

GAZE FOCUSED ON HARRIMAN LINES

Commission Sees Evidence of Trust.

LIKE NORTHERN SECURITIES

Stuyvesant Fish Furnishes Useful Information.

AIM TO NEUTRALIZE CANAL

Purchase of Illinois Central May Prove Means of Depriving West of Benefit of Great Inland Waterway.

THE HARRIMAN SYSTEM.
The Harriman system has three main lines between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast, which under separate ownership are natural competitors for traffic originating east of their eastern termini or destined to points east of those termini.
The main line of the Union Pacific extends from Omaha to Oregon, where it connects with the Central Pacific, extending from Oregon to San Francisco.
The Oregon Short Line extends from Granger to Portland and the C. & N. W. from Portland to Portland. These two lines combined are natural competitors of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific.
The Kansas Pacific extends from Kansas City to Denver and is a natural competitor of the Union Pacific main line.
The Southern Pacific extends from New Orleans to Los Angeles, and thence to San Francisco and north to Portland, forming a natural competing line with the other lines described.
The acquisition of control of the Illinois Central by Harriman gives him a line from Omaha to Chicago and thence to New Orleans, thus connecting the eastern terminal of his several lines and enabling him to route traffic from and to Eastern points by any of them. It practically makes him supreme in the whole territory west of the Missouri river and south of the Columbia river in the West and of Omaha in the East.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—(Special.)—A general investigation of what is known as the Harriman system of railroads, under the authority conferred by law, is one of the subjects which have been discussed for some time by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that body, it is said, really stands committed to an inquiry.
"We have been informed," a member of the Commission said tonight, "that this system in some of its features is not unlike the Northern Securities Company, which was dissolved through the intervention of the Attorney-General of the United States."
Any steps which may be taken by the Commission along the lines referred to will be, it is said, in accordance with the general powers of the Commission conferred by law, and not because of any immediate specific complaint of a violation of the statute.

Fish Furnished Ammunition.

During the Fish-Harriman contest for the control of the Illinois Central Railway, it was hinted that data would be placed in the hands of the Government whereby it could get the official jack-screws under the Harriman system and discover many interesting things. The Commission will begin the task early in the new year.
This investigation will be of as much importance, in all probability, as was that which the Commission made into the combination of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, which, as the Northern Securities Company, was dissolved by order of the Supreme Court under the anti-trust law. In one way, the action of Harriman resembles that of J. Pierpont Morgan and James J. Hill in allying the Northern Pacific with the Great Northern. He controls the Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific and the Oregon Short Line, which should be competing roads, in the judgment of the Commission, and now he has the Illinois Central and the Baltimore & Ohio, which makes him a big factor in determining transcontinental rates. Following his investigation of the combination of the Northern Pacific and the Northern Pacific, the Commission transmitted testimony to the Department of Justice which used it to bring about the dissolution of the Northern Securities Company.

Relations of Parallel Lines.

A similar course will be followed upon the completion of the impending investigation. So far as the Commission has considered the matter, it has determined to inquire particularly into the relations of the Oregon Short Line, the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific. The Illinois Central and the Baltimore & Ohio will come in only incidentally in order to establish the full extent of Harriman's operations. Unquestionably, Mr. Fish will be called upon to state what he knows and it is expected he will furnish information which will be of the greatest value to the Commission in determining whether there has been any violation of the law.
The Commission will not begin the formal investigation before January 1st that it is necessary for it to obtain a basis of facts which will enable it

adequately to cross-question Harriman and other men associated with him.

The Commission is not making war upon Harriman from any hostile motive, but is actuated only by a desire to do its duty as defined by the Interstate Commerce laws. Complaints have been received by the Commission that rates on freight are higher from the Missouri river to Denver than from Chicago and Eastern points to Denver and that rates are higher from San Francisco to Denver than from San Francisco to the Missouri river.

Aims to Kill Canal Competition.

It is claimed by the railroads that water competition is responsible for these discriminations, but this obviously has slight foundation, for no real water competition between East and West can exist until the Panama canal is dug. The Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific always have been in the forefront of the opponents of the canal. Manifestly it is against their interests to permit the control of the north and south roads to pass into the hands of capitalists who would use them in assisting in canal competition. By acquiring the Illinois Central, Harriman, it is said, has taken the first step toward preventing such competition and with the control of this line and the Baltimore & Ohio, his system will be in a position to compete with the canal on better terms.

The Harriman roads cannot be purchased under the interstate commerce law, but they can be prosecuted under the anti-trust law, just as was the Northern Securities Company.

Inquire Into Spokane Case.

In January, if time permits, the commission will take up the complaint of the municipality of Spokane against the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Union Pacific and the Oregon Short Line railroads, involving alleged discrimination in charging a higher rate for a shorter than for a longer haul. This complaint was the first filed with the Commission under the amended interstate commerce act.
It is regarded as of considerable importance, as its disposition will logically have a bearing on the whole question of transportation in the West from the Canadian border to Mexico, and Chicago and St. Louis to the Pacific coast. It is also of importance in connection with the proposed investigation of the Harriman system, whose territory and connecting lines cover a large portion of the West.

PASSES CAPE HATTERAS

WIRELESS MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT'S FLAGSHIP.

Will Send Daily Bulletins on Voyage to Panama and Receive News of Day Briefly.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—(Special.)—Admiral Schley today showed the battle-ship Louisiana, headed for the Isthmus of Panama, is well on his way there. The transfer from the yacht Mayflower, on which the start was made from Washington, to the Louisiana, took place last night in Chesapeake Bay. The ship passed over the Cape to sea early this morning, and at noon passed Cape Hatteras. The latest news given out by Secretary Loeb concerning the whereabouts of the vessel was contained in the following dispatch from Captain Couden, commanding the Louisiana:
"At noon the Louisiana passed Cape Hatteras. Sea smooth. All well."
Mr. Loeb expects but one message a day from the President, unless circumstances intervene which require more frequent communications. Any matter which requires the President's special attention will be communicated to him by wireless telegraph.
Small bulletins of the important news of the day will also be made up daily in Washington by the president, so that he may be kept accurately and constantly informed of what is going on in the United States.

THE DAY'S DEATH RECORD

Professor E. H. Miller, of Columbia University.
NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—E. H. Miller, professor of chemistry at Columbia University, died yesterday at his home in West New York of typhoid fever. He was 35 years old and a graduate of Columbia.

S. J. Kitson, Sculptor.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Samuel J. Kitson, the sculptor, died at 1 o'clock this morning of kidney disease, the cause of death. Mr. Kitson was born in England, 58 years ago. He was the principal sculptor of the interior work in the house of W. K. Vanderbilt in this city. His other works include the Sheridan Monument at Arlington, Va.; north frieze, Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument arch, at Hartford, Conn. and a portrait of Governor Greenhalgh in the Statehouse at Boston.

Solomon Hamburger, Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Solomon Hamburger died unexpectedly yesterday of heart failure, following an operation. Mr. Hamburger was one of the best known men in the cigar and tobacco business in the country. He was born in Bavaria in 1857.

D. O. Smart.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 9.—D. O. Smart, one of the wealthiest citizens of this city, died of apoplexy tonight while participating in a revival service at Independence Avenue Christian church.

John Calvin Wellin.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—John Calvin Wellin, first vice-president of the Illinois Central Railroad Company since 1890, died tonight at his home here, aged 68 years.

Transport Sheridan Sails.

HONOLULU, Nov. 9.—The United States transport Sheridan sailed for San Francisco tonight.

BRYAN DISCOVERS CAUSE TO REJOICE

Says Election Shows Democratic Trend

MOURNS AT HEARST'S DEFEAT

But Says Democratic Dissension Elected Hughes.

EFFECT ON 1908 CAMPAIGN

Has Visions of Democratic Victory in Iowa, Kansas, California and Nebraska—Trots Out Third-Term Bogie Against Roosevelt.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 9.—Commenting on the results of Tuesday's election, William J. Bryan gets considerable satisfaction in viewing the outcome from a Democratic standpoint. He regrets the defeat of W. R. Hearst in New York, but cannot see wherein President Roosevelt can find any comfort in the vote of the Empire State. Mr. Bryan says the President's personal attack on Mr. Hearst was in very bad taste and he insists that the attack did not favorably impress the public. Particularly gratifying to the Democratic heart, says Mr. Bryan, is the return of Missouri to the fold. In a statement issued tonight Mr. Bryan says:
Trend Favors Democracy.
The election of 1906 indicates a trend in favor of the Democratic party. It proves that the Democratic party is growing stronger as Republican policies are developed. In New York the party has won a signal victory in spite of the tremendous efforts put forth in behalf of the administration. The Republicans had all the money they wanted; they had the support of all the great corporations and at the close they had whatever influence the administration could lend. The fact that the Democrats elected every state officer excepting the Governor shows that in the Empire State the Republican party has been repudiated.

Democrats Elected Hughes.

The defeat of Mr. Hearst, the Democratic and Independence League candidate for Governor, while a great disappointment to his friends and to the party as a whole, is a fact which Mr. Hughes, victor of both glory and political significance, Mr. McCarran, whom Mr. Hearst denounced as a boss, threw his influence to Hughes and cut down Mr. Hearst's vote in Brooklyn. Mayor McClellan, the legality of whose election Mr. Hearst had denied, used his influence for Mr. Hughes and cut down the Hearst vote in New York. Mr. Jerome, the prosecuting attorney of New York, who has been attacked by Mr. Hearst, supported the Republican ticket, and his influence was felt in Greater New York. Mr. Croker, during the last days of the campaign, made

Causes for Joy in Nebraska.

In Nebraska the Democrats hoped, with the aid of the Populists, to elect their state ticket and their candidate for United States Senator. This they failed, but they have made substantial gains throughout the state, as shown by the vote on Congressmen and the Legislative ticket, as well as by the state ticket. They have gained one Congressman and come within less than 200 votes of gaining another. In two other districts the Republican tickets have been so much reduced that we can reasonably count on four Democratic Congressmen two years from now. In the Legislature the Democrats will draw about four times as many as they had two years ago.

Hopes Roosevelt Will Not Run.

The Republicans have had an effective campaign cry in "standing by the President." While the record showed that the Democrats in the Senate and the House

an attack upon Mr. Hearst which doubtless weakened the Democratic candidate among the Tammanyites. Mr. Murphy, the head of Tammany, while supporting the ticket could not prevent enthusiasm from the campaign owing to the personal controversies which he had had with Mr. Hearst. It is evident, therefore, that Mr. Hearst owes his victory not to Republican votes but to Democratic votes brought to him by the very men whom he and the Republican leaders have been denouncing for years.

Little Comfort for Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt cannot find very much comfort for rejoicing in the New York returns. To have his own state go Democratic cannot be gratifying to him, and to find that his personal attack upon Mr. Hearst had little influence on the result compared with the influence exerted by McCarran, Croker and Murphy will not gladden his Thanksgiving day. The President's personal attack on Mr. Hearst was in bad taste, to say the least, and that the attack did not favorably impress the public ought to be a warning for the future.

Mr. Hearst is, of course, disappointed, and yet, when all the facts are known, he has made a tremendous fight against great odds, while he himself failed of election, his heroic struggle brought victory to the rest of the ticket. At the rest of the ticket stood for the same principles for which he contended, it is evident that he has been vindicated on the position taken, and this should be a gratifying thing to any personal victory could be. His personal enemies have contributed to his defeat, but the triumph of his ideas still leaves him in a position to campaign for the National protection of the public against the encroachment of predatory wealth.

If the trend toward Democracy continues as strong for the next two years as it has been for the last two years, New York can be counted among the Democratic states in 1908, and Mr. Hearst is in a position to do valiant work in securing a National triumph for progressive Democratic ideas.

Democratic Gains in West.

The Democratic gains in Congress have not been as great as the party expected, but they have been sufficient to make it probable that the Democrats will control the Congress to be elected in 1908. In nearly all the Legislatures in the middle states the Democrats have made decided gains and these promise much for the Senatorial contests which take place two years hence.

In Iowa, Kansas and California the Democrats made splendid fights for the gubernatorial ticket. They reduced the Republican majority from more than 70,000 to about 20,000 in Iowa among the doubtful states, and in Kansas and California can no longer be claimed as certain Republican. The fight made by Mr. Harris in the former state and by Mr. Bell in the latter, and the reasonable hope of success two years hence.

The victory in Missouri will bring joy to every Democratic heart. A wall went up which has been a barrier to the Democratic column two years ago. Her return is greeted with widespread rejoicing. Oklahoma, the new state, comes in with a Republican ticket. The reduction of the vote will be written by the Democrats and she will send two Senators to fight in the interests of the wealth-producers. Democracy welcomes Oklahoma to a seat near the head of the table.

Cause for Joy in Nebraska.

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The Republicans have had an effective campaign cry in "standing by the President." While the record showed that the Democrats in the Senate and the House

SHALL M'CARREN BECOME OUTCAST?

Hearst Men Seek Revenge on Boss.

EACH CALLS OTHER BOLTER

State Committee Resolves to Investigate Case.

BITTER WORDS ARE SPOKEN

McCarran Accused of Using Brooklyn Machine Against Hearst—Harriman's Treatment of Fish Made Horrible Example.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The Democratic state committee met here today and by a vote of 20 to 13 adopted a resolution providing for an investigation of the conduct of the Kings County Democratic organization, headed by State Senator Patrick H. McCarran, during the campaign just closed.

A delegation of Brooklyn Democrats, headed by Patrick Hayes, warden of the Kings County penitentiary, and an ex-delegate of one of the Assembly districts included in McCarran's senatorial district, preferred charges against the Senator and the Kings County committee. It was alleged that McCarran had "knifed" the head of the ticket and urged his followers to do the same.

Defends Candidate's Claim.

The state committee also took steps to defend any action that may be taken by the Republicans to overthrow the plurality which seems to exist in favor of the Democratic candidates on the state ticket from Lieutenant Governor down.

Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor; William Schuyler Jackson, of Buffalo, the Democratic candidate for Attorney-General; Chairman W. J. Conner, who presided; Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall; Mr. McCarran and Norman B. Mack, of Buffalo, Democratic National committeemen, were among those present. Max F. Immen, state chairman of the Independence League, arrived at the Gilsey House soon after the committee met and was in conversation with a number of the members, although he did not attend the session.

McCarran Accused of Bolting.

Mr. Hayes and his associates remained with the committee for forty minutes and during that time there were frequent outbursts of applause. The delegation asked that Senator McCarran be relieved

from further service on the committee. It was declared by the spokesman that "McCarran's place is with the Republicans." The petition which was presented declared, among other things, that McCarran openly advocated the election of the nominees of the Republican party and used election machinery and the Kings County committee to accomplish the defeat of the regular Democratic candidate for Governor. It was asserted that the action of McCarran and the Kings County committee "destroyed the Democratic organization of the county and made that organization simply an annex or ally of the Republican organization." In conclusion the petition asked that not only McCarran, but all the other members of the committee from Kings County be removed.

McCarran Says Hearst Bolted.

McCarran declared in reply, that at a meeting of the Kings County committee he had said something about Hearst. "And if the opportunity presents itself," he declared, "I shall repeat them. When a fellow hits you in the jaw, I do not believe in turning the other cheek. I believe in striking back, straight from the shoulder. If on another occasion I could make my statements regarding Mr. Hearst any more emphatic, I should certainly do so. Mr. Hayes, who is opposing me, never voted a Democratic ticket in his life. I have never voted a Republican ticket. I deny that I knifed the ticket of the Buffalo convention. As to Mr. Hayes, I regard him as the bolter, not myself, and the King's organization regarded him as a bolter."

The motion to investigate the King's County organization was carried. The investigating committee will be named later.

This for Mr. Harriman.

W. Bourke Cockran then offered a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that "each member of this committee be instructed to place himself in communication with all local representatives of the party organization in his district, for the purpose of verifying the results of the late election." The resolution also said:
"While we regret profoundly that our candidate for Governor has himself fallen a victim to the rancor of the powerful public enemy against whom his campaign is a disadvice was a revolt, our deepest concern is for the sinister results entailed on the people. Of these, the first (originally planned) result, but deferred, while there remained a possibility of Mr. Hearst's election and which has followed within 24 hours of his defeat, is the deposition from the Presidency of a great railway, the man whose record of brilliant business success is unimpaired and unclouded by the slightest avowed or unavowed concern in the common decency, which, if the Democratic candidate for Governor had been elected, would never have been attempted, while the felicity of the length to which concern is of rottenness in corporate management now feel themselves encouraged to venture, must be a warning to all who are concerned in protecting such fruits of conscientious voting as have succeeded in withholding the blighting and abhorrent influence to which Mr. Hearst owes his election."
Subsequent to the meeting it was announced that Perry Belmont, as representative from the Senatorial District included in Nassau County, had received

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EPITHETS FLY IN INSURANCE CASE

Assassins of Reputation Says Cromwell.

FINANCIAL PIRATES, IS REPLY

New York Life Lawyer Scorns Enemy's Charges.

EFFORT TO ROUT THE GANG

Untermeyer Says Decent Citizens Unite to Kick Out Present Trustees and Expose Attempt to Mutilate Armstrong Law.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Argument on the motion in the action brought by S. J. Farrelly against the New York Life Insurance Company for an injunction restraining the officers and trustees from spending the company's funds for campaign purposes were continued today in the Supreme Court. W. N. Cromwell, counsel for the company, said he would show the officers did not spend a cent of company's funds for campaign purposes.

Mr. Cromwell asserted that the charges that any of the company's funds had been expended for campaign purposes were baseless and simply grew out of Mr. Untermeyer's imagination. Mr. Cromwell asserted that Farrelly has no property rights in the action, being simply a creditor.
"Has he not a right to take part in the election?" broke in Mr. Untermeyer.

Protecting Their Reputations.

"I am not questioning the defendant's rights in that respect, but on the broad grounds of the law," replied Mr. Cromwell, "I am not interposing any legal barriers, but I assert that the company has complied with the law of 1906 and has not violated the provisions of any other law. It is inconceivable that we are to stand helpless while assassins of reputations stab us in the back, and not protect ourselves from the assaults of 100 men or a dozen groups of men who might seek to obtain control of the vast interests."

Untermeyer's Fierce Retort.

"Anybody who attempts to oppose these financial pirates," said Mr. Untermeyer in reply, "is subjected to vituperation and abuse in the interest of men who six months ago were doing their best to keep out of prison. Now they are attacking honest policy-holders and Governor Pennington, of Pennsylvania, and Governor Roberts, of Connecticut, who are on the international committee to protect hundreds of policy-holders in their states. Another member of the committee is Judge Parker."
"Is he a policy-holder?" asked Mr. Cromwell.

Tinkering With Armstrong Laws.

Mr. Untermeyer referred to the lobbying of the company's officers at Albany and told for the first time what he said was the history of the way the Legislature was forced in one day to reverse its action on the White amendment. He said he had telephoned Governor Higgins and Senator Armstrong that unless the publicity feature was restored the international committee would disband and the Republican party might take the consequences, and that there was a caucus that night and the Legislature restored the feature, but in a mutilated form.

Mr. Untermeyer declared that the company's lobbyists had made voting as difficult as possible; that the Armstrong legislation was cumbersome and weak, and that the company was corrupting the election with the aid of its 6000 agents, who were circulating falsehoods all over the world, which the committee was powerless to counteract.

MUTUAL LIFE ACTS TOO LATE

Barred from Kentucky Before It Applies for Injunction.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 9.—Attorneys representing the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and President

