

WILSON BECOMES RESTLESS

DEMANDS THAT COMPACT MADE WITH SAMMY PILES BE CARRIED OUT.

Members of the Legislature Will Be Made the Pawns of a Committee.

The King county members of the legislature will be mere pawns in the hands of a committee of five if they recognize the authority of S. H. Piles and John L. Wilson to name a committee of five to direct the delegate's actions in the senatorial contest, says the Seattle Times.

The provisions of the agreement between Piles and Wilson, entered into last April, was based on the assumption that these two men, with E. C. Hughes, John H. McGraw and five of the hold-over senators, could absolutely dictate the action of the republican county convention; choose the state delegation and direct the legislators.

Nothing was left to the wisdom of the republican voters. Wilson and Piles divided the responsibility and specified the conditions under which each was to receive reward. Even the text of the Piles' endorsement was agreed upon with Wilson sitting as an arbiter, presumably to see that it protected King county interests.

Without consulting the men nominated by the convention as members of the legislature the Piles-Wilson agreement undertook to dictate the manner in which their votes should be cast. It took from the convention and the legislators all right of free expression and placed in the hands of a committee of five full authority to

dispose of the legislative delegation as they saw fit.

Before the legislature convenes Wilson hopes to force Piles to name this committee. Wilson and his brother Harry, the minister to Chile, have made separate and peremptory demands that the committee be organized and the direction of the senatorial fight turned over to them.

Piles has promised that at some time before the delegation goes to Olympia he will make known the two members of the committee whom he is expected to appoint. Wilson is understood to have his two selections ready and according to the terms of the compact verifies the story.

Wilson's Two Men.

There is no question but that Wilson will designate two outspoken and reliable friends who can be trusted to look after his interests at all times. Piles' friends have been working to prevent his naming the committee, and in any event to see to it that the Piles' selections are men who cannot be driven away from the man endorsed by the King county convention.

The text of the MacDougall store compact has been generally understood since The Times on the day following the conference, that lasted until 4 o'clock in the morning, printed full details. This story was denied by Wilson at the time, but the full text of the compact, published herewith, verifies the story.

At the "MacDougall Store" conference there were present five of the hold-over senators, a number of prominent business men and at times both Wilson and Piles were in attendance. The agreement covered the resolution of endorsement for Piles; gave him the privilege of naming the state delegation; instructed for a caucus and provided for the board of strategy to handle the legislative delegation.

It was E. C. Hughes, who, as Wilson's representative, kept notes of the meeting and drew up the final agreement. John H. McGraw, who signed the paper, did so as a Piles' represent-

ative. Senator Andrew Hemrich was not in the city at the time and Senator Orville A. Tucker never signed the agreement. The five other republican hold-over senators signed the compact.

The program outlined at the conference was carried out in the republican county convention. E. C. Hughes as a member of the platform committee, saw to it that the exact wording of the Piles endorsement was that dictated by Wilson. The instructions as to a caucus were faithfully carried out.

Morrill, Clark and Brown were not parties to the original agreement. During the campaign Wilson refused to allow his newspaper to support L. C. Smith for sheriff unless the members of the legislature from the south district agreed to support him for senator. Efforts were made to secure such a pledge, but the south district members refused to go into the deal.

Chairman I. B. Knickerbocker of the republican county committee was directing the negotiations with Wilson, and when the south district men refused to agree to vote for Wilson, the chairman of the county committee penned the appendix to the Piles-Wilson compact which bound Morrill, Clark and Brown to the "MacDougall store" deal.

Wilson forced the agreement with Piles. The former returned from Europe to find himself virtually retired from the fight by political events of the preceding few weeks. The election of Ballinger as mayor was a serious disappointment to Wilson, and the decision to hold a single convention hurt him more.

Listened to Wilson.

Wilson had practically nothing left to fight with, though he threatened trouble for Piles. Against the advice of some of his friends, Piles listened to Wilson and was finally drawn into the conference that resulted in the agreement to dictate the convention's actions and to control the legislative delegation. Piles agreed rather than make a fight with Wilson when the odds were all against the perennial candidate.

The strongest card Wilson had to play against Piles in the fight for control, in fact his only one, was the fact that the hold-over senators would not be bound by any action taken by the county convention. Wilson had the friendship of certain of the hold-overs, and he refused to allow these men to deal with Piles unless he was recognized. It will be recalled, for instance that Palmer quarreled openly with

members of the Piles organization and held aloof from the earlier conferences. He was sent for to attend the MacDougall store conference and the bitterness broke out again there.

Despite Wilson's promises that the hold-over senators would be loyal, Piles subsequently had to promise to make Palmer state committeeman before he could be kept in line. This promise was kept by Piles, even though some of his strongest friends advised against it, forseeing Palmer's activity for Wilson such as has characterized the work of the state committee since it was organized.

It has been understood all along that the "MacDougall store" conference would make the members of the legislature pawns. They would be controlled absolutely by the board of strategy and Piles as a senatorial candidate would be a figurehead.

The fact that Piles and Wilson had an agreement has been generally known all over the state, though the full text of the compact has never been understood. Wilson's claims to the King county delegation have been founded on this agreement, and the perennial candidate has been undermining Piles' outside strength ever since election day by spreading the story that he would soon be in control.

It was to head off this possibility and to minimize the effect of keeping faith with Wilson on the MacDougall store agreement that the King county delegation was called together and induced to sign the pledge that absolutely bound twenty-two of them to stay with Piles until he was elected. The pledge was made so strong that the members could not be influenced by a board of strategy and only modified slightly to take in Palmer. Hemrich refused to sign. The subsequent letter sent out by the delegation was intended to further minimize the effect of the original agreement.

If Piles, on top of the delegation's action, appoints the committee provided in the agreement, the effect of the delegation's action will be lost again.

National Academy Exhibition.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The eighteenth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design opened in the American Fine Art's building today and will continue until January 28. The exhibition this year is fully up to the standard of previous years and comprises the best work in painting and sculpture of many of the foremost artists of America.

NEW FACES IN THE CABINET

SECRETARY SHAW'S HOPE OF THE PRESIDENCY MAKES RE-ELECTION UNCERTAIN.

Is Certain That Secretaries Hay, Moody and Taft Will Remain With Teddy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—President Roosevelt is giving a great deal of thought these days to the reorganization of his cabinet. Though this is a subject which the president declines to discuss with anyone, it is known that he expects to see some new faces at the council table after March 4. The president has decided to follow the custom revived by President McKinley after his re-election and to issue new commissions to members of the cabinet who are to hold over into the second term. General Grant was the first re-elected president to do this; all the others simply permitted the cabinet officers to remain at their posts under the old commissions. Either method is legal, of course, but Mr. McKinley thought it no more than proper to pay his cabinet members the compliment of formally reappointing them. The plan has its advantages, too. If a chief of a department does not receive a formal invitation to remain and a new commission, he needs have no doubt that his resignation is in order.

Of course there is no doubt whatever that Secretary Hay will remain, and Attorney-General Moody at least for another year, and Secretary of War Taft until a vacancy occurs on the bench of the supreme court of the United States, and Secretary of the Navy Morton as long as he is willing to serve. Postmaster-General Wynne is to retire, according to the original arrangement, and Mr. Cortelyou is to take his place. Probably Mr. Metcalf will remain at the head of the department of commerce and labor, though this is not quite sure.

Until within the last few days it has been generally supposed Secretary Shaw would stay at the head of the treasury department, though it has been known for some time that Mr. Shaw was exceedingly nervous over the outlook. Now Mr. Shaw's fate is in grave doubt. Mr. Leupp, who is President Roosevelt's close personal friend and who has just been appointed Indian commissioner, prints a dispatch in the New York Evening Post in which he says Mr. Shaw is not likely to be retained. He gives the following reasons:

First—Mr. Shaw is an active candidate for the presidential nomination in 1908, and the president may not wish to keep such an aspirant at the head of a great department like the treasury.

Second—Mr. Shaw has not been, and is not now, in sympathy with the president's ideas on tariff reform, and Mr. Leupp says the secretary's drawback scheme was devised to weaken the revision movement. He adds that if Mr. Shaw's to make headway as a presidential candidate it will probably be as the favorite of the stand-patters.

Third—Mr. Shaw is not in accord with the president. Mr. Leupp says, on civil service reform, and the deductions which Mr. Leupp draws are that there is to be a change in the treasury department on March 4.

Owing to Mr. Leupp's intimate relations with the president, his dispatch has attracted unusual attention, though it may well be doubted if the president has actually made up his mind what to do with Mr. Shaw. I have the best of reasons for believing that if the president could find just the man to suit him for secretary of the treasury he would make the change. But good men for that post are pretty scarce. The friends of Secretary Shaw appear to think that everyone who says or writes anything about the possibility of his retirement is actuated by malice or ill will. Not so. The correspondent of the New York Post is one of Mr. Shaw's friends, and he writes only that which is current talk in cabinet and political circles here.

Another feature of the current gossip is quite interesting. It is that Secretary Wilson of the Department of agriculture may not be invited to stay in the new cabinet because of the president's desire to have a new arrangement as to Iowa. It is well known that he intends to put W. W. Rockhill in Mr. Conger's place as minister to China, and the Iowa senators and representatives may not care to lose two cabinet officers and an important diplomatic post all at one swoop. Yet the complaint is general that Iowa has more than her share of cabinet honors, and the belief is prevalent that if Mr. Shaw goes Mr. Wilson will stay and vice versa. Mr. Wilson has made such an extraordinary record at the head of the agricultural department that there would be

much surprise and regret if the exigencies of a re-distribution were to force him out of office. He has virtually created the department, and it is due to his energy and zeal that its usefulness has been widely extended. Mr. Leupp suggests in his articles that Mr. Wilson is popular with all elements of the republican party in Iowa, while Mr. Shaw is identified with a faction. And yet it is conceded that Mr. Shaw has made a fairly good secretary of the treasury.

As a candidate for the presidency Mr. Shaw is not to have things all his own way in Iowa. During Governor Cummins' recent visit to Washington he told a number of his western friends that if Shaw were to stand as a candidate in 1908 and ask the endorsement of the republican party of Iowa, he, the governor, would also be a candidate and ask Iowa to send a delegation favorable to him. So there may be fun and lots of it ahead.

FOSTER MAKES GOOD SHOWING.

Has Many Votes Outside of His Home County.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 30.—Foster has more votes outside of his own county than all the other candidates combined have outside of their respective counties. This shows his support is general throughout the state.

Such is the confident claim made at the headquarters of Senator Foster in the Donnelly hotel. It makes a strong lead, which the senator's friends are confident will show steady gains.

Politicians are thronging about the lobby of the Donnelly hotel. Senator George H. Baker of Goldendale, arrived today. He is reckoned among the Sweeney supporters, and M. M. Taylor, a banker of Connell, is also said to be included in the workers for Sweeney.

State Senator J. O. Veners of Winlock, who has been in town looking after lumber business, left for home this morning.

B. W. Colner of Lewis county, who was here Christmas, has also gone to his home.

Senator Foster is on his way home from Washington, D. C., and is expected in Tacoma in a few days. A reception of his home friends and his neighbors is planned in his honor on his return. It is probable a delegation of prominent citizens will meet him in the eastern part of the state and escort him home.

A special committee, consisting of Senator W. E. Bronson, Senator Lincoln Davis and Thomas Sammons has this matter in charge and will announce the program for the reception in a day or two.

Thomas Sammons has joined the forces at the Foster headquarters in the Donnelly hotel and will be on hand daily with Secretary J. H. Reed, of the A. G. Foster club, to welcome visitors and give any information desired. Another valued addition to the forces at headquarters is Dr. S. W. Roberts of Fairfax, one of the representative elect, who will remain through the campaign to assist in entertaining visitors.

DOG UNDERGOES AN OPERATION.

Valuable Terrier Bravely Goes Under Knife in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Oesophagectomy, performed by Dr. Rudolph B. Plageman, a veterinary, of No. 978 Bergen street, Brooklyn, demonstrated the bravery, patience and intelligence of Fir Woodcote, a bull-terrier, whose life was despaired of.

The dog is a son of the celebrated Woodcote Wonder, rated the most valuable bull-terrier in America. He belongs to Edward Esmond, actor, employed by Hyde & Behman.

For three weeks the terrier had given signs of trouble with his throat. When it was decided that an obstruction was the cause of the ailment, the X-rays were employed. After the third inspection by this means the location of a long, black-headed pin which the dog had inadvertently attempted to take into his system was determined.

Fir Woodcote went to the operating table without wincing, but fought with bulldog tenacity the influence of the anesthetic. He was under the knife for an hour and a half. When he opened his eyes the dog gave no sign of pain. He rallied well from the shock of the operation, and the doctor is hopeful of his recovery.

Dr. Plageman says he never saw a patient display greater fortitude than Fir Woodcote showed. As yet the dog has taken no solid food, being fed only peptonized milk. He seems to realize the purpose of all that is being done for him, and makes no protest.

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Proper Terms.

Myer—Yes, in order to get away unobserved he resorted to a subterfuge.
Gyer—I see. He's a sort of subterfugitive, as it were.

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