

SENATORS GIVE HUGHES REBUFF

Reject Anti-betting Bills by Tie Vote.

BUT CHANGE STILL REMAINS

Several Members Change Minds at Last Moment.

ONE KIDNAPED, ESCAPES

Chandler's Bill Allows Reconsideration and Hughes Says Fight Has Only Begun—Fancher's Story of the Kidnaping.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8.—The vote of Senator Owen Cassidy, of Schuyler, Republican, late today caused a tie vote of 25 to 25 and defeated for the time, at least, the two Agnew-Hughes bills embodying the recommendation of Governor Hughes that the legal provision be abolished which, since 1856, has protected public gambling at racetracks, whereas it is a felony elsewhere in the state.

Lieutenant-Governor Chandler, in the Senate, by casting his vote to break the tie upon a parliamentary motion, which but for him would have resulted in killing the bills for the rest of the session, saved them for another vote, at the discretion of the introducer, Agnew, at any time when the order of business permits him to call up the matter.

The importance of this bit of subsidiary procedure may prove to be very great and, if by any means the friends of the bills can gain a vote from the opposition and at the same time hold the 25 they had today, they may pass the bills and send them to the Governor.

Hughes Says Fight Only Begun.

The Governor made no secret of his disappointment over the result of the Senate struggle. He would not intimate any measure he would adopt, but he regards the matter as far from settled and clear by the following statement taken from the executive chamber today:

"It is impossible to believe that the people will permit the plain mandate of the constitution to be ignored. The contest is not ended; it has only begun. It will continue until the will of the people has been obeyed."

The vote came at the end of a day so dramatic and intense that people who have been here for the Capitol for a generation remembered nothing like it. Until the vote of Senator Wilcox, the result was apparently in doubt, although for three days the opposition had expressed confidence that he would vote as he actually did.

Conspiracy That Failed.

The most remarkable feature of the day involved the mysterious absence of Fancher, of Catawagus. He was known to intend to support the bills, and his vote was indispensable to their passage. Messengers searched for him all the morning without result, and the charges were freely made by the supporters of the bills that his absence was involuntary and would prove to be the result of a conspiracy. When a recess was taken at 2 o'clock he was still missing.

He appeared at last, when the recess was about half gone, with nothing to say for publication, but a story about his absence told privately was accepted by the supporters of the bills as confirming their suspicions, and in its details convinced everybody who heard it. The gist of it was that he had outwitted those who would have detained him and, as he put it:

"Here I am in time to vote for the bills, as I have all along intended to do."

These Turned Against Hughes.

Mr. Cassidy, whom the supporters of the bills hold responsible for their defeat, voted on two previous occasions in their favor, although the friends of the measure admit that he has never promised to support them on final passage.

Until 11 o'clock Senator Albany was declared to be in favor of the bills. At that time, after conferring with leaders of the Albany corporation organization, he went to Senator Agnew and announced that he would vote against them.

Knapp, of Clinton, until late in the morning was regarded as practically certain to vote for the bills, but about the same time he also announced that he would vote against them.

There was some doubt all day as to the vote of Folker, of Kings, but when the time came he adhered to the position he had all along taken in the bills' favor.

All of the 20 members of the Senate were present, the only vacant seat being that of Fancher of Niagara Falls, who died recently. It seems to be generally agreed that he would have supported the bills.

Chance to Save Bills.

Twenty-three Republicans and two Democrats voted for the bills, 17 Democrats and eight Republicans voting against them. The two Democrats in the affirmative were Folker of Kings and Taylor of Grant. The eight Republicans in the negative were: Burr of Suffolk, Cassidy of Snyder, Emerson of Warren, Gilchrist of Grant, Gratton of Albany, Knapp of Wemple of Schenectady and Wilcox of Cayuga.

The defeat of the bills, Agnew

made the usual motion "that the vote by which the bills were lost be recorded and that the motion lie upon the table." Then, apparently realizing that the defeat of the motion by the same vote which had defeated the bills would kill the measure beyond rescue, Agnew withdrew it. Instantly Grady, who is a pastmaster at parliamentary strategy, seized the apparent advantage and renewed the motion.

Haines came quickly to the rescue of his bill with a motion to table that of Grady. Attention was then called by Armstrong to the fact that in these circumstances the presiding officer would have the deciding vote. Grady urgently appealed to the Lieutenant-Governor and to his colleagues for support of his motion, but the Lieutenant-Governor said that, while the point at issue was a motion of the minority leader, the question really involved the right of Agnew to control the time at which the vote should be reconsidered. In support, he said, of the president of "Senatorial courtesy," he would give Agnew his vote.

This action saved the bills from utter destruction and made possible another contest. Under the rules of the Senate, the presiding officer has the deciding vote in case of a tie upon all purely parliamentary questions; otherwise, he has no vote. For this reason, he could not have broken the tie by which the bills were defeated.

There is an incidental question, technical but important, whether in the case of one of the bills the procedure was not left to Agnew with only three days in which to move reconsideration. The parliamentarians were earnestly discussing this tonight.

Hughes Has Card to Play.

Whether the Governor will call an extra session, to begin perhaps immediately upon the adjournment of the regular session, to begin consideration of this and perhaps other matters, is the subject of speculation tonight. Not a syllable can be obtained from the executive chamber upon that aspect of the question.

A kindred matter which may become of some importance in this connection relates to the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Franchet. It is known that the Governor is carefully considering the matter of calling a special session to fill the vacancy, whether in the case of one of the bills the procedure was not left to Agnew with only three days in which to move reconsideration. The parliamentarians were earnestly discussing this tonight.

Stop Wall-Street Game.

During the debate McCarrea said the Governor was in error if he believed that the bills would stop gambling or that he would pass a "Puritanical city" out of New York.

Armstrong declared that the bills covered all forms of gambling and that, if Wall Street speculation was a form of gambling, it could be stopped under the present bills.

One of the bills strikes down the Percy Gray act, which exempts race tracks from the general law imposing for gambling, and should it pass, bettors, whether laying odds at racetracks or elsewhere in the state, will be subject to imprisonment for a period of not more than one year.

The second bill is in the form of an amendment to the penal code, and makes the penalty for gambling the same as in the first bill, and eliminates the existing alternative of a "fine not exceeding \$2000."

HE FOOLS HIS KIDNAPERS

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8.—(Special.)—It was 10 minutes to 3 this afternoon when Senator Fancher, apparently dazed, entered the Senate Chamber. His watch then indicated 15 minutes to 11 o'clock. Since about that hour in the morning, virtually all the police resources of Albany had been employed in searching the city for him. When the Senator learned that his timepiece and not that of the Senate was wrong, he laughed gleefully.

"The blankety-blanks thought they had kidnaped me," he roared, as he held his sides; "and I now see that somebody got hold of my watch and set it back four or five hours. I received a telephone message at my hotel about 11 o'clock last night to meet a party of friends at a wine supper. I quickly responded."

"As soon as I joined them, the surroundings were so suspicious that I would not drink until every member of the party had taken a drink ahead of me from the same bottle and glass. After supper we started a poker game. In this I won \$2000 of their money, and would have won another \$1000 if I had not lost my glasses and been unable to read the cards. I remember that one or two handsome women were in the party for a while."

"When I woke up this morning my watch indicated that it was too early to get out of bed, and I called over and went to sleep again. Finally I got up and went to a Turkish bath. Then I came up to the Senate. I am here now to vote for the racing bills and to fool the fellows who thought they had fooled me."

Mr. Fancher would not give the names of any of his alleged kidnapers nor the location of the house to which he was lured. He appeared very much gratified by his triumph and treated the whole incident as a huge joke on the unnamed persons involved.

"I don't often play cards," he added, "but last night was the finest game I was ever in. I had them going hard and am sorry I lost my glasses or I would have won more of their money."

FANCHER TELLS STORY OF THE SUPPER AND POKER GAME.

Senator's Watch Set Back to Prevent His Voting—Wins \$2000 of Kidnapers' Money.

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FEW BALLOTS CAST BY INDEPENDENTS

Stay-at-Home Voters Defeated Odell.

NOT A TRIUMPH FOR PARSONS

New York Primary Election a Contest of Machines.

APATHY ON EVERY HAND

Hughes Men Register, but Forget to Go to Polls—Reformers Are Badly Bumped—Bryan Democrats Ignominiously Defeated.

NEW YORK, April 8.—(Special.)—The primaries held in this state last Tuesday are claimed as a great triumph for Parsons and his allies in the Republican party, and all the present dominant figures in the ranks of the Democracy. The truth of the matter is that comparatively few votes were cast, and those only by the dyed-in-the-wool machine men. Independents, who form a great majority of the citizenship, were prominent only by their absence from the polling places.

On the Republican side the indifference displayed was marked. The leaders selected by Parsons and Odell made house-to-house canvasses, distributed tons of literature, and did everything in their power to bring out a big vote. Despite all their efforts, however, less than one-third of the enrollment was secured in the district that polled the greatest Republican vote, the 15th, and in other Assembly districts the figures fell to a greater extent.

Here are a few figures from the contested districts that show how the stay-at-homes were in such a majority that they could have controlled every district had they so desired:

Figures Are Significant.

Fifth District—Won by Parsons by 784 to 299; total, 1083; Republican vote of district, 3422; stay-at-homes, 2538.

Sixth District—Won by Parsons, 1364 to 72; total, 1436; Republican vote of district, 4267; stay-at-homes, 2821.

Seventh District—Won by Odell, 890 to 208; total, 1098; Republican vote of district, 1828; stay-at-homes, 2777.

Tenth District—Won by Parsons, 912 to 279; total, 1291; Republican vote of district, 3622; stay-at-homes, 2377.

Eleventh District—Won by Parsons, 884 to 272; total, 1156; Republican vote of district, 3108; stay-at-homes, 2812.

Thirteenth District—Won by Odell, 691 to 302; total, 993; Republican vote of district, 1304; total, 2689; Republican vote of district, 6746; stay-at-homes, 3367. (This is the home district of Governor Hughes.)

In the 2d, 3d, 4th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 21st there were also contests, and the figures were along the same line as those given above.

There are two explanations given for the apathy displayed by the voters. One is the private opinion of a Parsons Assembly district leader, who expects to go to Chicago to cheer violently for Hughes. The other statement is made by State Senator Martin Saxe, one of the original Hughes men.

"There isn't any more Hughes boom," said the Parsons man. "It was purely

an academic matter at the best, and it has now reached the stage where it has become ancient history. We made a good showing at the primaries, considering the fact that nothing was involved. Parsons men and Odell men were all pledged to vote for Hughes, and the men who really are Hughes men are the ones who seldom register, and when they do, forget to vote.

"The regular Republicans of New York City do not want Hughes to be promoted to the White House. We have had two years since he has been in Albany, and the sooner he retires to his law practice, the better we will like it. We would like to see Hughes withdraw from the contest now. In fact, efforts are being made with that end in view. Of course, we will not force him, and if he desires, he will get New York's vote on the first ballot. How long he will hold it is a question, but you can bet on one thing: When the break comes we will land in the Taft column."

Senator Saxe takes the view that the primaries were not a fair expression of opinion, owing to the fact that so many Republicans stayed away from the polls.

Was Not Fair Test.

"When Parsons made his deal with



President Cipriano Castro, of Venezuela.

Heard last year," he says, "disgusted thousands of good, loyal Republicans, who regarded the alliance as an unmitigated one. These Republicans failed to register or vote last year, and consequently, their names do not appear on the primary rolls. Practically all of these men are independent, high-class citizens, opposed to Parsons and the kind of politics he is playing. If they had registered last year, there would have been a different story when the votes were counted on Tuesday."

"The real friends of Governor Hughes are not dismayed at the temporary success of Parsons. He and his crowd have pledged their word to do all they can to advance the interests of Governor Hughes. If they fail to do so, the voters will hold them to an accounting this fall."

The primaries all around were a sad blow to the men who fight machines. For example, here are a few cases in point:

Peter A. Porter, who ran as an independent and defeated Congressman James A. Wadsworth for re-election in 1906, was wiped out in his district. He lost his county, Niagara, together with Orleans, Genesee and Livingston. The only county with Porter in his Wyoming, the home of Frederick H. Stevens, State Superintendent of Public Works.

Peter Porter Wiped Out.

This not only means that Porter and Stevens will fail to go to the Chicago convention as delegates, but that the Congressman will be refused a second term at Washington, Congressman George Over in Brooklyn, Congressman George

CASTRO'S WORDS CALLED AMAZING

United States Is Friend of Venezuela.

HAS CHAMPIONED HER CAUSE

Now Accused of Aggressive Designs on Her.

MAILSACKS FOR TACOMA

Commander Hood Says They Were Opened Inadvertently, but Popery Dictator Bubbles Over With Fury Over Affair.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Administration officials today expressed amazement over statements in President Castro's official organ, El Constitucional, having as their basis the Tacoma mail pouch opening incident. The editorial received the closest attention. Mingled with the feeling of amazement over the sentiments of President Castro is one of regret and mystification over the whole course which Venezuela has pursued in dealing with the United States.

"The United States has been a good friend to Venezuela," said a high official of the State Department today. "Twice within the last 15 years we have gone to Venezuela's aid when that country needed assistance."

Twice Came to Her Rescue.

For this reason he could not understand why Venezuela has acted as it has. During President Cleveland's second term, when Great Britain was threatening to encroach upon Venezuela's territory, Mr. Cleveland sent a message to Congress which had the result of referring the question to the King of Holland for impartial settlement.

Several years later, when the allied powers were threatening a blockade of Venezuelan ports to compel payment of her foreign obligations, the United States, through Minister Bowen, stepped in and averted such a move. Again the question was referred to Holland.

Mail Opening Inadvertent.

The Navy Department today received a report from Commander John Hood, of the cruiser Tacoma, containing details touching the opening of the mail carried by that vessel at the La Guayra postoffice. It agrees substantially with the published statements, and the officials are satisfied the opening was inadvertent.

All the correspondence on the Venezuelan question is now before Congress. Administration officials frankly admit they will not be surprised should there be some delay. The issues presented are such that time should be given, they say, for thorough study of the situation.

Senate Leaves All to Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Venezuelan question was not considered today by the Senate chamber on foreign re-

lations, although Secretary Root and Solicitor Scott, of the State Department, were both present. The general understanding is that the subject will be taken up when all the treaties negotiated at The Hague are out of the way. Secretary Root is of the opinion that when the correspondence now before the committee is considered it will suggest that the President have full authority to treat with President Castro in such manner as he finds necessary.

ROOSEVELT A TROUBLE-MAKER

Castro's Official Newspaper Assails President in Editorial.

CARACAS, March 25.—The day following the publication of diplomatic correspondence regarding the violation of the mail pouches of the United States steamer Tacoma, President Castro's official organ, El Constitucional, published an editorial assailing President Roosevelt of "searching for light incidents out of which to create a controversy with Venezuela," and of having a "premeditated plan."

It says:

"Is it possible that Minister Russell could have written his note to our foreign office without having a premeditated intention to attribute to a simple act, without responsibility to the postoffice in La Guayra, intentions which do not exist and to prejudice the act as serious for the Government of the United States as to have a premeditated plan which ought not to originate, because it cannot, from the actual American Minister in Caracas, W. W. Russell."

"From where then can originate the idea of a search for slight incidents to create a conflict with Venezuela? From the chief of this legation who is connected with the Secretary of State in Washington, who in turn cannot but be under the direction of President Roosevelt."

Saying that it is high time for the American nation to know President Roosevelt's real ambitions, whether that of friend or dictator, the editorial continues:

"If the inspiration of Roosevelt, President of the United States, against the traditions which compose the union of the Americans among themselves, has as a basis the abdication of the territorial sovereignty of this people or the nullity of their codes just because of the pretension of a few citizens who do not and cannot represent the will of the American people, it is then high time that this horrible truth be known and that the people of the New World know whether in the Government of the United States they have a friend or a capacious dictator."

A profound sensation has been caused in Caracas by this article, for it is President Castro who speaks. Between the lines it can be seen that relations are almost at the breaking point.

DEMONSTRATION IS PLANNED

Asserted That President Will Ask Congress to Consent.

CHICAGO, April 8.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington, D. C., says: Plans are being elaborated in detail for the mobilization of a joint military and naval force in Venezuelan waters against the United States. President Roosevelt obtains Congressional sanction to resort to force against Castro. It may not be deemed necessary by the administration to request a formal demonstration, but the War and Navy Departments are both mapping out a tentative military movement.

President Roosevelt cannot constitutionally declare war against Venezuela. Legislative authority would be required for such a campaign.

Lynden to Have a Bank.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 8.—The application of R. W. Lynden, of Astoria, for a national bank, Myrtle L. Green and B. C. Crutcher to organize the First National Bank of Lynden, Wash., with \$25,000 capital, has been approved by the Controller of the Currency.

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HARRIMAN COMES TO MORGAN'S AID

Saves Erie Road From Receivership.

OFFERS LOAN OF \$5,500,000

Help to Chief Backer of Enemy Causes Wonderment.

NOW DOMINATES ERIE LINE

While Directors Hesitate on Brink, Harriman Saves Road From Bankruptcy—Morgan and Hill Now His Debtors.

NEW YORK, April 8.—(Special.)—While the destiny of the Erie railroad was trembling in the balance this afternoon, the road's bankers having refused to meet its maturing short term notes in cash and the board of directors being in session to decide the company's future, E. H. Harriman, president of the Union Pacific, stepped to the front with a personal offer of \$5,500,000 in cash to save the Morgan property from default and a consequent receivership.

Help From Hostile Camp.

Wall street was electrified by the announcement that Mr. Harriman had entered the camp of his rivals in the guise of a rescuer. While Mr. Harriman is a director of the Erie road, the other members are distinct factors in the so-called Morgan group of financiers. They include George F. Baker, James N. Hill, Norman B. Ream, Charles Stebbins, Francis L. Stearns, H. McK. Twombly and William Pierson Hamilton, several of whom are members of the banking houses of J. P. Morgan & Co.

As the Morgan group is closely affiliated with James J. Hill's Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads and has had stirring financial conflicts with the Harriman camp of financiers, who control the Union and Southern Pacific systems, the two camps have come to be regarded as permanently hostile.

Harriman Now Dominates Road.

So in financial circles and the railroad world the step taken by Mr. Harriman was regarded as an unprecedented incident, which presaged a change in control of the historic Erie railroad and a realignment of the country's great financial and railway interests.

From an obscure member of the Erie board, Mr. Harriman suddenly disclosed himself as the dominant factor. He is credited with having made a personal fight against a reorganization or reorganization of the Erie for the last three weeks, in the face of a willingness on the part of the road's management to accept assets of the Erie for the financial troubles. Notes to the amount of \$5,500,000 fell due today and after three weeks' effort the company had admittedly been unable to raise the cash to meet them.

O. R. & N.'S INCOME STILL BIG

Net \$343,659 in February, \$4,492,079 in Seven Months.

NEW YORK, April 8.—(Special.)—The report in detail of the revenues and expenses of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, as reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the month of February and eight months ended February 28 is as follows:

	February.	July 1 to Feb. 28.
Freight revenue	\$62,491	\$4,593,798
Passenger revenue	267,346	2,554,555
All other revenue	6,910	40,722
Total revenue	91,747	7,189,075
Operating expenses	8,031	65,222
Total operating expenses	91,778	6,336,375
Maintenance of way and structures	72,109	1,212,685
Maintenance of equipment	17,145	800,979
Traffic	14,443	131,479
Transportation expenses	329,132	2,419,117
General expenses	96,745	259,211
Total operating expenses	518,578	4,808,475
Net income	392,269	4,724,900
Operating income	343,659	4,492,079

ADMITS GIVING OF REBATES

But Santa Fe Official Denies That Rates Were Discriminating.

LOS ANGELES, April 8.—Admitting that more than \$20,000 in rebates had been given the Associated Oil Company on shipments of oil out of Bakerfield, Edward Chambers, the assistant freight traffic manager of the Coast Lines of the Santa Fe, on the stand today in the hearing before the State Railroad Commission, denied that these rates were discriminating, claiming that no other producers shipped from Bakerfield to the same points as the Associated Company.

Chambers said that it was the intention to publish the rates granted the Associated Oil Company, but that the Associated Company protested, claiming the publishing of the rates would result in the reduction of the price of oil in San Francisco.

Mr. Chambers also said that after many refusals of President Ripley to agree to keep the lower rate secret he finally agreed to the payment of the funds without the rate being published. Chambers said the reduced rate did not apply to Stockton or Middle River points, and rebates on these points were made by mistake and not by his order.

FORGET IT!

W. J. PROFIT \$70,000.00 Per year

BRYAN LOSS Nix!

DON'T YOU REMEMBER ME?

FREE LIFER