



On February 14th, Arizona was formally admitted as the 48th state. Governor George D. Hunt sent to newspapers the following statement: "Arizona enters upon the duties and responsibilities of statehood under the most favorable conditions. The natural wealth is unimpaired and unsurpassed and her people are abundantly equipped by intellect, education, courage and patriotism. Their mettle has been tried by fire and out of the ordeal they have come unscathed. We greet the states of the union with the assurance that no one need fear for the future of this latest addition to the ranks. Arizona will follow the course she has marked out for herself of true, consistent and steadfast progressiveness, and I have no doubt will prove the wisdom of her policy. Watch us grow."

A man named Stanley James Gilbert, shot in a saloon brawl in Arkansas, declared that he is the man who fired the shot that killed Governor Goebel of Kentucky.

Yuan Shi Kai is the new president of the new republic in China. The name of the republic is the United States of China.

Federal Judge William M. Lanning died at Trenton, N. J.

An Associated Press dispatch from Philadelphia says: A plan to raise a fund of \$10,000,000 for the support

of aged clergymen of the Presbyterian church may be the outcome of a conference which is being held between a sub-committee of the general assembly and the board of managers of the sustenance fund for the support of ministers more than seventy years old. If plans are carried out a new system of insurance will be an assurance against poverty of ministers in their old days. The plan will be based on that of life insurance companies and the cost to the minister who begins his payment about his twenty-fifth year will be from \$16 to \$20 annually. This is expected to procure for him an annuity of \$500 in his old age.

A Chicago, Ill., dispatch, carried by the Associated Press follows: Seven hundred and twenty-five telegrams sent by T. G. Lee, manager of Armour & Co.'s beef department and his assistants in July and August, 1910, to eastern representatives, urging them to obtain higher prices for dressed meat, were introduced in evidence by the government in the packers' trial. The messages, which were sent over Armour & Co.'s private wires, were identified by H. A. Russell, beef sales manager for the company, who was on the witness stand all day. The government contends that the telegrams show that the memorandum cost was used by Armour & Co., as a basis for the selling price and that the eastern representatives were continuously urged to obtain this figure for their product. Failure to obtain the memorandum cost resulted in the branch house managers being severely criticised. In many instances the Chicago office threatened to reduce shipments unless better prices were obtained. The government declares that by this system the prices were controlled and all shipments regulated from the Chicago office. One of the messages read to the jury was as follows:

"Chicago, Aug. 8, 1910.—Charles Custer, Philadelphia: Have you forgotten how to sell beef. Your showing this week is something fierce.—Lee."

Another message read: "Chicago, Jan. 15, 1910.—Neyer, Philadelphia: Well, I have to give it to you for the worst work I ever have seen since I have been in the department. What our Washington houses did last week has never been equalled by any Armour house I ever heard of any place, any time, under any circumstances. T. G. Lee."

On cross-examination by Attorney John S. Miller, Russell declared that he had never received any instructions or suggestions from J. Ogden Armour, Arthur Meeker or Thomas J. Connors, in figuring either the memorandum cost or the request price sent to branch houses.

He also said he had never received any figures from Swift & Co., Morris & Co., or the National Packing Co., showing the shipments or selling prices of these companies. Russell was on the stand when court adjourned.

The Norwegian cabinet has resigned.

An Associated Press dispatch from Shanghai says: Yuan Shi Kai telegraphed to Nanking requesting Huang Sing, the war minister in the republican cabinet, to dispatch troops to assist in quelling disturbances in Manchuria. Yuan Shi Kai also telegraphed to Dr. Wu Ting Fang, the republican minister of justice, and

to Tang Shao Yi, his representative, urging them to endeavor to secure the election of Dr. Sun Yat Sen as president of the republic in his place. In his dispatch he said:

"I am unable to control the involved situation in China, as I am suffering from impaired health. Now that the aims of the republicans have been attained, I have accomplished my duty. The post of president of the republic will serve to lead to my ruin. I ask your kind offices and interest with the people of the country to elect Dr. Sun Yat Sen, to whom credit should be given. I will wait here until I am relieved. Then I will return to my home and resume my work as a husbandman."

The new constitution of the provisional government will be approved by the assembly at Nanking on February 19 after which it will be notified by a delegation which will start for the north.

An Associated Press dispatch from Indianapolis, Ind., follows: The United States government arrested almost all of the fifty-four men indicted in the dynamite conspiracy cases. It took into custody within a few hours practically the entire official staff of the international association of bridge and structural ironworkers, including chief officers, members of the executive board and about twenty business agents and former business agents. These included Frank M. Ryan, the president; John T. Butler, of Buffalo, N. Y., the first vice president; Herbert S. Hockin, the second vice president, and successor of J. J. McNamara as secretary-treasurer, and each of these men was required to give \$10,000 bond for his appearance for arraignment here with all the other defendants on March 12. More than forty of the men, chiefly labor union officials, who are charged with conspiring to destroy by dynamite or nitroglycerine the property of employers of non-union labor, were declared under arrest, and it was declared the apprehension of all the others would be accomplished within forty-eight hours. By its action the government revealed the identity of the men whom it charges with being accomplices of the McNamaras and Ortie E. McManigal in the dynamite plots, embracing almost one hundred explosions which were begun in Massachusetts in 1905, which were scattered over the country for six years and which resulted in the wrecking of the Los Angeles Times building and an attempt to blow up President Taft's special train at Santa Barbara, Cal., last October. Fourteen of those indicted are each required to furnish \$10,000 bond and forty are each required to furnish \$5,000 bond, making an aggregate bond required of \$340,000. Some of those whom the government was unable to find were reported to have disappeared, through fear of inability to get bond. It was intimated that the ironworkers' association would furnish security for its indicted members. Ernest G. W. Baise, former business agent of the Indianapolis ironworkers' union and Edward Clark, former business agent of the Cincinnati union, who were brought here following their arrest at Cincinnati, were unable to obtain bail and were taken to jail. When Clary appealed to Secretary Hockin, of the ironworkers for aid, Hockin advised the United States marshal to inform Clark the international association could do nothing for him and referred him to his local union. Hockin said it would be impossible for the international association to take on the burden of supplying bail for many of the men arrested. Immediately upon his arrest President Ryan addressed a statement to union laborers throughout the country calling on them to believe in his innocence and in the innocence of his co-

defendants. United States District Attorney Charles W. Miller intimated that the federal grand jury which returned the indictments might be recalled to resume investigation of the conspiracy.

A Columbus, O., dispatch says: Equal suffrage is provided for in a proposal which was adopted by the suffrage committee of the Ohio constitutional committee. Sixteen of the twenty-two members of the committee voted to report the proposal

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