

DIURNAL FREE DELIVERY

Some Absurd Current Notions Disposed Of.

EFFECT ON SMALL P. O.'S Only One-Tenth as Many Abolished as Supposed.

PROSECUTING SENATOR CLARK

Department of Justice Disclaims Intention to Discriminate Against Him.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington. Washington, June 20.—Some absurd notions have acquired currency in the country at large about the changes which the establishment of rural free delivery has wrought and is still causing in the general organization of the postal service. Somebody started the report, and it has gone the rounds most industriously, that for each rural free delivery route established ten fourth class postoffices were wiped out of existence. As has been stated before, it is not the purpose of the department to establish any route less than twenty to twenty-five miles long. The average, taking the country through, would be about twenty-five miles, the endurance of the carriers' horses having to be taken into consideration. If ten offices had to be abolished because they lay along side of a twenty-five mile route, it would follow that the country was dotted with postoffices only two and a half miles apart on the average. Such a supposition answers itself from common knowledge. But the fact is that, so far from abolishing ten offices, the average route abolishes not more than one. Here and there a petty office is found which never had any right to exist and whose work can be more than made good by the changed system.

The real revolution wrought by the rural free delivery is in the star routes. Where formerly the government was a party to a serious economic waste it is now sparing the repeated traversals of the same ground by different persons to accomplish the same end. To illustrate: A railroad town which may call A is the distributing point for three hamlets, B, C and D, connected by one well kept turnpike twenty-five miles long. The bulk of the population who get their mail three offices live along this turnpike. Under the old system a star route contractor drove a stage from A over the twenty-five miles in road, passing the homes of all these persons, but closed his mail, only in closed pouches, at B, C and D. There the respective postmasters opened the pouches and assorted the letters and other matter, and the farmers who lived along the turnpike hitched up their horses once a day and journeyed to the office each patronized, taking an hour or two of his time in the busy season to make this trip, though going over precisely the same ground as the contractor. Under the new regime the carrier takes his open mail sack full of matter for distribution along his route, saving every cent that he saves the trouble of harnessing and the time of a trip from one to three miles and return. But he takes also closed pouches for delivery at the several postoffices, containing mail addressed to persons who do not live along the turnpike, but in the back country not reached by his route. These people have to take a postoffice as heretofore, and they will continue to make their journeys daily, or so many times a week, until the rural free delivery service attains a stage of development where it covers the entire country and not simply that which is connected by the turnpike.

About the only effect the new system is likely to have, therefore, upon the country postoffices, is to diminish the volume of their business and thus keep them longer out of the next higher class. By slow degrees the shrinkage is liable to reach a point where it will no longer pay the postmaster, and the government will be compelled to discontinue the office. The number of offices in existence, and they will be extinguished. But, on the other hand, improved mail facilities are found to have a marked effect upon the business of the rural free delivery. It is believed to be compensated in the increased prosperity of the neighborhood.

CLARK AND THE LAND CASES. The department of justice is desirous that the government's attitude in the Clark prosecutions in Montana be fully understood. Said an officer of that department: "We have the intention of prosecuting anybody. We have taken hold of the cases against Senator Clark because they were the first to be reported to us. Just as fast as we hear of similar violations of the stone and timber act, we propose to proceed against the guilty parties, whether they live in Montana or elsewhere. It is likely that violations of this law have been numerous, and we want to secure evidence as rapidly as possible against all violators, to the end that the government may recover land which has been illegally taken by so heavy a load from this sort of lawlessness. Senator Clark happens to be mixed up in this first case, but that fact had nothing to do with our reaching a determination to prosecute. Every violator of the law who can be found is to be prosecuted."

PLATT KNOCKS ROOSEVELT. Senator Platt's declaration in favor of Governor Odell as the probable choice of the New York republicans as a candidate for the presidency next time is regarded here as a direct stab at Vice President Roosevelt, also a New Yorker, and presumably a candidate for the nomination. It is hardly thought that Odell could secure the prize. In the opinion of a majority of republicans outside of New York, Roosevelt is the logical favorite son for that state, which stands no chance of winning with anybody else. The selection of Odell by New York in all probability would make more certain the nomination of some man from the middle west, Fairbanks perhaps. In that event, New York might consent to Odell for the vice presidency, for it is certain that Roosevelt would not accept a renomination.

TARIFF REVISION. Congressman Stevens of St. Paul, in Washington to-day, has stirred up a good deal of added interest in the Babcock bill by telling that in the middle west republican sentiment is very strong in favor of tariff revision, especially along the line which the bill proposes. He predicts that the pressure will be so heavy from this section upon republican congressmen next winter that it cannot be resisted, and that even if there should be no legislative ways and means committee will be compelled to give the bill a respectful hearing. This means that both sides

will appear before the committee, whose inquiries will stretch over a period of several months, perhaps, and that in the end the committee will make some sort of a report, probably majority and minority, to the house, where the matter will be definitely settled. It is too big a question, Mr. Stevens says, to be waved aside by the committee in the way demanded by high protectionists. Mr. Stevens expects to be here until Saturday.

Representative Stevens went to the postoffice department and secured a promise of the establishment of a rural free delivery route on Aug. 1 at White Bear. Postmaster General Smith is out of Iowa to-day, and will be back soon, when Stevens and Eddy will see him about rural mail boxes. This afternoon Stevens will go to the treasury and war departments. At the former place he will take up the completion of the St. Paul postoffice building with Supervising Architect Taylor, and at the latter department he will discuss the purchase of supplies for the northwestern post in the twin cities. Mr. Stevens said to-day that there is no danger of the tax inspection service at St. Paul being abolished. The two large bonded warehouses are now being built to accommodate the increasing amount of tea which comes to this place by way of the northern railroad lines, not to mention what comes through Canada and is inspected at St. Paul for distribution in the middle west. The St. Paul congressman introduced Dr. D. F. Brooks to the secretary of the interior, Dr. Brooks had some matters connected with the lumber situation in northern Minnesota to discuss with the secretary.

Washington Small Talk. Congressman Tawney started west to-day. Emil Van Hoenacker, of Winona, was ordained a Catholic priest, in St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, this week. Captain Reuben B. Turner, quartermaster, has been assigned to duty in charge of construction at the new army post at Des Moines.

Corporal Patrick J. Collins, Company C, Eighth infantry, at Fort Snelling, has been ordered discharged from the service by way of favor.

The controller of the currency has approved the Montana Bank of East Helena, and a reserve agent for the First National Bank of Esterville, Iowa.

Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: Montana—Bonanza, Missoula county, William E. Coleman. South Dakota—Spain, Marshall county, Evan R. Owen. Wisconsin—Gowell, Dodge county, Guy C. Gault.

President McKinley is now taking his exercise mostly in the grounds back of the White House. He usually walks for an hour in company with some friend. Controller Dawes is frequently his companion on these excursions.

A civil service examination will be held in various cities in the tenth division of the railway mail service on Aug. 20, to fill positions of railway mail carriers in that division. The division embraces the entire state of Montana and the vacancies to be filled are in railway postoffices in that state.

Journal Excursionists Reach Mackinac All Well and Happy.

Special to The Journal. Mackinac Island, Mich., June 20.—The Miami, with The Minneapolis Journal's Pan-American excursion, arrived here ahead of time this morning with everybody on board happy and enjoying every minute of the trip. The early arrival gives more time at Mackinac than was expected, which is, of course, agreeable to all. The Miami is a delightful vessel to be aboard, and the weather since the party left Duluth has been of the best. There is not a single excursionist on the sick list. This afternoon the "Pan-Americans" are enjoying carriage drives about the island. The excursionists will leave according to schedule on the North West at 5 p. m.

"GOO-GOO" EYES IN COURT WOMAN TRIES 'EM ON THE JUDGE

On Invitation She Dissipates the Ignorance of the Bench.

Special to The Journal. Chicago, June 20.—Pretty women made "goo-goo" eyes at Justice Dooley in the Maxwell street police court yesterday. Mamie Voelki was on trial charged with having made "goo-goo" eyes at her neighbor, Annie Monich, 335 Allport street. "She makes goo-goo eyes at me all the time," explained Mrs. Monich. "Whenever she sees me she makes eyes, and I was it tipped."

Then Mrs. Monich introduced a dozen women to testify that "goo-goo" eyes are made by the defendant greatly worried and troubled the complainant. "I've heard much about 'goo-goo' eyes, but I have never seen them," declared his honor. "I am unable at this time to say whether 'goo-goo' eyes are violations of the law. One of the witnesses volunteered to demonstrate what 'goo-zoo' eyes really were. The proposition staggered the magistrate, and it was fully a minute before he replied. Then he permitted the witness to make "goo-goo" eyes at her. Her efforts were greeted with roars of laughter. She gave room to another, who said that her "goo-goo" eyes were the real thing. She winked one eye shyly and seemed to be flirting with the court bailiff. Then followed the other women in all the different styles of "goo-goo" eyes.

The court found relief by sending all the women home and warning the defendant to refrain from making "goo-goo" eyes in the future.

FRENCH TWICE CAUGHT British General Had Some Experience With the Boers.

New York Sun Special Service. Berlin, June 20.—The Rheinische Westphalische Zeitung, published at Essen, says it has the authority of Mrs. Botha for the statement that General French was captured by the Boers some time ago and released on parole. The paper adds: The unscrupulous British general, regardless of his pledge of honor, broke his parole and escaped. He did not, however, profit by his faithlessness, for before he had got within ten miles of the British lines he was captured and brought him back to General Botha. General Botha, continues the story, ordered the British cavalry leader to be shot, and the sentence was about to be carried out when a message came in hot haste from the British commander-in-chief, Lord Kitchener, imploring the Boer general to release 1,000 Boers from the prison camp at Simonstown to secure General French's release. On these conditions the British general was set at liberty.

ALEC IS THRIFTY

Report of the Paris Exposition Commission.

A. S. CAPEHART'S "SNAP"

Selling Copies of the Report for Four Times Their Cost.

LEGAL, BUT WITHOUT PRECEDENT

Capehart Already in Possession of a Good Salary From the Government.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington. Washington, June 20.—There is likely to be an interesting story connected with the preparation of the report of the

Paris Exposition commission. The story centers about A. S. Capehart of North Dakota and Paris, one of the highest salaried officials of the commission, receiving \$400 per month, who has entered upon a scheme, which, while legal in the strict sense of the word, is sure to arouse bitter and biting criticism in congress next winter and perhaps end in an investigation.

Mr. Capehart's scheme requires the public to buy the government's publication of the report of the Paris commission at more than four times its actual cost, and the big rake off goes into his own pocket. This would not be more than mere business extortion if Mr. Capehart were not the editor and compiler of the report which he offers to sell. It is understood he is still drawing his \$400 per month from the government. In a business circular sent broadcast apparently to exhibitors at the Paris Exposition, Mr. Capehart offers to sell full sets of the report of the Paris Exposition at \$20 per set.

Capehart Explains. In explaining this business transaction by which a government employee, paid to edit a government book, proceeds to sell that same book for his own account, Mr. Capehart says: In ordering this report to be printed congress did not provide copies for general public distribution. Under a law which permits a citizen to purchase not to exceed 250 copies of any public document from the public printer by ordering in advance of printing and paying cost of production, plus 10 per cent, I have secured this number of full sets of the Paris exposition report. These copies I am having bound in silk cloth, gilt lettered, appropriate for library purposes. Owing to the limited number of impressions of this six-volume, highly illustrated publication, the cost of production has been considerably above the average.

The circular which is sent out by Mr. Capehart over his name is a straightforward business proposition, and but for his connection with the Paris exposition commission the enterprise might be passed over merely as an attempt to secure an extraordinary price for an unusually dull government publication. Mr. Capehart is entirely correct in saying that any citizen may purchase 250 copies of a public document in advance of publication by paying cost, plus 10 per cent. He has not, however, taken the public into his confidence regarding what the cost is.

Inquiry at the printing office develops the remarkable fact that these reports of the Paris exposition, six volumes in each set, will cost Mr. Capehart more

than \$3.50 per set for printing, binding and the half-tone illustrations and maps. Adding \$1.40 per set to cover all expenses of advertising, packing, shipping and collecting will bring the cost of the full set of six volumes up to the moderate sum of \$5.

Mr. Capehart's selling price is just four times that amount and apparently he is in a position where he expects to make a profit of \$15 per set on 250 sets, or a total profit of \$3,750 on a report for the editing of which he was paid by the United States government at the rate of \$4,800 per year. There will be printed 1,582 official copies of the book, of which 500 go to designated libraries, 600 to members of the house and senate, 52 to the library of congress, 15 to the house library, 15 to the senate library and 500 to be reserved for blinding upon orders from members of congress. As a matter of fact, congress did not really consider the report worth printing at all. An effort was made to provide for an edition, but it was found that an appropriation could not be passed without a fight, because so many influential members of both houses were annoyed at the constant criticism over the expenditures authorized by Commissioner General Peck. At the last moment an arrangement was quietly effected by which the report was printed as a senate document. This accounts for the small number authorized and also for the lack of general information on the subject.

Commissioner General Peck ordered 250 sets of the reports for the purpose of presenting them to his friends and expects to pay for the books out of his own pocket. It should be said in justice to Mr. Capehart that he has made no attempt to mis-

represent the situation. He advertises it as "a private enterprise," though he manages to affix the official seal to the transaction by saying: "Having served as a member of the committee which compiled this report, and as its editor, it would be inappropriate for me to comment upon its merits as a publication. There is no law preventing the sale of government publications. Any cabinet officer could order extra copies of his annual report and sell them to the public at a generous advance on cost, but this has never been done, as it has never been thought proper for a government official to attempt to sell a report he was paid to write."

—W. W. Jermame.

Mr. Capehart will be remembered as a former resident of Minneapolis and of North Dakota. He was at one time in the newspaper business in Minneapolis and while here became interested in the Goodson matrix machine, but was clever enough to dispose of his interests at a handsome figure. More recently he has been engaged in ranching in North Dakota. He was picnic secretary to Governor Burke when he was chief executive of North Dakota.

VISIT SOUTH AMERICANS GOV. VAN SANT'S GRACIOUS ACT

Minnesota the First State to Do This Little Courtesy—Much Appreciated.

Special to The Journal. Buffalo, N. Y., June 20.—Minnesota paid her respects to Mexico and the South American states this afternoon. Governor Van Sant and staff, in dress uniforms, paid a formal visit to the buildings of the Mexican legation, where they were received with great cordiality and ostentation. Minnesota is the first state to do this little courtesy, and it was warmly appreciated by the Mexican legation.

Senator Naunziew, in charge of the Mexican exhibit, in speaking to Superintendent James McMullen yesterday, said he would like to see the governor of Minnesota. This gave McMullen the idea, and he arranged for the tour made this afternoon. He started from the Minnesota building at 2 p. m., going first to the Mexican building, then to the Guatemala Honduras and other headquarters. Pountains were a superfluity on the Pan-American grounds to-day. A heavy rain poured nearly all night, and until 9 o'clock this morning. The editorial party did the interiors of the big buildings and many took advantage of the last day to get a glimpse of Buffalo. The party will start early to-morrow morning for Niagara Falls. The governor's car will accompany the editorial train all the way back.

STOLEN WHEN A BOY Strange Story of a Crook-ton Man. HAS FOUND HIS PARENTS From Whom He Was Separated When Only Four Years Old. THEY'LL MEET IN A FEW DAYS

Lucky Visit of a New York Man Clears Up a Mystery of Many Years Standing. Special to The Journal. Crookston, Minn., June 20.—J. H. Kearnes, a tinner employed in this city, learned to-day that his parents, from

whom he was kidnapped when four years of age, are still living, and is rejoicing as a consequence. Mr. Kearnes was born at Linesville, Pa., and lived with his parents until 4 years of age, when he was stolen, and all efforts on their part to locate him were futile. He was taken to Ohio, and later to Minnesota, where he married and has reared a family. Before the death of the woman whose husband kidnapped Mr. Kearnes she told him his history and the residence of his parents as near as she could remember. He made every effort to ascertain the truth of the story, but was unable to do so. Last week there arrived in Crookston an agent for a nursery firm in Rochester, N. Y., who became acquainted with Mr. Kearnes, and it came out that he was from the town in Pennsylvania from which Mr. Kearnes had been stolen. Mr. Kearnes questioned him and learned what all the years of futile inquiry had failed to disclose, that his father was alive and a resident of Leon, Ohio.

A telegram was at once sent and the father was filled with joy to find that the son whom he had long mourned as dead was still living. As soon as Mr. Kearnes can arrange his business to get away he will go to Leon for an extended visit.

Boer Sympathizer Tells of Correspondence Between Kruger and Botha.

Washington, June 20.—The Boer sympathizers in the United States are making preparations for a visit by Mr. Kruger to this country in the autumn, which was announced some time ago by Montagu White, the Transvaal representative in Washington. C. W. Van der Hoogt, an active Boer sympathizer of Washington, who has just returned here from New York, says a conference of leading pro-Boers was held on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, and that the chairman of the reception committee was chosen. He will be Consul General Pierce of the Orange Free State, whose office is in New York.

Mr. Van der Hoogt said that General Botha was permitted to communicate by cable with Mr. Kruger on condition that he would try to get Mr. Kruger to agree to certain peace terms favorable to Great Britain, and that the British authorities should see the dispatches. Botha carried out the agreement and Kruger's reply was that independence was the first basis of any terms of peace.

Omaha Babe Is Held as a Hostage. Special to The Journal. Omaha, Neb., June 20.—Mrs. Martha Higgins has complained to Justice Shoemaker that the 3-months-old infant is being held by Emil Glassman of the Salvation Army in default of \$17, the amount of a board bill. Captain Glassman admits that the little one is kept as a hostage, but asserts that he has faithfully filled its bottle for three months and deserves to be paid. The mother, he says, is well able to pay. The young mother says the baby was left with the captain while she was absent at the wash tub. She admits he has attended it faithfully, but notwithstanding, she wants a habeas corpus for the baby.

STUBBS IS TO ACT FOR MR. HARRIMAN

The Railway Manager Chosen to a Unique Position Explains the Plan in Detail.

Hoped That His Work Will Obviate Necessity for Actual Combination of Harriman Roads.

San Francisco, June 20.—J. C. Stubbs, vice president of the Southern Pacific, whose appointment as traffic manager of the vast system of roads controlled by the Harriman interests is announced from Chicago, has arrived in this city. In speaking of the innovation to be introduced in railroad methods by the creation of the position to which he has just been appointed, Mr. Stubbs explained the matter by saying that Mr. Harriman has been considering for some time the feasibility and practicability of divorcing the traffic of the lines he is interested in from the other affairs of the road.

He has talked over the scheme with other gentlemen who helped to frame the policy and direct the fortunes of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, and has evolved a plan which, in Harriman's opinion, ought to accomplish the heretofore impossible task of harmonizing the interests of the several Harriman roads.

As Mr. Stubbs puts it, it is a plan to bring about a unification of interests with a reduction of friction and the elimination of unnecessary competition without consolidating the properties under one management.

Under this plan one man is to have entire charge of the traffic of the several corporations, and in order effectually to divorce the traffic from the other affairs of the road, this official will report directly to the board. This position of power and responsibility, comparable to no other in the history of railroading, was offered to Mr. Stubbs and he accepted. The plan is an absolutely new one in railroading. Mr. Stubbs does not even know what title will be bestowed upon him.

"I suppose," said he, "that it will be 'traffic director' or 'director of traffic.' That is a matter of detail that has not been considered as yet."

ENTIRE CHARGE OF GREAT TRAFFIC. Mr. Stubbs went on to explain, "I am to be placed in entire charge of the traffic of the Southern Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Oregon Railway & Navigation company and the Oregon Short Line, and I will report to the boards of directors of the several companies. That means that I am to report direct to Mr. Harriman. The organization is simply this: Each company has its board of directors, and each board of directors has an executive committee presided over by a chairman. When the board of directors is in session it is supreme, and when the board is not in session and the executive committee is holding a meeting the executive committee is supreme. When the executive committee is not in session, the chairman of the committee runs things.

THESE ROADS EXCEPTED. "E. H. Harriman is chairman of the executive committee of the four roads. The other Harriman roads, such as the Illinois Central and the Chicago & Alton, are not embraced in this arrangement. My responsibilities will be confined to the lines west of the river. This is the territory within which all the traffic troubles have existed. There have been pools and gentlemen's agreements, and they have all failed to solve the problem. Now Mr. Harriman proposes to try this experiment of handling the traffic of the lines over which he presides.

"I am relied upon to show Mr. Harriman and his associates that a systematic readjustment of the traffic methods of the several roads in harmonious lines and an economic administration of the affairs of the traffic departments will be attended by greater profit.

Mr. Harriman has such an idea, and I am to demonstrate it to him in practice. It is all new and experimental. The pathway is unblazed. Whether the result will justify the experiment remains to be seen. I have no idea whether or not the arrangement will be permanent. Because of the novelty of my new position and because I will live henceforth in Chicago instead of San Francisco, I am not as happy over the change as I might be."

A COMPLETE SURPRISE TO PRESIDENTS. Mr. Stubbs said that the new arrangement respecting himself was a complete surprise to the presidents of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific, as it was to railroad men in the country, who were not prepared to see such a revolution in the methods of conservative railroad corporations.

DARIUS MILLER FOR A SIMILAR PLACE. Mr. Stubbs added that when he left Chicago a plan was being perfected to place the traffic of the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Burlington in the hands of Darius Miller, at present second vice president of the Great Northern, and that there would in all probability be brought about a centralization of the management of the Gould lines, including the Missouri Pacific, the Texas & Rio Grande lines. Mr. Stubbs will leave here early in July for Chicago and enter upon the duties of his new position.

Mr. Miller is still in Chicago conferring with officials of the Hill-Morgan railways regarding the new position it is proposed to give him.

A MAYOR UNDER ARREST AN ALDERMAN HIS PROSECUTOR

Parker of West Superior Sued for Libel—Culmination of Political Troubles.

Special to The Journal. West Superior, Wis., June 20.—Mayor Parker has been sued for libel by Alderman Barry of the tenth ward, who alleges that the mayor libeled him in a report to the council which stated that Barry had for years run his saloon in connection with a gambling house or house of ill-fame, or both. The action is a civil one that will come up at the next term of the superior court, but an order for the arrest of the mayor was made and the warrants served by Sheriff Sommers. The mayor was released on his own recognizance for the present, but by order of the court will furnish a \$500 bond this afternoon.

The suit is the second move in a fight between the administration and its enemies that is expected to continue until election time next spring. More suits

are likely to be started and a lot of soiled linen is expected to be washed at council meetings from this time on. Mayor Parker says he will, without fail, prove his charges against Barry. It is claimed that Parker refused to answer Barry's questions as to the number of houses for fear of proceedings against him, as many houses have been running wide open.

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