# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1906.

#### A FALSE ACCUSATION.

A certain lawyer of fine prese good practice who passed to the bar of the higher court with the last generation kept a student in his office according to the good, old custom. One day the student in reading over the docu-ments which his preceptor had prepared for the trial of a case came upon the notes for his address to the jury, with hints along the margin for its effective delivery. Here the learned advocate admonished himself to look up toward heaven; there he was to weep; and so on until finally the wondering youth lit upon the startling words "insult the What possible advantage could s lawyer gain by insulting the court's The preceptor proceeded to explain and the student admired in allence. "If I insult the judge, I make him angry at Being angry, he suspects himself of a prejudice against me; and, dreading lest his prejudice turn awry the course of justice, he will lean toward side of the case in his rulings. The youth made a reverential bow and retired to his apartment to digest what he had learned

The ideal of every judge, as the old lawyer well knew, is to be impartial. Just as a soldler must be brave and a priest pure and a lawyer faithful to his tient, so a judge holds himself bound to be impartial. The obligation is both personal and professional. The judge who violates it not only blackens his own character and destroys his hopes of high renown, but he also desecrates the noblest of human institutions and undermines the foundations of the social Once destray the confidence of mankind in the courts of justice and anarchy becomes inevitable. Of all ofconses against society, therefore, prejudice in a judge is the worst, and no monk in his solitary cell ever inspected his soul for blotches of sin so relentlessly as the modern judge inspects his mind for the barest trace of unfairness. Those who glibly assume that Haywood. Mover and Pertibone have been prejudged by the courts and will be executed without regard to their guilt t the identical social me of which they accuse the Idaho ludges. That is, they condemn without

The accusation is made by certain newspapers not too well balanced thought or temperate in expression. Stripped of its passionate verbiage, it companious are workingmen; the emoluments upon capital and are thereplace, the reputation of the courts for had been fair sometimes and sometimes unfair, according as their own interests or wishes prompted them. It is so nearly universal and so deep-seated in the respond closely with the facts. Imparriality must have been the rule with the courts, and it must have prevailed practically without exceptions for a iong time, or they would never have gained that public confidence which they now sajoy. It is too much to say that no judge has ever shown bias in against the prisoner in a criminal case a rare exception. There is an enermous balance of probability that the judge who is to try any particular prismer in his anxiety to be impartial will the side of the accused rather than against him. Such is the practice in this country. It is so notoriously the practice that it has been made a reproach to American jurisprudence and it prevails, no matter whether the man on trial is poor or rich, no matter whether he is a capitalist or a workingman. The law and the courts in this ountry are notoriously on the side of

Hence the prediction that Haywood. Mover and Pettibone will not have a fair trial amounts to the expectation that in their case all the ordinary practice and all the established rules of riminal procedure will be suspended: that the judge is without conscience or unor, the jury without integrity or inrelligence, and the defendants' lawyers thout ability. For, even if the court were never so bitterly prejudiced against the prisoner, the trial must be fair if the lawyers are able and watch-The judge can say or do nothing contrary to the law unless he is permit ted by the defense. If he displays the least prejudice his rulings will be reversed upon appeal. Better still, the jury is keen to suspect partiality in the murder the prisoners on trial before

The accused.

surely there would be one man who was not an assassin, and one would be nough to save the prisoners' lives.

the judge and jury who are to try Moyer and his companions are all murderers. Let us also grant that their lawyers are imbedie and that "capital," whatever that vague word may denote, an direct the trial to suit itself. What would be the effect upon the public mind it capital should put them to death without producing evidence to prove their guilt beyond a reasonable Has assassination ever benefited any man or any cause among English-speaking peoples? Has it not invariably ruined those who employed If Capital could assassinate the Federation officials, by a mock trial or otherwise, and should venture to do so, is it not certain that the word itself and those whom it designates would become forever abhorrent to the Amer-lcan people and that their cause would from that day be doomed? What in-Jury could Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone inflict upon Capital, if they labored all their lives and if they were a housand times as gifted as they are, which would compare in ruinous const quences with their judicial murder? Capital may be greedy and cruel, but it is not stupid. It may commit crimes, but it does not make mistakes so patent and fatuous as this would be. The mere fact that Capital is suspected of desiring their execution is probably the best of all possible assurances that Moyer and his companions will have

#### A RIFT IN THE CLOUDS.

trial absolutely fair.

There is yet hope for an American merchant marine. Not one of the weak, sickly, subsidy-pap-nurtured affairs to be used principally as a vehicle for graft on the Treasury, but a good, ound, economical merchant marin that can float on its own bottom and meet the competition of the world. Sec retary Taft has laid the foundation for this merchant marine by insisting that supplies for the Panama Canal be purhased in the cheapest market, and to emphasize the importance of the princi ple involved he mentions in a letter, which is approved by the President, the purchase of two large seagoing suction iredges in Scotland at a material reuction in the price demanded by American manufacturers. Of course we have not yet got far enough along on the road to reform to expect that the Government will permit the private in dividual in need of an ocean-going dredge to buy it where he can buy it the cheapert, but the action of Secretary Taft to a degree establishes a preredent and shows the possibilities of the new system.

Seagoing dredges are built in the same yards and by the same class of vorkmen as merchant marine vessels If the German, British, French, Norwe gian, Japanese or any important maritime nation except the United States has a shipowner who is desirous of add ing ships to his fleet and glory to the flag of his country, he is at perfect lib erty to buy where he can buy the cheapest. This privilege, enjoyed by our competitors for the carrying trade and denied our own capitalists, is the greatest handicap suffered by the American who desires to engage in the shipping business. The handicap is so manifestly unjust that Secretary Taft has refused to submit to it in ing equipment for the Panama Canal,

But if it is right for the Governmen o save money on its purchases, why should this right be denied private citi zens? Is the Government, like the trusts, so needy that it must enjoy these special privileges while the taxpayers who foot the bills are not alowed to participate in them? This ac-Secretary Taft, sanctioned by President Roosevelt, is fraught with great possibilities. The first tiny stream which seeps through an embankmer s of small consequence, but it rapidly eats out a wider channel through which a torrent eventually rushes. If the Government is permitted to buy cheap dredges and ships, the people same privilege.

FRESH-WATER HARBORS. The International Association of Salling-Ship Owners, which for the past three years has maintained an unruns something like this: Mover and tust, unfair and inexcusable differential of is 3d per ton against Portland, will judges are dependent for office and hold its annual meeting early next month. If the association members will fore subservient to it; and, since capi- kindly indulge in a mathematical caldemands the execution of these culation on the length of time conprisoners, they will be sentenced to sumed by their ships in making the death even if they are innocent. This homeward passage from Portland and accusation has been made widely and Puget Sound, and also take into considpermistently ever since the Federation eration the delays suffered by their ves officials were arrested. We wish to sels on Puget Sound as compared with show that it is groundless. In the first their experience at Portland, there should be a strong inclination either to impartiality is a fact which must be eliminate the differential or turn it accounted for. Such a reputation could around and make" the discrimination accounted for. Such a reputation could around and make the discrimination never have been acquired if the judges against Puget Sound, Facts are stubborn things, and figures cannot lie. Fo that reason no difficulty will be encoun-tered in determining how much more time was lost by the Puget Sound grain public consciousness that it must cor- fleet this season than by the Portland grain fleet. Up to date, eighteen of the Portland grain fleet for Europe have arrived out, and twenty of the fleet from Puget Sound have been reported.

Of the Portland fleet the fastest pass age was 103 days, and the slowest 179 days, the average for the eighteen ves sels being 130.8 days. The Puget Sound the course of our history, but bias fleet already reported shows the fastest passage to be 111 days, and the slower 179 days, with an average for the ficet of 140.5 days, or practically ten days longer than the passage from the Columbia River. The showing would have been still more favorable for Portland had it not been for the remarkably long passage of one vessel. The extent to which the average was affected by this long passage is indicated by the passages of the other vessels. But seven of the Portland fleet were out more than 130 days, while fifteen of the vessels from Puget Sound were out more than 130 days, and eleven of them were out more than 140 days. The demurrage charge on a grain ship of the average size, with her crew on board, is \$250 per day, and, as the owners of the Puget Sound grain fleet lost ten days' use of their vessels as compared with the Portland fleet, the balance sheet wi show a time handicap to the extent of \$2000 against each of the vessels that

arrived out from Puget Sound this sea If to this is added the differential of is 3d per ton which was accepted from Puget Sound, it will be found that the earnings of every grain ship arriving out from Puget Sound this season will be about \$3000 less than the earnings of those sailing from Portland. These passages are reckoned from the time the vessels got clear of Neah Bay and Asjudge and invariably resents it. In the toria, but throughout the season there has been much more delay in getting vessels to sea from Tacoma or Seattle

aboard. So far as known, no definite attempt has been made to bring these But let us grant for a moment that facts before the shipowners, and possibly without a full understanding of the unfair nature of the discrimination they may retain the differential for another year. That it is unfair and unreasonable is plainly shown by action of som of the same members of the association who frequently, since establishment of the differential, have chartered lumber ressels to load at Portland at exactly the same rates as from Puget Sound.

In the case of steamers which, on as count of cheap fuel, should naturally take a lower rate from Puget Sound, there has never been a difference in rates at the two ports. If the Interna tional Association of Sailing-Ship Owners is disposed to act fair in the matter at the coming meeting, it will supply Portland shippers with a bill of specif cations stating wherein it is more ex-pensive for ships at Portland than on Puget Sound. The ship William and Ann was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia in 1828, and there were a few wrecks in later years, but they are so infrequent now as not to be regarded as increasing the risk to Portlandbound vessels over that of vessels going to other ports. There has also been some shanghaing done here, and ex-cessive blood money was exacted by Jim Turk, who is dead; Bunko Kelly who is in the penitentiary, and Larry Sullivan, who is in Tonapah.

All these handicaps have been re-moved, however. There were no delays at the bar or on the river in recent years, no excessive charge for sailors and the ships having the advantage of fresh-water harbor all made fine runs to Europe. For these reasons and a number of others, the shipowners could For these reasons and a without loss to themselves, equalize the Portland and Puget Sound grain rates.

#### THE FAKE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

The local plutocratic organ, which is permitted by its owners for reasons best known to themselves to support the Democratic ticket, has lately been printing glowing accounts of the Chamberlain tour of Eastern Oregon. Large audiences, torchlight processions, brilliant oratory, and immense enthusiasn are the common incidents of the appearance everywhere of the Governor his party, according to the organ, Monday evening, under a prominent headline, "Governor Is Greeted by the Entire Town," the organ had the follow-

Union, May 14 -Although it came at the inconvenient hour of 1 o'clock in the after-noon, the meeting addressed by Governor Chamberlain, J. D. Matiock and Robert A. Miller was attended by practically everybody in the town. The reception to the Governor was very enthusiastic and amounted to alnost an ovation. His speech was one of the cut he ever made at this place.

There was more of the same kind of whoop-it-up campaign guff. The facts are that Chamberlain and party were not at Union on that afternoon, or any other; and the news story in the organ was a bold fake, written at home, and published with no attempt to learn the facts. It illustrates two things-the lournalistic misdeeds of the plutocratic organ, which never pays for real news, and rarely gets it, and the awkward straits of the Chamberlain campaign. A meeting had been scheduled for Union but the date was canceled, evidently because a Democratic "mass meeting" neld there the previous week had been attended by nine lonely citizens. Fearing a frost, the Democratic management took no chances, and avoided Union. The Chamberlain press bureau, however, falled to notify the organ, and it went ahead and printed one of its usual made-in-Portland telegraph dispatches.

If you see it in the organ, they guessed at It.

# LEAVING THE OLD PARTY.

It is not surprising that the registration books show largely increased Re-publican majorities. In 1904 thousands of men who had been Democrats voted for Roosevelt and made that the oceasion for their leaving the Democrat their party on the money issue and became pronounced Republicans. Others whose confidence in their party was badly shaken quietly retained their party affiliation, hoping that another campaign would bring about conditions which would justify their course. The nomination of Parker and Davis, coldblooded aristocrats, in opposition to a Republican candidate whose heart beats in sympathy with the people, was one more jolt that shook free the oosening hold of party affiliation. Some Democrats voted for Roosevelt and still remain loyal to their party, hoping that 1908 will find the party worthy of continued support. Others who voted for Roosevelt did so with the expectation of voting in the future for Republican candidates. They could see no use in onger wasting their efforts upon a party that persists in being wrong, for the saint. They prefer the party of peace, progpublic announcement of their change at show the increasing number of Repub-Heans.

There is no encouragement for young nen to go into the Democratic party while there is much in the history, the achievements and the principles of the Republican party to make it attractive to first voters.

Chicago furnishes an unexpected and admirable object-lesson in moral brayery. The directors of the Traders' Insurance Company, which lost its capital, surplus and reserve fund, together with a million and a quarter more, in the San Francisco disaster, announce that enough stockholders will assess themselves to make good the losses and pay policy-holders in full. John J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, one of the larges financial concerns in Chicago, and vice president of the insurance company, is responsible for this marked act of business integrity. The world knows that corporations have no souls; yet men have, and once in a generation a big man arises to put human attributes into a mere money-making machine.

A very interesting military movement is planned for the coming Sum-The War Department and Presi-Roosevelt have arranged and agreed upon a programme that will, if carried out, involve the ordering out of the entire regular Army, except the Coast Artillery. The purpose is to test the facilities for concentrating troops under conditions as closely as possible approximating those of war. It was the intention last year to assemble a large body of troops in the vicinity of Newport News, convey them under emer-gency orders by transports to some point on the New England coast, and him be could not hope that tweive fair-ninded men would conspire with him to do such a deed. Out of the tweive Tacoma grain fleet being held up for of means prevented the carrying out of

nearly a month after the cargo was that plan, but this year it may be put into effect in modified form. The Army with the exception noted, is to be mobillized at different camps in different parts of the country, when "alarms will be sounded and the troops will march out as if to battle. one to stir the military arder of the roops, which is naturally abated by ong years of garrison life, and to test their endurance in stress of emergency If carried out, people in the vicinity of large military posts will no doubt witness some stirring scenes-scenes that can hardly fail to revive pride in the that is a necessar element in patriotism.

> A heavy rain in Umatilla and Walla Walls Counties on Monday added several hundred thousand dollars to the value of the 1906 wheat crop. It is, of course, still too early to consider the crop safe, but a drenching rain in the middle of May is a pretty good safeguard against serious damage later, un less there should be a long-continued spell of dry weather, accompanied by not winds. It has been ten years since the wheat crop in the Pacific Northwest has been seriously damaged by hot winds in June, and, as there was an unusually heavy fall of snow in the mountains last Winter, repetition of this trouble is hardly probable this season. A succession of good crops and high prices has placed the farmers of Oregon and Washington in a good post tion to withstand a setback of this nature, but quite naturally none of then us of again undergoing the unpleasant experience.

In order to relieve passengers from the approvance of dense clouds of dust ifted into the air by the swiftly moving trains, the O. R. & N. Co. has arranged to sprinkle its track between Pendleton and Spokane with oil. Crude petroleum such as is used on the highways in California will be used. This is a rem edy which has often been suggested by passengers as an effective method of Reeping down the dust, not only it Eastern Oregon, but in the Willamett Valley, where, in Summer, the dust rises in immense clouds at every road rossing or wherever the railroad grade has been recently worked. It probably is not practicable for the Harriman lines to sprinkle all their tracks at but in a few years some method will be in common use to clim inate this pleasure-destroying featur of railroad travel.

If Rev. I. D. Driver puts as much en ergy and enthusiasm into the manage nent of his new 320-acre farm near ebanon that he has put into preachly these many years, he will show the Linn County agriculturists how to accomplish things. The real with which Dr. Driver has preached the gospel in Oregon has driven the devil out of many a soul. Here's hoping that sim liar zeal in the cultivation of the sol will result in the extermination of Can ada thistles, wild mustard, French pink and dog fennel.

A belated hall storm went skurrying over this section yesterday, its course set toward the Rocky Mountains, where such storms break now and ther throughout the entire Summer. So far as noted, no damage was done, though the ice pellets bombarded blossoming rose bushes, tender green leaves and trees set with half-grown cherries and other small fruits, furiously for two or three minutes.

They have a happy way of saying a thing over in Malheur, as is shown by his item in Friday's Ontario Argus Governor Chamberlain, Democrati candidate for Governor, will address the people of Ontario and vicinity this vening of the opera-house. The band will play, the Democrats will shout and Malheur County will go for Withy combe in June.

John G. Woolley, the temperance lecturer, asserts after careful investigasion for their leaving the Democratic tion that the consumption of intoxicat-ranks permanently and joining forces ing liquor is decreasing among the midwith the Republicans. In 1896 and in | dle classes and is increasing among the 1900 large numbers of Democrats left | idle rich and the idle poor. In other words, Mr. Woolley offers one more proof of the operation of the law of the survival of the fittest.

Theoretically, the plan for contour grading of the hills which make Port and's natural western boundar, flawless. The beauty of streets thus laid out is apparent. All that remains abandon right angles and plat building sites in conformity with topographical suggestion.

And now the Cumberland Presby terian Church asks for an injunction restraining its delegates from entering nto a combine with the parent organ ization. To the lay mind this form o looks reasonable. What is procedure sauce for the sinner ought to be sauce

W. C. Hawley, the Republican nominee for Congress in the First District, the time, but the registration books says he believes that every man should e protected in the right of pursuit of happiness, but he would insist upon the lle laborer pursuing his happiness In China. In which sentiment we can delphia.

As a demonstration of the get-together spirit, the Cook Bay Congress called for next week at North Bend is mmendable. It has Portland's good will in full measure, and, what is more to the purpose, it will have Portland's active support.

Publication of the serial story in which the steamship Geo. W. Elder serves as the central figure and the Lower Columbia as a setting will be resumed at an early date. Mr. Peterson promises to furnish copy for a happy

As usual, Hood River Valley is sending out a call for laborers. Here is opportunity for California refugees of either sex. Berry-picking pays good wage and involves not physical strength so much as suppleness of backbone, With the published testimony as a

that Roosevelt has caught Tillman's pedro as well as Aldrich's. Unless the cards are stacked on him in some later deal, he has the game won now. Eggs are firm, says the telegraphic market report from Oakland. Mgst of Oregon product that finds its way to

Portland is infirm. It is announced that Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt will give a dinner May 24. Has the family been living on two

Milwaukee, Wis., is now a closed town. Something new to make Milwaukee famous.

PUBEST OF ALL ENGLISH Bartiy Said to Be That Spoken in the Middle West.

Middle West.
Cincinnati Enquirer.
From the investigations of an English avant, Sir Jonathan Williams, the best English is spoken in Kentucky and the Ohio Valley rather than in London or any other part of the British Pates or Assangation.

London or any other part of the Scitish Isles or possessions. Sir Jonathan has traveled through Australia, all of the different counties of England, Ireland and Scotland and through many of the states of the Union, examining the peculiarities of the different pronunciations.

"I have been interested in dialectical English for many years," said Sir Jonathan, at Chicago. "Your ordinary Englishmen of the isles is, above all, dia-

lishmen of the isles is, above all, dia lectical. The same is true of your New Englander. The southlands of America have a drawl witch is totally mis-placed; the northlands of your country a nasal twang which is a joke to Eng-lishmen. It is only on the middle ground here in America that I have found the true English, the English of Shakespeare and Dr. Johnson, unmixed with dislectical absurdities or with pe-cultarities of expression. Slung as such I do not find in Kentucky and the neighboring regions along the Ohio and Missouri Rivers. Nor were the rudities of your Western Americanism to apparent there. The clipped and talting speech of Scotland comes nearer to the Kentucky English than any I have heard in my investigations. Australia is overlaid with a slang which is forse than the worst of your West. our East is imitative of Cockneyisms. unnatural and therefore un-English.
"In the island itself the best English is not that of Oxfordshire or of Cambridgeshire, but of Kent and Southern Downs. This, however, floes not ap-preach in purity of diction, clearness of enunciation and adhesion to class-ical forms the English of your Middle West, which is neither your North nor your South, your East nor your West. I have found in the City of Louisville a pronunciation and a use of terms which is nearer, in my mind, to Addison and the English classicists than any thing which the countles of England, the provinces of Australia or the

# When King Alfonso Is Married.

marches of Scotland can offer.

Madrid cable dispatch.

The official programme for the wedding of King Alfonso and Princess Ena of Battenberg is as follows:

May 29—Introduction of the foreign Princes to the Princess at the Pardo Palace. In the evening theatricals.

May 30—In the afternoon, signing of the marriage contract at the Pardo Palace in the presence of the grandees of Spain and the foreign Princes.

May 31—At 11 o'clock in the morning the wedding in the Church of St. Gero-Madrid cable dispatch.

the wedding in the Church of St. Gero-nimo by the archbishop of Toledo. June 1—At 8:20 P. M., banquet atended only by the members of the panish royal family and the foreign

lune 3-In the afternoon the battle of flowers. In the evening, state per-ormance at the Teatro Reale.

June 3—Service in the morning in the calacte chapel. In the evening, state

June 4-Bull fight. June 5—Excursion to Aranjuez, In the evening, torchlight procession, June 6—Bunquet to Spanish officials. June 7-Banquet to the diplomatic

June 8-Official reception, and in the evening ball of the municipality.

## Servant Girl Without Appendix, Fond du Lac letter to Milwaukee

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work, one who has had appendix removed. J. L. Bradler, 315 Linden etreet. The above advertisement appeared in a local paper this morning. The reason for it is that Mr. Bradley, who is a mail carrier, has been unfortunate enough to have had two servant gfrls taken ill with appendicitis, which seems to have became epidemic in Fond du Lac. He is now determined to take no more chances in the way of sending girls to the hospital for operations, but wants one who has undergone an operation and is willing to work for him.

# In at the Killing Time.

Exchange. It is related that Major-General Wood was prevailed upon one evening at a Washington D. C., club to recount some experiences of the Cuban campaign. Among the members of the club who furied the audience for General Wood was a well-known physician. "And how do you feel, General," he asked, with a trace of surcasm, "after you have professionally kiled a man?"
"Oh," responded Wood, carelessly, "we don't mind it any more than you do."

# Told by Congressman Adam Bede.

They reminded me of the Scandinavian girl, fresh from her nome, who came into my district. She went to church, and the good minister, as was his custom after his service, stood at the door giving the hand of fellowship to the brethren and sisters. She told him her name and where she lived. "I will call on you soon," the ministricts. I will call on you soon," the minis-I got a fellow already," replied the young woman.

Wonderful Fent of Etching on Pin.

# St. Louis Cor. Chicago Tribune, Twenty-six letters of the alphabet and

ne numerals neatly engraved on an or linary pinhead. This apparently impos-sible feat of infinitesimal stoching has been accomplished by Eugene Wrenger, 203 College avenue, St. Louis, an expert steel and copper-blate engraver. Every letter and figure can be seen plainly through the microscope or without a glass if one has good even. It has been placed on exhibition in a public museum in Phila-

Seen Through a Kentucky Tumbler. Baltimore American.

A Kentucky preacher had for his text last Sunday: "Straws show which way the wind blows." It has been long thought that in Kentucky straws usually indicated the course of the julep.

# WOMAN USES WATER HOSE. Drenches Invaders Who Plant Phon-

Poles Near Her House. Kansas City Star. "There'll be no more poles in front of this house as long as the water supply continues." With these words, Mrs. O. P. Smith, 3121 Harrison street, squirted chilly stream toward a workman for

Telephone Company, and he dropped his shovel and ran away.

The conflict between Mrs. Smith and
the pole planters began at \$130 o'clock
this moraing. A hole was dug in front of her home in the sodded parkway, two feet from a fine shade tree, but every workman was soaked while digging, and at length they quit and went away—for a while, leaving one man to watch for a load of poles and direct their unloading. During the full in hostilities Mrs. Smith had a small boy fill up the hole and resod it. While he worked she kept the hose ready. The watchman interfered once ready. The watchman interfered once and Mrs. Smith soaked him so that he

was giad to escape.

Patrolman Conboy, from the Westport
Police Station, arrived just before noon
and prevented the unloading of poles until it was shown that the Bell people had a permit issued by the Board of Public Works. Then he could do nothing more. The Bell people want to put in three telephones at \$1.50 each in houses on the west side of Harrison between Thirty-first street and Linwood boulevard. The The The workmen driven away by Mrs. Smith seemed to take their drenching good-naturedly. They ran away frequently, but returned laughing to work. Mrs. Smith didn't laugh. She was in deep earnest. Mrs. Smith is the wife of a traveling salesman. She looks after the house when her husband is away.

## Auto Perfume Next on the List.

Exchange.
The automobile world halls with great satisfaction the report that Mine, Hen-gelmulier wife of Emperor Franz Jo-seph's Ambassador to the United States. has discovered a way not only to get rid of the vile smell that accompanies gaso-line motors, but to substitute therefor "a delicious and ineffable scent like unto myrrh and incense." As one of the belies dames of France recently said: "Think of flying along the ronds in an intoxica-tion of speed and perfume! And then we may vary odors. One may have a 12-horsepower machine in simple violet, a 23-horsepower machine in double violet, a 36-horsepower in amaryills de Japon and a 40-horsepower in jardin du couvent. The highways will hereafter be as sweet s sachet bags."
And now the inventors are reported as

seriously at work on motors that will play the finest quality of orchestral mu-sic as they skim along. "Next year." said the fair Parisienne above quoted, "I expect to take a Wagnerian cure at Balreuth in an automobile that will play en route a complete repertory of-Offen-bach."

# Question of Senatorial Privilege.

The American Spectator.
A distinguished United States Senator from the Middle West strolled into the barber shop in the Senate wing a few mornings ago for ing a few mornings ago for shave. The chairs were all occupied. The statesman sceling this, started to go out, with the idea of returning a little later. But the head barber of the ton-sorial parlor sought to detail the Senator. He called after him in a rather strident

You're the next, Senator! The Senator wheeled about, assuming sad smile, placed a hand over his fast ulsating heart, as though the throbbing here pained him, and said to the head

Be good enough not to remind me of that any oftener than you can help. I un-derstand fully that I am tabbed, but bermit me to enjoy what peace I may until the blow fails."

And the occupants of the chairs chuckled under their scapy masks.

#### Judd Was a Famous Chess Player. St. Louis Dispatch

Max Judd, who died suddenly yester-day, had a National reputation as a chess player. Mr. Judd was born in a little village near Krakau, Austria, on December 27, 1852. At the age of 12 ha came to this country, and lived at first and the country, and lived at first or Claveland later at St. Louis. He at Cleveland, later at St. Louis. He soon made a name as a chess player, whinning the championship of Ohio in

soon made a name as a class player, whining the championship of Ohio in 1871, and helding the title until 1891. He played in many National and in-ternational class tournaments in this country and abroad, and received many He played last in a Naduring the World's Fair winning the second prize after Marshall

# Winston Churchill's Repartee,

Ottawa (Canada) Cilizen. Winston Churchill, the English convert to Liberalism, is making a reputation for sharp wit. His curt retort to a woman heckler, "Madam, I will not be hen-pecked," was the best thing of the recent

campaign.

He is now raising a mustache. A fair lady was being taken in to dinner by the budding politician, "Mr. Churchill." she said, "I like your politics as little as I like your mustache."

It should have been a crushing shot, but not so to Churchill. His reply was on

the instant: "Madam, you are not likely to come in contact with either."

# Booms Weak Church by Printers' Ink. Augusta, Ga., Chronicie, Finding that interest in and attend-

ance at his Bible class were falling off, Rev. W. T. Rogers, of the First Cum-berland Presbyterian Church, Knox-ville, Tenn., inserted a page advertisement in local newspapers. Among the results were an immediate increase of one-third in attendance, and scores of letters of inquiry.

#### Salvation With a Freight Tag. Atlanta Constituti

A darky preacher in North Carolina prefaced the passing of the collection plate with the shrewd remark: "Salvation's free, brethren; salvation's free! It don't cost nothin! But we have to pay the freight on it. We will now pass aroun' the hat an' collect the freight charges.

The estimate regarding the building was a preliminary recommendation made by telegraph on a cursory examination of the damage done to the buildings in question. These buildings are in such shape that they are being used and the Treasury Department is requested to have detailed estimates made at once with the intention of having the amount carried in the gon-eral deficiency bill, which will be taken up by the committee in two wasks or more.

Mr. Taft informed the committee

DELAYS RELIEF MEASURES.

House Decides to Await Further

WASHINGTON, May 15 .- After hear-

ng Secretary Taft and Supervising

committee of the House committee on

ction regarding the \$500,000 asked for

by the President for San Francisco and the \$656,000 asked for to repair the

Pederal buildings damaged by the re-cent earthquake in California.

As to the emergency fund, Mr. Taft explained that he would be able in a week or ten days to submit a detailed

estimate which would probably cover everything which would be needed for relief purposes. He was unable to

state what that amount would be

appropriations today decided to delay

Architect Taylor, the emergepcy sub

News From San Francisco.

that there would continue to be a con-plent.

Mrs. poses for some time to come.

# BREATHES SPIRIT OF HOPE

#### Promotion Committee Tells of Disgster and City's Recovery.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15 .- The California Promotion Committee has is-sued the following statement concernng the earthquake and fire in San Francisco

On April 18, 1906, San Francisco experienced an earthquake followed by a disastrous fire of four days duration, which awept over four square miles of densely pop-

ulated area. The earthquake did some dam-age to poorly-constructed buildings, but it was demonstrated beyond a doubt that the modern building of the higher type is not affected by seismic disturbance.

The disastrous effects of the fire were appalling the loss running into the hundreds of millions of dollars, with insurance of possibly two hundred millions. All of those millions and more will seek reinvestment. Fortunately the water front was not seri-

the finest harbor in the world was but little-disturbed. Many manufacturing plants and a large section of the residence district of the city remained intact.

Within a few days after the catastrophe street-cars were running on several of the This traffic was extended day by day

At G o'clock on the afternoon of April 18 a. itizens' committee was organized for relied and for the regular business of the city This provisional government by committees worked in admirable harmony with the Mayor and Federal authorities, and at once leveloped an orderly and wonderfully efficient operation.

The health conditions remained wonder The health conditions remained woner-fully good. At no time was an epidemic threatened. The loss of life was compara-lively small, many a minor catastrophe in recent history having resulted much more disastrously in this respect.

Business confidence remained unchaken after the disaster and the banks all demonstrated their solids. At no time was a roads threat-

the dieaster and the banks all demonstrated their solidity. At no time was a panic threatened. Before the ashes cooled, wholesale and retail trade was resumed in original places where the buildings remained and in temporary structures in cases where the buildings had been burned. The people of San Francisco, millionaires and wage-carrers, refugers and householders, showed a spirit of fortitude and optimism probably unequaled in the history of the world.

San Francisco is now in

and optimizing probably unequated in the tastory of the world.

San Francisco is now in course of treomstruction; the debris is rapidly being removed
and the hum of industry has supplanted the
roar of the flames. The abiding results of the
fire will be wider streets, more imposing edifines, larger parks and a complete fire-dighting
system which will utilize the waters of the
organ. The real estate market weathered the
street and shows great activity.

storm and shows great activity San Francisco is the city of opportunity. The wast fertile country back of it promise greeses. The history of all such events as

WILL INVESTIGATE QUAKE.

#### Japanese Expert and Architects on Way to San Francisco.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 15.—Profes-or Omori, famous Japanese seismolog-cal expert and inventor of the Omori seismograph, arrived today by steamer Tango Mara, accompanied by three Japanese architects, bound to San Fran-cisco to investigate the effects of the earthquake. Professor Omori said his bservatory had recorded the carth-make, which reached Tokio, both ceross the Pacific and around the re-cerse side of the world.

verse side of the world.

Professor Omori was in Formosa investigating the two earthquakes wolch killed 1300 people there in March and April. Professor Omori has investigated all notable earthquakes of recent years. He said steel buildings would be the best for future structures if on good foundations and not built on good foundations and not built on made land: wooden buildings were also good, in fact the wooden buildings, if securely jointed to prevent beams breaking away, were practically earth-

quake proof.

The three architects who scoompanied him are Mesers. Nikumura and Sano, of Tokto, and Noguchi, of Osaki, all prominent.
Other notable passengers were Sur-

geon-Colonel Haga, delegate from the Japanese Red Cross Society to the in-ternational conference at Geneva, where he will read a paper on Japanese field surgery during the war, when he was attached to the Hiroshina division; and Dr. Akiyama, medical councillor of the Japanese War Department.

# LIMIT TO SKYSCRAPING.

# Proposed New Law Regarding the Height of Buildings.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—At a meeting of the joint committee on building laws with the various sub-committees it was definitely decided recommend the following ordi-

On streets 100 feet wide or over, the height of buildings facing thereon shall be unlimited. On streets \$0 feet wide or over, the

height of buildings shall be limited to On streets loss than \$0 feat wide, the height of buildings is to be one and one-half times the width of the street upon which the building faces.

#### Have Doubled Insurance Rates. SAN FRANCISCO, May E.-The Call

today says: Certain insurance companies doing busi-ness in San Francisco are charging double the rates for insurance on local business that were assessed by them before the re-cent fire. Various reasons are assigned for this. One is that the water pressure

100

is still weak; another that the fire alarm service is out of order. While the double rates are announced, persons sesking insurance are told that there will be rebates later, when normal conditions are stored and the underwriters have time look over the field.



WHEN THE RATE BILL FINALLY EMERGES