

KING IS DEAD

EDWARD OF ENGLAND

Passes to Rest After Brief and Peaceful Reign.

Severe Cold Brings Bronchitis, Which Develops Pneumonia—Was Ill Only Six Days.

London, May 7, 5 A. M.—King Edward VII died from pneumonia at 11:45 last night at Buckingham Palace, and at the same moment the crown and scepter of the Empire of Great Britain passed automatically to his son and heir, Prince George of Wales, now George V.

Death struck down the mightiest hereditary ruler of the world with as little compunction as if his victim had been the meanest of that king's subjects. The prayers of the whole nation, bound to its monarch by centuries of complete and intimate knowledge of that ruler's foibles, almost as much as of his great virtues, availed to stay the hand of the Reaper not one jot.

King Edward died almost before his subjects had begun to realize that he was seriously ill. He was taken sick a week ago. After three days a serious complication began to develop. The fourth day his physicians issued bulletin that stirred the whole nation to its depths. On the sixth day the king was dead.

The shock to Great Britain and to the world had been tremendous, not in a national way, for the death of the king has been discounted in the markets for many years, but to the empire's sentimentality. King Edward was sincerely loved throughout the length and breadth of England's possessions.

He was loved as a great son of a noble mother, and he was loved for himself because he had in his character that rare commingling of democratic simplicity with kingly dignity which made him justly the "first gentleman of Great Britain."

Politically, the death of Edward VII contains grave potentialities. The commons is now engaged in "reforming the house of lords." To Edward a liberal ministry had looked with confidence for the creating of such peers as would carry out the will of the people as expressed at the last election. Now a new king steps forward to take Edward's place. What attitude he may assume in this, the greatest political crisis England has faced in generations, remains a problem.

Nearly all members of the king's immediate family were at his bedside when the king died. Just before the end came, the royal patient rallied and spoke weakly to those about him.

"I know it is all over," he said, "but I think I've done my duty."

Those were his last words. The first official act of the new king, George V, was performed immediately after his father had breathed his last. He dispatched to the lord mayor of London the announcement of Edward VII's death, in pursuance of an age-old custom. His telegram read: "I am deeply grieved to inform you that my beloved father, the king, passed away peacefully at 11:45 tonight."

(Signed) "George."

That George V will leave any deep imprint on English history as a sovereign of force and commanding ability is much to be doubted, but at least he is likely to prove a king of good heart, of conscientious attention to duty and of discretion in state affairs.

George brings to the throne considerable experience of his own in routine demands of public service made upon him as the prince of Wales, and he comes to the task of governing with fair ability, a good personality and a serious sense of his own responsibilities.

"The Country's All Right."

New York, May 5.—Before sailing today for his summer home in Scotland, Andrew Carnegie had a few words to say about the tariff.

"In my opinion greater progress had been made by the latest tariff revision towards the perfect tariff than ever before," he observed. "Of course, it is hard to please everybody, and I can only express my opinion by quoting something I read on a postal card lately: 'Let the scowlers scowl, let the howlers howl, and the politicians go it. The country's all right and I know it.'"

Bucketshop Probe Ends.

Washington, May 5.—The investigation in the New York end of the wire responsibility for the receipt of stock quotations by bucketshops was concluded today before the Federal grand jury. Should a presentment against the Western Union Telegraph company be voted, it would be several days before an indictment could be returned. It is understood that additional conspiracy indictments are on file with the department of justice.

Steel Employees Slaves.

Washington, May 5.—The report of the bureau of labor upon the conditions at the Bethlehem Steel Works, of South Bethlehem, Pa., which was submitted to the senate today, says that 2,322 men worked 12 hours a day for seven days a week.

HILL WILL DEVELOP STATE.

Has Extensive Plans for Coast, But Cannot Divulge Them

Portland, May 4.—Beyond encouraging intimations concerning future railroad construction in Oregon and admitting the ownership of the United Railways and Oregon Electric systems, James J. Hill yesterday declined to make any statement relative to his plans or acquisitions in this state.

While promising that before he leaves the city he will make a further statement, Mr. Hill insists that more or less reticence is necessary in the carrying out of plans which require the purchase of rights of way and other property.

"If I told all that we intend to do in Oregon, there would be perhaps 50 persons who would try to jump in ahead of us at each point to gain some unjust advantage or profit at our expense," said the railroad magnate.

"Will you say whether an east and west line is to be built across the state" was asked.

"No; that is a matter that I cannot discuss at this time," he replied.

The solid through train between Portland and St. Paul will be known as "The Oregonian." President Hill, of the Great Northern, said that it was desired to have the name "Oregon" somewhere in the title that will be given to the new limited service, but the shorter form of the word had been

used so much in the designation of trains that something distinctive of the Great Northern service was desired, so "The Oregonian" was selected as the name.

In reply to a direct question James J. Hill admitted that he and his associates own the Oregon Electric and United Railways, but when a question as to extending the Oregon Electric this year to Albany and McMinnville was asked, Mr. Hill again reserved any statement on the ground that it would not be politic to disclose his plans.

A similar reply was given to a question as to whether a new depot would be constructed this year on the North Bank terminal property.

"The terminal situation is a serious one in all large cities," he continued. "Ready handling of traffic cannot be accomplished without adequate terminals. Look at Chicago. It now requires more time to get a car through the Chicago terminals than it does to haul it from Chicago to the Pacific Coast, once it is out of that city."

"In the state at large," he continued, "the great need is for development of the outside territory. You now have large and growing cities, but they must have a settled country on which to draw. The upbuilding of the state is what is most needed."

Anne Morgan Will Talk.

Denver, May 4.—Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, will address a political mass meeting to be held here tomorrow night, under the auspices of the Women's Public Service league. Women are taking an active part in the municipal campaign now in progress and it will be Miss Morgan's first opportunity to participate in a political movement where women vote. Miss Morgan is accompanied by her mother, and spent the afternoon investigating the methods of Denver's juvenile court.

Twain Gives To Daughter.

Redding, Conn., May 4.—The will of Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain), filed for probate here today, leaves the entire estate to the surviving daughter, Clara Langhorne Clemens, wife of Ossip Gabrilowitsch. The amount of the estate is not given. The will was drawn August 17, 1909, and provided the estate should be divided into two equal parts, the income to be apportioned to the two daughters quarterly. One daughter died last December.

Cherokee Claims Being Paid.

Washington, May 4.—The Treasury department today began issuing warrants in payment of the so-called Cherokee claims, which amount to about \$3,000,000, and for which an appropriation recently was made by congress. There are 30,850 beneficiaries, each of whom will receive something over \$133. Three-fourths of the beneficiaries reside west of the Mississippi river.

DOINGS OF OUR NATIONAL LAWMAKERS

Washington, May 7.—A subcommittee of the Indian affairs committee met in Chamberlain's office today and voted to report to the full committee Wednesday for Chamberlain's Siletz bill, omitting the requirement to pay \$2.50 an acre, on the theory that if the entrymen were honest there was no reason why they should be assessed that sum. The subcommittee also omitting the clause denying protection to purchasers from original homesteaders.

A general investigation into the cause of the ill health of senators soon will be in order. No less than eight of the members of the highest legislative body in the world are on the sick list, including Senator Daniel of Virginia, McCumber of North Dakota, Tillman of South Carolina, Depew of New York and Penrose of Pennsylvania.

The idea that the trouble is due to too much insurgency is not tenable, as the patients are not among those who find it necessary to take this insurgent business very much to heart.

The epidemic of retirement among senatorial leaders may perhaps be attributed to this cause, however. The United States senate promises to be almost unrecognizable after March 4, 1911. Aldrich will be out certainly, if the Macedonian cry from the regulars does not induce him to change his determination. There seems to be a strong chance that the seats of Senators Hale, of Maine, Burrows, of Michigan, and Depew, of New York, will be occupied by other men, while Lodge, of Massachusetts, Beveridge, of Indiana, Dick, of Ohio, Keen, of New Jersey, La Follette, of Wisconsin, and other leaders, can hardly be said to have a copper fastened cinch on their places.

Washington, May 6.—The house today rejected the Washburn amendment to the railroad bill, providing that section 12, prohibiting acquisition of competing lines, "shall not affect any leases of railroad property made prior to January 1, 1910, for a period of 20 years." The Adamson amendment to the same section, exempting any railroads entirely within one state, was defeated, 121 to 144. The house then struck out the entire section 12 of the railroad bill, prohibiting the acquisition of the stock of competing lines. The vote was 131 to 128. The motion was made by Adamson, of Georgia, in charge of the Democratic side.

Carrying an aggregate appropriation of \$241,000,000, the postoffice appropriation bill was passed today by the senate, after 40 minutes' consideration. The measure went through without change from the form in which it was reported from committee.

The house rejected the Sulzer amendment to the anti-merger section, striking out the words "common carriers" from the section. The purpose of the amendment, Mr. Sulzer explained, was to make it apply to such holding companies as the Northern Securities company.

The sundry civil appropriation bill, the second largest of all the appropriation bills, and carrying a total of \$111,849,211, was reported to the house today by Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, chairman of the committee on appropriations. The total represents a cut of \$16,650,000 from the estimates submitted to the committee. Of the grand total, the largest single item is \$37,859,890 for the continuation of the construction of the Panama canal.

Washington, May 5.—Commending the election system of his state, Senator Bourne, of Oregon, in an extended speech in the senate today aroused general debate on the question of representative government which dealt especially with the effect on the Southern states of the system of selecting Federal officials for that section.

Bourne dwelt in terms of admiration on the methods of conducting elections and selecting officeholders in Oregon. He declared that Oregon had "evolved the best form of popular government in the world today," and defended the election of his Democratic colleague, Chamberlain, by a Republican legislature.

Representative Knowland of California, offered an amendment to the railroad bill today, providing that when a railroad in competition with a water route lowered a rate, it should not be permitted to increase the rate until, in a hearing before the Interstate commerce commission, it had shown a reason for the increase aside from the water route.

Democrats, insurgents and some regular Republicans, even members of the committee reporting the measure, supported Mr. Knowland's amendment, which, it was said, would prevent a railroad from eliminating water route competition by a low rate and then increasing the rate as soon as the competition was removed. By 106 to 77 the amendment was adopted.

Washington, May 4.—The house today passed the bill previously passed by the senate providing for the sale of about five sections belonging to the Siletz Indians on the Siletz reservation in Oregon. The bill authorizes the

secretary of the interior to sell at public auction lands which were reserved under article four of the Siletz treaty of October 31, 1852.

The senate public lands committee today ordered Senator Jones to make a favorable report on the Hamer bill, which recently passed the house, authorizing the states to exchange their school sections in forest reserves for compact bodies of forest reserve land of like quantity and value.

Senator Heyburn was the only member of the committee to oppose a favorable report, and gave notice that he would continue his objection when the bill is called up for consideration in the senate.

Senator Piles today proposed the following amendments to the omnibus lighthouse bill: Establishing a lighthouse at Eliza Island, Bellingham Bay, \$30,000; lighthouse at Kellets Bluff, \$30,000; light vessel for a station at Partridge Point, \$60,000; aids to navigation of Puget Sound, \$410,000; lighthouse tender for Alaska, \$225,000; increasing appropriation aids to navigation in Alaska from \$30,000 to \$80,000.

Representative Humphreys' bill providing for marking the Oregon trail was favorably reported to the house today, carrying an appropriation of \$25,000 and granting to the Secretary of war authority to receive private contributions to swell the fund for erection of suitable monuments.

Washington, May 3.—In view of the overwhelming vote in the house today in support of the long and short haul clause of the Mann interstate commerce bill, advocates of the Dixon amendment in the senate have taken heart and declare tonight that they will have enough votes to force its adoption.

There are several senators who believe the amendment cannot be adopted in its present rigid form, but will first have to be modified to conform more nearly to the house provision, which gives the Interstate Commerce commission discretionary authority to permit a heavier charge for a short haul than for a long haul.

The situation in the senate has suddenly become so complicated that it is difficult to forecast what the outcome of the vote on the Dixon amendment will be, but opponents of that provision are today less confident of defeating it than they were a week ago.

There appears to be considerable fear that the amendment in a modified form may be agreed to if the Democrats will stand by the insurgents to force its adoption.

Jones' bill authorizing the sale of the Walla Walla military reservation to Whitman college at \$150 an acre was unanimously reported today by the house committee on military affairs, exactly as it passed the senate.

Representative McCredie today introduced a substitute for the Gillette bill, which undertakes to establish a standard package for shingles shipped in interstate commerce. The Gillette bill calls for shingles of four-inch width, whereas shingles manufactured in the Pacific Northwest are of random widths and would be virtually excluded from Eastern markets if that bill should pass.

Washington, May 2.—All the questions concerning the legality of the admission into the United States of "Armenians, Syrians and Jews" from Asiatic countries will be removed if a bill passed by the house today becomes a law.

There has been some question whether such immigrants should not be excluded from the United States on the ground that they were Asiatics. The bill is designed to make clear the right of these subjects to enter the United States.

The senate today amended and passed a bill, which already had passed the house, to create a bureau of mines in the Interior department. In addition to carrying on mining work heretofore done by the geological survey, the bureau will investigate the causes of mine explosions.

The senate today confirmed the appointment of Governor Charles E. Hughes, of New York, to be an associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States.

An effort was initiated in the house today to compel Attorney General Wickersham to make public the documents and other information bearing on the preparation of the summary of the Glavis charges, for which Attorney Brandeis, counsel for L. R. Glavis, sought unsuccessfully through the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee.

Representative Burton Harrison, Democrat, of New York, introduced a resolution calling on the attorney general for the information. The resolution was referred to the rules committee. The Republican majority of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee twice rejected Mr. Brandeis' request, in spite of the protest of the Democratic members, supported by Representative Madison, "insurgent" Republican.

Congress May Get Wickersham.

Washington, May 4.—Representative Harrison of New York, today introduced in the house a resolution calling on Attorney General Wickersham for the papers and data which were refused Attorney Brandeis by the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee. The resolution will be considered Monday by the committee to which it was referred. Harrison declared the committee had refused to allow the papers and data to be given Brandeis.

"Fast Wire" Suspected.

Washington, May 5.—The establishment of a direct connection with Marlin's Fast Wire service by one of the leading wire concerns of the country seems to be the object of the inquiry now pending before the grand jury which today continued its investigation into the methods of acquiring stock quotations by bucket shops. Five officials of the Western Union Telegraph company gave evidence to the jury.

DUTCH ARCHITECTURE HONEST.

Houses of Holland Designed More for Service than for Show.

The architecture of Holland could be summed up in the one word, honest. Pretense is altogether lacking, but to many people this is far from being a fault. The influence of Germany has been greatly felt, owing, of course, to the close proximity of that country. The French feeling has also found its way into the Netherlands for the same reason; but the Italian influence has rarely been known, and its absence is always to be deprecated, says the *De Linceur*.

The Dutch are a neat, thrifty people and their houses express to a marked degree many of their traits. In the cities and small towns, for instance, the trim rows of private dwellings are particularly attractive, though built primarily for comfort and devoid of much adornment.

While Dutch house exteriors may not invariably please the eye, it must be remembered that the Hollanders have greatly atoned for their lack of artistic feeling here by a splendid sense of interior decorating. Witness, for instance, their passion for delft, porcelain and other ceramics, and the uses to which they have put them in their schemes for interiors.

They cannot, then, be called a wholly inartistic people. Their homes, on the contrary, are worthy of the closest study; and the duplication of a Dutch house, inside and out, should prove a fascinating idea. A Dutch kitchen, for example, is always delightful; and the same feeling, carried through the entire house, would make something rarely distinctive in this country.

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MEN OF ACTION.

In the rush for Alaskan gold men did not forget to be ready to help the unfortunate. The author of "Trailing and Camping in Alaska," A. M. Powell, narrates an incident that occurred at Valdez. The place was overcrowded with prospectors and miners, food was scarce and there was a good deal of sickness. Many had come over the glacier, and others had lost their lives in the attempt.

A dog team galloped up and stopped in front of the only pretense of a hotel at Valdez. The night was dark, as the northern winter nights always are when the moon is not shining. The dogs immediately lay down, almost exhausted from their long trip, and the two men were soon surrounded by inquiring friends. One of the two said:

"What do you think, fellows? Just this side of Saw-Mill Camp we passed a woman who was pulling a sled on which was her sick husband. We remonstrated against the undertaking of crossing the glacier, but she replied that they might as well die up there as anywhere else, as it meant certain death to stop. Our dogs could only pull our outfit, and there wasn't grub enough for all, so we were compelled to leave them. They will be at the last timber to-night, and if somebody doesn't go to their rescue, they will be dead by this time to-morrow."

A man stepped out from the crowd and said:

"I'll go for one. Now who else has a good dog team to splice in with mine?"

"I'm your huckleberry," announced another.

It was three o'clock in the morning before they had made their selection of dogs and were ready to start on that hazardous trip.

There goes the best dog team in Alaska and driven by the best two men on earth! exclaimed a man, as they turned a corner and were gone.

The trail was easily followed, and soon the nine miles of level were passed. The speed slackened only when they were ascending the summit, which they reached by eleven that morning.

Down, down the steep descent they plunged, and by one o'clock were off the glacier and skipping over level ground. The poor woman had pulled the sled until she was exhausted, and had sat down beside her husband. She was blinded to seat herself comfortably while they fastened the two sleds together. Soon they were bounding away at such a rapid rate of speed that the woman wept for joy. When they recrossed the summit the whole range was "smoking" and the wind was sending the fine snow along the crust.

"Twenty miles to town, and it can never catch us," said the driver.

Townsmen anxiously waited and watched the trail. As the team rushed up they were surrounded by eager, helping hands. They were saved by men, not of good intentions only, but by men of instant action."

Stage Fright.

"They tell me your husband has become one of the easiest and most graceful after dinner speakers in the city. I understand he has no end of engagements."

"Yes, and I have to sit up and give him a good dinner after every one of them."

"After every banquet?"

"Yes. When he knows they are going to call on him to speak he's always too scared to eat."—New York Journal.

Love's Market.

Harold—Do you speculate? Harold—Well, I'm engaged to you.—Life.

When a woman has a great deal of energy, the people always say, "What a pity her husband doesn't have some of it."



Mrs. Tellit—Yes, she is a decided blonde. Mrs. Knockit—Indeed! When did she decide?—Milwaukee News.

"Little boy, haven't I seen you in my Bible class?" "Not unless I walk in me sleep, lady."—New Orleans Picayune.

Elia—Bella married an octogenarian. Stella—I don't think that a girl ought to change her religion for a man.—Chicago Daily News.

"What selection is that the orchestra has just finished?" "I don't know. Sounded to me like neuralgia expressed in music."—Tit-Bits.

Daughter—Did you have to fish much, mamma, before you caught papa? Mother—Fish, my dear, fish! I was bear hunting.—M. A. P.

"How much does it cost to get married?" asked the eager youth. "That depends entirely on how long you live," replied the sad-looking man.

"How is the water in the bath, Lissette?" "Cold, my lady. It turned baby fairly blue." "Then don't put Fido in for an hour or so."—Pittsburg Post.

He—Why are you so sad, darling? She—I was just thinking, dearest, that this is the last evening we can be together till to-morrow.—Chicago Daily News.

Professor (examining medical student)—If you were called out to a patient what is the first question you would ask? Medical Student—Where he lives.

"Splendid color, isn't it?" asked the fishmonger, cutting open a salmon. "Yes," replied the purchaser, "looks as if it were blushing at the price you ask for it."

Wiggs—How do you know he's a forger? He has no accent? Wiggs—No, but he knows so many ways in which this country could be improved.—Philadelphia Record.

"What did the poet mean when he called his country 'the land of the free and the home of the brave'?" "He was probably referring to bachelors and married men," said old Mr. Smithers, sadly.

"What do you suppose, Algernon," the young thing asked, "is the reason the ocean is salty?" "I am sure I don't know," drawled Algy, "unless it is because there are so many codfish in it."—Success Magazine.

The Manager—I've got a new idea for a melodrama that ought to make a hit. The Writer—What is it? The Manager—The idea is to introduce a cyclone into the first act that will kill all the actors.—Tit-Bits.

"I've got to go to Philadelphia," said the hurried traveler, who was fumbling for his pocketbook. "Well," answered the New York ticket-seller, "are you buying transportation or just telling your troubles?"—Washington Star.

Bowers—I understand that the doctors have just had a consultation on Murphy. What conclusion did they come to? Powers—They decided that the patient was not wealthy enough to stand an operation.—Spokane Review.

Ebenezer—Them skeeters makes me think of them city visitors we had the week before last. His Wife—How's that, Eb? Ebenezer—They come pretty near being the worst singers and the biggest eaters I ever see.—Illustrated Bits.

Gladys—Oh, mamma! Here's a note from that long-haired pianist. He says it will be impossible for him to play at our reception to-night. Mamma—What's the trouble? Gladys—Some one stole his wig.—Chicago Daily News.

The Kind Lady—You clear off or I'll set the dog at you. The Tramp—Ah, 'ow deceptive is 'uman natur'. Fer two nights I've slept in yer barn, eaten of yer poultry an' drunk of yer elder, and now yer treats me as an utter stranger.—The Sketch.

"They tell me," said the innocent maid, "that your marriage was the result of love at first sight. Is it true?" "It is," answered the round-shouldered man, sadly. "Had I been gifted with second sight I'd still be in the bachelor class!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

"I hope you will be interested in yonder gentleman," said the hostess. "I have assigned him to take you out to dinner." "I shall be," responded the lady addressed. "That gentleman was formerly my husband, and he's behind with his alimony."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Magistrate—Officer, what is this man charged with? Constable—He's a camera fiend of the worst kind, yer worship. Magistrate—But this man shouldn't have been arrested simply because he has a mania for taking pictures. Constable—It isn't that, yer worship; he takes the cameras.—Boston Globe.

"That is a fat, prosperous-looking envelope. Does our salesman send in a big bunch of orders?" "Not exactly. That envelope contains a receipt for his last check, his expense account for this week, a request for a salary raise, and a requisition for some more expensive account blanks."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Reverse Things.

Wife—The landlord was here to-day and I gave him the rent and showed him the baby.

Hubby—Next time he comes around suppose you show him the rent and give him the baby.