

MORE TROUBLE AHEAD

Geer's Name May Not Go On the Ballot—His Friends Fear Dunbar May Shelve Him.

(Journal Special Service.)
SALEM, May 2.—"I HEREBY ACCEPT THE WITHIN NOMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF UNITED STATES SENATOR BY THE INDIVIDUAL ELECTORS OF THE STATE OF OREGON.—T. T. GEER."

This acceptance accompanying petitions carrying the signatures of nearly three thousand voters of Oregon was filed in the office of Secretary of State Dunbar yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock and out of it promises to come such a fight as will wake up the two factions of the Republican party in a way to which Oregon has been a stranger. Geer's friends here who, despite all denials of the Furnish faction, have not been in any too good a humor for some time past, are now apprehensive that Mr. Dunbar, acting in the interest of the candidacy of Fulton, will overlook the Governor's name on the ballot taking refuge in the pretense that he is not specifically ordered under the law to have his name put on the ballot.

This in gives color by the fact that it is well understood that should his name go on the ballot it is to be placed at the foot of the list of candidates, instead of at the head as the Geer men claim should be done.

These circumstances have enraged the Geer partisans to an extent which is likely to prove disastrous not only to the Secretary but to the whole Republican ticket and the threat is being widely made here today that if the knifing of Geer is not stopped and stopped at once that every follower of his banner—and there are many—will turn to and work

tooth and nail to down the faction that is making the trouble.

Marion County Republicans want Geer for Senator. They are in large measure opposed to the candidacy of Furnish for Governor and the impression that the present and threatened future action of Mr. Dunbar emanates from the same source that accomplished Geer's downfall had no tendency to soothe their outraged feelings. Astoria, they say, wants too much and as there is a certain fear that Fulton may capture the Senatorial plum the only way remaining to block the aspirations of the Astorians will be to defeat Dunbar and this method, unless all signs fail, will probably be taken.

These facts which are likely to result in open war among the factions where there has before been only comparatively secret dissatisfactions, are making strongly for Chamberlain's candidacy for Governor. Day by day "Honest George" grows stronger in the county and there is now no doubt that he will lead Furnish by a heavy majority. The recent visit of the Republican candidate, so far from unifying the party here, has but heightened the animosity already existing between its factions and the influence of the disgruntled ones spreading through the country has already cost him many a vote.

The recent strides made by unionism in Salem are also likely to prove very detrimental to the Republican candidate for State Printer, Whitney of Linn, and in fact he is considered already as good as out of the race so far as this county is concerned.

THE MEDICAL WORLD DISMAYED

Case of Juvenile Murderer That Mystifies Practitioners.

(Journal Special Service.)
DES MOINES, Iowa, May 2.—Did prenatal influence, with terrible and irresistible force, impel Wesley Elkins, the 11-year-old Iowa murderer, to kill his parents?

This is a question which is not only puzzling high medical and legal authorities, but is even before the legislature of Iowa for solution.

On the night of his 11th birthday the boy brutally shot his father and beat out the brains of his stepmother.

Then he dressed leisurely, harnessed the horses, and went to tell the neighbors that tramps had broken into the house and killed his parents.

A little more than eleven years before this the boy's mother had planned to kill his father. She had laid various schemes for many months, but this particular one was especially well defined.

She intended to shoot her husband and beat his brains out with a club. Then she proposed to arouse the neighbors and tell them that tramps had broken into the house and murdered him.

The terrible tragedy enacted by the boy in the house eleven years later tallied in almost every ghastly detail with that which the mother is said to have projected shortly before his birth.

A petition for the parole of young Elkins, who is now 22 years old and serving a life sentence in the penitentiary, is before the legislature of Iowa, the statute requiring in that state that a prisoner's petition in such cases must be voted on by the state lawmakers.

One of the most remarkable phases of the matter is that Elkins and his advisers repudiate the suggestion of prenatal influence, for the reason that in this instance it would argue insanity, or incurable insanity.

They insist, upon the other hand, that Elkins committed the murder in a fit of temporary insanity; that the boy is now perfectly sane.

Among Elkins' expert witnesses is Professor James Harlan of Cornell college, Iowa.

Biologists who oppose the parole of Elkins do so upon the theory of prenatal influence.

They believe that the murderous instincts of the mother have been so strongly stamped upon the boy that he is a hopeless degenerate.

"I firmly believe," said one eminent specialist, "that if Elkins remains in prison he will not live five years until he is a maniac; if he is liberated it will not be more than two years before it will be necessary to place him in confinement again in order to protect the lives of others."

The strange psychological features of the case have attracted the attention of the greatest insanity experts in this country and in Europe.

EVENTFUL TIMES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

The Republican Administration Between the Devil and Deep Sea.

Morgan's Giant Steamship Combine Creates New Desires—Other News.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The year 1902 so far has been an eventful one in the world of politics, as far as New York is concerned, and the excitement of the fall election is yet to come.

While Republicans at the Capitol are divided over the urban relief question, and those of the state over Governor Odell's veto of the Redell bill, which was for the interest of the New York Central Railroad, New York City Republicans and fusionists are arguing Mayor Low's policy over the excise enforcement.

The present administration, its warmest friends are compelled to admit, is certainly in a very uncomfortable position regarding the matter.

Mayor Low is between two fires. People of influence on one side, backed by prominent newspapers, declare that if he does not enforce the Sunday law he will be condemned by public sentiment and defeated for re-election.

On the other hand, District Attorney Jerome declares that if the Sunday law is enforced, the reform administration will be driven out of power, never to return.

The case is a hard one for anybody, and if the law were even put into execution, under the Raines-law hotels liquor could still be legally sold, but this would involve the closing of many respectable saloons, if the term may be employed, while hundreds of disreputable places would remain open on Sunday.

The latter case would not satisfy the people, and it would seem that the administration must find some happy medium before it can be a success.

WANT DAILY MAILS.
Naturally, J. Pierpont Morgan's great coup in forming the giant steamship trust has aroused world-wide comment, but there is one phase of the combination of special interest to New Yorkers, particularly those connected with the mail service.

These have expressed the hope that the steamship trust will arrange for daily sailing of steamers, in order that there might be a European mail every day. The hope, however, is not likely to be realized.

Steamship men say it is impracticable. There are now steamers that sail Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, and in future there will be Friday sailings, to the horror of those superstitiously inclined.

Sunday, on account of its religious character, is out of the question, and Monday is objected to because of its inconvenience to steamer passengers.

IN HONOR OF M'KINLEY.
New Yorkers have contributed largely to the McKinley memorial fund, and now the Board of Aldermen has further honored the memory of the martyred President by naming a popular plot in the upper part of the city "McKinley Square."

The plot is bounded by East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street, Franklin avenue, Boston Road and the Bronx.

MARCH OF PROGRESS.
For the past few years Gotham has boasted no more popular night resort than Pabst's hotel.

The establishment occupied a part of the triangle at Broadway and Forty-second street, but it has been bought by

the Rapid Transit Construction Company for a station, and the work of tearing it down has already begun.

It was erected four years ago at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

POLICE CONSTERNATION.
Recently Police Commissioner Partridge made the startling statement that his administration was hampered by the influence of Deveyism and until some means of relief were devised it would be impossible to accomplish anything in the way of reform.

The police captains who are supposed to be under that influence may now find themselves reduced in rank.

The Civil Service Commission has advised Colonel Partridge not to certify the salaries of 13 captains created under the old York-Sexton Board, because they were appointed by politics and favoritism.

MIGHTY SUMS OF MONEY.
The National City Bank, which has recommended to shareholders that the capital stock be raised from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000, has long enjoyed the distinction of holding the largest amount of deposits of any bank in the country.

This bank was the first to raise its capital to \$10,000,000, but now there are two other institutions with that amount—the First National and the National Bank of Commerce.

According to the latest clearinghouse statement, the deposits of the National City Bank aggregated \$122,890,000, and its loans were \$111,812,500.

It had also \$25,922,000 specie and \$8,762,200 legal.

Its net profits were \$7,166,000 and its reserve was \$32,691,200, or 25.4 per cent of its liabilities.

The National City evidently intends to keep ahead of the procession. In these days of immense corporations and enormous transactions, there is need of an enlargement of the financial machinery, and thus increase in banking capital.

AMERICAN CAPITAL.
Not only is American capital swaying the United States, but it is stretching across the seas.

Many American financiers, notable among whom are J. Pierpont Morgan, are factors in the London as well as in the New York market.

London deals largely in American securities, and it is reported that the Paris Bourse will list American stocks.

The heavy French tax on stock transactions will, it is thought here, prevent this.

THE SUBWAYS.
The Council, upon the recommendation of the Mayor, is now considering the feasibility of a plan for extending the subway service through the eastern part of New York Island.

The promise of the present subway is so rich that the Mayor is strong in the faith that the other side of the city should get the benefit of rapid transportation equally with the western side, where the way is now being constructed and is limited.

AWAY TO WATERING PLACES.
New York society is adjourning to watering places and the mountains.

The usual hideous pine-board doors proclaiming absenteeism are appearing in the

THE PRESIDENT HANDS DIPLOMAS TO THE CADETS

Great Carnival at Annapolis.

(Journal Special Service.)
ANNA POLIS, Md., May 2.—The huge crowd assembled today from every part of the United States was proof sufficient of the great interest which the navy inspires.

The chapel of the naval academy was not large enough to seat all the spectators, and the crowds were compelled to wait outside.

Finally when the diplomas were delivered from the bandstand the crowd which surrounded outside the ropes extended eight deep.

In delivering the diplomas President Roosevelt made a brief address congratulating the cadets upon their graduation and dwelling upon the importance of their future duties and responsibilities.

Mr. Moody, the new secretary of the navy, also was present and made a few remarks to the graduates.

Today's graduating class numbers fifty-nine cadets.

In the course of the ordinary procedure the class would not have graduated until June, but the death of officers in the navy caused the advance date to be set.

The addition of the fifty-nine new ensigns will greatly relieve the bureau of navigation in its effort to obtain enough commissioned officers to discharge the duties devolving upon them at sea.

The new ensigns are, of course, without experience, and cannot be assigned to important and responsible duties afloat, but they will relieve others who have had some experience and who can in turn be assigned to some more important duty than that upon which they have been engaged.

Country Schools.
County School Superintendent Robinson gives an excellent report of the condition of the country schools. Every district has sufficient funds on hand to run the schools the rest of the year. Much interest is being shown in making improvements to the school yards in many districts by setting out rosebushes and ornamental trees.

SALT WATER BEST
Messages May be Sent to Vessels 200 Miles at Sea.

(Journal Special Service.)
NORFOLK, Va., May 2.—An American system of wireless telegraphy, perfected by B. A. Fessenden, working under the direction of W. L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, has been tested at Roanoke Island.

It was established beyond a doubt that by the new system wireless messages can be sent to vessels at sea for a distance of over 200 miles.

The government has a testing station at Weet Point, on the northeast shoals of Roanoke Island, and another about seven miles west of Cape Hatteras.

The two stations are 63 miles apart. The intervening points are on Pamlico Sound, which at this season of the year is fresh and not nearly so good for the transmission of wireless messages as salt water.

The tests made by Professor Fessenden show that the energy required for successful transmission over such breakish water is about 300 times greater than over salt water, under the same conditions.

At each station a mast 145 feet high is erected for the carrying or arrival of wires, which consist of five copper wires strung 12 inches apart.

The transmitting apparatus consists of the usual induction coil, common with other systems of wireless telegraphy, but the receiving apparatus is altogether different from that used in other systems.

A telephone system is employed and messages can be sent and received as rapidly as by land wires and with far greater rapidity than by cable.

LABOR NOTES.
The Typographical Union of San Francisco, adopted resolutions indorsing the peaceful and successful strike of the street-car men of that city.

At a meeting of the Stabblers' Union Tuesday evening, resolutions of sympathy were heartily expressed at the action of the laundry-workers and the drivers were condemned for doing the work of women.

SCHWAB TO SPEAK.
WORCESTER, Mass., May 2.—The annual banquet of the Worcester Board of Trade tonight promises to be one of the most notable affairs of the kind ever held here. Among the prominent speakers to be heard are Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, and President Faunce, of Brown university.

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DEBATE TODAY.
(Journal Special Cable.)

LARAMIE, Wyo., May 2.—The debate between teams representing the University of Denver and the University of Wyoming takes place at the latter institution tonight, and it promises to be the event of the university year.

Wyoming is to be represented by Messrs. Carlson, Tibball and Downey, while the visiting team is composed of Messrs. Griffin, Thomas and Carnin.

The Wyoming boys will have the affirmative and the Denver team the negative side of the question: "Resolved, That municipalities should own and operate their public utilities."

CANNON BOOM FOR SCHLEY
(Journal Special Service.)

MERIDIAN, Miss., May 2.—Amid the booming of cannon and the cheers of thousands of spectators, Admiral and Mrs. Schley arrived in Meridian today.

Last night and early this morning hundreds of visitors arrived from all directions and seldom in its history has Meridian entertained a larger crowd.

The admiral was officially welcomed by representatives of the city, the Board of Trade and the Cotton Exchange.

The day's program provided for a public reception, a luncheon and a drive to places of interest in and about the city.

All Iowans know the Columbia telephone service is the best. If you're from Missouri, we will show you.
Peacock flour for sale at all grocers.

THE MARQUIS' MURDERERS

Killing of Celebrated Character May Be Avenged.

(Journal Special Service.)
PARIS, May 2.—The sensational career of the Marquis de Mores is recalled by dispatches from Tunis stating that his alleged murderers are to be placed on trial today.

Few names were more familiar to the public a decade ago than that of the Marquis de Mores.

On both sides of the Atlantic his eccentric ventures attracted widespread attention.

He is probably best remembered in America for his disastrous attempt to establish a mammoth packing industry on the Dakota ranges.

Once in the Bad Lands he shot and killed a desperado who had threatened to shoot him on sight. For that offense he was acquitted.

De Mores was murdered by members of a band of Touaregs in 1896, while on a military expedition into the interior of Africa.

Since his death his relatives, particularly his widow, who was a daughter of the millionaire New York banker, L. von Hoffman, have been endeavoring to obtain the arrest and punishment of his murderers with the result that several of the band have been arrested finally and brought to trial.

CAPTAIN CLARK'S REWARD.
Captain Charles E. Clark, U. S. N., whom an ungrateful Republic may recall as the man who brought the Oregon around the Horn in time to be in the naval action off Santiago, has declined the President's assignment to represent the United States Navy at the coronation of King Edward—a highly honorable mission, to which any officer in the Navy might creditably aspire. The distinction was rightly deserved by the commander of the Oregon, who would have accepted it gladly but for the fact that it meant the depletion of his little savings to pay the expenses of the visit to the English court. So he steps gracefully aside, allowing a more fortunate comrade to receive the appointment.

This government can fling six millions

to a private exhibition enterprise, toss another million or two for a public building to save a political faction, or throw out a bribe for legislative support of a candidate for re-election to the Senate, but we must humiliate a faithful and valued naval officer by denying him a few paltry thousands to fulfill a duty put upon him by his government. And Senator Bailey, of Texas, who would vote for a \$70,000,000 river and harbor grab so long as he could have his share of the loot, adds to the disgusting parody of the plundering Congress by attempting to attach to the army appropriation bill a prohibition against the use of any funds for the purpose of paying expenses of the coronation representatives.

The enforced declination by Captain Clark of the honor conferred upon him is more than cause for regret. It is not so much a source of humiliation to the Oregon commander, however, as it is reason for the blush of patriotic shame.—New York Press.

CROWNING QUEENS
A Hundred Thus Honored in New York Today.

(Journal Special Service.)
NEW YORK, May 2.—Yesterday witnessed the crowning of a hundred queens or more in Central Park, which was witnessed by vast numbers of spectators, attendant courtiers, etc., who, if not as richly robed as will be those present at the crowning of England's King, certainly had hearts as happy and gay as will be those of the most favored of Albion's sons and daughters in the coming month.

These will be succeeded each coming Saturday until May is ended by similar gatherings, following a rite honored by usage.

For several years past the children of the various churches or other organizations have been accustomed to gather in the park to crown May queens and to engage in the festive customary everywhere upon such occasions.

County Sued.
The California Powder Works and the Security Savings & Trust Company has filed a suit in the State Circuit Court, praying for a writ compelling the County Court of Multnomah County to bring into court a record of the proceedings of widening the White House road. It is claimed that the petition for the work did not state the place of beginning or the place of ending, and that the words, "from a point where macadam street intersects said macadam road," are indefinite and without meaning; and that the County Surveyor has taken in land belonging to the plaintiffs.

PUBLISHERS AND PRINTERS

Differences Will Hereafter Be Arbitrated.

(Journal Special Service.)
CHICAGO, May 2.—The American Newspaper Publisher's Association, embracing a large majority of the leading newspapers of the country, has executed agreements for industrial arbitration with the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Unions, to continue in force for a period of five years from May 1, 1902. All the mechanical departments of the offices are thus covered.

The agreements are confined to the members of the association and the chief advantage is that industrial peace is secured, not only for the term of any local contract, but also for the period between the termination of an old contract and the formation of a new one.

WEATHER WHYS.
It used to puzzle all thinking people why ponds and rivers do not freeze beyond a certain depth. This depends on a most curious fact—namey, that water is at its heaviest when it reaches 40 degrees Fahrenheit—that is, 5 degrees above freezing point. On a frosty night, as each top layer of water falls to 40 degrees, it sinks to the bottom. Therefore the whole pond has to drop to 40 degrees before any of it can freeze. At last it is all cooled to this point, and then ice begins to form. But ice is a very bad conductor of heat. Therefore it shuts off the freezing air from the big body of comparatively warm water underneath. The thicker it gets, the more perfectly does it act as a greatcoat, and that is why even the Arctic ocean never freezes beyond a few feet in thickness.

Another frost problem is the cracking of the earth in severe cold, and the way in which rocks and clods are reduced to powder by frost. Water, when it freezes, expands with irresistible force. Consequently, anything containing water is rent asunder when that water turns to ice. In this way rocks are rapidly worn down. Chalk holds more water than most other forms of soil, and that is why the roads in chalky counties are usually in such a shocking condition when a thaw follows frost.

FACTS AND FIGURES.
Of Scotland's area of nearly 31,000 square miles, no less than 631 are water and 455 barren fore-shore. Seven hundred and eighty-seven islands lie around the Scottish coast; but of these only 62 exceed three square miles in area. The biggest is Lewis and Harris—850 square miles—and Skye comes second. Ireland possesses over 900 islands, most of them along her western coasts, and England just under 100. There are thus just about 1200 British Isles.

Ireland possesses the biggest park in the United Kingdom. This is the Phoenix Park, Dublin. It is three miles long and two wide. The largest private park is to be found in England. It surrounds Erldge Castle, a seat of the Earl of Abergeenny. It contains nearly 11 square miles.

LORD KELVIN AT CORNELL
(Journal Special Service.)
ITHACA, N. Y., May 2.—Lord Kelvin, past president of the Royal Society and one of the foremost of living scientists, is here to address the students of Cornell university.

This afternoon a reception was given in his honor by Dean R. H. Turston, of Sibley college, who has known Lord Kelvin for 30 years.

A ROCK AT A WEDDING

(Journal Special Service.)
COLORADO SPRINGS, May 2.—A rock, hurled through the window last night, disturbed the wedding festivities of Andrew Vandenberg and Mrs. Henry Livesey on West Huefano street. Mrs. Vandenberg, formerly Mrs. Livesey, fainted at the occurrence, and her former husband was arrested shortly afterward upon her statement that he was the one person on earth to do such a thing.

Police Judge Hammond this morning discharged Livesey for lack of sufficient evidence but a warrant was later sworn out in Justice McClelland's court charging him with having made threats to kill his former wife. Mrs. Livesey secured a divorce on April 23, 1901, and claims that ever since he has made threats to kill both her and Vandenberg, with whom she began to be associated.

The rock last night was thrown through the kitchen window just after the completion of the wedding ceremony.

Have you tried Peacock hard wheat flour?
Jessie Waddell, sign painter, 20 Alder street. Both 'phones.

UNION LABEL CLOTHING
MEN'S FINE SUITS MEN'S PANTS
\$10.00 to \$20.00 \$2.50 to \$7.00
EVERY HAT IN OUR HOUSE HAS THE UNION LABEL
FAMOUS CLOTHING CO.,
MORRISON AND SECOND STREETS.

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Free Recitals every Wednesday at 8 P. M.
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MUSIC'S CHARM
She is listening while her friend is playing the piano by means of the famous PIANOLA. The PIANOLA enables you to play your piano even if you do not know one note from another. The PIANOLA responds in delicate expression to your every thought. It is wonderful.
THE COST OF THE PIANOLA IS \$250.
IT MAY BE PURCHASED BY MODERATE PAYMENTS.
Cut This Corner off and mail it promptly to M. B. Wells 353 Wash. St., Portland. Please send without cost to me illustrated book about the PIANOLA and complete details of moderate payment offer, etc.