ZIONITES CHEER ATTACK ON DOWIE

Whole Church Revolts Against Prophet.

SHORN OF ALL HIS PROPERTY

Accused of Teaching Polygamy and Many Sins.

VOLIVA RULER OF CHURCH

Wife and Son Join Men He Deposed in Denouncing Dowie - Bitter Message Sent to Him-More Exposure Threatened.

CRICAGO, April 2.-The format as uncement of the overthrow of John Alexander Dowie was made todays by Overseer John G. Speicher, who presided over a meeting of 7000 members of the church in the tabernacle at Zion City. The eneeting opened with the quotation by various church dignitaries of pasauges from the Bible expressive of the sentiment which has grown up against self-styled prophet. The crowd which filled the great structure, and which formerly answered "yes" or "no" when Dowie nodded or shook his head. tonight applauded when he was ac-

Mr. Speicher called out the numbers of chapters and verses of Scripture, and in response the various church officials and prominent members who occupied seats on the platform quoted the passages called for. The new dictator of Zion's fortunes, Wilbur Glenn Voliva, responded to the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal." This sentiment was greeted with vociferous applause

Mrs. Jane Dowie, wife of the "First Apostle," followed. "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," was her response. More applause followed. The congregation then joined with a

sest that seemed to indicate its belief in the words, "Botter days are coming. Gladsione Dowle, son of Dr. Dowle, and Overseer John Excell then explained the audience the new turn of affairs.

DEPOSED AND IN POVERTY

Dowie Deprived of All Power and

Dowle, head of the "Christian Catholic Church in Zion," was today deposed as a the city and 2000 more were pending. religious leader, suspended from mem-bership in the church he founded, shorn of his temporal possessions as far as they are located in Zion City, the home of his church, and warned to accept the ion quietly lest worse things befall him The active revolt against the leadership of Dowie was foreshadowed yesterday when Overseer Wilbur G. Voliva, who has been placed by Dowle in charge of while he sought health in Jamaica and Mexico, announced that he would no longer accept the orders of nismanaged the affairs of the church The members of the church, including the wife and son of Dowie, elected to

All Property Taken by Voliva.

The first movement looking to his overthrow was made early today by Mr. Voliva, who has a power of attorney from officers of the church, Mr. Veliva hastened to Wankegan, the county sent of Lake County, in which Zion City is sitsated, and filed for record a warranty deed transferring to Deacon Atexander Grainger all the real estate weld by Howie in Zion City. He also executed a bill of sale to Mr. Grainger putting him in consession of all the personal property of Dowie, including his horses and carriages, hooks and even his bed. Later in the day Mr. Grainger conveyed these to Mr. Vollva, and at nightfall the overseer appointed by Dowie had not only sucpeeded him as the head of the church, but was holder of all his property as

Dowle Warned to Submit.

The following message was sent to Dowie, informing him of the change in the situation:

Dowle, Ocotian, Jalisco, Mexico ram received here and Chicago. Practicall, including Circinnati, reports indersolves administration. Speicher's reinstationally produced in the control of t ment, Granger's retention, emphatically pro-testing against your extravagance, hypocrisy, misrepresentations, exaggerations, tyranny and injustics. Fou are hereby suspended from office and membership for polygamous teaching and other grave charges. See let-ter. Quietly retire. Further interference will precipitate complete exposure, rebellion, legal proceedings. Your statement of stu-pendously magnificent financial outlook is extremely foolish in view of thousands sur-fering through your shameful mismanage-ment. Zion and creditors will be protected at all costs.

Voliva, general overseer; William H. Piper, overseer of Chicago: H. E. Cante. erseer for United Kingdom; H. D. Bransfield, vice-president Zion University: Overseer John Excell, general ecclesiastical secretary, and John Speicher, overseer for Zion City

After sending the cablegram to Dowle, Mr. Voltva discussed the proceedings of the day. He said:

I have acted in this matter under power of attorney which I possessed. What has been done, I believe for the good of the church in Zion City and for its creditors. Legal

thing was carried out in accordance with their advice. We shall go shead and put the affairs of Zion City in good order. If further steps are taken, it will depend on what is done by Dowie. The aituation is up to him as it stands."

He Privately Taught Polygamy.

Regarding the polygamous teachings ned in the message to Dowie, Mr. Voliva said he would issue a statement regarding them later when Dowie had been given an opportunity for reply. He said, however, that the teachings had not been public but were of a private character.

Will Dowie be received in Zion City if he cares to come back?" the overseer was asked "Never as a leader. He must behave

dimself, if he comes back, or he will have to look out for himself." "Will the church send him money to return?

The overseer declined to answer. Revolution by Dowie's Enemies.

All of the men now prominent in the nanagement of the affairs of Zion City hurch, with the exception of Mr. Voliva, are men with whom Dowie has quarreled in the past. He dismissed Deacon Speicher from all of his appointments in the church and compelled him to leave Zion City.

In a long message received yesterday by Mr. Voliva, and which caused the "revolution" of today, he ordered the instant dismissal of Mr. Granger, who is now all powerful in directing the affairs of the community at Zion City. Mr. Speicher, who first became a con vert to the faith of the Zion City Church as a physician, declared today that Dowie is a very sick man, suffering from a pulmonary trouble, paralysis and dropsy and occasional delirium.

Dowie Will Fight.

It is generally believed by the officers of the church that the deposed leader will make a fight to recover his lost power, If this is done, they asserted today, the matter will go to the courts.

Dowie's project for the establishment of a colony in Mexico will be abandoned by the new administration of Zion City. Dowie will be given an allowance according to advices from Zion City tonight, sufficient to maintain a residence in Mexico if he so desires. or he will be received by the new officers of the church as a common citizen, should be elect to return and take up his residence in Zion City. No action under the criminal laws will be taken against him on account of the funds he is alleged to have wasted, nor will any civil action be brought to recover. If the deposed leader becomes obstreperous, however, it was said that son, Gladstone, was prepared to make revelations that would "startle

the world. No reply to the cablegram sent today from Zion City to Dowie is oxpecied tonight, inasmuch as Dowle is an eight nours' journey from the telegraph station.

No Relief for Stran-Holders.

CHICAGO, April 2-The local ordinance against overcrowding street-cars is null and void according to a decision of the Circuit Court today. Judge Mack encar companies under the ordinance. Five hundred suits had already been begun by

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AWAITS MEETING

Miners Rest Pending Settlement of Scale in New York.

OPERATORS' IRE AROUSED

Condemn Shutdown Pending Nego tintions-Each Expected to Stand Firm, Though Miners May Offer Some Concessions.

COAL SITUATION HOPEFUL.

Although there began on Monday the greatest augmention of coal min ing in the United States since the production of fuel attained its enormous total, the fear of a complete tin-up of the industry has passed and the situation is expected to improve rapidly with every day. Reports received tonight from the us fields show that many of the leading coal companies have signed the 1963 scale, which gives the men an advance of 5.55 per cent over the wages they received during the last two years. The number of miners who received the increase is

As thousands of soft coal workers uspended work to celebrate the inauguration of the eight-hour day which is annually observed in the bituminous regions, the number of men who are on strike or have suepended work pending negatiations will not be known until Tuesday, or possibly Wednesday.

In the anthracite regions there was an almost total suspension of mining in obedience to the instruc tions issued by the Shamokin scale The representatives of committee. operators and the miners will meet in New York Tuesday for a further discussion of the differences existing between them.

No disorder of any conseq reported from any section of the bituminous or anthracite fields

......... NEW YORK, April 2 The ere of the senting the anthrucite mineworkers and their employers finds the situation, far as the hard coal fields are concerned, unchanged from that disclosed in the unications that have passed between the contending forces and which have been made public. Neither miner diction as to the outcome. eful, however, and there is a feeling that some way out of the difficulty will be found.

President Mitchell arrived here tonight from Indianapolis and established quarters at the Ashland House. He was accompanied by a secretary and Thomas Haggerty, of the Central Pennsylvania fistrict of the miners' union, who is a member of the international executive

Miners' Ranks Are Solid.

None of the district leaders would be quoted as to the situation, as shown by the first day's suspension, but they all admitted privately that the utmost harmony prevails in the region and that rumors that thousands of men would not obey the suspension order have proved groundless. The report that the only colliery working full-handed is the People's Coal Company's Oxford plant, in the Northern field, which is run almost exclusively by nonunion men, is admitted. The charter of the local union at this colliery was annulled some time ago. The washeries that were in operation today employ, the district leaders say, only a small number of men, and they are not well organized.

Will Renew Same Offers.

Tomorrow's meeting between the subcommittee of the miners and the operthe offices of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, and is expected to be of short duration. It is believed that nothing will be definitely agreed upon.

DAUGHTER OF OIL KING, WHO



Mrs. Charles A. Stron The Illness of Mrs. Charles Strong, daughter of John D. Rocke-teller, is said to be a matter of grave concern in the Bockefelle in a sanitarium in France

According to information obtained to-night, the programme for tomorrow as tentatively outlined by the operators is to renew the counter-proposition made to ners early in March, that is, the continuation for another term of three cars of the sward of the Anthracite Strike Commission. The operators, it is understood, will not make an extended argument, but will content themselves with calling attention to the reasons they set forth in their reply to the miners' general demands. The employers, how-ever, do not expect the miners' representatives to accept the proposition, even consider it at the present time, but rather expect the union leaders to re-new their original demands. If this pro-gramme is followed out, an adjournment obably will be taken for 24 or 48 hours

Operators Arc Indignant.

The conciliatory spirit shown in the first meeting of the two committees is not ex-pected to obtain in tomorrow's confer-The operators are indignant over the action of the miners in enforcing a suspension of operations, and from inormation gathered today it is not un likely that the miners will be told that their action was "extraordinary." President Baer has already told Mr. Mitchell by telegram. The district leaders of the mineworkers, in defending their course, say the action of the Shamokin coal committee was justified, that no agreement between the operators and men existed after midnight Satur-

Mr. Mitchell said today that more than 100,000 soft coal miners had already been granted the 1963 scale, and predicted that by the end of the week fully 80 per cent of the bitumin ous workers will have been given the LE per cent advance in wages He thought that within 45 days every soft coal mine where the men are organized will be working on a union basis.

Hiring Guards for Mines.

It was learned today that agents of the anthracite operators have opened an office at 171 Broadway for the biring of guards for the mines. Advertise promise watchmen good pay and appli-cants were told that they would be given \$2.50 a day, employment guaranteed for 30 days, and traveling expenses paid. They were also informed that, when they feached the mines, they would be aworn in as special deputies.

ALL ANTHRACITE TAKES REST

Suspension General in East-One

Man Shot at Mine. PHILADELPHIA, April 2.-There was complete suspension of mining operations in the anthracite region today, in accordance with the order issued last week by President Mitchell of the United Mineworkers of America, and the scale com mittee of that organization, with the solltary exception of the Oxford colliery, a small independent operation near Scrap-ton, which employs about 500 hands, with a daily capacity of about 1500 tons. This mine was kept in operation during the strike of 1902. Every colliery was opened as usual and in readiness for the workers, but there was no response to the blowing of the whistles other than the appearance of the engineers, firemen, pumpmen and others whose presence at nor operator tonight could venture a pre- the mines is necessary to preserve them Both sides from injury and who were exempted in

> The action of the miners occasioned no surprise on the part of the operators. who, while they offered work and protec tion to any who might desire to go into the mines, did not anticipate the accentance of their offer. The best of feeling between operators and miners is reported from all sections, and the hope that a satisfactory agreement may be reached at the conference in New York tomorros

is expressed on both sides,

No Nonunion Men Imported. Significance is attached by the miners to the fact that there is no apparent attempt on the part of the operators to import nonunion labor, which they regard are careful to assert hat no strike has been declared, the suspension, they claim, being merely a business necessity, as the miners have no arrangement with the operators until the scale is adjusted by

During the day in several of the districts groups of men picketed the approaches to the collisies, but their presence was unnecessary.

There are 400 collieries in the anthracite region, employing 160,000 men and boys. Miners' officials tonight estimated that 141,000 mineworkers obeyed the order to suspend operations. This leaves 17 .ators will be held at moon, probably in | 000 men who are permitted to continue at work to prevent the mines from flooding.

First Shooting Affair.

The only disturbance that marked the closing of the mines today occurred at Moosiec, a small town near Scranton, where John S. Shepherd, a civil engineer at the consolidated coiliery of the Penr sylvania Coal Company, was shot in the hip by Anthony Coplosk, a mineworker. Coplosk had an argument with a min guard, during which he shot at the latter. The bullet went wide and struck Shepherd, who was standing near by. That a great many miners believe there

will be a bitter struggle was evidenced by the departure yesterday and today of cores of miners from the Schuylkill region. A majority of these men are foreigners, who go to their homes in Europe ing strike. At many of the collieries in the Luxerne

Wyoming district, the mules were taken from the mines, thus indicating that no effort would be made immediately to re-

MINERS MAY MODIFY OFFER

Waive Recognition of Union, but Insist on Advance.

NEW YORK, April 2-(Special.)-It is NEW YORK, April 2—(Special.)—It is understood that, when the miners meet the operators, they will considerably modify some of the demands which they first advanced and the general opinion tenight is that the only point upon which they will stand solid is the request for a flat advance in wages.

On the question of recognition of the union, it is believed the miners will in-

ALDRICH SOURM

Has Advantage of Railroad Senator in Game of Repartee.

SUPPORTS HEPBURN BILL

Oregon Senator Opposes Court Review Provision in Able Speech. Present Law Amply Protects Rights of Railroads.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, WASh ington, April 2.-Senator Fulton held the attention of the Senate today throughou a two-hour speech in defense of the Hep burn-Dolliver railroad rate bill. His ar guments were closely followed by the fenators who have been most conspicu ous in rate discussion, including Dolliver, Knox. Spooner, Foraker, Aldrich, Till man, Elkins and Lodge, Knox and Spooner frequently interrupting to combat the

arguments of the Oregon Senator. In one colloquy with Aldrich, who is recognised everywhere as the most pronounced "railroad Senator" in Congress Pulton drove home a thrust that cut Aldrich to the quick, and brought from him a heated retort. Fulton was discuss ing the question of appeal from decision of the Interstate Commerce Comm when Aldrich rose and expressed gravthat some time the Comm might fix a rate higher than that fixed by a railroad and figured from that that the bill should be amended to permit the shipper as well as the railroad to appeal to the court. The hypothetical case de scribed by Aldrich was so highly improbable and the seriousness of the state ment so open to question that Fulton

"I don't think the railroads are worrying about any injury that may be done shippers by the Commission

Makes Aldrich Jump.

The inference was so plain that Aldrich comped to his feet, exclaiming that he was not speaking for the railroads." Pulton said be did not accuse Aldrich of speaking for the reliroads, but went on to say there is no danger that the Commission will fix rates too high. "If they do, it will then be time to provide a rem-

remedy against the Commission."

Aldrich then explained that his argument was purely academic. "Like most of the discussion that has grown out of the suggestions of the Senator from Rhode Island," replied Fulton, It was noted that Fulton rich more than any Senator who has ye spoken, and on each occasion he bested

his adversary. Favors Bill Without Change.

Pulton's argument favored the passage of the Hepburn bill without material amendment was unnecessary, contending that the railroads have the right of appeal without specific legislation wheneve their constitutional rights are infringed Beyond this, he thought appeals should not be permitted. There should be some power of the Commission that will be final in matters that are purely admin istrative. It is not necessary that a bil of this character shall contain specific provisions for court-review in order to

make it constitutional, he contended. Fulton declared his entire confidence in the Hepburn-Dolliver bill and the sufficiency of the review powers inheren

NAMED AS CITY ORGANIST OF



Ciarence Eddy, who has been in-vited by a special committee of the Carnegie Institute to go to Pittsburg. the musical world, and has given recitals in the principal American and European cities. He was organist and choirmaster in Chicago churches for several years, and at one time was director of the Hershey School of Musical Art. Mr. Eddy was born at Greenfield. Mass. in 1851, and began his musical education at 11, his first famous teacher being Dudley Buck. Subsequently, in Berita, he studied plane under Lorschhorn and organ under August Haupt. Should Mr. Eddy decide to accept the Pitta-burg offer he will incidentally become the organist of the Point Breeze

from the constitution and the judiciary act. His argument was mainly directed against Knox's bill, which has been offered as a substitute for the Hepburnolliver measure, and the amendments of Bailey, of Texas, providing specific conditions of appeal.

The first broad proposition , was the

plenary power of Congress to regulate rates charged by common carriers. This he regarded as indisputable, since Chief Justice Marshall in Gibbon vs. Ogden had declared that this power, like all others vested in Congress, was complete within itself and acknowledged no limitstions other than prescribed by the Constitution.

Right of Court Review.

Passing to the recognized power of review by the courts in all such matters, without specific provision therefor, he quoted from Reagan vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, in which Justice Brewer declared that, if a carrier atempted to exact an unreasonable sum the shippers had the right to go into the courts to adjudicate the reasonable ness of the charges and the court had the right to award the shipper any amount found to be excessive, and in a reverse finding to render judgment in favor of the carrier for a deficiency of

charge. nade was to prevent the carrier from having the right to review in the courts every action of the Commission. The nator thought such latitude might be pers out of any contest, permitting court review when a rate became conolding the decision of the Commissio final in all mere administrative matters He urged that the pending bill would be better for the shippers than the specific review propositions suggested. If the courts are to have the right to review every act of the Comm ing the reasonableness of rates and reguns imposed, the Senator thought the effect would be little relief from the

Rights Under Existing Law. Analyzing the situation in conclusithe Senator said that advocates of spe cific review provisions assumed that the

asion would undertake to do un lawful things. He urged that Senators member that such was not the case. Congress had a right to fix rates for transportation. If the administrative ody created to execute this power erred. dertook unlawful powers, the agguaranty of the courts' protection. I this connection the Senator said that the common law permitted an overcharged to enter the courts, but for one hipper to establish in the courts an un nable charge under present conditions was impracticable and nearly impossible. The Commission, under its proused power, was to exercise the right of Congress in rate-making, leaving the matter of court review as now in reference to the rights of any other corporaor individual. In conclusion, he said: "If the omission from this law of a specific method of review would result edy," he said. "Shippers are now asking for relief from the railroads, not seeking in doing one particle of injustice to the railroads, I would not favor it, but there can be no doubt that under this law every transportation company has ample means and ample machinery to test the validity and constitutionality of any rate

LONG OFFERS AMENDMENT

Fulton Makes Chief Speech of Day on Rate Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 2-The amendnent to the House railroad rate bill igreed to at the White House Saturday by friends of the bill, providing for a mited review of orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was offered in the Senate today by Long of Kansus, but he was not able to get the floor to make his speech. The principal speech was made by Fulton of Oregon, who spoke for the bill. It was a legal argument hearing upon the Constitutional spoke for the bill. It was a legal argu-ment bearing upon the Constitutional questions involved and interruptions were so frequent that the speech amounted to a debate on law points, where the speaker divided time with a majority of the lawyers of the Senate. Nelson of Minnesota and Heyburn of Idaho made brief speeches on the bill.

Tillman called up the bill and Bacon had read a proposed amendment which would prohibit the setting aside or auspension of a rate fixed by the commission by an interlocutory or preliminary decree of a court, unless after a hearing where-in the order of the court is considered and concurred in by at least two Judges pre-siding at such hearing.

Fulton then addressed the Senate and in a legal argument supported the House bill without a court review feature. al debate on practically all of the Conat debate on practically all of the Con-stitutional questions involved in the measure. Fulton maintained that no added authority need be given to the courts by Congress other than that they already have under the Constitution.

Long Offers New Amendment.

Long then offered the court review amendment agreed upon at the White House conference Saturday, as follows: That all orders of the Commission except orders for the payment of money shall take effect within auch reasonable time as shall be prescribed by the Commission and shall continue for such period of time, not exceeding two years, as shall be prescribed in the order of the Commission, unless sooner set axide by the Commission or suspended or set axide in a suit brought against the Commission in a Circuit Court of the United States, sixting as a court of equity for the district wherein any carrier, complainant in said suit, has its principal operating office, and jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Circuit Courts of the United States to hear and determine in any such suit whether the order complained of was beyond the authority of the Commission or in violation of the rights of the Constitution.

Long gave notice that he would ad-Long gave notice that he would address the Senate tomorrow.

Heyburn made the point that in the

urt review controversy the right of

Nelson followed with an argument to show that the omission of a provision for review would not under the proposed law be unconstitutional. He replied es-pecially to Knox, and said that even without explicit authority for review there were three methods by which an appeal from a decision of the Commis-sion may be taken. This authority is given under the judiciary act of 1857, he said, and it may also be exercised under the Constitutional right to take the mat-

SHALL CHICAGO OWN CAR LINES?

Election Today Will Decide Question of Municipal Ownership,

DUNNE SURE OF VICTORY

Huge Majority for Proposition Predicted - Election of Alderman Hinges on Maintenance of

High License for Saloons.

CHICAGO, April 2-The question of micipal ownership of Chicago streetrailways will be submitted to the popular vote tomorrow, and the result is awaited with great interest. The contest has been one of the most bitter that have been

raged in this city in many years. Members of the Municipal Ownership League have been detailed to remain at every polling place in the city tomorrow to watch the interests of the "little ballot," as the ticket bearing the three sitions relative to municipal ownership which are to be voted on have be named. Representatives of factions which are opposed to municipal ownership will also have watchers in every precinct. The usual party lines which exist at an Aldermanic election in this city have been largely obliterated, and the eligibility of candidates is construed in the light of their attitude toward municipal ownership

and a high license for saloons

Huge Majority Predicted The advocates of municipal ownership onight expressed the utmost confidence in the result, declaring that the voters of Chicago will favor it by an overwhelming majority. Mayor Dunne predicted to-

night that it would carry Chicago by five Thomas Carey, chairman of the Deme eratic County Central Committee and a

political enemy of the Mayor, said: "I feel satisfied that the voters will turn down the propositions in a way that will surprise the advocates of municipal James Reddick, chairman of the Repub-

Scan County Central Committee, contented himself with predicting an increase in the number of Republican members of the City Council. He would offer no estimate of the result on municipal owner-

ship. Propositions for Voters. The propositions to be voted on tomor

row are as follows: Pirst-Shall the City of Chicago proceed to operate street railways? Second-Shall an ordinance passed by the City Council of Chicago, providing for the

city Council of Chicago, providing for the issue of street railway certificates in an amount not to exceed \$75,000,000, the money to be used for the purchase of the existing street railway companies, be approved?

Third—Shall the City Council proceed without delay to acquire municipal ownership and operation of all street railways in Chicago instead of granting franchises to private companies?

The first proposition must receive of The first proposition must receive & per cent of all votes cast in order to be-

come binding. A majority carries the other two.

Fight for High License. In addition to the contest on municipal ownership, the question of whether saloon licenses shall be \$500 or \$1000 per mnum will be up for final settlement. The numerous crimes against women committed in this city of late caused widespread belief that they were indirectly the result of many saloons which existed under a low license but which would \$1000. The City Council, after a sharp fight, passed an ordinance making the license \$1000. The liquor interests have made a strong fight against every Alderman up for re-election who voted for the ordinance. If a majority of these men are returned to the Council, the \$1000 icense is expected to remain; otherwise, it is believed the ordinance will be re-

pealed and the old figure of \$500 restored. HARD ON TRACTION LINES Supreme Court Opinion Sweeps

Away Chicago Franchises. WASHINGTON, April 2.-Justice Day of the Supreme Court of the United States today filed the text of the court's opinion in the Chicago Traction case, The text of the dissenting opinion by Justices Brewer, Moran and McKenna also was filed. The opinion covers 43 pages of print, and it goes in detail into all the points involved in the case, which were outlined by the memoranda of Justice Day, when the decision was anhounced on March 12. Referring to the M-year rights contended for by the trac-

tion companies, the opinion says: What, then, was conferred in the franchis granted by the state? It was the right to be a corporation for the period named and to sequire from the city the right to use the scquire from the city the right to use the streets upon contract terms and conditions to be agreed upon. The franchise conferred by the state is of no practical value until sup-plemented by the consent and authority of the Council of the city. The effect of the ac-of 1865 was to affirm the contracts as made between the Council and companies; these contracts must stand as concluded unless changed by subsequent agreement between the parties.

iman is no longer chairman of the nance committee of the Illinois Central finance committee of the Illinois Central Railroad, and that committee has been abolished, according to a statement is used loolay by officers of the company. The chairman of a new law and finance committee is Walter Luttgen, of the firm of August Belmont & Co. The official statement explained that the committees of the board of directors of the road have never been executive but advisory or recommittees.