be success ful, because the national character was fixed and the national traditions were too deep-rooted. So far as he knew the demands of the malcontents were altogeth er of an amicable character. Troops were accustomed to obey the Emperor implicitly, and the Premier was unable to conceive any transference of that alleg-

Says Republic Could Not Exist.

The correspondent suggested the poseibility of a sudden coup, by which the Republicans would selze the reins of government, to which Count Witte replied that the members of such party would be ruthlessly cut down by the imperial troops. The idea of such a republican government existing for even three days, this, Payne said that, in his opinion, the the Premier said, could only be entertained by foreigners who had never had tional character or by thoughtless Rusthat character.

"Russian national life." said Co Witte, "is pivoted on loyalty to the Emperor, and how deep-rooted and widesprend and fruitful is this principle will be seen if the revolutionists should be foolhardy enough to build upon a contrary assumption."

Finances in No Danger.

Referring to Russia's financial position Count Witte attributed all the rumors of financial difficulties to the machinations of the revolutionists, who he said. fought with poisoned weapons and whose statements were accepted because the people were credulous.

continued. 'That Russian bondholders have nothing more to fear today than they had six years ago. Certainly they have no reason to fear that the interest on the bonds will be curtailed. Russla has never had recourse to such an expedient, nor will it in this situation, I am unable to conceive of Russia's being reduced to an end when she will have been killed in the streets of the fall to discharge her obligation to her foreign creditors. Even in the impossiceeding in establishing a government. they would be bound to keep faith with

Count Witte argued that, unless her finances were thoroughly sound, Rusordeal-the throwing of securities which were organized by the anarchists, and the like

Will Remain at His Post.

had not improved, but he was quite by a Democratic caucus. The minority strong enough to continue the dis-leader, he said, was forced to amend the fore resolved to faithfully remain at see it go out to the country in an imper-nis post, since neither personal ambi-fect condition. If that cancus was bindated his acceptance of the heavy responsibilities attaching to his office.

In finally summing up the situation. provinces, and also in sympathy with the | the Premier declared that the Russian political parties were nearly all of power in the face of moral obligation and of the Revolutionists, whose singlemindedness was exemplary, whose tacaddress declaring that the recent acts ties were ingenous and whose energy was marvelous.

CAPTURE PORTRESS OF RIGA

Rebels Gain Control-Landlords Or-

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 12 -- (Night.)-(Tuesday, via Eydtkuhnen, East Prussia, Dec. 12.)—Reports are in circulation to the effect that the insurgents at Riga have captured the fortress there, inquirie made at the Ministry of the Interior ce

MUTINY AMONG **WILLIAMS' MEN**

Lamar and Shackleford Denounce the Democratic Leader Openly.

FRIENDSHIP IS AT AN END

Attempt to Secure Party Unity or Rate Bill Aggravates Dissension. Williams Is Repudiated as Boss by Missourian.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.-The "washing and the bankruptcyu of large firms, both of Democratic linen for the amusement of Republicans," as Williams, the minority leader, put it Monday, occupied the attention of the House for more than four The result accomplished hours today. was a "defi" thrown at the minority leader by Lamar of Florida, and another by Stuckleford of Missouri. The plaint of both resulted from the failure of Williams to recommend their reap tment as members of the committe on interstate and foreign commerce. Both made long speeches in which Williams adership was assailed from many points. Williams replied to Lamar at length, and briefly to Shackleford. His defense was that last session the Demo crats on this committee were divided, and he deemed it necessary for the good of the purty and the country that a united minority report should be made on the subject of railroad rate legislation.

At times there was high tension in the ebate. Lamar was particularly bitter in his criticism, and openly declared that his heretofore personal friendship for Williams was forever at an end unless the criticisms of himself were retracted. He, however, would recognize Williams as the party leader. Shackleford denounced all osses and placed himself entirely independent of party leadership in the House The subject under discussion was the emittee distribution of the annual message of President Roosevelt. At the cor clusion of the Democratic debate this had not been accomplished and the House ad-

Insurance Causes Few Words

Speaker Cannon announced the trausfer of Mondell (Wyoming) from the comm ec on military affairs to that of public lands, and of Miller (Kansas) from public lands to military affairs. The transfer gives the two members the same com-mittee assignments they had in the last

Committee reference of the annual mesage of President Roosevelt was made according to the subjects treated.

The question of Pederal control of in surance was assigned to the committee on ways and means. In explanation of only way the United States can deal with an opportunity to study the Russian na- ing power, and over this the ways and means committee has jurisdiction.

"What was done with that weighty sub ject of election expenses?" asked Cock-

"It went to the committee on elect on of President, Vice-President and members of Congress," replied Payne.

Reverting to the insurance question interstate and foreign commerce would not have had jurisdiction, should it be determined that insurance could be regulated as commerce. This was for the House to determine, replied Payne.

Objection to sending the insurance ques tion to the ways and means committee was made by Hepburn of Iowa. Hepburn maintained that the commerce clause of the Constitution gave Congress power to

Lamar Proclaims Enmity.

Lamar of Plorida was recognized, and reverted to the question of committee appointments he had referred to on Monday. Williams, the minority leader, at once left his seat and took up a place near Lamar. Speaking of the leadership of Williams. Lamer said he would recognize him as the party leader, but not personally, til be relieves me of an unjust charge on agree with Williams that Republican would enjoin personalities between Demo crats. Emphasizing this, he referred t the personal debate of last session be tween Sullivan of Massachusetts and Hearst of New York. At that time, he charged, the minority leader had made no objection to the procedure.

Lamar reverted to the great importance of railroad rate legislation, and reviewed the action of the House at the last seasion, which included voting down the Da-Regarding his own position, Count wey bill, proposed by the minority. The Witte said that certainly his health Davey bill, he said, had first been adopted Davey bill on the floor of the House or tion nor any motive but duty to the ing then, he challenged the minority Emperor and the fatherland had actu- leader to deny the fact that no one could have amended it. He conceded that the minority leader should have power to make committee removals as well as appointments, but he must exercise that

> Lamar concluded with the statement that he considered his removal from the commerce committee an act absolutely untenable, and an aspersion upon his private character. He said it had gone to the country through the press that the minurity leader would not tolerate followers of Hearst. He admitted that on Monday he was to the heat of anger, and glad that he had been stopped. However, his

Williams was at once recognized to reply. "I am," he said, "about to perform very unpleasant duty, and one as to the

The gentleman taker himself too serious-ly. He thinks he can make a National can't do it. He thinks he was removed, but he was not. There was no mittee." Williams asked if he would not have been lacking in moral courage in every executial of a floor leader if he had made up a minority membe commerce committee which would have been divided four to two on the question of railroad rates.

"My brother would have gone off that committee under similar circumstances," and he added that, if the Hearst bill had received the minority support in committee, he would have supported it in caucus.

The conversion to the Hearst bill be likened to the conversion of Saul on hi way to Damascus. It was inspired, he declared. Applause followed Williams when he said he had not allowed personalities to influence his transaction of public service. He referred to the committe appointments of Hearst-Iabor and irrigation of arid land-and admitted he did

not love Hearst. "Why should I love a millionaire who owns newspapers which he seems to devoting to tearing me down?" he asked.

Lamar Renews Attack.

Lamar at once asked for recognition, as nized. He spoke with feeling, and charged that the minority leader had called the rate-bill caucus of last session because he was angry at being turned down by his colleagues on the Miles amendment. was not a caucus, it was a gold brick,"

Williams interrupted to caution Lamas and to "prevent impleasant things from happening," adding that "the gentleman is not permitted to use insulting language on the floor of this House."

on the floor of this House."

Lamar referred to a letter of criticism of Hearst by Williams. The latter denied the criticism. During this denial, Shackleford commended Hearst personally and for his rate bill. He said he was too giad to see that President Boosevelt in his message "had come around to the Hearst bill."

"The word of one Missouri Democrais equal to two leaders," was a retort of Shackleford to a statement of Williams denying the use of certain language at the St. Louis convention.

Shackleford Repudiates Bosses.

"In Missouri, we have raised the cry. 'Down with the bosses,' " declared Shack-leford, who insisted that the wishes of tituents were much more to him than the leadership of Williams. Continuing his denunciation of bosses, Shackleford said it was the McCalls and McCurdys who prevensed the election of W. J. Bryan as President, and that H. H. Rogers and J. P. Morgan would be

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TODAY'S Cloudy and meetiled with probably occasional radm. Southerly n.nda.

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Page 7.

AS A M'CURDY

Peabody Chosen President of ·Mutual Life at One-Third the Salary.

QUITS OFFICES PERKINS

Severs Connection With New York Life-Prudential Officials Reveal Huge Profit on Industrial Insurance Lapses.

HARRIMAN WILL ANSWER NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Edward H. Harriman today wrote to the legislalive insurance investigating committee asking that he be given an oppor tunity to go on the stand and testify regarding his attempt, as described Thomas F. Ryan, to share in Ryan's boldings in the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

The committee replied that his request would be granted, and Mr. Harriman may testify temorrow.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 .- Two incidents affecting the life insurance situation in New York today overshadowed the legislative investigation committee. While the ommittee was inquiring into the conduct. of the Prodential Life Insurance Copany and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company George Perkins resigned the vice-presidency and chairmanship of the finance committee of the New York Life Insurance Company. He was succeeded as vice-president by Alexander E. Orr, president of the New York City Rapid Transit Commission, and as chairman of the finance committee by John Claffin, head of the H. B. Claffin Company.

Another important move in the situation was the election by the trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company to Charles A. Peabody to succeed Richard A. McCurdy as president of that company at \$50,000 a year. Mr. McCurdy's salary was \$150,000. Mr. Peabody is a lawyer, the American representative of Wil-liam Waldorf Astor and a director in several banks and other corporations, of which one is the lilinois Central Railroad Company. Mr. Peabody also was nominated as trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, to succeed Justice Rufus W. Peckham, and Emory McClintock was nominated to succeed Ellhu They cannot be elected trustees

until the next meeting of the board. Prudential Under Fire Again.

United States Senator John F. Dryder of New Jersey, president of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, again testified before the investigating committee tofederal supervision of life insurance companies through a National insurance department, which, he said, should have high authority over them. This, he said,

Insured. The tendency of the holders of indus trial policies in the Prudential and Metropolitan Life Insurance companies to lapse was examined in great detail by Charles E. Hughes, counsel of the committee, who read a statement by Prudential that 37 per cent of its industrial policies lapse within five years of their issue. Mr. Dryden declares there is much to be regretted from the standpoint of the company, as well as that of the in sured, and that the tendency now is to reward a greater persistency on the part of the industrial holders than formerly The Senator asserted that industrial insurance, even with high rates and tenden cy to lapse, is the greatest economic force

now in operation in this country. Buncoed by a Broker.

Just before adjournment today Haley Fiske, vice-president of the Metropolitan Company, told of an incident in which that company commissioned William A. Read to buy 3333 shares of railroad stock for the company, Mr. Fiske said that Mr. Read the same day sold the stock to a company of brokers at \$10 a share less than the broker had sold it to the Metroolfran. Mr. Fiske said he had tried to get the money back, but Mr. Read re-

John K. Gore, actuary of the Pruden tial, submitted a list of dividends paid on industrial insurance business by his company. It showed the payment in 1906 in case of death of the insured five years after the issue of the policy.

The total industrial death claims paid in 1904 were \$8,677,000, and the cash diviiends credited the policy-holders in the industrial department in 1904 amounted to

the company's industrial departm Paid out to policy-holders, \$3,340,948; of this \$34,598,968 was for death claims; \$2.-

A statement Mr. Hughes read showed

that in the last five years the record of

966,739 in cash surrender values, and \$2,-519,571 in dividende. Mr. Gore said \$1,900,000 was in paid-up in-

The amount paid into the Prudential Company in premiums since its nation, witness said, is about \$287,000,000, In the same time its earnings, apart from premiums, he said, are \$19,500,000. It paid to policy-holders in that time about \$92,000,000 and its expenses, apart from the amounts paid to policy-holders,

The assets of the company at the end of 1904 were \$83.511,565, and its liabilities including reserve, \$55,187,106. Of the present surplus of BRADESC, witness said. \$2,000,000 was capital stock. He held that

o pay dividends to policy-holders. Mr. Gore said industrial insurance in this country is still in the experiment stage, and the company considered it necessary to hold large funds to meet possi

Premiums and Losses Paid.

Mr. Hughes brought out from the witness figures which, Mr. Hughes said, showed that the Prudential wrote in the last five years twice as much industrial as ordinary insurance, but that the net increase in each of the two departments was about equal. Mr. Hughes also elicited the fact that in the last 39 years the Mutnal Beauti Insurance Company of Mutual Benefit Insurance Company of New Jersey has received from policyholders \$196,000,000 and paid them \$196,000,000; that the Mutual Life Insurance Company received \$800,000,000 from policyholders and paid colders and paid out to them \$560,000 900, and that in the same 20 years the Prudential received in industrial premiums \$257,000,000 and paid its policyholders of that department \$22,000,000. Mr. Hughes asked why the proportion paid back by the Prudential is so much less than those of the two others.

than those of the two others,

Mr. Gore said the rapid growth of the
Prudential and the great number of

Prudential and the great number of lapses explained it.

Considering the lapses, the witness assented to Mr. Hughes' statement that there is a great waste by the policy-holders in the company, which at the end of 1804 was about \$4,500,000. Witness estimated that policy-holders in the industrial department who had paid \$2,300,000 in 1806 allowed their policies to lapse in the same year.

the same year. Lapses of Industrial Policies. Mr. Gore said that about 27 per cent

of the industrial insurance written by company in 1994 lapsed in the same year.
Senator John F. Dryden, president of
the Prudential, was recalled, and Mr.
Hughes asked him about the apparent
waste of policy-holders through lapses. He said that what his policy-holders saved by insurance they would save in no other way. He agreed with Mr. Hughes that apparently about two-thirds of the insured get nothing back, and the Senator added that this is regrettable. asserted, that the system is the greatest economic force in the country today. Mr. Dryden again took the stand after

receas and Mr. Hughes read a letter from an agent of the company who com-plained against the regulation of the Prudential Company which required an agent to provide another policy-holder without a commission when an old one lapses. The Senator said the company had been unable to find any other plan that would protect both policy-holder and the company, and still be remunerative to the agent. The Senator said he could not maintain the energy of the agents by any other pian, and that otherwise in a short time the company would have

"If agents were not held responsible for inpres." the Benator said, "the addi-tional cost to the company would be so great that it could not do business."

The Senator said that Peter Egenolf, a New York agent of the Prudential, gets Edi a week. Out of that he has to pay clerk hire and some other expenses. Eight or 10 of the agents get

Buy and Sell to Themselves. Mr. Hughes went over with the Sen-

ator the sale of \$500,000 bonds of the New-ark Consolidated Gas Company, and brought out that the Fidelity Trust Com-pany was a member of the syndicate which underwrote the bonds and got stock of that company as a bonus. Sub-sequently, the Senator said, the Fruden-tial Company bought both stock and bonds from the Fidelity Company at the market price. Mr. Dryden declared that the Prudential does not go into under-writing syndicates and that it will not deposit money with the Fidelity Trust deposit money with the Fidelity Trust Company for the purpose of enabling it to engage in syndicate underwriting. The Fidelity Trust Company did not under-write the stock of the Public Service Cor-poration. Dryden said he is a member of the committee of the Fidelity Trust of the committee of the Fidelity Trust of the Company which sells securities to the Prudential Company and also of the Prudential's committee which how the but it may be Prudential's committee which buys them. Some other mer, he said, are members of both committees. He said when the Fidelity Trust Company bought stocks or bonds it did not know whether the Prudential could take them or not. The Prudential holds itself so independent that it is unbiased, the Senator added.

Favors Federal Supervision.

Mr. Hughes asked the Senator his views on the question of Pederal super-vision of insurance corporations, and he

replied:

I have telt it would be a great advantage to policy-holders and companies to have Federal supervision. I advocated it in a speech in Boston. I think those for and against Federal control are divided into parts by the constitutional part of the question. I assume the power of Congress under the Thomas clause to regulate insurance is debatable. I know the Eupreme Court's decisions are that insurance is not interstate commerce. All such decisions have been on state laws. No Pederal law has raised that point. If sending a telegram from one state to another is interstate commerce, it is difficult for a layman to understand why insurance is not interstate commerce. Federal control of insurance would assure protection of companies doing husiness in foreign countries. Another effect would be to guard against the companies, particularly fire insurance companies in the West. Such an attempt was made in the last session of Congress. I introduced the bill, but the fire insurance men opposed it on the ground that it would make homest companies suffer with the dishonent. A National department would be the establishment of a code of laws which would be persistent. One of the greatest benefits of a National department would be the establishment of a code of laws which would be persistent. One of the vilse of the business is the multiplicity of laws differing in the various states, and the result is the companies on towards a submer was a such with what haw they must comply. have felt it would be a great a policy-holders and companies to be

He would confer upon the National de-partment absolute authority to investigate the companies. This investigation, he said, would lead to more effective supervision. He agreed with Mr. Hughes that the state is in a position effectively to supervise, but added that there is no rea-son why there should be 50 such state

Limit on New Business.

Mr. Hughes asked his opinion as to how much the insurance companies should be allowed to increase their business. The Senator said he had no objection to a limit, but not one which would discriminate among the companies some of which are far ahead of the others.

Halsey Flake, vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Company, was next called. Mr. Hughes asked him about the contributions from the John Hancock and Prudential Companies for legal expenses. Mr. Flake said that at the end of the year he makes up a statement of what he has Mr. Plake said that at the end of the year he makes up a statement of what he has expended outside of New York State and Canada, in which there is no division of expenses. Mr. Hughes asked him what he did with the contributions of the two other companies, and Mr. Piske said the sum of all the contributions was divided

5000 in opposing an bill in Pennsylvania.

Tricks of a Stockbroker.

Mr. Hughes asked Mr. Fisks why the detropolitan Insurance Company had bought 250 shares of Lake Shore & Mich-(Concluded on Page 5.)

BURTON TO WORK FOR JETTY FUND

Pledges Help to Colum-· bia River Men.

MAKE UP OREGON'S LOSS

River and Harbor Chairman Valuable Ally.

GOOD BACKING IN SENATE

Taft's Estimate Will Be Cut, but Emergency River and Harbor Bill Is Likely to Pass. Jones on Committee.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washngton, Dec. II.-Chairman Burton, of the House rivers and harbors committee, is not only in favor of making an appropriation this session for continuing the improvement at the mouth of the Colum his River but he will, at the proper time take off his coat and go to work to get sufficient money to keep work in progrese until another rivers and harbors bill can be passed. How he will strive to accomplish this result Mr. Burton has not decided, but in conference today with Senator Pulton he expressed his friendship for the project and said he was fully aware of the necessity for making an appropriation this Winter.

Will Work With Double Energy

Chairman Burton, who is in a position to do more for the mouth of the Columbia River than any man in the House of Representatives, will work in behalf of that project with double energy in view of the fact that Oregon has no representation in that body to look after her interests. He will not let the Columbia go, because there is no one from Oregon to press its claim, but will himself oulder the burden which would have fallen on the Oregon Congresso been possible for them to attend this sexsion. He will have the hearty co-opera tion of Representative Jones, of Washington, who is also on the rivers and harbors committee, and who is anxious to aid in procuring an appropriation for con-

tinuing work on the jetty,

Six Senators Interested Senator Pulton will work iln harmony with Mr. Burton and will have the aid of Senator Gearin and the Senators from Washington and Idaho. He will see to it that the Senate is at least as liberal as the House ir its treatment of this prothe House will be raised in the Senate. but it may be impossible to bring this

about. Much depends upon how the matter is presented to the Senate. Mr. Burton has as yet received no letter from Secretary Taft regarding the neces sity for an immediate appropriation and is unable to say how much money will be asked for. It is probable, however, that he will cut the department's estimate, particularly if that estimate is extremely liberal enough money at this session to complete the jetty, but in view of the attitude of Mr. Burton, it seems quite probable

that some appropriation will be made. Emergency Rivers and Harbors Bill. There is a possibility that an emergency passed this session, making an appropriation for the mouth of the Columbia very few other projects which will suffer unless more money is made available mmediately. Such a bill was passed two years ago, carrying only a few millions altogether, and that may be the method decided upon this year. If this cannot be done without building up a large rivers and harbors bill, recourse will probably be had to an amendment to the sundry

WITHDRAWS CANNON'S NAME

civil bill. This, however, is a detail to be

determined later on.

President Heeds Protest of Washing-

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington. Dec. 13.-At the request of the Washington Senators, the President today withdrew the nomination of Miles Cannon as Register of the North Yakima land office. The President stated that he had sent in the nomination on the recommen dation of Secretary Hitchcock, and without giving it any personal attention. The to abolish the office of Receiver of local land offices, wanted to retain Mr. Cannon at North Yakima, and asked for his transfer to the Registership, now vacant, But the Senators do not like this method of filling offices in their state without consulting them, and they said so.

When the President understood what had been done, he promised to recall Mr. Canon's nomination, and did so. He furthermore asked the Senators to file their

Mr. Cannon, it appears, had planned to retire when his present term of Receiver expires, next May, and he will be succeeded by some man from Kittitas County, not yet chosen. Had his transfer been confirmed by the Senate, the Senators could not have disturbed him for four years, in case he should undergo a che of heart and care to retain his new office It is understood that Z. Y. Coleman, of North Yakima, will be recommended for

Register within a short time, and R is (Concluded on Page 7.)