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PORTLAND, PRIDAY, MAY 5, 1905.

THE CHICAGO IDEA.

The strike in Chicago affords a curious side light on the recent demand from the city for municipal ownership of its street rallways. These strikers are the same people that kept up a persistent clamor for years for the city to take over all public utilities. They are down on the corporations; they are capital and property of all kinds. Trade unionism in Chicago is and always was tainted with socialism and anarchy. If these unions cannot get their demands by peaceable ends, they will by violent methods They stop at nothing. It would seem fitting, therefore, that Chicago should be adopted as the seat of a daring enterprise for conelaborate and complicated street railway system.

It is not difficult to imagine what would happen in Chicago today if the street railways were conducted by poli-ticians and bosses who have for years administered all its other affairs. The whole system would simply be paralyzed, and all Chicago would walk, That is to say, it would walk in those citizen to go. The Chicago fever for embarking upon expensive experiment temper of the public. They are preparrailroads, street railways and all kinds of public utilities, a great issue in the Chicago has pointed the way. New York will follow. There, for example, the municipality has placed all its franchises in private hands except the water system. There is now well-nigh universal clamor against the exorbitant charges of the gas trust. Legislative investigation has disclosed tremendous overvaluation of the several gas properties, extravagant charges imposed on the consumer, and criminal relation of the com paties to political powers. Municipal wnership leagues have been formed. and in the present state of the public mind it is easy to make an issue of the gas scandal. There is nothing left for the city to do but to take over the gas ompanies. Then probably will follow

the street railways In Philadelphia the city already owns its own gas plant; but it has given a living illustration of the colossal furit. ity of a public corporation undertaking to serve the people better than a priridden and its administration entirely in the hands of corrept and unscrupuious politicians. Failure of the city to handle the lighting problem has been admitted for years, after enormous waste of money. At this time a scheme has been proposed to lease the gas plant for seventy-five years to a private corporation for \$25,000,000. Something of this kind will probably be done.

In Kansas City the lighting problem is an acute question, and it is proposed to bring in natural gas from Kansas. States we find the Chicago notion spreading or under discussion in one form or another. It has been greatly aggravated in many places by abuses. outrageous overcharges and indifference to the public welfare by private corporations. In Chicago the street rallway service has been very ineffi-cient, the equipment badly run down New York valuable franchises have heat of the day, are expected to "live been glyen away for nothing and the public made to pay double what the gas is worth. The people, ready to accept any remedy to correct undoubted eagerly demand municipal ownership. We are going to have interesting times, not only in Chicago and New York, but all over the United.

today. Frank Guglielmo is a young man, scarcely beyond his majority, who, according to his own statement in killed a young girl who had decided this kind bears no recemblance or rela- rates to suit each case as it arose

that she would not marry him. Guglielme will be borne, trembling and rotesting, to the gallows. His execution has been long overdue. While the penalty that he is to suffer is just, he should, for mercy's sake and for the credit of our system of jurisprudence, have been executed months ago. There was no doubt whatever that he com mitted the crime; no denial was made of the fact. His case was hung up, so to speak, on account of some irregular ity in the legal proceedings at the outset of the prosecution, and the poor erally at a rone's and all these months crying, cringing and begging for mercy His life was forfeit to society. forfeit should have been paid in due and regular form long ago.

CATCHWORDS IN CAMPAIGNING.

Great is the catchword, and its use The present municipal campaign is being conducted largely upor atchwords. There is, for example, fearless and fortunately peerless candidate who proclaims in boxcar type his insistence upon an "open town." other candidate, not so fearless and not by any means peerless, proclaims in milder manner his penchant for a "closed town." Neither candidate deems it advisable to say just what makes a closed town or an open town any more than the Kaiser defines his meaning when he speaks of the "oper door" in Morocco or John Hay de nick, 906-912 Seventeenth street, and seventh street, and seventh street, and Phrases are things of power, when dispess Moloes, in Moses Jacobs, 308 Fifth Phrases are things of power, when discreetly directed, and Portland's phraseusers are not making any foolish explanations of their intentions.

"Open town" and "closed town" as more or less restricted in their use however, compared with the king atchword of them all, a "business ad ministration." What is the meaning of this phrase? Nobody knows. If a groer were made president of a great railroad, he would make the public smile by promising a "business administration" in exchange for a "railroad administration." Why, then, should a ity be excessively elated over the prospect of "just a plain business ad ministration"? There are many kinds of business. Lending money at 10 pe cent is one that requires some aptitudthe part of its followers, yet few will argue that Portland has benefited much from the services of its apt Coundiman. There is business in building bridges and filling gulches, business in digging sewers and business in deciding upon telephone franchiser, good business, too, for some people, but a "plain business administration" is probably meant to exclude all of that profitable endesvor sometimes known as "funny

Business is business, but what is business administration? There are good administrations and bad, and a business administration may be in

EVERY MAN TO HIS TRADE.

Robbery in broad daylight of the Woodburn bank and escape of the robbers to the woods with the booty shows how easy it is under favorable circumstances to do a thing of this kind and cash out of the reach of predatory fingers, even in a quiet sub-rural com munity in which everybody is suppose to know everybody else. A gun behind the counter is valuable in a case of this ducting under municipal direction an kind only when the cashier is a man of nerve and quickness of action.

The good farmers of that section can scarcely be blamed for declining to heat the bush-a dense growth of wood and underbrush, now in full leaf, in Pudding River bottom-for the hidden and heavily armed robbers. It will be remembered that a determined Sheriff's posse, reinforced by a squad of state militia, failed to capture Tracy and places where it is safe for the average | Merrill when they betook themselves to the shelter of these same woods, not caring to run the risk of being shot to that city alone. Bryan | from ambush by the desperadoes

The Woodburn bankrobbers are prob ably not as desperate criminals as were ing today to make public ownership of Tracy and Merrill, but they are armed and doubtless know how to shoot. Farmers, under the circumstances, are justified in paying strict attention to the land the educated and ambitious plowing and seeding, spraying trees, training hop vines, making garden and attending to such other work as constl- to the community than he who opens tutes their especial business, leaving detectives and the country constabulary to take such risks as belong to them. Besides, as every one knows Spring work is pressing on the farms, and why should farmers start out to hunt work elsewhere? In common parlance, why should they "butt in" when the bush that rims their fields is to

be beaten for armed robbers? Every man to his trade in these days of specialization. The farmer may stop his team afield long erough to answer questions asked by officers in pursuit of criminals, and to indicate, if he knows, the point where the fugitives entered the wood. Having thus acquitted him self of his full duty in the premises, he may return to his fur:ow unchallenged for cowardice and lack of public spirit in that he did not see fit to draw his whip and join hot foot in the chase after armed robbers.

"FOR COMPANY'S SAKE." The marriage of a man and wom well along in years took place in this city a few days ago. James J. Gibson He is 79 years old, she 60. These people are pioneers of Oregon, and have been neighbors and friends for many years. Both have children grown and settled in life, but they found themselves alone, so far as home associations went, and they decided to be married and spend their remaining years together

"company's sake." There is something in a marriage of this kind that appeals to common sense and to a just appreciation of the condi-tion of men and women who, bereft of the companionship of those who walked beside them during the burden and the around" among their children during their remaining years of life. In point of fact, no one, man or woman, of orderly habits needs a home of his or her own at any period of life so much as when life's shadows lengthen and its sun declines. If husband and wife, married in their youth, live on through the closing years together and pass out within a few months of each other, the A poor, cringing creature will reach case is simplified, since thoughtful chilthe end of a short, ill-spent life at the dren can readily provide care for father rope's end in the Penitentiary at Salem and mother together in the old home. But when, as in a vast majority of or any one else should interfere with cases, one precedes the other to the his railroad's sacred right to fix special. who, according to his own statement in his whimpering pica for commutation of sentence, said that the had not to a home of his or her own, alone, in a sense that is appalling to true sensi-

tion to the bringing together in matrimony of "June and December." in a decent sense a marriage of convenience. It is without mercenary mopassion. Its motive is succinctly set out in the words at the head of this

article The first impulse is to regard a marriage like the one above chronicled as foolish, but second thought will correct this estimate and enable those specially interested to view it as a simple, sensi ble arrangement which promises such contentment as may come to those who-

In life's late afterne Where cool and long the shadows grow Walk on to meet the night that soon Shall shape and shadow overflow.

He is a churt indeed who would grudge a man or woman thus situated a suitable companion to this twilight walk "for company's sake.

NEW STUDY COURSE IN THE PUBLIC

The changes in the study course posed by State Superintendent Ackerman, so far as they tend to pruning off unnecessary work in arithmetic and grammar and strengthening work in other branches, will be generally sat isfactory. But the impression is abroad. and is founded on good sense, that it is time to apply differences in the common course to city and country schools. A beginning has been made in teach ing simple lessons in natural science the public school, but the necessity is decidedly the greater in the country school than for city children. In older countries a strong factor in retarding the flocking from country to town is found in interest inspired in the farmers' boys and girls in crops and their raising, in livestock and their rearing and feeding, in the garden, its friends and enemies. The real necessity is there admitted of adapting teaching to the present and future surroundings o the child. Of course, to spend time cut off from

higher arithmetic in getting better reading and writing out of the pupils of tender age, or of very limited acquire ments, is right. To wipe out the needless distinction between written and mental arithmetic will be approved by teachers and children alike. To call out and strengthen memory while using reasoning is surely good. To make the whole process of instruction a gradual progress through the entire school arse, to get rid of the idea that learn ing is to be packed into the child's head in installments of three monthly supplies, and that when each compartment is filled it may be locked up and left in good condition till needed for use-this will indeed be a move forward. After all, the real art of the teacher is in inspiring the child, first to think and then to remember. The closer the studles fit to what the child sees, and hears and is surrounded by, and insensibly imbibes, the less the effort to think and to remember. In following these ideas Superintendent Ackerman will place himself in harmony with both Germany and England. During several years past H. Rider Haggard has been, in his Suffolk farm home, studying closely the conditions of rural life in England. In his native land he is gaining almost as much reputation as a thinker and writer on farming and country life topcs as from the novels by which he is chiefly known on this side of the Atlantic. He is urging with much success the variation between, teaching in town and country schools, to which reference has been made. He makes this further point: The farmer's boy must not be through his school life, with drawn from the care and handling o the animals on the farm. Unless, says Mr. Rider Haggard, a boy of 10 or 11 familiar friend with the horse the cow the sheep, the chickens on the farm he not only loses interest in them, but he never can afterwards take the attisential. To this end the cour of compulsory education in the country schools of England is to be modified for boys, if the present prospect is carried out. Whose, by adding to the interest boy and girl, deserves well of his coun try, and may be more of a benefacto

new industry in the city and there at-

tracts a still larger population.

The country has the advantage of hearing the oninion of James J. Hill be Secretary Paul Morton at the Interna tional Railroad Congress in Washing Both are of extreme interest. Mr Hill approaches the question of how rate should be fixed by basing it o the cost of what he calls "producing the transportation." If the cost of building the railroad is brought into the calculation as part of the cost of producing the transportation, the great callroad-builder is probably logical. Evidently this was in his mind, since he draws comparison between Easter and Western rates in which the cost of the Eastern terminal facilities figures. If this were all-but complications enter at once with the next statement that the "value of the service is determined by the density of the traffic, and that makes the rate." But a few lines farther down in the report appears and Clara E. Howe, both of Clackamas claim that the railroad should be al-County, were the contracting parties. lowed to fix what secret rate it pleased, there are no Cossacks around. admittedly lower than the open rates of competitors, in order to secure traffic at unprofitable rates, but to get tonnage. Heresy, is it not, Mr. Hill? The case referred to is evidently the cheap and poor flour from Minneapolis for Japan, carried at a price low enough to prevent flour going from Portland to com-

Probably the "density of the traffic" mentioned by Mr. Hill, which should be the factor in determining the rate, was created by adding the unprofitable westward-bound rate on the Japan flour to the profitable rate on the eastward-bound products of Oregon and Washington, and striking an average. So that the east-bound rate must be too high, or it could not balance a ciency on the west-bound rate. Does it not seem to follow that the Western producer is mulcted for the benefit the railroad in any event, and for the benefit of the Eastern farmer and miller in the case of the special con-

cealed rate in question? There is something very naive in Mr Hill's suggestion of almost petulant complaint that commerce commissions sober breath" for nine a sense that is appalling to true sensi- profit of the railroad—the means, mak-

Washington has found Mr. Hill; it is generally supposed, a benevolent des-pot. There are others. One thing is sure, that no schedule will satisfy the public, East or West, which is not uniform, based on reason, published, and not variable without notice enough to enable traders to regulate their transactions in advance. And agitation will

never cease until these ends are met. Mr. Paul Morton is an optimist. He has been in the railroad service for ome years. He knows the inside of the Santa Fe as few men have the chance to know it. Yet, he says, "there are very few complaints of rates in this country because they are too high. Complaints of extortionate rates are the exception, not the rule." Of course they are the exception. Could the railroads live if complaints of extortionate rates were as much the rule as they are the exception? Short remedies would be found and applied. Mr. Hill deserves thanks for his outspoken plainness. Whether thereby he influences the Senate committee to give or continue to the railroads a quite free hand and to indorse a bill abolishing the Interstate Commerce Commission, stands in doubt.

Many rational folk with not unkind sentiment toward our four-footed friends, hold that the city is no place for a dog to live in comfort and yet not annoy his neighbors. The world. old and young, loves a dog, and, despite this objection, demands his close companionship. But we must discriminate If a dog is to be a part of our social life, let us eliminate entirely the nery" breed. This reform is well under way in Portland thanks to the members of the Kennel Club. Through their annual object-lessons presented at the Bench shows, they have been educating the public taste as well as gratifying the desires of dog fanciers. With every year there is wider interest in the exhibit, and it is pleasant to note a steady improvement in the quality. One will go far to find finer specimens of high-bred dogs than are to be seen this week in the old Exposition building. These shows merit every encourage ment. Not their least beneficial feature is that they touch the heart of the child

There is every prospect that John Dickens, of Sheridan, who shot and killed Marvin Potter at that place last November, will be acquitted. Potter, a man of 40 years debauched the 14-yearold daughter of Dickens, and upon remonstrance of the latter, coupled with a demand that he marry the girl later on, grew insuiting and threatening whereupon the outraged father shot him. If the facts are as stated, the way would this penalty have been in-When a matter of this kind reaches an acute stage and is ended by the death of the libertine at the hands of an irate father, public sentiment de cides the case in favor of the latter, and a jury, promptly agreeing, sets the father free. This case promises to follow in the regular course and release John Dickens on the basis of justifiable

Three Spanish bulls that were to be tortured and killed in the arena at Madrid last Sunday for the pleasure of the eager populace introduced a new In the ancient programme Spanish "sport" by furiously charging the spectators and goring a number of them terribly. Of course the creatures were killed later, but they had their revenge on the bloodthirsty crowd in advance of their own sacrifice. Fity for the human anima! under such circum stances gives place to admiration for the persecuted and maddened dumb creature that makes good use of the strength and ferocity with which Nature has endowed him in his own defense, or to revenge himself upon his tormentors or those who enjoy seeing him tormented.

in fact there is war in portions of that city-it seems rather strange that but one side should be permitted to use deadly weapons. When a mob reaches the stage in which the air is filled with flying missiles and men are set upon and beaten to death by overwhelming numbers, it is time something was doing that would compel to quick results. The beginnings of a controversy are lost sight of when this stage of conflict is reached. Peace must come first. After that an adjustment of differences will be possible.

Snow is playing havoc with the President's hunting plans. In May, too, But that's in Colorado. Next time he will, perhaps, come out to Oregon, where he can be promised all kinds of game and every variety of bear-white, black and brown. The President is in search of fun, and he is entitled to it: but he cannot have it in the enormous Colorado snowdrifts. Let him come to Oregon, where it never snows and rarely

A favorite diversion of the Russian Cossacks is to fire on crowds of worshipers near or in some church. Seven Roman Catholics at Lodz are the latest to suffer from this peculiar habit of the Czar's orthodox soldiery. Russians are now, under the Czar's recent manifesto, free to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, if

tion for a new line from the Willam ette River via St. Johns to Troutdale is n keeping with Harriman's plan avoiding heavy grades. This change to a level piece of road means smaller coal bills. Incidentally it will give a boost to St. Johns without injury to any other

In Topeka, the secretary of the State Graindealers' Association has been sen to jail for ninety days for violation of the anti-trust law—the first conviction. Kansas may not always be theoret ically right on economic questions, but she is intensely practical.

ence with Caesar Young, gentle, unsophisticated, trusting Nan Patterson has not always been the victim of misplaced confidence. Score again for the

Sentence to seven years' imprison-nent for the cashier of the Oberlin Rank is one more instance of the inexorable quality of Federal justice. The United States never condones a crime against itself.

Of course the City Council expects the public to accept those charges in their Merrillian sense.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Togo finds it superfluous to signal "Japan expects that every man will d Having absolutely no knowledge of

bridge, we must admit that a third of the jokes in the comic papers are unintel-

blue or pink ribbons on his first layer of clothes, and if it did, he would yet be too stupid to make the outer layer so thin that the ribbons would show through.

of the Equitable Life, sends out monthly circular letters to the company's These circulars contain lots of xcellent advice, such as Success is accustomed to deal out to its readers. paragraph which has a humorous flavor in view of recent events was: We are not all made to be Alexanders and

Tarbell might now add another phorism to his list: "We are not all made to be Hydes and conquer Alexan-

First a man comes along bearing a big M. Then comes one with a big E. And then one with a big R. And then you guess that the trammelled sandwich-men are boosting a candidate for the Mayor-

Troy's collarmakers are on strike, and the makers of saw-edges will now have a chance to catch up with the supply.

What is a banker to do when a man points a gun at him and says "Hands up"? The best banks fall to instruct their employes on this important matter, but the usual procedure is that followed at Woodburn, where the cashier thought politeness the first duty of a banker.

Tax Collector Smith, of San Francisco explains his lapse from virtue by saying, "I was too good a fellow." It is too bad that honesty and good-fellowship are incompatible.

Hard cider is tabooed in Corvalits. It to be hoped that any Corvallia housewife who serves brandy sauce will be hauled off to the cooler.

Going to church in Poland is a dangerous amusement with armed Cossacks Naturally frolicsome, the Cossacks can hardly refrain from shooting into churches, where the crowd is so dense that few bullets are wasted against brick and plaster. Besides, it must fun to hear the women scream.

"There will be no tomorrow for 'Con stant Reader," says the St. Paul Globe in its farewell editorial. "'A Subscribe must conduct the affairs of the world through another medium. . know that tomorrow is not to be-that the precedent of the ages is upset by the coment in the Globe office that all is finished by the writing of

James J. Hill has been telling how railroads, and incidentally the nation,

employed in the acquisition of the "almighty dollar." That is a matter which Americans must settle for themselves.—The Duke of Man-

Of the "methods employed in the acquisition of the 'almighty dollar' ringe is one unusual in America.

Speaking of the violent deaths in "Ham. et," Max Beerbohm says that "In 1924. perhaps, these deaths will be omitted and the whole play be turned into a comedy Modern audiences shrink from tragedy. It is a curious fact that the persons wh shrink from tragical events shown upor the stage fairly dote and gloat upon then described in detail by a yellow newspaper Murder, rape, suicide, are excellent things to read of, but upon the stage the public demands something farcical.

been much to the fore in the news of late. A Kansas man was fined \$1000 in Ken tucky for kissing a woman against will, and Kansas people express their gratification thereat. Not that they consider a Kansas man unfit to kiss a Kentucky woman, but because the defendant, during his trial in Covington, testified that in Kansas he sometimes kissed 30 or 30 women when leaving home, and no one thought the performance out of the ordinary. Another item concerns the Lyceum Club, one of the numerous women's clubs that have lately sprung up in London The Lyceum some time ago blackballed Ellen Terry, thereby gaining much note riety, and now it is again in the public eye. Men are admitted to the club on certain occasions, and last week a you man "popped the question" to one of the members with whom he was having tea. When the club member said yes, the young man, thinking they were alone in the room, pressed upon the girl's cheek the kiss usually considered proper upon such occasions. Unfortunately he was spotted by one of the older members, who laid the horrible story before the committee, and the indiscreet member has been asked to resign. We think that a man daring enough to propose in a temptuously at all the embattled frumps

The principal impression left by a dog show is that a dog's bite could by no pos sibility be worse than his bark.

"Bunk."

New York Sun In the rare Chicago air, syllables melt away; time is saved; words cut like a chiesl or sting like a wap. The Hon. Carter Henry Harrison says monestly and frankly that the immediate municipal ownership of public utilities' s "bunk"

is "bunk." Even "bunco" is too long for Chicago, and has to lose its tall. "Bunk." descendant of "bunco," is philological cousin perhaps, of another contemptuous contemporary phrase, "punk." for instance 'punk' show; the show is on the

This little Chicago "bunk" fits many other schemes and reforms besides the municipal ownership of public utilities, a swelling phrase which divers statesmen like to puff out their chocks with, wink-ing unconsciously at the same time. "Bunk!" We thank the Mayor in the "Bunk!" We thank the Mayor in the brown fedora for that word. It sun-marizes a whole cycle, political, so-ciological and sentimental. It is the abstract and brief chronicle of many great "movements," arousing of "public opinion." speeches and silences and votes of politicians with their tongues in their

Bunk! And this is the age of it.

How He Spent His Time.

Boston Record.

A bond salesman just back from Maine says he asked an old fisharman in a snow-bound hamiet what he did with himself

ADMIRAL RILES TEUTONS.

Retired Britisher Advocates War With Germany Now.

SPECIAL CABLE.
BERLIN, May 5.—The Deutsche Revu ontains an article attributed to the Britsh Admiral Fitzgerald, written on the Anglo-German relations, which declares that a direct threat has been made by

the British Admiralty against Germany. It reads partly as follows:
"If a war with Germany must come, we would prefer it should happen foday rather than be postponed for a number of years, when Germany will have grown stronger. Should Germany continue to increase her navy at the present rate, all loyal Britons must regard such ac tion as a menace to British supremacy on the sea, which must be held at all hazards. It is absolutely essential to on the sea, which must be held at all hazards. It is absolutely essential to Great Britain's naval supremacy that no nation should be permitted to be in a position to fight her vessels, ship by ship or fleet by fleet."

LONDON, May 5.-The London Daily Mail in discussing Fitzgerald's state-ments, as cabled from Berlin, states that "inasmuch as the Admiral has been retired, it is impossible to call him to ac-count or punish him for his personal opinion, therefore this can be dismissed as simply reflecting the ideas of an an cient mariner, who, having served his time in the British navy, believes simply what he says."

NO LAW ALLOWING TAXES.

Hungarian Crisis Makes Action of Government Illegal.

VIENNA, May 4.-The Austrian and Hungarian lower houses have again met after the Easter holidays, the former for important work and the lat-ter to discuss the programme. The situation in Hungary has experienced no improvement since April 15. The budget has not been passed, and con-sequently taxes are being collected without authorization. The recruit-

ago, but only now coming to debate in the House. The new commercial treaty with Germany, as well as the pending treaties with Italy, Russia, etc., which must become operative March 1, 1995, are based thereon. The possibility of Hungary's deciding to establish an independent restriction. possibility of Hungary's deciding to establish an independent national tariff also greatly augments the neces-sity, from the Austrian standpoint, of sity, from the Austrian stand the passage of the new tariff.

FRENCH REFORM FOR MOROCCO

State Bank and Schools Main Features of Scheme.

LONDON, May 5.—The correspondent of the Times at Tangier has obtained from a Moorish official details, which he believes genuine, of the French proposals for financial reforms. They include the formation of a state bank of Morocco, which would regulate all cur rency questions and become practicall the Moroccan treasury, administering al government revenue, expenditures including the mosques, the founding and maintaining schools for the propagation of the French language, s purposed to levy a tax on everyone en-tering Morocco and to introduce a system of passports.

New Krupp Guns Are Wonders. BERLIN, May 4.-After trials of the Krupp new 2.15 inch guns, lasting several days, at Meppen this week, they are reported by experts to surpass in range and penetrative power all weapons of equal caliber. Russian and Japanese were

ong the foreign officers present. Sultan Wants Concert of Powers. PARIS, May 4.-The Matin's correspond pondent at Fez learns from an ative source that the Sultan of recognizes the necessity for the reforms

used by France, but only consents to

their carrying out by a concert of Euro-Dedication at Wasco. WASCO, Or., May 4 .- (Special.) -- Great WASCO, Or., May 4.—(Special.)—Great preparations are being made for the dedication of the Wasco Catholic Church next Sunday. Pope Plus X, through Cardinal Gotti, the prefect of the propagands, has sent his blessing, and the apostolic benediction to Rev. Father Hickey personally and to all his non-Catholic friends who so generously sided in building the beautiful Catholic church at Wasco.

Rt. Bev. Bishop O'Reilly will dedicate the new church and preach the sermon. A choir from Portland and The Dalles will render the celebrated "Farmer's

Mine Fire Under Control.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 4.—The Canadian-American Coal & Coke Company's mines at Frank, N. W. T., about which there was a fire scare the other day, are running full blast again. The fire is under complete control, the entrances to the beauties recent having all beau closed. the burning rooms having all been closed. President H. L. Frank says the accident has had no serious effect, and will in no way interfere with the plans of the company for extensive improvements. The company is about to install the largest fan used in Canadian coal mines and a

General on Inspection Tour.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, Wash., May VANCOUVER BARRACKS, Wash... May
4.—(Special)—Brigadier-General Williams
left Vancouver Barracks this morning, accompanied by his aid-de-camp, First Lieutenant, W. H. Raymond, Artillery Corps,
on a tour of inspection to the various millitary posts in the Department of the Columbia. They will proceed directly to
Fort Liscum, near Valdez, Alaska, via Sestille Wash. On their recurs from Alaska attle, Wash. On their return from Alaska he will complete the inspection of the de-partment by visiting Fort Wright, return-ing home by way of Walla Walla.

Chehalis Subscribes Bonds.

CHEHALIS, Wash., May 4.-(Special.)litizens of Chehalis have subscribed to the \$10,000 bond issue that was asked of them by the Puget Sound Eastern Rail-way Company to secure the beginning of construction work on that line out of Chebalis toward Eastern Lewis County.

The promoters promised to commence work and complete a six-mile section as soon as these bonds were subscribed, the money in payment of the bonds to be held in escrow until the section was completed and in operation.

Lecture by Railroad Man.

UNIVERSITY OF ORBGON, Eugene, May 4.—(Special.)—H. E. Lounsbury, of the Southern Pacific, delivered an address before the university here yesterday on "The Railroad as a Factor in Industrial Development." The lecture was replete with instructive data, with especial reference given to the methods used in establishing freight rates.

OLYMPIA, Wash. May 4.—(Special.)— The State Board of Control today awarded to the Seattle Heat & Piumbing Company the confract for the heating and plumbing in the two new detached wings at the Stellacoom Insane Asylum. The contract price was \$523.

RAILWAY CONGRESS OPEN.

Fairbanks Speaks on Need of Equal Treatment for All.

WASHINGTON, May 4.- The seventh ssion of the International Railroad Congress was formally opened here today by Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks The opening ceremony took place in the ballroom of the new Willard Hotel and was attended by nearly 500 delegates and as many of their friends. Three hundred of the delegates are foreigners, and every ome and congratulation were lowed by addresses by Stuyvesant Fish, president of the American section of the congress, and by Ernest Girard, temporary chairman of the permanent committee of the congress. The five sections tee of the congress. The five section through which the congress is to accoun plish its work of discussion were organ-ized at once, and each will meet at o'clock tomorrow to take up the duties

assigned to it. During the afternoon the delegates vis-ited Mount Vernon and the tomb of Washington by steamers, and in the evening a private view of the collection of the Corcoran Gallery of Art was given.

The discussions of the sections are conducted behind closed doors, in order that there may be no restraint in expressions of opinion by delegates. The topics to be handled are entirely scientific and techni-cal. The conclusion reached by a section after due discussion of a topic is abstract ed and presented to the general congress at meetings to be held during the ten days' term of the congress. These ques-tions are printed and constitute the work of the organization. No legislation of any nature is enacted by the congress and no resolution binding railway man-

agements to any line of policy are con-sidered. In the course of his speech Mr. Fairbanks said:

ing bill and other needful legislation abuses should arise. As we survey the past Ing bill and other needful legislation is delayed.

The Austrian lower house takes up at this session the second reading of the new Austro-Hungarian tariff, drafted and made public three days ago, but only now coming to debate in the House. The new commandation of the inequalities should have been removed.

The railway, by its very nature, is charged with great public duties. It is in the highest sense a public servant and must discharge its functions with impartiality, giving to all whom it serves just treatment. Equality of service is the predicate of good relations between the railway and the public. It is of the utmost importance that unjust favoritisms should not obtain; that rates should be open and enjoyed by all alike. Nothing so quickly and surely lays the foundation of distrust and discontent as secrecy where there should be publicity, as inequality where there should be equality. Transportation charges must be fixed with a just regard to the owners, the employes and the public. The interests none can be disregarded without ultimate

CITY OFFICIALS ARE ATTACKED

Mayor and Marshal of Montesano Driven From Fire Hydrants.

MONTESANO, Wash., May 4.- (Special.) Employes of the Montesano Light & Water Company assaulted the City Marshal and Mayor this morning, while the Marshal was engaged in his bimontly examination of the fire hydrants for the purpose of seeing if they were in working order, under an old order of the City Council, and then notified the Marshal and Mayor that the hydrants must not be turned on, except for fire purposes, which in fact was the reason why the Marshal was turning them on. The peo-

ple of the city are much exercised over the occurrence. Several of the hydrants had been found to be out of order, and it was at a sug-gestion of the Fire Department that the Council ordered the twice-a-month exam-

nation of the hydrants Needed for City Lots.

CHEHALIS Wash, May 4 .- (Special.)-Olympia a few days ago to th a tract of land the state wanted and were trying to hold up the state. The land re-ferred to was a tract of 30 acres adjoining the county road leading south from Market street past the Reform School. The Chehalis Land & Timber Company has just laid out a large addition to the has just laid out a large addition to the town adjoining this tract, and in order to have an outlet to the county road it was necessary to have the 30 acres. The land was platted as far as the road for townsite purposes and the purchasers had no intention of offering it to the state. There is plenty of land available about the school for farming purposes without blocking the growth of the city.

Dispute on Fishing Rights.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 4.—The question of provincial and Federal rights with regard to fishing privileges has arisen in a case brought before the Supreme Court by B. I. Short, who has been refused permission to erect salmon traps on the foreshore fronting Victoria, although he has been refused. has been given a Federal license covering the establishment. The refusal by the provincial officers was on the ground that the site was outside the territory decided

upon as open for trape.

The British Columbia officials contend the rights of the province are not confined to the foreshore above low-water mark, but beyond; but how far is not stated. The Dominion's right to grant licenses is not contented. not contested.

Woman Publicly Insults Judge

BUTTE, Mont., May 4.—Disappointed at being unable to secure a divorce. Mrs. Minnie Hardesty, proprietor of a restaurant, stopped District Judge J. M. Borquin on the street, and in the presence of a crowd told him she thought that perhaps if she had given him a few dollars he would have granted her a decree of divorce.

Judge Borquin immediately cited the woman for contempt of court, ordering her to appear before him yesterday. However, when court was called. Mrs. Hardesty could not be found, though ditigent search was made. It is believed she has field from the city.

Opening of New Park.

ABERDEEN, Wash., May 4—(Special.)
—The Gray's Harbor Lighting Company has made arrangements to dedicate its new park between Aberdeen and Hoquiam Sunday next. The improvement of the park has cost \$50,000, and it provides among other attractions one of the finest ball grounds on the Pacific Coast. On Sunday next the Hequiam and Aberdeen nines of the Southwestern League will play their second game of the season. There will be bands of music from both cities, and a programme of speechmaking by the Mayors and Councilmen of the two towns.

Liquor License Is Denied.

ASTORIA. Or.. May 4.—(Special.)—At today's assison of the County Court a petition was presented by Joan West, asking for a liquor license in Westport precinct. The petition contained the required number of names but had not been published, so it was denied. The court stated, however, that after the petition is published, the court would consider it further.