SHE WANTS GUNNERS

Russia Is After Americans and Englishmen.

BIG PAY IF THEY DESERT

Germans in Kiao Chau Are Supplying the Czar's Ships With Coal and Men to Direct the Guns.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Shimonesekl, Japan, norrespondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing under date of January 6, says the Germans in Kiao Chau are supplying the Russians with coal and gunners, and that Admiral Alexieff's agents are offering large sums to induce American and British gunners to desert and go to Port Arthur.

The correspondent adds that Prince Adelbert is reported as predicting, presumably as a Prince of German good will, that the whole Province of Shantun will become German territory.

The correspondent says that according to the Jiji Shimpo, the Corean Foreign Minister, refused to give his consent to the sending of American marines to Seoul, but he could not make an effective protest.

JAPAN NOT FOR SELF ALONE.

High Authority Shows Her Corean Policy Is for All Nations.

TOKIO, Jan. 6.—6 P. M.—A Japanese authority today made the following statement of the status of the Far Eastern question:

"The statement that Russia has made concessions to Japan is not exact. On the contrary, Russia, in the month of October, made certain concessions which were accepted by Japan, subsequently withdrew the acceptance and assumed an attitude which left the Japanese little hope in the way of reaching a satisfactory agreement. The Japanese government, confident in the declarations of disinterestedness in Manchuria made by Russia, and recognizing Russia's special interests in that region, wished to regulate, once for all, all questions in the Far East, in the interest of future peace and tranquility. To this end Japan made the following proposals:

"First—Russia and Japan should mutually respect the independence and territorial integrity of China and Corea.

"Second—To recognize reciprocity, Japan, the special interests of Russia in Manchuria; Russia, the special interests of Japan in Corea.

"Third—To engage mutually not to infringe, Japan, the commercial rights and immunities acquired by Russia in Corea; Russia, the commercial rights and immunities acquired by Japan in Manchuria.

"In making the third proposition, Japan wished not only to protect her rights in China and those of Russia in Corea, but to consecrate by the principle of equality the commercial rights of all nations in Corea and China.

"Russia declined Japan's propositions, and submitted a counter-proposition, which contained a clause providing for the creating of a neutral zone, extending from the China-Corean frontier to Wong Tan, on the east, and to Ping Yang, on the west. The zone comprised almost a third of Corea.

"This Russian pretension took from Japan all guarantee of the protection of her rights in Manchuria and sequestrated a considerable part of Corea, where, without contradiction, Japan's interests preponderate, and which every nation recognizes as being within the legitimate sphere of Japan.

"The proposal exasperated Japanese public opinion. Japan could not accept the proposal for these reasons:

"First—The definitive occupation by Russia of Manchuria would be a permanent menace to the independence of Corea, which Japan must prevent at any price, for Corea is an advance post of Japan's line of defense, and the safety of Corea is a condition sine qua non of her own security.

"Second—Japan has, as other powers, rights and immunities in Manchuria, by virtue of treaties with China. These rights and immunities cannot be left to the mercy of Russia. The refusal of Russia to examine the Manchurian question denoted on her part the intention not to observe the rights of all nations in that region. Most evident among other proofs of this intention on the part of Russia were the occupation of Yang Tung Tcheng and the reoccupation of Mukden. Every one knows that by the new treaties concluded by the United States and Japan with China one city and two ports were to be opened to the commerce of the world. Yang Tung Tcheng and Mukden were the two points chosen. By the occupation of these ports Russia prevented China from fulfilling the obligations of her treaties.

"Japan asked Corea, simultaneously with the United States and Great Britain, to open this region to international commerce. In occupying Tong Wang Pou (Yongampho), the only port in North Corea, Russia paralyzed the realization of this project. Japan then had reason to fear that letting Russia alone would result in closing the Yellow Sea and the interior of Manchuria to international commerce.

"In struggling with all her force against the pretensions of Russia in the Far East, Japan works not only for herself, but for all nations. Japan does not ignore the dangers and risks of an armed conflict with Russia, and does not embark upon it with a light heart or fanfaronade."

JAPAN IS BUYING HEAVILY.

Shipments of Coin to This Country Denote as Much.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—Heavy shipments of coin from Japan to this city on most every steamer of late for purposes of reminting and settlement of trade balances indicate how heavy the latter are against the Mikado's realm, and naturally give rise to the belief that these trade balances are on account of heavy purchases of war material both in this country and in Europe. On last Sunday the Occidental and Oriental liner Coptic brought a shipment of treasure amounting to $625,000 from Japan. Shipments of about similar amounts have been brought over on the five or six vessels preceding the Coptic.

"Japan's unfavorable trade balances just at present" said President I. W. Hellman of the Nevada Bank, "cause her, as a matter of economy, to forward much treasure to this country for the purposes of adjusting acounts instead of sending all of it direct to New York or London. Undoubtedly Japan just at present is buying many things she thinks she might need in the event of war."

A vast quantity of canned stuffs and munitions of war have, during the past four months, gone to Japan. From Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago in particular heavy shipments of canned meats have gone by way of Pacific Coast ports, as have also shipments of rifles, ammunition and other war material in large quantities. A good many of these shipments have come from Great Britain and gone by way of the Canadian Pacific and Vancouver.

"The fear of war beween Japan and Russia has caused underwriters to advance rates materially on all vessels and freight destined to or from the seat of the expected war. Local underwriters on advices from their home offices state that policies warranting no declaration of war during the month of January are being quoted at 5 per cent. Rates to Russian ports are almost prohibitory. Advices to local people from London are reassuring and do not think war is at hand. The German agencies on the other hand, get advices just the opposite.

POSITION OF NAVY DELICATE.

Evans' Fleet Must in No Way Do Anything to Show Non-Neutrality.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Naval officials are somewhat embarrassed as to the best disposition to be made of United States warships on the Asiatic squadron, in view of the imminence of war between Russia and Japan. The policy of the administration is to observe the strictest neutrality and keep hands off, except in the single contingency of infringements upon American treaty rights.

When Admiral Evans' fleet was ordered back to its station from Honolulu, it was arranged that the cruiser squadron should stop at Midway Islands, where there is a cable station, to receive any instructions the Department might desire to send. These instructions were simply for Admiral Evans' fleet to await instructions at Guam. That despatch was delivered to the cruiser squadron, which touched at Midway on January 3 and left the same day for Guam, the rendezvous of the entire squadron fleet.

It is expected that Admiral Evans will reach Guam in a few days, and report his arrival to the Department.

It is said at the Department that the instructions to be sent Admiral Evans there will show no discrimination whatever as between the parties to any possible hostilities, but the Admiral will be expected to so dispose of his force as to maintain the appearance of strict neutrality as between the belligerents.

LEAVE TO AID JAPAN.

Engineers From Clyde and British Naval Pensioners Sail.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A party of marine engineers from the Clyde district engaged by the Japanese government to proceed immediately to Japan, presumably for service on board transports, sailed for Japan yesterday. They embarked at Liverpool on board the British steamer Lake Erie, bound for St. John, N. B., whence they will be transported by rail to the Pacific Coast.

Another draft of Scotch engineers left Govanquy for Japan a week ago. The summons they received was so urgent that the men left without having provided themselves with outfits.

A detachment of 130 British naval pensioners and naval reservemen and ten British officers started for Genoa, Italy, today to assist the navigation to the Far East of the Japanese warships Kassaga and Nissin, formerly the Moreno and Rivadavia, of the Argentine navy. The railroad station was crowded with sightseers, who manifested great enthusiasm. There were repeated cheers for the "Gallant little Japanese."

ONLY A DIPLOMATIC MOVE.

Russia Has Little Comment to Make on Dispatch of Troops to Corea.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 6.—The semi-official dispatch of last night from Vladivostok, saying that owing to disturbances between Coreans and Japanese in Corea, the Russian Second Rifle Regiment, at its full strength, had been dispatched to Corea to protect Russian interests there, created little comment here. The diplomats are disposed to regard it as merely a move on the diplomatic chessboard. Only one newspaper, the St. Petersburg Skija Wjedomosti, refers to the dispatch. It says the movement proves the firmness of the Russian policy.

The announcement appears to have created a greater impression at Moscow. Commenting thereon, the Moskowskija Wjedomosti declares Russia is "ready to fight Japan and a coalition if necessary."

LONDON 'CHANGE SHOWS FEAR

Holders of Foreign Wheat Advance Prices a Shilling Per Quarter.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Holders of American and other foreign wheat on the corn market put up the price one shilling per quarter today, in consequence of the Far Eastern situation.

In connection with the effect of the possible war between Russia and Japan on the food market Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, said today that he had been overwhelmed with offers from manufacturers of canned goods.

"People do not seem to understand," said the Minister, "that our Army does not need such rations. From the private to General, we live on rice and dried fish, which necessitates practically no transport."

CARRIES COAL FOR JAPAN.

British Steamship Has to Pay Unusually High for Insurance.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 6.—The British steamship Knight Errant, Captain Kendall, passed out the Virginia Capes this evening laden with 11,500 tons of steam coal shipped to an importing firm in Yokohama, Japan, but for the use, it is said, of the Japanese Navy. A great deal of interest is manifested in shipping circles regarding the safe passage of the vessel and it is understood an unusually high risk was charged.

Captain Kendall expects to reach Yokohama inside of 50 days, and said, before sailing, that precautions had been taken which would render it impossible for the voyage to be interrupted.

RUSSIA FULLY DETERMINED.

No Threats Can Make Her Give Up Alleged Rights in Far East.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 6.—A dispatch from Port Arthur says the Russo-Japanese crisis is commented on by Viceroy Alexieff's organ, the Novakral, as follows:

"No threats can make Russia abandon her legitimate rights in Manchuria or in Corea. The interests of Russia and Japan can be reconciled without violating that country's (Corea's) sovereignty. The outcome of the negotiations depends on the number of ironclads at Port Arthur and of troops in Manchuria. Russia does not fear war, but she does not desire it, and therefore is seeking to render it impossible."

TAFT IS GUEST OF MIKADO.

Situation in the Far East Is Informally Discussed.

TOKIO, Jan. 6.—Governor Taft, of the Philippine Islands, and his wife have been granted an audience by the Emperor and Empress, lunching with them later. Subsequently an informal discussion took place, the Emperor expressing his satisfaction at the friendly relations which exist between America and Japan, which he hoped would continue. He wished the Americans to understand that Japan was striving earnestly and patiently to maintain peace.

RUSSIANS LAND AT CHEMULPO

Objective Point Is Seoul, but Railway Will Not Move Them.

SEOUL, Corea, Jan. 7.—A Russian Legation guard of 30 has been landed at Chemulpo, but the Japanese railway has refused to transport it to Seoul. It is reported preparations have been made for the Emperor of Corea to find an asylum at the French Legation in the event of serious trouble. It is expected that France and Germany will send marines to guard their legations.

RUSSIA TO STOP JAPAN

(Continued from First Page.)

Chinese and Japanese ports, will carry a quantity of pig lead for Hong Kong, and about 25,000 sacks of nitre, consigned to Hong Kong, and presumed to be for the manufacture of powder. The nitre is being sent on a rush order. It arrived in this port on Thursday last on the British ship Edenmore from the Chili coast.

It is known that the Japanese government has had agents on this Coast for some time past quietly getting information concerning the purchase and shipment of such supplies as may be needed in the event of war. One agent placed an order for 10,000 tons of hay for the army, and part of the order has already been shipped. Options have been placed on additional quantities should they be required. Another Japanese agent closed a contract for 3,000,000 pounds of mess beef. The Japanese Consul-General here has lately had many calls from business men seeking to enter into contracts for foodstuffs, but he informed all visitors he had no authority to make such purchases.

On the steamer Coptic, which sails next week for Nagasaki, will go ten carloads of beef for Russia. In the event of peace still prevailing when the Coptic reaches her destination, the beef will be transshipped for Vladivostok. If war is declared, the beef will, it is expected, be seized by Japan. The local shippers have covered their cargo with a war risk.

WILL RESENT INTERVENTION.

Japan Wants No Other Power to Take a Hand in Negotiations.

TOKIO, Jan. 7.—The government is silent concerning the terms of the Russian rejoinder. A high authority here, however, says the reply is unsatisfactory to Japan, especially in its features bearing upon the question of Corea. He says the Russian government in its communication expresses a desire for the settlement of the matter in dispute. Japan has taken the reply under consideration, and if convinced that Russia's protestations are honest, and that there is a chance for peace, she will continue the negotiations. At the same time the Ministry is unqualifiedly opposed to a long delay.

It is becoming apparent that Japan would resent any intervention on the part of any of the outside powers in the extremity of the crisis. It is thought possible here that the United States might intervene. Such intervention, the Japanese say, would be unjust, and only create delay which would be advantageous to Russia.

BELIEVE REPLY HAS COME.

Japanese Masses, However, Can Get No Inkling of Its Nature.

TOKIO, Jan. 6.—It is believed here that the Russian response has been handed to the government, but the secret of its delivery has been jealously guarded, and the nature of the reply remains undisclosed. Minister of Foreign Affairs Komura called this afternoon upon Baron de Rosen, the Russian Minister to Japan, with whom he remained an hour, and later he visited Premier Katsura, when an extended conference was held. There is every indication now that further negotiations will take place, although it is said that Japan will refuse to transfer the discussion of affairs to St. Petersburg if this is proposed.

Britain Has No Advices.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—At Lord Lansdowne's reception at the Foreign Office today a Foreign Office official said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"We know less than the newspapers. Our only definite information regarding the Russian reply was received from the Associated Press St. Petersburg dispatches of yesterday, namely, that the instructions sent to Vice-Admiral Alexieff, on which the Russian answer is based, were drawn up in the most conciliatory spirit.

"So far as we know this evening, the Russian reply has not yet reached Tokio. There is, however, grave reason to fear that such of the Japanese proposals as have been accepted by Russia are of a minor character, and the main points of the dispute have not reached a settlement."

Corean Army Greatly Disaffected.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—A dispatch received by the French Foreign Office from Seoul gives the circumstances leading up to the landing of American Marines in Corea. It says:

"The Corean Army is seriously disaffected, chiefly because of pay arrears, and is threatening to engage in an outbreak at any moment, although no actual disturbance has occurred up to this time. As a precaution, the American Minister asked for a Marine Guard, which was landed.

"Two British warships, two Russian and one American are in the harbor of Chemulpo. The naval officers say they will remain at Chemulpo until the crisis is over. The Corean authorities admit they cannot answer for the loyalty and discipline of the troops, but the Americans are the only ones thus far considering the landing of marines necessary."

Chile Sells Cruiser to Japan.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—In addition to the third-class battleship Capitan Prat, the second-class cruiser Chacabuco, according to the Herald dispatch from Valparaiso, Chile, also has been sold to Japan. The Chacabuco was originally built for Japan, but Chile bought her when war was feared with Argentina. The negotiations have been carried out through an English firm.

A More Hopeful View.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The Revue Russe says that at the moment of going to press, the following was received from an authoritative source in St. Petersburg:

"The probability of war is decreasing. At the present moment, Russia connot make a casus belli of a temporary landing of Japanese troops at a Corean port with the object of maintaining order."

Wyoming Japanese Ordered Home.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 6 — Several hundred Japanese trackmen and miners employed by the Union Pacific Railroad and Coal Companies, in Wyoming, it is reported, are arranging to obey an order from the Mikado to return to their native land and enter the Army.

Shadowing Japan's Cruisers.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Shanghai reports that Japan has learned that the Russian squadron at Biserta has been instructed to shdow Japan's new cruisers, and is in readiness to attack them in the event of war being declared.

Instructed to Send Families Away.

PEKIN, Jan. 6.—A dispatch from Niu Chwang today announces that the Japanese commercial houses have instructed their agents to send their families away from Manchuria.

Correspondents Leave Today.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—On the Siberia, going to the Far East, will sail two well-known correspondents, Percival Phillipps, of the London Daily Express, and Captain L. James, of the London Times.

British Cabinet to Meet Saturday.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A Cabinet meeting has been called for this week, probably for Saturday. The summons was unexpected, Premier Balfour and other Ministers being absence from London.

Japan Is Buying Much Rice.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Times' Calcutta correspondent says the Japanese government is reported to have placed heavy orders for rice in Burmah.

TALLEST BUILDING ON EARTH.

A 45-Story Structure to Be Erected in New York.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

It appears that the limit in the erection of high buildings has not been reached, and there is no telling when it will be. It is reported from New York that contracts soon will be let for the construction on lower Broadway of the "tallest building on earth," with five stories below the street level and 40 stories above ground, with a 90-foot tower surmounting the roof. The increasing value of ground space and the growing business demands of a congested population forces the projectors of modern structures to build in both directions. The office building of the future, it seems probable, will be a combination of rearing tower and sunken shaft—one part a sky scraper and the other resting somewhere near the brink of the infernal regions. When the limit both ways is reached it is possible the heat from the interior of the earth will be utilized to replace steam boilers in Winter, while a hole in the roof will admit air from the frozen altitudes to cool the lower regions in Summer.

The proposed new broadway structure will tower 615 feet above the surface, making it 65 feet higher than the Washington monument, which at one time was considered the eighth wonder of the world. Before long some syndicate is sure to be heard from with plans for an even more altitudinous structure. The question naturally arises, how high can modern steel methods of construction be carried? When a tall building in New York was torn down a few years ago an examination was made for the purpose of determining the effect of corrosion and so afford a means of estimating the period of time steel-constructed buildings could stand in safety. The building had been erected only a few years before, but the corroding process had been so slight as to convince architects there was little danger to be feared from that source. It would seem, therefore, that the problem simply is how high steel may be raised and the structure maintain its perpendicularity. That problem hasn't reached a solution yet, and it may require an awful accident to bring it about. In the meantime there is a chance to speculate as to whether, if the people of remote centuries of the past, possessed the art of steel construction, there wouldn't have been another story to tell about the tower of Babel.

SHOWS THERE WAS CONSPIRACY

Ex-President of Union Testifies in Mine-Dynamiting Case.

GEORGETOWN, Colo., Jan. 6.—Several witnesses were examined today in the trial of the men charged with dynamiting the Sun and Moon transformer building at Idaho Springs, but the only one of special importance was William Bate, ex-president of the Idaho Springs Miners' Union. Bate was installed as president in April, 1903, and resigned in July, a short time before the Sun and Moon explosion occurred. It is alleged that he resigned because he did not approve of the sentiments of other members of the union.

Mr. Bate testified that when he became president there was a standing committee of the union, known as a committee of safety, whose business was to drive nonunion men out of the camp. He said that some time before the explosion J. E. Chandler, secretary of the union, informed him it had been decided to blow up the Sun and Moon buildings, and that a committee consisting of Fire, Carbonetti and Thomas Walsh had been appointed to do the work. Chandler, he said, left town 10 days before the explosion took place. Fire was the man who was killed by the explosion.

Cold Weather Closes Plant.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 6.—The entire plant of the National Works of the American Tinplate Company at Monessen is closed down on account of cold weather. Nearly 3000 men are idle.

Kissing in the Prize Ring.

Baltimore Sun.

Various are the uses of the kiss. Poets innumerable have sung the praises of osculation when practiced by two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one. Bearded monarchs kiss each other when they exchange visits, although there seems to be no occasion for such demonstrations, since they are free to shake hands. This is the kiss royal and diplomatic. Acts of treachery have been preceded by osculation—the kiss sinister. Now, it appears, the kissing practice has extended to the prizering. On Tuesday night, in San Francisco, there was a fight between young Mr. Corbett and young Mr. Hanlon. For 16 rounds they smote each other with their fists. In the last round the fighting was fast and furious. Mr. Corbett rained blows upon his adversary, mutilating his countenance in various ways and pummeling him until he was almost on the brink of the grave. Then the referee stopped the combat and awarded the victory to the puissant Corbett. What should the latter do then but stride across the ring to his battered adversary and imprint a kiss upon his bloody and swollen features! What did he mean? Are our pugilists getting to be sentimentalists? If the Corbett kiss was an expression of affection or compassion, why did he batter Hanlon to the point of insensibility? Truly the defeated gladiator might say with the poet: "You say that you love me, but why did you dissemble, and why did you kick me downstairs?"

New Oregon Postmasters.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 6.—Oregon postmasters were appointed today as follows: George T. Smith, vice Harry E. Yer, resigned, Forest; Mrs. Clara E. Wright, vice Nathan Lehigh, resigned, St. Helens; Marion C. Gray, vice Nancy E. Doman, resigned, Tallman; Daniel B. Troutman, vice W. Aterhun, resigned. Herbert Gilmark was appointed regular and Henry Smith substitute rural carrier at Buckeye, Wash.

Suits in Justice Court.

A suit has been filed in Justice Reid's court by Attorney John F. Watts against Ida M. Long for $100 alleged to be due as fees for services rendered in another suit. Charley Fong brought suit in the same court against D. J. and F. J. Zan for $20, the amount of two weeks' wages, alleged to be due for services performed in the match factory of the defendants.

Search for Gale's Murderer.

EUGENE, Or., Jan. 6. —(Special.)—Prosecuting Attorney Harris returned from Cottage Grove today, where he has been looking into the death of young Gale. He reports the officers working on various clews, but as yet no evidence in sight upon which to make any arrests for the murder. Sheriff Fisk is leading the search for the murderer.

Want Black to Be Chairman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Civil Service Commissioners Cooley and Green have decided to ask General John C. Black, recently nominated as a member of the commission to succeed John R. Proctor, deceased, to become chairman of the commission.

Report on Dreyfus Case.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The Recorder of the Court of Cassation says it will be January 20 before he will be able to submit to the court his report on the Dreyfus case.

TRY TO REFORM SEATTLE

BUT CIVIC UNION FORCES ACCOMPLISH NOTHING.

Endless Debates on Principles of Organization Mark the Advent of Theorists in Political Arena.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—With the caucuses and primaries for the municipal election about six weeks distant, the newly organized Civic Union has decided that it requires more time to discuss the principles of the organization, and that the momentous question should be fought out in committee meeting, anyway. And the Civic Union will not take any part in municipal affairs until the members decide upon the language that should be used in the constitution and by-laws and the proper number of committees are designated.

So far as determining results are concerned, it is not likely that one need look to the Civic Union for surprises. The organization may make a great deal of noise before the municipal campaign closes on March 8, but it will not be able to accomplish much. The Civic Union is starting out on the wrong line.

Instead of perfecting a close organization that could make itself felt in a municipal campaign, the Civic Union is outlining plans for an organization that will come onto the scene of municipal affairs at some indefinite future hour. The promoters of the organization now explain they moved a year too late. At the rate of speed made thus far in the organization a year's time would be necessary to accomplish anything.

The organization of the Civic Union is the outgrowth of a series of sharp attacks made by members of the Queen Anne Improvement Club upon city officials. It was attempted then to have the club begin an investigation, but this move was sidetracked by referring the entire matter to a conference of representatives of all the improvement clubs of the city. This conference declared that local affairs could not properly come before the improvement clubs. Then there were a series of small gatherings that resolved things, and finally a conference at the Chamber of Commerce which was attended by a few residents of other districts. And then this week about 60 men conferred and decided to postpone a real decision until a committee has gone over the ground.

The Civic Union is promoted by theorists. Despite the fact that a general dissatisfaction exists regarding the present administration, none of the men that have been identified with past political movements have been mixed up with the Civic Union, and no prominent business man has taken an active part. In fact, one of the speakers at the meeting this week deplored that fact that business men could not be induced to attend the meetings. It was insisted the business men wanted a guarantee of stability and disinterestedness before entering the fight.

From a political standpoint, ex-Mayor W. D. Wood and Milo A. Root are the most prominent men identified with the Civic Union movement. Wood was chosen to succeed Mayor Black, who refused to serve when the news of various promises his campaign managers had made was broken to him. Wood was distracted by the Alaska gold fever and forsook the city for the North. The Council elected Mayor T. J. Humes to succeed him. That was about seven years ago.

Wood is a Republican, so far as National issues are concerned, but he has been found in politics about as often with the faction that is fighting his party as with the organization to which he belongs. He is a theoretical reformer, and at the outset proclaimed his interest in the Civic Union to be that of a man opposed to attacking the present administration, but preferring to work for "higher ideals," and urging such reforms as park systems and public playgrounds. Wood would pass over the present graft charges and work for the future.

Root came to Seattle from Olympia several years ago. He attained something of a state acquaintance while still a resident of Olympia, and has been mentioned at different times as a candidate for Republican nominations. He was identified to a minor extent with the Municipal League of a few years ago, which failed to do any of the things the Civic Union now believes it will do.

E. H. James, another prominent mover in the new organization, was the Democratic candidate for State Senator whom Dick Kinnear defeated. Mr. James has decided socialistic leanings. He campaigned for State Senator on an "anti-imperialistic" platform. James is strongly opposed to partisan politics, and is endeavoring to keep the Civic Union away from such alliances.

Richard Mansfield White lived in New York in the Tweed days, and he resided in Chicago when municipal reform movements were in vogue there. Thus far he has devoted himself to telling what was accomplished in other cities.

T. Josenhans is a local architect, convinced of corruption in the police department. He is really the man who started the movement, for his attacks in the Queen Anne Improvement Club created the trouble in that organization. Josenhans wants an investigation and an attack on the police department, if nothing else is done.

E. Shorrock is a banker. He even now insists he will not go further with the organization unless the constitution and by-laws read just right. He is strong on insisting upon a full and free discussion. In fact, Shorrock is willing to postpone any vote in order that an entire debate can be rehearsed for the benefit of a latecomer. He procrastinates, unwittingly, to be sure, but just as surely as one who deliberately dodges an issue.

These six men are at the head of the Civic Union's organization, and have been responsible for whatever has been done thus far. And from none of them has come a suggestion of organization and a ... for the control of party conventions. They insist they will not make an independent movement, but declare themselves to be relying upon the effect of public meetings and efforts to create a sentiment for reform.

A significant fact in connection with the organization is that J. B. Meikle told the first general conference that nothing could be done unless a thorough organization was perfected and extended to every precinct in the city. He was not invited to attend the next gathering.

Pearline is the original Washing Powder

Do you think it would have been so widely imitated if it had not justified Our Claims

J.P.

Rheumatism

Is Not a Skin Disease.

Most people have an idea that rheumatism is contracted like a cold, that the damp, chilly air penetrates the muscles and joints and causes the terrible aches and pains, or that it is something like a skin disease to be rubbed away with liniment or drawn out with plasters; but Rheumatism originates in the blood and is caused by Urea, or Uric Acid, an irritating, corroding poison that settles in muscles, joints and nerves, producing inflammation and soreness and the sharp, cutting pains peculiar to this distressing disease.

Exposure to bad weather or sudden chilling of the body will hasten an attack of Rheumatism after the blood and system are in the right condition for it to develop, but have nothing to do with the real true causes of Rheumatism, which are internal and not external.

Liniments, plasters and rubbing will sometimes reduce the inflammation and swelling and ease the pain for a time, but fail to relieve permanently because they do not reach the seat of the trouble. S. S. S. cures Rheumatism because it attacks it in the blood, and the Uric Acid poison is neutralized, the sluggish circulation stimulated and quickened, and soon the system is purified and cleansed, the aching muscles and joints are relieved of all irritating matter and a lasting cure of this most painful disease effected.

Bowling Green, Ky.

About a year ago I was attacked by acute rheumatism in my shoulders, arms and legs below the knee. I could not raise my arm to comb my hair. Doctors prescribed for me for over two months without giving me any relief. I saw S. S. S. advertised and decided to try it. Immediately I commenced its use I felt better, and remarked to mother that I was glad I had at last found some relief. I continued its use and am entirely well. I will always feel deeply interested in the success of S. S. S. since it did me so much good.

311 19th St. MRS. ALICE HORTON.

SSS

S. S. S. is a harmless vegetable remedy, unequalled as a blood purifier and an invigorating, pleasant tonic. Book on Rheumatism will be mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

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