

Steel Sold

A general strike has been declared in Leeds, Russia, and more than 20,000 men are out.

New Bedford (Mass.) Weavers' Union has again affiliated with the United Textile Workers.

The international convention of Steamfitters and Helpers will be held in Detroit next year.

The International Union of Ladies' Garment Workers will hold a convention in Boston next year.

Union labor is renewing interest in the proposition to establish a magnificent labor temple in Boston.

Thirty-six unions, out of a total of forty-six in Duluth, Minn., are affiliated with the trades assembly.

A special committee of the St. Paul Trades Assembly is looking into the matter of building a labor temple.

Vegetable vendors of Brooklyn, N. Y., are talking of organizing a union to protect themselves from the middlemen.

Fall River (Mass.) weavers have accepted a compromise that 4 1/2 yards constitute a cut, and the threatened strike is off.

In the paper working industry in India, the average wages a day for men is 15 cents; women, 8 cents, and children, 3 cents.

The largest shipbuilding firms are to be found in the Baltic ports; large firms have also established themselves on the Elbe and Weser.

San Francisco (Cal.) Stone Cutters' Union, through its executive committee, has decided to submit its differences with employers to arbitration.

Emma Gruber Foley, elected president recently of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, is past president of the Women's Auxiliary to San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21.

All chances of Boston garment workers becoming involved in the dispute of the suspended locals of New York and the International Union are over. The Boston unions will support the national organization.

Some 70,000 Scotch miners have renewed their demand for advance in wages of 12 1/2 per cent. The present rates amount to about 6 shillings 9 pence a day in wages, so that the demand is considerable.

Corporation laborers at Calgary, Canada, have received an increase from 25 to 27 cents an hour, and it has been decided by the City Council that eight hours shall constitute a working day, except in cases of necessity.

A blind man's union has been formed in Paris. The members are the blind employees of the National Institute for the Blind, who were dissatisfied with their salaries. They threatened to strike and received an increase.

The convention of theatrical stage employees, held recently in Norfolk, Va., had before it a proposition to establish a sick benefit fund, also a funeral benefit fund. It was decided to submit this to the subordinate bodies for a referendum vote.

Large crews of men have been going to the West through the Minneapolis (Minn.) employment offices for a long time, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington and Oregon taking the bulk. The work supplied is understood to be railroad building.

About forty employees of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad have been retired on pensions. The men so retired have been in the employ of the company from thirty-five to forty years, and will now receive from \$6 to \$7 a week for the remainder of their lives.

The industries of the United States suffered less from strikes during 1905 than in any year since 1892. In 1905 there were 221,688 employees thrown out of work by 2,077 strikes undertaken by 176,337 strikers in 8,202 establishments and lasting an average of twenty-three days in each establishment involved.

The terrible disasters which have recently occurred in the local coal mines of Germany and France have directed the attention of scientists, especially in the former country, to introducing methods of protecting the miners against a recurrence of such calamities, or at least of diminishing, as far as possible, the loss of life.

A Pastors' Union, composed of all the Protestant clergymen of La Crosse, Wis., is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. In that town members of the other trades look upon the preachers as brother workers, admit their delegate to the meetings of the Trades and Labor Council and have a representative of that body at the meetings of the clergymen.

The organization of employees on the railway lines of the United States dates from the organizing of the Brotherhood of the Footboard, at Detroit, Mich., May 8, 1863, by the locomotive engineers, which association is known as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Other branches of the transportation service followed, from time to time, so that now each branch of the service is organized.

The Massachusetts State Commission on Commerce and Industry, recently appointed by Gov. Upham, has sent to many labor men, as well as business men and trade organizations' officials, a request to send it before Sept. 1 a statement of the ways each thinks that the commercial and industrial prosperity of the State can be promoted, whether by changes in legislation, by public or private undertakings or otherwise.

Women of Jersey City have started a novel organization. To establish a school to instruct women how and where to spend their money most beneficially for union labor will be one of the features of the body, besides boosting union labels and encouraging men to organize.

On the subject of uniform design for all union labels, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor has decided that the report of the committee at the Minneapolis convention last year shall be given careful consideration. The matter will be again brought up at the coming convention at Norfolk, Va.

It is believed that if all the labor unions of San Francisco, Cal., were to join in a common cause a great hospital could be erected and maintained at a comparatively small cost per capita.

A strike of the blast furnace men at Pittsburg, Pa., which, it is said, will affect between 10,000 and 15,000 men, possibly will be called in the near future. The difficulty is over the eight-hour day.

The success of the Missouri State Federation of Labor in the matter of obtaining the enactment of a number of laws for the protection of the interests of labor has attracted a great deal of attention in the East.

DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

Great Paganet to Honor Roosevelt Early in October.

For the first time in history a President of the United States is going to take a journey on the Mississippi river, not for the purpose of getting from one point to another, but to see the great river, to meet the people who live along its banks and to acquaint himself with the conditions as they exist at the present time in that territory adjacent to the "father of waters." True to his principle of seeing things for himself instead of through the eyes of others, President Roosevelt is coming to the Mississippi valley in October to find out what the needs of this great waterway and those tributary to it really are, and the members of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association hope to so impress him with the importance of their project that before he leaves the middle west he will be signing "14 feet through the valley" as justly as the rest of them.

The entire river from Keokuk, Ind., where he embarks on the river boat Mississippi, to Memphis, where his journey ends, will be en fete to greet him, but at St. Louis the most elaborate reception will occur. Here the harbor and the city will combine to do him honor, and the decorations as well as the program of events will be on the most elaborate scale possible. The President will leave Keokuk on Tuesday morning, Oct. 1, and will go down the river on the Mississippi river Commission's steamer Mississippi, arriving at St. Louis about 9 o'clock in the morning of the 2d. Here he will be met by the Governors of 20 Mississippi valley States, the officers of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association and the Executive Committee of the St. Louis Business Men's League, who are his hosts on this occasion. He will remain in St. Louis a few hours, departing thence for Cairo and Memphis. Along the river every town will be decorated in honor of the distinguished traveler, and every boat from one end of the river to the other is expected to take some part in the great four-day pageant.

International Socialist Congress.

Eight hundred and eighty delegates, representing twenty-five of the leading nations of the world, which constituted the International Congress of Socialists, met for the first time on German soil at Stuttgart. Of these, 300 were from Germany, 130 from England, 90 from France, 50 from Austria, 50 from Russia and smaller delegations from Switzerland, Bohemia, Hungary, Italy, Bulgaria, Roumania, Sweden, Holland, the United States, Argentina, South Africa, Australia and Japan. Secretary Van der Velde of the International Socialist Bureau, officiated at the opening of the congress. The opening address was made by Herr Bielefeld of Germany. He laid stress on the Socialist gains during the past year in France and on the fact that for the first time Socialists had been elected to the Reichstag. In his own country, while the number of seats in the Reichstag had been reduced, he pointed out that the Socialist vote had increased a quarter of a million since 1903. He said the number of enrolled members of Socialist syndicates in Germany last year was 1,800,000. He referred to the "scandalous prosecution" of Haywood in America, and expressed satisfaction at his acquittal. Herr Singer presided. An open-air mass meeting was attended by 10,000 Socialists. The more important subjects discussed during the week were immigration, the relations of the party to trade unions and the proposal to introduce simultaneously in all parliaments a motion for establishing by law maximum working hours.

The shortage of fruit makes this a sort of orange season.

The summer shows this year bring us one step nearer to the yellow peril.

Scientist, of San Francisco, is going to run for Mayor as far as the penitentiary will let him.

The United States has at last succeeded in shedding itself of its James Haen Hyde.

Uncle Sam, it seems, has lost an island in the Pacific somewhere. Has Japan been searched?

Astronomers have found a new canal on Mars. But the use on Panama is still subject to delay.

Mr. Rockefeller's knowledge of the affairs of his own company is almost as profound as his silence.

Uncle Sam has a hard time in summer with pauper immigrants pouring in and American money pouring out.

Most of the summer hotel proprietors would give anything for a method for the poison extraction of pocketbooks.

What is home without a Teddy bear? A New York child felt three bears, landed on its stuffed pet, and was unhurt.

The King of Spain announces that it is a very happy feeling to be a father. Just wait, Alf, till bedtime time begins.

It was a woman who figured that as a result of the telegraphers' strike the wires might become seriously damaged from rust.

Men who have been trying to drink all the whisky in the country may feel encouraged to know that they consumed 11,406,252 gallons more last year than the year before.

The Standard Oil Company has declared another \$3,000,000 quarterly dividend. Reports that the Standard was about to go to the poorhouse were evidently without foundation.

If the Standard Oil Company made \$100,000,000 in three years when its president wasn't able to attend to business, would it make if John D. Rockefeller was in working trim?

Needn't be surprised if you find your buttons are not sewed on. Your wife can explain that the trust has raised the price of thread.

A Chicago woman says she stole in order to make her mother comfortable. And now the law police are making the whole family uncomfortable.

After awhile when you see the little girl to the store for a spoon of cotton you'll have to send a porter along to carry the money to pay for it.

Those New York confidence men who took \$2,000 from a newly arrived Englishman, and got to be ashamed of themselves. They'd take candy from a child.



1821—City of Mexico taken by Cortes.

1526—Turks defeated Hungarians at Mohacs.

1634—Swedes defeated at Nordlingen.

1090—Milton's works burnt by the hangman. Marquis de Feuquieres assumed office as Viceroy of New France.

1061—Baron D'Avaugour took office as governor of Canada.

1654—New Amsterdam surrendered to the English and became New York.

1751—The city of Arcot, India, taken by Lord Clive.

1755—Stonington, Conn., attacked by the British.

1770—Americans defeated by the British at battle of Long Island.

1781—French fleet arrived in Chesapeake bay to help the Americans.

1782—Preliminary treaty between England and the United States signed at Paris. Nine hundred persons lost in the sinking of the "Royal George" at Portsmouth.

1783—First ascent of a balloon filled with hydrogen, at Paris.

1791—George Hammond, first minister from Great Britain, received by President Washington.

1813—Creek Indians massacred defenders of Fort Mims, in Alabama.

1816—British fleet bombarded Algiers.

1833—Act for the abolition of slavery throughout the British colonies received the royal assent.

1835—"Beaver," first steam vessel to ply on the Pacific ocean, left England for Fort Vancouver.

1842—Congress changed the beginning of the fiscal year from Jan. 1 to July 1.

1852—Samuel D. Hubbard of Connecticut became postmaster general of the United States.

1859—Leigh Hunt, poet and essayist, died.

1861—Gen. Fremont proclaimed martial law in Missouri.

1862—Forts Hatteras and Clark, on the North Carolina coast, taken by Union forces. First trials run on the Underground railway in London. Garibaldi defeated and taken prisoner at battle of Aspromonte, Naples.

1864—Gen. Sheridan resumed offensive operations in the Shenandoah valley. Gen. McClellan nominated for President by Democratic national convention at Chicago. Battle of Jonesboro, Georgia.

1860—First monument erected to heroes of the Confederacy unveiled at Griffin, Ga.

1879—Cetewayo, King of Zululand, captured by the British.

1880—Gen. Roberts relieved Kandahar.

1881—Over 200 lives lost in the wreck of the "Teuton," bound from Cape Town to Natal.

1885—First cable road began operations in New York City.

1886—Sixty-seven persons killed in earthquake at Charleston, S. C.

1891—Santiago taken by insurgent Chileans. Balboace's army finally defeated. Vias del Mar, Chile. Fifty persons killed and injured in wreck on the Western North Carolina railroad.

1892—Metropolitan Opera House, New York, almost wholly destroyed by fire.

1893—House of Representatives voted to repeal the silver-purchasing clause of the Sherman act, rejecting all free coinage amendments.

1890—Fresh outbreak of the rebellion against Spanish rule in the Philippines.

1902—Violent eruption of Mont Pelee.

1900—Great reception in New York in honor of William J. Bryan on his return from a trip around the world.

Platt Replies to Critics.

Senator Platt, as president of the United States Express Company, in a circular to stockholders, shows that the earnings and income for the first half of the present year have fallen off, compared with the first half of the preceding year. The net income from all sources for 1907 he estimates at 7 per cent. This statement is regarded as an answer to the demands of minority stockholders for a division of surplus and their charge that the Platt family and their associates have juggled the books to hide the profits from owners of stock.

The minority faction alleges that their companies have been represented on the board and that business has been diverted to competitors. A formal demand has been made for reform in the management of the company.

Martyr to Experiments.

The death of Dr. Seneca D. Powell, a member of the faculty of the Post Graduate Medical School of New York City, is believed to have been directly due to his experiments in the cause of medical science. In his efforts to demonstrate that alcohol was an antidote to carbolic acid the doctor frequently swallowed what would have been a fatal dose of the poison and then took alcohol. Many of these experiments were made in the presence of classes at the school where he was an instructor.

Larned, the Tennis Champion.

For the third time in his career William A. Larned won the national tennis championship in the singles at Newport the other day, defeating Robert Leroy, the intercollegiate champion of Columbia; thus the cup becomes Larned's property. He is expected to retire from the championship field.

Investigating Age Pensions.

A commission has been appointed by Gov. Guild of Massachusetts to investigate the subject of old-age insurance and pensions, with a view to establishing such a system in that State.

TWO WOMEN'S DEVOTION

May Yet Bring Freedom to Caleb Powers of Kentucky.

While nothing definite is yet known as to the time of Caleb Powers' next trial, recently deferred, on the charge of murdering Gov. William Goebel of Kentucky, the preparations are being made when the case is again called his defense will be complete. Incarcerated for seven years for a murder which changed the political history of a State, outlawed its Governor and wrecked many homes, Powers, who at the age of 30 years was Secretary of State for Kentucky, is still fighting desperately for his life and liberty. Three times already Caleb Powers has been condemned for participation in the Goebel assassination; three times he has been granted new trials. To his mother and his old school teacher he is indebted for at least two of these.

Almost immediately after the murder Powers was arrested while trying to escape in disguise. On Aug. 19 following, a jury pronounced him guilty of complicity in the assassination and fixed his punishment at life imprisonment. He was a man of some little means and his political friends, partly considering his trial as one arranging his party before the world, came to his aid and a new trial was granted.

"It was a coward's shot which slew Goebel, and Caleb is not a coward." This is what Mrs. Rebecca Powers, the mother of the prisoner, said at the first trial. This is what she said after the appeal was successful, and this is what she made many others believe by consistent reiteration.

"I know Caleb is not a coward, and I also know he had no connection with the deep damnation of Goebel's taking off." This was the downright answer to every charge made against the prisoner returned by Mrs. Lullie Clay Brock, who

taught the young man when he was a youngster and who remembered the slight blue-eyed boy who called her his "second mother."

But the convictions of these women had no weight with the second jury which passed upon the guilt or innocence of the man. So on Oct. 28, 1901, these twelve men brought in a verdict of guilty, and again was the prisoner sentenced to the penitentiary for his natural life.

In the meantime, however, and before Gov. Taylor left the State as a fugitive from justice to prevent arrest and arraignment for complicity in the same assassination, the executive granted a pardon to the prisoner. The Supreme Court of the State declared this pardon void, holding that Taylor had ceased to be Governor at the time it was issued.

But the feeble old mother never ceased praying for her son's freedom. Nor did she waver in her faith as to his innocence. She had impoverished herself, having sold her little farm and moved to the home of a daughter, to aid in raising finances for the son to continue his battle against what seemed to be overpowering odds. Then came the third trial.

She was living in an humble cottage in Barbourville, and every evening she could be found standing at the gate, her very soul crying out for a verdict of "innocent."

Finally the verdict was carried to her, but it was as far from that expected and hoped for as day is from night. It was on the evening of Aug. 29, 1903, that she learned that a third jury had condemned her boy to death.

Holding herself steadily erect, the aged woman made but one comment: "My son is innocent; my sole prayer now is to the God of the fatherless and the widow that he will open the eyes and soften the hearts of those enemies of Caleb who seem determined to have his life. But both he and I will live to prove to the world that he had no connection with the crime."

Prior to this trial Powers had used up about all the funds he could secure. Now he was pretty well discouraged. Again did a woman come to his rescue. In the mountain school at Flemingsburg, Caleb Powers had inspired that affection in Mrs. Brock which was to bring forth a harvest that made a fourth trial possible. Notwithstanding her 64 years she gave up all her time in raising a fund for Powers' defense. She resigned from the little school and traveled the length and breadth of the State in behalf of her former pupil. She was particularly successful among the women of the State, and it was her spirit, which she imparted to others, that made the fourth trial a certainty.

It is reported that at their recent meeting Emperor William of Germany and Emperor Nicholas of Russia reached an agreement by which their respective governments are to regard Norway as neutral territory. This is said to be in accordance with the desire of Great Britain, which has been most hearty supporting Norway's endeavors to secure guarantees in this direction.

All Around the Globe.

An American soldier at Cienfuegos, Cuba, is suffering from what is believed to be yellow fever. This is the first case of a soldier being attacked by the disease since the army of occupation went to the island.

Superior Judge Lawlor of San Francisco denied the motion made by the attorney representing Patrick Callahan, Thornwell Mulkey, E. E. Schmirz, Abraham Riedel and others to set aside and dismiss the various bribery indictments against them.

A local revolution which broke out at San Luis, capital of the province of San Luis, has been quelled by the Argentine authorities.

In the State railways in Germany the carriages are painted according to the colors of the tickets of their respective classes. First class carriages are painted yellow, second class green and third class white.

"Craps," or throwing dice, is said to have been originally a religious act. In the turn of the dice was supposed by the primitive peoples to be the answer of the gods to their prayers. There was no element of chance involved.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

Fall operations have opened up under financial conditions without any immediate prospect of relief. September dividend payments afforded some loosening of money, although the effect was only temporary. The discount rate remains firm at the highest cost this season, but the offerings of paper by the manufacturer interests are less urgent and the banks stand better prepared to meet the increasing withdrawals of currency to move crops.

Business generally shows no decided interruption in its leading activities, and consumption of raw and finished products remains unabated. Heavy producers continue so well supplied with forward work that it is not found necessary to curtail employment of machinery and labor.

Much encouragement for the future is drawn from agricultural advances indicating progress in harvesting and further advance in the corn growth throughout the principal surplus States.

Mercantile collections in the West occasion little comment, and the deficits are lower in numbers and liabilities. Wholesale markets show an exceptionally large attendance of visiting merchants from the West and South, and the buying of fall and winter merchandise compares favorably with a year ago. Foreign demands caused increased activity in grain and flour, and values have again risen to a new high average for the leading breadstuffs, and there is also improved demand for provisions and live stock.

Failures reported in the Chicago district numbered 17, against 24 last week and 17 a year ago.—Dan's Review.

NEW YORK.

The more cheerful tone of matters financial is reflected in the reports of expanding trade at large jobbing centers on fall account. Conservatism in buying is, however, still enforced by money market conditions, and purchases are not so large as they are numerous at many markets. Relatively the best reports come from the northwestern and southwestern centers, which apparently find crops turning out better than earlier anticipated. One feature deserving attention is the reported less noteworthy buying of complete new stocks of goods, which is apparently a result of money conditions. Quite a few cities report trade as a whole ahead of the fall season of 1903, the crop outlook in those sections no doubt influencing buying. Collections show improvement in different localities, but as a whole are still slow.—Branstreet's Report.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.25; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.35; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.55; wheat, No. 2, 93c to 95c; corn, No. 2, 61c to 62c; oats, standard, 53c to 54c; rye, No. 2, 86c to 88c; hay, timothy, \$14.00 to \$20.00; prairie, \$9.00 to \$14.50; butter, choice creamery, 21c to 26c; eggs, fresh, 15c to 20c; potatoes, per bushel, 54c to 63c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.00; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.40; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 87c to 88c; corn, No. 2, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2, 47c to 49c; rye, No. 2, 78c to 79c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.10; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.10; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 92c to 93c; corn, No. 2, 60c to 61c; oats, No. 2, 47c to 49c; rye, No. 2, 78c to 79c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 91c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 61c to 62c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 48c to 50c; rye, No. 2, 84c to 88c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 92c to 94c; corn, No. 3 white, 67c to 68c; oats, No. 3 white, 47c to 48c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, northern, \$1.02 to \$1.05; corn, No. 2, 63c to 64c; oats, standard, 51c to 53c; rye, No. 1, 80c to 88c; barley, standard, 87c to 89c; pork, mess, 115.45.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.75; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.85; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.25; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$8.10.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.80; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.40; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.01 to \$1.03; corn, No. 2, 61c to 62c; oats, natural white, 62c to 64c; butter, creamery, 22c to 27c; eggs, western, 17c to 21c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 88c to 91c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 61c to 63c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 48c to 49c; rye, No. 1, 78c to 79c; clover seed, prime, \$9.50.

To Consider Norway Neutral.

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STEEL TRUST'S CITY.

GARY, IND., WILL BE THE PARADISE OF CAPITALISTS.

Wonderful Town Which Has Sprung Up on the Shore of Lake Michigan Will Be Corporation Owned and Ruled.

The town of Gary, Ind., which is being built at the behest of the magnates of the steel trust, is practically completed. The gigantic steel plant which is to dwarf every industrial plant that has ever existed is raising its tall chimneys against the sky, and the great furnaces in whose flow thousands of tons will find a living are standing with greedy mouths waiting for their food. Down on the sand dunes of Indiana, on a little neck of land stretching into the southern end of Lake Michigan, the new town is rising. Only the other day there was nothing there but the dreary mounds of sand with a sparse and hungry vegetation accentuating the dreariness. Even the drowsy Calumet, which river flows through the new city, had a forlorn and lifeless aspect.

All that is now changed. The sand dunes have been leveled. The reedy marshes of the river have been filled in, and in place of the few scattered trees modern buildings have arisen, and thousands of laborers have turned the desolate pipe into a great camp of industry where pick and shovel, mason's trowel and architect's measure are busy all day long. Broadway, the principal street, is 3 1/2 miles long and 100 feet wide, with 20-foot sidewalks. On every side stores, banks, hotels and office buildings are rising to completion. Two hotels, at a cost of over \$50,000, are under way, while a bank building is completed and a newspaper office is even now busy publishing a weekly paper, which will soon be a daily.

Unique Living Conditions.

Twelve thousand men will gain a living in the mills. They will form a great homogeneous majority of the city's population, and with the end already in sight the question arises as to how this great army of workers with their wives and families will live. The place where these men will work will be owned by the United States Steel Corporation, the houses that they will live in will be owned by the same body, they will pay their taxes and receive their light and water at the will of their employers. Such is the plan, at least, at present, and those who are interested in the great experiment are now inquiring curiously as to what these unique conditions of living will mean.

There are persistent rumors that the packing houses in Chicago will move to Gary and interest allied to the Steel Trust are already beginning to flock to the new city. Foundries, ship yards, manufacturing of bridges, sheet steel, structural iron, tinplate, wire and wire products, and other concerns into whose business steel enters largely, have already acquired or are seeking sites on which to erect factories. The initial population of Gary will certainly not be below 20,000 and may be more.

Guarding Against Strikes.

Gary is intended to fulfill the dream of many corporations and the particular dream of the Steel Trust—a town where labor agitation will be unknown and where capital will have full swing. The United States Steel Corporation is leaving no stone unturned to have in its hands sufficient power to quell instantly any attempt at a strike. The steel plant is located on one side of the Calumet river, which divides the town into two parts. Fronted by the river and backed by the lake, it will be almost impregnable to rioting strikers. Swinging bridges across the Calumet will turn it into a medieval fortress about which