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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, FEB. 16, 1965.

WHY THE LEGISLATURE DOES IT. It is the usual thing to berate the Legislature. This right, or the exercise of it, the citizen holds to be his highest prerogative. Certainly from the standpoint of those who lack experience with legislative complications and difficulties the work of the Legislature does often seem "raw." So it may be in fact; and yet on the whole, when the whole situation is taken into account it is seen that the work of the Legislature at its successive sessions is quite as good as any andid reviewer of it

could have a right to expect.

The reason is that there is nothing before the legislative body that is not under necessity of being considered in connection with or in relation to other matters before it. Different parts of the general policy of a state touch each other at innumerable points. Nothing, therefore, that comes before a legislative body has an isolate or separate position. The essence of government on a parliamentary basis, is compromise between various and often variant opinions and interests. Besides, the business is new, always, to the members, or to a majority of them. Few are acquainted with existing legislation or with its history. One who proposes a new measure seldom knows how far it would-if enacted-clash standing, which could not be interfered loss to many. Problems of this kind are presented at every turn. The legislator wishes to do the right thing-if uld only see his way. But it is a labyrinth, and few can pick their way through it. Again it is natural for the members to push the interests of their special localities, which in many instances conflict with the general interests; for their several constituencies wish to have special things done for them, and it is easy always for each of these constituencies to persuade itself that its own claim is special and worthy one. These special claims are "bunched," and "logrolling" ensues. As a consequence the state is committed to the support of many things that it ought never to undertake, and taxation is forced to the

limit of endurance. There seems at present little prospect or probability of dislodging from the public mind the notion that each scheme and each locality has a right to get all it can through legislation, at the expense of the whole. The members from the several counties realize that their home constituencies want and expect special things; and under this spur each successive legislative session enacts a body of laws most of which the state would be better without. The result, moreover, every session is an appropriation bill, of a magnitude that startles the taxpayer with its biennial increase exceeding that of the increase of the value of the property of the state

during the biennial period. The Oregonian is not so fond or so imaginative as to suppose that any check upon this tendency can at present be established. But it believes it fair to say that the fault is not with the Legislature, but with the constituencies that require these things-not realizing the general consequences. The system will continue so long as localities seek to get special advantages for themselves at the general cost, and feel that they have a chance to get more out of the common fund than they pay in. That is, perhaps, always, Formerly there was little of this. Now it is very general. The members of the Legislature but reflect the sentiment of

the localities from which they come. PHILOSOPHY FROM NEVADA

A dispatch from Reno, Nev., tells us this: "Fired with whisky, an Indian, thirty miles out, went on the warpath today. He killed three squaws and a fellow-Indian, and then fled to the large, from the contracted limits of mountains. He is still at large, though a posse of Indians is pursuing him.

This Indian, unconsciously, is a great civilizer. It is "the likes o' him" that enforces great moral principles.

Of course, in the evolution and demenstration of great moral principles, the Indian will be wiped out. So will worthless white people, mostly; but the gain to mankind is immense. People alcoholic liquors, and to avoid gluttony and the passion of gambling and every

by consequence. Through excess in these various things the Indian perishes, and a lot of worthless white people, too; and the world is better with-

That Indian, thirty miles out from problems towards a solution. It is a rational solution, and necessary, too. They who grossly misuse things of this the Americanism which draws no barworld and can't stand against the temptations necessary for establishment and maintenance of moral character-Indians, negroes or white menthe world is better without them. No use to coddle them, for they will be no has descended through generations to good to the world, nor to themselves, the American-born. any way.

The way of the Reno Indian furnishes the practical solution. Start at need teaching as well as the opportuthis statement how you may, protest It how you may, yet there is no escape from the truth. They who are so weak that they can't abide the necessary conditions of life in the world must "go." It is true alike in the physical and in the moral world. It is a law from which there is no escape. Mankind gets on in no other way. We all deplore human weakness and lamen it; but death is the main cure and the remedy. Nature is kinder than we know, or kinder, certainly, than we are willing to admit.

WHAT OF BUSSIA?

The New York Tribune recently printed a letter written by a prominent Russian to a friend in the United States. The writer is said to be a member of a wealthy family "which is on terms of intimacy with the imperial household," and to be related moreover to members of the ministry. He is himself also a high official. Here is an extract:

had wished to write thee a letter, above all, about our ideas on the war. The war is most unpopular and we all desire our own de-feat. We hope that it will open the eyes of the common people to the fraud of our government, which is universally hated. One hears all sides that the Japanese are fighting for r freedom-there is nowhere the slightest our freedom-there is nowheredling against the Japanese.

How prevalent this sentiment is in Russia it is impossible to ascertain; but there are indications that it is very tained, though not without inconvengeneral Whether, however, it will prove to be powerful enough to check the might of Russia in prosecution of the war cannot be known till further developments. Since the fall of Port warrants could be issued for claims Arthur the war, practically, has stood still. Winter barricades the realms of frost in Manchuria, and the Russian fleet finds eafety thus far in dallying about the French ports in Eastern waters, at a distance from the naval squadron of Japan.

But in the Spring there certainly will be active military effort. Russia must and will exert herself to change the current that has set so steadily against , that they, too, would not be in very her fortunes ever since the war began. Judging from the past, no success for her can be predicted. Unless or until she can meet and overcome Japan at sea she can do nothing to hurt her adversary; and there is small probability that she can effect anything at sea. It is not her element; her ships and her men are believed to be alike unfit for action, and their hesitancy and delay confirm from month to month this judgment of the world. There is little likelihood that the Russian squadrons at sea will actually seek those of Japan, for battle; but when the Winter is gone an effort on the part of the Russian armles may be expected, with more bloody struggles, probably, than any that have yet occurred in this war.

It must have been an inspiring as it was a strange sight, that crowded hall in the East Side of New York City, with laws and conditions of long States was the guest of honor at a when the President of the United cans were in an insignificant minority, and where the hosts and the great ma-Jority present were of Hungarian birth and bringing up. They are typical of the conditions under which many residents of this country of ours are immigrants in person, or by immediate parentage, but are more truly Americans than many native-born. For they are Americans by choice, conviction and intention, not by mere accident of birth. Patriotism, in its exact sense, may signify the pride of race and original home, an emotion still binding the emigrant to his German fatherland, to the Swiss Mountains, to the British Isles or the Hungarian Plains. But Americanism lives in the emigrant's heart, side by side with the ancient love and loyalty, and seeks not to extinguish it. It may be likened to the love of husband and wife, comparable with that of child to parent. It is a love born of choice and identification. Its depth and fervency could not be doubted when in the great war of secession the foreign-born citizens crowded the ranks of American armies, ready to lay down their lives for the country and the institutions of their choice

> the many varieties of condition in their native homes of these multitudes of foreign-born citizens, it is impossible either to measure or to appreciate the force of the attraction of the great Republic. Think of the races and languages for the moment, and the conditions of their lives. There are from time to time among us local and class disturbances. Life among the striking miners of Pennsylvania or Colorado mmy be unsafe, surely it is precarious. But there is no distant autocrat to order oppression and massacre, to drive the workman to labor at the bayonet's point, to muzzle the press, and make the outery of the poor and destitute a crime. Rallroad rates and regulations may diminish the farmer's profits, but his earnings are his own, the fields which he tills are his own possession and his children's after him. Creed and religious belief and habits entail no tithe, must dictate belief by force of in many of the older lands takes the unbeliever as his and his flock's per-

Without insight and appreciation of

As for the farmer immigrant, it is easy to take note of the forces which have drawn him from the small to the earnings and of life conditions to the freedom and breadth of our wide and every one of her graduates, she spaces. And though one swallow may not have made a Summer, yet the folowing of the first by the whole flock is as certain as the course of the seasons themselves. Every state in the

Union tells the same tale. As for the dwellers in the cities typified by the gathering which the Presimust learn to avoid excess in use of dent addressed, the causes of migration lie deeper. From many cities of the Old World the younger laborers are wives, not because of a rosy cheek or other vice; they must learn to keep swarming. The work hours are long, a coral lip, but because of housewifely clear of measies and smallpox; and of the pay is poor, food and decent lodg- qualities, yet second thought shows this

straint, of mean and forced conditions of labor and of life presses heavily on them. Then ships abound and travel is very cheap. These are the expulsive forces. The attractive forces lie mainly in the freedom which marks the United Reno, Nev., helps certain great moral States the world over in the citizenship of that people which stands in the van of the world's progress, in the pride in riers around the newcomer, which offers to each a free course and opportunity, where in taking up the burdens the immigrant gains a heritage at once in his citizenship equal to that which

So America is filling up. True it is that a majority of the new arrivals nity to work and feed and multiply Herein lies our great duty. As we recognize the depth of their old poverty. the inherited ills from which they are striving to free themselves, let us rather ald than ridicule their efforts. America invites them; let her children take up the responsibility and continue to welcome the newcomers.

POWER OF THE VETO.

The process of "coupling up" appropriation bills has its drawbacks. Two years since Governor Chamberlain vetoed a miscellaneous approprition bill because it contained several improper and unnecessary items. Now he threatens to disapprove the bill for maintenance of certain important state institutions, because the Normal School graft and one or two other items are saddled on it. The Governor is quite likely to carry out his purpose. He should. The Normal Schools ought to stand on their own bottom, and so should the Agricultural College and the State University. Why should these appropriations be rushed through with an emergency clause, or, for that matter, why should the Normal School appropriations be put through at all?

The State Insane Asylum, the Peni tentlary, the Blind School and the Reform School can get along somehow without appropriations. They must be maintained, and they can be mainience. It would be unfortunate if their ordinary resources were to be cut off by any arbitrary act of the Governor. but in an emergency certificates or audited by the Secretary of State, and these would, no doubt, be negotiable paper. So the state would not be in so great a difficulty as might appear, and its employes would be able unquestionably to get their money regularly. The State University and the Agricultural College are both state institutions, within the meaning of the law, and they have annual appropriations, so serious trouble if the Governor shall take the stand he declares that he will take. The Normal Schools alone would probably be cut out entirely. There is no fund for their maintenance except such as is provided by the blennial appropriation bills. The immediate and only result, therefore, of a veto by the Governor of this particular bill would be to cause some inconvenience to state Institutions and to kill entirely the Normal School graft. It would seem that the promoters of the Normal Schools may have overreached themselves unless they shall be able to muster force enough to pass the bill over the Governor's expected veto.

The Oregonian has not advocated, and does not advocate, entire suspension of appropriations for Normal Schools. It has objected to the miscellaneous and unjustifiable dissipation of the state's funds for maintenance of four Normal Schools, to interference by the Normal School manipulators with other state legislation, and to support at state expense of institutions that are merely high schools for the benefit of particular communities. It believes that a reasonable appropriation might be made for one Normal School, and an efficient and creditable institution thus created. But its suggestions have not been listened to by the Legislature, and it, therefore, cannot regard with consternation the prospect that none of them will get anything out of the state for the coming

biennial period. Every succeeding Legislature makes more and more obvious the abuses that may be practiced under the policy of collecting in one appropriation bill unrelated appropriations, some meritorious and some not, and forcing them through because any legislator who has a particular interest in any one item cannot afford to stand in the way of the whole measure. If the Governor had the power, as he should have, to veto any particular item in an appropriation bill, it would be found that all demands for funds from the state treasury would stand upon their respective merits. Log-rolling, combinations of inharmonious interests and general schemes for wholesale toot would disappear. Each appropriation would be considered by the Legislature upon its merits and by the Governor upon its merits. It might happen in individual instances that the Governor through caprice would disapprove of a particular appropriation. In case ne did, the Legislature would have an opportunity to pass it over his veto just the same as any other bill.

COOKING AND OTHER THINGS. By the aid of the Young Women's Christian Association it will again be possible for Portland girls to obtain instruction from an expert in cooking. This bit of news is perhaps less exciting than reports of anti-trust action by Congress or particulars of the inaugural procession, which is to be a pageant enlivened by Rough Riders and be-feathered Indians, but none the less it is of more importance to the people of Portland. What are politics to pie, parader persecution in this wide land. In the to pot roast? Rumors of war are small home land the priest must gather his matters in comparison with rumors of an egg famine, and the doings of the heavy custom, even if not by law, and House are trifles to the doings of the kitchen. Yet it is not with this aspect of the news that we would deal, but with one that affects the student-cooks more than their friends, if such a thing

possible The lady who will have charge of the cooking school here served five years in a similar position in North Dakota, says, is now married, "some of them not even waiting to finish the course before making an actual test of their cooking ability on a husband," or, in other words, trying it on the dog. At first sight this state of affairs appears to indicate an unusual degree of caution and providence among the young men of the day. It appears at first sight that they select these girls as venereal diseases, too, or they will plant ing are hard to get, the workmen's to be a mistaken idea. Nobody has death in the source of life and periah | quarters are crowded, the sense of con- ever yet heard a lover sighing like a | the grand jury.

furnace on account of his mistress' skill in bolling potatoes. There have been sonnets to eyebrows, but none to hot biscuits. Another reason must be sought for the marrying off of the cooking class. It must be that the pupils become so vain of their accomplishments that they jump at the first chance of an engagement to cook. If this be so, and the evidence appears conclusive, it will be a dangerous thing for an eligible man to express admiration for the work of a cooking class

pupil. He will find it so sudden.

Apart from this feature of a school of cookery, it is evident that there is great need for such an institution to teach frugality. Women are not so economical in the use of materials as they were, and, even if the country is exceptionally prospergus, there is no excuse for extravagance. In the curexample, there is a description of a supper given by the Ladies' Ald Society. "The managers," says the account, "were profuse in their apologies about the oyster soup. They had several gallons of the blvalves ordered from Portland, but the express messengers carried them some place up the line. So the ladies had to make some 200 plates of soup with only sixteen oysters." "Profuse apologies!" and oysters." 'only sixteen oysters!"-what next? To admit the presence of more than one oyster in the soup at a church entertainment is flying in the face of all tradition, yet here we have apologica for sixteen. The time is ripe for cooking classes in which economy will be

Detective stories make interesting reading, even if the results obtained by the sleuths of fiction provoke the ncredulous into smiling. In real life the detection of criminals is conducted along much simpler lines. The police official is not feverishly active, and does for ease and a hankering for the glory Sherlock Holmes never employed. See how Fjorebello was apprehended, and how the gang of safecrackers, all but the principals, was watched and finally caught. The same method was used in each case. Neighbors marked down the murderer in his retreat, and a man with no official standing is credited with having watched the robbers' roost in South Portland for several months, the robbers committing several daring crimes during the period of espionage. The great rule for the peace officer to remember is, "Let the public do the

The Newell bill for humane conveyance of insane to the Asylum at Salem has passed the State Senate by a practically unanimous vote, with some amendments relating to the disburseis a measure, in the interest both of common decency and of economy, that has been successively defeated by political influence in many Legislatures. Now the present Legislature, recognizing its unquestioned merit, enacts it into law with almost no objection. It is creditable to the Salem lawmakers that they have declined to listen to the Sheriffs' combination. Senator Coe and Representatives Newell and Steiner, who have taken an active interest in the measure, have thus done a genuine public service. The House will, of course, promptly concur in the Senate amendments.

ought not to discontinue appropriations Legislature shall have passed a bill to one can answer. abolish it. There is no continuing appropriation for any Normal School, and state is pledged to continued support of the Plorence Crittenton Home until it creased. enacts a law that says affirmatively support shall be discontinued. The state itself indeed has ever made a clear distinction between institutions that must be supported and other institutions that may be supported. When no money is provided for the latter they are out of business, so far as the state is concerned.

Blockade-runners continue to fall nto Japanese hands with a monoto that must be very depressing to the owners and underwriters, to say nothing of the Russians in Vladivostok With the end of the Russian fleet Japan was enabled to put her fast cruisers and smaller craft into the service of, keeping Vladivostok effectively bottled, a task that the naval commanders appear to be carrying out very success-

The fact that the late Federal grand jury was made up almost wholly of Republicans, and that it indicted nobody but Republicans, has been deemed worthy of humorous comment in some quarters; but there is nothing strange about it. The number of members required to maka up a grand jury somewhat exceeds, if memory serves correctly, the entire Democratic poll at the last election.

General Kuropatkin is having quite as much trouble with the enemy at home as with the foe at the front. The military genius who in time of war remains 6000 miles from the smell of gunpowder always knows what ought to be done by the men who are doing the fighting.

Stephen A. Douglas Puter will get back his \$1800 from the state, but he may be indicted. Puter without a pending indictment would not be the same old Puter.

General Stoessel may have his own opinion of the Russian naval officer, but he will not add to his reputation by giving it expression.

A Zemsky Zabor sounds a desperate remedy for even Russia's disease

The veto is mightler than the masometimes. Awful Responsibility Nobly Assumed.

Salem Journal. The Journal need not remark that neither Collector Patterson, T. T. Geer, Fred R. Waters, nor any other person but Hofer Bros. are owners, nor part owners, in this paper.

Habits of Polk County Musicians. Independence Enterprise.

A band marched through Independence's

streets yesterday in extended order and

the players never got their feet muddy

An Envious Neighbor. The new directory of Portland will con tain few who have not been indicted

NOTE AND COMMENT.

King Edward managed to open Parlianent this time without the aid of Williiams and Walker, the Royal Comedians. The Authors' Club, of New York, has sent a petition to the Csar, asking for the release of Maxim Gorky. A far more effective method would have been a representative delegation. Think of a proession like this marching down the Nev-

MAGAZINE EDITORS ON HOBBY-HORSES Henry Mills Aiden leading. PLATOON OF CONTRIBUTORS. Waving rejected MSS.
PRENZIED AUTHORS ON PHRENETIC learing banners with "Death to the System. TEN THOUSAND LAMERICK WRITERS,

In carriages drawn by purple cows, DRAMATIC CRITICS, Carrying fedder in shocks S. Y. P. E. W. G. A. N., f Young People Engaged in Writing he Great American Novel.) HISTORICAL NOVELISTS.

ERNEST THOMPSON-SETON ading Russian Boar in chain of hypher EMPLOYES OF NEW YORK TIMES, suting advertisements of Disraell's unfin-PUBLISHERS IN AUTOMOBILES

PUBLIC ON FOOT. returning thanks for the retirement of Sherlock Holmes.

A chewing gum manufacturer has left an estate valued at \$19,000,000, and his heirs are keeping up the family tradition by chewing the rag over it.

Hoch, the single-file Mormon, is credited by an exchange with haif a dozen aphorisms on the subject of women. "Nine out of every ten women can be won by flattery" is his first. "Never let a woman know her own shortcomings' is another tip from one who should know. "Women like to be told pleasant not display undue perspicacity. He is dent truth, and it is just as true of men. things about themselves" is a self-evijust an ordinary mortal, with a liking Lastly, Hoch declares that "the average of publicity, but he has a method that will only let her have her own way at the start." To this dogmatic assertion we cannot subscribe. The average woman is more likely to foot the average man and never let him have his way at all. Hoch offers nothing new, but it is the old methods that are successful. Flattery is the active ingredient in all love-philtres

> The dread wages of sin is shown in this item of theatrical news from the Dramatic Mirror: Her First Palse Step closed in Indianapolis January 27,

A Chicago woman, according to the evidence in a divorce case, promised her husband to stop drinking liquor, and kept her word by substituting spirits of ammonia as a stimulant. No wonder her deception was discovered-what could cloves avail against ammonia? Another trick that annoyed hubby was wifie's joke ment of the transportation fund. Here of keeping two notices for the buffet in their Summer home. One read "Bar Open" and the other "Bar Closed." Very

The Indianapolis News thinks that bankers should have to hold certificates CAN'T DECIDE THIS SESSION of competency, as physicians and druggists must. The idea might be extended so that no unqualified person might engage in any trade or profession. Besides insuring the public more or less against unskillful practitioners, think what a number of nice jobs there would be on the boards of examiners.

"In what does flirting consist?" asks the Woman at Home. What is moonlight made of? What makes a smile It is nonsense to declare that the state thrill the heart? What music is played on the planola of the spheres? The for the Drain Normal School until the Woman at Home should ask something

Perversity, thy name is-teachers. Here they are not properly state institutions. are numbers of Portland teachers as dissuperintendent has had his salary

> In the squabble with General Stoessel, Admiral Lockinsky is breaking outsky.

Van ending words with And, oh! but it was passing hard To gar the custom die

But now, thank heavens, it is dead, The bards no longer write lot of wordskys to be re

And praised as being brightsky Bronze medals for brave railroad emdoyea should be awarded by the Government, in the opinion of the House committee on interstate commerce. And this hero-rewarding experience. But why confine the medals to railroad men? classes should be entitled to such Government distinctions, and in time we should then probably have to reward our diplomats and others with the insignia of ome order, may the Order of the Big Stick. Then further progress to knighthoods and peerages would be easy enough.

TO SETTLE PANAMA BOUNDARY

Conference With Costa Rica to Accept Award by Loubet. PANAMA, Feb. 15.-An important con

erence was held today at the Government House to discuss the boundary of Costa Rica. President Amador invited leading public men and distinguished lawyers of all political parties to attend the meeting and it was resolved by a great majority to accept the new line, which provides for mutual concessions acceptable to both governments. A protocol will be signed accepting President Loubet's award.

As provided for by the constitu Panama, a referendum treaty Panama an important part of the Pa-clife Coast and territory which probably will be traversed by the Panama Railroad, based on the status quo, will be submitted to the next national assembly. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama has cabled to Leonidas Pachspecial envoy of Costa Rica to Panama, who is now in Costa Rica, that his presence here is necessary in order to pro

ceed with the negotiations. And All This Time Where Has This Editor Been? Astoria Daily News

But dishonesty will never win, and the grafters of Oregon have at last been brought up with a short turn. The Ore-gonian expresses wonder that the start-ling disclosures were so long delayed, intimating it knew of the impending crisis. Perhaps The Oregonian was rather too much occupied politically to make an expose, leaving that disagreeable task for the Government's agents. The storm has at last broken, and when all the guilty ones have been landed in prison the peo-ple of the state and of the Nation will be

Firebug at Work in Japan. TOKIO, Feb. 15 .- A fire took place at

Atsuta works, near Nagoya, last night and the damage done was considerable cendiary. A searching investigation

ELKINS ADVISES ECONOMY,

Predicts Deficit of \$50,000,000 When

All Appropriations Are Made. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.-The Senate eday continued, but could not conclude, consideration of the bill making approment of the District of Columbia. Elkins took exceptions to an item of \$50,000 for the construction of a local bridge as in general plea for economy in appropria-

"We now have a deficit in the Treasury of \$24,000,000," said Elkins, "and with a river and harbor bill and a public building bill facing us, we shall increase that deficit to \$50,000,000. Now, we must at some time, and in some way, find a place to begin to practice economy, and it ap-pears to me to be a good place to begin." Allison called attention to the fact that only \$10,000 is appropriated for the pres-ent year, and said he was serry that the Senator from West Virginia should have begun with so small an Item.

Replying. Elkins quoted a newspaper in terview with Allison, saying that economy is necessary to protect the Treasury. He added that he had tried in committee to get another item stricken out; that he Britain, in which Lord Lausdowne in-would be willing to cut the bill to the exwould be willing to cut the bill to the ex-tent of \$1,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The following bills were passed: Providing for the payment of pensis due to inmates of the Government Hospital for the Ingane.

Authorizing the establishment of a lep-rosy hospital in the United States or the

Limiting the period of absence of diplo matic and consular officers from their posts to 8) days; also 275 private pension The resolution of inquiry concerning in-

dian school funds introduced yesterday Bard was adopted. Beverldge presented a memorial from the Legislature of Indiana and Berry : memorial from the Legislature of Arkan

sas, both praying for the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerc Stewart presented the credentials of his

Successor, George S. Nixon.

The Senate agreed to the conference report on the omnibus claims bill. A resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amount of silver coined under existing which was offered by Teller, was

VIOLATION OF THE LAND LAWS Grosvenor Asks Information About Grabbing of Arid Land.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Representa-ive Grosvenor of Ohio introduced a resolution today requesting informa-tion from the Secretary of the Interior as to the violation of certain laws regarding the taking up of public lands. The resolution asks the Secretary whether there is any foundation for the preamble and resolution recently passed by the National Business League of Chicago, reciting that under pre-existing laws, namely the dese land law, the timber and stone law and the commutation clause of the home stead law, certain persons have and are surreptitiously obtaining pos session of large tracts of the public were set apart to pro mote the Irrigation of acid lands

Not Enough Time to Reach Vote on Smoot Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.-Chairman Burrows has called a meeting of the Senate committee on privileges and elections, to be held on Saturday, to consider the arguments of counsei in the Senate constitution on the Senate constitution consider the arguments of counsei in the Senate constitution to held a second peace conference at The Hague, concluding with the cornacopia of arbitration treaties, the whole idea of which the the Smoot investigation and determine paper says, "finally met the fate which ou some course of action. There has been no meeting of the committee since the hearings were closed, and no consuitation of members to discuss wheth-er it is possible to decide the case at future disputes entirely in the hands this session of Congress. In view of the limited time that remains of the present session, the disposition is to postpone action until the next sessi There are so many points involved in ented as can be, and just after their a week or more would be required the Senate to bring the case to a vote. The arguments of counsel have been one volume, and are being distributed.

HAS ALWAYS PAID DIVIDENDS House Committee Finds Panama Rail-

road a Good Investment. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- The members of the subcommittee charged with an investigation of the affairs of the Panama Railroad by the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce have re turned from New York, where they went to visit the offices of the company. Chair man Shackleford, of the subcommittee, said that the testimony developed that the recommendation in the face of Carnegie's railroad and its constituent steamship line was an exceedingly well-paying piece of property. It has been a divider er from its organization. The evidence was to the effect that should the steamship line be abandoned by the G ment the value of the property would be very greatly depreciated.

DIGGING FOR PAUL JONES' BODY Ambassador Porter Has Aiready

Found Rows of Graves WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- Ambassade Porter already has justified the faith he expressed to the State Department in his ability to find some trace of the remains of John Paul Jones. He has cabled the State Department from Paris as follows: "Sunk shaft, found rows of graves un-disturbed at a depth of 17 feet."

This refers to the preliminary examina-

This refers to the preliminary examina-tion which the Ambassador has been making of the ground which once formed the site of the cemetery to which the remains of John Paul Jones were traced.

WHEN SWAYNE PAID HIS FARE

Conductors Say He Was Under Congressional Committee's Eye. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- At 2 P. M. to

day the Senate resumed the impeachment trial of Judge Swayne. Three conductors on the Louisville & Nashville Railro testified that Judge Swayne is in the habit of riding on that road on passes. but one conductor said that, wh Congressional committee was in Florida investigating the case, and Judge Swayne was traveling with it, he paid his far

President Again in Washington.

WASHINGTON. Feb. 15.-President Roosevelt and some of the members of his party, who have been spending the greater part of two days in New York City, arrived here at 7:30 o'clock this morning on the Pennsylvania Raliroad The President looked the picture of health and not at all fatigued by his active round of festivities while in New York. There were a few people at the station and to these he bid a pleasant good morning as

In the party, in addition to the President, were Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Cowles, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, the President's sister, who is to make a visit in Wash ington; Secretary Loeb and Dr. Stokes.

No Danger of Anti-Foreign Riots. SHANGHAI, Feb. 15.-The Governor of Shantung Province discredits the German fears of anti-foreign riots. He asserts The origin of the fire is unknown, but it that he is perfectly able to preserve order, is considered possibly the work of an inssity to increase the number of German guards glong the railroad.

SHE THREATENED REPRISALS. Britain and Russia Almost Came to

Blows on Contraband. LONDON, Feb. 15 -- A Parliament paper issued today gives the correspondence between Great Britain and Russia relatpriations for the support of the governing to contraband of war between February 12, 1904, and October 24. It covers generally everything known through the Associated Press dispatches and shows the interest of speculators, and made a the firm attitude of Foreign Secretary Lansdowne in dealing with Russia's con tentions. The paper is chiefly interesting in showing the acuteness of the contro-versy at one period. Lord Lansdowne, in a dispatch to Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, August 10, describes the situation arising from Russia's "unprecedented attitude" with reference to contraband as one of the utmost gravity, and said that unless this condition was ended without delay Great Britain would be constrained to take such precautions as she thought de-

strable to protect her commerce. Another dispatch from Secretary Lans-owne, of October 18, to Ambassador Hardinge, mentions a conversation which Lord Lansdowne had with Count Benken-dorff, the Russian Ambassador to Great making coal contraband obliged Great Britain to use special vigilance in regard to the supply of coal to the belligerents. The correspondence concludes with an expression of the satisfaction of Great Britain at the fact that Russia had modified her views in making rice and provisions conditional contraband, but regretting that this principle was not appl

PUTS HER TRUST IN BIG SHIPS German Naval Minister Explains Polley in Shipbuilding.

BERLIN, Feb. 15, -Admiral von Tirpitz, secretary of the Admiralty, explaining the unval estimates before the appropri ations committee of the Reichstag today, said events of the Russo-Japanese war had shown the soundness of the founds tion of the principle of Germany's programme, namely, that the strength e a fleet lies in heavily-armored ships. Tor-pedo-boats under special circumstances had won Japan's initial success, but in the engagement of August 30 heavy gues and armor had been decidee. The strong-est artillery behind thick armor must under normal conditions hold the upper hand in sex fighting. The extensive use of mines was by no means new. They had been used successfully during the Amer

Admiral von Tirpitz remarked that no new programme was proposed by the Government, which only asked for means to continue the execution of the author ized programme. He would not attempt to speak for future generations, but, the secrefary added, he expected in the Au tumn to ask for the six large cruisers which were refused in 1900 and for 25 torpedo-bonts.

VENTS SPLEEN ON ROCSEVELT

Russian Newspaper Alludes Sarcastically to Dispute With Senate.

ST. PETERSBURG. Feb. 15.—The Novoe Vremya, in a sureastle editorial on the action of the United States Senate in connection with the arbitration treaties, pokes fun at the alleged at tempt of the United States to take the leadership in the world's diplomacy.

The editorial reviews the plan for reserving the administrative entity of Chins, the proposed naval demonstration in Turkish water, the establish-ment of the Republic of Panama and with the cornacopia of arbitration treaties, the whole idea of which the always overtakes a new fad. Thereof of President Roosevelt.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL IN CHINA

mperor Organizes Body Calls a Parliament.

PEKIN, Feb. 11.-The Emperor of China as recently approved a memorial presented by the president of the Board of Rev advising the establishment of cial parliaments, where matters of importance, both foreign and domestic can be discussed by the chief metropolitan officials, members of the Hanlin College the various boards of censors and the grand secretaries. This new council i-not to hold discussions at regular inter-vals, but only when commanded by the Emperor. Its consultations will be on by correspondence and verbally The formation of this new so-called as: liament is regarded by the foreign com-munity as entirely illusory; useless, but interesting as an indication that China ing government machinery.

SAYS HUSBAND DESERTED HER While Charcot Seeks South Pole Wife Sues for Divorce.

PARIS, Feb. 15 .- Jeanne Charcot, granddaughter of Victor Hugo, has filed a petition for divorce in the Paris courts against her husband. Dr. Jean Charcol on of the famous nervous specialist and sead of the French Antarctic expedition. on the grounds of desertion. The creates the livellest interest in Parisian circles, where both parties are prominent. Dr. Charcot left France over a year ago in an attempt to reach the South Pole and recently rumors of the possible sinking of his ship, based upon statements of officers of an Argentine vessel that they feared the expedition was lost in the

Minor Bills Passed by the House. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.-Bills were

of the late Alphonse Daudet.

South Sea cyclone of April, 1904, were cir-

culated. Mme. Jeanne Charcot was the divorced wife of Leon Daudet, eldest son

passed by the House today to amend the act to prohibit the passage of special or local laws in the territories to limit territorial indebtedness, and amending the revised statutes so as to classify the in-spectors of the steamboat inspection service. This last bill was one of the number veloped by the General Slocum disaster To Make Automobilists Liable.

providing, says a Times dispatch from Berlin, for the compulsory formation of an organization of automobilists which will be responsible for all damages. The plan is that every owner of a motor car

be compelled to join the organization.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 .- Owing to no

merous motor car accidents in Germany, a bill is to be presented to the Reichstag

New Cotton Mills in England. MANCHESTER, Feb. 15.—The heavy crop of American cotton has caused in-creased activity in millbuilding here. Four new mills are in course of er and at the same time a number of new mills are going up for Egyptian cotton. Altogether the new capital in these new enterprises amounts to \$15,000,000. The new mills will give employment to 9000

workers. Germans Kill Some Herreros.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.-Lieutenant-General on Troths, commander-in-chief of the forces in German Southwest Africa, re-ports a sharp encounter between Lieutenant Eymael's detachment of troops and several Herrero bands 20 miles north of Dabis. The Germans surprised the natives, who fled eastward, leaving 62 men