

HEART SHORTLY DEBATE IN SENATE

Sentiment for Reciprocity, Un-amended and Riderless, Made Apparent.

INSURGENTS HOLDING OUT

Gronna, New Member From North Dakota, Contends Farmers Are Being Made Victims of Policy Favoring Trusts.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—A more general sentiment for expeditious action on the Canadian reciprocity, without revision and free list bills was apparent yesterday after informal conferences among various groups of Senators and six hours of continuous debate in the superheated chamber of the Senate. It was the first of the longer sessions under the decision of the Senate to meet one hour earlier than usual to hasten action on the legislative program.

Senator Gronna, of North Dakota, insurgent Republican, after a long speech in opposition to the agreement, in the course of which he attacked the measure with advocates of the measure, was forced to give up, almost exhausted, at 11 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the Senate almost immediately adjourned. The informal discussions among Senators showed that the present feeling is doubtless influenced by the existing hot war and debate may be brought to an end within 10 days or a fortnight. The insurgent Republicans are still holding out for other legislation.

Gronna, who is a new member of the Senate, had a cross-fire of questions from Democrats during his speech, which was the only act of reciprocity amendments attached. "Why don't you address your queries to the President, under whose banner you are operating?" Nelson, of Minnesota, demanded, with some heat. "You know that this agreement passed the House by a majority of 200, and that it passes here it will be by the same strength. Don't ask us, who are fighting the measure, what the President will do."

CITY CLIMATE CHANGING

Heating Engineer Finds Urban Conditions Have Effect.

CHICAGO, July 7.—(Special.)—The heat generated by the great cities of the present day is changing their climate to a marked degree, according to the belief expressed today by Reuben Phelan Bolton, president of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. President Bolton, who made known his views on the subject at the opening session of the engineers' convention at the Hotel La Salle, said observations covering a period of many years in New York City have proved that the climate of the city has become warmer and drier with the growth of the city.

Zero temperatures have been infrequent in New York City for many years. Mr. Bolton found, and since 1894 have been unknown. At the same time the rainfall has decreased from an average of 45 inches a year to 40 inches. The decrease has been particularly rapid in the past few years, being four inches since 1903, and the number of cloudless days has increased from 86 to 114.

WOMAN VICTIM OF ATTACK

Celia Olsen, Domestic, Screams and Assaults Runs Away.

An attack was made on Celia Olsen, a domestic employed in the family of Robert Berger, 738 Melrose drive, at 11:45 last night by an unidentified man, as the woman was returning to the house from church. Her screams awakened the neighbors and drove the man away.

The 6-year-old daughter of F. J. Craig, 1010 East Twenty-eighth street, was enticed into the brush near her home at 1:30 yesterday afternoon by a man who tried to kiss her. Companions of the little girl followed the man and he became frightened and fled.

RIO GRANDE FLOODS BANKS

Lower El Paso Inundated and River Rising Hourly.

EL PASO, Tex., July 7.—At midnight the Rio Grande is higher than it has been for years, and is still rising. In the lower part of the city the river is out of its banks.

BISHOP'S VIEWS GLOOMY

Drink Evil Worse Than Landlordism Is Comment in Ireland.

DUBLIN, July 6.—(Special.)—Speaking in the church of the Sacred Heart at Roscommon, Dr. Clancy, Roman Catholic Bishop of Elphin, drew a gloomy picture of public morality in Connacht. Dr. Clancy, having referred to the educational work of the Department of Agriculture, said that when such facilities were offered to

the people, there was no excuse for idleness. Yet a large number of idlers was to be found in every part of the country. Some of them degenerated into tramps, and became public pests. The drink evil was rampant, and was worse than landlordism. When driving to the town on the previous day he found every second man whom he met under the influence of drink. There were many total abstinence societies, and if the people had not the strength of character to keep their pledges, there was no hope for the country.

The bishop spoke also of the prevalence of perjury. At assizes, after assizes and sessions, after sessions people went into the witness box and took a solemn oath; yet they had not the slightest hesitation in saying what was false. This perjury extended to the higher courts that, in cases where the guilt of the accused person was manifest, they could never get a verdict in accordance with the evidence.

Again, magistrates, too, often had no respect for their obligations to dispense justice justly and without favor. This bench of magistrates was sometimes so much packed that the culprits, although guilty, were certain to be acquitted.

MODELS ARE STUDIED

PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL OF CHINESE MINISTRY URGED.

On Other Hand, Special Commission Favors Vesting Ruler With Right of Naming Cabinet.

PEKING, July 8.—(Special.)—When the National Assembly meets again in October, with the promise of a complete revision of the constitution, a big struggle is looked for in respect to the powers of the Cabinet. The commission that studied the constitutional systems of the West has recommended that the German and Japanese model should be adopted—that is, the Chinese ruler should have the right of appointment and removal of ministers, who should be directly responsible to the throne. But the native party are agitating for the English model, so be adopted making Parliament supreme in the selection of and control over the Cabinet. Present indications are that the National Assembly will back up this idea, on the ground that the control of the ministry Parliament will be liable to be crippled.

There is no doubt, at any rate, that the administration of China is slowly but surely emerging from chaos. Up to a month ago the duties of ministers were extremely vague, their authority was limited and their interest rambling over the whole of the country. That enabled them to evade responsibility if anything went wrong. That was what led to so much criticism in the first session of the National Assembly. A start was made with the new order of things when the recent opium agreement with England was approved. That document was signed by the Prime Minister, Liang Tung, and his associates, Na Tung and Hsi Shih Chang, as well as by Tsen Chia-li, acting as Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the absence of Liang Tung, who is in America.

WIFE PICKS HER AFFINITY

Woman Clings to Man ex-Husband Had Arrested.

"All the penitentiaries in the country will not keep me from him. I love him and I will have him," said Mrs. Elsie Skelding yesterday afternoon at the close of the preliminary hearing of Edward Hitchcock, when Louis Skelding, her ex-husband, had arrested Wednesday. Hitchcock was released on his own recognizance and his trial was set for today. When Hitchcock left the courtroom Mrs. Skelding threw both arms about him, kissed him and begged him not to worry, saying she would see that he was defended.

"We will marry when all this trouble is over and the six months following my divorce are up," said Mrs. Skelding. Skelding, however, said that as soon as the present trial is over, he will go back to Seattle, where his affairs over the divided condition of his debts and reopen the divorce case which Mrs. Skelding won June 23, giving her freedom and \$50 a month alimony.

Mrs. Skelding says she married Skelding in England 10 years ago in an arrangement by which her relatives were lent money by Skelding, provided she became his bride. Skelding had been married before and has a son 16 years old. She and Skelding are also distant cousins.

Hitchcock was married before he came to Seattle, differing with his wife and leaving England because of the disagreement. He sued for divorce in Seattle some time ago. His child is in the custody of his wife. He was a sergeant in the Boer War.

GAMBLERS TRICK KAISER

Imperial Indorsement Given to Card Club in Disguise.

BERLIN, July 7.—(Special.)—Society here is shocked at the scandal which has developed in connection with the newly-opened "Travelers' Club." It is especially indignant that the Kaiser, through some extraordinary inadvertence on the part of officials, should have given his formal approval to the institution.

The club, which occupies impressively furnished quarters near the aristocratic Tiergarten district, was ostensibly founded to provide a meeting place for pupils of all nationalities passing through Berlin. Its organizers also proclaimed a laudable desire to encourage "art and sport." At the opening the Kaiser sent the Directors a congratulatory telegram, in which he expressed the hope that the club "would fulfill its mission in full measure."

As the result of investigations just made, the newspapers now report that the club's real "mission" is to awaken a widespread interest in bacarat, roulette and poker, and that it is primarily a gambling institution. The arrest of the club's cashier on the charge of taking some of the club's funds and a quantity of its ivory counters has brought increased notoriety to the venture.

All play at the club is said to have been stopped, but the future of the establishment is uncertain. Most of the men of high position who originally lent their names to the enterprise have withdrawn. In fact, the Kaiser's telegram, tastefully mounted and framed, still adorns the clubrooms.

URKE WILL ADOPT

No Matter How Controversy Comes Out, Younger Element Will Predominate.

BEY'S ACT DISCONCERTING

Retirement of David as Minister of Finance Has Not Wrecked Cause. Jews and Freemasons Are Playing Important Part.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 7.—(Special.)—Whatever may be the outcome of the disagreement between the Young Turk camp, mainly caused by the real Turks revolting against those of Hebrew origin, one thing is clear—the old reactionary order of things will never return. There is considerable doubt as to the result of the campaign which is now being waged on top in the perpetual struggle for power; but no matter which, the ideals on which the resulting government will act will be Young Turk ideals.

The retirement of David Bey from the Ministry of Finance has not wrecked the progressive movement. In fact, there is greater calm since his departure, for he was in too great a hurry for a country that has hardly yet grown accustomed to a forward movement. Backed by the Jewish element and the force of the freemason organization, he had powerful support, but his self-assuredness made enemies where a more evenly balanced minister might have produced more lasting results.

Violence Is Threatening.

The upheaval has left oscillating movements within the Young Turk party and there may yet be violence. But on the whole, there are good reasons to show for the last few months. The control of the government has been cut. For the future, time and evolution will be relied on to Ottomanize the non-Ottoman tribes to a greater extent than before. Similarly, in Albania, there has been a modification of the policy of bulldozing the people with new ideas and feeling is moderating in proportion to the greater knowledge of the situation. Compromise is at length entering into Turkish politics as into those of other lands.

Not that there is a lack of dangerous elements. There is ample confirmation for the report that Talat Bey, ex-president of the committee of union and progress and ex-Minister of the Interior, drew a revolver on a prominent opponent, but was overpowered by others in the nick of time. He is a leader of the extremists and has great influence among the freemasons, whose principal lodges in Turkey are affiliated with Italian freemasonry and therefore aim directly at secret political intrigue and intrigue.

Refik Bey, a prominent member of the committee of union and progress, which guided the revolution of July, 1908, has been testifying after his trial to the part played by freemasonry in the revolution.

Italians Give Aid. "It is true," he said, "that we found moral support in freemasonry, especially in Italian freemasonry. The two Italian lodges, 'Macedonia Rectoria' and 'Labor et Lux,' rendered us aid, and offered us a refuge. We met there as masons, for many of us are freemasons; but in reality we met to organize ourselves. Besides, we were great part of our comrades from these lodges, which served our committee as a lifting-machine by reason of the care with which they made their inquiries about individuals."

"At Constantinople, the secret work that went on at Salonica was vaguely suspected, and police agents tried vainly to obtain an entrance. Besides, these lodges applied to the Grand Orient of Italy, which promised, in case of need, to procure the intervention of the Italian Embassy."

That activity among the freemasons remains and is engineered by the Hebrew elements which, whether frankly or secretly, have been working for the free thinking, have all along been singularly and often unwise aggressive in their desire for dominance. The real Turks mean to have a Turkish government, for though they will admit the able Jews in order to profit by their acumen, they are not prepared to let them dominate. There is distrust of the freemasons because they, like most of the continental lodges, are bent on republicanism, irreligion and what they call progress. There are cross-currents in places, but the statement stands good in the main.

Distrust Is Felt.

Besides that, there is considerable distrust in certain Ottoman quarters, on the ground that Hebrew influence in the ministry will aid Zionism and criticize the Turkish belief in the Zionists' aim to make their colonies in Asia Minor and Syria centers of foreign, particularly German, influence.

The main hope is that these extremists will take a lesson from the fall of David Bey and will work more amenable with the moderate Turkish leaders. That these are proceeding steadily can be seen not only in the better situation in Constantinople, Albania and Arabia, but also in the preparations for the development of a real navy. The order for two Dreadnoughts that has been given to the three British firms, Armstrongs, Vickers Maxims and John Brown, is the result even of a tour of four officers round the European capitals and shipyards.

It is likely to be followed very shortly by other military and naval contracts. The officers of this commission selected English works as the best artillery makers and the Dreadnoughts will be equipped with a British armament of 10 13½-inch guns for each of the five turrets, and probably 15 guns of six inches to each ship. After these orders have been completed there will be others for three further Dreadnoughts of 21,500 tons each, as quickly as finances will permit.

WHEN GILBERT WAS POOR

The Dramatist Walked Five Miles to His Play Rehearsals.

St. Louis Times.

W. S. Gilbert, the comic opera writer, who died recently in London, was on his "uppers" in 1876, while "Trial by Jury" was being rehearsed. Every day for seven weeks he walked five miles from his country home through the streets of London to the top of a hill four blocks from the Royal Theater. At that point Gilbert halted a cab and drove up the steps of the playhouse in grand style, although his bill was for four blocks' ride, instead of five miles.

as he made it appear. Gilbert was a multimillionaire when he died 34 years later.

This reminiscence is related by Edward P. Temple, veteran stage director of the Delmar Opera Company at Delmar Garden. Temple went to London in 1876 to become prompter for Gilbert's first effort in comic opera.

"The chorus was rehearsed for seven weeks before 'Trial by Jury' was presented," said Temple. "The work was so tiring the chorus went on a strike. Gilbert did not have any money, and neither did Sir Arthur Sullivan, who wrote the music. R. D'Oyly Carte, who financed the Gilbert Sullivan party production of 'Pinafore,' 'The Pirates of Penzance' and other operas, was forced to pay the chorus for work at rehearsals, took a solemn oath; yet they had not the slightest hesitation in saying what was false. This perjury extended to the higher courts that, in cases where the guilt of the accused person was manifest, they could never get a verdict in accordance with the evidence."

"Gilbert and Sullivan began to fear 'Trial by Jury' would not meet popular favor. On the first time it was announced Gilbert would be behind the scenes directing the production, while Sullivan, who then had not been titled, was to direct the orchestra in the pit. "But a few minutes before the curtain went up it was announced Gilbert was ill with gout at home and Sullivan had been called in to assist. A matter of fact both feared to go to the theater lest there be a demonstration against them. To their amazement the play met with the most glorious approval, as did Gilbert and Sullivan, who were both hailed as the saviors of the theater."

NOW SECOND TO NONE

Fifty Years' Development in the United States Navy.

Engineering Magazine. At the close of the Civil War the United States Navy was a small, unimportant body. The ships were the most part sailing vessels—lines-of-battle ships, frigates and sloops of war, with a few small steamers. The officers consisted in great part of a splendid volunteer corps, recruited from clipper-ship skipper and other naval men. The navy was a coastwise sailing vessel. Immediately after the Civil War these volunteer officers were mustered out, and a regular service, ships were laid up, or sold. Legislation was enacted reducing by nearly half the number of officers in the upper grades, thus stagnating promotion to such an extent that one officer stood number one on the Lieutenants' list for 10 years. The lack of the ability to advance into the regular service, ships were laid up, or sold. 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