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WHOLE NUMBER 1,520.

PROMOTIONS IN FIRST

They Are Announced at the Office of the Governor.

NAMES CABLED TO THE FRONT.

Explanation of the Various Promotions Issued From the Office of the Adjutant General—Something About a Nebraska Industry That Turns Out Fourteen Thousand Pounds of Butter Daily.

Promotions in the First

The promotions in the first regiment were announced at the governor's office last week and the following cablegrams were sent to Colonel Mulford:

Lincoln, June 21, 1899.—Mulford, Manila. Following appointments made to fill vacancies contingent on acceptance of the adjutant general's office, the following cablegrams were sent to Colonel Mulford:

Adjutant General's Office, Lincoln, June 21, 1899.—General Orders No. 13. The following changes in the commissioned personnel of the first regiment, Nebraska volunteers, stationed at Manila, Philippine Islands, are announced, viz:

I. The resignation of Lieutenant Colonel George H. Colton having been tendered to the president of the United States, the vacancy is filled by the appointment of Captain J. H. Moore to the date of acceptance of the resignation.

II. Captain Julius N. Kilian, company H, is appointed second lieutenant from the date of the muster-in of Eager as lieutenant colonel.

III. First Lieutenant William K. Moore, company H, is appointed captain of company C to take rank from the date of muster-in of Kilian as major.

IV. Second Lieutenant William D. Dunagan, company M, is appointed first lieutenant of company H to take rank from the date of muster-in of Moore as captain of company K.

V. Sergeant Garrett F. Coleman, company I, is appointed second lieutenant of company C to take rank from the date of muster-in of Dunagan as first lieutenant of company H.

VI. The resignation of Captain John F. Zollinger, company E, having been tendered to the president of the United States, the vacancy is filled by the appointment of Captain Charles H. Richards of company L to take rank from the date of acceptance of the resignation.

VII. Second Lieutenant William H. Osborne, Jr., company M, is appointed first lieutenant to take rank from the date of the resignation of Richards as captain of company E.

VIII. Sergeant Walter S. Flick, company M, is appointed second lieutenant of company M to take rank from the date of the resignation of Osborne as first lieutenant of company L.

IX. The resignation of First Lieutenant Frank B. Narascon, company E, having been tendered to the president of the United States, the vacancy is filled by the appointment of Second Lieutenant Sherman A. White, company E, to take rank from the date of acceptance of the resignation.

X. Sergeant Charles N. Kleinhans, company E, is appointed second lieutenant of company E to take rank from the date of the resignation of White as first lieutenant of company E.

XI. The resignation of First Lieutenant Christian Hansen, company I, having been tendered to the president of the United States, the vacancy is filled by the appointment of Second Lieutenant Andrew S. Wadsworth, company B, to take rank from the date of acceptance of the resignation.

XII. Sergeant Otto F. Todd, company A, is appointed second lieutenant of company B to take rank from the date of the resignation of Hansen as first lieutenant of company I.

XIII. The resignation of Second Lieutenant Jesse M. Tompsett, company I, having been accepted by the president of the United States, to date from the date of the resignation of Shaffer, company D, is appointed to fill the vacancy, to take rank from July 1, 1899.

By the Governor:

(Official)

E. A. GILBERT,
Adjutant General.

While walking along the street at

Alliance James Cockrell, timekeeper for one of the railroad outfits near there, was attacked by a party of robbers, who intended to rob him. He was severely wounded and his pocket watch was stolen. Cockrell immediately gave himself into the custody of Sheriff Sweeney.

Last summer a Chicago firm had

its agents in the country soliciting \$15 subscriptions for one copy of the history of York county and one or two other counties surrounding. The notes for \$15 each are coming due and the books are being delivered. Farmers claim to have been nicely duped.

The explosion of a lantern carried

by Ralph Stevens in the livery barn occupied by Ed Wegner of Norfolk, led to the burning of the livery barn and the death of the horse. Stevens was considerably burned about the head, hands and arms. The carriages and harnesses were saved and all the horses were gotten out except three.

Ames was the scene of a disastrous

fire. The big horse barn east of the elevator caught fire and burned to the ground, together with eleven head of horses, a mow of hay, a number of sets of harness and saddles. The fire was discovered in time to save nine head of horses.

Owens, a well-to-do farmer

of Burt county, was examined by the board of insanity and adjudged insane and ordered sent to the Norfolk asylum. Owens has been there several times before and sent home each time cured. Notwithstanding his insanity he is a successful farmer and owns a fine home.

NEARLY A TON A DAY.

The Great and Growing Business of the Beatrice Creamery Company.

The new building of the Beatrice Creamery company, probably the largest and best equipped creamery establishment in the United States and perhaps in the world, says a dispatch from that place, will be thrown open for the inspection of the public tomorrow. This company suffers severely from fire and in less than a year ago and the new building will be a sort of celebration and justification.

The Beatrice Creamery company

was organized in 1894 as a corporation with Messrs. Haskell and Bosworth as principal and controlling stockholders. At that time the office of the company was located in Beatrice, but the superior advantages of Lincoln, in the way of better railroad facilities induced the company to move the better making plant to Lincoln.

Temporary quarters were secured

in a building on Third street, but the business of the company expanded so rapidly that another change was necessary. The large Fitzgerald building at 12th and P street was leased and remodeled, fitted with improved machinery and arranged expressly for the concern. A month or so later the building was entirely destroyed by fire, together with all the creamery machinery. The debris was cleared away and the construction of the new building was commenced about eight months ago. Both the lot and the building are now owned by the company.

Nearly eighty skimming stations

are operated in connection with the plant in this city. At these stations milk is purchased from farmers and put through machine separators, the cream sent to Lincoln and the milk returned to the original owner. Farmers receive about 2 cents per pound more for selling milk to the creamery than by making the butter themselves, and at the same time they are relieved of the necessary labor of churning. The output of the Beatrice creamery is estimated to amount to about 14,000 pounds of butter daily, or about five carloads per week. In addition to the manufacture of butter the firm also deals extensively in eggs, shipping from two and a half to three carloads of candied eggs per week. The plant and building are estimated to be worth about \$60,000.

The skimming stations operated

in connection with the creamery are located in Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado. Nearly all of them are owned by private or separate companies, but are directly controlled by the Beatrice company. One man is employed at each station and at a few there are several men regularly employed.

Nebraska Crop Conditions.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, Lincoln, June 29.—The United States department of agriculture climate and crop bulletin of the weather bureau, Nebraska section, for the week ending June 19.

The past week has been warm

and wet in eastern counties and dry in western. The average daily temperature has varied from 2 degrees in the eastern part of the state to less than 1 degree in the western. The rainfall has exceeded half an inch in central and western counties, and was exceedingly heavy in Dodge, Washington and Burt counties, ranging from 4 to nearly 7 inches. In most of the western counties it has been less than a quarter of an inch.

The continued dry weather in

the western counties has been exceedingly unfavorable for small grain. Oats and wheat have been considerably injured in that portion of the state and many fields are ripening prematurely. In some counties the grass is drying up.

The past week has been exceptionally

favorable for crops in most of the eastern counties. In the counties where the heaviest rainfalls occurred corn suffered considerably from washing and loss of soil and lack of cultivation. Wheat and oats are heading out and are beginning to ripen. Corn is backward and small in all sections, but stands in good growing health. It has not yet been injured by the drought in southwestern counties, and has made fine growth in eastern counties during the past week. Generally the corn is free from weeds, and the second cultivation is well advanced. But in the region of heaviest rainfall where cultivation has been retarded, the fields are becoming somewhat weedy. Potatoes are growing very well and are now generally in bloom. Cherries are ripe and the crop has been considerably cut for the first time and the crop is light. Sugar beets are growing well.

Nebraska in Brief.

Freeport dispatch: During the last eight days the Nebraska Indians have played eight games, winning six of them. The Indians won the third game of the Dubuque series easily by a score of 15 to 1. The Indians won the fourth game 4 to 6. Freeport won the next two games 8 to 3 and 15 to 9, and today the Indians again defeated Freeport on her own grounds in the presence of the largest crowd ever assembled at a game in this city by a score of 6 to 1.

A meeting of company C. N. N. G.

was held in Nebraska City to elect a new captain, this being necessitated by the election of Captain W. H. Hayward as major of the regiment. A civil organization, of company C was perfected by the addition of several new members. The officers are: president, M. McCready, vice president, and Fritz Nichols, secretary and treasurer. The following were then elected officers of the company: First lieutenant, W. H. Wiley to be captain; second lieutenant, Paul Jensen to be first lieutenant; Sergeant E. F. Wilhelm to be second lieutenant.

The question as to who will represent

the said congressional district at West Point and Annapolis is now decided. Rollo T. Anderson, Neill and Jerome E. Langer of West Point stood at the head of the list in the mental examination, with W. N. Henney of Columbus and C. F. Marshall of Niobrara second on the roll for West Point and Annapolis respectively. Anderson and Langer failed the physical examination, and Henney now looks as though Henley would receive the appointment to West Point and R. W. Smith of St. Edward to Annapolis.

AGUINALDO AGGRESSIVE

Assembling a Large Force of Filipinos in Front of San Fernando.

PERSONAL COMMAND OF THE ARMY

American Soldiers Sleep on Their Arms—Transport Runs Aground and Large Amount of Cargo Thrown Overboard—Fighting Evidently Not Over Yet.

MANILA, June 24.—Aguinaldo does

not seem to be satisfied with the attempt of the insurgents to retake San Fernando and he has taken command of General Luna's army and has massed the largest rebel force yet mobilized, bringing 2,000 men from the Antipolo region. He is exceedingly troublesome. Last night his men wounded two members of the Seventh regiment. General Magsaysay's men are constantly on the alert to repel any attacks by the rebels, sleeping upon their arms. The general sincerely hopes that the Filipinos will give him another chance for a better, for the soldiers really enjoy an opportunity to fight when they can do so without wading through swamps to reach them.

Railway trains between Manila and

San Fernando have been stopped for several days, while permanent repairs were being made to the bridges along the route, but today traffic was resumed.

The transport Centennial, which

has arrived here, had an exciting experience while rounding Point Engano, on the northern coast of Luzon, on Monday. It struck a rock on Wednesday and remained fast for several hours, during which time it was surrounded by swarms of natives in canoes, who became menacing. Captain Eagle, who commanded the transport, was compelled to throw overboard 100 tons of supplies in order to lighten the ship sufficiently to get ashore. Before this was effected the Filipinos had towed the cases ashore and were fighting over the spoils. The cruiser Baltimore recently grounded at the same point, but the natives failed to approach it.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The

department has received no official dispatches relative to the grounding of the transport Centennial on the coast of Luzon and the loss of 100 tons of supplies which were thrown overboard to lighten the ship. According to the records here the Centennial carried 1,800 tons of supplies and it is believed they were all the property of the subsistence department. The commissary office at Manila has been queried to know whether the supplies had been immediately replaced, the supplies which were lost. The Centennial is a chartered ship and not one of the regular government transport fleet.

Prospects for Africa.

LONDON, June 24.—The Shropshire regiment has been ordered to hold itself in readiness for immediate embarkation for Cape Town.

Paris, June 24.—The new cabinet

ministers took possession of their offices today. The prefect of police, M. Blanc, had a long interview with the premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, during the day, and it is asserted he handed the latter his resignation. The progressive republicans have been meeting under the presidency of M. Milne. Considerable diversity of opinion was developed. One faction decided to oppose the new cabinet, while the rest of the party has decided to support it. The cabinet has decided to found a new group, to be entitled "revolutionary socialists."

Paris Needs Good Stenographers.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—There has been a call made by General Otis upon the war department for four expert Spanish court stenographers for service in the Philippines. The war department is familiar with the Spanish and English languages, able to translate from Spanish into English and from English into Spanish and experts in taking dictation in the Spanish language and transcribing same with typewriters.

Exporting Gold.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co. will ship \$1,000,000 in gold tomorrow. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. will also ship \$1,000,000 on tomorrow's steamer. This makes the total for Saturday so far announced \$4,000,000.

Ireland on Americanism.

NEW YORK, June 24.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: Mgr. Ireland, archbishop of St. Paul, has made some highly interesting statements on the subject of "Americanism" to the editor of the New Era. Some extracts from the interview give a clear idea of what "Americanism" really is.

Mr. Ireland says: "If by Americanism

we are to understand the theological errors condemned in the pope's letter there has been and is no such thing in America."

Out of Follies.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from La Porte, Ind., says: Governor James A. Mount, for whom western politicians have developed a very presidential boom, has written a personal friend that he will retire from politics at the close of his term of office. The governor is also credited with being a candidate for United States senator, but his letter discloses any future political aspirations.

A person is always startled when he

hears himself seriously called old for the first time.—O. W. Holmes.

DREYFUS' COMING IS DOUBT.

Military Officials Are Ignorant Regarding Arrival of the Staff.

BREST, France, June 24.—The inhabitants of this port are absorbed in the pending arrival of Dreyfus. The question on every one's lips is, "When will he arrive?" but no one seems able to raise the town, however, seems perfectly calm. Along the favorite parade, the Cours Dajot, on the cliff overlooking the splendid harbor, in which half a dozen picturesque old three-deckers are lying round old-side modern cruisers, were a few groups of sailors and marines gazing seaward.

When questioned they admitted that

they were watching for the French cruiser Staff, bound from French Guiana with the famous prisoner, Dreyfus, but in the same breath expressed the belief that it would not arrive in the daytime. They think the warship will be kept outside the harbor until night, and that the prisoner will be landed inside the arsenal. This is the general opinion of the townspeople, who are eager to witness the landing.

Proud calls for the minister of marine,

and civil authorities press to know nothing about the matter, not even if the Staff is coming to Brest.

A representative of the Associated

Proud calls for the minister of marine, and civil authorities press to know nothing about the matter, not even if the Staff is coming to Brest.

"Up to now I have received absolutely

no instructions. I am awaiting orders from the minister of marine. I cannot even say Dreyfus will be landed here. In any case, he cannot arrive yet," and, taking a map, he traced the course of the Staff from the Azores islands, which it left Tuesday, adding:

"You see it cannot have passed the

Canary islands before yesterday. It must have arrived at Brest on Sunday or Monday. The perfect of police also told the Associated Press representative that he had received no information regarding Dreyfus. The French first class cruiser Tage, now lying in the harbor, has been instructed to put to sea on Sunday evening, and it is believed that the prisoner will be landed there. But Admiral Barrera says the Tage is simply going to sea for the purpose of receiving any interesting pigeons. No doubt a big crowd will be present to witness the landing of Dreyfus if he is allowed to be seen, but it is not expected.

A detachment of secret police has

arrived here from Paris and has been distributed about the town.

OXNARD ANSWERS HAVEMEYER.

Denies Many of His Statements—Agrees With Him on Few Points.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—Henry

T. Oxnard, president of the American Beet Sugar Producers' association, has prepared a reply to H. O. Havemeyer's recent argument before the industrial commission at Washington. He flatly denies many of Mr. Havemeyer's statements and accuses that gentleman of disordered and untrue facts by attacking the tariff.

In conclusion Mr. Oxnard says: "I

will not dispute Mr. Havemeyer's claim that 10 per cent is sufficient protection for the beet sugar industry. The tariff has been reduced to 10 per cent, which he represents, but I do assert that he cannot make the American people believe that the industries of this country and business prospered during the years we were struggling under the Wilson law, when the average protection amounted to 40 per cent ad valorem. If Mr. Havemeyer is satisfied with the present tariff, let him in business led to the formation of trusts be the right, for the tariff has nothing to do with the formation of trusts."

Re-appointment at the Front.

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Fully satisfied With Results.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—Admiral Kautz reported his arrival at San Francisco last evening by telegraph to the Navy department, but was not to be seen until today. This probably will be committed through the mails. His official reports are fully satisfied with his conduct while at Apia. The Admiral returned to the United States in the Philadelphia and the Philadelphia will be retained in commission, though the necessary repairs and docking will be made.

There is a disposition in all diploma

quarters concerning affairs in China. This is the result of the high commission as satisfactory, mainly because the commission has been on the ground, heard all the evidence and presumably is best able to determine the situation and judge the many conflicting stories.

All is in Readiness.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., June 24.—Affairs are rapidly assuming form here for the reunion of the rough riders, commencing today. The camp of the rank and file of the regiment has been established at Las Vegas. The headquarters of twenty privates who have already gathered from various parts of the country. The town is being decorated with flags and a unique feature in this line is the setting out of a double row of spruce trees, eight and ten feet high, on the business streets.

Orders American Cannon.

BRIDGEPORT Conn., June 24.—It was learned today that within a short time the plant of the American Ordnance company had been visited by a representative of the czar of Russia. It is stated that the ordnance company is to supply the czar with a number of the following order could be filled: One hundred field batteries of six guns each, six and twelve-pounders, quick-fire guns and 1,500 calibers and limbers. The value of the order would be about \$6,000,000.

When a man is out of a job he can

keep himself busy looking for work.

PINGREE ASSISTS ALGER

They Will Join Forces to Bond Secretary of War to the Senate.

STATEMENT GIVEN ON AUTHORITY

Platform to be the Anti-Trust, Equal Taxation and Direct Vote of the People for Senator—Denounces McMillan—Something in the Way of Political Intelligence.

DETROIT, Mich., June 24.—Governor

Detroit gave me a public statement today to the effect that he had combined with Secretary Alger in the interests of Alger's senatorial candidacy. General Alger will not withdraw under any circumstances, nor will he spend any money in the campaign. The platform of their campaign will be opposition to trusts and senatorial elections by a popular vote. The alliance was made at a conference held last night, at which Secretary of the Pingree state leaders and the general and the governor were present.

Said the governor: "I have avoided

combining myself heretofore, because I wanted opportunity to talk with the general first. But all along General Alger has been my personal choice for senator. I wired him at Detroit on his way back to Washington. In reply he arranged to meet me last evening. Of course I cannot speak about the details of the alliance, but I have talked with him and he has agreed to my question. They cannot support Senator McMillan. They certainly cannot be classed as friends of the general if they do. They cannot forget eight years of political history in a day, nor can they live with the representatives of 'judicial' and 'trust' money. They are in the matter of the senatorship. He has dealt with General Alger and the general's relations with Senator McMillan in the matter of the senatorship. He has dealt with General Alger and the general's relations with Senator McMillan in the matter of the senatorship. He has dealt with General Alger and the general's relations with Senator McMillan in the matter of the senatorship.

"General Alger is in the race and

to stay to the end," said the governor. "I will not support any other candidate. I am with him heartily and I propose to do all I can personally and with my friends to aid his candidacy. As General Alger said to me, he will be a candidate if he has assurances for no more than one vote in the legislature. Alger is on the right side of the two great questions, as far as I am concerned, that I could not personally support a man who would not declare himself on the right side of those two public questions. The two questions on which I wanted to know his position are those of trusts and election of United States senators by direct vote of the people."

"I wish to say that the general is

absolutely sound on both these questions. General Alger believes firmly that United States senators should be elected by direct vote of the people."

KINK IN IMMIGRATION LAW.

Judge Hanford Releases a Jap Arrested by an Inspector.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 24.—United

States Judge Hanford has rendered a decision which raises an issue with the Treasury department. He granted a writ of habeas corpus to T. Yamazaki, a Japanese arrested by Immigration inspectors at the waterfront of Seattle, on the ground that he was being a pauper and entering the United States clandestinely.

Judge Hanford ruled that while the

country has no jurisdiction to review the act of the superintendent of immigration, the inspectors acting under him, in excluding immigrants upon their arrival, and before they have been released, the government is bound to protect the immigrant. Judge Hanford ruled that while the country has no jurisdiction to review the act of the superintendent of immigration, the inspectors acting under him, in excluding immigrants upon their arrival, and before they have been released, the government is bound to protect the immigrant.

Perpetuation of the G. A. R.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—The Post-Dispatch says that at the next annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which will be the closing of the nineteenth century, a resolution will be introduced by an Illinois member to perpetuate it and take into it the veterans of the navy, as well as of the army.

It will be proposed to change the

name to "The Grand Army and Navy of the Republic."

The resolution will call for the

amendment of the constitution so as to admit all soldiers and sailors who were fought for the union, all who are fighting for it now, and all who are hereafter fight for the flag and the people which it represents.

The reason for the movement is the

fact that the G. A. R. is in the process of speedy and certain ultimate extinction, by reason of having nothing to recruit from the next two or three years. The reason for the movement is the fact that the G. A. R. is in the process of speedy and certain ultimate extinction, by reason of having nothing to recruit from the next two or three years.

Another Call for Troops.

President Decides to Supplement Regulars with 15,000 Volunteers.

CHICAGO, June 23.—A special from

Washington to the Tribune says: President McKinley has called for 15,000 volunteers for service in the Philippines. It has been determined to form at least nine regiments and possibly twelve. For the present the president deems nine regiments enough and it is understood this belief is based on representations made by General Otis, who is said to have recently estimated the force he will need in the islands.

There are now 23,000 regulars in the

Philippines and there will shortly be a reinforcement of at least 7,000. This furnishes General Otis with the army he desired in the earlier estimates from Manila. Lately, however, he has had occasion to revise these figures and under the influence of more liberal estimates of General Lawton and other advisers he had informed the Washington officials that the presence of 12,000 or 15,000 volunteers will complement the force of regulars to be a safeguard.

Actual enlistment for the new volun-

teer regiments will be under the supervision of the military and will be similar to those which attended the recruiting of volunteers at the outbreak of the late war. It is probable the company strength will be maximum and this would give for nine regiments a volunteer force of at least 12,000.

The call for troops will be issued as

soon as the necessary arrangements for recruiting system can be made.

Growth of the Dewey Fund.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The subscriptions received today by the national committee of the Dewey fund amounted to \$476, of which the Cincinnati Times-Star sent \$250.50, collected in dime subscriptions. The total amount received to date is \$9,576.

IT WILL HELP PRICES.

Cheaper Transportation for Western Wheat to the Seaboard.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The Record says: The Canadian government will open the Soudan canal in August, and by its operation the cost of transporting lake freights to tide water will be reduced beyond the possibility of profitable competition by any other route.

The cost of transporting wheat via

the lakes and Erie canal will be reduced one-half. The same is equally true of other products and freights for canal revenues for repairs and betterments enough to make a total of \$70,000,000.

The United States government has

paid but \$2,000,000 for the canal. The cost of transporting wheat via the lakes and Erie canal will be reduced one-half. The same is equally true of other products and freights for canal revenues for repairs and betterments enough to make a total of \$70,000,000.

It is generally accepted by shippers

that Liverpool makes the price of wheat and that every cent saved on the cost of delivering it to Liverpool means that much more to be paid to the owner of the wheat at the time it is sold and shipped. At 10 cents on wheat will be somewhere near 2 cents a bushel, the added returns to the farmer of the northwest for the single item of wheat would in one year amount to \$6,000,000; on other exports of his producing he would probably save twice as much more in freight charges. This, it is thought, will operate to open the eyes of the farmer about the Great lakes to the importance of a deep waterway to the Atlantic which would still further increase the value of his products.

While the northwest may contem-

plate with gratification the prospect of a new and cheaper water route to the Atlantic, New York is beginning to look from its long continued stagnation in the regard of the requirements of western commerce. Observant persons are confident that New York city will lose much of its enormous export shipping business, which amounts to somewhere near 150,000,000 bushels of grain annually. It is asserted in the highest quarters that the rate to New York city via the Erie canal cannot possibly be reduced to a figure that is anywhere near meet the Montreal figure, and if it attempts it, the prediction is made that the Canadian charges will be reduced to 2 cent per bushel or less for wheat.

POLICE READY FOR TROUBLE.

Prospects that Militia Will Be Called In to Suppress Rioting.

CLEVELAND, June 24.—The

rejection by the street railway strikers' meeting last night of the terms of settlement unanimously approved by the committee has put a new face on the situation. The city authorities are now openly preparing for trouble and the board of control is now in session considering means of protecting the city's property and preserving order. President Everett says "at the company will run its cars and have no more dealing with the strikers. Police Director Barrett said: "We are not going to wait for anything more to happen, but prepare ourselves to meet any emergency. Whether or not it will be found necessary to call in the militia other than what the city contains I cannot say."