STEAD SPEAKS IN PITTSBURG

British Editor Suggests Raising Fund for Pilgrimage to The Hague.

DISCUSSES COMING PEACE CONFERENCE

He Says Diplomats Are Kept Busy Putting Out International Fires Started by Sensational Papers.

PITTSBURG, April 13.—William T. Stead, editor of Reviews, London, at the rededication ceremonies of the Carnegie institute of Pittsburg today, announced a plan to raise the $100,000 necessary to conduct a pilgrimage from all countries to The Hague conference. To raise this sum he proposed that every college and university student in the United States donate 50 cents toward the fund. He said the lesson furnished to Europe by such a movement would be an influential factor in the quest of international peace.

After much applause by the audience, Mr. Stead said probably his hearers would like to contribute. Immediately a shower of silver money landed on the stage, coming from all parts of the hall.

Mr. Stead's Speech.

Mr. Stead's address follows:

I have just made a journey through ten countries for the purpose of finding out what is to be the next step toward international peace. I have seen three kings, two queens, one prince regent and all the prime ministers, foreign ministers, ambassadors and public men that were worth seeing. And I found them all unanimous on two things. The first was that they were quite sure that whatever might be the case with the other nine countries they could declare with certainty that their government and their nation were most absolutely devoted to peace and most resolutely determined to prevent war. The second point upon which they were all agreed was that the greatest, if not the only danger to peace of the world, lay in the existence of a large number of violent, unscrupulous and irresponsible newspapers, which were constantly engaged in making mischief.

The imperial chancellor of Germany, Prince von Buelow, said to me:

"The emperor is for peace, the king is for peace, all the governments are for peace, the parliaments are for peace and the great industrial and commercial classes are for peace. Only the journalists are for war. And diplomats have to spend all their time in running about here and there trying to put out the fires which the newspapers kindle."

Eighteen years ago the German ambassador in Russia told me that the peace of the world could be secured by hanging twelve editors. At Washington the other day an eminent American said the newspapers here, as in the old world, rendered the task of the government in maintaining peace very difficult and suggested as the only remedy the electrical chair.

Mr. Stead said he did not hesitate to declare that in the discussion of international affairs the liberty of the press has in many scandalous instances degenerated into a license which is at this moment the gravest danger which threatens the peace of the world.

Irresponsible License of Press.

Continuing, he said:

Standing here as it were upon the housetop of the world and knowing that my voice will be heard throughout all the continents, I proclaim the truth which all responsible men recognize, but which none dare to declare that the irresponsible license of the press has increased, is increasing and must be abated, not only in the interest of international peace, but in the interest of the press itself.

The speaker said he did not recommend either the gallows or the electric chair, but said it ought not to be beyond the resources of civilization for laws to be passed which would confine to prison every journalist who could be convicted by twelve jurors, good men and true, of having made false or misleading statements in scare heads or in the body of his paper, which were calculated to inflame national animosity against the neighboring nation and so to endanger the maintenance of peace.

Banquet in the Evening.

A banquet by the trustees of the Carnegie institute in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie was held tonight at the Hotel Schenley. All the foreign and American guests attended.

Three large chests of books were presented to the institute today by Emperor William through his personal representative, Lieutenant General A. F. J. von Loewenfeld.

Among the speakers today were: Sir Henry Breece, London; Ernest Ihnrn, Berlin; Sir Robert S. Ball, London; Lieutenant General von Loewenfeld, Berlin, and Leonce Benedite, Paris.

Tomorrow afternoon the visitors will go to the mill district, where they will be given an opportunity to see the great steel mills in operation.

Rockefeller Congratulates Carnegie.

PITTSBURG, April 13.—John D. Rockefeller, in a letter to Andrew Carnegie today, congratulated the donor of the Carnegie institute on the rededication. The letter follows:

Please accept my hearty congratulations on your great and good speech on the dedication of Carnegie institute in your home city of Pittsburg. It has the right ring. I am with you. You have my best wishes for the success for all your grand efforts to help your fellow men. I hope and trust that our prosperous men the country over will be stimulated to emulate your noble example. I believe that untold good would result therefrom.

Mr. Carnegie replied as follows:

Many thanks, fellow worker, in the task of distributing surplus wealth for the good of others. I clasp your hand. Your congratulations highly valued.

DUNN IS OPPOSED TO THE DOG

Free and Unmuzzled Canine is Contrary to the Order of Mayor Dahlman.

The hearing of the injunction case to prevent the enforcement of Mayor Dahlman's proclamation requiring the muzzling of dogs was begun Saturday before Judge Redick. Deputy City Attorney Dunn spent the entire morning session arguing in support of the mayor's proposition. John P. Breen and W. H. Herdman appeared in behalf of M. J. Greevy, who secured the restraining order.

Three minutes after Dunn began his argument a large black dog that had wandered into the court house attracted the attention of some men in the register of deeds office by his frantic efforts to get out of the front door. Dunn took the position that a dog is recognized by law as different from a domestic animal and consequently can be legislated against in any way the authorites see fit. He holds the legislature has given the city council the power to regulate the running at large of dogs and the city council has delegated to the mayor the authority to say when all dogs shall be muzzled.

The hearing was on Dunn's demurrer to the petition asking that it be dismissed because it did not set up a cause of action.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

City Attorney Burnam has gone to New York City to secure a deposition in a case against the city of Omaha.

Mrs. E. C. Burr, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Sutphen of Hastings, W. B. McQueen of Hay Springs, John P. Zimman and Mrs. Rogers of Lincoln are at the Millard.

E. C. Babcock, former deputy state treasurer under Treasurer Mortensen, has moved to Omaha to accept the position of chief clerk for the Columbia Fire Insurance company.

J. G. Quinn, Thomas G. Doney, C. A. Smith of Lincoln, L. G. Erwin of Hastings, C. Weber of Spaulding, G. O. Baker of Sterling, Colo., and T. F. Froman of Creston, Wyo., are at the Murray.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Doran of Burwell, J. W. Palmer of Neligh, W. W. Shepard of Chadron, F. H. Wheeler of Havelock, T. F. Huston of Wymore, C. H. Boehl of Grand Island, J. S. Kerwin of Highmore, S. D., and J. F. McFarland of Rushville are at the Merchants.

Superintendent Davidson of the public schools has returned from Grand Island, where he attended the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of R. J. Barr's superintendancy of the Grand Island schools. Mr. Davidson reported that the function was notable in its way.

SORRY ENDING IN ZIONISM

Rabbi Cohn Decries Movement for Nation of Jewish People.

JUDAISM RELIGIOUS, NOT NATIONAL

Holds Withdrawal of Scattered Jews to Palestine Would Be Anti-Climax to Years of Heroism.

Speaking in Temple Israel Friday night on the subject of the Zionistic movement to re-establish the Jewish nation in Palestine, Rabbi Frederick Cohn held that while the scheme had many theoretical features to commend it, yet it had many practical difficulties which would make it antagonistic to the idea that every country is God's country and that every country in which men live holy lives such country is as Palestine to the Jews. The fact of these difficulties, however, the rabbi contended, would not make the plan impossible, but it would be a sorry ending to centuries of Jewish heroism. In part he said:

"The radical mistake of Zionism, as it seems to me, is that it rests upon a misconception of Judaism. Judaism is more than nationalism, infinitely more. Judaism does not mean merely that there shall be a nation of Jews. A Jewish nation at first was probably a necessity for the development of Judaism, although Abraham and the first Jews belonged to no Jewish nation, but lived centuries before the Jews had obtained a nationality. Judaism is a religion, not a political system. As such it is not dependent upon nationality, nor upon any particular land or territory. It stands for certain truths that are true in all lands, applicable to all people and which some day are to be realized among all nations. Judaism is a mission of religion and of righteousness to all humanity. It is to teach all mankind the idea of the one true living God. The aim of Judaism is and has always been the moralization of humanity and the sanctification of human life, whether as individuals or nations. Its passion is to establish justice among men, to bring in the day of universal peace, to increase love in all the earth and to make all people righteous.

Zionists Oppose Real Mission.

"The Zionists make light of this mission, for they are not filled with the true religious spirit. Religion is only secondary to them and it is not a mere accident that so many of them are outspoken atheists and boldly confess that they care nothing for religion. They are race-Jews, whereas Judaism has long outgrown mere matters of race and has cast off the swaddling clothes of nationality. The Jew today is Jew only in matters of religion, holding a particular faith, which he believes is the truest in the world and destined to become the faith of all the world.

"This mission is not to be realized by a return to Palestine. It would be thwarted thus: Political Zionism means in effect, surrender. It is a yielding to the desires as it is a confession to the charges of the Jews' enemies. It would be a poor ending, an anti-climax, to the centuries of suffering and martyrdom to be shut up in a corner of Asia, or any part of the world, in a nationality, even a voluntary ghetto, and be exposed to the same fate that overtook it twice before, and aggravate and centralize the evils it sought to cure. A Jewish nation in Palestine would not do away with anti-semitism—it might intensify it a hundredfold.

"The Jews' problem is to be solved in every land where the Jew lives. The hearts of the nations will turn to him as the one from whom they received every noblest gift, through whom came blessing and salvation."

NEVER TOO OLD TO FLARE UP

November and December Arrested for Fisticuffs Over Status of Spuds.

When M. Fhars, 1101 South Twenty-second street, failed to present himself in police court Saturday to appear against Lawrence Mulfinger, 1111 South Twenty-second street, whom he had had arrested on a charge of assault, he deprived Judge Crawford of trying a case unique in all the annals of unique battles which are fought in police court. Fhars is 81 years old and Mulfinger, the man he charged with assaulting him, is 79. As the old defendant, with a fringe of sailor's whiskers adorning the edge of his shriveled face, walked up to the bar to answer to the complaint, and no accuser put in an appearance, the judge sent him away.

According to the story told by the aged men, they had been working at sorting potatoes when Fhars accused Mulfinger of throwing away some tubers which might do for planting, and as they bent their crooked, stiff bodies over the bins picking up one potato after another they argued the matter until Mulfinger, said Fhars, became angry. The limbs, which it was thought could do nothing but sort potatoes, suddenly straightened out, the blood flew hot and fast through his veins and there was a gleam of rage and fight in his eye as he stepped up to his antagonist in true pugilistic style.

What happened while the scrap was on will never be told in full. All that is known of the battle is from the lips of the participants, for no witnesses had the unusual good fortune to be present. When the aged gladiators had done both had a few scratches on their faces, but otherwise the damage had been slight. A truce was called, because both were "all in." Fhars was still angry about the matter, however, and had a warrant sworn out for the other's arrest. But, as might be expected from one of his years, his resentment dwindled over night and he thought better of prosecuting his neighbor.

WEIRD STORY OF THE SEA

Hole on the Surface of the Atlantic Makes Trouble for a Steamer.

Captain Tinmis endorses the theory that earthquakes are caused mostly by the sea dropping through holes in the ocean bed at points where the crust is thin and the temperature just below very hot. He is commander of the British steamship Planet Neptune, a sister ship to the Planet Mars and the Planet Venus, all, as Billy Quigley put it, of the astronomical line.

The Planet Neptune arrived in New York from South America with a cargo of cotton, wool and sugar, a tale of a seaquake off the coast of South Brazil, and a mate, Charles Brown, who has another opinion than the captain about the cause of the mishap to the ship. The mate is not a seismologist, like the captain, and he scorns the idea that an earthquake could scoop up the marvelous sea that almost overwhelmed the Planet Neptune. His theory is that there are holes in the South Atlantic off the coast of Brazil and that they ought to be filled up.

It was 8:45 o'clock on the night of February 22, when the Planet Neptune was about 150 miles off the Province of Rio Grande do Sul, that the lookout, Able Seaman Shallburg, saw a commotion dead ahead as if a school of great marine creatures were having a riot. The foam and spray shot and bubbled up in a geyserlike fashion. The wind was from northeast and merely fresh, and the seas that the ship had encountered a moment before were of the duck pond variety. The lookout, who was on the forecastle head, tried to get shelter when he saw the great sea impending. He was picked up and driven aft on the flood. When he came to he found his shipmates uncolling him from a stanchion around which he had been wrapped. His leg and hand were broken, and he was otherwise so much hurt that he can never go to sea again.

The skipper, who was on the bridge, says that he had a little time to observe the wave. Just before it rose ahead of the ship he noted that it trembled exactly as it had done in the harbor of Iquique last December, when there were several earthquake shocks along the coast. The ship was steaming about six knots and the wall of water smote it so hard that it came almost to a dead stop. The sea reared 15 feet above the forecastle head and swept the ship from stem to stern. It was a foot deep on the captain's bridge. It was the only wave of the day. All around where it had uplifted the skipper noted afterward that the surface of the sea was bubbling and whirling and spinning, as if there were something at work beneath.

The mate was below when he felt the ship, as he expressed it, "stand on its stem." He got on deck just after the flood had rushed along the ship. It had not recovered an even keel and the mate became convinced that it had runinto a hole. He could still see the hole dimly after the ship had managed to labor up the other side. There was a good deal of disturbance of a yeasty sort on the rim of the hole.—New York Sun.

FEAR OF THE LAW WANING

Proportion of Homicides in the United States Larger Than in Any Other Land.

Judge Thomas of Alabama makes the startling statement that in the year 1906 there were 118 homicides in the United States for every million of population. In Germany there were but 4.6 to the million, in Canada 12.4, in Britain 8.4. The proportion in the United States is larger than in any other advanced country. Why is this so?

There will be many answers, but they will gradually sift down to one, namely, that the people of the United States have not been properly taught respect for law, either human or divine. The law against murder is primarily a divine law, but it is also a human law in every civilized country in the world. As such it depends for its enforcement upon human agencies, and upon the co-operation of the people whom it protects. So long as the consequences of the breaking of the law are not certain, swift and terrible, so long will the breaking of the law continue.

Here in the United States the chances of conviction are probably less than in any other civilized country. In the first place, the police organizations in our larger cities leave much to be desired. The machinery of detection is less nearly perfect than it is in either London or Paris. Of the twenty or more murders that happen every day in this country it is probably quite safe to say that five are not followed by the arrest of the slayer. Of the other fifteen ten are not followed by conviction. Of the last five perhaps not more than half bring men to the gallows or the electric chair.

It is easy to adduce other causes, the negro population, the mixture of races in the great cities, the ignorance and illiteracy prevalent not only in the lower orders of the cities, but also in large rural communities, but these are very small contributory causes. The quick temper of the Italian immigrant might be adduced but for the fact that even Italy has had, this last year, a smaller percentage of murders than the United States. The real cause must be faced squarely. It is our national disregard of law, perhaps one might even say our national contempt of law.

The voice of the law is not sufficiently terrible. Too many extraneous considerations enter into the administration of this terrible law which demands a life for a life. Maudlin sentiment, the plea of a child, the pressure of a political machine, the "unwritten law," if you will, the actual expenditure of money in large quantities, the agitation of the press—all these and many other similar agencies have sufficed, at times, to turn aside the merited punishment of the murderer.

The "murder rate" is advancing in this country. It is time to face the truth, to put aside forever our half-way measures in the enforcement of the stern hard law that is our only safeguard against the slayer. If there be not in the United States a steadfastness, a certainty, a sternness in the enforcement of this law, such as there is, for instance, in Germany or in Canada, then the United States cannot hope to stay this terrible retrogression. How many years will it be before we sink to the level of Mexico, where nearly 145 men are slain each year out of every million inhabitants?—World's Work.

GIRL'S LIKENESS ON CENT

Story of How It Came There Adorned with an Indian Bonnet.

Get out your pennies and hunt for any Indian physiognomy there.

It is the head of a gracious American woman who for some years was held in admiration both for her beauty and her goodness, and who, only a few weeks ago, passed on to her great reward. Her name was Sarah Longacre Keen. She lived in Philadelphia. For thirty-five years she was the secretary of the Philadelphia branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist church.

When Sarah was a child 5 or 6 years a delegation of Indians from the northwest visited Washington. They came to see the sights and pay their respects to the big chief of the nation.

After having spent considerable time at the capital the Indians were taken to Philadelphia. Here they were shown the mint. The little girl's father was a fine engraver, and he had official connections with this great money factory. He was a kindly, benevolent man as well, and he invited this delegation of red men to some sort of entertainment at his home.

One of the chiefs had his attention attracted to the little miss, and in a mood of sportiveness he took off his headdress and put it on her head. She was not frightened, but, lending herself to the enjoyment of the joke, she stood for a moment and let the company look at her. Some one present, who had both an eye for beauty and artistic skill, was so struck by the appearance which little Sarah Longacre made in her Indian headdress that he sketched her on the spot. The sketch was engraved by her father.

Just then the penny in its present form was about to be issued, but the figure with which its face was to be ornamented had not been chosen. This engraved sketch went into competition for the honor. It was accepted in preference to all others, and the imprint of it was transferred to the neat little pennies which Uncle Sam for so many years has been sending out into the world.—Washington Post.

Now Look Out for Rheumatism.

The grip has been unusually prevalent during the past winter, and in many cases is likely to be followed by an attack of muscular rheumatism. This is the most common variety of the disease and least dangerous. There is no swelling of the joints and the pain is not so excruciating as in acute or inflammatory rheumatism. It is sufficiently severe to disable a man, however, and every movement increases the pain. Keep as quiet as possible and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely with a thorough massage, and you are certain to get quick relief.

BRIEF CITY NEWS.

Ewing Buys Business—The business of the Iowa Sanitary Cleaning company has been sold to E. W. Ewing, who will conduct the business under the style of the Sanitary Cleaning company.

New Choir—A new choir, which will devote its attention exclusively to sacred music, has been organized under the direction of C. O. Blakeslee. It is composed of former soloists of the Kountze Memorial church choir.

Asks to Be Made Bankrupt—Joseph Cooper, a street railway conductor of Omaha, has filed his voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States district court, asking that he be discharged from all financial obligations. His liabilities are scheduled at $2,978 and his assets at $2,558.60.

Parker Will Resign—Truant Officer William Parker Saturday morning said he would next Monday tender his resignation to the Board of Education for action at the regular board meeting Monday evening. Mr. Parker said he had accepted the position of membership secretary of the Young Men's Christian association.

Murray Hotel—The Murray hotel is about to change hands and be remodeled. W. G. Richeson, formerly proprietor of the barber shop under the First National Bank building, will take possession Monday. He will spend considerable money in remodeling the hotel and making it first-class throughout.

Damage Suit Started—Suit for $5,000 damages was begun in district court Saturday by Adolph Grabbet against the Chicago & Northwestern railroad for injuries he received by being struck by a train December 24, 1906. He was walking to his home on the railroad tracks and asserts he did not hear the approach of the train because of the high wind.

Overcoats in Demand—The rough and wintry weather of Friday made overcoats look good to those who had none, and some of the envious ones proceeded to provide themselves at the expense of others, one of the extra coverings being stolen at each of the Karbach and Millard hotels and the Alamito Sanitary Dairy company, 2006 Farnam street.

Charges Against Greer—Lee Greer, former clerk of the police court, is to be tried for embezzlement of the city's funds when he was in office. Five complaints were filed Saturday morning by Assistant County Attorney Magney, alleging appropriation of funds as follows: July 28, 1905, $62.50; August 26, 1905, $74.50; September, 30, 1905, $165; November 4, 1905, $59.50; July 19, 1906, $38.71, a total of $409.21.

Painting County Hospital—The county board opened bids at the meeting Saturday for the painting of the county hospital inside and outside. The bids were as follows: A. C. Smith & Co., $461; Richardson & Roberts, $418; A. J. Trapp, $565. Sam Newman did not submit a lump bid, but bid by the square yard. The bids were referred to the committee on the county hospital for tabulation.

Gas Testing Plant—Gas Commissioner Crowley is gradually installing the apparatus being received for the various tests of gas. One of the most expensive and intricate pieces of mechanism he will employ will be a Junker's calorimeter, which was imported and has just been unpacked in the gas commissioner's office in the city hall. Within a week or two the commissioner hopes to be able to make some report on his work.

Sweet's New Building—Ernest Sweet Saturday morning was granted by the building inspector permits for five substantial homes to be erected at Thirty-third and Harney streets, which part of Omaha is being filled in with pretty residences. Two of the dwellings to be erected by Mr. Sweet will cost $5,000 each, one at $2,800, another at $3,500, and one at $4,500. Major R. S. Wilcox was given a permit to erect a $5,000 dwelling at Nineteenth and Binney streets.

Walker Held for Hearing—Peter Walker, colored, was arrested Friday night by Patrolman Morrison charged with working a drunk. The officer noticed the negro with an old soldier whom he was working for drinks. The old man's train was nearly due to leave the city, but the colored man was trying to get permission to carry his grip up town for him, when Morrison thought it about time to interfere. The case was continued until Monday in police court Saturday morning.

Headquarters Moved to Omaha—The Western Medical Review, the official organ of the State Medical society, has been moved from Lincoln to Omaha and will hereafter be published in this city. At a meeting held in Omaha Friday the directors chosen were: Drs. A. F. Jonas, H. L. Burrell, G. H. Bicknell, F. E. Coulter and H. L. Aken. Dr. Jonas is president, Dr. Burrell vice president and Dr. Aken secretary and treasurer. Dr. A. L. Muirhead is editor of the Western Medical Review.

Name is Settled—The injunction proceedings to restrain Edward S. Cloyer from using the name Keystone Reference and Bond company as a title for his business in the Bee building were withdrawn Friday by the Western Reference and Bond association in the New York Life building. The promoters of the Keystone firm notified the petitioners that they had no objection to using a name which might not cause so much confusion, as the incorporation papers had not reached Lincoln as yet, and it was agreed they should adopt the title of Keystone Surety and Reference company.

Two Bids for Divorce—Grace Robinson Hansen has begun suit in district court for a divorce from Andrew J. Hansen, who, according to the petition, is now confined in the government prison at Fort Leavenworth for desertion from the army. Mrs. Hansen says for some time before he left her he conducted himself in a sullen, irritable and angry manner and talked to her, if at all, in a harsh manner. She says he did not furnish her with a proper home and allowed her only $1 a week spending money. Since March, 1906, she says he has not supported her at all. Elmer Short wants a divorce from Maud Short on the grounds of extreme cruelty.

West Leavenworth Improvers—The West Leavenworth club held an enthusiastic and well attended meeting last evening at their hall on Thirty-eighth and Leavenworth streets. Several of the city councilmen and park board were present and matters of great importance were taken up and discussed and the first steps were taken toward a great many improvements in that part of the city. The paving from Thirty-seventh to Forty-eighth by the park board will be commenced in the next few weeks and the county will macadamize from Forty-eighth west for one mile, and this will make one of the best drives in the city. The following were elected officers for the ensuing term: T. H. Fonda, jr., president; J. Arion Lewis, vice president; J. F. Hock, secretary; John Wisler, treasurer.

Pitch Contempt Case—The contempt case against F. W. Fitch was up before Judge Kennedy on a preliminary motion Saturday. In his answer to the contempt complaint Fitch entered a general denial of the charges against him and now contends under the common law rule the denial frees him from the contempt charge. Under this interpretation of the law he is seeking to have the contempt charge dismissed. County Attorney English resisted the move to dismiss on the grounds that under the statute the court should hear the case, regardless of the denial by the defendant. The argument was not finished when court adjourned at noon.

Graham Wins Sidewalk Case—Judge Redick Saturday morning decided the case of Graham, against the city of Omaha, involving the issuance of a sidewalk permit in favor of the plaintiff and against the city. Graham was ordered by the council to build a sidewalk in front of his property. He did not comply within the twenty-day limit and the city authorities took steps to contruct the walk at his expense. Afterwards he tried to secure a sidewalk permit, but was refused on the grounds the city had taken steps to do the work. Graham secured an injunction to prevent the authorities from going ahead with the work and Judge Redick Saturday morning refused to set aside the order, holding Graham had a right to build the walk himself.

Farewell to Pennock—The Social Service club Saturday noon gave a farewell luncheon in the Commercial club rooms in honor of W. H. Pennock, who will leave Omaha next Friday to establish his law business in Seattle. The luncheon was largely attended. Among those who expressed sentiments of the occasion were W. M. Davidson, Judge Estelle and Mrs. Towl. Mr. Pennock responded with a short talk. Resolutions regretting the leave-taking of Mr. Pennock and wishing him God-speed were adopted by the club. Mr. Pennock has lived in Omaha nineteen years and has been prominently identified with the Social Service club since its organization. He was the leader for the club in pushing the child labor bill recently passed by the state legislature.

If you have anything to trade advertise it in the For Exchange columns of The Bee Want Ad page.

DELAY IN ENGINEER CASE

Suits Before Judge Kennedy Are Postponed Until Next Friday by Agreement.

The hearing of the contest between Andrew Rosewater and Thomas Shaw for the office of city engineer was Saturday morning called in Judge Kennedy's court, but on agreement set over to next Friday morning at 9:30. Frank Ransom, associate counsel with B. G. Burbank for Mr. Rosewater, is in Washington and Mr. Burbank contended that he had not had time to give full consideration to the application filed by W. H. Herdman, John Paul Breen and Ben Baker for a peremptory writ of mandamus. The restraining order granted by Judge Kennedy on behalf of Mr. Rosewater will be held in abeyance until the hearing of the case, when both actions will be brought up together.