# THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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75 pairs of Gents' Hand Welted French and Box Calf Double Soled Bals, reduced from $6 and $5.50 to **$4.00**

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A DOLLAR Spent for Washington Packing House Products cannot get out of the state. A portion goes to pay Washington laboring men, the greater portion goes direct to Washington farmers and the whole eventually returns to the dealer who realizes that loyalty to his state is a paying proposition, and for this reason ask your grocerman for IMPERIAL HAMS, BACON AND LARD.

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Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry,

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By Using the S.C.Co. Brand of Goods

You Not Only Encourage Home Industry, But Elevate Your Taste. And Why Not? It Costs No More.

"THE BEST IS AYE THE CHEAPEST." AVOID IMITATIONS OF AND SUBSTITUTES FOR

SAPOLIO


## READY FOR THE CHANGE

### Leaders of the Nation Assemble In Washington.

### QUIET ARRIVAL OF PRINCIPALS.

**No Pre-arranged Demonstration for McKinley and Hobart, but They Are Followed Everywhere by Crowds—The Outgoing and Incoming Executives Dine Together—Cleveland's Gout Becomes Serious—Several Members of the New Cabinet Arrive—The New York Representative Not Yet Selected—Hobart Comes in at a Mile a Minute.**

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The national capital today shelters the outgoing and incoming presidents and vice presidents, and preparations for the grand ceremony of making the change of administration go on with feverish haste. Maj. McKinley and Mr. Hobart were welcomed to their future home by a glorious, bright day. The entry of the two was made with little ceremony, and comparatively slight public demonstration. Of the prospective new cabinet there are in the city Messrs. Sherman, Gage, Alger, Gary and Wilson, besides McKenna, who is expected tonight or tomorrow, and a possible cabinet officer in Col. J. J. McCook, of New York, who arrived during the day. Of the governors there are already here Govs. Black, of New York; Tanner, of Illinois; Grout, of Vermont; Lowndes, of Maryland; Scofield, of Wisconsin; Hastings, of Pennsylvania; Griggs, of New Jersey, and Bushnell, of Ohio. Govs. Drake, of Iowa, and Pingree, of Michigan, will be in Washington by noon tomorrow. Other arrivals of note include Senator-elect Foraker, of Ohio; H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, and A. E. Buck, of Georgia.

**Presidential Party Arrives.**

Maj. McKinley and party arrived safely one minute after 11 o'clock this morning. A large crowd had assembled at the Pennsylvania station, but a military escort was omitted by special request of the president-elect. Within the enclosure where the train stopped was only the reception committee, Gov. Bushnell and staff and J. Addison Porter. The president-elect appeared in the best of spirits and showed no traces of his recent illness. It was generally remarked by on-lookers that he was certainly stouter and in better complexion than when last in Washington. Mrs. McKinley also appeared to advantage.

The presidential party arrived at the Ebbitt house about 11:30 o'clock, and by a clever coup the president-elect gained entrance without inconvenience. All the preparations indicated that the entrance would be made on the Fourteenth street side of the hotel. But it was only a feint. The carriage never stopped, but swung briskly around the corner to the ladies' entrance on the F street front. In an instant Maj. and Mrs. McKinley were out of the carriage and inside the hotel under the convoy of Chairman Bell and Secretary Porter. Mark Hanna, Gen. Alger, Col. McCook and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, having been given a hint of the movement, greeted the president. Once inside the hotel, McKinley entered an elevator and went to his apartments.

A large number of visitors called at the hotel during the afternoon, but Secretary Porter took a decided stand, and at once sent word that no cards would be received. This turned the tide for a time upon the secretary, and he was soon compelled to make a similar request as to his own callers.

**Hobart Comes Flying.**

The Royal Blue line which brought Vice President Hobart and party to Washington from New York, over the Jersey Central and Baltimore & Ohio railways, reached here at 3:25 o'clock, having made the run in 4 hours and 23 minutes, the best time on record. The run to Washington from Baltimore, thirty-nine miles, was made in 36 minutes, also record time for this distance.

The engine that made the record-breaking trip has been on the road about six months, and is regarded by the officials as a wonderful machine, having systematically cut down the records between Philadelphia and Washington where it has been speeded recently. Its performance today, however, broke all its own running records. Taking out the time for stops, the total running time of 231 miles from New York to Washington was 235 minutes.

When the party left the depot at Washington they were driven at once to the Arlington, where apartments had been reserved near those occupied by the family of Mark Hanna.

**Cleveland and McKinley Dine.**

President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland tonight entertained at dinner President-elect McKinley. The invitation was extended through Secretary Porter several days ago, but up to a late hour this afternoon it was doubtful whether or not it could be carried out, owing to the indisposition of Mr. Cleveland. Word came to Mr. Porter, however, about 5 o'clock that the president had so far recovered from his rheumatic attack as to be able to carry out the engagement. Therefore, a handsome brougham stood at the doorway of the Ebbitt house at 7 o'clock tonight. Maj. McKinley emerged from the hotel at 7:20 and was greeted with applause by the crowd which formed on either side of a lane on the sidewalk. He took his seat in company with Secretary Porter and was driven in a few minutes to the White House. It was expected that Mrs. McKinley would accompany Maj. McKinley to the dinner, but owing to the exhaustion that followed the exciting events of the journey from Canton she was unable to do so. At the White House Mr. Porter left the president-elect at the inner doorway, and the latter entered at once the parlor, where he was greeted cordially by President Cleveland, who had been waiting with Mrs. Cleveland for this purpose. Mrs. Cleveland had given her personal attention to the arrangements, and the table decorations and menu were exceedingly simple and in good taste. Freed from the restraining influence of others, the retiring and incoming presidents and Mrs. Cleveland chatted without formality, and without doubt the president-elect received many hints as to the easiest manner to bear the burdens of responsibility that will be imposed upon his family in the management of the White House.

Mr. McKinley left the White House about 10 o'clock, and immediately returned to the Ebbitt house. The major quietly left his carriage, hurried through the corridors and took the elevator for his apartments, where he remained the rest of the evening.

**Preparations for the Parade.**

Grand Marshal Porter kept hard at work at his quarters, arranging for the big parade on Thursday. A rough total of the number of the regular and militia soldiers and sailors who will be in line shows an aggregate of 11,000 to 12,000. The escort of President McKinley will number about 5,000. The civic organizations vary in strength, but are estimated at about 12,000.

**President Cleveland Quite Ill.**

President Cleveland has been suffering for a week from rheumatic gout, and Secretary Thurber admitted today that he was confined to his bed. Surgeon-General Sternberg, of the army, was called in yesterday. He said that rest and nursing was all that was needed to put the president back on his feet, but he advised quiet and as little worry as possible over official duties. For several days the president has been receiving no visitors, and all his office work has been transacted sitting at his desk with one leg swathed in bandages and resting on a chair. Today he was not able even to go to his office. As to the possibility of the president's inability to attend the inauguration ceremonies, Secretary Thurber said: "He will go if he can force himself to do it."

The last meeting of the cabinet was held today, but for the first time it was conducted without the presence of the president. It was agreed that no new subjects should be taken up for consideration in the meeting nor old issues be advanced except where absolutely necessary, the purpose being to avert any possible embarrassment to the incoming administration. Several of the cabinet officials called on Mr. Cleveland after the meeting. They will make no formal call upon Mr. McKinley until March 5.

The president's condition is causing anxiety to senators and representatives of both parties, who fear it may cause him to leave unsigned a number of minor bills of particular interest to the members who have been pushing them, and which otherwise would have received the president's signature before the closing of his term of office.

Mr. Cleveland had intended to leave Thursday afternoon for the South, but it is now more than probable that the trip will have to be abandoned.

**Cabinet Gossip Revived.**

The arrival of Mr. McKinley and the presence of so many public men of influence started a flood of gossip concerning the members of President McKinley's official family, but the fact shows clearly that the cabinet is still uncompleted, and for the reason that the president-elect desires to honor New York with a place, but a man has not been found acceptable at once to the leaders in Empire state politics and who will take the position which the cabinet slate, as arranged, marks as his berth. Senator-elect Platt saw Mr. McKinley during the afternoon, but the conference was indecisive.

## VOTES RATED AT $1,000.

**Kansas Legislators Much Excited Over Alleged Attempts at Bribery.**

TOPEKA, March 2.—Direct charges of bribery and attempted bribery were made before the state legislature today in open session. A bill had been introduced relative to stock yard charges and seemed sure to become a law, but at a late hour an opposition measure, known as the "Hanna" bill, was forced to the front.

Senator A. J. Titus threw the senate into the greatest confusion when he made this declaration:

"This morning, while in my chair, I was approached by a man and offered $1,000 for my vote for the Hanna bill, and I understand other senators have had the same experience. I can name the man if you say so, and I will do it."

Immediately there were cries of "Who is it?" and "Name him!"

"The man's name is R. S. Boyd, and I desire to have him arrested by the sergeant-at-arms if it is possible."

Senator Jumper was next to get recognition, and demanded the arrest also of Al Tucher, of Ottawa, for attempted bribery. Jumper explained that he, too, had been offered $1,000 to support the bill.

The senate held a special session to investigate the charges of bribery. After a brief hearing, by a vote of 21 to 10, Tucher, who had been apprehended, was held for trial before the senate. Boyd cannot be found. The scandal resulted in the passage of the straight Populistic measure to regulate the stock yards.

## TURNER DEFINES HIS POSITION.

**Will in No Way Assist Hanna—Favors Hawaiian Annexation.**

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Senator-elect Turner, of Washington, in an interview today said:

"While I am doubtful about what should be done in the way of Cuban recognition, I believe a strong policy ought to be adopted when the rights of American citizens are jeopardized. I was a Republican up to the last campaign and have not abandoned the policy of protection which has been abandoned by the Republicans, who now favor a discriminating tariff. I shall examine carefully any tariff bill prepared by the present Republican leaders before giving it my assent. It at least will not aid Mr. Hanna in carrying out his pledges to the protected industries."

Mr. Turner thinks Hawaii should be annexed to this country without delay.

**Boyle May Go to Liverpool.**

CHICAGO, March 2.—A News Washington special says it is whispered among Ohio congressional delegates today that James H. Boyle, private secretary to President-elect McKinley, will be appointed consul to Liverpool, succeeding James E. Neal, of Ohio. The Liverpool post is worth about $30,000 a year.

**Long Slated for the Navy.**

BOSTON, March 2.—Ex-Gov. Long said to a representative of the Associated Press that while his information on the subject was unofficial, he is safe in asserting that his name is slated for the secretaryship of the navy.

## READY FOR THE RUSH.

**Armed Men Await the Opening of Colville Reserve.**

SPOKANE, March 2.—Feverish interest is taken here and in the Big Bend country in Senator Wilson's amendment to the Indian appropriation bill to open the south half of the Colville reservation to mineral locations. The chief interest centers in the placers at the mouth of Hunter creek.

Upon a large bar in the Columbia river fifty heavily armed and determined men are in camp, mostly ranchers from the surrounding country. Camped just below them on a small bar is a small party commanded by Detective Joe Warren and ex-Sheriff Pugh, of this county. The latter party are said to be agents of a Federal syndicate. Persons just in from the scene express grave fears of bloodshed if the reservation shall be opened.

**Amendment Defeated in Conference.**

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Special.—The house conferees today refused to agree to Senator Wilson's amendment to the Indian bill declaring the south half of the Colville reserve open to mineral location. The probabilities are it will be stricken out of the bill, as will also Doolittle's provision, for which it was a substitute, that mineral locations may be leased by consent of the tribes and the secretary of the interior. Should either provision remain in it will become a law the moment the president affixes his signature to the bill.

**San Pedro Gets the Harbor.**

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The board appointed some months ago to decide upon the location of a deep water harbor at San Pedro or Santa Monica, today made its report locating the harbor at San Pedro at an estimated cost of $2,901,785. Richard P. Morgan, of the commission did not sign the report.

**Constable McMynn Shoots.**

GRAND FORKS, B. C., March 1.—Special.—Last Friday morning Constable W. G. McMynn, of Midway, in an altercation shot James Hood in the arm. The trouble arose over a mining location.


Why look older than you really are, when Hall's Hair Renewer will completely restore the natural color, as in youth, to gray, faded or discolored hair.

F.-B. Co. Bacon for Alaska outfitters.


## GREECE GIVEN SIX DAYS

### Ships and Troops Must All Withdraw From Crete.

### IS WARNED NOT TO DISOBEY.

**The Decision Is Irrevocable—If King George Is Obstinate, the Powers Will Take Coercive Steps—Cretan Question Discussed in the Lords and Commons—Salisbury and Curzon Say the Sultan Will Be Shorn of All Authority Over the Island—Liberals Caution the Government to Go Slow.**

ATHENS, March 2.—The identical note presented yesterday afternoon by the representatives of the powers to the Greek government says that the powers are entirely agreed upon a course of action to put an end to a situation which it was not in their power to prevent, but which, if continued, would gravely compromise the peace of Europe.

It proceeds to announce that the annexation of Crete is impossible, and that they decline to accept such a proposal. The conferees propose, instead, an absolutely effective autonomy, assuring to Crete a separate government under the suzerainty of the sultan. These conditions, however, not being realizable except by the withdrawal of the Greek troops from the island and Greek ships from Cretean waters, or from points where the powers are in occupation, the powers confidently rely upon the wisdom of the Greek government to cease to oppose their peaceful efforts for the welfare of Crete and the preservation of peace.

Therefore Greece is solemnly warned that unless the withdrawal occurs within six days the powers will not hesitate to take coercive steps necessary to enforce it, and the decision is irrevocable.

**TURKEY SHORN OF POWER.**

**Autonomy for Crete Will Displace the Sultan's Authority.**

LONDON, March 2.—The Earl of Kimberly, the Liberal leader, called attention in the house of lords today to the Cretan policy of the government. He argued that it would have been wiser and safer to join Crete to Greece, and held that under any circumstances the Turkish troops should be withdrawn from the island simultaneously with those of Greece.

The premier, Lord Salisbury, replying for the government, said that he sympathized with the Cretans, and desired to see an end put to their oppression; but it was the duty of the government to maintain the existing condition until they saw the way to a safe and peaceful issue. "I can assure the house," he said, "that we are resolved upon an effective autonomy for Crete, whereby is meant the withdrawal of the arbitrary power of Turkey."

The house of commons was crowded today when the Liberal leader, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, moved that they adjourn in order to call attention to the Cretan situation. He warned the government it had entered upon a path where it was not its own master, and asserted it might be forced to deeds against which the conscience of the English nation might revolt.

Mr. Curzon in reply assured the house that the government which would be established in Crete would displace the Turkish government.

**The Porte Laughs in Glee.**

LONDON, March 2.—The Athens correspondent of the Times learns on good authority that the sultan regards the Cretan imbroglio with cynical satisfaction. He is glad to be relieved of a troublesome responsibility. He recently remarked, while rubbing his hands gleefully: "The powers appear to be getting on well with their protege."

## IMMIGRATION BILL VETOED.

**Ability to Read and Write Is Not a Conclusive Test—To Come Before the House Today.**

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The president today sent to the house a message vetoing the immigration bill. After setting out the provisions of the bill relative to the requirement to read and write, the message says:

"A radical departure from our national policy relating to immigration is here presented. Heretofore we have welcomed all who came to us from other lands except those whose moral or physical condition or history threatened danger to our national welfare and safety, relying upon the zealous watchfulness of our people to prevent injury to our political and social fabric. We have encouraged those coming from foreign countries to cast their lot with us and join in the development of our vast domain; securing in return a share in the blessings of American citizenship. A century's stupendous growth, largely due to the assimilation and thrift of millions of sturdy and patriotic citizens, attests the success of this generous and freehanded policy, which, while guarding the people's interests, exacts from our immigrants only physical and moral soundness and a willingness and ability to work."

The message discusses at some length the class of immigrants to America and the tendency to crowd into the cities. It continues:

"The best reason that could be given for this radical restriction of immigration is the necessity of protecting our population against degeneration, and saving our national peace and quiet from imported turbulence and disorder. I cannot believe we would be protected against these evils by limiting immigration to those who can read and write in any language twenty-five words of our constitution. In my opinion, it is infinitely more safe to admit 100,000 immigrants who, though unable to read and write, seek among us only a home and an opportunity to work, than to admit one of those unruly agitators and enemies of governmental control who can not only read and write, but delight in arousing by inflammatory speech the illiterate and peacefully inclined to discontent and tumult. Violence and disorder do not originate with illiterate laborers. They are rather the victims of the educated agitators. The ability to read and write, as required in this bill, of itself affords, in my opinion, a misleading test of contented industry and supplies unsatisfactory evidence of desirable citizenship or a proper apprehension of the benefits of our institutions."

After discussing the fifth section, relative to the employment of aliens, the message says the prohibition against employment of aliens on public works is in line with legislation of a like character. "It is quite a different thing," says the message, "to declare it a crime for an alien to come regularly and habitually into the United States for the purpose of obtaining work from private parties, if such alien returns from time to time to a foreign country, and to constitute any employment of such alien a criminal offense. When we consider these provisions of the bill in connection with our long northern frontier and the boundaries of several of our states and territories, often but an imaginary line separating them from the British dominions, and recall the friendly intercourse between the people who are neighbors on either side, the provisions of this bill affecting them must be regarded as illiberal and un-American."

In closing his message, the president says:

"A careful examination of this bill has convinced me that, for reasons given and others not specifically stated, its provisions are unnecessarily harsh and oppressive, and that its defects in construction would cause vexation and its operation would result in harm to our citizens."

At the night session of the house the veto was read. Several paragraphs provoked applause. The matter went over until tomorrow.

**IN THE HOUSE.**

**Defense of Justice Shiras—Black of Georgia, Seated.**

WASHINGTON, March 2.—In the house Dalzell of Pennsylvania made an elaborate defense of Justice Shiras, of the supreme court, who was attacked a fortnight ago in the house, for the alleged reversal of his position on the income tax question when the case was before the supreme court. He disclaimed speaking for Justice Shiras, and stated that no one knew exactly how the court had divided. McMillin of Tennessee, and De Armond of Missouri, who participated in the original attack, both reiterated their charges that Justice Shiras had reversed himself, and challenged Dalzell to deny it.

An attempt was made to bring up the anti-prizefight bill, which came up as unfinished business from yesterday, but it was staved off by a short recess waiting conference reports, which will take precedence over it.

The house unanimously voted that Black of Georgia, whose seat was contested by Thomas E. Watson, late Populist candidate for vice president, is entitled to the seat.

The conference report on the sundry civil bill provoked a long debate at the night session. Numerous senate amendments making appropriations for public buildings were voted down, the only one squeezing through being an appropriation of $100,000 for a building at Topeka, Kas. The sugar bounty amendment appropriating $1,055,000 was concurred in by a vote of 83 to 67.

Western members made a hard fight for the senate amendment to restore the 21,000,000 acres reserved as forest reservations by the president's recent proclamation. After a spirited debate it was agreed to substitute a clause for the senate amendment which will permit President McKinley to modify or revoke the order. Cannon warned the house that President Cleveland would never approve a bill containing such a provision.

Several river and harbor amendments were disagreed to, including $200,000 for Oakland, Cal., with an authorization for a completed project to cost $666,000.

The partial conference report of the sundry civil bill was agreed to, and then the bill was sent back to another conference. At 3:05 the house took a recess until 10 o'clock.

**IN THE SENATE.**

**Monetary Bill Goes to the President for Signature.**

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The senate took up the bill for an international monetary conference at 1 o'clock, and after two hours of animated debate the house amendments were agreed to without the formality of a yea and nay vote. This is the final legislative stage of the bill, and it now goes to the president.

The fortification appropriation bill was passed early in the day and the general deficiency bill was taken up. It soon gave way, however, to the bill for an international monetary conference.

Consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill was then resumed. The committee amendments were all agreed to. Among several amendments offered were: By Allen, for leasing Alaskan lands for propagation of blue and silver foxes, agreed to; White, $34,000 for survey of public land in California prior to 1890, agreed to. White moved to strike out the appropriation of $1,310,427 to the Southern Pacific company under a judgment of the court of claims. At 6:15 the senate went into executive session, and at 6:30 took a recess until 8:15.

At the night session the deficiency bill was again taken up, the question being on White's motion to strike out the appropriation of $1,310,422 to the Southern Pacific railroad. Morgan spoke in favor of the motion. Allen offered an amendment providing that the amount be retained in the treasury until the final adjustment of the government liens on the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific roads.

After a long debate the Allen amendment prevailed without division, and the deficiency appropriation bill was then passed. At 12:25 the senate adjourned.

**Left Over for McKinley.**

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The confirmation by the senate yesterday of thirty-one nominations of postmasters is expected to be unavailing so far as about five-sixths of them are concerned. The obstacle is the fact that the filing of a bond is a requirement of the issuing of commissions. Most officers are, of course, too far off to allow this technicality to be overcome, and the result is the leaving of about twenty-five of these postoffices to Mr. McKinley's disposal.

## PRESENTED TO THE STATE.

**The Federal Penitentiary Building and Government Land at Walla Walla Donated by Congress.**

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Special.—The action of the house conferees on the sundry civil bill in receding from the disagreement to the Walla Walla penitentiary item, inserted in that bill by Senator Squire, practically makes a gift to the state of $25,446.93, unexpended balance of $30,000 appropriated in 1893 for the erection of the Federal penitentiary at Walla Walla. Having purchased the site, no further expenditure was made, as the original act did not provide for the erection of a wing to the state penitentiary.

This Senator Squire had added to the bill late Sunday night, just before it passed the senate. The amendment, which will be law unless the sundry civil bill is vetoed, also authorizes the secretary of the interior to convey the land already purchased to the state of Washington, and to transfer to the state the penitentiary building when completed.

**Diplomatic Relations Restored.**

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The state department has been informed that the diplomatic relations between Venezuela and Great Britain have been restored, and that Juan Pietrie, the present Venezuelan minister to Germany, has been transferred to Great Britain. This will leave but one step to wind up the Venezuelan controversy, that is ratification by the Venezuelan congress of the arbitration agreement.

**Right-of-Way Approved.**

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The president has approved the act granting right-of-way through the Fort Spokane military reservation to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway.

**Big Demand on the Central Pacific.**

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The United States has made a demand upon the Central Pacific Railway Company for $9,605,210.06, and although it does not expect payment, the government by this act has so fortified its position that in legal proceedings against the road, should such a result follow the present conditions, it will be protected against possible complications.


Difficulty of breathing, and all the alarming Asthmatic symptoms, can surely be relieved, and the disease cured with Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant. For constipation, Jayne's Painless Senative Pills.

Wheeler and Wilson's ball bearing sewing machines, lightest on earth. Con Gepfert, 215 Columbia.


## ROGERS IS TO BLAME.

### Members of the Legislature Answer His Criticism

### IS BLINDED BY AMBITION.

**The Governor's Eagerness to Become Senator Two Years Hence Said to Have Led to a Trade Between Him and Turner—His Authorized Interview and His Message Cannot Be Reconciled—Middle-of-the-Roaders Sign a Plain Statement Showing That Rogers Is Scheming Only for His Own Advancement.**

OLYMPIA, March 2.—Special.—Gov. Rogers' remarkable interview given out yesterday, has had the effect that was to be expected—it has arrayed against him a large number of determined Populists in the legislature. Like the other statements, the governor's last utterance on matters connected with the legislature has widened the breach between the executive and the legislature. It has also aroused the ire of the middle-of-the-road faction, and today a number of members of the house issued a signed statement replying to the governor's stricture in plain language.

In their statement, the members named did not beat around the bush. They answer every one of his criticisms, and even go him one better, showing that his attitude is not consistent; that he has, in a measure, forgotten what he owes to the men who made him the nominee of the fusion party for governor, and that he has wantonly assailed the cherished opinions of men who believe that they are as good representatives of, and as responsible to the people, as is John R. Rogers.

The following signed statement was given to the press today by the Populists in the house. But for the reason that it was framed near the close of the session, fifteen or twenty more names could have been secured by those who drafted it. They assert that the statement voices the opinions of a majority of the Populists in the house:

"In reply to Gov. Rogers' interview of March 1, allow us to review the situation from the start. The story was widely circulated at the beginning of the session that 'Gov. Rogers was strongly in favor of Turner (a candidate of a minority party) for election to the United States senate.' Although pleaded with by many Populist members to deny the statement, he refused to do so. Furthermore, he refused to make or list any appointments. The result was that every unscrupulous office-seeker who came to Olympia, hearing this story, at once began advocating Turner's election.

"Thus it was by his ingratitude to those who first hoisted his name as the leader of their party that he has created a factional fight among the reform members of the legislature. The factional differences which he himself created, and the blame of which he is trying to place upon the few true men there are in the legislature, has been the stumbling stone that has hindered the legislature. It seems he is trying to use the same lash on the Populists that the Turner gang used on him, but he has discovered they are made of entirely different material. He says:

"'I can't understand why our people did not go into caucus on the first day of their arrival in Olympia. There were fifty-six Populists and twenty-eight silver Republicans and Democrats, I believe. The fifty-six could have controlled the other twenty-eight. After the caucus had been established about a dozen important measures should have been agreed upon and everything else barred. Most of the session should have been given to these dozen measures. I urged this course from the first. As it is, nearly 900 bills have been introduced and printed at an expense of thousands of dollars. It is true that last session there were 1,110 bills introduced, but this legislature should have made a greater reduction in this useless expenditure. The caucus should have laid down a hard and fast rule and adhered to it. That is Populism—the rule of the people—and when men refuse to go into caucus for fear of the rule of the majority, they are not good Populists.'

"This does not compare very well with his message, in which he failed to mention caucus, but admitted the existence of factionalism. On page 6 of his message he says:

"'I am led, first, earnestly to warn you against the dangers of factional controversy, for when once this has been aroused earnest endeavor and high patriotic resolve perish in the fierce heat engendered by the struggle for place. That you are thus to be tested is plain to all. In addition to the patent fact that differences of opinion exist among you is the further, and, at this critical juncture, deplorable, fact that an election is shortly to be held here which shall place in the senate of the United States a citizens of this state for the ensuing six years. For this coveted position each faction has its candidate or candidates, for whose success some of the factionists may be ready to imperil the future existence of the political compact by means of which their election was secured, and which, if rightly guided and honestly managed, will finally and securely lodge in the hands of the great plain people of this state those rights, powers and privileges with which as American citizens they are inalienably endowed. If, by mischance, disruption and disintegration of hitherto allied forces shall at this time ensue and the ardent hope which has arisen in the hearts of earnest men that there had been formed an organization devoted solely to the advancement of pure politics and just rules of political action, only to be destroyed by the strife of politicians eager for preferment—if this shall be the result, I do not hesitate here and now to place the blame for the vile surrender of a great trust upon the heads of office seekers and their friends.'

"In connection with this it might be well to ask him if it is not true that on the morning after the last election that he called upon one of the campaign committee, and after thanking him for so ably managing his campaign, said:

"'Now the next thing to do is to elect George Turner to the senate, so the road will be clear for me two years from now.'

"Thus it is clearly shown that his own political ambition has run away with his common sense. On page 8 he further says:

"'Let not the zealot vainly imagine that because of this revolution authority has been given for the enactment into law of all approved by him.'

"Yet he sent a message to the house a few days ago, threatening to call an extra session if they did not pass a railroad commission bill.

"When he speaks of 'grafters,' it will be well to remind him that Turner's testimony before the house investigating committee showed that he had thirty-five 'grafters' in his employ during the senatorial contest, and to which Rogers said amen.

"He accuses the house wrongfully concerning legislation. The house has passed the following bills which were demanded in the Ellensburg platform:

"Constitutional amendment reducing salaries of executive, judicial and legislative officers.

"Constitutional amendment conferring elective franchise on women.

"Constitutional amendment providing for the referendum.

"Reducing railroad freights.

"Reducing passenger fares.

"Prohibiting the use of passes.

"While the following bills have been reported favorably:

"The Torrens system of registering land titles.

"Providing that school books be furnished the pupils in our public schools at the expense of the state.

"Prohibiting deficiency judgments and extending the time of redemption.

"Reducing telegraph and telephone rates