



An Associated Press cablegram under date of Berlin, August 2, follows: "Frances von Bredow, daughter of Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, and wife of Lieutenant Leopold von Bredow, of the Cuirassiers of the guard, formerly an attache of the German embassy at Washington, died here yesterday after a long illness. The funeral will occur at the von Bredow residence in Berlin tomorrow and the burial will take place Saturday at the family seat of the von Bredows."

Jacob H. Schiff, the New York banker, in a newspaper interview says the federal administration is not to blame for present day commercial difficulties. He says it is a result of the "tremendous development of the last ten years."

A Montgomery, Ala., dispatch to the Chicago Tribune under date of August 22, follows: "Governor Comer, in a statement issued here last night, said he would give the railroad companies until October 1 to comply with the recently enacted rate law. If they do not comply by that date, he says, he will call a special session of the legislature and urge the enactment of even more drastic laws. Governor Comer's statement was the result of instructions given to the federal grand jury yesterday. Judge Thomas C. Jones urged the indictment of any county or state officer who interferes in any way with the injunctions issued by his court nullifying the cheap rate law recently passed by the legislature. Judge Jones' charge is an answer to the threat of Governor Comer that he would order state officials to enforce the law despite the federal injunction. Judge Jones calls the situation abominable, uncalled for and detrimental to the welfare of Alabama."

Washington dispatches say that the administration will next go after the harvester trust.

At West Plains, Mo., a Taft-Hadley club has been organized. The plan is to boom Herbert S. Hadley, Missouri's attorney general, for second place on the ticket.

Samuel Gompers announces that labor organizations will bring suit against the National Manufacturers' association, charging its members with conspiracy.

Robert A. Pinkerton, head of the Pinkerton detective agency, died on board the steamship Bremen on his way to Europe on August 12. The news reached New York, August 17. Mr. Pinkerton was on his way to Germany for his health. Robert A. Pinkerton was born at Dundee, Ill., in 1848, and was educated at Notre Dame university, Indiana. His father, Allan Pinkerton, founded Pinkerton's National Detective agency, and Robert A. and his brother, William A. of Chicago, became its heads. From 1864 until the close of the civil war he served in the United States secret service. He had been established in the detective business in this city nearly forty years."

A Montgomery, Ala., dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat follows: "District Attorney Parsons has received the following from Attorney General Bonaparte in connection with the Louisville and Nash-

ville road's conflict with the federal government ruling: 'It is the duty of the department of justice to see that the process from all federal courts is duly served. This duty exists without regard to the nature of the litigation in which such process may issue or the parties to the cause. This department has already announced publicly on more than one occasion that it would see the process of federal courts requiring executive enforcement duly enforced without regard to the cost or consequences.' This puts the matter squarely up to the governor and his advisers. If Governor Comer goes ahead regardless of the injunction of Judge Jones, and causes the arrest of Louisville and Nashville employes, it will mean a test of authority between the state and the federal government."

Paul G. Barth, who was recently deposed as mayor of Louisville, Ky., committed suicide. Nothing in the revelations leading to his removal reflected upon him personally. But he was sensitive to criticism and his friends say grieved until his reason was dethroned.

The Chicago Record-Herald says: "While the government has not yet collected the \$29,240,000 which Judge Landis imposed as a fine on the Standard Oil company, John D. Rockefeller has completed arrangements to collect \$73.90 from Uncle Sam. The amount is due him for his appearance as a witness in the proceedings at the rate of \$1.50 a day as witness fee and \$72.40 as mileage at the rate of ten cents per mile for the 724 miles traversed in reaching the court of Judge Landis. The necessary documents have been filled out and sent to Cleveland for the oil king's signature. Then a check will be mailed. The affidavit from Mr. Rockefeller detailing his expenditure of time and travel was received by J. P. Wolf, deputy United States marshal, yesterday."

The Oregon Trust and Savings bank, Portland, Ore., failed with deposits of \$3,000,000.

John H. Miller, who was speaker of the Illinois house of representatives in 1903, died at St. Louis.

THEY WERE REALLY AGREED

Timothy Woodruff tells of the efforts on the part of a kindly disposed man in Albany to arbitrate between a man and his wife who were airing their troubles on the sidewalk one Saturday evening.

"Look here, my man," exclaimed the Albany man, at once intervening in the altercation, "this won't do, you know."

"What business is it of yours?" demanded the male combatant angrily.

"It's my business only so far as I may be of service in settling this dispute," answered the other mildly, "and I should like very much to do that."

"This ain't no dispute," sulkily returned the man.

"No dispute!" came in astonished tones from the would-be peacemaker. "Why you—"

"I tell you that it ain't a dispute," insisted the man. "She thinks she ain't goin' to get my week's wages, and I know she ain't. That ain't no dispute!"—Lippincott's.

Demands of the Telegraphers

The Houston (Texas) Post presents a schedule of the grievances of the striking telegraphers as follows:

ARTICLE I.

Section 1.—Day Tricks.—A day trick shall consist of eight consecutive hours, beginning not earlier than 7 o'clock a. m., and not later than 9:30 o'clock a. m.

Sec. 2. Night Tricks.—A night trick shall consist of seven consecutive hours, beginning not earlier than 4 o'clock p. m., and not later than 7 o'clock p. m.

Sec. 3. Late Night Tricks. A late night trick shall consist of seven consecutive hours, beginning not earlier than 11 o'clock p. m., and not later than 2 o'clock p. m.

Sec. 4. Split Tricks.—Seven hours shall constitute a day for a split trick, and telegraphers shall not be required to report more than twice in twenty-four hours.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. Overtime Worked by Regular Telegraphers.—Overtime worked by regular telegraphers shall be computed at their salary rating and at the rate of seven hours per day, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, and at no time shall overtime be substituted to replace time lost.

Sec. 2. Time Worked Holidays.—Services rendered by all telegraphers on the following holidays, to wit: New Year's day, Memorial day, Decoration day, Thanksgiving day and Christmas day shall be paid for at the rate of one day's pay for each and every four consecutive hour's work and overtime pro rata.

Sec. 3. Time Worked Sundays.—All Sunday time shall be computed as extra at the rate of four hours per day.

Sec. 4. Extra Telegraphers' Time.—Eight hours shall constitute a day for extra telegraphers, between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. and seven hours shall constitute a day between the hours of 4 o'clock p. m. and 7 o'clock a. m., excepting as provided in sections 2 and 3 of article 2.

Sec. 5. Lunch Reliefs.—No telegrapher shall be compelled to work more than four and one-half consecutive hours without being allowed thirty minutes for lunch.

Sec. 6. Short Reliefs.—Telegraphers shall be given all necessary short reliefs promptly, and in case said telegraphers can not be relieved within thirty minutes of the time of the request, they be allowed to take ten minutes without prejudice.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. Extra Telegraphers.—Telegraphers on the extra list shall be given an opportunity to make full time each month.

Sec. 2. Regular and Extra Telegraphers.—Both regular and extra telegraphers shall be given the preference over telegraphers employed by other firms and corporations.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. Bonus Wires.—All telegraphers working bonus wires shall be paid at the highest rate of salary, and 260 messages shall constitute a day's work, and telegraphers shall, at their request, be relieved after handling their stint.

Sec. 2. Bonus Reliefs.—Telegraphers relieving on the bonus wires shall receive hourly bonus pro rata.

ARTICLE V.

Section 1. Increase in Salary.—All telegraphers shall receive an increase of 15 per cent in salary, based on their rating in effect August 8, 1907.

Sec. 2. Sliding Scale.—The sliding scale shall be abolished.

ARTICLE VI.

Section 1. Resignations.—Telegraphers desiring to leave the service shall be required to give six working days' notice.

Sec. 2. Dismissals.—Telegraphers dismissed for other reasons than gross insubordination shall be given six working days' notice.

Sec. 3. Telegraphers shall not be dismissed except for just cause. Employers' mere statements that dismissal is for unsatisfactory service shall not be deemed a just cause. The reasons must be clearly and specifically stated in writing.

ARTICLE VII.

Section 1. Arbitration.—A telegrapher discharged, suspended or reduced shall have the right to appeal to an arbitration committee, one member to be appointed by the said telegrapher, one member to be appointed by the company, the two to select a third; and in event that the third can not be agreed upon within a period of forty-eight hours the third member be designated by the labor commissioner of the state. Should the arbitration committee find in favor of said telegrapher, he shall be reinstated immediately without prejudice and receive full pay for all time lost.

ARTICLE VIII.

Section 1. Typewriters.—The company shall furnish all typewriters.

ARTICLE IX.

Section 1. Reinstatement.—All telegraphers employed by the company prior to August 9, 1907, shall be immediately reinstated, without prejudice, and no discrimination shall be shown on account of said telegraphers' affiliation with any labor organization.

ARTICLE X.

Section 1. The word "telegraphers" shall be construed as meaning all employes, to wit: "Morse operators," "traffic chiefs," "duplex and quadruplex chiefs," "wire chiefs," "division chiefs," "Wheatstone key clerks," "copyists and punchers," "branch office managers and operators," "check and service clerks."

ARTICLE XI.

Section 1. Pay Days.—Pay days shall be Mondays of each week.

ADVANTAGES OF SYSTEM

"It was a personally conducted tour."

"How are they?"

"All to the good. Post-cards were brought to us at every town. Often we didn't have to leave the train."—Pittsburg Post.

BRAVE WOMEN

Women's delicate nerve organism subjects them to so much suffering, that it is almost inconceivable how they manage to fulfill the various household and social duties, and yet they do—and suffer.

As a rule they understand the nature of their delicate organism, but overlook the wonderful influence their nervous system has upon their general health.

They are not sufficiently impressed with the fact that all their ills are directly traceable to the nervous system. That their periodical sufferings and headaches are due to weakened nerves.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

had been wonderfully successful in revitalizing the nerves and curing all cases of nervous disorders and loss of vitality.

Thousands of delicate women have regained their health and vigor by its use, and the thoughtful fortify themselves by keeping their nervous system strong and vigorous by its use.

"From a thin nervous wreck, miserable and wretched, I am now enjoying splendid health, and it is all traceable to your splendid medicine, Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine."

MRS. MAUD B. OPLINGER,

Philadelphia, Pa.
The first bottle will benefit, if not, the druggist will return your money.