

LUMBER KING DIDN'T WANT TO BECOME A TRUST EMPEROR

T. W. Walker Declined to Form Combination to Control Output of Forests.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 24.—Content to be simply the largest individual owner of timber in the world, T. W. Walker, the Minneapolis millionaire lumberman, has refused the opportunity to become the trust emperor of the world—to be greater even than John D. Rockefeller, commonly termed the richest man in the world, and at that only a trust "king," ruler of a kingdom which would be puny compared with the empire of lumber over which Mr. Walker might have reigned.

Mr. Walker disclosed this fact, at the same time declaring he did not believe in trusts, though characterizing John D. Rockefeller, creator of the Standard Oil trust, as "one of the best citizens of the United States—honorable, just and square."

For the first time, too, the fact was brought out that, whatever Mr. Walker's view of a lumber trust may be, he is himself the greatest of lumber kings. For he was introduced before the Minneapolis chapter of the American Institute of Bank Clerks as "the largest individual owner of timber in the world," and his statements to his position as the lumber world all went to support the assertion.

Mr. Walker said that he is not a believer in trusts, and that, should there ever be an attempt to form a lumber trust, he would break up the combination. "Such a trust, without doubt, be one of the most powerful in the country," he said. "It would be capitalized at \$500,000,000, as against \$100,000,000 for the oil trust. But I have always maintained that if such a move were made I would break up the combination. I control enough timber lands to make such a combination impossible in case of emergency. I have been approached and asked to form and become the manager of such a trust, but I have declined."

AIMEE LLOYD, "WOMAN IN BROWN" CONFESSES

Rochester, Minn., Feb. 24.—Galled by the monotonous life in the county jail here, where she has been in confinement since October, and welcomed by nothing if it were a change from a situation that has become abhorrent to her, Aimee Lloyd, who was charged with a series of bold forgeries and swindles upon merchants and other business men of Rochester, as well as of Rochester, appeared before Judge A. H. Snow, of the district court, and pleaded guilty to the indictment charging her with obtaining money on a fraudulent check. She was sentenced to the state reformatory at St. Cloud. She is a woman of wonderful beauty and was once socially prominent in Winona where her family still lives.

Mrs. Lloyd's resolution to plead guilty and begin her term came as a great surprise to every person connected with this extraordinary case. No court qualified to receive her plea of guilty was convened here at this time, but Judge A. H. Snow, of Winona, was advised of the wishes of the fair defendant and consented to come to Rochester and hold a special term.

No friend or relative attended Mrs. Lloyd in court and there were only a few spectators of her humiliation. The fact that her Winona relatives have ignored her from the outset no doubt had its effect in causing her to plead guilty at once rather than stand a long trial.

Mrs. Lloyd broke down when sentence was pronounced and sobbed aloud. She would make no statement, but her attorney, Thos. Spillane, said: "Mrs. Lloyd had a good defense, but for family reasons I could not prevail upon her to use it."

The woman now admits that the man Albert who called on her in jail, is her husband. He has apparently forsaken her.

AMERICAN OFFICERS REGARD SENTENCE OF GEN. STOESEL JUST

STOESSEL'S FORMER SERVANT TAKES LIFE, SO GREAT IS GRIEF.

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 24.—Because of her regret over the conviction of General Stoessel at St. Petersburg, Amelia Karr, herself by inhaling illuminating gas. The girl was a Russian and had formerly been employed in the general's family.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The sentence of General Stoessel is regarded by American military officers as the logical consequence, both of the surrender of Port Arthur and Russian military discipline.

That the sentence is justified is the generally expressed belief. The consensus of opinion is that Port Arthur was surrendered prematurely. The considerations which entered into the military problem which General Stoessel had to face are summed up here as emphasizing the necessity of standing out to the last ditch, and in that way keeping the besieging army engaged and not free to strike at another point, and surrendering because the ultimate result was apparently hopeless.

The American articles of war prescribe death as the penalty for exactly such conduct. Such a sentence, however, has never been carried out in this country, although it was imposed in the case of General William Hull, who surrendered Detroit in the war of 1812. General Hull was subsequently cashiered in lieu of the sentence, because of his previously excellent record.

COLD WAVE KILLS FRUIT IN SOUTH

New Orleans, La., Feb. 24.—Early frosts and vegetables, mostly intended for shipment to the North, have been damaged by the cold wave the last two days.

WOMEN AID SALOON MEN IN CAMPAIGN

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 24.—Anna Willard, from Chicago, heads the executive committee that is expected to do great things in saving the jobs of men who met here today and formed the state organization of bartenders, saloonkeepers and restaurant employees. Miss Willard is not a bartender, but she is going to help her co-laborers on the committee who are. The work of killing off the saloon movement is the most important decision of the convention.

IN CONGRESS

FLEET SURELY WILL RETURN VIA SUEZ.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Confirmation has been given to the report that the American battle fleet will return to the United States by way of the Suez canal. The information was given out by Secretary Metcalf in answer to an invitation from the Australian government to invite the fleet, or at least some of its units, to visit that country. After expressing his appreciation to Australia, the secretary said: "The eventual movement of our fleet has yet been determined. While it is probable that the vessels will return by way of Suez, I would be glad if some of them could be sent by the Australian route, but it would be premature to promise this."

HINSHAW, OF NEBRASKA, TAKEN ILL AT FUNERAL

Spartanburg S. C., Feb. 25.—Representative Edmund H. Hinshaw, of Nebraska, one of the congressional party accompanying the body of Senator Latimer to the latter's home at Belton, reached here just before the funeral train reached here. Physicians were summoned to the station and it was found that Mr. Hinshaw was suffering from a severe case of pneumonia. After they had administered relief the train proceeded to Belton.

CONFEDERATE GRAVES SHOULD BE MARKED

Washington, Feb. 25.—A joint resolution for the marking of graves of soldiers and sailors of the confederate army and navy who died in Federal prisons and are buried near the prisons where they died, was reported by Senator Foraker.

UNCLE SAM DOESN'T PAY FILIPINOS' SUPPORT

Washington, Feb. 25.—Secretary Taft made an argument before the Senate committee on the Philippines to increase the Philippine commission to nine members. The bill was ordered reported favorably.

There is not a cent paid out of the United States treasury for the support of the Filipinos. This statement by Secretary Taft to the House committee on insular affairs is regarded by the administration as decidedly important information.

The secretary made one exception, the small amount expended in charting the rocks of the harbors by the coast and geodetic survey, and expressed the opinion that the information thus gained was cheaply obtained for the benefit of the navy.

TO ENLARGE HOMESTEAD TO 320 ACRES OF LAND

Washington, Feb. 25.—Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, has introduced a bill providing an enlarged homestead in the states of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Nevada and Wyoming, and the territories of Arizona and Mexico, allowing any person who is a qualified homesteader under the homestead laws of the United States to enter upon 320 acres of land not exempted by law.

BILLICK'S ACCUSER ADMITS HE LIED

Chicago, Feb. 25.—It was announced today that a sworn confession had been obtained through the instrumentality of Rev. P. J. O'Callaghan, head of the Paulist fathers of this city from Jerry M. Vrzal, age 18, whose testimony in a great measure served to convict Herman Billik, the Bohemian fortune teller, in which Vrzal declared the evidence given by him was simply perjury.

Billik is under sentence to be hanged March 20, the supreme court having just affirmed the judgment of the trial court.

In the purported confession, young Vrzal not only impugns his own testimony but declares two of his relatives falsified on the witness stand. In an affidavit the boy states that all of the evidence he gave against Billik was perjury, taught him by a high police official and an assistant state's attorney, and specifically names these men.

Father O'Callaghan has been interested in the case for some time; and has repeatedly expressed his belief in Billik's innocence.

MARYLAND BREAKS WORLD RECORDS IN MARKSMANSHIP

San Francisco, Feb. 24.—The record of the recent target practice at Magdalena bay shows that the Maryland made two world's records with three-inch and six-inch guns. Out of 18.5 shots per minute with the three-inch guns the Maryland's men made 18.5; a perfect record of 1,000 per cent without a single miss. This is the highest score ever made with this particular gun. The Maryland not only carried off individual records but also led in the highest score made among all ships.

The range measured about 1,600 yards and the men were obliged to train the guns on canvas targets 12x20 feet in size and checked in black and white squares. Six cruisers participated in the shoot. If the final score the following percentages were attained:

Maryland, 83.9; Tennessee, 63.4; Colorado, 63.8; Pennsylvania, 57.9; West Virginia, 55.7; Washington, 55.0.

HERMIT LEAVES BIG PILE OF WHISKY JUGS FOR HIS MOURNERS

Columbia, Mo., Feb. 25.—James W. Turner, a hermit farmer living six miles from here, who frequently declared he wanted a monument built of whisky jugs is dead.

On his farm is an abandoned corn crib almost filled with empty whisky jugs. Turner is said to have emptied himself during twenty years and which he saved for his monument. It is averred that he drank not less than a quart of whisky a day for 20 years. He was 45 years of age. He owned a well stocked farm of 480 acres on which he lived the life of a recluse.

CZAR'S COUSIN WAS TARGET OF PLOT

St. Petersburg, Feb. 25.—Official announcement was made today by the minister of the interior concerning the plot which was discovered and frustrated two days ago by the police, the object of which was the assassination of Grand Duke Nicholas, second cousin to Emperor Nicholas and M. Ctchegobloff minister of justice. The details correspond to those already given. The official announcement ascribes the attempt directly to the social revolutionary party.

POISON GAS KILLS BELMONT'S DAUGHTER

New York, Feb. 25.—Mrs. William Prouditt Burden, who was Natica Rives, daughter of O. H. P. Belmont and a society favorite in New York, Newport and Washington, was found dead in her Fifth avenue home. Death, the coroner decided, was accidental and due to gas poisoning. A disconnected gas tube, which had led from a chandelier to a drop light, so placed that Mrs. Burden might read while propped up in bed, had permitted a flow of gas that filled the room and escaping into the hall finally attracted the attention of the servants.

Mrs. Burden was 22 years of age and since her marriage on April 17, 1907, she and her husband had been occupying the beautiful home of the latter's father, the late James A. Belmont, at 908 Fifth avenue. The discovery of her death threw the household into confusion, and when the facts became generally known created a sensation in the social set to which the Burdens belong.

Mr. Burden was asleep the night in another part of the house and learned of his wife's death from the servants, who had entered her room at 10 o'clock in the morning. Entering the house at 11 o'clock at night, Mr. Burden had noticed that a light was still burning in his wife's room and, passing the door, called out, "Goodnight." Mrs. Burden responded, "Goodnight," in a tone that indicated that she was in her usual health and spirits.

Mrs. Burden had been in the habit of reading after retiring and this practice she had been to have a gas reading lamp placed in her room. This stood on a stand conveniently near the head of the bed. At 10 o'clock, Mrs. Burden leaving directions that she be called at 10 o'clock in the morning, dismissed her maid and settled herself to be with a book. The greeting of her husband an hour later was the last heard from the room.

Passing through the hall on her way to Mrs. Burden's room on the second floor this morning the maid detected the odor of gas and hastily entering the chamber found her mistress dead. The room was filled with gas, though a window was open several inches from the bottom. The fumes were pouring from the rubber tube direct to the dead woman's face. Mrs. Burden's physicians, Dr. Finnicutt and Dr. H. H. M. Lyle, were summoned, and they in turn notified the coroner. The latter's investigation showed that the tube had been disconnected from the lamp. Her husband apparently became aware of this when he reached from her bed and turned off the lamp cock instead of taking the trouble to get up and shut off the gas at the chandelier jet. In some manner undetermined the tube became loosened at the lower end and, slipping in such a position that the flow of poisonous gas was directed in the sleeper's face.

Other railway companies have taken substantially the same ground as the Washash. They maintain their absolute inability to secure a sufficient number of competent telegraph operators to man their wires as the law, after the 4th of March will require. It is pointed out that in complying with the law their only recourse will be to transfer the operators now in their employ to stations of greater importance and larger traffic, thus practically closing many of the small stations where now the telegraph men perform the duties of ticket agent, freight agent and telegrapher.

The seriousness of the situation presented by the railroads is realized fully by the Interstate Commerce commission, which is endeavoring to reach some satisfactory adjustment of the matter before the law becomes operative.

UNION PACIFIC TO SELL BOND TO PAY DEBTS

New York, Feb. 22.—The directors of the Union Pacific railroad have decided, after a long session, to sell the company, to sell at the earliest possible moment not less than \$35,000,000 worth of bonds to pay off its floating debts. The bonds will be secured by first mortgage on 1,600 miles of branch lines in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Colorado.

COAST LINE TO BREAK RECORDS

Chicago, Feb. 25.—According to President Earl, the record has been made in the construction of the Milwaukee Pacific coast extension never before equaled in the history of railway building. Mr. Earl and a party of St. Paul officials returned last night from an extended inspection of new lines.

In the party was C. A. Goodnow, formerly general manager of the Alton and also formerly general superintendent of the St. Paul road. It is understood that Mr. Goodnow was in place where the road crosses the Yellowstone river and near where the Missouri rises.

SALESMAN WINS AN IOWA HEIRESS

Chicago, Feb. 25.—The love of a banker's daughter for a traveling salesman triumphed last night over parental objection, and in a matrimonial court at Crown Point, Cupid chalked another victory to his credit.

Miss Augustina Duncombe, daughter of the president of the First National bank of Fort Dodge, Ia., figures as the heroine in the romance of her marriage to G. H. Willington was performed only after the two had overcome innumerable obstacles. Immediately after the ceremony Mrs. Willington returned to her home in Fort Dodge, while the groom came to Chicago.

The two met three years ago. The banker frowned upon the attentions which Willington bestowed upon his daughter. Several months later the girl apparently became weary of her rangements were upset by the vigilant father, who sent his daughter to Europe. There she remained for two years, but all the while she longed to return to the United States, so that she might meet her admirer.

Mr. Duncombe permitted his daughter to return home last December, but she and Willington did not meet until three weeks ago, when she again paid a visit to friends in Chicago.

DUMPING GROUND OF ALL CRIMINALS

New York, Feb. 25.—That New York is a dumping ground for the criminals of Europe and that immigration authorities are to blame for this fact, is the opinion of Police Commissioner Bingham expressed in an interview.

"We have the records of 50 Italian criminals," said Mr. Bingham, "which would exclude them from this country, or once here should bring about their deportation. Out of these 50 only six have been deported, notwithstanding the fact that the police have been ready to furnish the immigration officials at all times with information to keep out and send out of the country these habitual criminals."

ANOTHER DRYFUS CASE?

Toulon, Feb. 25.—Chas. B. Ulime, an ensign in the French navy, has been found guilty by a court-martial of attempting to sell naval secrets to foreign powers. He was sentenced to life imprisonment and degraded from his rank.

CARNEGIE GIVES \$1,000 FOR NEW PIPE ORGAN

Estherville, Ia., Feb. 24.—The trustees of the Methodist church met in the old church Thursday evening and signed a contract with the Estey organ company, presented by their representative from Vermont, Mr. Nealy, for a pipe organ to cost \$2,200.

Andrew Carnegie, through the efforts of the pastor here, has donated \$1,000 toward the new organ.

The organ will be installed in the new \$25,000 brick church which is nearing completion and which will be dedicated in about six weeks.

RAILROADS THREATEN TO CUT OFF MANY OF THE COUNTRY STATIONS

Say They Cannot Get Operators Enough to Otherwise Comply With New Law.

Washington, Feb. 22.—A proposition very serious to many thousands of people residing at, and in the vicinity of, small railroad stations throughout the country is presented to the Interstate Commerce commission in informal petition in which the Washash Railroad company asks for an extension of time of the going into effect of the nine-hour law which applies to railroad employees who handle the direct movement of trains. It is declared in the petition unless the order of extension is made, either by the commission or by congress, the only alternative will be to close a large number of stations on the Washash road. This action, it is pointed out, will impair the efficiency of the service, result in public inconvenience and interfere with the prompt movement of trains, but the Washash officials assert they see no way out of the difficulty into which they will be plunged by the operation of the law.

It is pointed out in the petition that in order to comply with the provisions of the law, the company would have to employ an additional telegraph operator at each of the 245 stations on its line. Thus far, the company says it has not been able to secure the services of efficient and competent operators in such numbers as will enable it to comply with the act.

Other railway companies have taken substantially the same ground as the Washash. They maintain their absolute inability to secure a sufficient number of competent telegraph operators to man their wires as the law, after the 4th of March will require. It is pointed out that in complying with the law their only recourse will be to transfer the operators now in their employ to stations of greater importance and larger traffic, thus practically closing many of the small stations where now the telegraph men perform the duties of ticket agent, freight agent and telegrapher.

The seriousness of the situation presented by the railroads is realized fully by the Interstate Commerce commission, which is endeavoring to reach some satisfactory adjustment of the matter before the law becomes operative.

KIDNAPERS DRAW LONG PRISON TERM

Chicago, Feb. 22.—William Jones, also known as William Birmingham, and his partner, Alvin Jones, were found guilty by a jury in Judge Kersten's court of kidnaping Lillian Wulf, a 12-year-old girl, from her home in Chicago last December. The punishment of Jones was fixed at thirty years and that of his wife at twenty-five years in the penitentiary.

The Alvin Jones, was freed from her home in the southern portion of the city by Alzina Jones early in December last and forced to enter a covered wagon in which Jones was waiting. A week later the couple was found near Mokena, Ill., with the child in their possession. The Alvin Jones, who was suspected by a farmer of whom information was asked by the abductors as they traveled through the country, from widely printed stories of the kidnaping. The authorities were notified and Jones and his wife were arrested and brought back to Chicago with their victim.

Jones under questioning by the police endeavored to shift the blame upon his wife, asserting that it was to console her for the loss of a child by death that he took the child.

The woman declared, and so testified at the trial, that she was forced by Jones under threats of death to surrender the child that he might train her to beg for him. She declared that all the while she was in the wagon with a shotgun in his hands.

The Alvin child took the stand in court and testified that her father had promised her candy and a pair of new shoes, her clothing was taken from her and burned by the roadside and that she was whipped by Jones on several occasions when she attempted to escape. When found she was clothed in rags. The case attracted widespread interest at the time of the abduction, reports of the child having been found being received from far and near and numerous clues having been followed before the recovery of the child was consummated.

Mrs. Jones claimed to have been at one time a member of the Salvation army in Evanston, Ill., and admitted having been convicted several years ago in Kansas City for horse stealing. For this crime she was sentenced to serve two years' imprisonment, but was paroled after having served two months.

Jones also was charged with having kidnaped a child in Kansas City. This child, Ella Cates, was found in an institution in Dubuque, Ia.

EDISON'S PLAN IS NOT PRACTICABLE, SAY CEMENT MEN

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 22.—Members of the Iowa association of cement users, in annual convention here today declare Edison's plan for making cement houses will not be a success. They declare the cost of moulds will be enormous and that all houses would look alike, thus detracting from popularity.

Sioux City sought to land the next convention, but Des Moines offers a new coliseum as an inducement, which probably will result in the selection of Des Moines.

BODY CUT TO PIECES BY THE MURDERERS

New York, Feb. 25.—The dismembered body of a man believed to be an Italian was discovered in a dump on the Flat Bush section of Brooklyn today. The body had been cut in two portions. The arms and legs are missing, while the face is so slashed as to make the features almost unrecognizable. The severed portions of the body were wrapped in oilcloth and tied in two separate packages.

"STAMP BIDDER" SCORES ONCE MORE

Boston, Mass., Feb. 24.—Abraham White, the "postage stamp bidder" is the man behind the throne who profited by Baldwin Bros' coup whereby they obtained approximately \$3,000,000 of the recent issue of New York city bonds at an average cost of 104, making a net profit of about \$126,000.

White came over to Boston today and took part in a meeting of the stockholders of the Massachusetts Loan and Guaranty company, which certified the \$168,000 check of Charles A. Baldwin, W. A. Baldwin, S. L. Tingley and A. E. Reid, in whose name the allotment was made. Incidentally White was elected president of the company.

White is jubilant at his latest coup. It makes the sixth of the kind that he has worked since the day ten years ago when, as a telegraph operator, he took advantage of a message he heard going over the wires and, by the investment of 44 cents in postage stamps, obtained an allotment of \$500,000 of United States bonds that netted him \$200,000.

IN CONGRESS

JOHN MITCHELL MAY BE SENT TO PANAMA

Washington, Feb. 24.—That John Mitchell, the retiring president of the United Mine Workers of America, may be asked by President Roosevelt to go to Panama and make a report on labor conditions, is one of the results which may accrue from a conference on Panama affairs at the White House. The president, Secretary Taft and Colonel Goethals considered not only the labor phase of the Isthmian situation, but many others. Colonel Goethals received final instructions and will sail for the Isthmus next week.

No conclusion was reached as to the appointment of Mr. Mitchell, and it is understood that James Reynolds, the president's Chicago packing house investigator, also was considered for the same work. The necessity of having accurate information on labor conditions on the Isthmus has been emphasized recently by numerous minor complaints which are coming to Washington. It is considered desirable also to have information on the manner in which the reforms ordered, as a result of the investigation of Miss Betts, have been made effective.

Reductions in forces are being made by the canal commission in the divisions of building construction and that of mechanics; also in the clerical force on the Isthmus. Notwithstanding these facts there has been a considerable number of unemployed mechanics and clerks migrating to the Isthmus recently, but their chances of securing employment are very remote. The commission is anxious that prominence be given these facts, as any vacancies will be given to former employees who have not left the Isthmus.

Some time ago President Delany, of the Steam Shovelers and Dredgers' union, went to Panama to see how the shovel men were getting along under the new management as to hours of duty and pay put in operation by Secretary Taft. In a letter to the president, dated "Canal Zone, February 7," Mr. Dolan says as a practical man he feels that this is one of the best equipped and handled jobs that has ever been carried on in the world.

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LEAK IN NAVY BEING PROBED

Washington, Feb. 24.—An effort is being made by Secretary Metcalf to ascertain the sources of information that has been furnished to magazine and other writers who have criticized the constructive features of the battleship program.

With this object in view he has caused letters of inquiry to be addressed to various officers including Lieutenant Commander Doherty, Sims, inspector of target practice and naval aide to the president and Lieutenant Commander Frank K. Hill, now connected with the general board of the navy, requesting categorical answers to certain leading questions on the subject.

FOR 8-HOUR DAY IN GOVERNMENT WORK

Washington, Feb. 24.—The House committee on labor is preparing a report on the Gardner bill to enforce the observance of an eight-hour day in all work touching directly or indirectly government projects. The best available information at the time is that a majority of the committee will report adversely on the bill.

ARMY BILL GIVES PRIVATES MORE PAY

Washington, Feb. 24.—The army appropriation bill's provisions for increasing the pay of soldiers finally represented a compromise, as the measure came from the House committee.

Nothing whatever was done for the officers, even for those of the lowest ranks, who are conceded in many cases to need consideration even more than the privates.

But the measure makes provision for increased pay of privates and noncommissioned officers, in a measure which is expected to increase somewhat the desirability of the army service as an employment for men. It provides that the private at his first enlistment shall hereafter be paid \$15 per month instead of \$13 as now; on his second enlistment, \$18 instead of \$16; third enlistment, \$22 instead of \$19; and so on until at his 10th enlistment he will be paid \$25 instead of the \$22 now allowed.

The noncommissioned officers are given snug increases; while members of bands are given their present wages, plus an amount which is thought to equal their probable earnings from playing for private hire, and a proviso is inserted that army musicians shall not hereafter compete with those in private life by thus playing for entertainments for hire. There has been much complaint against this practice in the past.

NO EMIGRATION TO AMERICA BECAUSE OF LACK OF WORK HERE

Antwerp, Feb. 24.—Emigration from this port to the United States has practically ceased because of the belief that it is now very difficult to get employment there.

OUR NAVAL POLICY IS DEFENDED BY PERKINS

Washington, Feb. 24.—A defense of the policy of sending American battleships to the Pacific ocean, maintaining that the vast expenditure on the new navy was fully warranted, was made in the Senate today by Senator Perkins, of California.

"The policy," he said, "which sent the fleet to the Pacific is wise and necessary if we are to retain on that ocean the pre-eminence that will give a fair, open field to our sea trade."

RIOT IN PARADE OF UNEMPLOYED

PRAYER FOR UNEMPLOYED.

Washington, Feb. 23.—In his invocation at the House Chamber, Couden referred to the numbers of unemployed throughout the country and prayed that they may be given an opportunity to subsist.

Philadelphia, Feb. 24.—The marching of nearly 1,000 foreigners upon city hall, where they said they intended to make demands upon Mayor Reybourn for work, precipitated a riot in Broad street late yesterday afternoon, in which twenty persons were injured before the police dispersed the marchers and arrested fourteen of them.

The men, most of whom were Italians and Poles, marched from the foreign settlement in the lower section of the city. The leaders and a score of others carried red flags and banners. When they reached Broad street, a few blocks below the city hall, several wagons attempted to pass through the line. The drivers were dragged from their seats by the marchers and beaten.

Policemen ran to the rescue and a riot call was sent out. The motor bicycle police were ordered to the center of the street and rounded up the entire mounted police squad, the big reserve street squad and all patrolmen, who were hurried to the scene in wagons and automobiles. Private carriages were even pressed into service. A number of persons who were watching the parade got into the first disturbance, and when the big reserves hurried down upon the marchers a general riot was in progress.

Some of the marchers drew revolvers and began firing at the police, and the mounted officers, riding into the center of the fight, used their batons right and left upon the heads of the leaders.

In the melee three policemen were shot and slightly wounded and Charles Munn, who was watching the fight, was struck in the leg with a stray bullet. Reserve Officer Flott was beaten unmercifully and is in a hospital, as is Policeman Smith, who first went to the rescue of the drivers. Henry Druding, one of these, was beaten and nearly stripped of his clothing. Fourteen participants in the demonstration were severely clubbed and had to be sent to a hospital.

The clash occurred directly in front of one of the big hotels in Broad street, and for a time it looked as though the marchers would sweep into the place.

Joseph Trol is declared by the police to have been the leader of the marchers, while Dominic Donnetti and Michel Costello were assistants. Donnetti, according to the police, is the man who shot one of the policemen, and with the other two he was locked up on charges of inciting a riot and assault and battery with intent to kill.

The other eleven prisoners are charged with inciting a riot. Nearly all these arrested carried weapons of some sort.

SAME CONDITIONS OBTAIN ABROAD

Sunderland, Eng., Feb. 24.—In view of the recent demonstrations of the unemployed here, whose ranks are being augmented daily by the engineers allied to the shipbuilding trade, 300 men from the royal artillery garrison have been drafted to assist the police should the occasion arise. The engineers went on strike two days ago after voting not to accept a reduction in wages.

COLLEGIAN TIED TO TREE IN A BLIZZARD BY HAZING PARTY

Galesburg, Ill., Feb. 24.—Clarence Robinson, a student of Hedding college at Abingdon, during the worst blizzard, was tied to a tree in Hedding college park and almost perished from exposure. Only his pluck saved him. He was gagged and bound hand and foot and carried to the west campus and tied to a tree. The snow was blinding, and he soon was benumbed. Toward midnight he freed himself, but unable to climb his way down the crowded six blocks