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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1907.

MICLELLAN AND TAMMANY.

The soul-satisfying news comes from New York that Mayor McClelian and Tammany have buried the tomahawk and smoked the pipe of peace. The tiger and the white-robed apostle of political purity are to lie down together. Mr. Pecksniff and Bill Sykes have fermed an offensive and defensive alliance under a treaty whose terms are edifying in the extreme. Mr. McClellan fairly deserves the title of "Pecksniff. A man who pools issues with the Sullivans and Murphys of the metropolis after preaching, as McCiellan has, the lofty principles of political honor must not be surprised if the world discounts his sincerity. His pompous statement that he looked upon politics "as a profession, not a vulgar trade," provoked smiles when he made it; now those smiles recur. It seemed incongruous then that a man who was afraid to have the title by which he held his office tested by a fair count of the votes should talk of political honor. It seems more incongruous that he should do so now, for one of the articles of this charming agreement kills the bill for a which Mr. Hughes favors, In return for certain substantial concessions Tammany is to see to it that Mr. Mc- the way." bled by the fear that the frauds which put him in power

A man of sensitive honor would be former unable to see any moral distinction between receiving stolen goods and holding an office to which he had not Mr. McClellan may have been elected. been elected Mayor of New York, but the fact is doubtful. Instead of helping to clear up the doubt, he has used every device known to tricky lawyers other investigation; and now, cap the climax, he invokes the aid of a most infamous gang of politicians to suppress legislative inquiry. It is like the case of a man detected with stolen goods in his possession who should resist to the utmost the efforts of the rightful owner to reclaim his property. At the very least a man of high ideals in such a case would let the investigaof title proceed unhindered abide by its results. This Mr. McClelthe profession of political purity from

may be uncovered if they exist.

That the profession is quite as hollow as it sounds is proved by another article of the treaty which sacrifices Mr. Bing-Blugham's crime is that he has successfully broken off the alliance between the New York police force and New York's criminals. After an arduous struggle, in which every element of law and order was on his side, he has finally secured from the Legislature an act which makes effective police discipline possible. Under the act he has proceeded to punish guilty officials and promote henest ones. The guilty inspectors and detectives are, of course, wards of Tammany. Each of them is near and fear to some of those potentates whose ald Mr. McClellan desires. For his auducity in interfering with the profitable relations between Tammany's proteges and the thieves, burglars and pickpockets of the city Mr. Bingham is to lose his head. Such is the reward of political honesty as Mayor McClellan deals it out. Such is the encouragement which he lends to those who wish to make politics in deed as well as word. profession instead of a yulgar

trade. It would be difficult to conceive of a trade more vulgar than that which the Mayor of the metropolis has now begun to ply. Tammany is not I in politics for its health, either hodly or moral. Whatever it gives paid for. By assuring the mayor of immunity for the rest of the debt must be paid by turning over The Mayor is "not to be hampered in his appointments, but henceforth they

Hence the meaning of this article in the treaty is that the Mayor has agreed to appoint grafters from this time to between one thief and another, and Mr. McClellan, by a wise use of the valuable privilege he has reserved, may miti-gate the evils which must follow from his alliance with a society which exists for exil and nothing else. In the certainty that they are to be governed by criminals until they can elect another Mayor, it must comfort the New Yorkers to know that their high-minded ruler will probably not appoint the Machiavelli once wrote that most of

he cylls of the world are caused by the vaciliation of men who are neither con-sistently had nor consistently good. Mr. McClellan is one of these men. His impulses seem to be excellent, but the noment his personal interest or his imidity urges him toward the bad his etter nature yields. The bargain that e has made with Tammany is solely for ils personal advantage. Not a shadow of benefit to the city can result from it. It can have no effect except to strengthen the Mayor's hold on his sent and to confirm the power of an iniquitous organization. Tammany exists for plunder. By siding Tammany, Mr. Mc-Clellan delivers the public over to a band of freebooters. By aiding Mc-Clellan, Tammany delivers the city over to a weakling whose shallow conceiand unscrupulous greed of power are dangerous than resolute ity. Between such a man and Hearst what is there to choose?

OCCULT POLITICS.

It would be interesting to know how Mr. John Aubrey Jones acquired his asconishing fund of esoteric information bout the President. He is informed he says in his letter printed in today's Oregonian, that when Senator Bourne speaks to the President about the neessity of his again being the candidate f his party, the President does not repuke the Schater." Marvelous, marve ous. One would naturally expect Mr toosevelt to raise his club aloft and take the Senator a welt on the faw.

But how does Mr. Jones know what Mr. Roosevelt says to the tempter on these interesting occasions? And, to go yet a little farther back into the dark nystery of the situation, how does be know that such occasions actually oc-cur? Can he or any other person defialtely assert that Mr. Bourne has ever said one word to the President about another term? And if he has ventured upon such an audacity, does Mr. Jones really pretend to know whether he was ebuked or not?

But if, after all, Mr. Roosevelt should be a candidate again, what is Mr. Jones going to do about it? That is the quesion. If the contingency befalls, it will cause a vast majority of the people of the country demand it. Having impelled Mr. Roosevelt to run, they will, of course, elect him. Think of the noral distress of such men as Mr. Jones who will have to live under the rule of man who said he wouldn't be a candidate and then went and was. Would their lives be worth living? We feat

TRANSPORTATION AND PROGRESS.

The assertion that the way to properity was blazed by transportation is n general true, though there are some exceptions to the rule. In many sections of the United States industrial de velopment awaited the establishment of transportation facilities. Transportaion lines were pushed out into the fronier, thereby making opportunities for ndustrial growth and consequent prosperity. In Oregon the people built up their industries, attained prosperous conditions, despite inadequate transportation facilities, and then the railroads were built to take advantage of the traffic provided by the unaided efforts recount of the Mayoralty votes, a bill of the people. In Oregon, transportaion has always lagged a little behind industrial progress rather than "blazed That has been true not only Ciellan serves out the remainder of his in the building of railroads, but in the uction of good wagon roads, which latter form as essential a part of the transportation system as the

> But the people have been taking deer nterest in transportation problems for some time past, and show indication of taking more active interest in the future. Not only in demanding extendon of railroad lines, but in building setter wagon roads and improving waterways, the producers in Oregon as ell as in every other state are showing their appreciation of the importance of transportation facilities. The Inland Waterways Commission, recently appointed by President Roosevelt, has at once entered upon its task of investigating conditions with a view to rec ommending a comprehensive plan of mprovement which shall accomplish the greatest possible permanent results not only for transportation, but for irrigation, power and flood-control as well. No undertaking in which the Government has engaged will receive much attention, and deservedly, as this. In this subject Oregon is particularly interested, for it is handicapped by adverse transportation conditions, though possessing natural advantage surpassing those of almost any other

Starting out for its first visit of in pection, the commission will visit the evident that, in future awards, the Great Lakes and the Mississippi for the purpose of inquiring into the problem of onnecting the Lakes and the Mississippl with a canal which shall permit should be borne well in mind by per-shipping to pass from the Lakes to the sons who use Section Line road, which Gulf as easily as from the Lakes to New York. This is a problem that can se and must be solved, for a waterway from the Lakes to the Gulf will give the people of a vast producing and will rue the day they ever admitted consuming region a cheap system of transportation that will compete with the rail lines and act as a natural regulator of rates. It is asserted upon provide for some compensation to the good authority that the water of the public, preferably in the form of tax Great Lakes formerly found its way to on gross earnings, and they should de-the sea through the Mississippi, and clare in plain terms that the public this can very readily be believed when it is known that at a distance of several hundred miles the water now flows out of a channel at Buffalo only thirty feet lower than the bottom of the Chi- situation as Medford, which want their cago drainage canal, which pours its flood into a tributary of the Mississippl. cago to the Mississippi is a large task, thirty years ago. A franchise gives to but none too large for the enterprise

and skill of America. Here in Oregon we have similar prob lems. The people of the Upper Wil- ways be kept as much as possible his term it has made him a debtor and lamette Valley are now figuring upon a project which contemplates construcoffices of the city to Tammany, tion of a canal from Eugene to Corvallis, thereby removing the head of transportation from the latter town to are not to be anti-Tammany." Con- the former. It is said that such a canal late. cerning any appointment to office in can be constructed at comparatively New York there is one truth absolutely small cost, for the reason that its

where excavations would be comparathan the rail lines are willing to grant, and when the Vailey attains the high ing development which is certain to me, the waterway would be a valuble means of transportation, even after the lumber supply has been exhausted. To many people the idea of a canal any lace in the Willamette Valley may eem absurd and possibly present conditions do not warrant the necessary expenditure; but it is altogether likely that the future will show the wisdom of the construction of such a waterway. In any event, the task of generally improving transportation conditions justi-fies the investigation of this project as shall eventually have free locks at Oregon City, and an improved channel up

The Inland Waterway Commission inudes in its study the question of irrigation and power in connection with ness. ship canals, and these subjects should not be overlooked by those who are intracts of land, economy would require, as shown President Roosevelt some time ago, that all these uses for the should be considered when a unal is to be built.

In giving their attention to transporation, whether in regulation of freight ates, construction of roads, extension of trolley lines or digging canals, the people are working upon a problem carcely secondary in importance to that of production

TAXES AND RIG RUSINESS.

Nearly every State Legislature this ear has been grappling with the taxation problem, and in almost every intance it has been found that large cor orate interests oppose the effort to enct laws designed to impose upon the burden equal to that borne by indiidual owners of property. Legislators tand in awe of these representatives Business. Because it ealthy corporation that puts up a fight he lawmakers are carried away with the idea that passage of the bill is more lifficult. But there should be no differnce. If a measure is right and just, the fact that an opponent of the bill epresents ten millions should not give any more influence than is exer ised by a friend of the bill who cannot how title to ten thousand. Facts are none the less true because

hey make a case against a millionaire Arguments are none the less sound beause advanced by an overburdened armer. But there is something about he millionaire that makes the average egislator bow and scrape when the two meet in the lobby, but it is the farmer who must do the bowing when he and the legislator come together. Hence it is that much meritorious tax egislation has been defeated in a num ber of states.

CAUTION IN GRANTING FRANCHISES. Not a street franchise has been granted in Portland but has conferred too liberal privileges, which the city would curtail had it the power. When granted, the franchises were supposed o safeguard the interests of the public, out after the city has enlarged and the earning power of the franchises has grown and the population has become ense, it is seen that the city does not ossess the restrictive authority which public interest requires. An example is the Fourth-street franchise of the Southern Pacific, awarded to the Ore-gon Central Railroad Company in 1868, efore anybody dreamed that some day it would be necessary for the city to anish steam locomotives and long trains from the street.

This is the experience of other cities as well as of Pertland. Residents of a certain street will petition for the and of a franchise for a streetcar line. nder conditions which they would not olerate after the lapse of a few years. Their City Council will award a franchise with their tacit consent, which years later they would resent In Medford there is wrath against the vacation of streets many years ago by the City Council, for the benefit of the bregon & California Railroad. Says the Medford Tribune:

Some time in the long ago, when the stlurian held absolute sway in this city and the blighting breath of despair had stilled the fire of ambition in the breats of the few "live ones" remaining, the City Council, out of the abundance of its ignorance and stupidity, gave to the Souther racific Company its official sanction to the closing of every street crossing, excep-hree, within the city limits. Large, white posts flank the railway tracks where the street crossings should be, mute monuments to the stupid short-sightedness of the men who sold the city's birthright for a mess of pottage. But further comment on this point pottage. But further comment on this point a uncless. The evil has been done and the question now is, how shall it be undon-the City Council had no legal right t give away city streets dedicated to publi se under a reversion clause, and if this has been done the present Council should take steps to annul the legal acts under which the city streets were closed. It would be well at the same time to see that the exist-ing crossings are kept in better condition.

All this carries a caution against too liberal franchise privileges and makes public shall retain a sufficient measure of authority to control the privileges under all contingencies. This caution should be borne well in mind by peris sought by an electric railroad for a right of way. The time will come, unss that railroad shall be hedged about in its use of the road, that the people cars to the highway.

Franchises should be granted for a short a period as possible, they should utility shall vacate the public property at the end of the period without delay and without cost to the public.

There are many towns in the same

streets back for the use of their people That there should ever come such a day was undreamed of twenty and its possessors the exercise of certain owers belonging to the sovereignty of he people. Those powers should aiwithin the reach of the people's government. In the hands of individuals they are stretched for private enrichment and aggrandizen ublic hardly ever realizes this until too

A prominent Canadlan newspaper has axiometic. It cannot be an honest appointment unless it is anti-Tammany, of an old river bed, where a natural minion Government in appropriating

would be already provided and public money for the purpose of bring-excavations would be compara- ing to the Canadian Northwest people The construction of such from Europe for the purpose of settling in the near future prothe end of the term, but among the grafters he is free to select whom he chooses. Doubtless there is a difference between one thief and another, and Mr. ed down to tidewater at lower rates ing people, settle in colonies, give their old-country names, maintain towns old-country names, maintain their former customs and do not min state of agricultural and manufactur- gle with the Canadian people. America has had a similar experience and has no fault to find with it. All through Swedes, Danes, Germans and Russians have formed agricultural communities and they live pretty much to them selves. The older people have little de-sire to learn the English language, but they gladly send their children to the public schools. They are industrious, thrifty and law-abiding. They are homebuilders, not land speculators They are more contented in colonies and we like to have them contented well as many others in this state. We shall eventually have free locks at Oresettle in colonies by themselves makes them none the less desirable as helpers in the great task of bringing a new

> A correspondent of the New York vestigating the canal project in the Times wants to know whether a Social-Willamette Valley. If the flow of water ist is an "undesirable citizen." Cershould be only sufficient to generate a tainly not, if he is a Socialist in the little power, or to irrigate only small proper meaning of the term, but just as certainly undesirable if he is of that type of men commonly called Socialists who advocate violence and lawlessness Because a man differs in opinion from the majority of the people does not make him an undesirable citizen. In fact, a small minority deeply in earnest in promoting new ideas in government may be the most valuable citizens we have, though not fully appreciated at the time. But the exponents of new ideas must not grow too impatient if their views do not gain ready acceptance by others. They must not bombs or use language that will incite others less thoughtful to do so.

country into a condition of productive

s the place for holding the Republican ational Convention in 1968. Perhaps the city is tired of having its name used platform of 1900 and would like to have something else indicated by the ex-pression "Kansas City Platform." At iny rate, Kansas City is making an effort to raise money to defray the expenses of a convention in the hope that such an inducement will receive the favorable consideration of the Republican party managers.

The Rhode Island Legislature has adourned without electing a Senator to succeed George P. Wetmore. Eighty-one ballots were taken and on the last the vote stood 41 for Goddard, Demo-crat; 39 for Colt and 30 for Wetmore, both Republicans. Aldrich will be alone in the Senate from Rhode Island until next January at least, when the Legislature will meet again. The people of Rhode Island can learn by looking over the Oregon primary law how to settle Senatorial contests

The New York Central handled more reight during the month of March than any similar period in its history, its raffic surpassing the record for March, 1906, by 50,000 carloads. Additional loemotives are so urgently needed that \$25,000 bonus is offered for prompt delivery of a recent order. Somehow de-

after a hard fight in the Legislature The law provides for township option, and under its provisions the people in a whole township "dry," even though a city inside the township votes "wet." But the law does not permit "gerrytownships or precincts

The Kansas City Journal says that charged by a railroad it may also reguconcern enjoying special privileges granted by the state and an individual doing business entirely on his own capital and without a me

Work is soon to begin upon the construction of a Ohio River with Lake Erie. This will give Pittsburg and the entire Valley of the Ohlo an easy outlet by water to the Atlantic Coast. Canal building will be the greatest feature of internal improvement in the next fifty years.

Wisconsin Agricultural College will xperiment with potatoes for the puroose of ascertaining at what cost alcosol can be manufactured from them Ordinary potatoes will not be used, but there has been imported from Germany a potato unsuited for food but which yields large crops.

We are told that very soon it will be easible to eat dinner in New York and breakfast the next morning in Paris. Simply take the "owl" boat, But althere are persons who feel next morning as if they had been on quite as long a journey as that Twenty tender doctors have just re

eived diplomas in Portland and are ady to go to work. In their fight with the tough world they will probably not find the old doctors as benevolent or as kindly as they look.

A convict who lives an honorable useful life for nine years after escaping has earned a pardon, and extension of clemency in the case of John W. January, of Kansas City, will be universally approved.

In England last year there were 318 murder and in the ns tried for United States 6597. Prevention of crime one of the great problems in this country. As the contest for Mayor has com

o the old-time "you're another" stage,

one nominations may turn disappoint-

gents after the primaries One of Thaw's signs of insanity is his expectation of being cleared in a jiffy, after having killed Stanford White.

It would seem, therefore, that the Panama Canal may be completed almost as soon as the Cellic Canal. Ice prices may soar, but Bull Run water is pretty cool, even on hot Sum-

mer days, thank you. Republicans seem to be making ready for the same old "scrap" in the local contest for Mayor.

Has anybody been convicted of murder recently?

HOW A LAWYER LOOKS AT IT NICHOLAS' HEAD IS EXPANDED ROW FUNDS ARE EMPLOYED Unable to See Difference Between Pub-

lic Discussion and Private Importunity PORTLAND, Or., April 28.—(To the ditor.)—In answer to my contention ast a newspaper ought not to content upon a case pending in the

ourts. The Oregonian has one answer

apon which it seems to practically res-ts entire case, namely, that in criticis-ng the decision of the Supreme Couthe decision of the Supreme Cour the United States in the Moyer of the United States in the Moyer-Haywood kidnaping case. I have done the same thing, and therefore it must be right. I certainly am disappointed that a great paper like The Oregonian should take so small a view of this case. Its readers expect a better an-swer than this. If The Oregonian has no better defense for its position upon this and other questions than the fact that I have done the same thing, no one knows better than I that it is leanthat I have done the same thing, no one knows better than I that it is leaning upon a broken reed. But unfortunately for this defense, it is not true. The question as to whether or not Moyer, Haywood et al. can be legally tried in the Idaho courts after being kidnaped by the state officers of Idaho, has been litigated in the courts of the United States, the court of the United States, the court of last resort, and has been finally settled so resort, and has been finally settled so far as this case is concerned is would be just as correct for The Ore gonian to say that the case of the State vs. Frank McDaniels was still be fore the courts as to say that this is. The only question that remains be determined by the courts of Ids is, are the defendants guilty of murder? I made no comment us that question. The Oregonian that it has not advocated going privately to the Judge and discussing the case with him. That depends entirely upon what you call privately. If I were to go to Judge Frazer's house this evening and talk to him about a case which he has under ad-visement, and related to him certain facts which had not been brought out from the trial, or gave to him certain reasons why he should decide the case in a certain way. The Oregonian would call that talking to him privately, and would deem that it was reprehensible. but if The Oregonian makes the same statements or the same arguments upon the law in its columns, and sends to the Judge and he reads it in the privacy of his home, that The Oregonian thinks is not going to him pri-vately. It seems to me that this is a distinction without a difference. If The Oregonian may print its argument or its facts and send them to the Judge, why may I not write them and send them to him? Is there any difference? If I were to attempt to do this, Judge Frazer would very prompt-ly and properly send me to jall for contempt of court, and The Oregonian would applied his action, but it claims the right for one of its editors to do the same thing in a different way. There is no difference in the two cases supposed. We are stailing our facts, or making our arguments in the absence of the other party. He has no opportunity to controvert or explain our alleged facts or to show the fallacy of our argument. Neither of us are under oath or in any danger of the punishment for perjury. Neither of us is subject to cross exam-

sending a written one, where does the distinction arise? Would I escape the penalty if my argument was printed, or does the difference arise out of the "di-vinity that doth hedge about an editor." S. B. HUSTON. The man who can see no difference b ween candid discussion of a question n the columns of a newspaper and a se cret discussion or presentation of facts by one who goes privately to the home velopments do not support the "bank-rupicy" talk we heard a few weeks ago. between an effort to promote justice and an effort to pervert it. What a news Illinois has enacted a local option law, paper has to say it places before the whole people and forces it upon the at tention of none. It cannot deceive with out being found out. The man wh territory six miles square can vote the secretly to the home of a judge does so because he has something to say which he would be afraid or ashamed to pro claim publicly. mandering" by joining dry with wet and a difference which Mr. Huston should

ination. Our statements are ex and probably blased. If the Oreg

send a printed article concerning and I am guilty of contempt

When Mr. Huston assumes that Th Oregonian's position upon the right of if the state may regulate the rates to be discussion of pending cases has no better defense than the assertion that he late the prices to be charged by a gro- discussed such a case, he is greatly in error. The Oregonian's position is based upon the fundamental right of free speech and a free press, in which position it is supported by the opinions of
two members of the United States Supreme Court. That is an immeasurably
better and an all-sufficient defense. This
better and an all-sufficient defense. This
Mineworkers' Association. A referendu speech and a free press, in which posinewspaper to intimidate a court, or to use any improper influences to interfere with its procedure. The United States Supreme Court in Its majority opinion said that "premature statement or ar nument" by a newspaper is contemp Oregonian says it is not, and that both persons and newspapers have at all times a right to discuss candidly all questions, subject to responsibility for he truth of what they say. This is right that is very seldom exercised either by the people or the press, because it i seldom that occasion arises. Still less seldom is the right abused. But the framers of the Constitution reserved to the people the right of free speech and or ought to have, ne power to take it away.

Congressmen Off to Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30. - Among the passengers on the transport Buford sailing at noon today, were 25 Congressmen, who are going to Honolulu at the invitation of Delegate Kalaninaole for the purpose of acquainting themselves with the resources of Hawaii. Thirteen Representatives are accompanied by their wives, the entire party, conducted by George B. McCiellan, consisting of 39 persons. Those in the delegation, together with the 19 states they represent are:

E. A. Acheson and wife, of Pennsylvania; D. S. Alexander and wife, of New York; Arthur L. Bates, of Pennsylvania; A. L. Brick and wife, of Indiana; A. B Capron and wife, of Rhode Island; R. D. Cole, of Ohio; P. P. Campbell, of Kansas; James N. Davidson, of Wisconsin; E. C. Ellis and wife, of Missouri; J. V. Graff and wife of Illinois; Benjamin F. Howell and wife, of New Jersey; E. L. Hamilton and wife, of Michigan; W. P. Hepburn and wife, of Iowa; Wesley L. Jones and wife, of Washing-Wesley L. Jones and wife, of Washington; George L. Lilley and wife, of Connecticut; Charles E. Littlefield and wife, of Maine; J. W. Keifer, of Ohio; Charles McGavin, of Illinois; James McLachian, of California; James S. Needham, of California; George W. Norris, of Nebraska; Senator Samuel H. Piles, of Washington; Fred C. Stewells and wife, of Minnesota; Edwin Y. Webb, of North Carolina, and W. W. Wilson, of Illinois.

Burrage Had to Pay \$840,000.

HOSTON, Mass., April 30.—That a payment of \$\$40,000 was the basis on which the \$2,000,000 suit of the Copper Range Mining Company against Albert C. Burrage was settled after it had come to trial last week became known today in connection with the publication of the report of William A. Payne of the Copper Range Company. of the Copper Range Company.

Montenegro Revolts Against Aping Ways of Great Monarchs.

VIENNA, April 20.—The revolutionary movement in Montenegro, which is a military government, has been proclaimed, and armed bands are reported marching on the capital, assuming a serious character, according to dispatches received here by way of Ragusa. Disorder is said to be rapidly sureading through the counbe rapidly spreading through the coun-y. The center of the discontent is at addrevica, the headquarters of the Vassojevies, numerically the strongest clan-in the principality of Montenegro.

The rising is attributed largely to the attempts of Prince Nicholas to override the constitution, which he bestowed upon the country in 1995, and also his incessant deals on the country in 1995.

the country in 1995, and also his incessant drain on the public purse.

The Prince is accused of utilizing the taxes of the other state funds to swell his private bank account. Even sums received from Emperor Nicholas and Emperor Francis Joseph from time to time for specific purposes of Montenegro are said to have been diverted to the enlargement of the Prince's income, or spent in his attempts to age the customs spent in his attempts to ape the customs of the courts of more important

The marriage of his daughter Helena to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy increased Prince Nicholas' ideas of his own importance, with a consequent widening of the estrangement between the ruler and the people of Montenegro. The granting of a constitution to Montenegro turned out to be a barren gift, and as soon as this was realized dissatisfaction became pro-nounced and emigration increased so rapidly that 25,000 Montenegrius left the country during the first three months of this year. The Cabinets appointed by Princo Nicholas have been turned out by the Parliament as rapidly as they were appinted.

The attempt to suppress the radical in-The attempt to suppress the radical in-dependent newspapers (the government being accused of instigating the destruc-tion of offices of two papers at Nik-shitzch and Podgoritza) fanned the revo-lutionary flames. Delegates of the prin-cipal clans; all heavily armed, after a stormy conference decided to send rep-representatives to Cettinja and demand that Prince Nicholas dismiss the Tomano-vic Cabinet. The Prince replied by de-claring martial law, and calling out the militia to prevent the mountaineers from militia to prevent the mountaineers from entering the capital. In the meantime the Tomanovis Ministry tendered its resignation and it is thought probable that Prince Nicholas will reappoint the Cahi-net, over which M. Radulovic presided, as latter throughout the country

The movement in Montenegro is being losely watched by the Austrian government, which fears it may spread to the Province of Novi Bazar, between Mon-tenegro and Servia, where Austria is refor the preservation of order under the treaty of Berlin, but the people of Montenegro believe that Prince Nicholas will succeed in suppressing the outbreak.

LEOPOLD'S CONGO SCHEME

Conference With French Arouses Guessers in Two Capitals.

BRUSSELS, April 26.—King Leopoid's visit to Paris in the midst of a cabinet crisis is creating much speculation here.

Many persons believe that the King's Bids on Submarine Boats. ourpose is to make arrangement conversion of the Congo bonds

solute refusal to give any intimation of the subject of King Leopold's conferences with President Fallieres, Premier Cle-menceau and Foreign Minister Pichon

Leopold believes he can effect a comprom-ise with the Belgian Parliament through Interior Minister de Troos, and that be desires to secure France's influence in order to prevent Great Britain from objecting and calling a conference of the pow-

WILL VOTE ON ENDING STRIKE

Fernie Operators and Union Refer Question to Miners.

OTTAWA, Ont. April 30,-M. Lemeteux, the Minister of Labor, has received the following telegram from his deputy, now negotiations, the outstanding points of an agreement have been so adjusted through conciliations as to make it apvote will be taken on Thursday.'

Stromboli Vomits Hot Rocks.

MESSINA, April 30.-Some of the inhab ants of the island of Stromboll who hav fied from there and reached the city de-scribe the cruption of the Stromboll vol-cano as terrific. The detonations were deafening. Red burning stones, askies and cinders were thrown up about a thousand feet over the top of the volcano.

Stork Keeps Spain Waiting.

MADRID, April 30.-Queen Victoria con thues remarkably well and cheerful. The physicians now think it may be two or three days before the expected heir is born.

Appropriations of Last Congress Show Greater Needs.

WASHINGTON, April 33.-According to the volume of appropriations made, new offices created, etc., during the last session of Congress, just completed the total appropriations for the session. were \$920,798,143,

In addition to the specific appropriations contracts were authorized for public works requiring future approprintions aggregating \$67.937,349. which over \$49,000,000 is for river and harner improvements and almost \$16,-000,000 for buttleships, torpedo bouts etc. The largest appropriation

by any one measure was \$212,091,195 for the postotice bill. The naval bill carried \$98,858,507, the army bill \$78,634,582 and the pension bill \$149,543,000. The new offices authorized are 18,983 in number, at an annual compensation of \$12,716,184. Of these \$170 were for the postol service including \$385 clerks in postoffices, and \$1250 railway postal clerks.

The net number of salaries increased is 18434 at an annual cost of \$2,949,253. This number includes increases in the salaries of the vice-president, Speaker of the House, nine Cabinet officers, no Senators, and 396 Representatives and 14,722 employes of the railway service. The annual compensation of 19,900 clerks in postoffices is increased in the aggregate \$2,130,000; the annual mala-ries of 24,227 ofty lettercarriers are in-creased about \$2,003,000 and 26,900 ru-ral lettercarriers are increased from \$720 to \$900 each, at an annual cost of \$6,647,000.

A comparision of the total appropria-tions made for 1908 at the second ses-sion of the Fifty-ninth Congress, \$923.-758.144, with those of the first session of the malf of 1907, \$879,389,185, shows an increase of \$41,209,959.

TARIFF CONCESSION TO FRANCE

Government Ready to Give Same Advantages as Germany Gets.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—While the recommendation from Ambassados While at Paris to the effect that a tariff commission be appointed by the United States to endeavor to effect an arrangement with the French government such as was made in the case of Germany, hall not yet formally come before the State Department, it can be announced authoritatively that if the French government desires.

formally come before the State Department is can be announced suthoritatively that, if the French government desires
such a commission, there will be no opposuched by the Austrian governch fears it may spread to the
of Novi Bazar, between Monnd Servia, where Austria is refor the preservation of order
treaty of Berlin, but the people
egro believe that Prince Nichoneced in suppressing the outto grant to France any concessions made
to Germany, providing the concessions
are even on both sides. Thus, a 29 per
cent reduction of duties on German charmpagne is provided for in the pending
German-American arrangement and the
same privilege can be enjoyed by French
champagne if the French government is
willing to make concessions to America willing to make concession

Bids on Submarine Boats.

purpose is to make arrangements for the conversion of the Congo bonds.

PARIS. April 30.—The Government's absolute refusal to give any intimation of the subject of King Leopold's conferences with President Fallieres, Premier Clemetesau and Foreign Minister Pichon strengthened the opinion that they will have an important bearing upon the fate of the Congo Indepedent State.

The general impression is that King Leopold believes he can effect a compensive with the Belgian Parliament through Interior Minister de Troos, and that he desires to secure France's influence in or-Octopus, ranging from 8 to 13 knots, in lots of five or more, \$27,000 each, Bullt on the Pacific Coast the same type of boats would cost respectively \$417,000 and \$340,000 each,

Uncle Sam Loses Best Men.

WASHINGTON, April 30.-The constant draft on the "economic force" Geological Survey made by the large mining organizations, which offer the Government experts much larger salaries than they get from the Government, is seriously impairing the efficiency of that

1996. The report adds:
"It is only by years of practical experience in the field that the geologist, bowever excellent his preliminary train-ing, becomes competent to carry on independent work in investigating a mining district, and the loss of trained men in this work is irreparable.

Influence of Missions in China.

SHANGHAL April 30.—At today's ses-tion of the Chins Centenary Missionary Conference here; the new educational novements in China, the value of Chrismovements in Caina, the value of christian education in providing capable and trustworthy leaders in state and church, the scope of limitations of Christian colleges and kindred subjects were discussed. A remarkable spirit of harmony was manifested by the representatives of the 0 idenominations present. This evening the subjects were the influence of the missions in China, their aid in introducing commerce. Western learning, etc., and China's becoming the modern Japan.

