

The Oregonian

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THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Like all revolutions and most wars, the present struggle in Russia originates in questions of economics. Who shall own the land of the Nation, the Czar and his clique of nobles or the people? Who shall levy taxes, the autocracy or the representatives of the people? Shall the ruler continue to waste the best years of the youth of his realm in military training? Shall he continue to drain the wealth from their homes by the conscription and compel them to spend their time in idleness rather than in productive industry? Shall wars which the people must fight and for which they must pay depend forever upon the sole fiat of this weak and vacillating monarch and his successors, shall the development of the industry be directed by his foolish mandates, shall free thought be suppressed and free speech be forbidden; shall the most progressive and useful members of society be slain and exiled to prevent their infringement upon his prerogatives—these are some of the economic questions which the promoters of the revolution wish to establish beyond doubt, must be settled before there will ever again be stable internal peace in Russia.

Economic questions may be postponed, but they cannot be permanently suppressed because they lie at the root of the struggle for existence. They refer to the food, clothing, shelter and the other fundamental necessities of mankind. When an economic question has been finally and satisfactorily answered the solution becomes a moral law, just as the final results of scientific investigation become theorems of mathematics. The laws of gravitation and heat, which have been established beyond doubt, are expressed in algebraic equations. In the same way these economic laws have been thoroughly tested and proved are summed up in our codes of ethics. The Ten Commandments contain most of them. Adam Smith is commonly reputed to be the founder of the science of political economy, but in reality its most valuable conclusions were set down by Moses thousands of years ago, and heaven alone knows how long before his time they were first discovered.

What purports to be new in the science of economics is for the most part moral and moral law is not new. The recent triumphs in ethics or economics—they are the same thing—have consisted not in discovering new truths, but in extending the application of old ones to classes of men hitherto exempt. Our ethical victories have uniformly resulted in bringing one privileged class after another under the sway of the world-old moral law. The progress of the human race has consisted mainly in eliminating exceptions and making the application of the ethical code uniform. In all ages there have been classes of men who have claimed that the precepts of the moral law did not apply to them. It has always been agreed, for example, that it was wrong to kill, but everywhere, up to a within a few centuries, and in Russia until the last few years, an exception was made of Kings and nobles and everybody conceded that it was right for them to kill to their hearts' content. The revolution now at work in Russia aims to apply to the Czar and his relations the same moral principles regarding murder which other men obey.

One may say the same of theft. Ever since the institution of private property it has been wrong for the common man to steal, but certain privileged classes were permitted to take as much as they liked of other men's possessions without incurring the least moral guilt. Formerly the Kings of England, when they set out upon a junketing tour, would send their officers ahead to seize supplies without paying for them. This was theft, of course, but it was not so regarded for a long time. It is only very lately that we have awakened in this country to the real moral nature of the predatory acts of our great corporations. The present agitation which Mr. Roosevelt leads is simply an effort to bring the trusts and the trust magnates under the same rules of honesty which other individuals obey; and the Russian revolution has the same purpose with regard to the Czar and his nobles.

Nobody denies, either in Russia or America, that the moral law ought to apply rigorously to humble persons like farmers, dry goods clerks and bricklayers, but in both countries it is strenuously contended that there are divinely appointed privileged classes who must remain exempt from its principles. It is held, for example, that a United States Senator who violates his official oath in the

interest of Standard Oil or the sugar trust acts conscientiously and should never be reproached for his conduct. In Russia it is held that it is right and highly proper for the Czar to exploit the lives and fortunes of all his subjects for his own personal advantage and that of his relations. The cases of our Senators and magnates are not quite so flagrant as those of the Russian autocrats, perhaps, but the principles involved are precisely the same. Both classes claim to be exempt from the moral rules to which ordinary men must submit.

Our struggle against privilege is carried on more or less peacefully with ballots and oratory; the Russian revolution seems unable as yet to dispense with bloodshed, but we need not go far back in our history and that of England to find the Anglo-Saxon race in precisely the same condition where the blood of the English, the Scotch, the Welsh, and therefore the American Congress, had a beginning quite as feeble and uncertain as that of the Russian Duma. Elizabeth palavered with her Parliament, soiled its members and sent them to prison, just as Nicholas does. She told them that it was not their business to interfere with the important affairs of the kingdom and that they were vastly more submissive to her, and even to her successor James, than the members of the Duma seem to be to the Czar. But changes came very rapidly in England. Within a generation after the death of James the Parliament became the paramount power in the kingdom. It had fought a successful revolution, executed one King and banished another and had insisted upon the provisions of Magna Charta and other rights and privileges which have grown more and more comprehensive ever since. How long will it take the Duma to make a similar triumph?

A DEMOCRATIC PARADOX.

The astonishing paradox is advanced by hunger aspirants to office, the only way to carry out the Republican policies advocated by President Roosevelt is to elect Democrats to office. It is claimed by them that the only genuine, true-blue representatives of Republican doctrines at the present time are those pre-eminently patriotic citizens whose names adorn the Democratic column. If this is true, what right have these gentlemen to call themselves Democrats? A Republican is a man who believes in the principles of the Republican party. There is no other way to distinguish him. Neither age, height, cast of countenance nor color makes a man a Republican. The decisive point is the political creed which he professes. Democrats are those who ask the suffrages of the voters on the ground that they hold Republican principles are sailing under false colors.

Why do they not plead for votes on the ground that they advocate Democratic principles? Has the Democratic party no principles of its own, or are the candidates ashamed of them? One would have scarcely dared to suggest that the party was reduced to such an extreme of moral and intellectual poverty as this, but when its own candidates admit the fact and even boast of it, what can we do but accept it? And indeed the principles of the acknowledged leaders of that party are something which any good American citizen would well be ashamed to suggest. In the same way, why do we wonder that the candidates who ask the votes of the people feel bound to repudiate them. What are those principles? There is an inflexible way to discover them. If we wish to determine the principles of the Republican party we ask what Mr. Roosevelt, its great leader, advocates. In the same way, to learn the principles of the Democratic party we must inquire what its leaders stand for. Those leaders are Gorman, Ryan, Belmont and their plutocratic confederates. Mr. Belmont stands for the street railway combine which is swindling the people of New York out of hundreds of millions of dollars. He stands for the odorous life insurance and the system of high finance which is based upon it. Gorman stands for plug-ugly politics in Maryland and the United States Senate.

Such are the principles of the Democratic leaders. How much help would Mr. Roosevelt receive from these men if they had control of the Government? A National Democratic victory would give them that control, and every Democratic candidate elected in Oregon contributes in his degree to place them in power.

SETTLING THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

While a great many people in the North appreciate the necessity for disfranchisement of the negro in the South in order to make room for the white country habitable for the whites, they cannot but be amused at the contortions of argumentation through which Southern leaders go in their efforts to devise a plan which shall accomplish the desired end without violating the provisions of the United States Constitution. Down in Georgia, for example, the disunion demand is just a few days' issue. There is no division of opinion upon the proposition that the negro should be disfranchised, but there is a dispute as to the methods by which it should be accomplished. The present Georgia scheme of disfranchisement is in the nature of a requirement that all taxes shall have been paid since the adoption of the constitution in 1877. It is proposed to substitute an educational test. Mr. Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution and aspirant for Democratic nomination for Governor, defended the old system and a report of one of his addresses in his own paper says: Mr. Howell showed that under the present system in force in Georgia, not a single negro enjoys the privilege of the ballot. The constitutionality of the new system of all taxes since the adoption of the constitution of 1877, coupled with the white primary system, has more effectively disfranchised the negro in Georgia than could possibly be done by any disfranchisement law that could be passed. Georgia has already disfranchised the negro in the most effective method and the grave danger lies in substituting for this method a new, a doubtful and an illegal system.

Mr. Howell went on to show that substitution of an educational test as a means of disfranchising the negro would result in depriving 36,000 good white citizens of the right to vote and give the elective franchise to 75,000 educated negroes, not one of whom can vote under the system in force today. Mr. Howell demanded to know, and begged for applause, whether the people of Georgia propose to take the ballot from those Confederate veterans who dropped the grammar and spelling-book in 1861 and shouldered the musket and went out to fight the battles of their country. If then presented facts to show that there are negro children than whites in the schools of the State of Georgia, and that agita-

tion of an educational test as one qualification upon the right to vote has had the effect of increasing attendance in the negro schools. From all of which it appears that the educational test, which might find favor among the people of one part of the country, must be abandoned by the people of the South if they are to shut out the negro and preserve the ballot for the white. That the negro must be disfranchised is agreed. How it shall be accomplished is a secondary matter, the only problem being to devise a scheme which shall be effective in its operation as to the black, but leave the rights of the white man unimpaired.

LINE OF LEAST RESISTANCE.

A Boise special in yesterday's Oregonian announced that the Oregon Short Line would immediately begin construction of a railroad from Huntington to Riparia. This project is not a new one, and the announcement from Boise is not the first we heard regarding it. The water-level grade from Huntington to Portland has been one of the railroad possibilities that has been under consideration fully as long as the Riparia-Lewiston branch, which is now nearing completion. It may be that the Boise story is premature, and that the building of the line is to be deferred for a while, but sooner or later there will be a line over which heavy traffic can follow the course of least resistance from Huntington to the sea. There is a tremendous waste of power in pulling heavy trains over the grades between Umatilla and Huntington. The climb is steep and practically all its energy is not more wonderful in its destructive power than its human genius in its constructive force and magnitude. The mission of the one is to destroy, of the other to overcome. Obeying the strenuous behest of a hidden but not unknown power, the first destroys in an hour the work of man's mightiest engines for years. But after all, it paves the way for the exercise of his constructive genius. The solid walls of rock through which the Missouri River flows at this point, where its waters are caught and held back by this great structure of steel and concrete, were cleft by the same subterranean forces that have now developed all arching gorges and canyons and Umatilla by a water-level route down Snake River than three engines can haul over the mountains. With such a saving in operating expenses it may seem strange that the construction of a line down Snake River has been so long deferred, but the explanation is found in the much shorter route by way of La Grande and the Snake River Hartman lines which now cross the state have not yet worked up to any where near the maximum of their facilities, and it is only where there is an enormous amount of tonnage to be moved that economy is found in making a longer haul to escape the grades. Exact figures on the project are not available, but the distance from Huntington to Umatilla by the new route will be approximately 100 miles greater than by the route now in use. Not only can one engine haul as many cars over the river route as three engines can haul over the mountain route, but the more numerous grades on the line now in use, there will be a saving in time by the longer route.

As before stated, it is simply a question of enough increase in the traffic to work this additional 100 miles of road up to a point where it can earn something on the increased investment. One day freight trains per day will show enough saving in economy of operation to warrant the abandonment of the old line for a longer one, but the number of trains between Huntington and Portland is increasing so rapidly that the time is near at hand, if it is not already here, when the river line will secure enough traffic to justify the investment in the increased investment interest on the increased investment. Lumber is the big factor in the earnings of Western railroads, and, enormous as the volume of that traffic now seems, it is small in comparison with what it will be in a year or so. Unless the Snake River line is completed in the near future, it will be completed any too soon for a traffic that is growing so fast that it will some day outgrow the facilities of the mountain route between Portland and Huntington.

The new line means much more to Portland than the extension of the down-hill haul. For it will open up some new country from which we are now barred by lack of railroad facilities. The through passenger traffic between Portland and the East would, of course, be handled over the old route, which is so much shorter, but additional passenger train service would be needed for the new country to be tapped by the river road. The present report of immediate action on the part of the Harriman may be premature, but that a road will eventually follow the winding Snake and its easy grades is a certainty. Reduction of grades, elimination of curves and increasing economy of operation are everywhere noticeable on the best railroads of the country, and that maintenance of the track between Portland and Umatilla has demonstrated to a high degree the advantages of the water-level grade. The cost per ton mile for moving freight over it is so small in comparison with that on the mountain grades that there is no occasion for surprise over Mr. Harriman's desire to own more water-level mileage.

THE WORLD MOVES.

Yielding to the pressure of public opinion, the compilers of the new Presbyterian prayer book have eliminated from the marriage ceremony of that church the word "obey" as included in the wife's promise in the Episcopal marriage ceremony. It is a step in the right direction, and also the promise so empty in fact and in law which includes the bestowal of "all the worldly goods" of the husband upon the wife. It is about time that meaningless vows, always taken with secret reservation, were eliminated from the marriage service. Asked the day before her recent marriage if she was to promise to "obey" her husband, a young woman—intelligent, cultured and with a more than ordinary sense of duty—replied: "Oh, yes; it's no use to raise a question about the matter," adding after a moment's reflection, "I don't intend to obey Tom unless I want to, or against my own sense of what is best and right. If it should ever come to that." It is clearly about time that a promise so farcical as this one is in most cases should no longer be required of wives, while as for the "endowment of all worldly goods" promised by the husband, that, as every one knows, is and has ever been null and void, except as it is occasionally ratified by the last will and testament of a generous husband. The two belong to the system of "lip-service" which has made the forms of religious worship and government empty and meaningless to thinking people for generations.

Fewer promises would make an honest observance of obligations to which the conscience is silently pledged easier, if not more general. Even Presbyterian-

anism, which has long plumed itself upon its changeless attitude toward things creedal, has in late years been compelled to acknowledge this and has set at some points new standards of belief and general usage. All of which is merely to say that the world moves and even the most stubborn of institutions are awakened sooner or later to the necessity of keeping pace with it, under penalty of being left behind.

A GREAT ENGINEERING FEAT.

The great steel dam across the Missouri River eighteen miles northeast of Helena is nearing completion. This dam discloses engineering skill of a high order and will develop an energy of almost 25,000 horsepower, which will be transmitted largely to Butte, Anaconda and other cities. The dam is built with miles, smelters and manufacturing plants. The dam has a height of 60 feet and will create a vast body of "back water" from the Missouri and Prickly Pear Creek, covering a large area of land and forming a constant pressure upon the stream flowing into it.

THE HOP GAMBLE.

It is easy to grow hops, but the vegetable to sell right. The selling or failure to sell has broken not only growers, but men and syndicates counting their capital by the hundreds of thousands. The Hop Gamble, Eugene Guard, Coos Bay Harbor. One by one our cherished illusions fall. The other week we discovered that our "Oregon pine" is not a fir but a Douglas spruce. Now we learned that our celebrated Port Orford cedar is not a cedar at all. The scientific name for it is the Lawson cypress.

That's How They Know Him.

It gives one an advanced idea of humanity to see some of the defeated candidates arguing with the victors. One of the best traits of the average American is his ability to meet defeat with a smiling face and then pitch in and win out the next time.

Bright Outlook.

From all authentic sources throughout Oregon, California and Washington, comes the cheerful intelligence of propitious conditions for the varied crops of the three states. This is always good news, and lends an impetus to other commercial affairs.

Wattle's Hen and a Half.

Percy Drake, the Hen and a Half, has a hen that he puts special value on. The hen is of the Plymouth Rock breed. She lays a large egg. The egg is oval shaped and in size more than equals that of an ordinary duck egg and contains two yolks; thus when the hen lays the egg, she is laying two eggs for the morning, or one egg equivalent to two.

Hetty Green Breaks Loan Rates.

Hetty Green, the world's richest woman and the dictator of one of the most substantial banks of the metropolis, has created consternation among the Wall-street financiers by suddenly assuming the role of protector of the city from rapacious money-lenders. Within the past month she has twice come to the rescue of the local exchequer. She has further advanced \$2,000,000 and broke the interest rate one-half or three-quarters of 1 per cent below what the Wall-street financiers demanded. She has further advanced the City Chamberlain that more money is available whenever such emergencies arise.

The Country's May-Day Strikes.

New York Tribune. Nearly twelve thousand on May-day strike. Great Lake Strike—About five hundred men out; recognition of pilots and mates. Philadelphia—Three hundred cabinet-makers; eight-hour day; fixed schedule of wages. Milwaukee—Five hundred planing-mill; several hundred pipe-fitters and electricians; higher wages. Youngstown, Ohio—Six hundred painters, carpenters, lathers and structural iron workers; eight-hour day; recognition of union. Indianapolis—Four hundred carpenters; increase of wages. Lowell, Mass.—One thousand carpenters; eight-hour day; wage increase. Lynn, Mass.—Two hundred machinists; nine-hour day. Chicago—Three thousand iron-molders; more wages; recognition of union and closed-shop agreement. Pittsburgh—Seven hundred structural-iron workers; wage increase.

Portland, Or.—Everybody at work.

The Jefferson Art Sale.

New York Sun. The sale of Joseph Jefferson's paintings in Mandelsson Hall last night drew a large crowd and netted good prices. The 74 pictures brought a sum total of \$225. The pictures were bought by the artist after close competition, and for high prices. Anton Mauve's "Return of the Flock," for instance, was started rather low, but was bid up and up until it was knocked down for \$412.30. The well-known Rembrandt, "Portrait of Petronella Buys, Wife of the Burgomaster of Cardon," was bought by a Dutchman, A. Freyer, who landed in America day before yesterday. He came over to buy that portrait, and he bought it, although it cost him \$23,000. The "Madonna of the Cottage" by Leickmann went for \$19,200, and Corot's "Horseman" for \$10,500, while Mauve's "The Loggers," said to be one of Jefferson's favorites, was sold for \$8,100. Only three pictures went for less than \$100.

Good News for Sleeping Beauty.

Washington (D. C.) Cor. New York World. Representative "Jim" Sherman of New York wanted unanimous consent to take the Indian appropriation bill from the Speaker's table and agree to a conference with the Senate. "I object," Representative John Sharp Williams said, "I have just been reading in the newspapers of a young woman in Arizona who, after sleeping for seven weeks, awoke and inquired what had become of the statehood bill. It is still pending in Congress. She was told that the young woman went back to sleep, and I shall have to refuse all unanimous-consent requests until some action is taken on the statehood bill, so that that young woman can with safety be awakened."

To Pacific Coast on Horseback.

Cincinnati Enquirer. Henry Taylor and Simon Remeral have left Bryan, O., on horseback for the Pacific Coast. They are making the trip on a wager and expect to reach the Coast in 120 days. The boys will have to make all their money by the sale of photographs. They will not camp out, but will stop at hotels en route.

IN THE OREGON COUNTRY.

Where the Wind Blows West.

Wasco News. The first three days of this week were notable for the lively sale and transfer of Sherman County real estate. We believe Gilliam County men are the possessors at present, but perhaps it is Morrow County.

Be Careful, Girls.

Baker City Herald. No one who takes note of the froe and easy manners of the girls of the period, misses suit in short dresses, or in their froe frocks, half-fellow-well-met with all the boys of their acquaintance, can wonder that the lads go treat them in turn the same way.

Yet They Are the Goods.

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JOGGRAPHY, LEFT-RIGHT.

Odd-Numbered Days, and Textbooks Slung to Port.

New York Sun. There isn't going to be any more curricula of the spine. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, has looked after that, and has straightened 372 miles of under-actable spine with a stroke of his pen. The glad news has just leaked out. Here it is, just as it comes from Superintendent Maxwell's office as an official bulletin to all the schools: "The Carrying of Books—Pupils should be required to carry their books on the right side on the even days of the month and on the left side on the odd days. This applies to the changing of classrooms and the carrying home of books. This is done to avoid one cause of spinal curvature. The number of books carried from home to school should be reduced to a minimum. By order of the Board of Superintendents. WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, City Superintendent of Schools."

City Superintendent of Schools.

The odd-and-even order was about the first thing that came out of Mr. Maxwell's office after he threw out that hint about being on the verge. Developments of the plan are expected. Chewing gum must be munched on opposite sides on alternate days, but to get the idea of the pupils away from the public school system, the gum should be chewed on the right side on odd days, to offset the weight of Mr. Maxwell's own best text-books upon the other side. He must be parted in the middle all the time or the side must be changed daily. Little girls must wear round garters or else have the garters on the right side mended every night, or have both sides broken on the same day, or change the broken one from left to right or vice versa every school day. Considerable latitude will be allowed in this matter, for Dr. Vraab could not insist that a little girl have both sides whole every day. No little girl right side of the mouth, or not at all. This is imperative. To prevent dizziness and a lopsided formation, each player must run around the bases from left to right as often as from right to left, and the girls must observe the same rule of alternating at bean bag.

HE HAS TWO WIVES.

Ohio Veteran Refused Divorce Under Supreme Court Decision. Cincinnati Enquirer. The first decision of a divorce suit under the recent ruling of the United States Supreme Court was made in the District Court of Kansas City, Kan., yesterday morning, when a decree for Elijah W. Ebert, a Civil War veteran, was refused. Ebert fought through the war in a combat zone, when he was shot in the leg and his right arm was mangled. He drifted West and married again. Recently he found his first wife was living, and rushing age that makes for divorce refused on the ground that the defendant was not a resident of Kansas. Ebert has two children by his first wife and six by his second, who lives at Kansas City, Mo.

One Execution Bill \$1000.

New York Sun. The Equitable Life Assurance Society paid a claim of \$1000 yesterday on the life of Lieutenant Peter Petrovitch Schmidt, who led the mutiny on the Russian battleship Kniaz Potemkin in the Black Sea last Summer. Schmidt was executed with other mutineers.

Home for Unappreciated Poets.

Exchange. J. Whitcomb Riley is going to build a home for unappreciated poets. It is a large contract, and if he returns he must have received as much for his own poems as they are worth, and that is saying a good deal.

Bobbe Burns' Letter Sells High.

London Cable Dispatch. At Christie's yesterday an autograph letter, partly in prose and partly in verse, from Robert Burns to his well-known correspondent Mrs. Dunlop, was sold for \$150. Burns' poem, "Ay Waukin' brought \$20.

"The Clansman" for Quakers.

Philadelphia Record. Mayor Weaver has decided that "The Clansman" can continue its run in the Walnut-Street Theater in this city. For several days the fate of the play trembled in the balance because of the bitter protests.

Spring.

Grace G. Bostwick in Lippincott's Spring—sassy, frolicked, toasting things! Ain't she who dreads winter? Ever ye see Makin' a fool out an old one like me? I wove it a-lyin' a-tryin' t' sing! Ever see anything like her—her? Spring!—foolish, frivolous, dancin' thing! Ain't she the daisy of all creation? A-stirrin' our blood till we act like tarantulas! 'Tis her birds an' her music an' blossomin'! Never seen nothin' to beat her—Spring. Spring—jolly, tastin', tum-folkin' thing! 'Tis her smiles, her feelin's, her joyous things! 'Tis her rheumatics gone—a prince's moons—men! Spring along, a-havin' my fling! Ain't she the very old beauty—Spring!

The Universal Tongue.

Sara L. Ward in the Bohemian. In this universe wide, men differ in face, In language, custom and name; But a laugh of joy, or a cry of woe, In every tongue is the same.

WINNER OF MARATHON RACE.

Sherring, the Canadian, Is a Lean, Frail-Looking Boy.

From an Athens Cable Dispatch. The great Marathon race, the crowning struggle upon which the ancient Greeks attested the prowess of man, is over. William J. Sherring, a lean, frail-looking Canadian, tottered into Athens, his arms hanging limp and his head swaying from side to side. He had left competitors from every great nation struggling along the 25 miles behind him, biting the dust from his flying heels.

Before the race Sherring was only one of the citizens of Hamilton, Ont. And now a million people have heralded him as the greatest endurance runner of the world. The towering sides of the Stadium seemed to rock as the cry went up that a runner was nearing the finish there. Far in the distance a cloud of dust arose and as it came closer the outlines of two figures could be seen struggling for the gates. One was the Canadian and the other was Swanberg, the Swede. With his eyes almost closed and covered with sweat, while Swanberg limped and dirt, the plucky Canadian kept his lead of a foot.

The Greek Princes rose from their seats as he passed in the gate and ran beside him. Swanberg faltered. It was a few strides to the finish and Sherring with a desperate dash, reached it. King George was the first to reach him and grasped the hand of the Greek runner. Queen handed him a bouquet of flowers.

Sherring is 25 years old, 5 feet in height and weighs 122 pounds. He has been running in Canada and the United States seven years. His skill as a runner has been developed mainly in Hamilton's yearly road races, held on Thanksgiving day. Even in Canada it is not unusual to see a runner who has won a race, receive a marble statue of Athena. Finally the King briefly declared the games closed. Marathon Town Council has conferred the citizenship on Sherring, who has received 173 bouquets, and it is said two offers of marriage. His time was four minutes ahead of the Greek runner, who won. In an interview Sherring said the reception he was given en route would never fade from his memory. There was a living wall on both sides of the road for the 25 miles. The Greek spectators, seeing their champion's hopeless plight, cheered him every step of the way. They seemed glad, a Greek victory being impossible, that the Greek runner won. Nothing passed his lips throughout the run except occasional sips of water and a couple of oranges.

Mrs. Chadwick May Tell Things.

Columbus, Ohio, Dispatch. Mrs. Cassie Chadwick is aggrieved at what she terms an unmerciful public, and she is preparing a statement of her transaction. She intends to drag into the limelight attorneys, bankers, business men and other who have been connected with the profits but take none of the blame or burden which she has been forced to carry. She says: "There have been so many false statements and unfounded reports circulated about me that I have concluded that the time has come for me to make a full and frank statement of the facts. It will clear up the mystery of my case and give my side of the affair. Every person connected with my transactions, including bankers, attorneys and business men, will be made known."

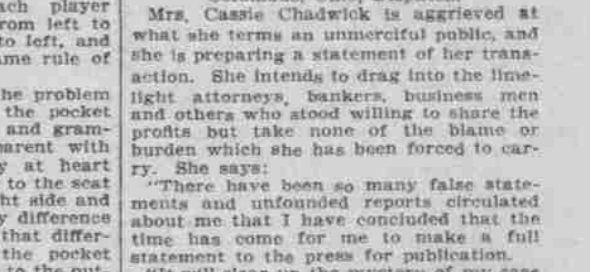
Carnegie Knows the College Yell.

Gambler (O.) Dispatch New York Times. Andrew Carnegie attended the Edwin J. Stinson memorial service on Thursday. He was the principal speaker. At the Kenyon College luncheon, after the ceremonies, the students had a little celebration of their own. Carnegie, having been confined the degree of doctor of law by the college, they taught him the college yell: "Hi-ki, Ik-ka, K-e-n-y-on, Ken-yon, Ken-yon."

A New Hampshire Poo-Bah.

Exchange. J. E. Henry, a millionaire lumberman and manufacturer, practically owns the flourishing little town of Henryville, N. H. He has been Judge, Jury, Chief of Police, county clerk, coroner, and justice of the peace. He is also a Postmaster, another is Postmaster, and a third is now Police Court Judge. Mr. Henry pays 80 per cent of the village taxes.

EARTHQUAKE SUFFERERS.



HIGHER FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

Illustration of a person holding a sign that says 'HIGHER FIRE INSURANCE RATES'. The sign is being held up by a person who appears to be shouting or calling out. The background shows a cityscape with buildings and a street.