

# Morning Oregonian

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## GIVEN A CHOICE

### No Money for Both Bar and Canal.

## BURTON IS FIRM

### But One Phrase Shows Sign of Yielding.

## OPPOSES CELILO PROJECT

### He Calls on Northwest Members to Make Decision.

## DENIES PLEDGE WAS GIVEN

### Oregon's Gift of Right of Way Has No Weight With Chairman of Rivers and Harbors Committee.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 16.—In spite of all entreaties and explanations, Chairman Burton, of the House committee on rivers and harbors, refuses to give in to the demands of the delegations from Oregon and Washington in regard to the Columbia River improvements. He still maintains that they must choose between the Dalles-Celilo Canal and the improvement of the mouth of the river; that they must sacrifice one project in the interest of the other, and, from present indications, he will force them to express their preference. He seems determined not to consent to an appropriation for both projects at this session.

It is difficult to understand Mr. Burton's attitude. He is willing to appropriate sufficient money to continue work on the jetty at the mouth of the river, but is unwilling to commence construction of the Celilo Canal. He appears friendly enough to the former project, but very unfavorably impressed with the latter.

Mr. Burton will not admit that both projects are of equal importance; he will not listen to explanations that the people of Oregon are as anxious for the Celilo Canal as for a deep channel across the Columbia River bar. He is not at all impressed by the fact that the Oregon Legislature has appealed to the Government in behalf of both projects. He consented to make a brief statement of his position today, when told that the people of Portland were as friendly to the Celilo Canal as to the mouth of the river.

**Choose One or the Other.**  
"We cannot make provisions for both projects within the limits of our bill," said he, "at least to any considerable extent. We shall have to leave one or the other with a comparatively small appropriation. It would seem to be a more business-like way to proceed with one or the other project with a view to its completion."

Beyond this Mr. Burton refused to discuss the matter. Those who have talked with him, while not permitted to quote him, feel that he is decidedly opposed to the Celilo Canal Project. He seems to feel that it would prove a very costly work, especially in proportion to the amount of commerce that would be benefited. In his opinion it would cost more on the basis of the commerce involved than almost any other project in the United States that has been sanctioned by Congress.

**State's Gift Has No Influence.**

Nor is Mr. Burton at all swayed by the fact that the State of Oregon, assuming that the Government would build the canal, has expended \$100,000 in the purchase of right of way which it proposes to donate to the Government for this canal. Other States have purchased rights of way, assuming that the Government would adopt local waterway improvements, but their expectations have not been realized. The Lakes Union and Washington canal, back of Seattle, is an example of this kind. Apparently he takes the position that the Government is in no way pledged to build the Celilo Canal.

Representative Williamson and Jones, who have been working tirelessly in behalf of the Celilo Canal, have endeavored to induce Mr. Burton to consent to make this a continuing contract, and if he insists upon economy, to hold down the appropriation to the lowest notch, to a single dollar if need be, just as Congress formally adopted the project and pledged the Government to complete it. But this proposition has met with no more favor than others that have gone before. Every intimation that Mr. Burton may weaken if pressure continues and may finally consent to divide the money which he proposes to allow the Columbia River

between the bar improvement and the canal.

Messrs. Williamson and Jones have not given up hope, but will redouble their contest tomorrow and endeavor to secure from Mr. Burton some more favorable response than his demand that they choose between the two projects. These men do not want to choose; they do not want to divide the money; they want to have both, knowing as they do that in the public mind both projects are equally meritorious and equally deserving of recognition. If Mr. Burton weakens, he will have to experience a material change of mind from that which he exhibited today.

## MEMORIAL ON CELILO CANAL.

Measure to Be Introduced in Idaho and Washington Legislatures.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 16.—(Special.)—That the Celilo canal should be built by the National Government, that the Congressional appropriation therefor should not be withheld for the sake of the Oregon Legislature's appropriation for the Columbia jetty and that each project should stand by itself and receive necessary funds from Congress are expressed in a joint memorial which was adopted today by both houses under suspension of the rules.

The same memorial will be presented in the Legislature of Washington tomorrow, and in that of Idaho the next day.

The memorial was presented in the Senate by Williamson and in the House by Burton, both men being from Wasco County, and was adopted in each house unanimously and without debate.

The memorial cites to Congress that the "faith of the Government of the United States, on which the State of Oregon has so relied, is pledged to the immediate inauguration of said improvement and calls on Congress to make such an appropriation as will put into immediate operation the construction of said canal and to authorize the contract system."

## CRY OF MACEDONIA.

It Reaches Lansdowne's Ear, but He Fears to Offend Russia.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—(Special.)—A special cablegram from London, the Oregonian Daily News gives the following graphic description of the Balkan situation:

M. Tarkoff, Bulgarian Diplomatic Agent here, seconded by the Balkan committee of the House of Commons, the British Foreign Secretary, to put forward an alternative policy to that of Russia and Austria for the relief of Balkan subjects of the Sultan. Russia and France should assume that England is disposed to take advantage of Russia's distress at home and abroad to deprive the latter of his traditional position in Southeastern Europe. This may stir Lansdowne's hand indefinitely.

"Meanwhile," said Tarkoff to the Daily News correspondent, "the situation in Macedonia becomes steadily worse. Grand Vizier Ferid Pasha's statement in the London press that local conditions exist in the vilayet of Adrianople is a situation that closely resembles that put out from the same quarter in 1903, after the massacres in Eastern Roumelia, and also in 1904, when the Armenians were being massacred by the blood of the defenseless Armenians. Just a year ago Macedonia was ravaged with sword and flame; but the Ottoman government declared that peace and contentment prevailed. Adrianople is excluded from the Murgest scheme.

The Bulgarian schools are shut up, the teachers and students are persecuted, the Turkish troops seize private houses for barracks, destroy churches to make stables, for their horses and work general havoc wherever they are stationed.

## WILL GO TO NEW YORK.

Rousseau, the Dynamiter, to Be Tried for Blowing Up Steamer.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The investigation concerning the operations of the dynamiter Rousseau in this city is completed and the local authorities are ready to turn him over to the New York police, as he is wanted in New York to answer the charge of attempting to blow up the steamer "Columbia."

## HAVE EVIDENCE TO CONVICT

New York Police Have Clear Case in Regard to Umbria.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Police officials of this city hope to have possession of the dynamiter Rousseau in Philadelphia by the middle of the week. Inspector McKinley, chief of the detective bureau, asserts he has sufficient evidence to convict Rousseau of felony, and send him to prison for a ten-year term. The inspector is anxious also to see if he can connect Rousseau with the mysterious disappearance some years ago of the steamer Naronic, in which many lives were lost.

## Rousseau Plotted in Seattle.

SEATTLE, Jan. 16.—Detective Rousseau, now under arrest in Philadelphia, constructed an infernal machine in Seattle about three years ago. The machine was at the time found by the police in a blacksmith shop, where some work was being done on it. For several days Rousseau was shadowed and it was learned that he was making another similar machine. He became aware that he was being watched and disappeared. The machine which he first made is still in Seattle. It consists of a lead pipe capped at each end and containing a piston which is driven with great force against nitroglycerine which is placed in one end of the pipe. Detective Sergeant Arthur Curry, of New York, was in Seattle looking for Rousseau soon after the infernal machine was found, but got no trace of his whereabouts.

## Raiders Return, Carrying Wounded.

ST. PE. RG, Jan. 16.—A telegram from Stakhotan states that General Mischevski's raiding force, learning that five Japanese battalions had appeared near Tadichin, returned northward and succeeded in joining the Russian lines. Their losses were about 300 killed or wounded, all the latter being brought away.

## FOSTER IN LEAD

### Tacoma Man Is Still Many Votes Short.

## FIRST BALLOT CAST TODAY

### Wilson's Candidacy Has Great Possibilities.

## SWEENEY AND PILES ARE TIED

Enormous Amount of Plums Promised Legislators by Representatives of Three of the Men Who Want to Go to Washington.

FORECAST OF FIRST BALLOT.		
	Votes.	Percentage.
Foster	40	40
Sweeney	30	30
Piles	20	20
Turner	10	10
Jones	5	5
Total	130	130

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 16.—(Staff Correspondence.)—This is the eve of a battle at Olympia, but the contending forces in the great Senatorial contest are not resting on their arms. The principals in the struggle as well as their lieutenants have worked all day and far into the night lining up their forces.

Olympia has been the scene of a great many fierce Senatorial fights, but in no previous contest of this nature has it been so difficult to forecast the result of the first ballot. It has been pretty definitely settled that there will be considerable "fringe in the air" on the first ballot, and it is the impossibility of determining the extent of the defection from each of the leading candidates by this meaningless voting that has added an unusual degree of uncertainty to the situation.

It is still conceded that Foster will have more votes on the first ballot than any of the other candidates, but there has been constant changes in the dimensions of this support throughout the day, and it is not improbable that it will fall around 40 votes, although some of his friends claim from 45 to 50 votes.

**Sweeney and Piles Bunched.**  
The contest for second place will be close between Charles Sweeney and S. H. Piles. The latter candidate will undoubtedly poll his full strength on the first ballot, and this may give him a slight lead over Sweeney, who will fall short of his full strength by reason of some of his friends passing a complimentary vote to the other candidates.

There is considerable unanimity in the estimates for the first ballot, so far as Foster, Sweeney and Piles are concerned, but the estimates regarding John L. Wilson show over a much wider range. Mr. Wilson expects from 25 to 37 votes on the first ballot. The most pessimistic of his advisers give him a round dozen votes, and others, more liberal, think 30 votes will be about the proper number. Unless there is a radical change in the situation before the ballot is taken tomorrow noon the first ballot should show the leading candidates in about the following order: Foster, 40 votes; Sweeney and Piles, 30 each; Wilson, 15. This will leave 15 votes, of which eight are Democrats, who will cast their ballots for George Turner or some other member of the undercurrent ranks. Of the remaining 10, Congressmen Jones will receive at least three, and may have five, and Speaker of the House Megler will also be complimented with some of the scattering votes.

These figures, of course, like the stage

schedule, are subject to change without notice, as a number of men who have at different times lined up in each of the different camps may at the last moment again change their minds.

## Possibilities for Wilson.

Despite these figures, which still show Foster with more votes than any other candidate, John L. Wilson, with less than any of the others, is still in the race. It is no better than second place, it is still apparent that if the prize is awarded to any of the present contestants it will be to either Wilson or Sweeney. This peculiar situation, as previously explained, is due to the implacable bitterness between King and Pierce counties.

With the maximum strength that is claimed for him, Foster will still be 25 votes shy, and the lines have been so tightly drawn that it will be practically an impossibility for him to secure the needed votes from any of the candidates now in the race. Piles, with a still larger number, will encounter the same difficulty that has been met with by Foster in securing the number needed.

John L. Wilson, who is a King County resident, and who is believed to be a King County strength of Mr. Piles could be hauled out of the fight, and with his outside strength, which he will show in balloting tomorrow, would then become a very formidable candidate. With the maximum strength of Foster and Piles insufficient to elect them, Sweeney with a good second following of the three different candidates, and if all of the patronage that has been promised in exchange for votes is delivered it will be necessary to draw on all of the states and territories west of the Missouri River in order to find a sufficient number of births to deliver.

While the vote for United States Senator is being cast, the attention of the people will probably be well into the afternoon tomorrow before the ballots are cast. This is due to the fact that there are numerous nominating speeches to be made and each man probably will have a number of second speeches to be made in the afternoon. The House by Representative Lindsey of Spokane and in the Senate by Walker A. Hays, the names of Sweeney and Piles will be presented in the Senate by Orrville A. Tucker and in the House by Elmer E. Todd.

Senator Walter Christian will present the name of Senator Foster in the Senate and the nominating speech in the House will be made by Representative Crandall of the United States. It is expected that George Turner without the formality of nominating speeches.

The King County delegation held another meeting this evening and discussed the advisability of turning over to C. J. Smith, who has been here since Friday morning, the name of Sweeney. It is for the committee of two Senators and three Representatives.

## Break in Lumbermen's Ranks.

That Senator Foster will not have the unbroken support of the lumbermen was evident today, when a number of the members of the Legislature received a letter from W. C. Miles, who signs himself chairman of the Southwestern Washington Lumbermen's Association. The letter in part says:

"It is our wish that you support Senator Sweeney, a complimentary vote to the United States Senator, believing that it is for the best interests of the whole state that he be elected. He is not a lumberman, so he can work for the interest of the lumbermen of the state as a whole, unbiassed by personal lumbering interests. Having no local river and harbor interests to cater to, he can work for improvement of rivers and harbors untrammelled by local pressure."

The Southwestern Washington Lumbermen's Association is an organization of a number of small millowners in Lewis, Pacific and Clallam counties. They are said to have a grievance over a law suit regarding a school section in which Senator Foster's sympathy was interested.

## OREGON PLEADS FOR THE CELILO CANAL

SALEM, Or., Jan. 16.—(Special.)—The following resolutions were passed by both houses of the Oregon Legislature today:

Whereas, The United States, in aid of the navigation of the Columbia River, has authorized the improvement of the Columbia River, between the foot of The Dalles Rapids and the head of Celilo Falls, by means of canals and the improvement of the channel of said river, by an act of Congress, approved June 12, 1902.

Whereas, The Board of Engineers authorized by said act has recommended that no work should be begun until the right of way therefor and release from damages have been conveyed to the United States free of cost.

Whereas, The said recommendation was concurred in by the Chief of Engineers, and the Acting Secretary of War, under date of November 6, 1902, approved the said report, subject to the condition that no work shall be begun until the right of way and release from damages have been conveyed to the United States free of cost.

Whereas, The Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon duly accepted said proposal and passed an act at the special session of said Assembly in 1903, appropriating the sum of \$100,000 and appointed a commission for the purpose of securing said right of way.

Whereas, The said commission by authority of said act has secured the said right of way, as designated by the United States engineer in charge, and has expended therefor the said money so appropriated, and has by said authority tendered the said right of way to the Government of the United States.

Whereas, The rapids at said Celilo completely obstruct the navigation of said Columbia River at a point about 200 miles from its mouth, and the said canal when completed would open to navigation 200 miles more of one of the greatest rivers of the American Continent and afford a waterway to the sea for a vast extent of fertile and productive territory, with incomparable resources, in the States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, That it is the sense of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon that the faith of the Government of the United States, upon which the State of Oregon has so relied, is pledged to the immediate inauguration of said improvement.

Resolved, That the said improvement is of great National importance, and would tend to develop the commerce of an immense section of American territory.

Resolved, That this Assembly does hereby petition the Congress of the United States at its present session to make such an appropriation as will put into immediate operation the construction of said canal, and to authorize its completion under the continuing contract system.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to transmit, at once, by telegraph, these resolutions to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and to notify by telegraph the Oregon delegation in Congress of said transmission.

## CHINA, KEEP OUT

### If Not, War Will Spread Over Empire.

## WARNING GIVEN BY HAY

### Tenor of Russian Note Shows Danger Ahead.

## BREACHES OF NEUTRALITY

Lamsdorff Says If They Continue, Russia Will Invade Chinese Territory, and Japan Says She Will Follow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—China's attention has again been directly invited by the American Government to the necessity of the faithful maintenance of her neutrality, not only in her own interest but in the interests of the world's peace. Secretary Hay, on the receipt of the full text of Count Lamsdorff's note expressing Russia's belief that China's neutrality had been repeatedly violated, today prepared instruction for the American Charge at Peking, directing him to make inquiry into the Chinese government regarding the situation.

It is specifically declared that this action cannot in any way be construed as indicating that this government assumes responsibility for the charges made by Russia. Indeed, this Government has received no information through its Legation at Peking nor through the various American Consulates in China that the Chinese are violating the rules of neutrality. Nevertheless, in view of Russia's expressed anxiety over the situation in China, which her investigation discloses, the American Government is ready to do what it can to save China and the other neutral powers from the far-reaching complications which it is feared would follow an extension to Chinese territory of the zone of hostilities. This is the attitude which Secretary Hay, in a friendly spirit, has urged on China the advantages which a strict observance of neutrality holds, not only for her people but the remainder of the world.

## What Russian Note Says.

The long-heralded Russian note read Secretary Hay from the Russian Embassy direct. It was in French, and its substance was given to the Secretary several days ago by Count Lamsdorff, Russian Ambassador, during a call at the State Department.

The text of the Russian note is regarded as confidential and for this reason the State Department has not made it public. The Associated Press has obtained an approved synopsis of the note, which, without purporting to give the language, presents in accurate sequence the subjects to which Count Lamsdorff refers.

The Russian Ambassadors to the several powers are invited by Count Lamsdorff in the circular note to call to the attention of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Government to which they are respectively accredited the fact that at the beginning of the war the Imperial government, for humanitarian reasons, agreed to the proposal of the Washington Conference regarding the localization of the neutrality of Chinese territory, and announced its decision to the powers last February.

"That Russia, however, distinctly specified as a condition precedent to her agreement a strict observance on the part of China of the duties of neutral and also local attitude on the part of Japan towards the neutral powers, and the intent of the Washington Conference's proposal, as expressed in the circular note which Secretary Hay addressed to the powers last February."

## China's Broken Pledges.

That the experience of the past eleven months has made it evident that China either is unable or does not wish to adhere to her given pledges; that, without Chang further back than the Ryoshei incident at Chefoo it would be easy to state many cases in which the rules of neutrality have been violated by China towards the advantage and profit of Japan; that it has been established many times that certain bodies of Chinese mounted

bandits have operated on neutral territory, and that they have been commanded by Japanese officers; that whole detachments of these bandits have been enlisted in the Japanese army and are receiving a regular remuneration from the government at Tokio in payment for their services; and that Japanese instructors have been admitted all along to the Chinese military service and accompanying the Chinese troops stationed on the northern border of the Province of Chihli, professing for the purpose of maintaining neutrality.

That it has been ascertained after careful inquiry that since the outbreak of the war the Japanese have used the island of Miao as a base for their naval operations; that many importations have been made by the Japanese into Dalny without interference of contraband of war shipped from Chefoo and other ports on the Chinese coast; also that the government factories at Hanyan furnished iron ore to the Japanese for the use of their soldiers.

That to all the representations and protestations of the Imperial government to the Peking government regarding these incidents, the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs gave vague promises and evasive answers; that reports recently received indicate that the Chinese government, not content with violations of neutrality of this kind, are now seriously preparing for an active part in the military operations; that an agitation against all the whites without exception has taken hold of the people and is being constantly stimulated.

## Hint at Invasion of China.

That the Imperial government finds it impossible not to call the attention of the different governments to the above-mentioned facts, which prove clearly that its efforts to assure the neutrality of China, have failed, solely because of the character of the acts of the Japanese and their intimidating pressure upon the government at Peking; and that, in case the actual situation in China, to which attention is now earnestly directed, shall continue, Russia, in consequence, will find herself obliged to consider the neutrality of China from the standpoint of Russia's interests.

## Japan Will Follow Suit.

In a conversation tonight Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, reiterated that Japan desired and intended, if possible, to adhere strictly to her agreement to respect China's neutrality.

"But," he added, "if the Russian General invited them to Mongolia, our commanders under the circumstances could hardly be expected to refuse the invitation."

## RUSSIA TELLS ANOTHER STORY

### Kuropatkin Says Raiders Captured Much Booty and Burned Stores.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 16.—General Kuropatkin, in a dispatch to Emperor Nicholas, reporting the Russian cavalry raids on January 10 and 11, says:

"The Japanese suffered heavy losses. The Russian losses during those two days were three officers killed and ten wounded, and 15 soldiers killed and 40 wounded."

The General adds that the cavalry captured a quantity of stores and prisoners, and says that the Japanese stores at Yinkow were burned for nearly the whole night of January 12. The text of General Kuropatkin's report was:

"During the evening of January 10, one and a half companies of Japanese infantry and half a squadron of Japanese dragons were defeated with great losses. On January 11 a Japanese company and two squadrons, which were occupying the station at Yinkow, were defeated and captured one officer, 14 soldiers and 500 cartridges. The Japanese were defeated with great losses. The Russian losses during those two days were three officers killed and ten wounded, and 15 soldiers killed and 40 wounded."

"On January 13 our patrols damaged the railway six miles from Yinkow. At 4 P. M. January 12, a Russian detachment reached Yinkow. Our artillery cannonaded the station, and the Japanese and later stormed the station. The Japanese opened with rifles and machine guns and our men sought shelter in the station buildings. Our artillery reached the railroad line when a strong column of Japanese infantry appeared, advancing from Tachichiao. Our forces, being inferior, retired, carrying away nearly all the killed and wounded. The stores at Yinkow were ablaze the whole night."

It is now cold at night, but warm and bright during the day.

## MRS. DUKE DISAPPEARS.

Hounded to Death, She Leaves New York and Conceals Retreat.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—After Mrs. Brodie Duke had suddenly disappeared from the Union Square Hotel in this city today, a woman who said she was Mrs. Duke called the hotel by telephone and notified the management that she had left New York City. She was a dark woman, she was staying, but declared that she would send for her baggage, which had been left at the hotel.

When asked why she had left the hotel so suddenly, she declared that "she had been hounded to death and wanted to get away."

Mrs. Duke has been indicted in Texas on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses, and a warrant for her arrest is reported to be in the mails on the way to New York City.

## Reign of Terror Prevails.

### SPECIAL CABLE.

VIENNA, Jan. 16.—M. Daskaloff, a Sofia publicist, who returned yesterday from a tour in Macedonia, reports that the peasantry is everywhere terrorized. Bands of various nationalities are committing terrible atrocities under the pretext of religion. The churches are being burned in Bulgarian villages. The reforms are at a complete standstill, frustrated by the animosity of the Turkish authorities. The European powers are doing nothing. The Turks do not wish to pacify the population, but an insurrection is improbable, and would be hopeless.

## "The Rocks" Destroyed.

BROOKLINE, Wis., Jan. 16.—Fire has destroyed the "Rocks," the beautiful residence of Robert G. Shaw, the well-known polo player, in South street, this town. Mr. Shaw's two children had a narrow escape from burning. They were rescued by their father. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

## Swedish Parliament Opens.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 16.—The Riksdag was opened today, occupying the new Parliament House for the first time. King Oscar reappointed the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of both chambers.

## AT A DEADLOCK

### Vain Effort at Canadian Reciprocity.

## IT IS AGAIN RENEWED

### Action Always Smothered by Protected Interests.

## BONDING PRIVILEGE AN ISSUE

American Railroads Demand Its Abolition, but Canada Holds Fast to It—Neither Country Willing to Yield Anything.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 16.—Strong efforts are being made to reconvene the Joint High Commission which six years ago attempted to settle the disputes between the United States and Canada, but split upon the most important propositions, which was the boundary between British possessions and Alaska. After many weeks spent in considering all the various differences, amounting to about a dozen in number, the Canadian Commissioners finally declared that nothing could be definitely settled until some agreement was reached regarding the boundary.

It is the intention to have this commission reconvene for the purpose of considering, not only the several disputed points between the United States and our neighbors on the north, but also to see if something can be done in the way of reciprocity. There are a great many people in the United States who believe that there ought to be reciprocal trade arrangements between the United States and Canada, and it is one of the things constantly agitated, because the manufacturing and other interests which would be benefited by such an agreement are never at rest, but are continually framing petitions and calling meetings to arrange reciprocal agreements.

## Senate Would Not Ratify.

At the same time it is not believed that any reciprocity treaty with Canada could pass the Senate, and perhaps it could not pass the House of Representatives. In fact, it was only the personality of President Roosevelt and his determination to carry out the promises made to the Cubans by President McKinley that resulted in the final ratification of the Cuban reciprocity treaty. Every other reciprocity treaty that has been made under the provisions of the Dingley law has been allowed to die without even a report from the Senate committee, and without any great effort on the part of the Senators who were supposed to be interested in having the treaty ratified.

Reciprocity with Canada would probably be as unpopular as the other treaties are. Any reciprocity treaty that reduces the tariff is unpopular with the persons affected, and the protectionists naturally oppose reciprocity, as it means a reduction of protection on some articles.

Possibly by the time the Joint High Commission, a better understanding of the Canadians might be reached, but that understanding would not be through a reciprocal trade arrangement. The demands of Canada in the matter of trade would be opposed by the United States Commissioners, and the demands of the United States Commissioners would be rejected by Canada. That has already been demonstrated, whenever anything in a line of reciprocity between the two countries has been suggested.

## Bonding Privilege on Railroads.

As to the other points that were in dispute before, it is hard to say what could be effected. The transcontinental railroads of the United States demand the abolition of the sealing and bonding privilege whereby Canadian roads are enabled to carry freight through the United States at much less than the charged American roads. It also allowed shipments from any point on the Pacific Coast by water to the Canadian Pacific terminal, through Canada and back into the United States by use of Consular seals and the giving of a bond, and the long haul was made cheaper than the all-rail route between points in the United States.

The old Commission undertook to settle this question, but the Canadians refused very flatly to allow any change to be made, and this point was among others that were passed over without much hope of settlement. It is very doubtful whether the Commission, if it reassembles, could do anything more than has been done in this particular.

There are many other disputed points, but the question of trade and railroad shipments are the two largest in the category, and they are likely to block all others.

## MOVE TO SHELVE BURTON.

### Kansas Legislature to Consider Resignation Calling for Resignation.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 16.—A resolution asking Senator Burton to resign was introduced in the Kansas House today, and will be taken up after the adjournment of the session. Cyrus Leland, leader of the deposed Republican faction in Kansas and a member of the House, is author of the resolution. The matter will come up for consideration tomorrow. An effort will be made to table it on the ground that the case of Senator Burton is yet before the courts and therefore not a subject for legislative action.

It is by no means certain that the resolution will pass, but a great effort will be made to push it through.

## Daniel Jones, Banker.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Jan. 16.—Daniel Jones, a banker, is dead here, aged 59 years. In the early days he was instrumental in bringing railways into the state.