

FULTON IN THE LEAD

Indications Are That Astoria Man Will Be the Next Senator.

LAND CHARTER IS PASSED IN BOTH HOUSES.

Majority of Votes Completed at Noon
Harvey Scott Has Little Show for Senate—House Officers Appointed.

Salem, Or., Jan. 14.—The canvass of the legislature this morning in joint session, and was begun at 11 o'clock and completed at noon. The speaker announced that Chamberlain had been elected governor. He was inaugurated at 2:15 this afternoon and was sworn in by the chief justice. Governor Chamberlain then read his message.

Portland charter passed this morning and the house officers of the legislature.

- Senate.**
 President—George C. Brownell.
 Chief Clerk—S. L. Moorhead.
 Assistant Clerk—Ed Jackson.
 Calendar Clerk—F. C. Middleton.
 Reading Clerk—Frank Motter.
 Sergeant-at-Arms—K. W. Gowen.
 Doorkeeper—J. C. Calvert.
 Attending Clerk—William Smith.
- House.**
 Speaker—J. T. Harris.
 Chief Clerk—A. C. Jennings.
 Assistant Clerk—W. F. Drager.
 Reading Clerk—C. A. Murphy.
 Calendar Clerk—F. O. Northrup.
 Sergeant-at-Arms—W. K. Bishop.
 Doorkeeper—T. W. Wann.
 Attending Clerk—R. M. Pierce.
 Pages—Pearl Kautner, Lee Davis, Frank Hogan.

Salem, Jan. 13.—The fight over the organization of the two branches of the state legislature proved a battle royal and the result was undeniably a signal success for Charles W. Fulton. His opponents may believe the victory he has gained, but even they admit that he has scored first blood.

The significance of the victory lies in the fact that the presiding officer of each house is a strong adherent of Fulton and each owes his election in great degree to the assistance and generalship of the man from Astoria. It is, of course, a necessary step that each will use his influence to aid Fulton in the senatorial battle. The presiding officers of each house and the house may easily swing factors in that contest. They are all in favor of bestowing the appointment of committees and in favor of the adoption of bills presented to the two houses. The chairman of the legislative body, if he be shrewd and influential, possesses a power that is unlimited. When Fulton himself was president of the senate two years ago he was a powerful factor in the election of Mitchell to the United States senate.

Field Against Fulton.

The prestige of having won the election and with the signal success of having captured the organization in both branches of the legislature, Fulton is distinctly more than he was three days ago. His friends admit that they have little hope of securing a caucus and the issue must be settled by the tedious process of joint ballot by the two branches of the legislature. Present indications indicate that such a caucus will prove very protracted. Each of the major candidates will do everything in his power to hold his following together, in the hope that a break will come in the forces of the leaders, and that he may profit by it. It is expected that the field against Fulton and Chamberlain candidate will need all his strength to win out.

While Fulton and his friends are confident over their victory in the organization fight, their satisfaction is somewhat lessened. They had confidently expected a much earlier victory in the election and the deadlock which was maintained for a dozen ballots was a welcome surprise to them. There is no doubt that three, and probably

four senators, who were expected to vote for Brownell, the Fulton candidate, availed themselves of the protection given by the secret ballot and gave their votes to Smith. The deadlock was finally broken by a single vote which deserted Smith and went first to Steiwer and then to Brownell. Who cast this deciding vote is a matter of speculation. Some say that it was Crotsan of Marion, while others confidently assert that it was a member of the Multnomah delegation.

Against Mathews.
The latter theory finds color from the fact that Multnomah's representatives in both houses have developed a strong distaste for the cut and dried program which the Jack Mathews triumvirate expected to force down their throats. This was made apparent in the house caucus and was the prime cause of the ultimate break to Harris. Eddy, who was the Mathews-Mitchell candidate, started with 15 votes, but quickly fell to 12. Of these, only eight were from Multnomah, despite the endorsement given to Eddy by the delegation. Of the remaining four votes two were from Marion, and two—including Eddy's own vote—were from Yamhill.

The defeat of the Mathews coterie of bosses has been the subject of frequent comment among the legislators. It is generally believed to preclude the withdrawal of Harvey W. Scott from the senatorial fight. "Let Scott show his head now and we will give him a crack he won't forget," said one of a group of representatives today, and the others promptly echoed the sentiment. So general is this feeling that even in the event of a complete overturning of existing combinations, it is hardly likely that Scott will allow his name to be presented as a senatorial candidate. To do so would be to court sure defeat.

FATAL POWDER EXPLOSION.

Seven Men Killed in British Columbia Powder Works.
Victoria, B. C., Jan. 14.—Seven men, five of them Chinese, were killed by an explosion in Hamilton, the powder works at Northfield, near Nanaimo, this morning.

UNION MEN TOO INDEPENDENT

SUPERINTENDENT MAY BEFORE COAL COMMISSION.
Gives Reasons Why the Operators Are Opposed to the Miners' Union—Admits That Very Few Men Were at Work During Strike.

Philadelphia, Jan. 14.—General Wilson again presided at the anthracite board proceedings. Superintendent May, of the Hillside Coal Company, was the first witness. His testimony and examination was largely confined to the reasons for the antipathy to the union. He believed the union makes men too independent. Spalding asked many questions. May believed he would have been able to resume work had there been no violence. On examination he admitted that he only had 300 out of 9000 men working on September 30 when the first violence was reported. Regarding docking he declared they had a system in their two collieries whereby the men were credited with excess docking when it was shown good coal had been taken off of the miners' cars. This amount was paid them weekly.

DEVOTED TO BUSINESS.

Livestock Convention at Kansas City Listens to an Address by Bailey, of California.
Kansas City, Jan. 14.—The National Livestock convention devoted the forenoon only to business. Dr. Bailey, of California, delivered an interesting address on the angora goat industry.

At the National Grocers convention the fight is waxing warm for the next meeting place. St. Louis and San Francisco are the only candidates.

Wife of Consul Robbed.

Algiers, Algeria, Jan. 14.—Yesterday evening the wife of American Consul Kidder at Upper Mustapha, was assaulted, knocked down and robbed of her purse. The assailant is unapprehended.

English Merger.

Glasgow, Jan. 14.—Three of the largest locomotive manufacturing firms in Great Britain have merged into a combine with a capital of \$10,000,000.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN PRESENTS STRONG MESSAGE

Sets Forth in a Statesmanlike Manner the Needs of the Commonwealth of Oregon.

Salem, Or., Jan. 14.—George E. Chamberlain, democrat, was inaugurated governor of Oregon at 2:15 p. m. The message recommends an appropriation of \$500,000 to the Lewis and Clark fair. Flat salary for state officials and more equitable taxation of large corporations is advocated.

Following are excerpts of the message upon the leading topics:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:
I would be recreant to my duty if I did not in the very beginning of what I have to say express to you and through you to the people of the state, my high appreciation of the great honor which has been conferred upon me in electing me chief executive. When a convention of my party put me in nomination for this exalted place, it was with one voice and without solicitation on my part. I feel and know that I am indebted for my election to that generous spirit of political independence which has characterized the people of this state from the earliest pioneer times, and fully realize that it was not because of any superior merit in me. Under such circumstances I enter upon the performance of the high trust that has been imposed upon me with a deeper sense of the great responsibilities that devolve upon me, with a greater fear that I may not be able to meet the expectations of those who have so honored me, and with a firmer determination to do all in my humble power to best subserve and protect the interests of the state. I have no higher ambition than to win the encomiums of my fellow citizens when my term shall have expired, for duty faithfully and honestly performed.

The Common Schools.

Oregon has just cause to be proud of the record she has achieved with reference to her public school system. She stands near the front rank in efficiency and in attendance, proportioned to population. No tax is so cheerfully paid by our people as that which goes to support the public schools, for it is in them that the minds and characters of the great majority of our children must necessarily be formed, and it is to them that the state must look mainly for useful and responsible citizenship. To maintain their efficiency is our solemn duty. The education there attained should be extremely practical, having for its object the preparation of the pupil for the everyday affairs of life. To this end, non-essentials should be eliminated and essentials installed. It is to be feared, however, that the modern tendency is to reverse this wholesome rule, and reading, writing and arithmetic are given way to music, drawing and other embellishments. Too many are the books and too many the studies, for thoroughness in those things which go to fit our boys and girls for useful men and women, and embellishments are being added to the courses of study each year which had better be left to schools of art and to colleges and universities.

Taxation of Corporations.

A large proportion of the taxes of many of the states is derived from sources other than the general land and property tax. Real estate here is bearing an unjust proportion of the taxes for both state and local purposes. Personal property and money largely escaped taxation. This is not as it should be, and some remedy ought to be found and applied for carrying into effect the letter and spirit of the constitution, which requires all taxation to be equal and uniform. The period through which we are now passing is characterized by combinations of capital, as well as of men. Individual initiative in the larger enterprises is almost unknown. Corporations with large capital, organized in other states, are constantly coming into and doing business of all kinds here, and in most cases cannot be or are not reached for the purpose of taxation. Our efforts in the past have been and should continue to be, directed to the securing of the investment here of capital, corporate and individual, from other states. The efforts that have been made in this direction are being rewarded, and from every state of the Union men of wealth and managers of vast corporate enterprises are coming among us, lured hither by the

richness of our mines, forests and fields, and the salubrity of our climate. It should not be the purpose of legislation intended to tax this wealth to be discriminating and unjust. Such a course would nullify the efforts we are making toward commercial advancement and industrial development. But that this wealth should contribute fairly, equally and uniformly with other property of the state all must concede, and those who come here to assist us for their own betterment, claiming the protection of law, should bear a just share of the burdens.

A Fellow Servant Law.

I commend the general scope and purpose of this law to the legislature of Oregon, and earnestly urge the enactment of such statute at this session. Legislation upon this subject was defeated at the last session, but it seems to me that the demands of the thousands of men engaged in railroad employment here are entitled to be heard, as they have been heard, and favorably acted upon, in other states not more progressive than Oregon.

Normal Schools.

In New York and other states statutes have been enacted imposing taxes upon inheritances. Such a system of taxation ought to be essayed in Oregon. It has been objected that there are no such colossal fortunes here as would warrant or justify the imposition of taxes upon inheritances either direct or collateral. This is in part true, and for that very reason there would be less opposition to such legislation now than there would be if it were postponed to a later date. The records of the county courts in every county in the state will disclose the astonishing fact that many, if not all, of the estates going through probate escape a just share of the burdens of taxation during the lifetime of the testators or intestates.

The tendency of modern times is to bring about as nearly as possible, a divorcement of local and state taxation, and there is no reason why, by a proper law taxing inheritances and local and foreign corporations doing business in the state, as well as the valuable franchises which they enjoy, Oregon may not, following in the footsteps of other states, raise the greater part, if not all, the revenue necessary for state purposes.

I recommend that the number of normal schools aided by state appropriation be reduced to two, and that admissions thereto be hedged about by such restrictions as will require them to carry out in good faith the purposes of their creation, so that the people whose money is expended in this support may be compensated in part by a corps of thoroughly equipped teachers in the public schools.

Labor.

Troubles between capital and labor have not at any time seriously affected the business interests of the state. A spirit of toleration has existed between employer and employe which is to be commended, and incipient troubles have been easily settled by discussion and mutual concession.

Arid Lands.

The development of irrigation projects by private companies under the Carey act and by the United States under the Maxwell act of 1902, makes essential some legislation governing water and riparian rights. The act of 1901 of this state, accepting the provisions of the Carey act is crude. There should be further legislation along the same lines. But nothing should be done without the greatest deliberation and caution, for hasty action would undoubtedly involve one of the state's greatest and most promising interests in interminable legislation and final disaster.

Public Lands.

There is now in the state treasury \$729,435.42 of the irreducible school fund unloaned, and consequently bringing no revenue to the public schools. Under these circumstances, there is no reason for continuing the sales of the public lands of the state at minimum prices. It might be the part of wisdom to withdraw them from the market entirely for two years at least, but if the present policy of selling them is to be continued, the state land board ought to be invested with

a broader discretion than they now possess, and permitted to refuse applications to purchase, or to sell either for their actual value after proper ascertainment thereof, or at public auction to the highest bidder, with power to reject any and all bids that might be offered.

Good Roads.

The question, "How shall we utilize the activities of our convicts?" should receive your unremitting and most careful study. Its ideal solution would be one which should not only elevate the moral and physical condition of the prisoner, but at the same time employ his energies in such a way as to directly and positively benefit the public, and thus in a measure atone for the wrongs which his confinement is intended to expiate. Any plan which makes him a direct competitor of free labor is essentially erroneous. If he manufactures articles to be sold in open market, the element of cost which his enforced labor represents will inevitably lower the selling price and diminish the wage for similar goods not prison made. This means fewer free artisans, a lower standard of living for those who do produce in the face of such competition, less to buy with and correspondingly less for those with whom they trade, the harm and loss reach to every part of our complex industrial and social fabric.

Reapportionment of the State.

A glance at the act of 1899, redistricting the state into senatorial and representative districts is sufficient to condemn it as a measure of the grossest partisanship, entirely without merit and wholly unjust to many of the border counties of the state. Taxation without representation is un-American and yet as the several senatorial and representative districts are constituted, under the act referred to, some of the counties, if not entirely unrepresented, are practically so. Take for instance the ninth senatorial district, extending from the Columbia River on the north to the California line on the south, with one joint senator for the counties of Wasco, Crook, Lake and Klamath.

Other districts might be mentioned where the apportionment is equally as

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GOAL WILL LAST BUT ONE DAY

SKY-SCRAPERS WILL BE COMPELLED TO CLOSE.

One Building Contains Six Thousand Regular Office Tenants—Wide-spread Suffering Sure to Follow—Thousands Will Be Thrown Out of Work by Coal Famine.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Before today's session of the grand jury investigating the coal conspiracy, the president of the Building Managers' Association announced that unless the coal supply was immediately increased a majority of the great sky-scrapers would be compelled to close. This action would throw thousands out of work, one building containing 6000 regular office tenants. The supply of coal will last one day longer.

REAR END COLLISION

One Train Stops for Water, Another Crashes into It, Killing Four Men.

Houston, Texas, Jan. 14.—A rear end collision between two east-bound freights on the Southern Pacific occurred this morning near Sour Lake. One train stopped for water and the other ran into it at full speed. Both firemen and two tramps were instantly killed. One engineer was fatally, and one conductor was possibly fatally injured. One engine and 14 cars were piled in the ditch.

WILL HAVE EXHIBIT.

Prussia Appropriates \$75,000 for St. Louis Fair.
Berlin, Jan. 14.—The Prussian budget today carries a \$75,000 appropriation for the Prussian exhibit at St. Louis.

Prisoner Happy.

Riverhead, L. I., Jan. 14.—The state's evidence against Disbrow will be completed tonight. The prisoner today seems happy and unconcerned, and believes that he will yet be acquitted.

Hewitt Unchanged.

New York, Jan. 14.—Abram S. Hewitt is unchanged and shows most surprising vitality.

London, Jan. 14.—A dispatch from Cape Town this morning says Bett is better. The doctors are now hopeful of recovery.

TILLMAN SCORES GENERAL KNOX

Declares Knox is Responsible for Misery, Wrongs and Robbery of the People

COURTS ARE ALWAYS READY TO STAND WITH MONOPOLIES

Senator Tillman Scores the Trusts and the Dilatory Policy of Administration.

Washington, Jan. 14.—President Roosevelt this morning told Foraker that he had not offered to appoint Day on the retirement of Shivas, but admitted that he had the matter under consideration. The senate in anticipation of the much advertised speech of Tillman, was well filled this morning. Tillman kept a prominent place in the halls before the assembly, telling the other senators what a large number of live wires he had in reserve and how he proposed to arraign the president for the coal situation.

At 1:30 he spoke and started by arraigning Aldrich. He said that if any action was taken in the senate it would be because the republicans had been goaded to it by the Vest resolution. The senate was callous and cold in refusing aid to the suffering people. It would be taught a severe lesson, if coal riots took place, and would be shown that man will not starve nor freeze, but, if necessary, will throttle the law.

He said the policy of this government is to deal in hot air. The attorney-general sits snugly by although having power enough by the Sherman act and a complete evidence of conspiracy, yet he demands more power. He wants another anthracite commission.

"The commission we have," he said, "is dawdling away their time taking irrelevant testimony, when it could easily get evidence from the anthracite monopoly."

As he was speaking, there was a gradual diminution of attendance on the floor while the galleries filled.

In less than half an hour only nine democrats were in their seats. Recognizing the departure of the democrats, Tillman shouted at the top of his voice, "I know I'm in the minority, but I'm from the section of country that always has been pillaged and I suppose it must continue to be robbed and ignored. The inferior courts are always ready to stand in with the monopolies and use injunctions against the miners."

The attorney-general should have secured an injunction against the coal companies when it was apparent that they proposed to starve the miners into submission. I wish to God I could believe that that man was sincere. I would have got an injunction if in his place if I could have found an honest judge anywhere."

In quoting some of Tatt's opinions, he referred to him as a man who refused a place on the supreme bench because he wanted to make himself odious in the Philippines. He declared that there were many violations of interstate commerce that if all the culprits were punished there would not be jails enough to imprison them. "I am indicting Knox, who is criminal and responsible for the misery, wrong and robbery because he failed to do his duty."

He was interrupted by Diedrich with a question upon Cleveland's administration. He angrily shouted, "God Almighty had a grudge against the

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Thos. Gahagan
 Mining Broker
 Office with Hartman Abstract Co., Pendleton, Oregon,
 Buys and sells stocks in all mining companies.
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