



The mining town of Clifton, Arizona, two thousand population, was swept by a flood December 4. Hundreds of people fled to the mountains and eighteen lives were lost.

Eighteen people were injured on the Monon road, two miles north of Frankfort, Indiana. No lives were lost.

In the trial of Cornelius P. Shea and his fellow labor leaders before Judge Ball at Chicago, Joseph Schultz and Albert Young turned states evidence. Schultz testified that Shea had told him to break the legs and arms of the strike breakers; also that Schultz ordered the pickets to throw eggs filled with acid at the horses which were driven by non-union men.

Service has been obtained upon John D. Rockefeller in the government suit against the Standard Oil company recently filed at St. Louis.

It is announced that Mayor Dunne of Chicago is a candidate for re-nomination and that ex-Mayor Carter H. Harrison is also a candidate.

A Newport, Rhode Island, dispatch follows: "William P. Clark, the newsboy candidate for mayor, was victorious at yesterday's election. Clark was nominated on a reform ticket, by the summer colonists, who long have cherished a grudge against the way in which municipal affairs have been conducted here, and this year entered actively in politics. The newsboy is a favorite of the rich colonists and they decided to honor him. They also have captured other offices. The election was the first under the new charter, which bars partisanship. Clark nominally is a democrat."

A London cablegram to the Chicago Tribune says that Russia and Japan are both arming for war in the far east.

A "Roosevelt Third Term National League" has been organized in Chicago. Edward A. Homer is the president.

A Paris cablegram carried by the Associated Press says "A remarkable scene followed the interpellation of the government on the Moroccan question in the chamber of deputies today by M. Jaures the socialist leader. Count Boni de Castellane unexpectedly ascended the tribune, whereupon half the deputies abruptly left the house. Count Boni, however, was not greatly disconcerted. Wearing a red necktie and lavender-colored waist-coat, and with his hands in his pockets, he addressed the chamber after M. James, airily arguing that France was continuing the policy of ex-Foreign Minister De'casse, who failed at the conquest of Morocco."

A New York dispatch follows: "Joseph Smith of Massachusetts, chairman of the commission of inquiry sent to the southwest by the constitutional league to investigate the discharge of the battalion of colored infantry by President Roosevelt, returned today. He vigorously criticized Secretary Taft's defense of the president's action. Smith visited San Antonio and Fort Rena, where the men were finally mustered out, and conducted a personal investigation at Brownsville. Several hundred dollars were contributed in aid of the men of the Twenty-fifth infantry recently dis-

missed by the president, at a big meeting of colored people at St. Mark's Episcopal church tonight. There were speeches by several colored clergymen and Former Congressman George H. White of North Carolina, colored, told the audience it was time for action, and that he would ask 500,000 of the 10,000,000 negro men and women in this country to give a dollar a year each for the discharged men's defense."

Paris cablegrams say that the pope has instructed Catholics in France to take their stand in the common law and to defend their rights against the orders of the authorities of France. Serious trouble is predicted.

An Associated Press dispatch under date of Salt Lake City follows: "The federal grand jury, which is investigating coal land frauds in Utah and charges that railroad corporations have discriminated against certain shippers, made a partial report this afternoon. Indictments were returned against the Union Pacific Railroad company, the Oregon Short Line Railroad company, the Union Pacific Coal company, the Utah Fuel company and several of the highest officials representing the Harriman and Gould corporations in Utah. The indictment against the Harriman companies embraces the Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line, the Union Pacific Coal company, Everett Buckingham, general superintendent of the Oregon Short Line and J. M. Moore. The indictment charges violation of the interstate commerce law, alleging discrimination against D. J. Sharp, a coal dealer in Salt Lake City, who was forced out of business after he had cut prices below the prices charged by other dealers in coal."

A fraternity house at Cornell university burned and seven persons, some of them students, lost their lives. A number of others were injured.

The federal grand jury has been called in Chicago for December 17, to investigate the affairs of the John R. Walsh bank.

Newspaper cablegrams say that one million people in China are on the verge of starvation.

Dr. Laponi, physician to the Pope, is dead.

A MONUMENTAL FARCE

The United States government has entered suit against the Standard Oil company and will seek to have it dissolved on the grounds that it is an illegal combination; but—

The action thus far taken bears such a striking similarity to the suit instituted against the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads, as to lead to the belief that even though the government proves successful, the people will not be benefited to the amount of one cent.

What good result has been accomplished by the great and successful effort of Attorney General Knox to defeat the merger of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads? These organizations are still non-competing and are controlled by the same interests and are continuing to charge all the traffic will bear." While it somewhat upset Mr. Hill's plans—who, by the way, is one of the most enterprising and liberal railroad mag-

nates in the United States—the people have gained nothing by the dissolution of the merger corporation.

The same great trust and corporation lawyer, now Senator Knox, was called into consultation with the official trust-busters to advise them how to prosecute the Standard Oil trust, and that the advice of Knox was accepted, evidence is afforded by the similarity as between the action just begun and that followed in antagonizing the merger of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads. But suppose the effort is successful and the trust is convicted of restraint of trade and the court of last resort should decide that the corporation is an illegal combination, would such a decision prevent the Rockefellers and their partners from continuing to charge their own price for oil and gasoline and would any punishment but a comparatively limited fine be meted out to the offending corporation? Rockefeller and his co-partners would pay their share of the fine, but still continue to plunder the oil consumers and the independent oil producers and probably pay the fine by adding to the price of oil and decreasing the price of the crude oil they buy.

Even the conservative New York Evening Post contends that this republican plan of trust-busting is a farce, for it says: "We retain our belief that there is very limited resources for present evils in mulcting those fictitious and fabulously wealthy personalities we call trusts. We note that Jack the Giant Killer struck not at the pockets, but at the necks of his foes. The sins of corporations can always be definitely located at the head, and when we see a few high financial heads wearing a prison suit we shall be within hailing distance of real reform. We may at least rejoice heartily at the good beginning the law has made with the Standard Oil company. If it is not difficult to fine its legal entity, there is probably some way also of getting at the real conspirators behind the charter."

But will the administration force the fighting against the trusts and corporations far enough to get at "the real conspirators?" When Rockefeller or Rogers or some other trust magnate has been convicted and sent to jail, it will be time enough for President Roosevelt and the republicans to claim they are real trust-busters.—Columbus (Ohio) Press-Post.

A MERCIFUL PROVIDENCE

Nothing can surpass in delicacy the reply made by an East Indian servant of the late Lord Dufferin when he was viceroy of India.

"Well, what sort of sport has Lord — had?" said Lord Dufferin one day to his servant, who had attended a young English lord on a shooting excursion.

"Oh," replied the scrupulously polite Hindoo, "the young sahib shot divinely. But Providence was very merciful to the birds."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A GENTLE HINT

A congressman whose majority was reduced takes it as a hint to return pay received for time he did not serve. If a little judicious trimming in majorities can find so prompt a response in a congressman's pocket there ought to be a lot of chastened legislators in Washington when the gavel falls.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

WHY SAILORS WEAR BLACK TIES

It is not generally known that Nelson's death was the origin of the black silk handkerchief which the sailor wears under his broad blue collar, tied in a loose knot in front. The scarf, or handkerchief, was first worn as mourning for the great admiral, and by some means or other it was

retained and eventually became a part of the naval man's uniform. The white stripes around the broad blue collar are unintelligible to the average individual, but they have a very significant meaning. They represent the victories at the Nile, Copenhagen and Trafalgar.—London Court Journal.

UNREPENTANT

Paul O. Stensland, when sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary, made this explanation:

"Your honor, I had no dishonest intentions. I never did defraud anyone. I only went into real estate speculations which did not turn out as I wished."

This shows that Mr. Stensland's moral obliquity is equal to that of some of our most affluent life insurance magnates; that he is sorry to have been nabbed, but unrepentant, and that, given a good opportunity, he might do it again.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Polish

"I must say that Josh's education has improved him," said Farmer Corntassel.

"Did you ask him to help you on the farm like you said you would?"

"Yes."

"And he consented?"

"No. But he was so polite in his way of refusin' that I felt real flattered."—Washington Star.

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