

FRANCE DESIRES GOOD FLOUR

Armed Over Report that Wholesale Adulteration is Practiced.

MINERAL IS FREELY MIXED AT MILLS

Only Inferior Grades So Badly Adulterated and Poorer Classes Suffer—Cripples Forming Union in France.

PARIS, May 25.—(Special.)—Is there a wholesale adulteration of flour in certain districts in France? Such is the question which is just now being agitated, as judicial proceedings have been started against some millers and flour export dealers in the Department of Seine Inférieure and in the vicinity of Bordeaux.

A newspaper correspondent has visited the district to probe into the matter and going the rounds disguised as an agent he says that he offered tons of tale to be mixed with the flour, and that two out of ten millers gave him orders for half a ton each and that three others said that they already had an amount of the "stuff" as they required. According to this information a tremendous trade in ground up stragins is going on in this district. The tale is sent in bags in detached quantities, six to ten tons at a time. The bags usually contain about 200 pounds each and are marked in conformity to the address of the merchant or the miller to whom they are intended, but always to some intermediary, and by a very circuitous route, so as not to arouse any suspicions. Some times it passes through two or three hands before reaching its destination. The tale has a tendency to the talc with the flour is said to be a rather tedious one. It is done by hand, a handful of flour being mixed carefully with a handful of talc. The bags containing this mixture are laid out horizontally, instead of being placed upright, the reason of this being that the talc has a tendency to settle down in the bottom of the bag. One of the merchants who gave the order for a thousand pounds of talc is said to have given the excuse for his conduct that the peasants not only want very cheap flour, but that it must be very white. The flour they ask for is usually of the second grinding. This flour can be made to look nearly white, resembling the superior quality by a liberal admixture of talc. Legal prosecutions for adulteration have been started against certain persons in Toulouse, Auch, Lectoure, Mirande, Agen, Condom and Bordeaux.

What Exposures Show. The exposures show that it is only the inferior grades of flour that are adulterated and supplied to the peasants and villagers in the country district. On the other hand, it must not be inferred that all or even a majority of millers or dealers are guilty of such wholesale adulteration. On the contrary, they have combined in several departments with the intention of denouncing unscrupulous dealers and having criminal action brought against them. The magistrates of Saintes and Saint Jean d'Angely are said to have in hand twenty-six prosecutions against local dealers and millers. Two of these dealers have accumulated a considerable fortune. Sixty-three samples of alleged adulterated flour have been collected and are being examined. The prosecution will become public as soon as the chemical analysis proves that the flour has been adulterated. Strangely enough, the bulk of the talc seems to be going on between Bordeaux and Liverpool. The talc is mostly furnished by the mills of Luxon and Tarsaon, in the Ardeche. A large proportion of the product, by the way, is also shipped to New York City, the shipments often running up into the hundreds of tons per year. It is to be hoped that all of this talc for polishing and other legitimate purposes. It must be added to the credit of the honesty of the average Parisian merchant that no longings has yet been revealed by chemical analysis in any sample furnished to dealers and bakers in Paris. However, the technical and trade press has taken up the matter and is calling loudly for a pure food law modeled on the lines of the pure food law so recently adopted in the United States.

Leptine Will Not Resign. There has just been received an authoritative contradiction of a report which says that M. Leptine, prefect of police, contemplates resigning from public life. Paris has never had a more indefatigable official than M. Leptine. On many occasions he has not only had half-breed escapes, but has even felt the force of a heavy hand, of a sharp blow, or of a treacherous misdeed. But he makes light of such adventures and even seems to thrive on them. He is a brave man in every sense of the word and he is certainly popular in Paris. It is not given to every prefect of police to find a warm spot in the hearts of his fellow citizens, but M. Leptine at any rate, appears to have added this to his long list of successes.

Trade Union of Cripples. The latest trade union, even stronger than that of the blind men, who so recently forced the government to pay attention to their afflictions through the result of organization, has just been established and registered at Marseilles. It is called the Syndicate of Paralyzing French Singers and Cripples. There are thirty-six members. The articles of association, drawn up after much discussion, follow: Every member of the union must be of French nationality. No member is to sing or declaim monologues against the government or the republic, nor against the police, nor against any kind of religion. Any member passing through a town and hearing of a bogus cripple is to immediately inform the police. Only those afflicted with some visible infirmity to be able to join the union. Women with visible infirmities may be honorary members of the union. The syndicate has entered an application to be admitted to the Confederation Generale de Travai.

Sultan Will Settle with France. PARIS, May 25.—The French minister at Tangier reports that the sultan's representative has promised to accede to all the French demands and the minister has been instructed to negotiate a settlement on the basis of complete satisfaction of the French demands.

TOURISTS IN LONDON

(Continued from First Page.)

bonds are daily growing tighter and tighter.

"When the United company was formed the condition of the machinery was altered. In place of selling outright, the company now only leases and charges a royalty on production. It has also a system of 'linking up' which virtually forces the man who wants one of the United machines to adopt them throughout his works. Machines are let on twenty-year agreements and the manufacturer who has signed one of the leasing agreements has largely surrendered his business freedom for that time.

"Manufacturers would not object to the leasing system if fairly carried out. How it is carried out is what is to be considered. It is understood that on every pair of welted shoes made on the trust machines it derives a royalty of from 2 to 3 pence. "The man who leases a trust machine today has to submit to a number of exacting conditions. If he wants any machine similar to the one he has leased, he must procure it from the trust. He has to surrender them for an allowance and then re-hire from the company. The hire binds himself for a period of twenty years or for long after the patents expire. He has no right to throw up the agreement or cease using the machines, but he can cancel the lease at any time by a sixty-day notice."

Complaint About Pickpockets. Americans have been complaining of a gang of expert pickpockets at work in London and as a result of their crimes Detective Sergeant Baker and Detective Loveley made a raid on a number who had gathered around the electric tramway cars at Shepherd's Bush. Three were placed under arrest. The most active members of the gang, however, are those that have been "working" the motor-omnibuses near the Marble Arch and Oxford Circus Tube stations. These particular pickpockets are two women and a man. When there is a rush for a motor omnibus one of the women manages to get in front. She then seizes a lady's handbag or she will snatch a watch, which is promptly passed to the man behind. Sometimes there is even a second man and the first man passes it along to his companion. "I wish we could lay hands on them," said a Scotland Yard detective. "But they are ingenious at evading their captors. They are nimble with their fingers. Usually one man acts as the receiver. He is so well dressed and so smart in his general appearance that he would be taken anywhere for a prosperous man of affairs. And if we should happen to make a mistake and capture an honest business man while trying to run down the accomplices of the pickpockets, we should be in a quandary what a storm it would raise. The strength of the woman lies in the fact that she dresses so as to render herself as inconspicuous as possible. Take it all in all these cases are as hard as any that we have had to deal with in years."

Curson Asks Money for Oxford. The appeal of Lord Curson for funds for the relief of Oxford came with something of a surprise to those who had not thought deeply upon the subject, for it has been the common practice to suppose that Oxford and Cambridge universities are very rich. The reasons for Oxford's poverty according to Lord Curson, are, really not difficult to seek. The necessities incident to procuring an education are increasing with the advance of the century and are decreasing every year. An income which in the old days might have been regarded as comfortable is now admitted on all sides to be miserably inadequate. For it should be remembered the salaries of the professors are fixed and do not rise and fall with the rise and fall of the necessities of life. Some of the necessities are almost extremely low, having been fixed at \$50 per year when \$50 per year meant wealth and comfort. It can readily be understood that a salary of \$50 per year nowadays in a center like Oxford or Cambridge means the worst and the most tormenting kind of genteel poverty. But the salaries of the professors are not the only ones that are low. There are also the salaries of the students and some of the servants at these universities who might be supposed to be getting thousands of pounds, are struggling along on incomes less than those paid to good bookkeepers and bricklayers—trying to keep soul and body together on starvation wages.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS Leading Mullahs of Afghanistan Cry Out Against Purchase of Foreign Manufactures. LUCKNOW, May 25.—(Special.)—Another boycott of British goods has been started, this time by the Mullahs of Afghanistan. According to all accounts, at a meeting of the Mullahs held at Kabul, the ameer was denounced for his liberal sentiments and the Mullahs resolved that it was unlawful for Mahomedans to purchase foreign goods, as being against the interests of Afghanistan. They especially condemned the use of British sugar in consequence of objection to the processes of manufacture. Violent speeches were made by several of the Mullahs and their language was so threatening that the ameer's eldest son, the Sirdar Inayatulla, dispersed the meeting. He afterwards dispersed several other similar gatherings, and a number of ringleaders were arrested. According to advices just received from Afghanistan, the anti-foreign movement is spreading throughout the entire country and the ameer has given orders that it shall be sternly suppressed. Mullahs who preach against the foreigners in denunciatory language are to be severely punished.

LIQUOR FIGHT IN AUSTRALIA Battle Royal Promised in Sydney in Latter Months of the Year. SYDNEY, May 25.—(Special.)—A battle royal is promised in Sydney in the latter months of the year when the first local option vote will be taken concurrently with the polling in the state general election. Even now the campaign has begun, the two extreme parties—those who are bent on destroying the liquor trade and those who are equally determined to maintain it, being already arrayed against each other. Both are trying to move the moderate with whom no doubt the decision will really rest. The local option act of 1906 provides for a local option vote on (1) continuance of the license; (2) reduction; (3) abolition. The anti-liquor party is strenuously working for the abolition of license, whilst the other party is demanding the reopening of the public houses on Sunday during certain hours of the day. The latter party have already issued a manifesto and have circulated every license in the state.

See Our Windows ODOURIFEROUS REDMOND NORMILE 60. 'Phone 981 Douglas 16th AND HOWARD OUR GREAT SALE CONTINUES

Marvelous Silk Selling Magnificent Kimono Silks, full 27 in. wide, swell crease of orient, and elegant silk designs—Grand 75c value, Monday, yard, 39c. \$1.25 Habatahi Wash Silk 40c. A superior quality for waists and underwear and considered good at \$1.25—Monday, yard, 49c.

\$1.50 Corolla Silk Umbrellas, 89c 300 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black Corolla Silk Covered Umbrellas, natural wood handles, reinforced steel frames, a good \$1.50 value, for this sale, each, 89c.

Extra Special Embroideries Monday 500 pieces Import Samples, very below cost, All over Embroidery, Deep Flouncings, all widths of edgings and insertions, pretty medallions and festoons, fancy white, and 48-in. Fancy Dress Nets, cream, white, pink, blue and black, splendid values up to \$3.00 yard, all divided into three lots, yard, 49c, 29c and 19c.

Fancy Trimming Ribbons A new lot of pretty brocaded Persian Ribbons, Nos. 2 and 3, all colors, just the thing for dress and jacket trimming. No. 3, worth 18c yard, for, yard 12 1/2c. No. 2, worth 15c yard, for, yard 8c. Per bolt, 75c.

Ladies' Silk Gloves, 40c Ladies' fine Silk Gloves, 4-button length, double tipped fingers, and all colors, worth to \$1.25 a pair, Monday, pair, 49c.

Tremendous Dress Goods Reductions For Monday's quick selling—Fancy wool dress goods—our entire great assortment of 50c qualities—a phenomenal choosing opportunity and for only—yard, 24c. All of our 75c and 85c fancy Wool Dress Goods, exquisite patterns and qualities, all go in this sale at, per yard, 48c. And nothing to equal the comprehensive collection of choice fabrics that are worth \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50, that will be sold Monday for, yard, 72c.

Manufacturer's Fine Lace Samples Hundreds of yards of superb Laces, Venice, Baby Irish, real Linen Cluny, fine Val. Oriental Net and Maltese, edging, bands, festoons, fancy plaques, etc., cream and white, and 48-in. Fancy Dress Nets, cream, white, pink, blue and black, splendid values up to \$3.00 yard, at three special prices, Monday, per yard 48c, 29c and 15c.

Basement 40c Fancy Swisses for 16c—Fancy Swisses, very desirable for summer curtains, qualities worth 40c for, a yard, 16c. \$2.50 Lace Curtains, \$1.19—Nottingham Curtains, 8 1/2 yards long, 52 inches wide, Brussels Net effects, handsome rich border, worth \$2.50, rich, for, only, \$1.19. \$1.25 Lace Curtains, 75c—Great assortment of Nottinghams, 3 yards long, large number of patterns, the actual value is \$1.25, Monday, pair, 75c.

High Grade Wash Fabrics. Marked at positively half and less than their original prices. 150 pieces colored fine Voiles, sheer Silk Organdies, panamas and figured moirized fabrics, fancy cloths, the 45c and 55c values, all at one price for Monday, a yard, 25c. 200 pieces, finest grade Silk Mulls, Silk Striped Chiffons, figured piques and all imported fine Wash Materials, the best patterns and designs of the season, containing some \$1 values, special for Monday's sale, per yard, 39c.

Rare Reductions and Great Offerings in the Basement Monday 15c Silkoline for 7 1/2c—New styles, patterns, fine qualities and no remnants, bright full pieces that sold for 15c, Monday for, yard, 7 1/2c. 15c Curtain Swiss, 7 1/2c—Large variety of Curtain Swisses and fancy Curtain Scrims, worth 15c, for only, 7 1/2c.

Carpet Sweepers—Special for Monday, the "Eureka," worth \$2.50, for only, each, \$1.95. Flags for Decoration Day—All sizes from small to large ones for flag poles, qualities in cotton, wool and silk and priced from, each, 1c to \$10. Hammocks—In this great purchase sale at the big discount enables us to sell you Hammocks worth \$2.95 for, 1.95. Lawn Mowers—14-in. blades easy running, worth \$2.75, for, each, \$1.95. Screen Doors and Adjustable Window Screens, all sizes, at right prices.

Greatest Shirt Waist Sale of the Season Our Whole Shirt Waist Department Filled with Grand Specials Monday. \$5.00 Wash Silk Waists, daintily trimmed \$2.95. \$3.50 Wash Silk Waists, newest styles, \$1.69. Fine Lingerie Waists in plain tailored, fancy trimmed fronts and backs, all over embroidery, shadow embroidery designs, in elegantly tailored waists, sold up to \$2.25, on sale Monday, only, \$1.39.

25c Fancy Denims, 14—Beautiful patterns for home decorations, shirt waist boxes, etc., a good 25c quality for only, per yard, 14c. 50c Tapestry, 29c—50-inch Tapestry for draperies and couch covers, a superior quality, for only, 29c.

8 to 10 a. m. Beige Suitings, neat checks and plaids in grey, brown and blue mixtures, suitable for spring dresses, full pieces and worth 10c yard, for, yard, 2c. 10 to 12 a. m. Dress Linings, Silasia and Near Silks, 2 to 5 yard lengths, worth 15c yard, for, yard, 2c. 2 to 5 p. m. Plain white fine India Linon, worth 15c yard, at, only, a yard, 4c. 25% Discount on Pillows—All grades of Emmerick's Sanitary Bed Pillows, ranging from \$2.50 to \$7.50 a pair at 1/4 regular prices, 25% off.

Ladies' Wrappers All of our fine percale Wrappers, plain or braided trimmed, with deep flounce, black and white, navy, red, grey and polka dots, \$1.99, \$1.25 and \$1.50, for 89c. Black Sateen Petticoats 24-in. Accordion Pleated Flounces, narrow ruffles and strapped bands, 99c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 values, for, each, 59c.

Men's Clothing Another great special sale in Men's Clothing for the "man who knows." We are going to put on sale Monday morning some of the greatest values ever offered. We have several patterns in which the lots are broken and to close out the remainder will give you the opportunity to obtain a high class suit at a price which should interest you. These suits are all the famous "Princeton Miller Made" Suits, bought new, clean goods, absolutely guaranteed perfect fitting wearing clothes. See the extra good values at \$12.50, \$15 and \$18 which we have divided into two lots—\$9.75 and \$11.75 for Monday only.

The Daylight Sanitary Grocery Pure Cane Powdered Sugar, in cartons, 50c. 48 lbs. Daylight Pearlless Flour, 1.30. 10 bars P. & G. Laundry Soap, 25c. Wedgwood Coffee, 2-lb. can for, 50c. Bouquet Coffee, 2-lb. can for, 50c. P. & G. Gas Roasted Coffee, 2-lb. can, 50c. And \$1.00 worth Profit Sharing Coupons with either. Unfermented Grape Juice, a bottle, 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c.

Silk Eton and Pony Coats Eton and Pony Silk Coats that sold at—\$8.75 go Monday, at \$5.95. \$9.50 go Monday, at \$7.50. \$12.50, Monday, at \$7.95. \$15.00, Monday, at \$9.90.

Monday's Great Linen Values Full bleached Irish Satin Damask, strictly pure linen, 64-in. wide and worth 75c, Monday only, yard, 45c. Large Linen Towels, worth 15c, go at, each, 10c. 35c Very Large Size Cream Turkish Bath Towels, at, each, 25c. Bed Spreads—Beautiful quality white crocheted Bed Spreads, Marcelline patterns, large size, worth \$1.50, for, each, 75c.

10c Japan Rice for, 6c. Beardsley's Shredded Cod Fish, 3 pkgs., 25c. Swedish Brown Beans, per pound, 4c. New Potatoes, per lb., 3c. Young Chick Feed, per 100 lbs., \$2.50. Oyster Shells, 100 lbs., 75c. Blue Ribbon Cravford Cheese, fine and snappy, a pound, 25c. Profit Sharing Coupons with every cash purchase means money saved. Have you seen our Premium Booth?

PUBLIC SERVICE BAD

(Continued from First Page.)

may be, the municipal water supply of Berlin is excellent and unquestionably well managed, though the price—15 pfennigs (about 4 cents) a cubic meter—is comparatively high. The water is not taken to the city, but is drawn from the rivers Spree and Havel, but comes from a well in the bed of an ancient glacier which runs under the heart of the city and, being of sandy structure, practically filters the water before it reaches the surface. Public Water Supply System. Dr. Eggert, one of the directors of the city, is not in favor of water supply by the agency of private enterprises. He thinks private companies work at the cost of good quality, are unwilling to spend money on technical processes that are essential to the production of an absolutely pure supply and do not control waste as does a municipal system, since it is not to their interest to increase the amount of water he is guilty in this respect. The water of the Berlin wells has the unusual advantage of being of a temperature—10 degrees Celsius—that makes it ready for drinking. So much for state and municipally owned franchises. We now come to the larger private companies. That Berlin is the best lighted city in the world—such at least is its boast—is due in the first place to private enterprise. Since 1849 there has been a municipal gas plant in existence supplying half the city's needs. The other half is supplied by the Imperial Continental Gas company, which is entitled to the credit of having shown the way and by its exemplary management kept its municipal rival up to the mark. The history of the Continental is an interesting one. The company, originally English, is nearly 100 years old, and during that time has given light to 189 of the chief towns on the continent of Europe. It still has plants in Austria, Spain, France, Belgium and Italy. Its operation in Germany began with the public lighting of Hanover in 1825, up to which date the streets of the town were lighted with oil. From 1825 to 1849 the Continental had a monopoly in Berlin and elsewhere, but the high prices charged induced the Berlin city fathers to start a gas plant of their own. Competition went on until both companies were threatened with destruction by the perfecting of the electric light. This came in the modest burner, the stocking, as it is called in Germany. The Continental now lights the center of Berlin, charging for its supply 12.35 pfennigs per cubic meter, as against 4 pfennigs, the cost of lighting by electricity. So perfect have the company's incandescent lamps become that one of the large open places of the city is being lighted with them instead of electricity. The penny in the slot meter was slow to be adopted in Berlin, but it has become popular in the last three or four years and there are now 60,000 in use. The competition between the Continental and the municipal plant ceased in 1901, when a common price was agreed on. The Continental has still a monopoly in the center of the city, paying an annual rent or subsidy of \$125,000 to the municipality, besides possessing long term franchises in the suburbs. Notwithstanding the rent and the similar conditions under which it works in other Continental and German towns, it is able to pay a dividend of 8 per cent on a capital of \$25,000,000. The lowest wage it pays its unskilled workmen is about a dollar a day, and its skilled workmen \$1.25. It is contemplating the introduction of an eight or nine hour day. Municipal Gas Plant. Nothing serious can be alleged against the municipal system of gas supply, for though it has an apparently cumbersome staff, including the shareholders, two of whom are jurists and two engineers, with a multitude of technical experts, this is due to the fact that it manufactures and builds all its accessories, reservoirs, plant and piping.

In the case of the Continental these accessories are put into the hands of other private companies, and money and work are thus circulated more freely among the community. The street car system of Berlin is private with the exception of two lines, to Trepow and to Pankow, in which the city owns one-half the shares. The company running the lines is a trust, over of the system consists in the creation of a good failure to pay dividends. A noteworthy feature in its administration is that it is managed by a council of five, including two members of the municipality, two members of the municipal corporation and a director of Siemens & Halske. The line is thus practically municipal and suffers from being so in that its plant has been allowed to become old-fashioned and that it shows no intention of meeting up-to-date requirements. The Berlin municipality is about to start four electric lines in competition with the main system of Berlin—the privately owned and managed street car company, Grosser Berliner Strassenbahn, to which attention may now be turned. This company leaves little to be desired, save possibly in the matter of speed, but here it is limited by the Prussian police regulations, which up to last year did not allow the cars to travel at more than ten kilometers (say six miles) an hour, though this has since been slightly increased and with an attendant growth in the number of passengers as a consequence. The company has a capital of \$20,000,000 and for the last four years has paid a dividend of between 7 and 8 per cent. In 1905 it carried 300,000,000 passengers, or 17,000,000 in the year previous. The income in the same year was \$8,500,000, of which \$2,300,000 was net profit. The cost of electricity was about \$1,000,000 over about 5,070 meters of rail. About 4,500 persons are employed. Cars number 2,432.

Company Pays Subsidy. The company pays an annual subsidy to the municipalities, namely to Berlin, 8 per cent of the gross income (amounting to \$55,500 in 1905), and a share of the net profit (\$84,500 in 1905). To Charlottenburg and Schöneberg (suburban municipalities) the company pays a rent of \$1 for each meter of double track. The company also bears the expense of paving, asphaltting, maintenance and cleansing of streets. On the expiry of the agreement in 1920 the system and appurtenances pass into the possession of the municipalities. In consequence of more practical organization and more intelligent direction the private system is in a position to do the work more economically and satisfactorily to the public than the municipal. It is superior to municipal working in respect to rapidity of decision and energy, because it does not require so complicated an establishment nor need entertain many mental reservations with regard to other municipal interests which hamper municipalities. The public is better served, because the improvement of the system and consequently the increase of the traffic are the sole aim of the private company. The cost of administration is cheaper in the case of company and the fares therefore are lower. The dividend in 1905 was 8 per cent, 1904, 7 1/2 per cent; 1906, 7 1/2 per cent. The indemnity to shareholders on the handing over of the system consists in the creation of an amortization fund by annual reserves from the profits, sufficient to indemnify the shareholders on the expiry of the municipal contracts. The amortization fund amounted in 1905 to \$4,375,000. The Berlin Electrical Works company, with a capital of about \$20,000,000 (increased recently by \$10,000,000), has a monopoly from the city, though so far limited that an opposition company may be set on foot if the municipality consents. For this franchise the company pays a certain percentage of its profits, amounting in 1905 to \$555,000, which went into the municipal treasury, without the city having either risk or trouble. The company has been at work for over ten years without the municipality having shown any desire to take it over. The present contract runs till 1914, when it will most probably be renewed. Freedom of Action Secured. Director Datterer is very emphatic as to the advantages of private company working. According to him a municipality has not the freedom or facility of working that a company has. There are competing claims on its funds and really pressing work may have to be postponed a year or two or three in favor of some equally or still more pressing claim. It cannot venture, as a company must, to sink large sums in plant and machinery which some improvement or inventor may suddenly render obsolete. Its decisions will be passed too slowly or too hastily, and persons must have a voice in them who may be unqualified by business experience or technical knowledge. He sees no objection to the simultaneous working of more than one company in a town, provided, of course, that proper protective measures are adopted. In Vienna there are five competing companies. Some large towns in Germany possess their own electrical plants, Frankfurt and Breslau among the number. These are not unsuccessful, because they happen to be run by business men in places where the enterprising and energetic spirit is not so strong as in Prussian cities. Germany is scientifically governed from above downward, as a regiment is governed from the colonel downward. The authorities in effect say to the people, "What you want is scientific, not popular, government. Now we have an scientific plan, and if you accurately follow its 10,000 paragraphs you must logically be happy. If you are not happy, well, then, we regret the necessity, but you must be fined or go to jail." Part of this scientific government consists in a socio-political theory in accordance with which the town authorities endeavor to provide against pauperization by giving, so far as may be, a life occupation to the working classes. Once a man is in municipal employ he regards his present and future as assured, and the result is that in the majority of cases he ceases to work as attentively and energetically as he would if he knew that he might be dismissed at short notice and that the success or failure of the concern depended in some measure on his exertions. If this view of the German attitude is correct, it shows Germany in a new and very scientific light, for it represents it as municipalizing everything it possibly can in order to meet, though without openly admitting it, the demands of the socialist elements in the empire. The more municipally employed workmen there are, the fewer social democrats; that would seem to be the reasoning.

'SILENCES' AT ANNAPOLIS

Naval Academy Rebukes to Unpopular Officers Take Peculiar Form. DELIBERATE INSULT THE DIRECT EFFECT. Lieut. McVay Latest Victim Hased for Discovering Smoking—All of One Battalion Except the First Classmen Punished.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 25.—It was cowardly, ungentlemanly and unofficerlike conduct, you cadet officers should have stopped it. If any one will stop me from forming as to who advised this I will give the guilty party 75 demerits. This is the language attributed to Captain George P. Colvocoresses, United States Navy, now commandant of midshipmen at the Naval academy, a week ago Saturday when he formed the honor of having first been decorated with this evidence of lordly disapproval by the midshipmen. He was, in general, honored, and even beloved, by the midshipmen for his prominent fairness. One unlucky day he fell under midshipman's disfavour. They gave him "silence" at the table. The officer in charge being the only officer present—the meaning of the act could not and never be misinterpreted. When the report was over Commander Pulliam said: "Gentlemen, I enjoyed this meal more than any I ever ate." Six or seven years ago when the late Commander Charles B. Coolahan, United States Navy, was commandant of midshipmen, one of his assistants got a "silence." When he complained about it Commander Coolahan asked: "Can you punish people for not talking?" The specific act that caused the ire of the midshipmen had its origin in a pistol show that the midshipmen gave recently. In its repertoire of gibes, which included many witty hits at some of the officers, the midshipmen, all for the sake of a laugh, told how they outwitted the officers in smoking against regulations. Lieutenant McVay grew wise under the witticisms and made an inspection according to the lines laid down by the midshipmen and obtained proof point blank against the users of the weed contrary to Naval academy regulations. Referendum Vote in South Dakota. PIERRE, S. D., May 25.—(Special Telegram.)—A referendum petition was filed with the secretary of state today for a vote on the Sunday observance law, with over 4,000 names on the list. C. L. Holmes of Sioux Falls brought up the petition and says the usual protection petition will be filed within a few days.

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Immigration Causes Alarm

Italian Government Much Perturbed at Departure of Its Citizens for West. ROME, May 25.—(Special.)—The Italian government has become greatly alarmed because of the excessive immigration to the United States and will in the near future take steps to prevent it. It is a possible matter. The immigration has reached an enormous figure—is so excessive in fact that the authorities have requested certain inspectors to make special reports upon the subject. It is said that if nothing else can be done to stop it the king will endeavor to bring about the irrigation of portions of the Desert of Sahara and deflect immigration that way. Wine Growers Aroused. CARCASSONE, France, May 25.—The distressed wine growers are preparing to make another gigantic demonstration here tomorrow. Troops are being brought here, although the people say they have no intention of rioting.

SHIRT WAISTS MARIE ANTOINETTE with lace and embroidery LINGERIE WAIST PETER PAN Prices from \$1.00 up to \$6.50 GRADUATION GIFTS Fans and Handkerchiefs. Long and Short Kid and Silk Gloves. Einlander & Smith 217 South 10th St.

