

Seattle-Tacoma Power Co. Will Make Big Cut In Rate For Electricity In Residence District

MANAGER COLVIN ANNOUNCES THAT HIS CONCERN WILL FURNISH LIGHT FOR FIFTY PER CENT LESS THAN THE CONSUMERS ARE NOW REQUIRED TO PAY

Cheap electricity for Seattle consumers appears to be at last an assured fact. Manager O. D. Colvin, of the Seattle-Tacoma Power company, the successor of the Snoqualmie Falls & White River Power company, announced this morning that it was the intention of the company to immediately commence the construction of a distributing system throughout the residence portion of the city so that the rate will be ready for use by the time the additional unit that is being installed at the company's plant at Snoqualmie falls can be operated.

This means that the wholesale reduction of electric power and light rates in the business section of the city that has been brought about by the competition of the Snoqualmie company with the Seattle Electric company will be extended to the residence districts. A reduction of 50 per cent in the price charged in the business section by the Seattle Electric company was forced by the competition of the other corporation. A corresponding decrease can now be expected in the residential portion of the city, where it is now badly needed.

The added competition of the Diamond Ice and Storage company will still further contribute to this result. The company is now seeking a franchise from the council which will allow it to enter the field. At the present time a deadlock exists between the company and the corporations committee of the council, several of the members of the latter demanding that the company allow a flat rate of 8 cents per kilowatt hour to be secured in the franchise. Manager Crane objects, affirming that while the company might be able to sell light and power that cheaply, the insertion of such a provision in its franchise would make the sale of the required bond impossible.

It is probable that the entry of the Seattle-Tacoma Power company into the residential lighting field will bring about a reduction to about the price that some members of the council are demanding from the Diamond Ice and Storage company. The rate now charged by the Seattle Electric company is 12 cents per kilowatt hour for the first 50 hours of maximum demand, and 3 cents per kilowatt hour thereafter. As soon as the Seattle-Tacoma Power company and the city get

Signs of a Hard Winter in Country and City



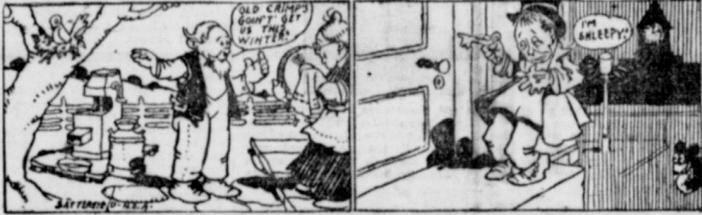
LOTS OF HUSK ON THE CORN MEANS A HARD WINTER IN THE COUNTRY. LOTS OF FOLIAGE ON THE NEW STYLE HATS MEANS HARD TIMES IN TOWN.



IF THE HORNET MAKES HIS HOME NEAR THE GROUND IT MEANS LOTS OF FROST-IN THE COUNTRY. IF YOUR MOTHER-IN-LAW MAKES HER HOME WITH YOU IT MEANS CONTINUED COLD WAVES-IN THE CITY.



IF THE CALF HAS A THICK COAT AND LONG HAIR IT MEANS A HARD WINTER-IN THE COUNTRY. IF YOUR WIFE GETS A LONG COAT OF SEAL-HAIR IT MEANS A HARD WINTER-FOR YOU.



IF THE ROBIN NESTS LATE IN THE FALL IT MEANS FOLKS WILL HAVE A HARD TIME TO KEEP WARM-IN THE COUNTRY. BUT IF THE FATHER OF THE HOUSE DOESN'T REST UNTIL 3 A. M. IT MEANS THAT THE REST OF THE FOLKS HAVE A HARD TIME TO KEEP COOL-IN THE CITY.

The Dark Horses Have Had Very Little Show

Dark horse possibilities are absorbing considerable attention in the discussions of the approaching senatorial contest. The multiplicity of active candidates with members of the legislature pledged to their support gives rise to promise of a deadlock, temporarily at least, and several men are being more or less quietly groomed for the position of "compromise candidate."

Jacob Furth can hardly be put in this class, having been more or less discussed as a senatorial possibility for several months past, but he has not announced his candidacy and has replied to those who have urged him to do so that he will not enter the race until John L. Wilson is out of it. Men who know Wilson agree that this will be when some other candidate has been elected. But aside from Furth, King county has two dark horses, Samuel Hill and Judge Thomas Burke.

When Hill came to Seattle to live it was rumored that he aspired to return to Washington, D. C., some day as a member of the senate, and his manifold public, though not political, activities contain some substantiation for this rumor. Mr. Hill, unlike his distinguished father-in-law, is an ardent republican in politics, though it is repeated in whispers that he did not give Roosevelt the enthusiastic support which might be expected of a senatorial aspirant.

Judge Burke was a democrat until 1896, but since that time he has voted the republican ticket, though taking but little active part in politics. During the senatorial contest at Olympia in 1903 he appeared at a Preston mass meeting held in this city and made an attempt to stampee it for Levi Ankeny, an effort which caused him to be indignantly howled down by the Preston followers present. During the recent campaign Judge Burke urged the election of Mead for governor in two newspaper interviews and two public addresses. The important part played by Great Northern interests in the campaign has probably enhanced the discussion of both Hill and Burke, though neither of them have yet announced themselves as favorable to the creation of what sincere commission men here are pleased to call "a railroad-railroad commission."

This latter appears to have become a part of the policy of all announced senatorial candidates. Both Congressmen Jones and Cushman are among the occasionally mentioned compromise possibilities. Jones, like Hill and Judge Burke, would probably not meet with disfavor from high Great Northern councils, while Cushman is suggested as a candidate from Pierce county, for whom eastern Washington commission republicans might possibly be induced to vote.

throughout for A. A. Denny. Minor fusion candidates were legion, the legislative halls echoing the names of L. E. Hader, J. W. Range, J. W. Maple, H. S. Blandford, J. T. (Shorty) Brown, H. L. Forrest, J. H. Rogers, W. H. Andrews, N. T. Canton, J. A. Davis, Wm. A. Newell, George W. Thompson, A. McCready, J. C. Stallcup, A. Manning, J. C. Van Patten, George M. White, Louis Foss, J. H. Rosart, M. M. Goldman, F. E. Baker, W. H. Plummer, L. C. Crow, A. P. Tugwell, Ed Taylor, B. F. Day, A. V. Fawcett, S. D. Rinehart, J. T. Ronald, J. I. Yeend, T. J. Miller, Robert Gray, C. V. Alexander, A. B. Kretz, and, as if the list of real names had been exhausted, of John Smith.

The contest of 1899 saw the election of Foster and the defeat of Wilson, Ankeny and Humes, and with them James Hamilton Lewis, John B. Allen, John R. Rogers, W. E. Richardson, Robert Bridges, H. T. Jones, B. F. Heuston, T. M. Vance, Thurston Daniels and Frank B. Beed. The contest of 1903 saw votes given Levi Ankeny, Harold Preston, John L. Wilson, John B. Allen, George Turner, Carroll B. Graves, H. D. Crow, J. P. Sharp, Ira P. Englishart, Francis W. Cushman and E. D. Sanders.

The contest of 1903 had 11 starters and lasted 14 ballots, but Levi Ankeny, who started in with 48 votes, after a campaign covering 10 years, won out with 99 votes. The logic of history justifies the prediction that the winner this time will be one of the serious starters at the beginning of the legislative fight.

Most of the men who have received votes in senatorial contests since Washington was admitted have passed out of the political life of the state. In the first contest votes were cast for John W. Sprague, Thomas H. Brents and John F. Govey. In the second a similar cast of fleeting fame was given to Charles E. Laughton and Edward Eldridge. The vote of the Allen-Turner deadlock recorded the names of such candidates as W. C. Jones, Frank D. Nash, C. E. Claypool, J. W. Arramith, R. O. Dunbar, M. P. Hurd, E. P. Heilner, A. T. Van de Venter, W. E. Hooker, F. W. Hastings, Steve DeLacey, C. W. Young, Governor Teats and M. F. Knox. Votes of democratic members in that legislature were given to C. W. Griggs, H. C. McCready, B. P. Shaw, L. C. Gilman, Henry Drum, J. J. Brown, C. S. Voorhes, Steve Judson, B. L. Sharpstein, E. H. Warner, A. M. Cannon and Louis K. Church.

In the contest of 1890 the leading republican contestants were Levi Ankeny, John B. Allen, George Turner, John S. McMillan and John L. Wilson. But republican votes were cast for W. C. Jones, C. I. Helm, R. O. Dunbar, John P. Hoyt and R. F. Stardeave. The 24 populist votes were cast for John R. Rogers, Altra Manning, H. N. Belt and George H. Westcott.

In the contest of 1897 George Turner was all along the most conspicuous, as he was the most successful, candidate. Other candidates of prominence were Thurston Daniels, Charles E. Cline, Clark Davis, Richard Windsor and Walter C. Scriver. The 24 republican votes were cast

Leading Architect Favors Grouping City Buildings

ARCHITECT BEBB TELLS WHY SEATTLE SHOULD ADOPT THIS PLAN—AN ADVANTAGE TO BUSINESS MEN AND ATTRACTION TO TOURISTS

The city should not only secure a block of the old university grounds, as proposed by J. A. Moore, but also secure the whole of the tract at no matter what cost as a means of building up a civic center. Such is the opinion of Charles H. Bebb, the well known architect, who has possibly given more time and study to the public building problem in Seattle than any other man in the city. He figures that any price which the city might be obliged to pay for the magnificent tract at the present time would be insignificant when the immense benefits to be derived from the ownership of the land by the municipality are taken into consideration. This he believes to be true not only from an aesthetic standpoint, but also from one of dollars and cents.

If Seattle waits until the university grounds are built up with permanent structures she will be losing her golden opportunity to carry out the group plan of public buildings, which other cities are now adopting at immense cost. Mr. Bebb thinks it would be a shame to allow this opportunity to vanish through default. He is in favor of the city's spending a million dollars, if need be, to secure possession of the grounds. He deprecates the fact that the city has allowed a private individual to acquire a lease of the land from the state when the city could have purchased the whole tract outright a few years ago for \$250,000.

He is sorry that the federal building has been placed where it is and that a new building of a permanent nature has been erected on the grounds at the corner of Fourth and Union street. So convinced, however, is he that the group plan should be carried out at any cost that he is in favor, in case the city secures possession of the grounds, of expending a sufficient sum to pay for the removal of the new four-story brick building mentioned. "I have always advocated the plan to secure the university grounds, of expending a sufficient sum to pay for the removal of the new four-story brick building mentioned."

"I have always advocated the plan to secure the university grounds," said Mr. Bebb this morning. "This city should probably its worst mistake when it failed to purchase the tract for \$250,000, when it had the chance. Still it is not too late yet. I am not a lawyer, but it appears to me that this city ought to make some arrangement with the state university regents by which it could secure possession of the grounds. It might be able to purchase the property outright, it might be able to make some deal with Mr. Moore; it might make some arrangement to pay a stipulated sum each year in return for the use of the property for the maintenance of the state university. Some such plan should be devised immediately. The longer the city waits the more difficult and costly will it become to accomplish it."

The experience of other cities should be a lesson to us. At great expense they are now bringing their public buildings together. They have found that it is more economical, more beautiful to do so. Why Seattle, with all the things in view, should allow the opportunity of securing the university grounds, the only thoroughly appropriate location in the city for such a purpose, to pass by, is more than I can understand.

"Consider what a civic center would do toward making Seattle an attractive city. Bear in mind the advertisement which such a thing would be to the community. Remember how it would draw tourists to this point. Suppose 1,000 persons in the course of a year on their way to Alaska, to the Orient, or to California should be impelled to remain in Seattle because of the attractiveness of her public buildings. They would spend at least \$10 a day in the city while here. A thousand persons, then, would benefit to the extent of \$20,000. If 10,000 persons were attracted here on that account in a year the city would be enriched by \$200,000 annually. It is estimated that American tourists spend \$200,000,000 every year in Europe. They go there almost exclusively to see the public buildings and works of art. From a purely commercial standpoint beautiful buildings in a city pay."

"The new congressional library has attracted thousands of visitors to Washington, D. C. They don't go there as a rule to see the books, either. They simply want to see the beauties of the building. And yet the ornamental features of that magnificent edifice cost only 6 per cent above what would have been the cost of the building stripped of artistic design."

"Of the cities that are carrying out the group plan Cleveland is the most conspicuous. St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, New York and Springfield are doing the same. Now I do not say that Seattle can immediately accomplish the great results that have been brought about in these cities, but she has the opportunity right now to make the start. That is the main thing. As soon as the city had secured possession of the ten acres I would be in favor of the city employing the best landscape architect in the country to lay out the grounds as they should be. The plan, once adopted could be carried out a little at a time. Each building as erected could be given its proper and appropriate place. It is unfortunate that the federal building was not given the most prominent location on the grounds, but that is something that cannot now be helped."

"Then the city would go ahead and erect its hall, its auditorium and its art institute as it got ready. The court house could be erected there also. For \$500,000 the city could erect a city hall of suitable design. The Carnegie library, though not on the university

JAPS LOSE 7,000 MEN

TERRIFIC ASSAULT ON FORTS AT PORT ARTHUR WAS BUT PARTIALLY SUCCESSFUL

(By Scripps News Ass'n.)
ROME, Nov. 28.—Giornale di Roma has a Tokio dispatch stating that the general attack on Port Arthur fortifications, which was begun on the night of November 26, was but partially successful. The Forts Ehrlungshan, east of Ehrlungshan, Maikabujama, were destroyed, but the Japanese attacks on Sungshan Keekwan were repulsed. The total Japanese losses are reported to be nearly 7,000.

Japanese Assaults Repulsed
TOKIO, Nov. 28.—Official dispatches bring unpleasant news of the Japanese attack on the Russian positions at Port Arthur, begun November 26, and still in progress. On the first day of the attack Generals Nakamura and Saito led columns of specially trained swordsmen in the face of a withering fire in an attack upon Sungshan and Ehrlungshan, only to be repulsed with terrible losses.

made thousands of people happy, but the court decided that his occupation would not be permitted in this city.

THINGS COMING TO STAR READERS
Tomorrow The Star will publish the first of Markes E. Pew's copyright letters from Panama. Pew is The Star's special correspondent in the canal zone, and went there some weeks ago to find out just what Secretary of War Taft will find during his investigating tour now being. Pew has been over every foot of the canal zone, and Star readers will know everything about the interesting country long before Taft makes his report. With these letters are photographs which Pew has taken during his stay in Panama, and they are splendid features of our correspondent's work.

SOAKED
Because Samuel Dupue told fortunes and asked for money he was tried on a charge of vagrancy before Acting Police Judge Simon this morning, found guilty and fined \$5. Dupue had been warned by Patrolmen Chipman and Helms that the practice was not allowed on public streets and his defiance of the law led to his arrest. According to the statement Dupue made to the court, he is not a beggar, but a mental or phonologist of no mean rank. He insisted that he had

STREET CAR RAN AWAY

ONE MAN INSTANTLY KILLED AND FIFTEEN SERIOUSLY INJURED IN SMASHUP ON TROLLEY LINE IN ST. LOUIS

(By Scripps News Ass'n.)
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—One man was instantly killed and 15 persons injured by the overturning of a crowded Bellefontaine trolley car at Fourteenth and Papin streets at 7:30 o'clock this morning.

The dead: CHARLES T. WARNOCK.
The car was just starting down a heavy grade when the brake broke and the car ran away. It gained momentum at every foot and by the time it reached the bottom of the grade it was going with such velocity that it jumped the track and striking a pile of steel rails, turned completely over.

AGREEMENT SIGNED
LONDON, Nov. 28.—The English press does not take kindly to the draft of the agreement for the commission to investigate the North Sea affair. The draft, after having been just signed at both London and St. Petersburg, was made public yesterday.

KILLED IN EXPLOSION
PORTSMOUTH, Eng., Nov. 28.—Three marines were killed and one injured in the explosion of a boiler on a picket boat connected with the torpedo school ship in Vernon harbor today.

MAY PROVE VALUABLE
The \$1,600 which the city must pay Renton for a plot of ground through which its pole line right-of-way will pass will be converted into a desirable purpose. City officials for several years have been seeking a piece of ground in Renton. It will probably be needed in the future as a site for a pumping station for the Cedar river water system in case the city hereafter decides to sell water to Renton and vicinity. It will also serve as a site for a sub-station for the municipal electric plant when the city begins to furnish Renton with electric light, as it will in the near future.

THEY WILL ERECT METAL BILL BOARDS
Wooden sign boards will not be erected in the business portion of the city hereafter. Sheet metal structures will be used instead. The local billboard monopoly has concluded to adopt this course in the first five limits. The precedent was established several weeks ago, when a permit was granted the company to erect a metal signboard on First avenue south.

REPLENT
In the divorce suit of Henry Western against his wife, Ada Western, which was decided in favor of the defendant, the plaintiff today filed a motion for a new trial, on the ground that he could produce evidence which would change the court's decision in the case. Western claims that his son left here at the time the trouble between his parents started to avoid testifying against his mother and joined the army. A letter which his father received from him in the Philippines states that he has decided that he did not do the right thing and is now willing to testify in the case.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The supreme court today sustained the New York courts in their decision in the famous Fayerweather will case, which was decided in favor of the colleges to which funds had been bequeathed, and against the executors. Besides the original gift they will receive equal shares in the residuary estate, amounting to \$1,000,000.