Nine new unions have recently been or panized in Dallas, Texas.

Memphis unionists contemplate build-ing a labor temple to cost \$20,000.

Shipbuilders (iron) at Portsmouth, N. H., and Bath, Me., have organized.

Tacoma (Wash.) longshoremen have sade a demand for the closed shop. A Building Material Teamsters' Union The Coppersmiths' Union in New York reports that its helpers are being organ-

The work of organizing the machinists' apprentices of the Pittsburg district has

At a meeting recently held in Grass Valley the Nevada County Labor Council was organized. A reduction in the hours of labor in

the rubber factories of Providence, R. I. The Mankato (Minn.) Trades and La-

for Assembly has gone on record as favoring a truancy law.

Three ministers were recently seated as fraternal delegates to the Toledo (Ohio) Central Labor Union. International Steam Shovelmen's Union has formed a local of all steam shovel

workers in Oakland, Cal. Findlay, Fostoria and Tiffin, three enterprising cities of the Buckeye State, have formed a tri-city labor congress.

New York police have formed an or canization to obtain the eight-hour day. They are asking assistance of the union

Nashville (Tenn.) machinists have a

new scale. Those working in the machine shops of the city will receive 33 1-3 cents an hour. Labor organizations of America have gained 1,204 new unions during the past

rear, embracing a membership of 300,000 Sacramento (Cal.) glass workers have reached an agreement with their employ-ers and returned to work. Both sides

Quite a number of Boston (Mass.) la bor unions have decided against permit-ting political resolutions or discussions in the unions' meetings.

Strike benefits were paid to the amount 13,069.58 and death peneme.

of 1,110,000 kroner (\$300, ded for strike benefits and to beycotted union men during the last three years by the unions of Sweden. During 1905, twenty-three new organtions in England registered under the rade union act and seventy-three organ-sations dissolved or had registration cau-

All the building trades of Nashua, N. H., have decided to act as a unit and request the eight-hour workday and a 25-cents-a-day raise for each trade on

In a decision recently rendered by Jus-tice Stafford, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the right to Issue an unfair list was upheld and decided to

After many weeks of effort, representa-tives of the Master Horseshoers' Associa-tion, of Minneapolis, Minn., and the union journeymen have succeeded in reaching a joint working agreement.

Jewelry workers in Chicago day, have called off the strike and reed to work. Many of the shops affected have been operating with non-union The Woman's Trade Union League of

Great Britain is now on a solid foundation and is steadily growing in numbers and influence. The increase in memberduring the year just closed was more To discover to the last cent just what

it costs a family of five to live in these times of high prices is the chief object of an investigation, plans for which have been announced by the Charity Organiza-

ion Society of New York City. In the future all cigars made in Washngton, D. C., will bear the union label, and the men who make them will be paid ill union wages, the Cigarmakers' Union aving been successful in placing its scale efore the local manufacturers.

If, as expected, all members of the Al-ied Building Trades Unions in Washing-on, D. C., go on strike to help the Plumb-"Union in its fight against the Mas-Plumbers' Association, between 6,000 at 7,000 men will shortly be idle in that

The American Federation of Labor will soon begin a campaign of political edu-cation among its millions of members and their friends. The statement has been ande on good authority that the working sen will figure as an "important factor" in the great national struggle of 1908, and that they will have to be reckoned with by the political managers of all par-

Labor Commissioner M. J. McLeod o Michigan is preparing an amendment to the laws governing the employment of women and girls. The employment of girls under 21 years of age during the ght in factories and stores is prohibited, and it is proposed to make this apply to all women. The commissioner will try also to limit the hours of labor a week for women and girls to sixty in stores as well as factories.

Retail Drug Clerks' Association of San Francisco, Cal., is taking steps toward establishing a better wage schedule and the enforcement of the State ten-hour-day law, which is being violated by a large number of drug store proprietors.

The last census showed that more than 5,000,000 women were engaged in gainful occupations and that their average wage was less than \$270 a year and that more than 50 per cent of them were not 24 ears old. The census also showed that he proportion of women employed in fac-ories is increasing more rapidly than that

The inhoring men of Hamilton, Canada, tre so jubilant over electing a candidate for the Dominion Legislature that the talk now is of indorsing candidates for mayoralty and for aldermen.

Chicago (Ill.) German Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union, No. 1, has ed a labor temple in that costing in all \$100,000, and paid for from the union's treasury.

The American Federation of Labor will ar with the Secretary of State of Rico as a labor party. It has ated a ticket in several municipali-ad candidates for the House of Del-

dent of Pennsylvania Road Succumbs Suddenly, Alexander Johnston Cassatt, Presi-

ent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died suddenly at his residence in Philadelphia Friday. Mr. Cassatt had seen in ill health for nearly a year, His condition was aggravated by an attack of whooping cough which he contracted from his grandchildren while at Bar Harbor in September. He never entirely recovered from the ef-

fects of the attack. Aside from being the head of the Pennsylvania railroad, Mr. Cassatt was President of six other companies and a director in twenty-three concerns, principally transportation companies, banks and trust companies. His wealth is estimated at between \$50,000,000 and \$75,000,000. As a railroad man his career was remarkable.

Mr. Cassatt was born in Pittsburg. Dec. 6, 1839. His father, Robert S. Cassatt, moved to Europe when the son was a child, and young Cassatt received much of his education on the continent. His first work was in Geor-



A. J. CASSATT.

gia, where he was employed as a civil engineer on the construction of a new railroad. This lasted but a short time. and then Mr. Cassatt became a rodman on the Philadelphia division of the Pennsylvania. Two years later he was made an assistant engineer on the construction of the railway linking the Pennsylvania to the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad. In 1865 he left the Pennsylvania for eighteen months, becoming superintendent of motive power and machinery for the Philadelphia & Erie railroad, but in 1867 he was back with the Pennsylvania again, in the same position as he had held on the Erie

His next big promotion came in 1870, when he was appointed general superintendent of the Pennsylvania, and the following year he was made general manager of all the Pennsylvania rallroad lines east of Pittsburg and Erie. For two years, from 1878 to 1880, Mr. Cassatt filled the office of President, in the absence of Thomas A. Scott from active work, and in 1800 be was made President.

Mr. Cassatt married Miss Lois Bubanan, a niece of President Buchanan. His son, Robert Keslo Cassatt, is married to Miss Minnie Drexel Fell of Philadelphia.



Responsibility for the wreck on th Southern, Thanksgiving day, which caused the death of President Spencer an six others, has been placed upon G. D. Mattox, the block operator at Rangoon station. Va.

persons from the middle West will visit New Orleans and Cuba. Last year the Illinois Central carried about 5,060 tour The moderate cost of the trip to either New Orleans or Cuba and the time consumed are factors in the popularity.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Pau railroad has announced the issue of \$100,-000,000 of new stock, to be offered to olders at par on the installment plan, bearing interest at 5 per cent, the proceeds to be used in financing the Paeific coast extension and numerous branch

The Northern Pacific tailway nounces a plan to increase its stock by 195,000,000. The whole issue will be offered to stockholders at par on the installment plan, although the Northern Pacific stock has been selling at 210. The proceeds will go to the development he property.

The annual report of the Union Pacific railroad showed an increase of nearly \$8,000,000 in gross transportation re ceipts, while the income from invest ments amounted to \$10,329,815. At the same time the fixed charges were reduces over \$2,000,000 through the retireme of bonds. The total surplus was \$12 232,249 after allowing 8 per cent on common stock and a charge to the reserve

A machine that will hurl coal into th firebox of a locomotive at the rate of 200 shovelfuls a minute, if necessary, will lighten the labor of the firemen on many of the engines of the Northwestern road An order has been placed for 700 of these mechanical stokers at a cost of \$350,000.

The General Managers' Association, representing the New York terminals o Erie, Jersey Central, Lackawanna Lehigh and Baltimore and Ohio lines, an ces that it will stand by its offer to give 4 cents an hour advance to yard luctors and brakemen, but would not concede the 5-cent increase demanded.

Chairman Knapp of the interstate commerce commission, commenting on the present 'Ar shortage in the Northwest. said that the whole country was in a are in a condition of inefficiency resulting from demands which exceed present ca pacity. Various managers find it ex ely difficult to secure the additions selp that is needed for increased business, while those already employed have reached a condition, through overwork where they no longer have ambition. Thi condition exists in almost all industries he says, as well as in that of the raifSTATE LEGISLATURES ALL HAVE

Fear of a Japanese-American war pervades all the nations except Amer-

lea and Japan.-New York Mail. The names of the new Spanish Cabinet are familiar to those who buy the two-for-a-quarter brands .- Washington

If men spent bulf as much money or philanthropy as they do on politics, this would be a pretty nice world.-New York Press. What's the matter with Kansas? This

time it is that the ears of corn are too long to go into the shellers .- New York Tribune President Roosevelt said that if the simplified spelling did not prove acceptable he would abandon it. Well?-Chi

cago Tribune: When there is an appetite there is way. In prohibition Kansas, it is said, they sell beer in plugs, like tobacco .-

New York Tribune. It's astonishing what a lot of mency a man could have made if he had trust ed to luck instead of relying on judg-

ment.-New York Press. They are arresting Councilmen in Pittsburg for bribery. Well, if that's going to spread what a time there will

be!-Philadelphia Press. Eight McCarthys ran for office Boston, but only three were elected. The Hub should create more offices at

once !- New York Herald. There is no question of race suicide with the head of the Mormon Church with his five wives and forty-five children.-Philadelphia Record.

Marie Corelli is convinced that mod ern woman is not ready for the suffrage. Certainly not. If she was she'd have it.-Philadelphia Inquirer.

If the President uses the big stick on the Lumber Trust he may make It abandon its "say nothing, but saw wood" policy.-New York Herald,

The woman who boldly declares that she will find the North Pole is well aware that there isn't a mouse in the Arctic Circle,-Philadelphia Ledger.

It is easy enough to become famous. All you have to do is heave a rock at marriage, the family or the Ten Commandments.-New York Evening Sun.

The name of the new postmaster of

Honolulu is Kapohakimoheva. It beats everything bow those Irish grab off all the political plums.—New York Herald. So rapid is the march of prosperity n the States of Washington and Ne

vada that the supply of fuel is unable

to keep up with it.-Philadelphia Rec-

To spend \$200,000 a year on clothes is an accomplishment, but it does not compare with the accomplishment of spending only \$200 a year.-New York

American. It is beginning to be suspected they are manufacturing some of those highwaymen / ories in Pittsburg just to enable the town to show off.-Philadelphia Press.

At any rate, President Boosevelt having seen it, we can at least feel issured that the Panama Zone has not been moved from its anchorage.-New York Press.

Justice doesn't travel on leaden beels in Center, Texas, where a criminal was arrested, tried, convicted and executed within the space of two hours,-New York Herald.

The undertakers at Butte have form ed a combination and advanced the price of funerals. That is running the trust business into the ground .-- Wash-

ington Times A couple of hundred French Deputies left the Chamber when Bonl de Castellane came in. It would seem much simpler to put Boni out .- New

York American. Bonl de Castellane says his "matrimonial entanglement" has not lost him a single friend. Of course, to lose any-

thing one must first have had it .- New York American. Andreas Dippel, the tenor, has been robbed of \$3,000 worth of jewels. With this and the Caruso episode the opera

season may consider itself launched .-New York Mail. Life seems to be made up of mowing the lawn when there is no furnace to

be stoked, and when there is no mowing to be done of stoking the furnace. -New York Press. President Roosevelt has nominated

nanufacturer of tabasco sauce for Civd Service Commissioner. Going to make it hot for the spoilsmen!-Philadelphia North American,

Secretary Bonaparte says that the innual cost of the navy represents only \$1.33 per capita. By that method of calculation a 28,000-word presidential message divided among 83,000,000 men, women and children looks like too short an allowance.-New York World.

It now transpires that Senator-elect Davis' name is not Jefferson, but Jeffries. Perhaps that accounts for his pugilistic proclivities, conversational as well as otherwise. - Washington Herald.

The war in Brooklyn over the extor tions of the Beef Trust takes a queer form. The mob smashes the butcher's windows and then throws kerosene on his meat. You can't seem to bust one trust without boosting another.-New York World.

Judge Peter S. Grosscup of the United States Court of Appeals for Northern Illinois, heartily agrees with the clew that judges should not be above riticism. There are few more contant all-around critics .- New York Sun.

What is needed to-day in America is mother Webster whose voice can echo rom ocean to ocean: "And let the acred obligations which have devolved m this generation, and on us, sink deep into our hearts!" - Philadelphia

14.2h

FACED BY BIG ISSUES.

LONG CALENDARS.

Infirond, Insurance, Primary Election and Other Things-Lower Fares Take Lend While Car Shortage and Pass Abuses Come Next.

A mighty din from legislative forges s about to begin to echo throughout the West as the general assemblies convene and lawmakers take up the sledges to hammer out reform enactments. Few States are without live issues of a varied and sweeping character, and the year 1907 promises to be prolific in new laws more or less drastic.

Rallroad reforms stand foremost among the questions that confront the legislators. The movement in favor of more rigid restriction is general in its scope, and the anvils will ring with the beating out of statutes that range from anti-pass measures to acts establishing a 2-cent fare, the latter forming the chief issue in at least eight Western States.

Corporations in general are in for treatment more or less severe, agitation being on for new banking laws that will protect depositors more adequately, for new insurance laws that will bring fire and life companies more directly under the supervision of State commissions, and for new taxing schemes that will provide for greater revenues from public utility concerns.

Changes in the political system also are up for action in several common wealths, four of which are pledged to follow the lead of Illinois and Wisconsin in the enactment of a law that will give direct primaries, and that will give the electors a chance to scalp party bosses and stifle ring rule by taking into their own hands the matter of picking party candidates.

The liquor traffic, too, will be an im portant part of the year's reforms. In five States local option laws are to be presented. Their fate is problematical, but the fact that they will form part of the legislative grist has led to a lining up of the liquor elements and the temperance forces in preparation for fierce battles.

The question of taxation will be another bone of contention in at least eight States, and measures are being prepared that provide for changes in the revenue systems. In Illinois a fight will be made to make the railroads and other public service corporations pay all State taxes instead of imposing them on holders of general property, while in Wisconsin there will be an attempt to pass an act for a graduated Income tax.

The great live issue of general interest throughout the general assemblies of the West, however, is that dealing with the railroad companies. There are five phases to the question, the most drastic and important relating to lower passenger fares. In eight States 2-cent fares will be fought for. Accompanying the reduction in fares is a general movement to abolish the pass system. and seven States are preparing to toll the knell of the annuals with which the railroads have kept on the good side of lawmakers and politicians. The passing of the pass, it is expected, will be attended by bitter contests.

The live issues which will engage the attention of lawmakers of the various States may be summarized as follows:

Car Shortage-North Dakota, Colorado, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, Oregon, Nebraska, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Minnesota, Reciprocal demurrage the main hope.

Railroad Regulation-North Dakota Colorado, Texas, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, Indiana, South Dakota, Oregon, Nebraska, Idaho, Kansas, Washington Utah, Minnesota, Illinois. Create new railroad commissions or strengthen existing ones.

Two-Cent Fares-North Dakota, Tex as, Missouri, Michigan, Indiana, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota. Fights

will be bitter.

Anti-Pass Measures—North Dakota, Missouri, Illinois, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota. Several assemblies virtually pledged. Direct Primary Elections-North Da

kota, Colorado, South Dakota, Neoraska

Washington, Kansas. Four States pledged. Governors in others favor. Bosses will oppose strongly.

Liquor Traffic—Colorado, Missouri, Indiana, Washington, Illinois. Local option or more drastic State regulation.

Taxation-Wisconsin, Texas, Nebraska Oregon, Washington, Minnesota, Kansas, Illinois. Aimed chiefly against public service corporations. Entire revision of several codes.

Income Tax-Wisconsin to consider bill for graduated tax. Other States expected to have hot fights. State and Private Banks-Illinois and Kansas particularly propose drastic new

laws to protect depositors. Other States to fall in line. Miscellaneous-California and Nevada to entertain bills against prize fights; Wisconsin to sterilize feeble-minded and insane and establish pension system for the aged; Texas to wipe out cotton bucket-shops; Illinois to rehabilitate charitable institutions and to pass new charter

for Chicago. Insurance-North Dakota, Texas, In diana, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, California, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsia, Avalanche of bills expected, some radical and sweeping.

This and That.

Capt. Edward Dumaresque, who recent-iy died at Longford, Tasmania, in his 104th year, had been a pensioner as captain for seventy-nine years. Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster will continue his private diplomatic career by serving as one of China's delegates to

The Hague peace conference next year. It is said on authority of a member of the family that Chauncey M. Depew will be seen in the Senate when that body convenes in December.

Senator Beveridge several years ago, after a visit to Arizona and New Mexico was sent \$5,000 worth of stock in a mine in that section. He returned the stock, which is said to-day to be worth \$1,500,

Solomon Gompers, father of Samuel, the president of the American Federation of Labor, lives in Roxbury, Mass. He is 78 years old and has been totally blind for nine years. He was born in Lo where he joined a trade union in 1849



Evidence of the use the general public is making of the great Library of Congress is to be found in the record of visitors to the building during the last fiscal year. The visitors numbered about \$12,000. This was a daily average of 2.743 in the 362 days on which the library was open to the public. The only days on which the great bronze doors were closed throughout the twenty-four hours were July 5, the funeral day of John Hay, July 4 and Christmas. Almost a double force is required for the building, which is open virtually day and evening the year around. The largest number of visitors in any one day was 5,284, in April, and the smallest 444, on one of the hottest days la July. An idea of the size of this library may be obtained from the statistics for last year, which showed a gain in the number of volumes of 34,626, bringing the number of books on the racks up to 1,379,244. This total of books, pamphlets, maps and charts and pieces of music added last year was £1.385.

Some of the postal improvements advocated in Cortelyou's annual report are the parcels post, postal savings bank, postal telegraph and telephone, abolition of railway speed subsidies, additional subsidies to South American and Australian steamers, low-rate postal notes and the creation of a new office, that of deputy postmaster general, with permanent tenure, who would act as a sort of business manager for the entire service, besides certain reforms in salarles and accounts. The Postmaster General takes the high ground that postmasters should not be appointed as rewards for political activity. As to the deficit, he says he is less concerned about that than about efficiency of administration and thinks It unreasonable to charge any one branch of the service with responsibility for the deficit,

A plan for holding and developing coal lands in the Indian Territory belonging to the government has been made public by Secretary Hitchcock. A large corporation is to be formed, in which the Indian tribes and the gov ernment are to control the stock, the mines to be operated by employes or leased on a royalty. It will be the first time in our history that the government becomes a stockholder in a private corporation. The life of the company is to be twenty-five years, with option of continuance or sale at the end of that period, the directors to be the President of the United States, Secretaries of the Interior, Treasury and Commerce and Labor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs and a member of each of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes.

-1-1-Senator Hale of Maine made the declaration that two-thirds of the revenues of the government are now devoted to the payment of inheritances from past wars and expenditures for future wars. He called attention to that it was no use to have an army unless you have guns and fortifications, and now that \$100,000,000 had been appropriated for sea coast fortifications, the argument was, "what is the use of having guns and fortifications unless you have men?" Thus, he said, It was the constant pressure of the army to aggrandize itself first for men. then for guns and then guns and then men. On account of this vast expense, Senator Hale said it was impossible to get appropriations for the marine, for river and harbor improvements and for public buildings.

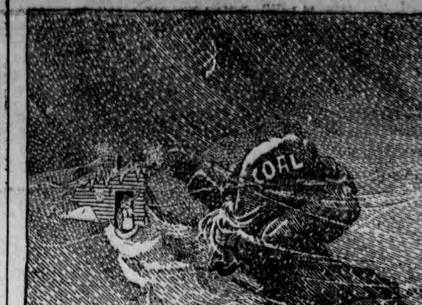
Secretary of War Taft in his report on the Philippines asks Congress to support an agricultural bank by authorizing the Philippine government to guarantee a dividend of 4 per cent on \$10,000,000, this being the plan which proved so successful under Lord Cromer in Egypt. He says the business conditions in the Islands, especialy in the sugar and tobacco industrials, continue. and that the storm of last year destroyed \$4,000,000 worth of the hemp crop. Work is proceeding on a system of water supply for Manila and on the sewerage system. The complete paci-fication of the Island of Luzon is reported with the capture or surrender of the ladrone leaders, the only disorder now being in Leyte and Samar.

The House adopted a resolution in dorsed by Miller of Kansas, directing the bureau of corporations to investigate the causes of the high price of lumber, and particularly whether this is due to the existence of a combination in the form of a trust or other wise. The house also called upon the Secretary of the Interior to give an account of all public lands withdrawn or reserved from entry.

In a recent report of the bureau of navigation it is shown that 93 per cent of the enlisted men in the navy are native-born Americans, and that during the year forty-three per cent of the men qualified for re-enlistment did reenlist. It is highly desirable that the man behind the gun be a man of experience, and it is best that the man who may be called upon to fight should be born under the flag that floats above his ship.

Although more than two hundred thousand applications for pensions were received during the past year, Commissioner Warder reduced the expense of the Pension Office by about \$200,000. At the same time the number of pending claims were largely reduced.

The Interstate Commerce Commis don has completed plans for the most comprehensive and far-reaching investigation of railroad management that has ever been undertaken, beginning with the new year.



THE REAL SANTA CLAUS ON THE NORTHWEST.

BURN BARNS FOR FUEL.

-Cincinnati Post.

Many Dakota Farmers Have Nothing Left but Their Homes. All the world now knows of the dis ressing privations on the great westers prairie just passed through by the ambiious settlers owing to the coal and fuel famine, but few realize the utter destitu-

tion caused by the need for fuel. There have been many times in history when people were forced to burn treas-ures to keep warm, but never before on the prairie has fuel been so scarce. One hundred and fifty miles southwest of Fargo, N. D., is a settlement of Russian farmers who have recently come to the State. When the coal question came up and the railroads could not supply fuel there was nothing for them to do but to chop up their outbuildings for fuel to cook with. The question of keeping a steady fire for heating purposes was at

to the State in the spring, had no fuel in the house nor oil for lamps. The stable was used for cooking purposes and the other outbuildings followed. horses and the cattle were turned loose to seek shelter on the prairie and to be victims to any blizzard that might overtake them. Then the platform around the oump was made into fuel, then the wagon boxes and later the wheels.

Everything about the farm except what was needed about the house to keep out the cold was sacrificed to keep the kitchen stove burning long enough to cook the beef and make the coffee. The family are well after the awful ordeal. They say it is worse than in Russia, for there they

have plenty of fuel.

At Grantham, a small town, the fuel shortage was as bad. Two families moved into one house and chopped up the other house for fuel. One day a train went through and forty men attacked the crew, but found extra locks on the coal cars and the coal of poor quality, so let the train proceed. A man named Wall-dran traded a load of wood for three horses. At Renning several families burned bushel after bushel of oats and said that it held fire like coal.

The farmers had plenty of money and cient supplies of canned and dried fish and fruit, so that with what the house wives had in store the question of food was not a serious one. The cold weather was the most difficult to endure. Many settlers and old farmers hauled out the old hay burners which were in vogue many years ago and used the long wild grass in their barn yard stacks for fuel.

This did good service.

One of the luckiest things connected with the coal famine was the fine weather. While it was very cold through South and North Dakota, there were no storms Had a blizzard swept over the country while the scarcity of fuel was at its height there would have been a great loss of human life and of live stock.

Real estate men fear a fall in land prices owing to the fuel situation this winter. They claim that inasmuch as the railroads have been unable to haul coal to them and the grain from them there will be a much greater shortage of cars in the year to come unless something is done to relieve the congestion. No one can

In South Dakota the great elevators are overflowing with wheat and corn and other grains are being stored away on the farm in the best way possible. The stock is the only thing the farmers and ranchmen are able to move. This provides them with plenty of money, but

money cannot buy coal. In the western part of North Dakota are many hundreds of people who went there last summer to secure cheap lands. They went with small amounts of money and spent it in getting as much land as they could. They built insufficient houses to keep out the cold, and thus when the cold snap came and the coal and wood ran out the suffering was intense.

American Suffragists Criticised. Lady Cooke, one of the leading women suffragists of England, who has just completed a brief of investigation of the suffrage movement in the United States, said before sailing for home that it was apparent that American women are satisfied to rest content with the privileges granted to their sex through the warfare carried on by Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and other early associntes. So far as she could see, the suffrage movement in America was sleening or taking an indefinite rest. She declared that the movement in England now repareented nearly 500,000 active supporters and was supported by some of the most distinguished women in official and aristocratic circles.

The new battleship Ohio, which was constructed by the Union iron works of San Francisco and which has been a flarship of the naval forces in the far East. arrived at New York Dec. 2, having sailed 50,000 miles without straining a rivet. Her coming is pursuant to the policy of withdrawing battleships from the Asiatic squadron.

The Ohio's Record Voyage,

Trypsin Cancer Treatment Falls. Notwithstanding the reported successful experiments of Dr. W. J. Morton of New York in treating cancer by means of trypsin, the recent tests made in the London cancer hospital have not met with success. The hospital authorities say that they still know of no successful and this was expected to force the whole treatment beyond the use of the knife. question of capital graft into the courts.

TO MAKE SWAMPS USEFUL.

Under Proposed Plan They Would Blossom as the Rose. An effort will be made during the pros-

nt session of Congress to commit the federal government to the policy of draining swamp lands all over the country and Senator Flint of California will be one of its leaders. The Senator has prepared a bill providing for the drainage of all swamp lands under the auspices of government engineers.

The measure provides for the creation of a fund for conducting the drainage operations on the installment plan, Congress to appropriate a million or twodollars every year until the sum of \$10,-000,000 or \$20,000,000 is on hand. As land is reclaimed from a submerged or partially submerged condition, the bill will provide for its sale, and the proceeds therefrom will be converted into the drainage fund.

This is similar to the plan under which the national reclamation or irvigation law operates. The vastness of the project involved in the Fiint bill can be understood when it is stated that the total area of swamp lands in the United States is roughly 75,000,000 acres, or about 120,000 square miles. This is over half as large as the whole German eacpire and greater than the area of most States in the Union.

Virginia and New Jersey contain a large part of the total in the Dismel swamp and the Hoboken flats. There is some swamp land in New England, but less than elsewhere, on account of the generally hilly character of the ground. Michigan contains nearly 6,000,000 acres of swamp lands, Minnesota contains more than that.



In the Commoner W. J. Bryan declares. that even if the President desired a renomination the Republican party would not give it to him. Bryan appears to think that Roosevelt's radicalism has displeased the Republican leaders.

United States Senator Bailey said hehad assurances of support from a majority of the Texas Legislature and asserted that he had never concealed the fact that he had borrowed large sums of money from H. Clay Pierce, the oil company official.

A mass meeting at Cooper Union, New York, adopted resolutions urging the pas-sage of the Lodge resolution by the Senate. Dr. H. Grattan Guiness, acting director of the regions beyond the missionary union, said it was impossible to duplicate the horrors of that country. The once powerful Populist party of Kansas has decided to formally disband

and throw the remnant of its strength to the Republican organization. Chairman Hanna of the State committee says that the Populists have been the forerunners of the present Republican policy. Poultney Bigelow, the man whose criticism of canal methods was assailed by both President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft, now comments on the President's

when the President can find a single resident of the canal zone who does not smile at his report. Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia, on the witness stand in the city's \$5,000,000 filtration suit case against the McNichol-Mack contracts, told how Israel Durham, the former Republican boss of the city, had dictated the appointment of Director of Public Works Costello and other impertant acts, including the raising of the-

message that it will be time enough for him to answer its misleading statements

salary of John W. Hill, filtration chief. The Japanese ambassador, Viscount Aoki, in an address to the Japanese business men of New York, urged his fellowcountrymen to study English and form matrimonial alliances with wealthy American families. He deplored the segregation of Japanese children in San Francisco, but admitted that it would be necessary to exclude some of the undesira-ble Japanese elements.

An organization has just been formed in New Jersey to be known as the People's Lobby. It is composed in independent Republicans and Democrats, and will have branches in every county. Its purpose will be the collection and dissemination of information regarding legislation and the attitude of members of the Legislature so as to secure the widest possible publicity as to legislation. State Comptroller Berry of Pennsyl-

vania has refused to approve the bills of J. H. Sanderson and Joseph M. Huston on account of furnishing equipment and professional services for the new capitol to the aggregate amount of \$158. 000, notwithstanding that Gov. Pennypacker and Gen. Snyder constituted a majority of the board of public grounds and buildings and voted for the payment. Mr. Berry said he would not O. K. them unless compelled to do so by the courts,