



The Way It Was Predicted and the Real Occurrence.

—Minneapolis Journal.

ARMY OF UNEMPLOYED.

Marked Distress in Shipbuilding and Iron Industries in Britain.

Britain to-day has more money than work. Redundant capital lies idle or at the unproductive interest of one per cent. Redundant labor is idle at its seat when employment should be at its best.

Mr. Thackeray, president of the North of England Iron and Steel Trades Conciliation Board, declared that he could not remember trade so bad for 40 years, except in 1886.

The Glasgow Distress Committee estimates that next winter 6,000 heads of families will require providing for, but funds are exhausted.

In Manchester the engineering and shipbuilding trades are in a very bad state. The workless number 15,000.

PAPER MADE OF CORN STALKS

Government Chemists Find a Substitute for Wood Pulp.

The chemists of the Department of Agriculture believe they have solved the problem of cheaper paper that will displace altogether the use of wood fiber.

Many experiments have been made to discover some other material to replace the wood pulp. Some 5,000 different materials have been tested, but vainly.

The famous collection of butterflies and moths, comprising nearly 100,000 specimens, and said to be the greatest collection in the world, has been sold by the widow of the collector, the late Herman Strecker of Reading, Pa., to the Field Museum of Chicago for \$20,000.

Mrs. Hains Wants Divorce.

Mrs. Claudine L. Hains is suing her husband, Captain Peter Hains, for divorce. Hains is in a Long Island jail awaiting trial for killing William Annis of New York.

Secret of a Louger Life.

Dr. Dozen, the noted French scientist, before the Congress of Medicine at Geneva, told of his experiments tending to prove that one may prolong life indefinitely, thus carrying into the field of practical application the theories of Prof. Metchnikoff.

MOUNTAIN GILL MOONSHINERS.

School Children Peddle the Boose in Kentucky.

Moonshining by school children is the newest phase in this species of lawlessness in Kentucky. They are being sent by their parents and others to solicit trade in the mountain settlements and along the mountain roads.

So there are many persons in such sections, primitive in their instincts, and thirsty enough to violate the law, ready to buy the liquor when there is a knock at the door and a child stands there, school bag over the shoulder.

This, the newest and most startling development of the moonshine traffic in mountain fastnesses, follows what the government officials thought was a virtual suppression of moonshining.

Now that the children are being trained in the illicit business the problem of moonshining becomes more serious still and the suppression of it will become more difficult.

LABOR WORLD

A union of haters in the United States was established as early as 1809. San Francisco (Cal.) Laundry Workers' Union now has a membership of 1,375.

The shoe clerks of Toronto, Can., have recently organized a union, and its membership is steadily increasing.

The Interlocking switch and signal men of the B. & M. road have organized a new union for the Boston terminal division.

A new union of retail clerks, including various branches of business, has been recently established at Detroit, Mich.

The threatened strike of Belfast, Ireland, iron molders has been averted. The men agreed to accept a reduction of one shilling a week.

Steps to form a Boston (Mass.) branch of the new A. F. of L. metal trades department were begun recently by Boston machinists' lodge.

September was a very busy period with the organizers in the anthracite field of Pennsylvania endeavoring to rehabilitate the miners' union.

International Brewery Workers of America has a membership of 42,570 in 373 local unions and 180 branches; also a cash balance in the treasury of \$396,102.00, an increase in the last two years.

In order to encourage thrift among its employees, the Northeastern Railway Company, England, some years ago established a savings bank, at which deposits as low as sixpence are received, 4 per cent interest being paid on the amount.

In the 192 unions, with about 95,000 members, reporting to the New York State Labor Bureau, the proportion of idle members, which at the end of January was 26.9 per cent, and at the end of February and March 37.5 per cent, declined in April to 33.9 per cent, in May to 32.2 per cent, and in June to 30.2 per cent.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

Mrs. Warren, wife of Dr. Warren, Methodist bishop of Colorado, is suing the estate of Hannah E. Foster, former Denver red light queen, to foreclose a mortgage securing a loan of \$5,000 seven years ago.

President Roosevelt has received the resignation of Hamilton Fish, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, to take effect Oct. 21, Mr. Fish having been nominated by the Republicans of the Twenty-first District as candidate for Congress.

Delegates from thirty-three States of the United States and five Canadian provinces and the presidents of several universities were present at the meeting of the International Tax Association, until this year known as the National Association, at Toronto, Can.

POLITICAL COMMENT

Bryan and a Republican Senate.

There are some who fancy that the election of Bryan would be merely a fait accompli in which neither party would have full control of the government, and that this would be a restful period for the country.

A President has extensive powers of his own and weighty methods of influencing even an opposition Congress. After March 4 next Mr. Bryan would call Congress in extra session, and it is probable that, along with his election, the House would be Democratic.

Mr. Longworth's denial. Nicholas Longworth declares absolutely and utterly false the report that in his recent speech at Rock Island and again in Indiana he advocated two terms for Mr. Taft and then the rejection of Mr. Roosevelt to the presidency.

Consider the Consequence. A Democratic paper lectures a Pennsylvania manufacturing concern for giving notice to its men that it will shut down if Bryan is elected.

Real Mother of Trusts. Bryan proposes to "bust the trusts" by "busting" the tariff, which would mean putting this country on a free trade basis, and would effectively "bust" American industry generally.

Some unkind person or persons sent the Democratic National Committee \$6,000 in Confederate money—just tied it up in an express package and sent it along to help out on the payroll for next week.

Would Paralyze Industry. The business men and the employed wage earner can see no benefit in a change to Bryanism and they have little sympathy with a man whose hope for success is based in a large measure on having as many men unemployed as possible.

Can't Hurt "Joe." All the Democratic orators are throwing bricks at Speaker Cannon, but there is hardly anyone in the country better able to take care of himself.

CHICAGO.

The Weekly Review of Chicago Trade, published by R. G. Dun & Co., says: Statistical comparisons now begin with the week a year ago when the depression started. Further evidence of sustained recovery is furnished by increasing payments through the banks and a commercial mortality which is lower than the corresponding weeks of 1907 and 1908.

Yet all who have come in personal contact with Mr. Taft have long known the extraordinary vitality of the man. He has been powerful from his youth. His college mates were familiar with his physical force and on the bench it was his practice for years to leap to the aid of colleagues when they began to show signs of overwork.

Money is in abundant supply and rates for commercial paper average about 4 1/2 per cent for choice needs. The outgo of currency to move crops has slackened, and there is quiet in investment operations, commitments being mainly suspended until the election is over.

NEW YORK. Retail trade still reflects the influence of warm weather and the approach of election breeds conservatism as regards heavy buying and the projection of new enterprises. However, there is more doing and more confident buying of raw material by manufacturers, who apparently forecast a change for the better in the latter part of this year or the early part of next.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Oct. 22, 1908, against 244 last week, 229 in the week of 1907, 184 in 1906, 178 in 1905 and 180 in 1904. Business failures in Canada for the week ending with Oct. 22 number 81, which compares with 29 last week and 39 in this week last year.

THE MARKETS. Chicago—Cattle, common to prime \$4.00 to \$7.00; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.40; wheat, No. 2, 98c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2, 70c to 71c; oats, standard, 45c to 47c; rye, No. 2, 74c to 75c; hay, timothy, \$3.00 to \$3.00; prime, \$3.00 to \$11.00; butter, choice cream, 23c to 25c; eggs, fresh, 25c to 25c; potatoes, per bushel, 52c to 62c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.01 to \$1.03; corn, No. 2, 64c to 65c; oats, No. 2, 42c to 46c; rye, No. 2, 72c to 75c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, \$1.01 to \$1.03; corn, No. 2, mixed, 75c to 76c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 48c to 49c; rye, No. 2, 80c to 82c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$4.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.02; corn, No. 2, 70c to 71c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 40c to 50c; rye, No. 2, 77c to 78c; clover seed, October, 4.00.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

The Weekly Review of Chicago Trade, published by R. G. Dun & Co., says: Statistical comparisons now begin with the week a year ago when the depression started. Further evidence of sustained recovery is furnished by increasing payments through the banks and a commercial mortality which is lower than the corresponding weeks of 1907 and 1908.

Yet all who have come in personal contact with Mr. Taft have long known the extraordinary vitality of the man. He has been powerful from his youth. His college mates were familiar with his physical force and on the bench it was his practice for years to leap to the aid of colleagues when they began to show signs of overwork.

Money is in abundant supply and rates for commercial paper average about 4 1/2 per cent for choice needs. The outgo of currency to move crops has slackened, and there is quiet in investment operations, commitments being mainly suspended until the election is over.

NEW YORK. Retail trade still reflects the influence of warm weather and the approach of election breeds conservatism as regards heavy buying and the projection of new enterprises. However, there is more doing and more confident buying of raw material by manufacturers, who apparently forecast a change for the better in the latter part of this year or the early part of next.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Oct. 22, 1908, against 244 last week, 229 in the week of 1907, 184 in 1906, 178 in 1905 and 180 in 1904. Business failures in Canada for the week ending with Oct. 22 number 81, which compares with 29 last week and 39 in this week last year.

THE MARKETS. Chicago—Cattle, common to prime \$4.00 to \$7.00; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.40; wheat, No. 2, 98c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2, 70c to 71c; oats, standard, 45c to 47c; rye, No. 2, 74c to 75c; hay, timothy, \$3.00 to \$3.00; prime, \$3.00 to \$11.00; butter, choice cream, 23c to 25c; eggs, fresh, 25c to 25c; potatoes, per bushel, 52c to 62c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.01 to \$1.03; corn, No. 2, 64c to 65c; oats, No. 2, 42c to 46c; rye, No. 2, 72c to 75c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, \$1.01 to \$1.03; corn, No. 2, mixed, 75c to 76c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 48c to 49c; rye, No. 2, 80c to 82c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$4.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.02; corn, No. 2, 70c to 71c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 40c to 50c; rye, No. 2, 77c to 78c; clover seed, October, 4.00.