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WASHINGTON, D. C.,—Ed Brinkman, Fourth and Pacific Ave., N. W.; Edith House News Service.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.—Maximum temperature, 81 deg.; minimum, 57. Precipitation, none.

TODAY'S WEATHER.—Fair; easterly wind.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1904.

A "KNOCKER'S" STATEMENTS.

It is wonderful indeed how Columbus, O., has managed to make such progress as it has made, without Councilman Fiegel, of Portland. It seems, indeed, to have made astonishing progress—since he left there. From a report of the speeches at a "local option" meeting held on Wednesday night, we reprint this statement:

Councilman A. F. Fiegel was the last speaker. He testified of the fact that during the time that he had made greater developments than Oregon and Washington combined. Columbus itself, he said, had improved more in that time than Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane combined.

That is wonderful, indeed, or would be if it were true; but it isn't. Ohio, in 1890, had 3,672,516 inhabitants; in 1900, 4,157,545. In ten years, 485,029—much more than the percentage of gain than that of Oregon and Washington. Columbus in 1890 had 83,159 inhabitants; in 1900, 125,560. But in 1890 Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane had 145,250; in 1900, 245,558. The growth of Portland alone, or of Seattle alone, in that period, was greater, not only in proportion, but in fact, than that of Columbus. And who doubts that this rate has continued since the year 1890, and is now even more rapid, in favor of Portland and its neighbors?

The Oregonian will express no opinion on the question whether a Councilman should be excused for "knocking" his own town. It will leave that to public judgment. However, it will say, as to Columbus, that though Mr. Fiegel would have it inferred that liquor shops do not exist there—having been exterminated by the local option—there are now more liquor shops in Columbus than ever before; and, according to the latest statement we have seen, more than in Portland. Which simply shows that where liquor is wanted it is not shut off, either by local option or by prohibition.

THE PASSING OF M'BRIDE.

The brief but noisy era of McBridgeism in Washington politics came to an abrupt end at Tacoma Wednesday. The showing made by the Governor as a result of two years' preparation, aided by clever manipulation of about all of the state machinery, was so insignificant that even his warmest supporters must have felt chagrined and humiliated. And yet the result will come not as a surprise to the unprejudiced observers who have watched this bitter factional fight from a viewpoint beyond the reach of the political bias.

Men will follow a leader, but they object to a driver, and McBridge has always been a driver. With the exception of a brief period in 1893 when he temporarily abandoned his judicial chair to work with the railroad lobby at Olympia for the defeat of John B. Allen, Governor McBridge was seldom heard of in Washington politics until he bobbed up as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor four years ago. This office, discarded in most states for being as useless as the fifth wheel on a wagon, was easily secured, and the subsequent death of Governor Rogers landed McBridge in a higher place than his own merits made attainable before or since. The Governor held the place into which he had accidentally fallen, and desired to stay, and, realizing his limitations, gradually took up the reins of a similar job giving the same power to Governor John A. Rogers. A law that was a bad measure when administered by that honest old dreamer, the late Governor Rogers, could not become greatly improved by the substitution of McBridge control for that of Rogers.

This changing attitude of the Governor displayed an inconsistency that prevented thousands who honestly believed in the railroad commission idea from rallying to his flag. No broad-minded statesmanship was in evidence when Governor McBridge vetoed numerous wagon-road bills and a small appropriation for the Lewis and Clark Centennial, and at the same time signed a bill for an expensive fish hatchery at Lake Chehalis, near the summer home of his private secretary and close political adviser. Governor McBridge may have set the standard too high when he went up and down the state denouncing the corrupt railroad lobby, but, having so

denounced it, was the height of inconsistency for him to hold a secret conference with the lobbyist and then afterward refer an inquiring public to said lobbyist for an account of what may have taken place at the conference.

These incidents are mentioned at this time not as kicks at a dead lion, but for the Governor never was a lion, but merely to show why his ability and prowess have always been overestimated, and why his defeat was so easy, once his position was thoroughly understood by the people. The Oregonian has in the past discussed these shortcomings from a news standpoint and has been rebuked by numerous McBridge papers throughout Washington. In this connection it may be interesting to note that prior to the Clark, Walla, Walla and Whatcom primaries every McBridge paper in the state credited the Governor with a strength in the convention of from 250 to 400 votes, exclusive of King and Pierce counties. On April 28 an Oregonian staff correspondent wired from Tacoma that "a conservative estimate can hardly give the Governor more than 225 votes outside of King and Pierce counties." The McBridge strength, which was fully tested on the Crow nomination Wednesday, mustered a total of 265 votes. This was something less than one-third of the number of delegates to the convention.

Put to a direct vote of the people, a railroad commission bill such as Washington has just escaped would be defeated by a much larger proportionate vote. Washington is a railroad state, and if the case were otherwise she would not favor such unlimited political power as the McBridge bill placed in the hands of one man.

ASPECTS OF THE TACOMA PLATFORM.

Intelligent criticism must be highly pleased with a Republican platform that contains 70 per cent sense to 30 per cent idiocy. That is about the best that can be looked for. Democratic platforms are to be hilariously cheered if there is a trace of sanity in 99 per cent falsehood and unbecome; but of Republicans we expect something more. The Tacoma utterance is more than that. Therefore it is almost a model.

Notice a few absurdities by way of variety. What are the McKinley policies so faithfully and courageously duplicated and emphasized by President Roosevelt? Take time, think it over. Inasmuch as the Tacoma convention turned Governor McBride out to grass, it seems like an unnecessary piece of absurdity to commend an administration as having been conducted "ably, honestly, efficiently and economically." As for "reciprocity in noncompetitive products," there is no such thing. You might as well declare for the disarmament of the peace society or the liquefaction of water or the Government ownership of the capital at Washington. What possible sense is there in such an expression as "Democratic progress," and still would Democratic theories?" If the Democratic theory is wider than the Democratic vagary, then all theories should be uprooted into vagaries as soon as possible in the interests of reform.

The convention was apparently afraid of its shadow on the ship subsidy question, inasmuch as it favors a commission whose yet unknown conclusion is still under discussion, and possibly will vary with the convictions of the apparently infallible Tacoma assembly. A very good suggestion is in the plank about a tax commission. To this ultimate basis of taxation is it extremely probable that all talk about commissions and franchises will ultimately come. Railroads, streetcars, lighting companies, etc., should be allowed every reasonable facility to prosecute their work without harassing and burdensome restrictions; but they must be taxed in proportion to their business. Let them make all the money they can, and then take a good slice of it for the public's easement in their privileges. They will make more than if they were hampered by meddlesome and ignorant officials at every turn and they can contribute more liberally to the support of the government.

Especially do we commend the attention of the people of Washington these words from the platform's opening paragraph: Theodore Roosevelt has borne the tremendous responsibilities of his great office upon the high level of National duty and honor, and still would Democratic theories have been thoroughly Republican and truly American. The laws have been fearfully and impartially enforced as they were enacted by Congress, civil service has been maintained, and the public health, fostered industry, stimulated enterprise, extended American commerce, strengthened American influence, embodied American citizenship and brought progress to capital and to labor. We therefore, favor the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt and hereby instruct the delegates chosen by this convention to support his candidacy.

That the main thing in this campaign is the issue, and the Democratic party in Washington, Oregon or elsewhere is invited to go up against it as hard and as often as it likes. The simple question confronting every voter this year is whether he wants to commend the honesty, courage and energy with which Theodore Roosevelt conducts the administration of the Federal Government. In putting this the supreme and only issue foremost, the Washington Republicans have acted with credit and sense. The campaign should be pitched upon this ground. The platform's minor imperfections do not count in the general result, any more than Democratic efforts to confuse the issue with trifling nonessentials will count with the public in November. Election in Washington is six days away, but the record of Theodore Roosevelt will be as sound then as it is today and the Tacoma platform just as inviolable and just as true. Theodore Roosevelt and his record—against this rock the tides of Bryanism and Turnersism in Washington may rage and beat in vain.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson thinks that if the Assessor would only set property values high enough to enable the city treasury to employ himself and other "scientists" to tell us how to "run" the city on "sanitary conditions," how to get rid of garbage, etc.; and incidentally, it may be supposed, to supply whiskey enough to improve the race by killing off the dip-sodites. As director of all this beneficence, Dr. Hutchinson, at a proper salary, say \$50,000 a year, with a sufficient number of deputy clerks, stenographers and stenographers would bring the City of Portland into great repute. But "science" here, as elsewhere, is up against the stupidity of the reluctant taxpayer. However, the taxpayer has some excuse. He feels that

if every one who wishes to "serve the public" in this way or that should get his "pull" or "owner of property would have to seek relief through the poor rates. Needless to say, Dr. Woods Hutchinson is not ambitious to have his own name figure extensively on this assessment roll. "Leastwise," it doesn't.

SURVIVAL OF THE HOMELY MAN.

How widely Mr. Sherlock Holmes and others of his mould are differentiated from the detective in real life is a matter of common knowledge with all who have been brought into direct or remote contact with the elusive clue and still more elusive criminal. A fresh addition to the general exhibit in detective cases is supplied by the peculiar case of Miss Julia Earley, nabbed in Portland as the mistress of a married man, for deportation to her home at Brockton, Mass.

A homely married man, James M. Horton, with a career in keeping with his countenance, induced the fair Julia to accompany him in the perilous enterprise of deserting his wife and nine children at Brockton and coming to Oregon with \$100 which he had come into possession of as the trustee for funds in aid of a blind man. Hitherto, therefore, the pair made their way, to be followed in due course by the distracted mother of Julia, and sundry legal documents bearing upon Horton and the episode of the \$100. Thus far all proceeds upon approved and conventional lines. Nothing challenges criticism until we come to this record:

Miss Earley is said to be prominent in Brockton, and is a charming young woman, and what she saw to fancy in Horton, who is the essence of homeliness, is puzzling the detectives.

Where have these Portland detectives been all their lives, that they are puzzled by the spectacle of a good-looking woman taking up with a homely man? Surely not in Portland, for long experience and observation here have demonstrated that the most lovely and accomplished females generally pick out some of the crookedest sticks which the extensive survival of the unfit has offered for their choice. It is well that this is so, for in this way the average physiognomy of the race is kept from falling into the repulsive masculine aspect it would otherwise bear. What it is that these smart and good-looking women see in homely men and have never been explained, and should not be too closely inquired into, as it might lead to most disastrous consequences, including their enlightenment. But the phenomenon has long been too well attested to surprise the ordinary intellect, let alone the detective.

If an explanation may be suggested without transgressing the bounds of modesty, would be that the homely man, in seeking to hide his face, is struggling for bliss, lays himself out with greater energy and assiduity to attain the heaven of his desires than the handsome man, lulled to security by his self-complacency, thinks necessary to employ. Desdemona or Heloise or even Clara Vere de Vere is not to the Adonis alone, but to Othello for his impetuosity. Abelard for his constancy, or to a country girl, perhaps, who adapts her means to her ends with laborious exactness. We make no doubt that Mr. Horton's success with the amiable Julia was due to the mastery strategy with which he laid siege to her virgin heart and tormented the ventures of his every rival.

This also accounts, it is fair to assume, for his original achievement with Mrs. Horton, including as it does the nice point of the policy he laid behind in evident assurance that he could provide himself with others. The man of his bold initiative and unflagging purpose can accomplish wonders. We are only surprised that he didn't invest Mrs. Earley herself with his noteworthy system and thus add another laurel to the proud annals of homely men. As he is only 45, we shall expect to hear of him in future triumphs of the noble art of courtship, perhaps with adequate results.

Woman-kind. The continued voice of ill-favored children affords incontrovertible evidence to the prowess of the homely man.

HOW TO GOVERN ASIATICS.

Rudyard Kipling once warned Americans that "Asiatics cannot be governed by the same methods that obtain success in England and the United States." Secretary of War Taft in his recent address thinks that the key to the situation of the Philippine question will be found in establishing the industrial welfare and prosperity of the people, and letting the politics of the islands take care of themselves. If we make the Filipinos busy raising hemp, rice, sugar and tobacco the number of the demagogues will be few and voices of agitators faint. This is true of all peoples and especially true of Asiatics, whose great popular insurrections have been stimulated not by discontent over dreams of independence that never came true, but by industrial distress and the reckless creed of wanton death or torture systematically applied by degenerate tyrants. The only people who ever fought with bitter determination and quenchless courage at the mere threat of the abrogation of theoretical popular rights have been the English and the Americans.

The threat of wrong will make an Englishman or an American rebel, but the threat of wrong will make a Chinese or a Japanese a more obedient subject. The English and the Americans have won their place in the world, and the people of their state do not lose sight of the advantages to be gained by keeping them there. To the good will of Oregon these members are especially entitled for their services in securing the Lewis and Clark appropriation. They were as earnest as Oregon's own representatives in every session of the Union. The most effective vote for Roosevelt that any Oregonian can cast will be his vote for augmentation of the Republican majority in June.

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common people. Because Charles I did not know enough to do this he lost his throne and his head. Because James II did not know enough to do this he lost his throne and might have lost his head if it had been worth taking, but James was not brave enough to be formidable in arms sitting in England or in exile. But in this quality of cherishing respect for political ideals, for fighting at threat of wrong to or invasion of theoretical popular rights the English-speaking people of Great Britain and America are peculiar. Other great civilized nation of Europe has exhibited the same sensibility. Other nations have seldom seriously rebelled unless when they believed that it was necessary to exact bread at the price of blood.

Today Russia's 140,000,000 and more of people are comparatively secure and content under despotism. Why? Because, while they are illiterate, ignorant, degraded, as a rule they have enough to eat and drink. They are superstitious, it is true, but religious superstition is not sufficient to make weakness of the Russian mind a government that engenders starvation through taxation. Russia's rulers have been shrewd; they have not tried to make their ignorant, illiterate people intelligent, but they have been careful so to govern that the people would not rebel yelling: "Bread or blood!" No body becomes a nihilist in Russia save an educated man, who is a political rebel, and who has become through disappointed official ambition in the army or navy or civil service, a bitter, vindictive malcontent. No peasant population rebels; so long as the vast majority of the peasants get enough to eat and drink and wear with shelter they are content and their religious superstition makes them fanatical devotees of the Czar. This constitutes the strength and the weakness of the Russian Empire. The Russian makes war pitilessly, brutally, just as the average Asiatic does, and excites no astonishment nor inveterate hatred on the part of the Asiatic, because the Asiatic expects it, and when war is over the Russian treats the conquered Asiatic with comparative kindness and cordiality. War is over, peace has come, and the late Asiatic is a Russian subject and is treated as much like a man and a brother as if he had been born a Russian subject.

Of course no Englishman nor American nor Irishman could be handled in this way. There are 7,000,000 inhabitants in the Philippine Islands, all of whom are nominally of the Christian belief excepting 600,000, who are Moros or members of a Mohammedan tribe. Now, if we had to govern these Asiatics in political spirit and are not to be successfully governed by English or American constitutional methods of legislation. The ablest Asiatic rulers in India before the advent of the Englishman showed that they understood the nature of the average Asiatic, for they successfully devoted their brains to the inventing of a system of government that would be the perennial discontent of the agricultural mind. This was the aim of the ablest, most enlightened rulers of Asia; it is the source of the success of the British rulers of India, who have made that land of 250,000,000 comparatively content by railways, by irrigation works, by strict, despotic justice rather than by imported English constitutional methods. It is the peculiar distinction of Japan that she alone among Asiatic peoples seems capable of the English or American constitutional government.

Mr. Hermann is an efficient Representative, and worthy of the support of every Republican voter in his district—and of every Democratic voter, too; for Democrats, if they could elect him, would not have him so efficient. As a politician of course "that's different." Men in large numbers will act in politics simply from the party point of view, without regard to actual facts or conditions, or rational considerations. This is the reason why the vote in Oregon for Bryan in 1896 was much larger than that ever cast since for a Democratic candidate, and larger than any vote likely to be cast for a Democratic candidate during the next ten years. Since the passing of the silver, crass the Democratic party in Oregon has been phenomenally weak. It is able to allege no reason why it should exist—doesn't attempt to give any. Even its negative propositions are wholly uncertain, changing from day to day. As to Mr. Hermann, again: The Oregonian has no objection to his being elected, but has been in all things as direct and "strenuous" as it has desired. Yet it knows that he has been doing excellent work in Congress, during the past session, and is more efficient than any new and unknown man possibly could be. Besides, he is a Republican and a supporter of Republican policies, and on Republican policies the prosperity of our country rests.

It is a long time since there was a Democratic House of Representatives; and they who remember the conditions that prevailed in 1893-4 may well hope that another ten years will elapse before there is danger, even, of another.

Messrs. Jones, Cushman and Humphrey, renominated by the Republicans of Washington for the House of Representatives, are all the men of the order of ability. They have won high place in the House, and the people of their state do not lose sight of the advantages to be gained by keeping them there. To the good will of Oregon these members are especially entitled for their services in securing the Lewis and Clark appropriation. They were as earnest as Oregon's own representatives in every session of the Union. The most effective vote for Roosevelt that any Oregonian can cast will be his vote for augmentation of the Republican majority in June.

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KNIGHTS OF LABOR FIGHT ENDED.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The long-pending and bitter legal contest between the Burns-Hicks and Hays parties of the Knights of Labor was decided today in favor of the former by Justice Anderson, of the District Equity Court. The decision declares Henry A. Hicks and Simon Burns, successors of the late master workmen, to have been the legal and proper officers of the union, and upholds their contentions. The case was brought by Burns, Hicks, Thomas H. Canning, Frank B. Younison, Morris Carmody and the Order of the Knights of Labor, Incorporated, against John W. Hays, J. D. Chamberlain, Isaac Sanderson, Michael D. Judge, James R. Manton and Secretary Berkmyer and others.

Justice Anderson holds that Hicks was not lawfully expelled from the order. The District Court tried Hicks. Judge Anderson holds, was an illegally constituted tribunal, and, even if it had been legally constituted, was without jurisdiction to try Hicks. Hicks was a member of the Knights of Labor, Incorporated, but was its general master workman at the time of the meeting of the general assembly of the order at Niagara Falls, in November, 1902, and as such was the only proper person to preside over its deliberations.

The court, after granting the prayers of the complainants, said it refrained from considering the personal conduct of the members of the order, although it added: "There is much to criticize in the conduct of certain persons connected with each side, and running through the history of the order are found those who have shown deeper concern for their own welfare than for the welfare of the order. If the order is to be a power for good, it means the disintegration and final dismemberment of the order."

Speaker Faints at Convention.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 12.—At this afternoon session of the National Y. M. C. A. Convention, Cyrus H. McCormick, chairman of the committee of 21, submitted the majority and minority reports of the committee. The majority report favors a continuance of the present power of the international committee, while the minority report grants the state committees a greater measure of "home rule." The majority report was read by Mr. McCormick, while the minority report was read by Mr. H. Marshall. The men will continue to be in the hall until about 12:30 p.m. and shook hands with Miss Gould.

Railroad is Reducing Force.

CLIVE, WASH., May 12.—Two hundred men in the various departments of the Lake Shore Railroad have been laid off from work in the Clive shops. The statement was made by General Manager W. H. Marshall today. The men will continue to be in the hall until about 12:30 p.m. and shook hands with Miss Gould.

"Business is poorer this year than it has been for some time. The general indications are that the summer will witness a falling market. Conditions will be decidedly less favorable than they were last year. We are reducing the force over the entire line, and although I cannot say how many men will lose their positions, I presume they will number 700 or 800."

Brave Russians Decorated.

LIAO YANG, May 12.—The first distribution was made today of crosses of the Order of St. George to the men of the Chinese and Russian Regiments for bravery displayed at the battle of Kiu Lien Cheng. The following order of the day was read to the soldiers: "The command of the Manchurian army sends these decorations for distribution to the men who showed great bravery at the battle of Kiu Lien Cheng. Every one who roostered the cross of St. George must wear it with honor and try to be worthy of this reward of the Emperor."

"Wear it, and it with God's grace you return to your family, tell your children and in old age your grandchildren how you fought on the heights of Kiu Lien Cheng, one against six."

Mourn for President.

LIMA, Peru, May 12.—Three days of national mourning have been proclaimed in honor of the late President Candamo, whose body arrived at Callao today and was brought to Lima this afternoon. The striking employees of the railroad have offered the Prefect of Callao the services of the firemen and engineers required for the funeral conveyance and for the trains conveying people who are desirous of witnessing the ceremonies from Callao to Lima and return.

Body of Wentz is Buried.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—The body of Edward L. Wentz, who met his death in the Black Mountain mine, Pennsylvania, was buried today in Woodlawn Cemetery. No developments in the case were reported in this city today. The investigation by detectives is still being carried on, and will continue indefinitely, for neither the detectives nor the family will accept the verdict returned by the Coroner's jury.

Newell and Pinchot Coming West.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Chief Newell, of the reclamation service, and Chief Forster, Pinchot, will leave Washington next week for a tour of the West to include Oregon and Washington, where they will inspect the various irrigation projects being examined by the Government, and again look into the forest reserve problem.

Kentucky Sails for New York.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Navy Department has been informed that the flagship Kentucky, with Admiral Evans on board, left Philadelphia for New York this morning. It is said at the department that the Kentucky will reach New York on or about the 20th instant.

King Will Pay Tribute to Stanley.

LONDON, May 12.—King Edward, in a letter to Lord Stanley, intimating that he will send a representative to the funeral of his husband, alludes gracefully to the great services rendered by Sir Henry through his explorations in South Africa.

Miners Will Meet in Denver.

DENVER, May 12.—The adjourned annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners will be held in Denver, beginning May 23. This decision was reached today by the executive board of the Federation now in session here.

St. Nicholas Not Evacuated.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.—Major General Pflug, telegraphing from Mukden today, describes the reports that St. Nicholas has been evacuated as being devoid of foundation.

Large Soap Works Burns.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The plant of the Armour Soap Works at Third Street and Benton street was destroyed by fire today. The estimated loss is \$200,000 on building and contents.

Sister-in-Law of Beecher.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 12.—Mrs. Katharine Bullard, a sister-in-law of Henry Ward Beecher, is dead in this city, aged 73 years. She lived in Helena, Mont., for several years.

Firing Shot of Niu Chwang.

SHAN HAI KWAN, May 12.—Firing is reported to have been heard today south of Niu Chwang.

PERU'S SIDE OF ACRE DISPUTE.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The following statement was issued today by the Peruvian Legation: "When, in 1874, Brazil gave for the first time an erroneous interpretation to the treaty of 1853 and alleged that the boundary line with Peru ended at seven degrees south of the Equator, the Peruvian Legation, in 1874, notified that government that it claimed the whole territory south of parallel seven and bounded on the East and South by the rivers Magdalena and Beni, designating definite claims. Peru based not only upon its actual possession, but also upon the treaty of Saint II Defonso."

"The Uti Possidit doctrine, as interpreted and always applied by the South American governments, decidedly favors Peru's claims, as she bases them upon the known and respected boundaries at the time the colonies severed their relations from the mother country. The same colonial titles that support the Peruvian contentions have time and again been invoked by Brazil in boundary disputes with her neighbor."

"Just as the government of Peru possesses have thus been known for some time by the Brazilian Foreign Office, and a pretended ignorance of them would hardly justify the latter's refusal to submit his controversy to arbitration. It is attitude is unjustifiable also in its pretension that Peru, previous to the initiation of negotiations should evacuate the disputed zone, which would mean the voluntary abandonment of the vast territory of land, the occupancy of which has been admitted as legitimate by his excellency, Magalhães, a predecessor of Baron de Rio Branco (Brazil's Minister for Foreign Affairs) with regard to the headwaters of the Yuru Yuru River."

"The treaty of 1867 between Brazil and Bolivia, against which Peru entered its protest, recognized as Bolivia's part of the dispute the territory of Peru. It is only after the treaty of Petropolis, entered into six months ago, that Brazil acquired Bolivia's claims, subject to an 'entente' with Peru; which means the pending of the provisions of the boundary arbitration treaty which Peru and Bolivia had celebrated one year previously. The government at Rio was so familiar with this treaty that it refused to accept the concession Bolivia had granted to an American syndicate for the exploration of the Acre territory."

"The conciliatory policy of the Peruvian government with regard to the dispute may be easily ascertained by its two recent proposals to Brazil's Foreign Office, most unfortunately rejected by the latter. Both the proposals were based upon the provisional possession in the disputed rivers, and to those unconditional arbitration."

"In view of the rejection of the proposals just made it has finally submitted the plan of neutralizing the disputed zone, pending an understanding or the award of an arbitration tribunal that should decide as to its ultimate ownership. It is hoped that this conciliatory effort on the part of Peru will meet with the approval of the government at Rio de Janeiro."

BRITAIN IS INVOLVED.

Colorado Miners' Strike Assumes an International Aspect.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The British government has become involved in the labor troubles in Colorado. That government makes it a point to look after the humblest British subject, so when it happened that, in the troubles at Telluride, Launceston, a British subject and a nonunion miner, was killed by strikers, as it was alleged, the nearest British Consul, at Denver, started an investigation and reported the case to the British Embassy.

Sir Mortimer Durand, finding that one of the allegations that the man was killed for lack of proper protection by the authorities was true, called attention of the State Department to the matter. The department, in turn, forwarded the Ambassador's note to the Governor of Colorado, and the latter has now explained that, owing to the character of the law in Telluride, it is not possible to make the legal investigation requested to develop a satisfactory answer to the British note. It is expected that further proceedings of the Federal Government will be taken in Colorado as an end, and if it should appear that the British complaint is well founded, an application will be made to Congress by the State Department for suitable indemnity for the killing of Collins.

Haywood is Discharged.

DENVER, Colo., May 12.—Justice William F. Hynes today discharged William D. Haywood, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, who was charged with desertion of the flag. The charge was based on the issuance of a circular bearing a picture of the flag and headed: "Is Colorado in America?"

Son of Educator is Insane.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 12.—Guy Andrews, son of E. Benjamin Andrews, chancellor of the University of Nebraska, was today committed to the State Asylum for the Insane for complaint on complaint of the young man's father.

Slims, the Pugilist, Indicted.

AKRON, O., May 12.—The grand jury today returned an indictment against Art Slims, the pugilist, on a charge of criminal assault. Slims a few years ago gave promise of becoming champion lightweight of the world.

Fighting Reported at Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.—Rumors are widely current here that fighting is in progress at Port Arthur. But there is no official news confirming the reports. The Russians still hold Niu Chwang.

Teacher's Pet.

Milwaukee Sentinel.
Eight years old, and going on nine, Teacher says, "what do you call me?"
"Oh my lesson every day."
"Hardly ever have to stay."
"After school for being good."
"You're very happy, though."
"Cause the fellows laugh at me."
"All but Johnny Baker."
"Takes me down to the school, and all right, and it's strong enough to fight."
"Cause I hurt myself one day."
"Falls off a farmer's sleigh."
"And my eye got under way."
"And I was back and work a lot."
"Cause that's all the fun I've got."
"When the kids play 'one-old-cat'."
"I see 'em and hold the bat."
"And my eye got under way."
"Like I used to hold fast."
"Yesterday, when Reddy Lee."
"Seen me settle 'em, says he."
"He's afraid to play you, bet."
"Cause he knows I'll smash his