

The St. Paul Globe

THE GLOBE CO., PUBLISHERS
CITY OF ST. PAUL
Entered at Postoffice at St. Paul, Minn., as Second-Class Matter.

TELEPHONE CALLS
Northwestern—Business, 1065 Main.
Editorial, 78 Main.
Twin City—Business, 1065; Editorial, 78.

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS
By Carrier—Monthly Rate Only
Daily only.....40 cents per month
Daily and Sunday.....60 cents per month
Sunday.....20 cents per month

EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE
W. J. MORTON,
150 Nassau St., New York City.
47 Washington St., Chicago.

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RESULTS COUNT—THE GLOBE GIVES THEM.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1905

THE CHICAGO ELECTION

For several reasons the result of the mayoralty election in Chicago will carry no surprise. Chicago is normally Democratic in a local election. A popular candidate like Carter Harrison could carry it against anybody; and, other conditions being equal, no Republican could hope for an election as mayor.

Chicago has revolted, as every city in the country is bound sooner or later to do, against the corrupt rule of the management of its street railway systems. The provocation has been so great and the graft so long continued that the people of Chicago have, unwisely as we think, gone to the other extreme. That is the worst feature of patterning and dickerling with street railway managements. It prevents a calm consideration of the whole question, forestalls wise action and drives the public in a frenzy of anger and disgust to an opposite and possibly equally hurtful course.

The story of the relation of the traction companies to the city of Chicago is a history of shame. City councils have been bought over and over again to grant franchises without proper returns. The legislature of the state was corrupted into passing a bill authorizing the city council to do what the public had expressly renounced. That council was owned by the traction company and was prevented from carrying out its bargain only by a surging crowd of thousands of citizens around the council chamber carrying ropes and nooses ready for the members who should betray the public. Meanwhile the owners of street railway privileges were trafficking in them and putting together unearned millions.

With such an experience behind it, Chicago found its street railway franchises beginning to expire and the same old questions reappearing. All the shameful experience of the past had brought it not even a slight improvement in service. There is no city even of the third or fourth class in the world today that has a street railway service so utterly and ridiculously wretched as Chicago. Promoters have made their millions, councilmen and legislators their thousands and the people have suffered everything. In a community so treated it is not strange that the cry of municipal ownership should arouse a large and enthusiastic following.

In reality the issue thus stated was misleading, and yet the people with their shrewd common sense perceived the real facts. Neither party in Chicago would realize immediate municipal ownership, because neither party can. The successful candidate at once tells the public frankly what it knew before; namely, that it will take many years to bring about municipal ownership, as franchises fall in and as legal complications are adjusted. The Republican candidate was also pledged to an effort should have been made to settle the street railway service on a different basis. What the vote really

meant, therefore, was that the people of Chicago were unwilling to trust the Republican party, servant of combinations and capitalistic interests as it is, with a term of power in which it might again trade away all rights to Chicago's streets and compel the community to tread again the weary round of discomfort and disgrace.

We believe the principle of public ownership and operation of public service utilities to be entirely fallacious. Our belief can be explained by a simple question. If Chicago inaugurates municipal ownership, its street railway system must be managed and operated by exactly the same men who constitute its city council and fill its executive offices. If these could not be trusted, if mob rule and lynch law had to be invoked to prevent them from trading away everything for bribes under the old system, what reason is there to suppose that they can operate a great street railway system more efficiently or more honestly under the new?

Nevertheless, the experiment will be worth something. Municipal ownership has a taking sound and appeals to the ignorant and those tinged with socialistic views. At Chicago's expense the rest of the country will probably have an object lesson in the fallacy of this reasoning and the emptiness of this attraction. Her people have simply chosen, according to their view, the lesser of two evils; and rebounded from the pole of unutterable corruption to the pole of municipal ownership. As usual, it will require a balancing of the two extremes to bring them later on to the safe and sane middle ground.

The government of Chicago is placed in strong and clean hands, and in other respects its people will have no reason to regret their action on Tuesday.

Former Oil Inspector Schifmann appears to have changed his mind about the necessity for oiling the machine.

TOO MUCH LEGISLATION

Judge Phillips, in his address before the State Bar association, struck the nail square on the head when he inveighed against the steady increase of legislation. He arraigned as one of the most mischievous tendencies of our times the idea that every human ill can find its panacea in legislation. He glanced at the absurd side of this as illustrated by the freak bills constantly appearing in one legislature or another, and at the serious side as represented by the steady and daily attack of special interests upon legislative bodies for legislative favors.

The theme is one that cannot be brought home too closely or too constantly to our people. It should be reiterated and reiterated, and always with a direct reference to all the guilty parties. It is common enough to find this interest or that interest accused of seeking special legislation with a pious assumption on the part of the accuser that he would have no part in such dealings. The truth of it is that the evil is universal. The plain necessity for this country is to adopt for all our people a new point of view. That point of view is that any interest, any locality, any individual, is disgraced that endeavors to secure legislation favorable to itself and without due basis in general desirability and in right and justice.

We are pretty much all of us tarred with the same stick. Take a list of a thousand bills introduced in any state legislature in the country, run them through and a heavy price might be offered for the discovery of more than ten that did not disclose the private motive. This industry wants a little aid for itself, and frames a law to gain it. Somebody wants to escape taxation. Somebody wants to shut competitors out of his market. Somebody wants a better salary. Somebody wants the creation of a little sinecure. Everybody wants an appropriation. The real legislative needs of any community today are so exceedingly few that they need not occupy a thirty day session in any legislature in the United States. All the rest of the time is spent upon advancing or defeating plans for private privilege. We must all get together and renounce this idea before we can hope for reform.

We have, indeed, too much legislation, but it is not the quantity which is chiefly to be deplored. Were we to take care of the quality, the quantity would take care of itself. Bar out the seeker for individual favors at the public expense, knock out the graft bills from one source or another, put a firm veto on everything not directly inspired by the interest of the entire community, and the volume of legislation would be none too large. All classes in the community, all interests and all individuals are interested, and all must confess their proper responsibility. We have too much legislation because it is not of the right kind. Nine-tenths of it is unworthy of a democracy.

In two days Hinky Dink has ceased to be an issue and is resolved into a mere alderman.

TAFT AT THE TRAINING TABLE

One need not be a very close observer of men, methods or politics to see that President Roosevelt is training Secretary Taft for the presidential succession. Roosevelt believes in Taft as Taft believes in Roosevelt and as each believes in himself. There is no other member of the cabinet for whom the president feels a warm personal sympathy. Had it not been for certain

awkward developments concerning Secretary Morton this sympathy might have included a triumvirate. Correlation is trusted and regarded highly by the executive, but he is not the man whom Col. Roosevelt would select to share his blankets on a hunting trip. Taft is a big, two handed man after the president's own heart. It is apparent that he is thoroughly at one with his chief in the matter of the strenuous life—and that in spite of the fact that he is carrying about a great deal of excess baggage in the form of superfluous flesh. He works hard, with a sort of savage energy; he drives rather than leads men. Over in the Philippines he made his mark—some day it may cost us something to wipe out the mark, but it is there. He went down and looked at the Panama country and the work of the commission and his judgment was so implicitly trusted by his chief that new commissioners, working men, were ordered at once. Now Col. Roosevelt has gone out to kill things and let off some of his steam, and Secretary Taft is just as certainly his regent as though he had been officially designated as the locum tenens of the president.

This hot friendship is a thing of sudden growth. Col. Roosevelt knew very little of Taft until the latter returned from the Philippines, but he has not hesitated in making the big secretary his close friend and ally. Taft has not been slow to respond, and the Roosevelt ascendancy in the country has not suffered at his hands. All this gives color to the stories that keep coming out of Washington regarding the ambition of Col. Roosevelt to make Taft his successor. In view of the power and influence of the secretary of war it is quite worth while to pause and take the measure of the man. We know that his chairs are made especially for Taft, but how about his hats?

A PARTIAL RELIEF The legislature has at last consented to relieve the educational interests of the state from the surveillance of the board of control. They are to be allowed to manage their own affairs, saving only in the construction of new buildings, the purchase of fuel and the placing of insurance. These are strictly business affairs, not related in any way to the work of education, and may very well be left to the supervision of state authorities. At the same time, these expenditures should be made by the board of control only under legislative requirement of absolute publicity and on contracts let to the lowest bidder.

Our only criticism upon the Perley bill, which has passed both houses, has been and is that its scope is too narrow. The state university and the normal schools ought, indeed, to be freed from the obnoxious fetters placed upon them by men who were too anxious to build up a machine under the name of the board of control to care what injury it might involve. They have suffered and now they are free. There are other sufferers to whom no relief has as yet come.

In certain respects it is even more objectionable to have the institutions at Fairbault subject in their internal management to this fifth wheel called the board of control. Everybody knows at least a little about methods proper to ordinary educational work, but only the expert can understand the best methods for aiding the development of the deaf and dumb, the blind and the mentally defective. If it is injudicious to keep the university and the normal schools in leading strings to ignorance, it is criminal to leave these other helpless creatures in a similar plight.

We hope sincerely that both sound public opinion and ordinary gratitude will impel the friends of education in this state at a later day to give to the other public institutions the relief to which they are fairly entitled. It should have been granted at this time. There is no reason in the world why these institutions should not have been included in this bill. Our hope is that two years of experience under the new regime, with its lessening of friction and its increase of efficiency everywhere, will fix in the public mind the only functions proper for a board of control. Our hope is, that the alumni and other friends of the university and the graduates of the normal schools, having secured the object dearest to their hearts, will unite in a spirit of fairness and of patriotic devotion to the public interest to bestow upon the other state institutions that measure of self-government which they will now enjoy.

None would object to the exercise by the board of control of the same functions with relation to all state institutions that are retained for it in the Perley bill. Let it be constituted the state purchasing agent. Let it build buildings, purchase supplies under requisitions issued by local boards, place insurance and discharge the details of business management common to all large concerns. Let it audit bills and check up accounts. A central authority for these purposes might well advance economy and aid good management. Beyond this it should not go. The domestic affairs of each institution should be absolutely under the control of its head, and advised by its own board of management supervised by the state. Regarded as a beginning, the Perley bill is a hopeful augury for the ultimate retrieving of the terrible blunder made when the board of control was constituted with universal, improper and mischievous powers.

Contemporary Comment

Hazing Can Be Stopped The practice of hazing can be stopped if those in authority will set themselves to the task. It was stopped at the West Point academy, where it had reached a point no longer tolerable, and the same result can be accomplished by similar measures of repression in every other institution of learning. The students should, in the first place, be taught how vicious and degrading to them and hurtful to the whole college tradition; and, in the next place, they should be given to understand that all connected with such an unwelcome degree will be expelled from the institution. In the south the problem is very simple indeed, for there is little or no hazing. It is the record of the daily newspapers is an indication in the north, where hazing has a stronger root and nothing short of drastic measures will avail to exterminate it.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The President to Mothers The mothers to whom the president addressed his remarks must admit the wholesomeness of his advice. If it encounters a renewed appreciation of the fact that the well being of society of the present and of the future is in their hands, the president will have done a greater service to his country than could have been accomplished by any triumph of his effort through congress or diplomatic channels. It is a cause for congratulation that the announcement of his chief executive a man who is as deeply imbued with the idea that the greatest national need is honest men, virtuous women, faithful friends and happy homes. These constitute that which is highest and best in life. Every word in their encouragement and support is a word fitly spoken.—Washington Post.

Energy in Crop Production It is interesting to note, in connection with the mention of alcohol, that one of the Kansas congressmen recently made the statement—undoubtedly true—that the corn which that state could be made to yield alcohol enough to furnish all the light, heat and power needed in Kansas, and at a price which would stifle the demand for oil monopolists—were the federal tax on the product removed. If worse ever comes to worst in the matter of coal, a human invention has still failed to devise a means of harnessing the electricity of the atmosphere, there will remain the expedient of obtaining available energy through the distillation of vegetable substances in yearly crop production.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Labor Unions Labor unions have made mistakes, but the good they accomplished half unconsciously and wholly selfishly by helping work the raw material of foreign immigration into a fair quality of citizenship must not be forgotten. In the eyes even of their uncompromising enemies, for the occasional errors which some of them have been guilty of.—Chicago Tribune.

Object of Morales President Morales of Santo Domingo is greatly pleased, but at what? Not that the tangle of his country's politics is to be cut through, but that he himself is now, as he thinks, beyond danger of being turned out by a revolution. He will cheerfully turn all his revolutions over to Uncle Sam. That has been his obvious aim throughout.—New York Evening Post.

If Japan Be Reasonable If Japan approaches the matter with the idea of getting all that Russia can pay, we are not very sure of the reason that Russia would be willing to pay a considerable amount if it considered terms at all is sure. If Japan is disposed to be reasonable or at all intent in the matter, there is some reason for expecting peace within a short time.—St. Louis Republic.

Germany and Japan Germany has always had an axe to grind in the east. She recognized that her tenure of the territory she stripped from China is subject to the will of the little brown men of the island unless she can effect some compensation. Agreement controlling this and other questions touching the orient.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

The Two Presidents Funny people, these Americans! Such must be Castro's thought when he hears that the president of the United States is calmly pursuing his hunting trip, and this despite the fact that his great colleague of Caracas is displaced almost to the war point.—Cleveland Leader.

"The Asphalt Trust" What right has Minister Bowen in his efforts to serve the asphalt trust to insist that the question involving the company's right to violate the conditions of its franchise should be taken out of the Venezuelan courts?—Galveston Daily News.

English Politics Mr. Chamberlain will then have an opportunity to show whether the country will back his fiscal and colonial plans. The general opinion seems to be that the liberals will once more come into power.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

TODAY'S WEATHER

Table with columns for city, temperature, and weather conditions. Includes cities like Washington, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, etc.

What the Editors Say

Mrs. Frank M. Eddy, the commander in chief of the Eddytorial force, dropped in on us Saturday. She complimented us on the neatness of our office and on our own native appearance. She didn't know, and we hope she will never find out that we knocked off the "Eddy" force the day before and set out in our own native appearance. She spent the 10 cents we had been saving to buy smoking tobacco to get our shoes shined. There were three when one must make a showing. This was one of them.—Frank M. Eddy in his Sank Center Herald.

The other day a boy 15 years old was arrested in a Minnesota town and kept for days for smoking a cigarette. Of course the benign purpose of the law and the beneficent object for humbling that boy and making a "jolly bird" of him is to cure him of smoking cigarettes and to make a man of him. And of course he's cured. Never again will the aromatic fumes permeate the sensitive cellular tissue of his nostrils. The fireless has been delegated to carry out his most sacred duties and prerogatives, and prisons are equipped to affix the brand of felony for imaginary offenses.—Warroad Plaindealer.

Senator Clapp has taken a position in favor of electing United States senators by direct vote of the people. That is good. Now let him keep at that proposition day in and day out until something comes from it. Before anything accomplished there has to be an amendment to the national constitution, and that is a difficult task. It will take much work, and every man who believes in the people and their right to elect their own representatives should put his shoulder to the wheel and add his effort to the cause. It will take all the forces that can be rallied.—Owatonna Journal.

C. M. Hanson, a frenzied Minneapolis evangelist, was fined \$25 by a Ferguson justice of the peace last week. Hanson's ravings had caused a Miss Olga Nelson to become insane, and the father of the girl made complaint, and after hearing the evidence the justice properly imposed a stiff fine. There is a state institution at Ferguson Falls where such fellows as Hanson should be confined.—Princeton Union.

Few politicians are making any political capital out of this session of the legislature—unless it is earning unpopularity, a community that seems very easy to secure here will not stand for what he knows must be right will be loved for the enemies he will make, and hated by those whom the eye of the people look upon with suspicion.—Albert Lea Tribune.

A boom has already been started for presidential candidates for 1908. Why show her powers as an emotional actress. Like "Mistress Nell" she will see her in as many of our successful plays as possible during her time in St. Paul. The versatility of this woman has been commented upon, and she has shown her wit in the east and opportunity of judging it, for she will appear in both comedy and tragedy. For the first of the week the bill will be "Mistress Nell," in which she had a run of two seasons in New York, and on Friday and Saturday nights she will offer "Nance Oldfield" and "Madeline."

In the latter play Miss Crossman will show her powers as an emotional actress. Like "Mistress Nell" she will see her in as many of our successful plays as possible during her time in St. Paul. The versatility of this woman has been commented upon, and she has shown her wit in the east and opportunity of judging it, for she will appear in both comedy and tragedy. For the first of the week the bill will be "Mistress Nell," in which she had a run of two seasons in New York, and on Friday and Saturday nights she will offer "Nance Oldfield" and "Madeline."

Two large audiences greeted Terry McGovern at the Grand yesterday and the boxing exhibition was a revelation to the ladies and gentlemen who play was roundly applauded when he defeated the Pedlar Palmer of the play. The thrilling feature of the piece was the boxing exhibition which was a special attraction of the evening. Between the clever local boxer, Kid Barton and Terry McGovern, an expert boxing event has been arranged. The opinion of the local man has an opportunity to judge the prowess of their favorite.

Robie's Knickerbockers company is giving a good show to football fans at the Star. The bill, which is strong in musical numbers and burlesque, should draw strongly tomorrow, when both performances will be open to women.

Among the Merry-makers

The Plain Truth A staff sergeant at Aldershot was instructing a squad of recruits in the use of the rifle. He had been explaining to the course the proper way to hold the rifle at an object some distance away. "Now, Private Murphy," he said, turning to the man who was next in line, "supposing I was standing in the bushes yards away, by yonder farmhouse, and a lot of men were watching me from here, and you were half way between us, what would happen to you?"

"Quite right; and what would happen to the sergeant?" "The sergeant would be shot," replied Murphy. "Private Murphy!" he hardly knew, sergeant. I'm afraid you'd get dodging behind the house.—Birmingham (England) Post.

Looked the Part The Hon. James Allen, the successor in the house of the late E. Reed, related how the former speaker once called upon the head of one of the departments on a matter of official business. "The secretary was out, but a new private secretary was newly acquired, honors some what haughtily was there. 'Can you tell me when the secretary will return?' asked Reed. "Really," answered the private secretary, "I am unaware of the identity of the distinguished caller. 'Really, you know I have no idea.' 'Well,' drawled Reed, 'you look it!'"—Harper's Weekly.

Profit and Loss William Allen White tells a story illustrative of the tribulations of an editor of a paper in the west in the old days. A week back in the early eighties a notice appeared in a journal published in Dodge City which ran as follows: "This year of the fact that we cannot pay the road tax of \$10 assessed against us in this year we have been sentenced to a certain period of confinement by the judicial authorities in this state. Consequently, there will be no issue of this paper for the next three weeks, but as the law of course has to be obeyed, we figure that we shall come out some \$20 ahead."—Harper's Weekly.

A Bad Habit "I thought," said the man to the ghost, "that the last time you came you said you would come no more?" "I thought I would," replied the ghost, with a wail; "but I find that in life I contracted a habit that even death cannot break. I was a prima donna, and these are the ghosts of my farewell appearances."—Houston Post.

An Orthographical Barrier Gen. Oku was looking ruefully at the name of the new pass he had sighted. "I thought I had spelled it right," he said. "G-u-n-s-h-u; G-u-n-s-h-u; there's no other way to fix it. Now, if that third letter were an 'o' instead of an 'n,' it would be a good deal easier to spell, and it would surprise the Russians!"—Baltimore American.

Ready to Welcome Them Mrs. Jellers was peeping out through her curtains. "These people that are moving in next door can't fool me by covering their furniture with burials as if it were something else," she said. "I've looked them up in the commercial directories."—Chicago Tribune.

The Difference He thought the world owed him a living. Yet couldn't collect his due. For some held good estate mortgage. While he had an I O U! —Brooklyn Life.

At St. Paul Theaters

In the magnificent production of the Drury Lane spectacle "Mother Goose," which is being presented at the Metropolitan this week, Klaw & Erlanger have reached the crowning glory of stage beauty. It is resplendent with grand ballets and processions, dazzling scenes, beautiful women, gorgeously attired and constantly interspersed with up to date fun, fetching and catchy songs and novel specialties evolved through the medium of well known comedians, trained singers and dancers of repute.

The production is exactly similar to that presented at the Metropolitan in New York at the New Amsterdam theater, with the added effect of the beautiful and graceful posings of the aerial ballet troupe known as the Gipsies. A remarkable effect, which consists of the flight of the premiere of the troupe from the center of the stage over the heads of the audience, clear to the gallery rail and return to the stage, scattering natural flowers to the audience below. This is undoubtedly the most startling sensation ever produced by a woman in the theater.

"Mother Goose" is staged in three acts and seventeen scenes. There are two great ballets presented—"L'Art Nouveau" at the Met and "The Land of Heartsease" at the Met. There will be a Saturday matinee at 2 o'clock sharp. No performance Saturday night.

Created and his Italian band will give one concert at the Metropolitan opera house next Sunday night. The band and the orchestra of musicians come hither prepared to take the west by storm after successes achieved with the past three years in New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit in the east and middle west and in New Orleans, Atlanta, Nashville and Louisville in the south. This is a remarkable record; but created is a remarkable man and musician.

Judged from early indications Henry Robinson will have a most successful engagement at the Grand next week. The sale of seats opens this morning and the number of inquiries at the theater has indicated a keen public interest in the play. Miss Crossman will appear in repertoire, as was to have been expected, and the public will certainly wish to see her in as many of our successful plays as possible during her time in St. Paul. The versatility of this woman has been commented upon, and she has shown her wit in the east and opportunity of judging it, for she will appear in both comedy and tragedy. For the first of the week the bill will be "Mistress Nell," in which she had a run of two seasons in New York, and on Friday and Saturday nights she will offer "Nance Oldfield" and "Madeline."

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CHINESE ARE OPPOSED TO MOVING HASTILY

Secretary Hay Points Out Failure to Observe Peace Protocol WASHINGTON, April 5.—China's failure to assist the powers in undertaking the improvement of the Yung-ping river, as she was pledged by the peace protocol of 1901 to do, and the inability of the American minister at Peking to obtain any satisfactory explanation on the subject, caused Secretary Hay recently to address the government's signatory to the Peking peace protocol on the subject. After calling their attention to the increased importance of this improvement to the foreign commerce of Shanghai and China generally, Secretary Hay recorded the failure of this government's efforts to "overcome the disinclination of the Chinese government to make the necessary appointments" to the international commission, which was to be charged with the work, and added: "Nor have we been able to secure the unanimous and active support of all the diplomatic representatives at Peking in our efforts to conquer Chinese dilatoriness."

Secretary Hay expressed this government's acceptance in principle of China's suggestion that the protocol be amended so as to enable China to undertake the entire work unaided by the powers.

TALKS OF SELLING CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY

Chicago Official Says Nothing Remains But to Fix the Price CHICAGO, April 5.—President John J. Mitchell of the Illinois Trust and Savings bank, chairman of the special committee of the Chicago City railway, said today: "I take Judge Dunne to be a sensible, rational man. That being the case, the traction question can be settled with him in a sensible, rational way. We are prepared and willing to sell out our property to the city. We can get together, I am sure. The only question is the price. Judge Dunne began preparations today to leave the bench. He will assume his new duties April 10. He is 62 years old. The mayor-elect today discussed a plan to request the mayor of Glasgow, Scotland, to send to Chicago an expert on municipal ownership of railways. Judge Dunne proposes to have the expert report on the matter until a later date. He is a Scotchman and his views on public ownership are in vogue."

Clothing Want Reciprocity

NEW YORK, April 5.—The National Association of Clothiers held its annual convention here today. These officers were elected: President, Marcus M. Marks, New York; secretary, Sol Solomon, Rochester; treasurer, Samuel Fleishman, Isaac J. Adler, Milwaukee, was elected a member of the board of directors. Resolutions were passed in favor of reciprocity with Canada, and providing for the establishment of permanent national headquarters in New York city, and of a national collection bureau, with branch offices in all markets. The association voted to meet next year in Cincinnati.

HIDE WHEN GIVE TIPS

Serve Notice as to Equitable Directors' Meeting NEW YORK, April 5.—The course which the Hyde forces will pursue in tomorrow's special meeting of the directors of the Equitable Life assurance society was forecast tonight by a statement given out by Mr. Hyde's friends. The statement says Mr. Alexander will be called upon to explain his conduct in assuming the personal integrity of his associates, James Hazen Hyde, vice president; Jacob H. Schiff and E. H. Harriman, directors, and causing the publication of matter detrimental to the executive committee of the board. Mr. Alexander will be called upon to explain his conduct in assuming the personal integrity of his associates, James Hazen Hyde, vice president; Jacob H. Schiff and E. H. Harriman, directors, and causing the publication of matter detrimental to the executive committee of the board. Mr. Alexander will be called upon to explain his conduct in assuming the personal integrity of his associates, James Hazen Hyde, vice president; Jacob H. Schiff and E. H. Harriman, directors, and causing the publication of matter detrimental to the executive committee of the board.

State Mine Inspector a Victim

CARBONDALE, Ill., April 5.—Thirty-seven bodies of miners who lost their lives in the gas explosion at the mine of Joseph Leiter at Zeigler yesterday, have been recovered and it is surmised that the bodies are in the mine. The exact number of bodies will probably not be known for several days. Among the dead is William Scott Alkinson, a mine examiner for the seventh subdistrict, who lost his life in an attempt to perform his duties as mine inspector, and who died while trying to rescue the bodies of those who were entombed. The accident is attributed to carbonic acid gas due to poor ventilation. State Inspector Alkinson was one of the best known miners in the district. He was the father of four children and a member of the Masonic fraternity. Joseph Leiter arrived at the shaft today.

News Condensed

Oldenburger—Herr Horman, editor of Oldenburg Residentenblatt, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for accusing Franz Rühmann, minister of public worship, education and justice, of gambling and alleging that he was not fit to be superintendent of the clerical schools and courts.

New York—The report that John Hays Hammond, acting for the Guggenheim, has purchased the Selby Smelting and Refining Co., of the Selby district, has been bought the Selby plant, together with other western smelting works, for a combination.

Washington—It has been decided to appoint three foreign-born members to the advisory board, or consulting engineers, of the isthmian canal commission, one from Great Britain, one from Germany and a third from France.

Cambridge, Mass.—A new 60 inch reflecting telescope, made in England and purchased by Harvard university, is being set up at the astronomical observatory. In point of aperture, it is the largest telescope in the world.

Tucson, Ariz.—T. C. Lamb, superintendent of the Tres Amigos mine, has been blown to pieces by an internal machine while stricken with a fall. The accident involved in bitter disputes about mining property.

Denver—The failure of the legislature to pass the Wilder state oil refinery bill has been a great disappointment to the opposition to the Standard Oil trust in the Florence fields. The independent oil men will furnish the money for operations.

Santo Domingo—The Belgian creditors of Santo Domingo presented a proposition for the monthly payment of \$25,000 to the Belgians, intimating that then they would release the debt arrangement being concluded.

New York—Charged with the larceny of two oriental rugs, valued at \$10,000 and \$5,000, Frederick Comp of Rutherford, N. J., formerly bookkeeper for Sajun & Teleman, bankers, was arrested and held in \$5,000 bail.

Madrid—Owing to an extreme drought all field work in Andalusia has been suspended for a considerable time, and crops are threatened with destruction. The cost of necessities of life has risen to exorbitant figures.

Vienna—Emperor Francis Joseph has returned from Budapest. All his efforts to secure a solution of the Hungarian cabinet crisis have been fruitless and the situation is practically the same as it was two months ago.

Berlin—Emil Zippelitz, a wealthy planter of German descent, was killed in a duel by Franz von Colling, a member of the Holsig machinery works. The men quarreled over politics.

Topeka, Kan.—The deaf mute arrested on his way to kill Gov. Hoch, has been admitted to the state insane asylum. He calls himself "J. Everest Worthington, M. A."

London—Following the example of the United States department of agriculture, the British board of agriculture is experimenting with the view of ascertaining the value of nitrogen producing bacteria. Washington—The executive board of the bureau of American republics has elected William C. Fox chief of bureau, and to be director to succeed W. W. Rockhill, appointed minister to China. Washington, Conn.—United States Senator Orville H. Platt is ill at his summer residence here, suffering from bronchial pneumonia. The chances of recovery are good. Washington—Minister Takahira of the Japanese legation told Secretary Taft that on account of the influenza epidemic he would leave Washington for a different climate. St. Louis—Complete returns give Rolla Wells, Democratic candidate for reelection to the mayoralty, a plurality of 1,425 over John A. Talty, Republican. Washington—Maj. Gen. Gillespie, U. S. A., will return to Canada and providing for the establishment of permanent national headquarters in New York city, and of a national collection bureau, with branch offices in all markets. The association voted to meet next year in Cincinnati. Panama—The unusually long dry season has caused a scarcity of water, which is now being sold here at 4 cents a gallon. Dundas, Ont.—Fire in the residence of Gifford Walker resulted in the death of Walker and his two daughters.