

# Legislative.



## HOUSE.

The house went into committee of the whole Monday morning with Barton, of Valley, in the chair. These bills, among others, were recommended for passage:

By Jackson, of Attepole, authorizing appeals to the district court on tax levies and giving courts jurisdiction.

By McClay, of Lancaster, to consolidate biennial reports of state officers and departments.

Immediately upon convening at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning the house adopted amendments to the house rules. The house passed these bills Tuesday:

By Wilson, of Pawnee, transferring \$20,000 from the clothing fund at the Hastings insane asylum to the repair and improvement fund.

By Burns, of Lancaster, to enable the state university regents to condemn lands needed for university purposes.

By Sciley, of Dodge, empowering cities of the second class to grant franchises and make contracts.

By Burns, to prevent printers from publishing more copies of books, pamphlets, etc., than ordered.

By Jennings, of Thayer, regulating the amount of bonds which school districts may issue.

By Crosey, of Jefferson, authorizing county boards to appropriate \$100 a year for farmers' institutes.

By Rouse, of Hall, to allow surety companies to be surety for a public officer for more than two successive terms. To exact a bond of \$5,000 from an applicant for a saloon license before such license is issued. Permitting state and county treasurers to require guaranty bonds from depository banks.

By Warner, of Lancaster, requiring a uniform examination under direction of the state board of education for all applicants for state teachers' certificates.

By Ernst, of Johnson, appropriating \$10,000 for an agricultural pavilion at the state fair grounds.

By Kyd, of Gage, requiring school districts to estimate the money needed during the coming year instead of making a levy.

By Knox, of Buffalo, to allow mutual insurance societies to amend their charters after twenty years.

By Glenn, of Red Willow, to provide for payment of outstanding road district warrants.

By McClay, of Lancaster, appropriating \$10,000 to reimburse Thomas P. Kennard.

The house decided to decorate the speakers stand Washington's birthday with flowers and flags and celebrate by working hard all day.

An American flag of wide proportions, centered with a likeness of the "Father of his Country," on each side of which were smaller flags draped upon the wall immediately back of the speaker's desk, was the first reminder to the house that Wednesday was the one hundred and sixty-third anniversary of George Washington's birth. But despite this momentous fact in American history, the Nebraska house of representatives resolved itself into committee of the whole, and began pondering away at the long general file.

The following bills were introduced Thursday:

By Ferrar, of Hall, gives school boards and district boards right of eminent domain in condemning property for school sites.

By Richardson, of Madison, to provide for the compensation of clerks of the district court.

By Glenn, of Red Willow, for the relief of Russell F. Loomis.

By McAllister, of Deuel, provides for not less than five or more than seven junior normal schools.

By Votter, of Cedar, creating a commission of three to revise the insurance laws.

By Perry, of Furnas (by request), establishing the standard of quality of all stationery, printing and binding furnished to the state of Nebraska. Concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution. To define the rights of creditors of decedents and to prescribe a manner for applying for an order of descent. (By request) to provide for placing questions relating to amendments of the constitution, constitutional conventions and all other questions and propositions submitted to the vote of the people on a separate ballot.

By Johnson, of Adams, to repeal section of Cobby's Statutes that provides for a clerk of the state printing board.

By Clarke, of Douglas, to amend certain sections of the annotated statutes. Among other amendments of revenue law makes real estate mortgages real property.

By Pappisil, of Saunders, to amend an act approved April 4, 1903, to provide a system of public revenue.

By Johnson, of Adams, amends laws relating to charters of small cities.

By McAllister, of Deuel, to appropriate the sum of \$20,000 for the maintenance, the purchasing of the necessary supplies for, the repairing of the building of and the building of new buildings on the agricultural experiment sub-station at North Platte, Neb.

By McAllister, of Deuel, providing a uniform method of keeping the county road record in counties having less than 50,000 inhabitants.

The house adjourned at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon, finishing the thirty-eighth legislative day of the sixty, and will not reconvene until 2 p. m., Monday. This intermission is taken in order that the senate, which is three days behind the house, may catch up.

These bills were introduced Thursday:

By McClay, of Lancaster, to prevent and punish the desecration, mutilation or improper use of the flag of the United States. To allow insurance companies to invest their capital and surplus in stocks of incorporated Nebraska companies.

By Anderson, of Hamilton, to strike from the records of the auditor of public accounts and the treasurer of this state all charges and items therein against the county of Hamilton.

By Livengood, of Franklin, to repeal the law providing for a state architect and abolishing that office.

By Hogrefe, of Richardson, defining, governing and regulating fraternal beneficiary associations.

By Wilson, of Pawnee, making appropriations for the current expenses of the state government for the years ending March 31, 1906, and March 31, 1907, and miscellaneous items.

By Johnson, of Adams, to provide for the making of test borings or explorations for the discovery of oil, coal, gas or artesian water, and other minerals in the state of Nebraska.

By Warner, of Lancaster, to authorize the board of regents of the university to purchase the south half of block 25, Lincoln.

By Warner, of Lancaster, a bill for an act to compel railroad companies in Nebraska to afford equal facilities without favoritism or discrimination, to all persons and associations erecting or operating grain elevators and handling or shipping grain or other produce.

SENATE.

The senate was called to order at 2:30 Monday by Lieut. Gov. McGilton. Petitions were read from Fillmore County in favor of the bill establishing a binding twine plant at the penitentiary.

The following new bill was introduced Monday:

By Breesee, of Sheridan, that parent medicines containing 10 per cent of alcohol shall be deemed an intoxicating drink and dealers shall be required to take out a liquor license.

The senate Tuesday morning in the committee of the whole indefinitely postponed the blacksmith lien law bill, and recommended for passage the South Omaha sewer bill by Gibson.

The senate put to sleep the bill providing that gasoline cans be painted red, H. R. 60 and H. R. 82 were passed. The former regulates the practice of dentistry and the latter provides for the construction of a live stock pavilion and fish building at the state fair grounds.

These bills were introduced Tuesday and read a first time:

By Messer, providing for the appointment of three commissioners to revise the insurance laws of the state.

By Jones, of Otoe, providing that where a community gives a bonus of land for an industry the town or village shall have a lien on the property for twenty years.

On motion of Jenny the house and senate, from 2 until 4 Wednesday, will listen to the farewell address of Washington read by Assistant Secretary Greevey.

At the afternoon session Tuesday the Thomas negotiable note bill, defining a negotiable instrument, was passed.

Among the bills reported for general file was the Omaha water board bill.

The senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole with Good, of Nemaha, in the chair.

H. R. 3 was recommended for passage. The bill provides there shall be appointed by the supreme court commissioners not to exceed six.

S. F. 33, by Cady, to prevent impersonating of judge officers, was recommended for passage.

Shreck's county option bill was laid to rest Wednesday morning upon the recommendation of the senate judiciary committee after several attempts were made to revive it.

The senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole Wednesday and recommended for passage these bills:

The Breesee judicial appointment bill, making two districts out of the Fourteenth district.

Compelling railroads to stop trains at all stations for the accommodation of the public.

Persons filing petitions for divorces must have resided in the state at least a year before making the application.

Providing for appeal to the district court from the decision of a county board of equalization.

Providing for the opening of public roads.

Regulating the pay of county commissioners.

Substitute for 81 and 130, ordered engrossed; requires life insurance companies doing business in Nebraska to deposit \$100,000 securities with the state auditor.

The senate passed these bills Thursday:

To allow the supreme judges to appoint commissioners not to exceed six.

To make the crime of adultery a felony. This bill is intended to remedy the evils existing among the Indians.

With Gov. Mickey a special guest of honor members of the senate Thursday afternoon for two hours laid aside affairs of state and were taken back in their thoughts to days and deeds of old by the eloquence of Assistant Secretary Greevey and Rev. Luther P. Lueda of Lincoln.

The former read the farewell address of Washington and the latter read the eulogy of Washington by Daniel Webster upon the occasion of the centennial anniversary of his birth.

The senate in committee of the whole recommended for passage S. F. 129, by Tucker, to compel the number of pounds of flour or meal to be stamped on the sack.

The senate, in the committee of the whole, spent considerable time Thursday morning in discussing H. R. 31 and S. F. 155, which were finally recommended for passage. The former is the wolf bounty bill and the latter provides that it is unlawful to kill squirrels.

Inasmuch as there were only nineteen members present, the senate, on motion of Glenn, voted the first thing Thursday morning not to have a bill come up for third reading before Monday afternoon.

These bills were introduced Thursday and read the first time:

Resolution, indorses the policy of President Roosevelt in his stand to place insurance companies under federal control and urges the Nebraska delegation to vote for the measure, which will bring about that recommendation.

By Gibson, of Douglas, increases the salary of members of South Omaha police board from \$100 to \$200 a year. To allow the mayor and city council of South Omaha to refund the special paving tax.

By Sheldon, of Cass, providing that the state board of equalization shall make a levy not exceeding 5 mills to meet all appropriations made by the state for last year.

By Glenn, of Holt, provides that county superintendents must have a first grade certificate.

In the committee of the whole with Mockett in the chair, some important measures were disposed of.

H. R. 132, appropriating money for the building of a fish pond at South Bend, was recommended for passage, as were these other measures:

Fixing penalty for jury bribing.

Fixing penalty for one who bribes a juror.

Fixing punishment of parent who contributes to child delinquency as defined by the states.

Permitting all fraternal companies to incorporate, was amended so as to include Scottish Rite Masons.

The senate adjourned at 4 o'clock.

## WOULD END THE WAR

### RUMOR THAT RUSSIA AGREES TO PEACE TERMS.

Conditions as Reported Make Big Concessions to Japan—Zar Now Willing to Give Up Liaotung Peninsula and Restore Southern Manchuria to China

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the question of peace has not only been formally discussed, but the conditions on which Russia is prepared to make peace has been agreed upon. They are as follows:

1. Korea to be placed under Japanese suzerainty.
2. Port Arthur and the Liaotung peninsula to be ceded to Japan.
3. Vladivostok to be declared a neutral port with an open door.
4. The Eastern Chinese railroad to be placed under neutral international administration.
5. Manchuria as far north as Harbin to be restored as an integral part of the Chinese empire.

The difficulty lies in settling the question of indemnity, upon which it is known that Japan insists, but it is thought that this difficulty is not insuperable.

The most trustworthy opinion at St. Petersburg is that in view of the internal situation and the enormous difficulty in carrying on the war the peace terms outlined will be concluded within a comparatively short time if the indemnity question can be arranged, but it is quite possible that Russia will risk another battle before a decision is reached.

The rumors that peace between Russia and Japan is near are accepted by the press of London as having strong inherent probability. According to continental reports, the Emperor of Austria has used his efforts to persuade Emperor Nicholas to seek peace. The terms as outlined may be regarded as forming an extremely possible basis for peace, as they are held to include more than Japan claimed before the war.

### AFTER THE PACKERS.

Federal Authorities Deaf Unexpected Blow to Beef Men.

After months of silent and secret preparation the United States government opened hostilities Tuesday against the meat packers, by serving subpoenas upon heads of departments and other employees of the various firms, commanding them to appear before the federal grand jury, which will convene in Chicago on March 20. A concerted attack was made by deputy United States marshals in fifteen other cities than Chicago where branch houses of the packing firms are located, and before night 185 subpoenas had been served.

The opening gun signaled the beginning of a determined prosecution of violators of Judge Grosscup's injunction restraining packers from certain acts which would be in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, an order which recently was sustained by the United States Supreme Court. The injunction restrained the packers from compelling their agents to stop bidding; from limiting supplies to agents or localities; from lowering, fixing or raising prices, and from dividing territory or enforcing uniform rules as to credits and charges.

It is the firm belief of the Department of Justice at Washington that sufficient evidence has been obtained as a result of the investigation conducted last summer by agents of Commissioner Garfield of the Department of Commerce and Labor to insure the indictment, conviction and imprisonment of a number of the packers.

The law provides a penalty of either a fine not exceeding \$5,000, imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, for violations of the anti-trust law. Punishment for violation of the Grosscup injunction would be at the discretion of the court under contempt proceedings.

United States District Attorney Beetha is understood to be in possession of evidence supporting the charge that not a single packing firm has kept within the law during the last twelve months or more. It may develop that the packers have unwittingly broken the injunction, for their employes number into the thousands and comprise men of all degrees of intelligence.

## GRAND DUKES IN PANIC.

### Vladimir Takes to His Bed and Others Gather Round Him.

Russian advisers say that Grand Duke Vladimir is still seriously ill, not having recovered from the apoplectic fit caused by the news of his brother's fate and the warning that his turn would be next. The intelligence of Sergius' assassination reached him while on his way to see the Czar. Vladimir was taken home in an ordinary cab, as he feared to expose himself in the conspicuous grand duke coach. The terror-stricken grand dukes assembled round Vladimir's sick bed. A few words were exchanged and it was decided to take no repressive measures and to insist on the Czar's recall of Grand Duke Paul.

What Kuropatkin's army might do if it were brought home just now is the question which is working with feelings of national honor to delay negotiations for peace, says a Moscow correspondent. One-third of the Manchurian forces is aggressively democratic; the other two-thirds is mainly neutral. They are composed chiefly of the younger generation. Among them are reservists who cherish



GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR.

the purpose, if possible, of penalizing the government for tearing them away from their wives, babies and property in European Russia. It would not be surprising if the bureaucrats should decide that it might be a hazardous thing to stop the war and bring these disaffected soldiers into the midst of the tumult about the autocracy. The Manchurian army now, almost to a man, knows the details of the January massacre and the indignation in all ranks is very great.

The spirit of revolution had complete possession of the great meeting of professors, students and directors of the St. Petersburg university which assembled Monday to discuss the question of joining in the general strike inaugurated by similar institutions in Russia, and decided to close the university till fall. In anticipation of possible trouble when the meeting broke up squadrons of Cossacks again paraded the streets, especially the Nevsky Prospect and the neighborhood of the Kazan cathedral, which is always a point for student demonstrations.

### TO CURB ALLEGED TRUST.

Roosevelt Seeks to Put Shackles on Standard Oil Combine.

President Roosevelt has directed that the Department of Justice co-operate with the Department of Commerce and Labor in the investigation of the affairs of the Standard Oil Company. The President had a conference with Commissioner of Corporations Garfield and with Representative Campbell of Kansas. Mr. Campbell inaugurated the present investigation. The President's idea in having the Department of Justice work with the Department of Commerce and Labor is that if information is received it will be turned over to the special attorneys of the Department of Justice, who will be able to pass on it from a legal point of view. In the event that these attorneys believe additional information is desired they can inform the commissioner of corporations, who will direct that the necessary evidence be secured.

Commissioner Garfield and the President talked in detail over plans. The President has placed no limits on the scope of the inquiry. He has told Mr. Garfield that he expects him to make the investigation thorough in every respect.

Inquiry into the methods of the alleged trust is planned by Texas legislators. Wisconsin, Missouri and Oklahoma may begin independent investigations. The interstate commerce commission is ready to expose the alleged conspiracy in Kansas if proof of a rate plot is unearthed. The Illinois Legislature is also likely to investigate the Standard Oil Company's operations.



## THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN

### One Hundred Years Ago.

The large cotton manufactory in Saco, Me., was burned, the loss being \$300,000.

Napoleon controlled the entire military department of Holland.

The Portuguese government ordered that all ships, prizes of the English, should quit Tagus, and that no such prizes should again be admitted.

Napoleon received the foreign envoys, who presented letters of congratulation from their respective courts upon the birth of Prince Napoleon.

The English government ordered that corn and other provisions from the United States should be admitted into all British possessions.

The slave trade bill, presented to the House of Commons, provided that no negro slave should be admitted into any of the British colonies.

### Seventy-five Years Ago.

Peruvian diplomats arrived at Paris to solicit the recognition of their government.

The Lyceum Theater of London was burned.

The petition of English Jews for the removal of their civil disabilities was presented to Parliament.

Fourteen hundred troops embarked from Spain for Manila and 3,000 for Havana.

### Fifty Years Ago.

An industrial exhibition opened in Paris.

George W. Green, a rich banker of Chicago, who had been convicted of the murder of his wife, hanged himself in prison.

All banks of San Francisco were closed and serious financial panic resulted.

The two British houses of Parliament began to communicate by letter.

The Russians attacked Eupatoria, which was defended by the Turks, and were repulsed with a heavy loss.

### Forty Years Ago.

The Union army took possession of Wilmington, N. C.

Sherman's cavalry were reported on the North Carolina border, with communication between Charleston and Richmond cut off.

Charleston, S. C., was in the possession of the Federal troops.

The War Department announced the capture of Columbia, S. C., by Sherman.

Lee took general command of the Confederate armies and recommended the enlistment of negroes.

Announcement was made in the North that Mexico and the Confederacy had entered into a treaty by which Confederate deserters were returned.

### Thirty Years Ago.

The survey of the canal route across the isthmus of Panama was being made.

The indemnity which Spain would pay for the Virginias affair was fixed at \$500 for each case.

The Pennsylvania Company refused the use of its tracks in Philadelphia to the Baltimore & Ohio, an incident of a railway war.

Sir Charles Lyell, the geologist, died in London.

Dr. De Koven, against whose election there had been much opposition, accepted the Episcopal bishopric of Illinois.

The Eads Mississippi improvement bill passed the House of Representatives.

### Twenty Years Ago.

The police in the Southern Russian provinces made a large number of arrests in connection with a nihilist plot.

A bill for the retirement of Gen. Grant was defeated in the House by the votes of Southern Democrats.

Congress passed an anti-foreign contract labor bill.

Dispatches from Korti to London declared Gen. Buller surrounded and closely hemmed in at Abu Klea.

The Swiss authorities intercepted a plot to blow up the federal palace at Berne with dynamite.

The Washington monument at Washington, D. C., was dedicated.

### Ten Years Ago.

The National Council of Women opened its convention in Washington, D. C.

More than a score of small coast-wise vessels were reported to have been lost in a blizzard that swept the Atlantic coast.

Field Marshal Oyama, in command of the Japanese at Weihaiwei, announced the surrender of the Chinese on sea and land.

### Legends of the Redmen.

Not only is the Garden of the Gods a place wonderful in itself, but to it is added the charm of environment. A delightful walk or drive brings the visitor to the springs of Manitou, once presided over by the Great Spirit of the Indian. To these delicious fountains came Cheyenne and Arapahoe, with their offerings of beads and wampum; here, in all the gorgeous colors of their nations, they gathered to perform their sacred dances, while the somber canyon reflected the flames of the campfire and tossed from cliff to cliff the weird echo of their songs.

Here, also, came Ouray, chief of the Uncompahgres, who liked not the garb of the paleface, but who wooed and won the fair Chepita "while he wore a saddle blanket and a look of woe."—Four-Track News.

### Cured Her Diabetics.

Halo, Ind., Feb. 27th.—(Special).—If what will cure Diabetes will cure any form of Kidney Disease, as so many physicians say, then Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure any form of Kidney Disease. For Mrs. L. C. Bowers of this place has proved that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure Diabetes.

"I had Diabetes," Mrs. Bowers says, "my teeth all became loose and part of them came out. I passed a great deal of water with such burning sensations I could hardly bear it. I lost about 40 pounds in weight. I used many medicines and doctored with two local doctors but never got any better till I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. They cured me so completely that in three years I have had no return of the disease. I am a well woman now, thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all kidney ailments from Backache to Bright's Disease. Cure your Backache with them and you will never have Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Rheumatism.

### Short, But Strong.

An old woman met a well-to-do and humorous Irishman, and said:

"Kind sir, could you give a penny to a poor old woman who is short of breath?"

The Irishman gave her a shilling, with the remark:

"There you are, my good woman. Now, don't talk any more, for, begorra, ye may be short of breath, but what ye have of it is mighty strong."—Spare Moments.

### Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

### He Shut the Fire In.

A bright lad was given a dime the other day by a visitor to whom he had been exhibited as the pride of the household. The youngster promptly lost the coin under the bed in his room and in searching for it with a lighted candle set fire to the bedding. He found the dime and went downstairs without saying a word about the conflagration. A few minutes later the head of the house sniffed suspiciously. "I smell smoke," he remarked. "Something's burning." "It's my room," admitted the youthful prodigy, "but," he added reassuringly, with a flash of the brightness in which the family took so much pride, "the fire can't get out. I closed the door tight." The fire department arrived in time to save the house.—Philadelphia Record.

## IT IS IN THE BLOOD

### Neither Liniments nor Ointments Will Reach Rheumatism—How Mr. Stephenson Was Cured.

People with inflamed and aching joints, or painful muscles; people who shuffle about with the aid of a cane or a crutch and cry, Oh! at every slight jar, are constantly asking, "What is the best thing for rheumatism?"

To attempt to cure rheumatism by external applications is a foolish waste of time. The seat of the disease is in the blood, and while the sufferer is rubbing lotions and grease on the skin the poison in the circulation is increasing.

Delays in adopting a sensible treatment are dangerous because rheumatism may at any moment reach the heart and prove fatal. The only safe course for rheumatic sufferers is to get the best possible blood remedy at once.

Mr. Stephenson's experience with this obstinate and distressing affliction is that of hundreds. He says:

"About a year ago I was attacked by severe rheumatic pains in my left shoulder. The pains were worse in wet weather, and at these periods caused me the greatest suffering. I tried a number of treatments and ointments, but they failed to alleviate the pains."

Then he realized that the cause must be deeper and the pain only a surface indication. He adds:

"I had heard Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People recommended as a cure for rheumatism, and when I found that I was getting no relief from applications, I made up my mind that I would try them. Before the first box was gone I noticed that the pains were becoming less frequent, and that they were not so severe as before. After the second box had been used up I was entirely free from discomfort, and I have had no traces of rheumatism since."

The change in treatment proved by almost immediate results that Mr. Thomas Stephenson, who lives at No. 115 Greenwood street, Springfield, Mass., had found the true means for the purification and enrichment of his blood.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are without doubt the best of all blood remedies. They effect genuine and lasting cures in rheumatism. They do not merely deaden the ache, but they expel the poison from the blood. These pills are sold by all druggists.



## MEN OF AFFAIRS

Gov. Hanly of Indiana never saw the inside of a saloon in his life.

Senator Foraker has purchased a home in Cincinnati, paying \$100,000 therefor.

John K. Harvey, recently re-elected Mayor of Waltham, Mass., was born in a log hut.

Senator Cockrell says he doubts if he would care to go to the United States Senate again.

Capt. Robert L. Howse, new commandant of cadets at West Point, is a native of Texas.

Secretary of War Taft has a brother who is an editor. The editor is tall, lean and wiry.

Many English newspapers, including the London Spectator, speak of President Roosevelt as a "whig."

Mayor McClellan of New York has been making an exhaustive examination of the water supply of Boston.

Gov.-elect Broward of Florida is of Huguenot descent. His mother belonged to a good old New England family.

Major Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., retired, is the only living American officer who has commanded 150,000 men.

Frederick Vanderbilt dislikes society, and frequently absents himself from home when his wife has house parties.

Joseph W. Folk of Missouri will be the guest of honor at the banquet of the Missouri Society of New York on March 10.

Senators Lodge and Platt (Connecticut) say government seeds are a humbug.

Senator Pettus of Alabama defends them.



## LABOR NOTES

There are more than 50,000 electricians in the United States.

A school for the study of shorthand is conducted by the Canadian Pacific railroad at Montreal, Canada, for the benefit of employes.

There are 44,000 hotels in the United States, representing an invested capital of over \$6,000,000,000. These establishments employ 3,500,000.

The Iron Molders' Union of North America paid out the sum of \$278,806.37 in benefits during the year 1904, outside of strike pay. It was divided as follows: Death benefits, \$34,400; sick benefits, \$205,608.25; out-of-work benefits, \$18,708.12. As the organization has no stipulated out-of-work benefits the latter sum represents exemption from dues to members out of employment.

Michigan State labor bureau reports that labor was scarce last year and many factories were forced to run at less than full capacity. Higher wages were paid, the advance amounting to about 5 cents per day per capita.

The labor department of the Dublin (Ireland) Board of Trade reports that employment was, on the whole, rather worse during the last month. As compared with a year ago most trades show a decline. In the 274 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of over 500,000, 7 per cent were reported as unemployed at the end of November.