



Barbers at Windsor, Ont., have received an increase in wages.

The Germans have established the best trade schools in the world.

The wood-working trades of Russia comprise a union membership of 9,927.

Electrical workers at Halifax, N. S., have received an increase of \$1.50 a week.

Union labor in the leather trades of Russia has reached the number of 12,096.

Nearly 8,000 organized women in Germany are employed as printers' assistants.

The British National Union of Clerks has decided to hold its 1908 convention in Birmingham.

Needle making and file cutting seem to be the occupations most susceptible to the ravages of consumption.

Chicago, Ill., has twenty-two locals of the International Freight Handlers' and Railway Clerks' Union.

A big campaign has been instituted for the organization of boilermakers and iron ship builders at Buffalo, N. Y.

A Nottingham (England) miner has patented a safety pit cage, which is said to be a great advance on all others.

The members of the Federation of German Seamen, 30,000 strong, are still on strike, having gone out May 20 last.

Unions in many of the larger cities of Minnesota are raising funds on their own account with which to pay organizers.

Gas fitters are among the best-paid mechanics in New South Wales. They receive higher wages than the plumbers.

San Francisco (Cal.) Laundry Workers' Union has decided to begin an agitation against Japanese and Chinese laundries.

San Francisco (Cal.) Brewery Workers' Union is discussing a proposition to procure a site for the erection of a brewery's hall.

Granite cutters at Maisonneuve, Quebec, have obtained an advance from \$2.50 to \$3 a day and the adoption of the eight-hour day.

An effort is being made to have all cement workers unite under the jurisdiction of the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

Boston (Mass.) Cigarmakers' Union has levied a local assessment to increase the out-of-work benefit for the unemployed of the craft.

More than 22,000 members were added to the rolls of the International Association of Machinists in Massachusetts during the last year.

Central Federated Union of New York is carrying on an earnest campaign to obtain the construction of ships in government yards.

During 1906 forty-one of the sixty-four unions affiliated with the General Federation of German Trades Unions at Berlin paid unemployed benefits.

Affiliated to the general federation of trade unions in Germany, the bricklayers and masons are among the strongest, with 183,747 members at the close of 1906.

Toronto, Canada, is the place, and January of next year the time selected for holding the next annual convention of the Custom Cutters' Association of America.

Nine hundred foundrymen at Camelon, Scotland, are affected by a lock-out, which originated from a strike due to the employment of several men not in the union.

Measures for the better payment of school teachers, the better registration of medical statistics and provision for old age pensions are forecasted in the Nova Scotia Legislature.

W. B. Trotter, a member of the Typographical Union in Winnipeg, has gone to Great Britain as the representative of the Dominion trades congress in immigration matters.

Minneapolis Typographical Union No. 12 has taken the first step in a move to raise a fund from which to pay striking members a sum equal to that received while engaged in their regular occupation.

A bill is now pending in the New York Legislature which provides for the semi-monthly payment of all railroad employees in the State. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers has been most active in pushing the bill.

The new federal law, limiting the hours of railroad telegraphers to nine a day, was the cause, indirectly, of putting several hundred trainmen, who had been carried as extras to work, besides about 6,000 additional operators on the various roads of the country. The extra expenditure by the roads will probably reach about \$10,000,000 annually.

Leaders of labor unions in San Francisco are laying the foundation for a movement that will lead to a close scrutiny of all persons who are to become candidates for national, State and judicial offices. Those who have the matter in hand declare that a review of the past shows that in the judicial lines the wage earners have not received the consideration to which they have been entitled.

Labor has two representatives in Congress who hold membership cards in the Telegraphers' Union. One is Representative Carey of Milwaukee, a Republican, and the other Representative McDermott, of Chicago, a Democrat. These labor men are working hard to obtain the passage of labor legislation, and since the recent decision by the Supreme Court in the Hatters' Union case have been seeking to have enacted an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law that will exempt labor unions from its provisions.

The Trades Union Congress of Great Britain, through its parliamentary committee, is about to go into the daily newspaper business. Sixteen unions, with an aggregate membership of 200,000, are pushing the movement, which they propose to capitalize at \$500,000.

Some idea of what it costs to provide for the unemployed against what may be gained by reference to the amounts expended by Typographical Union No. 6 of New York, during the years 1906 and 1907. In the former year the benefit board dispensed \$53,651.75; in the latter year the total was \$34,540.27.

RELIGION AND REFORM.

Because Minneapolis is infested with blind pigs, the licensed saloonkeepers entertain hard feelings toward the brewers. The retailers' association has passed a resolution pledging the members to buy from no brewer who sells to any one besides a licensed dealer.

Gov. Warner of Michigan states that no laxity will be permitted in enforcing the anti-labor law in those counties which voted "dry" at the recent election. Officers of the law in those counties which have adopted local option will be expected to keep their ballistics dry.

DENVER'S GREAT \$25,000 GATE.



WELCOME ARCH AT UNION STATION DENVER.

When the delegates to the Democratic national convention alight from the train at the Union station in Denver they will be greeted by a handsome welcome arch, erected at a cost of \$25,000. Thousands of tourists and delegates to national conventions have passed through this arch and have marveled at its beauty and commented upon the very apparent hospitality of the people.

The arch was begun early in 1906. It weighs seventy tons, is eighty feet in length, and fifty-nine feet from the street to the highest point. The center driveway is thirty-four feet wide and the side wings are eleven feet wide and twenty-six feet high. It is built of a combination of metals that insures strength and durability. There are 1,800 electric incandescent lights outlining the arch.

BANGETY-BANG OUTFIT.

Gavel and Sounding Board Ready for Denver Convention.

The gavel shown in the accompanying picture will be used by Chairman Tom Taggart of the Democratic National Committee, to call the national convention to order in Denver on July 7. Inasmuch as it is expected that a Nebraska will on that occasion be nominated for President, and as it is further believed that an Omaha will make the nominating speech, more than ordinary associative value clings to this piece of lignumvitae wood.



GAVEL FOR DENVER MEETING.

This gavel and sounding board were sent to Mayor Dahlmann of Omaha by T. G. Harris of Fort Robinson, Neb. Mr. Harris is a strong supporter of Bryan, and an acquaintance of Mr. Dahlmann. The sounding board is made of Black Hills cedar.

BIG ALGERIAN BATTLE.

French Troops Repulse an Attack by Berbers and Arabs.

Advices from Colomb Bochar, Algeria, say that a French column posted on Taizaza Hill, which commands the plain of Tamlet, was attacked fiercely at daylight Thursday by a number of Berbers, who, with nomad Arabs, have been concentrating for several weeks on the western frontier of Algeria.

Although surprised, the French force rallied and fought desperately, and not only beat off their adversaries, but pursued them for six miles. So hot was the pursuit that the Arabs, in their headlong flight, abandoned their dead and wounded. Several green flags of the prophet also fell into the hands of the French.

The French victory was costly, however. Twenty-eight men, including an officer, were killed and 100 men, including ten officers, were wounded. The losses were greatest in the foreign legion. The Berber losses were much heavier, 125 bodies being found by the French troops. The pursuit was stopped by darkness.

Block that Houses 6173 Souls.

Harold M. Finley, in a report for the Federation, the organ of the Federation of Churches, gives the result of his study of the congested sections of New York. There he says one may find now more than seventy-five blocks having a density of population of over 1,000 people to the acre.

In 1905, 800 blocks had a population of 1,000 souls each, 184 had 2,000 population, 46 over 3,000, 3 over 4,000, 1 with over 5,000, and one other with exactly 6,173. This last is the negro block on the upper West Side, bounded by Amsterdam and West End avenues and Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets. Of 122 of the most congested blocks, the alien percentage is now 33.

Two in an Acroplane.

For the first time in Europe two persons have made a successful flight in the same acroplane. This occurred at Issy, France, when Henry Farman ascended in the machine of Leon Delagrangue, the latter steering. Prior to this Farman had made the record flight of two and a half kilometers in three minutes and twenty-one seconds.

Many of the northern Minnesota saw mills have resumed operations. As a rule they will operate only day forces.

Helen Margaret Beatrice Sacher, 7 years old, has come to New York from Europe to ask for half of the \$1,000,000 estate of Mrs. D. D. Colton.

The child is the daughter of a sister of Mrs. Caroline Dahlgren, to whom the fortune was willed. Little Helen's mother is dead.

Twenty-five feet will be added to the tower of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's building in Madison square, New York, making it seventy feet higher than the Singer structure and second only to the Eiffel Tower in Paris. The lookout will be 675 feet above the curb.

HISTORY OF STATE PROHIBITION.

Maine—Adopted prohibition in 1840; repealed in 1850; re-enacted prohibition in 1858.

New Hampshire—Adopted in 1855; repealed in 1903.

Vermont—Adopted in 1850; repealed in 1903.

Massachusetts—Adopted in 1852; repealed in 1868; re-enacted in 1893; repealed in 1875.

Rhode Island—Adopted in 1852; repealed in 1863; re-enacted in 1886; repealed in 1880.

Connecticut—Adopted in 1854; repealed in 1872.

New York—Adopted in 1855; declared unconstitutional.

Ohio—Adopted in 1851; annulled by a license law.

Indiana—Adopted in 1855; declared unconstitutional.

Michigan—Adopted in 1855; repealed in 1875.

Illinois—Adopted in 1851; repealed in 1853.

Wisconsin—Adopted in 1855; vetoed by Governor.

Iowa—Adopted partial prohibition in 1855; full prohibition in 1884; null law in 1893.

Nebraska—Adopted in 1855; repealed in 1878.

Kansas—Adopted constitutional amendment in 1880.

North Dakota—Constitutional provision in 1890; repealed in 1896.

South Dakota—Constitutional provision in 1890.

Georgia—Adopted prohibition in 1907.

Oklahoma—Adopted prohibition in 1907.

Alabama—Adopted prohibition in 1908.

News of the Churches.

According to the annual compilation made by Dr. H. K. Carroll in the New York Christian Advocate, the total gains of all religious denominations last year were 2,301 ministers, 4,214 churches and 627,546 communicants. The Roman Catholic domination continues to rank first with a long lead, the membership being estimated at 11,000,000, which is considerably less than that given by Sadlier's Directory. The latter places the Catholic population in this country at 33,800,323, led by 15,043 priests. Next to it Catholic stands the Methodist church, with 6,660,784 communicants, representing a gain of 101,696 for the year. Baptists now number 5,224,305, a gain of 103,000. With an increase of 50,000, the Presbyterians now number 1,821,504. Lutherans have 2,022,905, a gain of 65,172. The Disciples of Christ number 1,285,123. The American Jewish Yearbook places the number of Jews at 1,777,185. Protestant Episcopalians reached 829,459, Christian Scientists 85,000, Unitarians 71,200, and Congregationalists 699,327.

Bishop Samuel Fallows of the Reformed Episcopal church of Chicago, now one of the leaders in the Christian psychology movement, has given out the prescription with the observance of which he believes any one may live to be 120 years old and die a painless death. Its main points are as follows: Early to bed and early to rise; plenty of exercise of a kind different from your regular employment; obey the laws of hygiene; love God and be square with your fellow-man, and drink buttermilk or sour milk two or three times a day. He says his authorities are the Bible and the latest science, particularly the work of Metchnikoff of the Pasteur Institute.

At Oakland, Cal., the other Sunday the wife of the Rev. Walter E. Tanner, pastor of the Moscow Baptist church, occupied the pulpit, her husband having been hurt in an automobile accident. She delivered his sermon on "Daniel in San Francisco and Oakland."

Bishop Thomas Augustus Jagger, who has been appointed head of the American Episcopal church in Europe in succession to the late Bishop Worthington, is nearly 70 years old, and for that reason may not accept the place, as it would necessitate his taking up a residence in Paris, which he has no particular desire to do.

The Memorial Baptist church of Hartford, Conn., with the express approval of a majority of the congregation, has set apart a room in the basement of the church, where babies may be left in charge of a caretaker by mothers who wish to attend services. It was found that many women with young children on their hands were prevented from going to church. The women will take turns serving as the caretaker.

Charges have been preferred by Rev. George A. Cooke of Troy, N. Y., against Rev. Dr. Gordon P. Browne of the Boston university, based upon his book, "The Principles of Ethics."

Political Comment.

A Political Wrecker.

Politicians are "up in the air" over the mysterious program of the Independence League, the personal political organization of William Randolph Hearst. Rumors that the league would support Roosevelt, or Johnson, or Bryan led the editor of a Hearst newspaper to divulge this much of the league's intentions, namely, that it would support none of the men named, but would conduct a campaign that would compel the old parties to sit up and take notice.

Bryan Democrats have already taken alarm and are speculating as to the probable influence the league will have on the election. Unquestionably, with a candidate in the field, the league would draw more largely from the Democrats than from the Republicans, and the very character of the Hearst following would indicate that he will attract men who would otherwise vote for Bryan. This would amount to a serious defection in the very Northern States that Bryan must carry to be elected. Suppose, for illustration, Mr. Hearst himself should run as the league's candidate, he would poll a vote in New York State so large that it is a question if Bryan would run better than third. And if the Nebraskan cannot carry New York it is useless to consider any other Northern State as being in the doubtful column.

Apparently it is the opinion of the league's leaders that there is no chance of Mr. Bryan's election, and that with his defeat this year the Democratic party will be hopelessly founded.

In that case, the league will be on hand to gather up the wreckage and invite the discouraged Democrats to enlist under its banner, with a view to measuring strength with the Republican party in the national campaign of 1912.

Why Democrats Are Apathetic.

William E. Curtis, who has been hobnobbing with the good citizens of South Carolina and furnishing interesting articles on matters social, political and industrial, has discovered a peculiar political condition in that State. He declares that South Carolina Democrats are resigned to Bryan's nomination, not that they feel he has any chance of election, but because they are doing right well under a Republican administration, and are therefore indifferent.

But is not this feeling shared by Democrats in many other sections of the country? The evidence is found among the Democratic members of Congress, very few of whom have the temerity to prophesy a victory for Mr. Bryan. Several of them are outspoken in the opinion that the party cannot give the Republicans a real battle until Mr. Bryan has had his fill of running for the presidency, and still they are not sufficiently concerned to organize against him. This indifference is due in part to the fact that Mr. Bryan has several months the start in the way of a campaign, and already has secured enough delegates and promises of support to make his nomination seem certain. But there is another reason beyond this, and it is because the Democrats realize that the Roosevelt administration is freer of partisanship than most administrations have been; that it has been in very truth an American administration, having in view the interests of all the people, without regard to politics, sectional or material risk.

Even prominent Southern Democrats accept the assurance of a continuance of the Roosevelt policies under the guidance of Secretary Taft with anything but a feeling of gloom and apprehension.

Tariff and Trusts.

The Democratic cry that a protective tariff is "the mother of trusts" is disproved by so many facts that its iteration is but partisan noise. During the last great coal strike it was urged that the removal of the duty of 47 cents a ton on imported coal would bring the coal trust to terms and break its power. Congress suspended the duty, and for more than a year foreign coal was admitted free to any port in the United States. The effect on the trust and price of coal in this country was practically nothing. Foreign holders of coal marked up their price for shipment here, just as the South American several years before added 2 cents a pound to their price for coffee exported when the duty of 2 cents a pound was removed by the Congress of the United States.

In his most notable speech in Congress Senator Vest contended, and no doubt believed, that the duty on foreign coal was the mother of the trust. But the removal of the duty failed to benefit consumers a single cent. The item of 47 cents a ton duty is too small a matter to explain the operations of the coal trust. There are foreign combinations in coal that advanced the price for cargoes to America when the duty was suspended. The American supply of coal is immensely greater than that of Europe. Large trusts exist in every important European country. Repeating a protective tariff with the idea that the blows fall on the trusts and that free trade would abolish trusts is time and effort wasted. The result expected cannot be reached along that road.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Discovered.

Church—I am disappointed in Cutler.

Gotham—Why so?

"I took dinner with him the other day."

"Have a poor dinner?"

"It wasn't that; but you know, he's a well-known sculptor."

"Yes, I know."

"Well, I noticed that he couldn't carve at the table any better than I can!"—Yonkers Statesman.

The Straightforward Sex.

"Please give me two bills for my hat, one for \$10 for my husband and for \$20 to show my lady friends."—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

But Bryan Will Be Nominated.

The Eastern newspapers, and especially those which prior to 1896 were more or less Democratic, are still amusing themselves with speculations as to how the Democracy might manage to get along without Mr. Bryan as its presidential candidate. Several even make hopeful predictions that somehow or other the Democracy will so manage.

Thus we find the New York Sun, the other day giving the most prominent place on its first page to a column from its Washington correspondent headed "Anti-Bryan Movement Grows." From this we learn that the friends of Governor Johnson of Minnesota have opened a literary bureau in Chicago—which we knew before—and are sending out some very good arguments—on paper—why Mr. Johnson should be the Democratic standard bearer and Mr. Bryan should be left to attend to his publishing business in Lincoln, Neb.

We also learn that the friends of Judge Gray of Delaware have likewise opened a literary bureau in Washington, and are preparing to circulate literature in his behalf, especially in New England, New York, New Jersey, and the South. Also there is a "statement" from the gentleman in charge regarding "a league of Gray clubs in process of formation."

And, that everybody may have a fair chance, we also are informed that "advocates of the nomination of former Governor William L. Douglas of Massachusetts are becoming exceedingly active, and it is apparent that the effort in his behalf is well organized in its publicity branch"—as, indeed, it ought to be, in view of the experience of Mr. Douglas in the work of procuring publicity.

All of which is mildly interesting and entirely harmless. There is not the slightest objection to enthusiastic gentlemen from Minnesota who spend their time and money in this way. Nor is there the slightest objection to other gentlemen from Philadelphia or its suburbs who occupy their leisure in a similar manner. Nor to gentlemen from Massachusetts who divert themselves with the idea that they are really doing politics. Nor to Eastern editors who whistle to keep their courage up before taking to the woods.

This is a free country, and those who have the taste and the means are welcome to amuse themselves with any kind of harmless game. And all this political "pussy-wants-a-corner" that is now going on around the edges of the political battle-field is entirely harmless. It is so absolutely harmless to Mr. Bryan that his smile doubtless gains a wider benignity when he happens to think about it.

For Mr. Bryan knows—and we all know when we lay aside the toys with which we play and really think about the matter—that all this printing and posting and circularizing and making of excellent arguments does not, will not, and cannot make the slightest difference; that all this piping and pleading has, will have, and can have no more effect than a brass band upon the course of a blizzard.

We all know that Mr. Bryan will be nominated just the same. Why? Well, largely because of the Republican party and its course for the last four or five years.

With half of the Republican party gravitating toward the Bryan platform of ten years ago, the Democratic party naturally sticks to that platform and the man who made it. This is the plain tendency of the times, deplorable may it be.

But can Mr. Bryan win? many ask. That depends. He certainly is nearer winning to-day than ever before in a preliminary campaign, and that is about all anybody can see or say with truth up to the present.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Cleveland's Prescription.

In his latest message to the Democratic party, Grover Cleveland says: "Our people need rest and peace and reassurance; and it will be quite in line with true Democracy and successful policy to impress upon our fellow countrymen the fact that Democracy still stands for those things."

The objection to the venerable President's sapient advice is that he is assuming Democracy to be and to stand for what Democracy was and stood for in the days of his active career. But that which wears the livery of Democracy to-day is quite different from the party of the Cleveland regime. It has been made over, transformed and rebuilt until the old lines are obliterated. Democrats who couldn't conform to the new dispensation dropped out. Renegades from other parties and derelicts floating aimlessly on the sea of politics were picked up and given the places made vacant by the apostates. And the man who performed this work of repair saw to it that he was obeyed as the master builder. Since then the Democratic party has been absolutely controlled by one man to whom "rest" and "reassurance" were strangers. He ruled by inciting unrest, and by appealing to the mass as against the class.

There is little doubt that Mr. Cleveland's remedies are valuable and would give the people comfort, but they will never be applied by the Democratic party as long as William Jennings Bryan wields the scepter.

Discretion.

"So you are independently rich?"

"No, sir," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "I am rich. But in this era of popular criticism the richer a man is the more careful he has to be not to act in the least independent."—Washington Star.

Awful.

"An icicle, falling from the roof, fell on him to the pavement," said the excited man, describing an accident.

"Ah, I see," remarked the reporter, "he was the victim of an eavesdropper."—Detroit Free Press.

The Bone.

"Say, paw," queried little Tommy Toddlies, "what is the bone of contention?"

"The jawbone, my son," answered the old man, with a side glance at his wife.—Chicago News.

OPENING OF THE BASEBALL SEASON.



DEATH OF FAMOUS BRITON.

Jampbell-Bannerman, Liberal Leader, Succumbs to Lingering Illness.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who retired recently from the British premiership, died Wednesday at his official residence in London. The death of Sir Henry after a lingering illness did not come as a surprise.

From the beginning of the present session of parliament Sir Henry had been suffering ill health and, after the opening day, he practically had not been able to attend the sessions at all. Chancellor Asquith acting as premier in his absence. He was seriously stricken after a big political meeting held at Bristol on Nov. 13, and he was



SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

obliged to give up his plans for a series of political speeches that he intended to make.

Few invalids have been the object of so much solicitude and attention as was bestowed upon Sir Henry, there having been a constant stream of callers at his Downing street residence, including King Edward, who visited him on two occasions; Queen Alexandra, and the dowager empress of Russia, the prince and princess of Wales and many diplomats and men prominent in public life.

On his resignation, April 5, the representatives of all parties united in paying tribute to his ability and strong character. Mr. Asquith said of him: "In the annals of our history there is no man who after long years spent in the thick of public contention has ever laid down the highest office under the crown more universally and deservedly beloved."

Mr. Redmond, leader of the Nationalists, said that in Campbell-Bannerman's disappearance Ireland suffered a loss second only to the loss caused by the retirement of Gladstone. "There is not an Irish Nationalist in any part of the world," said Mr. Redmond, "who will not deeply deplore that this consistent, brave, honorable friend of Ireland has been taken from the arena of public life."

Can Not Export Jersey Water.

The United States Supreme Court has upheld the New Jersey law prohibiting the exportation of water from the State by pipes, the appeal from that law having been made by a water company which had contracted to deliver a large quantity daily to one part of New York City. The company insisted that the law impaired the contract and therefore was unconstitutional.

To Elevate the Legal Profession.

The Committee on Code of Professional Ethics of the American Bar Association has formulated in the preliminary draft of about seventy canons of professional ethics relating to the duty of the lawyer in relation to the profession to the public, to the client and to the judiciary.

Frederick MacMonnies has been selected to prepare a model for the statue of Edwin Booth which will be erected by the Players' Club of New York in Gramercy Park in that city. The memorial will cost \$25,000.

The annual convention of the Millers' National Association met in Chicago. The most important matter before the meeting was the introduction of Canadian wheat into this country without duty, in order that it may be milled by American labor. The millers are anxious for legislation along this line.

Frank Sprague walked down the street in Davis City, Pa., and saw his sweet-heart riding in a carriage with another man. He spoke pleasantly to the couple and passed on, but before he had gone twenty-five feet he drew a revolver and shot himself dead.

FORTUNE FOR LABORER.

Because Thirty-Five Years Before He Saved Benefactor's Life.

To have saved the life of a fellow emigrant in a wreck in 1873 and thirty-five years later to have read in a newspaper plastered upon the wall of a homestead shack an advertisement which led to his becoming the recipient of a fortune of \$375,000 is the luck of Peter Andersen, a farm hand, who resides near White Bluffs, Wash. Andersen received a check for \$5,000 to enable him to proceed to New York to carry out the final legal formalities necessary in the transfer of the fortune.

Andersen left Denmark in 1873 upon the ship W. J. Gottry. Off the coast of Newfoundland the Gottry was wrecked. Andersen supported Peter Knudsen, a fellow passenger, until they crawled upon a piece of driftwood. Later they were tossed upon the deserted Newfoundland beach. After terrible privations the two men reached New York City, where they separated. Knudsen made \$1,000,000 in the glove business in New Jersey.

Emma Goldman Not Barred Out.

When the woman leader of American anarchists, Emma Goldman, returned from a brief trip into Canada, where she went to address striking workmen, an effort was made by the American frontier authorities questioning her right to re-enter this country, and it was supposed that the action was inspired from Washington, in view of the current federal activities against those of her cult. She submitted papers showing that she had married J. E. Keersner, an Americanized foreigner, and with this explanation she was admitted.

Alexander Berkman, the New York anarchist and comrade of Miss Goldman, was released from custody of the local police in connection with the Union Square bomb throwing. Silverstein, the man who was injured in trying to throw the bomb at the police, still lingered between life and death at the hospital and is said to have told the police how he made the bomb and intended to get revenge upon the police, who had clubbed him.

ODDS & ENDS OF SPORT.