

POPE PROPOSES REFORMS

One Thing He Has in Mind is Equalizing the Income of Priests. PROVIDE WORK AND A LIVING FOR ALL

Another is to Compel the Wearing of the Garb of Priesthood at All Times and in All Places, Which is Opposed by Americans.

(Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.) ROME, Feb. 27.—New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.—One of the most important reforms inaugurated by Pius X as soon as he was elected pope was that abolishing certain abuses existing among the clergy, especially in Rome, the principal of which was the fact that while some priests in charge of parishes or provided with a canonicate enjoyed an income sufficient to live in luxury. Many more out of the great number of priests flocking to Rome from all parts of the world were actually starving for want of means, no matter how anxiously they engaged in parochial or other work.

Pius X intends to carry those reforms all over the world. In the United States, he has been informed, the priests are allowed to walk the streets without the cassock and the peculiar hat worn by the clergy all over the continent, on the plea that the clerical dress worn by ministers of other denominations is objectionable to the laity. One of the first decrees to be issued from Rome is that all priests, Roman or foreign, who come to Rome, either for business or for pleasure, shall wear the ecclesiastical cassock and three-cornered hat in the streets, otherwise the police will permit no one to pass for a longer period than three days.

All foreign priests remaining in Rome for a longer period than two weeks have now to furnish their names and addresses, together with the documents of good standing from their bishops or the vicar of Rome, which will see that they obtain lodgings in especially selected respectable establishments instead of remaining in hotels or pensions. All priests, whether Italian or foreigners, who for reason of study or other causes must remain in Rome for a longer period than six months, have recently received a blank form to be filled out and deposited with the cardinal vicar general's office, stating age, address, original diocese and the amount of income possessed, so that in case one is in financial difficulties the authorities may provide for him.

Equalize Income of Priests. It is the intention of Pius X to equalize as much as possible the income of the several priests engaged in the same kind of church work and to employ all those without special offices in parochial work, as until now, out of 5,000 priests to be found in Rome, only about 100 did any work in the parishes.

These reforms have now been extended to every diocese in Italy, and it is the pope's firm intention to introduce them all over the world. Cardinal Martinielli, former apostolic delegate to the United States, has suggested to the pope that the most urgent reform for that country would be that of compelling all priests to wear the same costume in the states as the priests of the continent, and also the tonsure as a mark of the sacred orders received. For many years such reforms for the clergy in the United States have been urged in Rome by members of the religious orders, like Cardinal Martinielli, but have met with the strongest kind of opposition from the secular clergy and most of the bishops. As a matter of compromise it was agreed upon the late apostolic delegate that all priests should wear the cassock at all times of the day while in their place of residence, as deposited in their parishes in America.

It is firmly believed in Rome that an innovation in the matter of street dress, as the one recently proposed by the Augustinian cardinal, will meet with the most strenuous resistance on the part of the secular priests, and if adopted by the authorities will be entirely disregarded. A prominent New York priest, at present in Rome, has been very active among the authorities of the Vatican in opposing the proposed plan of reform on behalf of his brethren in America and has pointed out how both in England and in this country the wearing of the cassock and three-cornered hat by the secular clergy would only expose them to the ridicule of unbelievers, while the tonsure would impose indescribable annoyance whenever the priests might be present at society or public entertainments.

Mrs. T. S. Gaffney of New York recently gave a dinner to a number of cardinals and prominent prelates at her palace in Rome and inaugurated the custom of ancient times of having each cardinal received on his arrival at the porte cochere by footmen, in livery, carrying lighted torches, who escorted him up the grand staircase, and accompanied him similarly at his departure to his carriage. This innovation is certain to be adopted on a large scale at all the receptions and dinners which cardinals shall attend in the near future.

EMPEROR'S PLANS COMPLETE William of Germany Expects Novel Experience in His Southern Trip. BERLIN, Feb. 27.—Emperor William has never traveled in a modern passenger steamer, and that fact is given as the reason for his taking the North German Lloyd steamer Koenig Albert on his twelve days' trip to the Mediterranean.

His majesty has rather suddenly decided not to call at Antwerp at all. No explanation of this change in the plans is given out. The emperor will go from Bremerhaven to Vigo, Spain, direct. At the

latter place King Carlos of Portugal will doubtless meet him, and at Gibraltar, where he will stay two days, his majesty will see the fortress for the first time. He will debar also for a few hours at Port Mahon, and will leave the Koenig Albert and board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern at Messina on March 24. The Koenig Albert will consequently be unable to leave Genoa that day, as it is advertised to do.

The gossip regarding the emperor's meeting President Loubet outside of Breist is altogether incorrect. The cruiser Hienrich II will convey the Koenig Albert all the way to Messina and afterward, with the dispatch boat Slespieter, will accompany the Hohenzollern in a leisurely four weeks' cruise, without a fixed itinerary, to Corfu and as far eastward as Athens, but not to Constantinople. On his way back Emperor William may see the king of Italy at Naples. The emperor may join the emperor toward the end of the excursion. The return will be made overland, and at no time during the trip will his majesty be more than two days out of reach of land.

CONFIRMS PREVIOUS REPORT London Chronicle Places Time of Dissolution of Parliament About Easter Tuesday. LONDON, Feb. 27.—Confirming the statement made by the Associated Press that it is in a position to declare there will be a dissolution of Parliament within six weeks, the Daily Chronicle this morning says it hears that the government does not intend to remain in office longer than is necessary to get through the supply vote and that Parliament will be dissolved on Easter Tuesday. The Chronicle adds that the government did not originally intend to appeal to the country at such an early date, but the recent divisions are believed to have driven it to a new decision. The impossibility of holding the party together for any length of time, it is said, is now recognized.

PARIS VOGUE IN COSTUMES Tailor-Made Clothes to Remain the Fashion. (Copyright, 1904, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Feb. 27.—New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.—Tailor-made costumes are to be much in vogue this year as usual. The jacket will be a snugly fitting around the hips, with a velvet collar and small revers. A single row of buttons will emphasize its severity. With this will be worn a vest of extreme masculine cut and of bright colors. The skirt will be very plain and close and the sleeve of moderate length.

LITTLE DANGER IN THE BALKANS Turkey Has Nothing to Gain by War and Will Not Fight. PARIS, Feb. 27.—An American official, who for two years past has been studying the conditions in the Balkans, has just arrived in Paris, and today made an interesting statement of the situation. He said: "I am satisfied Turkey will not declare war. It has been informed by the powers that even if it does so, it will gain nothing and even may suffer from a military occupation by the powers, and perhaps may result in the separation of Macedonia from the Turkish empire."

It is true that Turkey is sending reinforcements to Macedonia, but this is due to the prospect of an outbreak of the insurrection and possible interference on the part of Bulgaria, now that Russia is occupied with Japan, but the sultan has everything to lose and little to gain by a war and it comes up may depend upon it that Bulgaria will be the aggressor. Should war come I am satisfied that Bulgaria will be beaten.

Operating in the mountains where a few men can pick off a whole regiment, the Bulgarians and insurgents have a distinct advantage, but the Turkish troops can sweep them around toward Sofia, where the country is level. Bulgaria is unable to put 200,000 men in the field. The Turks can quickly throw double that number into Macedonia and reform them if necessary.

It has been said that Russia and Turkey are discussing the question of the passage of the Dardanelles by the Russian Black sea fleet. Turkey would not give its consent, unless it gained some concessions in the Balkans, such as dealing with Bulgaria as it has done with Macedonia, and not make such a concession, because it would thereby forfeit the preferential position which it and Austria hold in consequence of having been designated by the powers to act as their representatives in dealing with the Balkan question.

PROFUSION OF AMENDMENTS

Senate Spends Entire Day Tackling with Shipping Bill. WILL BE READY TO VOTE ON TUESDAY Members Divided by Party Lines on the Details of Measure, but Mr. Hale Consents to Modification.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The senate today approached nearer to a filibuster than on any former occasion during the present session. The demonstration was made on the part of the democratic senators against requiring the use of American ships for the shipment of government supplies, and amendment after amendment was offered, only to be laid on the table on motion of Mr. Hale, in charge of the bill.

The numerous intervals were interspersed with debate, so that the entire session was consumed. Most of the votes the senate divided on party lines, but Mr. Mitchell three or four times voted with the democrats. Mr. Mitchell tried to change the time when the bill shall take effect and in this he had the co-operation of Messrs. Dietrich and Fulton, republicans, and of the democrats.

At the close of the day Mr. Hale consented to make material modifications of the bill, whereupon unanimous agreement was made to vote on it next Tuesday. Mr. Mitchell offered an amendment to postpone the date when the bill shall take effect until July 1, 1906. He expressed the opinion that the bill as a law would have the effect of restricting trade between the United States and its dependencies in the Pacific. He also charged that the effect would be to discriminate in favor of some Pacific coast ports. None of the American vessels that would be engaged in the trade ever enter the Columbia river. He said all shipping from the Columbia river ports would be immediately destroyed if the bill should become a law.

Mr. Hale moved to lay Mr. Mitchell's amendment on the table, which was carried 24 to 23. Messrs. Mitchell, Fulton and Dietrich voted with the democrats. The senate also tabled amendments giving American vessels the preference where the charges do not exceed by more than 25 per cent those of foreign vessels and extending the time when the bill shall take effect until 1908.

Says Tillman Has One Interest. Mr. Patterson suggested an amendment excluding from the benefits of the bill American vessels employing Chinese other than those entitled to reside in the United States.

The amendment provoked a debate in which Messrs. Patterson, Perkins, Tillman, Elkins and others participated. In a colloquy between Messrs. Perkins and Tillman Mr. Perkins stated that Mr. Tillman was willing enough to vote for improvements in the harbor of Charleston. The latter replied that Mr. Perkins was just as jealous in his advocacy of measures calculated to benefit the harbor at San Francisco.

Mr. Tillman declared that the naval committee had shown a disposition to abandon the harbor at San Francisco because it is so shallow that it might be necessary to dredge it, but had been compelled to yield to Mr. Perkins' importunities.

Mr. Elkins spoke in support of a discriminatory duty in favor of goods shipped into the United States in American bottoms. Such a policy would, he said, work a revolution in five years.

Mr. Patterson expressed a willingness to vote for such a measure as Mr. Elkins outlined. Replying to remarks by Mr. Perkins relative to legislation in favor of American sailors, Mr. Patterson said that under these laws a seaman has allotted to him less space than a man has in his grave.

On motion of Mr. Hale Mr. Patterson's amendment was laid on the table 27 to 18. A unanimous agreement was reached to vote on the bill on Tuesday next. The senate at 5:06 o'clock adjourned.

PASSES PRIVATE PENSION BILLS. House Devotes Nearly Entire Session to Matter of Entails. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The house devoted nearly the entire session to the passage of 39 private pension bills. Mr. Adams, rep. (Pa.) entered a protest because pension bills introduced by him had not been considered and intimated that unless his district was treated the same as other districts he would block consideration of pension bills in the house. Mr. Slayden, dem. (Tex.) said that he had not received the same notice as other members in regard to pension bills and Speaker Cannon said he "would take the gentleman's protest under consideration."

A number of other local and general bills were passed. A resolution calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to the receipts for sales of town lots in Lawton, Hobart and Anadarko, O. T., for a copy of the report of any inspector or person employed to investigate charges against any official in charge of Indian affairs in Indian territory and for other information pertaining to Indians in Indian territory was passed. Other bills were passed as follows:

To authorize the acceptance of lands from the state of Montana for the enlargement of the Fort Missoula military reservation. Providing for an additional assistant justice for the supreme court of New Mexico. To confirm patents to lands in Bitter Root valley, Mont.

Granting additional land to the University of Montana. Setting apart of a tract of land in Arizona as a public park, to be known as the Petrified Forest National park. Authorizing the construction of bridges across the Missouri river at Yankton, S. D., and the Cantalla river in Alaska. Speaker Cannon announced the following committee appointments:

Mr. Connell, rep. (Penn.) patents, levees and improvements of the Mississippi and ventilation and acoustics. Mr. Boyluge, rep. (Colo.) immigration and naturalization, patents and mines and mining. Mr. Camsler, dem. (Miss.) public lands. The house adjourned at 4:30 p. m., until Monday.

MAY GRANT THE CONCESSION Commercial Cable Company May Be Permitted to Unite Japanese and American Cables. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Most careful consideration is being given to the application of the Commercial Cable company, made on behalf of Japan, to land a cable on the island of Guam to connect at that point with the American cable. Last evening the president, secretary Hay and secretary Taft, had a conference on the subject. As heretofore indicated the question of neutrality of this government in the Russo-Japanese war is an important factor in the consideration of the application. It is not probable, therefore, that if the application should be granted some conditions may be attached to the permission as to its use for military purposes. It is said today that no conclusion yet has been reached by this government respecting the application, but it is regarded as certain that in some form, it eventually will be granted.

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