

CONGRESS

Debate on the Philippine tariff bill again occupied the entire attention of the House Friday, and the number of speeches to be offered on this subject resulted in an agreement whereby the discussion was to continue for two days more. The Senate was not in session.

There was no session in the Senate Saturday. Nine speeches were made in the House on the Philippine tariff bill, consuming nearly six and one-half hours. At 5:21 the House adjourned until Monday.

Mr. Bacon succeeded Monday in securing an open discussion of the Moroccan question in the Senate. It came up through the introduction of a resolution making a general declaration against interference on the part of the United States in any controversy among European nations concerning their internal affairs. At Mr. Bacon's request the resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations. The merchant marine bill was laid before the Senate. Mr. Gallinger offered a number of amendments, relating principally to the naval militia proposed by the bill, which were adopted. General debate on the Philippine tariff bill was concluded in the House. Mr. Babcock (Wis.), the leader of the Republican insurgents, took the floor on a question of personal privilege to explain his attitude on the statehood measure.

A discussion of the railroad rate question was precipitated in the Senate Tuesday when Mr. Fulton took the floor to explain an amendment to the Dilliver bill, offered by him, giving courts of justice authority to modify orders of the interstate commerce commission imposing an unreasonable rate. Mr. Scott made a speech in support of the merchant marine shipping bill. The bill appropriating \$500,000 for a memorial bridge across the Potomac river at Washington was passed. The Philippine tariff bill was passed by the House substantially as it came from the ways and means committee. The vote was 258 to 71. Rice was made subject to the same tariff as sugar and tobacco, 25 per cent of the Dingley rates. Many amendments were launched only to be defeated after a strenuous debate. The Democratic substitute found support only with the minority and was defeated 231 to 106. An effort to commit the United States to the policy of granting independence to the Philippines as soon as the natives can be prepared for self-government was lost. The House agreed to a resolution asking the Secretary of State to transmit to the House all the correspondence and dispatches between this country and Austria-Hungary concerning the arrest, detention and fine of Marcus Braun, special immigrant commissioner of the United States.

The recent forcible removal from the White House of Mrs. Minor Morris was made the subject of an emphatic denunciation by Mr. Tillman in the Senate Wednesday. His remarks called out remonstrances from Messrs. Hale, Hopkins and Daniel, and led to a sudden adjournment. Previously a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to whether any member of the Philippine commission or any officer of the army or navy owns any land in the islands, particularly with reference to the location of proposed railroads, was adopted. The Philippine tariff bill was received from the House and sent to the committee on Philippine Islands. The House took favorable action on 166 pension bills. Forty-two of the beneficiaries are blind and sixty-eight paralyzed.

In the Senate Thursday Mr. Tillman presented his resolution directing an investigation into the removal of Mrs. Minor Morris from the White House. It was laid on the table by a vote of 54 to 8, without debate. The rest of the day was devoted to speeches by Mr. McCumber advocating the pure food bill and by Mr. Mallory opposing the shipping bill. The House ordered an investigation to ascertain the amount needed to preserve the frigate Constitution and paid a tribute to the old ship. Nearly all the rest of the session was devoted to the perfection and passage of a bill arranging for the final disposition of the affairs of the five civilized tribes in Indian Territory. It provides for concluding the enrollment of Indians of the tribes and allotment of lands to them. Many restrictions are imposed. Mr. Littauer reported the urgent deficiency bill and gave notice that it would be called up for consideration Friday.

National Capital Notes.
Congressman Babcock lost in his effort to defeat the Philippine tariff bill because of a lack of Democratic aid.

Senator Heyburn, in discussing insurance calls Wall street a "gambling club with headquarters on the Hudson."

Speaker Cannon and Representative Babcock are mutually defiant as to the outcome of the Philippine tariff bill.

Captain Church of the medical division of the army is given a medal for bravery shown in the Spanish-American war.

The Hamilton bill providing joint statehood for Arizona and New Mexico will be beaten, its enemies in the House claim.

President Roosevelt was made an honorary member of the Improved Order of Redmen at a ceremony at the White House.

Representative Binger Hermann of Oregon will be tried in the courts of the District of Columbia for complicity in the land fraud cases in March. The trials of F. A. Hyde, John A. Benson, J. H. Schneider and H. P. Diamond will follow.

Secretary Bonaparte's letter of reprimand to Commander Lucien Young, which was ordered by the court martial as the result of the explosion on the gunboat Bennington, is mild in tone, and not altogether uncomplimentary to Commander Young.

WAR SEEMS NEAR.

Believed in Washington that Germany and France will fight. Germany's attitude in the Morocco question and the demands her representatives will make at the coming international conference at Algiers will, it is feared in Washington diplomatic circles here, lead to a war between the empire and France, unless mediation induces the Kaiser to moderate his views. France is determined, it is said, not to allow Germany to interfere with her plans in Morocco and will resent by force of arms, if necessary, any such interference.

That Germany's attitude on the question has been anticipated by France is believed in diplomatic and army circles. The recent activity in the French army, explained by that nation as "mere maneuvers incident to a change in the head of the war department," it is thought proves this belief. The French army is now in a high state of excellence, and there is a considerable element in the republic that is willing to undertake a test of strength with the Kaiser if driven to it by Germany's avowed intention of encroaching upon the rights of France in Morocco.

Apparently German opinion is not a little disturbed by the way events are shaping. There are two sides to the question in that country, the one which is expressed in the tranquilizing statements of the Kaiser's New Year's speech to his generals, and the other by Prince von Buelow's allusions to "perils and unfathomable abysses."

It is pointed out here that the Kaiser counts himself more of a soldier than of a diplomatist. In his diplomatic contests he has always met disappointment. He has not yet tried his military prowess. His army is larger by a million men than when he came to the throne, and he has been able to keep it at the Von Moltke level of efficiency. He regards his navy as the equal of any in the world save England's. In addition, he is pushing to rapid completion naval construction that will cost more than \$600,000,000.

A suggestive development in the question has been the recent order for \$50,000,000 worth of cars, capable of transporting troops, and his proviso that the cars must be rushed to completion. This and the massing of troops along the French frontier is taken as significant that, despite his words of peace and infinite palaver, he is ready for the worst if he cannot secure the settlement of the Moroccan question as he desires it.



The Chicago and Alton railroad has just completed tests with gasoline cars designed to compete with trolley cars between Chicago and St. Louis.

A. H. Hanson, general passenger traffic manager of the Illinois Central, was chosen chairman of the executive committee of the Western Passenger Association to succeed P. S. Eustis, passenger traffic manager of the Burlington.

The executive officials of the western railroads met at Chicago and entered into an agreement whereby each is bound to inform the interstate commerce commission of illegal acts of any kind. A committee was appointed to watch for evidence.

Receivers of the Wisconsin Central Company and the Wisconsin Central Railway Company were discharged upon their petition by United States Judge W. H. Seaman of Wisconsin. The receivers have been in charge of the properties for several years.

Trainmen on the Santa Fe have been greatly interfered with of late by a horde of tramps who, to the number of 2,000 or more, are said to be camping along the lines between Deming and Albuquerque, N. M. All railroad men are obliged to go armed and a number have been appointed deputy sheriffs to protect the trains.

In the annual report of the Southern Pacific Company, which is controlled by the Union Pacific, an increase of \$2,500,000 is shown, but still no dividend is paid on the common stock, which has never drawn anything since the organization of the company in 1884. During the latter half of the fiscal year 400 miles of road had been authorized in California, Nevada and Oregon, to protect and develop the territory served by the system.

The federal grand jury at Chicago indicted the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, its first vice president, Darius Miller, and Claude C. Burnham, a foreign freight agent, on the charge of granting rebates. The indictment contained twenty-six counts charging that rebates were granted to the United States steel products export company of New York, which is a branch of the steel trust. For each of the twenty-six offenses alleged the Elkins act provides a fine of from \$1,000 to \$20,000. All the shipments were to Vancouver, B. C., and various roads over which the goods passed may be involved.

Eastern railroad men laugh at the statement that they hold \$20,000,000 from mileage books upon which they draw interest. Governor Hanly's statement, at the recent conference, was that the deposits amounted to \$5,000,000. As a matter of fact, the railroads say they spend \$110,000 annually in conducting their mileage bureau and there are never more than 40,000 books out at one time. This would mean that they held \$400,000 of their patrons' money, but at the same time they pay 33 1/3 per cent interest in granting a refund of \$10 on every book for which \$30 was paid.

MR. FIELD IS DEAD.

CHICAGO'S RICHEST MERCHANT PASSES AWAY.

Business Man Known Throughout the World Succumbs to Pneumonia in New York—Work of Physicians Unavailing.

Marshall Field, the merchant prince of Chicago, died at the Holland House in New York, Tuesday, as a result of pneumonia which developed from a cold. The best efforts of the physicians to prolong his life were unavailing. Mrs. Field, who accompanied him from Chicago, and other relatives were with him when the end came.

Monday all hope was abandoned and Mr. Field was thought to be dying all through the morning and early afternoon, but he rallied at 3 o'clock, awoke from his state of coma, and asked for food. His improvement continued during the night, and raised a fleeting hope that he might survive.

Relatives of Mr. Field were hastily summoned by telegraph when it became known that he was near death. Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., who had just been released from attendance at the



MARSHALL FIELD.

death-bed of her father, Louis C. Huck, the wealthy Chicago maltster, engaged in a race with death, and three railroad systems lent every assistance to enable her to reach the bedside of Mr. Field before the end came. Shortly before he died Mr. Field opened his eyes and in a scarcely audible whisper called for his favorite little grandson, Marshall Field III.

Dr. Frank Billings, of Chicago, Mr. Field's physician, was summoned to New York, and Dr. Walter B. James, Dr. Edward G. Janeway and Dr. Austin F. Riggs were in constant attendance and everything known to medical science was employed in keeping alive the flickering spark of life. At times there were alarming symptoms of heart failure and nitroglycerin, strychnine and digitalis were frequently administered. The congested condition of the lungs failed to respond to medical treatment. His pulse and temperature were always unfavorable to recovery, and to the physicians it became apparent that Mr. Field's vitality would not be equal to resisting the attack. The cold, which developed shortly before Mr. Field left Chicago and which was aggravated by the long railroad trip to New York on January 8 and 9, developed into deep-seated pneumonia that baffled the skill of the physicians. Among those at the bedside, besides the physicians and nurses, were Mrs. Field, Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., Stanley Field, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dibblee, Jr., Norman B. Ream, William G. Beale and Robert T. Lincoln.

FIELD A MERCANTILE GENIUS.

Humble Clerk Attains First Place in World's Commerce.

From a clerk in a country store to the merchant prince of modern times is the path spanned by Marshall Field of Chicago. He was born on a farm near Conway, Mass., Aug. 18, 1835, as a son of John Field, a sturdy New England farmer, and was the third of a family of nine children.

The first actual work done by Marshall Field in this world was to drive the cows from a pasture to the barns upon his father's farm. Subsequently he learned to milk cows and as he grew older his spare time was spent in various duties connected with farm work. His father, however, started him to the district school at the age of 6 and he continued to put in his time at the school and at an academy in Conway until he obtained a position in the general store of Deacon Davis at Conway.

The first appearance of young Field in the mercantile world was not wholly a success, and it was even counted a failure by the hard-shelled deacon-proprietor, who told John Field, the boy's father, after the lad had been at work in the store for some weeks, that Marshall would never make a "storekeeper," and he advised the father to take the lad back to the farm for farm work. Marshall Field was dismissed from the service of the owner of a country store, but he was not discouraged; he had seen just enough of trade to whet his appetite and he decided that his life work would be in the mercantile field. Young Field decided to disregard the advice of Deacon Davis at Conway and he secured a position in a general store in Pittsfield, Mass., where he served an apprenticeship of four years in the mercantile business. He was 21 years old by this time and he decided to change his domicile to the West, and Chicago was the point he settled upon for future operations. He worked four years for Cooley, Wadsworth & Co., where he first applied for a position. His duties were not of an elevating character, but while in his humble position he became acquainted with Levi Z. Leiter, and another

shoulder they started in the battle for supremacy in the mercantile world.

His employers evidently recognized genius in his originality and daring, and after four years' service in 1860 Field was first identified with the business fortunes of Chicago, when he was made a partner in the firm, which at that time was Cooley, Farwell & Co. Later the firm's name was changed to Farwell, Field & Co. The war followed and the firm netted large profits, and it was at that time Field's savings became a nucleus of his later fortune. In 1865, after the war, the firm reorganized, and the new firm existed under the name of Field, Leiter & Palmer, the members being, besides Marshall Field, Levi Z. Leiter and Potter Palmer. The latter withdrew from the mercantile business two years later, leaving the firm Field, Leiter & Co., which for fourteen years flourished, until the firm was the best and most favorably known of any mercantile house in the West.

It was in 1881 that Leiter withdrew from the firm and left Marshall Field the sole proprietor of the mammoth retail and wholesale business, which he proceeded to build into an institution immensely larger and more perfect than that controlled by the two. Since 1881 the establishments have been operated by Marshall Field & Co., and for a quarter of a century the company, which has been practically Marshall Field and all direction his, has been branching out, purchasing new frontage, enlarging and improving, until the establishment is today recognized as one of the world's greatest mercantile houses. This in brief, is the history of Marshall Field's remarkable progress from obscurity and incompetence to the height of wealth and proficiency, the most successful merchant of the age.

FORTUNE OF OVER \$125,000,000.

Marshall Field's Wealth Invested in All Parts of the World.

Although any valuation placed on the fortune of Marshall Field would necessarily be speculative, it is the consensus among Chicago business men that his property holdings represent at least \$125,000,000. Mr. Field made it the rule of his earlier business life never to give a note. His real estate holdings in Cook county alone are assessed at a full valuation around \$30,000,000 and it is figured by real estate experts that they are worth close to \$40,000,000. He was the largest taxpayer in Cook county and had held that distinction for years. Moreover, he was reputed to be the most cheerful taxpayer in the county. Tax officials say he never complained of the assessment of his property.

Mr. Field's dry goods business is supposed to be worth \$25,000,000, although this is a mere estimate. He owned seven stores and factories in America and Europe and his Chicago establishment is the largest and most complete dry goods house in the world. It is supposed to be worth \$10,000,000. He owned real estate in many States as well as in foreign countries and his stock holdings were large.

Two years ago it is said Mr. Field held \$15,000,000 of common and \$10,000,000 of preferred stock in the United States Steel Corporation, of which he was a director. At present market values this stock would be worth around \$17,000,000. He owned \$5,000,000 of stock in the Pullman company, of which he was a director. This stock is supposed to be worth \$12,500,000. He also had \$7,000,000 of preferred stock in the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, supposed to be worth \$4,000,000, and, according to gossip, had \$10,000,000 of St. Paul stock. He also was a large stockholder in the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, the Erie, Union Pacific and New York Central. The aggregate of his holdings in these companies is estimated at \$10,000,000.

Mr. Field owned great tracts of land in Australia and a large manufacturing plant there for the production of yarns and woollens. He was a stockholder in the American Woolen Company and had an interest in the Amory Cotton Company, which owns a score of cotton mills in New England. His woolen and cotton investments are roughly estimated at \$5,000,000. So vast and varied were Mr. Field's interests that the general business public had no adequate idea of his possessions.

Mr. Field was rated as the second richest man in the United States, being ranked only by John D. Rockefeller. Yet he never was ostentatious in his living and at no time in his career craved notoriety. On the contrary, there appears to have been a studied effort on his part to avoid publicity.

LOVER OF HOME.

Despite Great Wealth, Merchant's Life is Simple and Quiet.

While a wizard of the commercial world, Marshall Field never dealt in fads. His transactions always were over something tangible and real, and this characteristic reached to the interior of his home. Field was essentially a man of family and home.

Marshall Field was married to Miss Nannie Douglas Scott, a daughter of Robert Scott of Ironton, Ohio, Jan. 5, 1863. Three children resulted from the union, two of whom are still living. Mrs. Field died at Nice, France, a few years ago, where she had gone for her health.

The first child, Lewis Field, died when an infant in 1866. Marshall Field, Jr., who shot and accidentally killed himself last November, was born April 27, 1868, and married Miss Albertine Huck of Chicago. The only daughter was Ethel Newcomb Field, who was born in 1873. She married Arthur Magie Tree in 1891, was later divorced and is now the wife of Captain David Beatty of the British navy. For several years Mr. Field spent a portion of his winters in visiting his children and grandchildren in England and France.

On Sept. 5 of last year Mr. Field was wedded to Mrs. Della Spencer Caton, widow of the late Arthur Caton. Mr. and Mrs. Field were given a cordial reception on their return to Chicago, but their happiness was soon clouded by the death of Marshall Field, Jr., who accidentally shot himself with a magazine revolver at his residence. In religion, as in everything else, Marshall Field always avoided display. A steady churchgoer, what his contributions to religious institutions were will never be known, as he was a modest though generous giver.



The insurance grafters should have taken out risks against legislative investigations and examinations by Hughes.—New York Press.

Another "yellow dog" insurance fund has been unearthed. There are enough of 'em now to make a bench show.—Philadelphia North American.

At \$3 a year the Russian soldier is doing, or is expected to do, more for his money than anybody else in the Empire.—Duluth News-Tribune.

A seat on the New York Stock Exchange has sold for \$88,000. The man who bought it must have been mightily anxious to sit down.—Chicago Journal.

With Russell Sage, at 90 years of age, able to make \$75,000 a day, we think it is about time for Dr. Osler to back up some.—Charleston (S. C.) Post.

It is now established that a United States Senator has to be both convicted and dead before "the courtesy of the Senate" fails him.—New York Evening Post.

Apparently the only thing that can now save the revolution on the Isle of Pines from oblivion is its reproduction on the comic opera stage.—Providence Journal.

The principal difference between hazing and football is that if a man is hurt while playing football the other fellows do not run away and leave him.—Chicago Tribune.

Senator Patterson has been fined \$1,000 for contempt of the Colorado Supreme Court. The expression of honest opinion sometimes comes high.—Jacksonville Times-Union.

To the grafters: You may plunder all of the people part of the time; you may plunder part of the people all of the time; but you cannot plunder all of the people all of the time.—Kansas City Star.

Mr. Morton promises that the Equitable will no longer seek new business at the expense of its policy holders. John A. McCall must hold Mr. Morton in fine contempt as an amateur.—New York World.

Norway's king will start in at a salary of \$200,000 a year. If the referendum had chosen a president, he would have been expected to serve for about \$25,000, and be glad to get it.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

If Don Cipriano Castro did get that \$420,000, as described, he would do well to leave Venezuela and set up in New York as a frenzied financier. Talents such as his are wasted in Caracas.—Mexican Herald.

The farmer who can read Secretary Wilson's glowing and aural report without feeling all-fired rich and prosperous may be set down as an incurable and unimaginative pessimist.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Mr. Bailey, of Texas, thinks there are not four dishonest men in the United States Senate. We nominate Mr. Bailey for President of the Amalgamated Association of Optimists.—Chicago Record-Herald.

If China is determined to permit her foreign residents to be persecuted she might as well tell the marines. There are American, British, German, Italian and Japanese marines at Shanghai just now and they are all anxiously awaiting orders.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Old Russell Sage probably performed his last financial squeeze when he loaned money at 100 per cent to the Wall street gamblers. They deserve no better, but the old man was as greedy as a hog in getting the last cent of usury from the unfortunate.—Birmingham Ledger.

Secretary Root will visit Brazil next summer to strengthen the entente between the United States and the South American countries through a greater community of interest in the Monroe doctrine; there is talk of a pan-republic alliance. Germany may sit up and take notice.—Houston Chronicle.

A lady clergyman tells us that in twenty-five years women have increased in stature 2 1/2 inches and men have decreased in the same degree. If this is true, it is not difficult to calculate how long it will be before man will be utilized by woman merely as a lapdog or as a bangle for her bracelet.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Let's be thankful, after all, that our life insurance presidents have never been so badly overpaid as the Czar of Russia, with his salary of \$6,750,000, or the Emperor of Germany, with his labors as King of Prussia, to say nothing of other perquisites. These sums, together with the big allowances given to princes and grand dukes, make even the McCurdys look like petty grafters.—Boston Transcript.

In other words, Uncle Sam informs the Isle of Pines that he is playing nurse to more orphans already than he knows what to do with, and doesn't care to increase his troubles in this line.—Birmingham News.

On the occasion of King Alfonso's wedding the fountains at Madrid will run real wine, and the people will be invited to drink and make merry at the public expense. Can it be possible that there is no society in Spain for the propagation of the lid?—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

FRENCH ELECT FALLIERES.

Chosen President of Republic to Succeed Loubet.

Clement Armand Fallieres has been elected President of France to succeed M. Loubet. The national assembly met Wednesday afternoon in the congress hall of the royal palace at Versailles and gave Fallieres 449 votes to 371 for M. Doumer, his principal opponent, on the first ballot.

The assembly consists nominally of 501 deputies and 300 senators, but owing to deaths, illness and the passage of some of the deputies to the senate, leaving their seats vacant, the number present was decreased to 817, making 408 votes necessary to elect a President. The deepest interest was manifested in the proceedings, however, which were greatly prolonged. The members of the assembly voted in alphabetical order. Those awaiting their turn discussed excitedly the prospects of their favorites.

Fallieres had the general support of the advanced socialist and radical groups, constituting the famous party which sustained the Combes ministry. M. Doumer, however, was a formidable opponent, whose election to the presidency of the chamber of deputies last year after breaking away from his former connection with the famous party previously referred to gave the first blow to M. Combes. The old liberal republicans, belonging to the center, and the conservatives, who then voted for M. Doumer, were inclined to continue their allegiance.

M. Fallieres, who has been president of the senate, is a scholar, a jurist, a debater of fine talents, a man of easy manners and a stern Republican. The French aristocracy holds him in high esteem.

For twenty-five years M. Fallieres has been prominent in French politics. He has held the post at the head of the senate for several terms. He also has been premier and has held cabinet positions under various governments.

M. Fallieres is the son of a magistrate's clerk and is the grandson of a blacksmith whose forge and cottage, until a short time ago, stood against one of the walls of the cathedral at Mezin. Here it was that M. Fallieres was born, Nov. 6, 1841.

80 BOOKS AGAINST SMOOT.

Names Asking Mormon Senator's Removal Fill Many Volumes.

Eighty volumes containing the signatures of American women who desire to see Reed Smoot of Utah ousted from the United States Senate have been sent to Washington.

Six months ago the National League of Women's Organizations sent an appeal to every State asking women to sign a memorial to the Senate asking the expulsion of Senator Smoot on the ground that he pledged his first allegiance to the Mormon hierarchy, thus setting it above the United States government. The question of polygamy was not raised.

The eighty volumes are to be distributed among the Senators, and the protest they represent will be presented by Senator Burrows of Michigan. Then each Senator will present the signatures from his State.

The names of New York women fill seven volumes, of Pennsylvania six volumes, of Ohio four, of Iowa three, of Illinois three, and of other States from one to three. All the Western and Southern States sent long lists of names, except Utah, where only 478 signatures were secured.

REBUKES SENATOR TILLMAN.

Senate Votes Down His Resolution Aimed at the President.

The Tillman resolution as to Mrs. Minor Morris was introduced and laid on the table in the Senate Thursday by the following vote: Yeas, 51; nays, 8.

After a brief statement in which Tillman said that Mr. Hale had challenged him to introduce the matter, Mr. Daniel of Virginia, Senator Tillman, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Following was the resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the Senate be authorized to appoint a committee of five Senators to investigate the recent unfortunate incident at the White House resulting in the expulsion from the executive offices of Mrs. Minor Morris, and report to the Senate.

Evidently in anticipation of a renewal of Wednesday's discussion, the galleries were crowded when the Vice President rapped the Senate to order.

Interesting News Items.

The executive committee of structural iron workers, which meets at Cleveland tomorrow, is expected to declare a material strike against the American Bridge Company.

An explosion of a boiler at the Taylor silk mill at Taylor, Pa., fatally injured Patrick Connerton and John Gallagher. Labor continues to be in demand at Pittsburgh, and there is a tendency to advance wages in all of the branches of the mills.

Senator and Mrs. Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire were knocked down by a street car in Washington. Neither was seriously hurt.

R. C. Longenecker, who claims to be a son of J. G. Longenecker of Chicago, was fined \$25 in Montgomery, Ala., for passing worthless checks.



REED SMOOT.



SENATOR TILLMAN.