

MONEY IN PARABLE.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION MADE EASY.

Wheat and Corn Used as a Text—If Corn Were Denied Admission to Mills Its Price Would Fall and People Would Starve.

Parable of Pound-Cake and Ash-Cake. And this is the parable of the staff of life:

In Felicia the Lord had provided two grains for bread; and one of these was called wheat, and the other was called corn, or maize. And the King had opened mills for the grinding of these grains, where both were ground equally, without price and without limit. The land was fertile, yielding both wheat and corn; but the greater yield commonly was of corn, and wheat sold at a higher price among the people because it was scarcer and made finer and whiter loaves. Yet the two grains gave abundance and happiness. If the wheat lacked, the corn supplied the deficiency; if the corn was scarce, the wheat came in answer to the call for bread, so that no man suffered from hunger in Felicia. And the corn was every man's crop. They who could not grow wheat, grew corn, and they who ate no wheat were satisfied with the corn ground freely at the King's mills. Both in quantity and price the two grains thus co-operated together to feed the people, without possibility of monopoly and extortion. But Mammon, who distributed the grains and the flour and the meal thereof to the people, saw how he could control the situation and make a mighty deal in wheat (the scarcer grain and the more to be desired), if he could persuade the King to close the mills against corn. And so he sent his professors and his bankers and his scribes and his lawyers to the King, and they said: "Oh, King! wheat is the only thing fit for people. It abounds, it is healthful, beautiful and sweet; it is more desired of all men and nations; corn is food only for swine; therefore close thy mills against corn, and allow wheat only to be ground therein. So will Felicia grow greater and greater among the nations; and with wheat as the sole and single staff of life, our people will live longer, grow richer and richer, and become the happier as the delicious biscuit shall on every table take the place of the coarse and unsavory ash-cake." So it seemed wise to the King, and thenceforward he issued his edict that thenceforward no corn should be ground in any of the mills of Felicia, which should remain open only to the free and unlimited grinding of golden wheat. For a time all things seemed to work well, notwithstanding the edict. But soon the people who had eaten cornbread found that they could not turn their corn into meal, as the mills were closed to everything but wheat. They had to eat wheat, or starve. And, lo! by reason of discrimination against it, corn became almost worthless in exchange for wheat, as everything else had also become by reason of the mill edict. And they who had eaten wheat only found it had risen enormously in price, not simply because it had been made the sole staff of life, but because Mammon and his men had cornered the wheat product, which had now become easy, as this product was much less than that of corn, and as corn had been excluded from the mills and the bread market and could no longer come to the rescue of wheat and its consumers. Thus it came to pass that even the King's baker was sorely put to it to furnish the accustomed loaves for the royal table. All the King's household and retainers, who had formerly been served with corn-pone, had now to be fed on flour. So that with the royal garners bursting with corn, there was scant bread on the royal table. But Mammon & Co. had store of wheat, and for a while they cheerfully took the King's orders (or bonds) in exchange for wheat; but the people's orders or bonds were disdained, Mammon & Co. double-locking their wheat bins against all popular demands, inasmuch that the people starved, while the King feasted and still kept a reserve or surplus of wheat by a liberal issue of royal orders or bonds warranted to produce wheat and nothing but wheat. At length, when the people had been driven to the last extremity and a famine prevailed in the land, even the King's bonds were refused for wheat by Mammon & Co., unless he would also put in pawn his crown, his scepter and his throne. And then the eyes and ears of the King were opened to his prostrate people crying for the opening of the mills to corn. "We do not care for pound-cake!" shrieked the people. "Give us corn bread, lest we perish in the midst of our abundance!" But the sleek Mammon, with his portly professors, his bloated bankers, his gassy scribes, and his lusty lawyers, talked day and night to the King. "These ignorant and half-educated people do not know what all this means, nor what they need," said Mammon & Co. "Besides, they are hired to starve themselves and make all this outcry by these fellows who raise such enormous crops of corn. The corn producers alone will be benefited by opening the mills to corn. Just think what an enormous pile of money they will make if corn again be allowed as a breadstuff. We, on the contrary, know all about grain and bread, and from our position are utterly disinterested. We neither grow nor grind anything." "Except the people and the King!" interjected the King's fool. Scolding the unseemly interjection, Mammon & Co. went on: "The people foolishly say they do not want pound-cake, and clamor for corn-bread, but we who know, O King! declare to you that

corn-bread is injurious to the digestion, fit only for hogs, and that pound-cake, as our experience proves, is far better for human food. It is true that the people say they can get no pound-cake; that it is beyond their means, is scarce, etc. Yet, as we can testify conclusively, there is plenty of pound-cake, for we have got it. Yes, we have abundance of pound-cake, and it is only a popular delusion which inspires the cry for ash-cake and corn-pone; for it they can't buy our pound-cake, how can they buy corn-bread?" Quoth the King's fool:

"The more grist the mills grind, The more mouths it will find."

"Besides," continued Mammon & Co., still scorning the fool, "how can your majesty find it in your heart to deprive us of our monopoly for the benefit of a dirty rabble?" "That to be sure," said the King, "would be conclusive but for the consideration that if the body perishes, what will become of the head? I am the head of Felicia; the people are the body of the state. Already I find it almost impossible to supply myself with the necessary wheat; already I am in bonds to you, masters of wheat; and now you tell me I must pawn my sovereignty to get further supplies. 'Will you thus force me to feel that I and my people are one; to remember that the public mills do not belong to me alone, nor to you, but the people? And I at once reopen the mills to corn, believing that it will be much better to live even on ash-cake than to starve myself or people in an effort to make pound-cake the sole staff of life.' Mammon & Co. retired discomfited, venting dire threats of ruin and revenge; but even they could not reverse the laws of trade, of supply and demand. And soon it came to pass that bread so abundant that even the poor did not lack for wheat, it being found that the best assurance for pound-cake is in the free and unlimited supply of corn-meal for ash-cake. He that hath ears to hear let him hear.

The Battle Ground of '98.

The Republican press, seeing the union of the Democratic and Populist forces on the old anti-monopolistic battle ground in California, immediately shift their position and prepare to trench themselves behind the words "Greater America," hoping thereby to dig a pit in front of their intrincements and compel these united forces to oppose them, there, and fall therein. Why should Democrats and Populists oppose Greater America? All the territories of the United States, except Alaska, were acquired under Democratic administrations; therefore, Greater America, from the creation of the Republic to the present time was and is good Democratic doctrine.

If we must keep the islands of the seas, let us keep them for their people. Let their lands be held in trust for the people of the territory by the government for all time, that no one man may claim to own the birthright of the others. Let the government own public utilities, and when built, let the government manage them for the people's benefit, at actual cost, as our postal department is now conducted. Let the cities own their own water and gas works, and all public utilities. Is not this good Democratic and Populist doctrine? And if it is, then will not the newly acquired territory prove a blessing to its Spanish-ridden people, as well as to the emigrants attracted there by Old Glory? Let the Democrats and Populists, united, fight to abolish all special privileges from the newly acquired territories, and let them fight harder to keep the swinish proclivities of the Huntingtons, Goulds, Rockefellers, and their class, from entering therein. Greater as well as lesser America can be made a blessing to the human family when human hogs are deprived of special privileges, and not till then. The tide of human events bears upon its bosom the inevitable Greater America. A wave of modern Democracy is sweeping over the world. Wouldn't it be laughable to see the anti-monopolists of America trying to stop it? Rather go with this tide and help shape its course in and around the islands of the seas than waste human energy trying to oppose its flow.—R. U. Collins.

Too Much Revenue.

From the Boston Post: There is a large margin of unexpended war money remaining in the hands of the government to cover expenses of winding up the affair. There is an element of danger in this situation. On a peace basis congress invariably spends more than the national income. What must be expected unless the brakes are put on, with all this extra money on hand? The first thing the people should demand is strict economy on the part of congress and the administration. The temptation will be great to rush into wasteful jobs. This must be checked. We should at once, or as quickly as practicable, get back to a reasonable scale of expenditure, and lighten some of the burdens which the people have cheerfully borne through patriotism.

Little Show for Spoilsmen.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer: The policy of expansion is expected in some quarters to place a great deal of additional patronage in the hands of President McKinley. This may not, though, result in more offices for the politicians of the United States. The local affairs of Cuba and Porto Rico will be continued to be administered by those now in charge of them, under United States supervision. The people of those islands who freely accept the new conditions will be permitted to stay, and there will be that which Spain has so long refused to give in earnest, local government.

POPULIST PLATFORM

The people's party of South Dakota triumphantly reaffirms its allegiance to the fundamental principles enunciated in the Omana and St. Louis platforms.

We distinctly reaffirm our position in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and our unalterable opposition to the issue of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace or war.

We are opposed to banks of issue and in favor of the issue of all money direct by the government.

We demand the passage of the free homes bill, and condemn the opposition to that measure by the national Republican managers and their failure to redeem their pledge in the St. Louis convention.

We approve of the war now being waged in behalf of the oppressed people of Cuba and the Philippines, and demand its energetic prosecution and that it be terminated as quickly as possible after the purpose for which it was inaugurated shall have been accomplished.

We denounce the infamous policy of government by injunction fostered by the federal courts, and we demand the election of such courts by a direct vote of the people for stated terms.

We regard the life tenure system in our federal judiciary as subversive of liberty and we demand the election of members of the United States supreme court for stated terms by direct vote of the people.

We recommend that at the state convention of the People's party to be held in 1900, a candidate for United States senator be nominated to be voted upon by the legislature elected by the party.

State Issues.

No people can be free who are denied the right to vote yes and no on every law to which they are subject, and we therefore favor the initiative and referendum as the only measure by which majority rule can be secured.

We are firmly committed to the public ownership of natural monopolies and we favor an amendment to the constitution permitting the state to engage in public works.

We favor the repeal of the so-called fellow servant statute and the enactment of legislation making employers liable for injuries received by their employees while in the discharge of their immediate duty, when injuries thus received are directly traceable to the negligence of employes or follow servants.

We believe in fostering the institutions of the state and insist that county and state supplies should be purchased from home producers.

We are opposed to the employment of convict labor in competition with free labor except to such an extent as may be necessary to preserve the health of the convicts and maintain the institutions in which they are incarcerated.

We demand an equitable tax upon the franchises and property or railroad and other corporations, and we denounce the majority of the state board of equalization for its refusal to assess railroad property on the same basis as that of the citizens of the state.

Resolutions.

Resolved, That we heartily commend the course of Representatives Knowles and Kelly.

Resolved, That we commend the magnificent fight which Senator Pettigrew is making against monopolistic enemies of the people, and we rejoice in the power and influence which he has gained by his able and courageous defense of the right of man.

Resolved, That we commend the honest and fearless administration of Governor A. E. Lee, and especially emphasize our appreciation of his courageous policy in demanding the same standard of official probity from members of his own official family that he exacts from officers of the opposition.

Resolved, That we appreciate the sterling worth and patriotism of the brave boys of the state who have gone to the front, and pledge to them our hearty co-operation.

Resolved, That we hereby grant that the state central committee full plenary power to transact all business which this convention might do, and instruct said committee to fill all vacancies which may occur on the state of national tickets.

Resolved, That we are highly pleased and gratified over the proud fact that the silver senators and representatives in congress enjoy the distinction of having forced the national administration to a just and proper punishment of Spain for the destruction of the Maine and her 200 brave soldiers.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the course of the state railroad commission in its efforts to enforce the state law regulating freight and passenger tariffs.

Resolved, That we favor the state taking proper steps looking to the publication of all necessary school text books, the same to be furnished school patrons at cost, for the purpose of terminating the present monopoly of the American school book company in this state.

Feat of Memory.

De Masher—So tired—just been measured, don't you know.

Used Uppe—Aw! What's your height, dear boy?

De Masher—Well, it was either seven feet five inches or five feet seven inches, but, upon my word, old man, I forget which.—Ally Sloper.

Havana Mines Come Up.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The French ambassador, acting for the Spanish government, has notified the state department that orders have been issued to the Spanish authorities at Havana to remove the mines and other obstructions.

Colin's Successor.

Washington, Sept. 3.—L. O. Murray, for several years chief of the organization division of the controller's office of the treasury, has been sworn in as deputy controller of the currency.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

The Democratic party of the state of South Dakota in delegate convention assembled, hereby reaffirm our faith in the principles set forth and enumerated in the platform adopted by the Democratic party in national convention held in Chicago in July, 1896.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the federal government of those enterprises of commerce. We demand the enlargements of the powers of the interstate commerce commission for such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

We congratulate the people of this state upon the splendid legislation for the control of the regulation of freight and passenger tariffs enacted by the fusion forces in the last legislature, and we condemn the earnest and persistent efforts of our board of railroad commissioners in upholding said law, and in seeking to enforce it, and we pledge ourselves to uphold and enforce said law by every honorable means at the command of our party organization. We arraign and denounce the republican party in the state for its encouragement of the extreme and unreasonable methods resorted to by the railway companies to defeat the successful enforcement of this law.

We favor the enactment of laws in behalf of laboring classes regulating the employment of women and children, limiting the hours and days of labor, regulating labor contracts, providing for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, the abolition of government by injunction, and compelling employers to take better precautions for the safety, health and comfort of their employees. We favor the repeal as to railroad corporations of the fellow servant rule as embodied in the statutes of this state.

We believe that every effort should be made to build up the institutions existing in this state and promote their welfare wherever possible, and to this end insist that supplies for state and county officers be purchased within the state, and from institutions whose principal place of business and headquarters are located within the state, when the prices charged are no higher than outside institutions. We are unalterably opposed to the convict labor of the state entering into competition with the paid labor of the state penal institutions shall not be employed on any state work to the exclusion of free and reasonably paid labor.

We favor the enactment of a graded income tax so adjusted as to make those who are best able bear the expenses of government. We favor the establishment of government savings banks under a properly regulated postal savings system. We favor the publication by the state at its own expense, of all the text books for use in its public schools and the furnishing of such text books to the school children free of charge, from a fund provided by general taxation, and thus destroy the business of the school text book trust in this state.

We favor the initiative and referendum as the best means yet offered of killing the lobby and preventing the enactment of obnoxious and injurious legislation. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the federal government at the ratio of 16 to 1 without asking for the consent or waiting for the aid of any other nation on earth. We favor the limitation of the tenure of office of all federal judges to a term of eight years, and urge that the federal constitution be so amended as to fix and limit such term and pledge our representatives in congress to propose the proper legislation therefor.

We commend the course and acts of the democratic congressmen and senators in persistently urging the declaration of war with Spain on humanitarian grounds, but condemn the present administration for making the war an excuse for issuing interest bearing bonds.

We congratulate the free silver forces of this state for energetic and successful support extended to William Jennings Bryan in 1896, and pledge to him the continuance of such support.

We point with pride to the public acts services and conduct of Honorable R. F. Pettigrew in the senate of the United States for the past two years. We acknowledge the commendable honesty and laudable business administration of his excellency, Governor Andrew E. Lee; and we acknowledge the great value of the services to the people rendered by our representatives in congress, the Hon. Freeman Knowles and Hon. J. E. Kelley.

We most heartily approve of the course pursued by our representatives in congress in their efforts to procure the passage of the free homestead bill, and we pledge them in the future to work and vote for its passage. We heartily endorse the action of the Democratic minority in congress, in its firm stand against the policy of the Republican party in its efforts toward imperialism through colonial expansion.

Valid Excuse.

"My sister's got the measles, sir," said young Sharpkin to his teacher.

"Well, you'd better go home at once; they're infectious. You ought not to have come to school!"

Young Sharpkin—I say, teacher, 'is sister don't live wiv 'im; she's dahh in Birmingham!"

But young Sharpkin haf gone home.—Moonshine.

How Germany Feels.

Berlin, Sept. 3.—The Berliner Post, in a seemingly inspired article with reference to the French reception of the disarmament proposition of Emperor Nicholas, says: "Germany must remain armed and on guard until France is willing to convert her weapons into plowshares."

Burglars Took Clothes.

Black River Falls, Wis., Sept. 3.—The tailor shop of John Sannis was entered by burglars and goods to the amount of \$100 was taken.

SILVER REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

The Silver-Republicans of the state therefore deem it their duty, out of self-respect and loyalty, to the state and nation, to maintain a separate organization and present to the people of the state and invite their support of the nominees presented by this convention upon the following:

1. We affirm and endorse the principles of representative government of by and for the people, as advocated and loyally supported by Washington Jefferson, Lincoln, Grant and Bryan.

2. We reaffirm and endorse the national platform of the Silver-Republicans adopted at St. Louis, in July, 1896, in its entirety, and declare it the purpose of the Silver-Republicans of South Dakota to unite at all times with other political reform parties who favor just and equitable principles such as were put forth by the national conventions of the peoples and Democratic parties in 1896, and elucidated from the Atlantic to the Pacific by that matchless leader, William J. Bryan.

3. We commend the brave and patriotic position of the Silver-Republicans and congressmen who have for the past two years so nobly stood by the principles enunciated in the various national platforms, and pledge to them our political and moral support until success shall be obtained in this, the people's government.

4. We most emphatically demand the remonetization of silver upon the basis of 16 to 1 without waiting for the consent of any other nation, and that the government issue full legal-tender money to meet the necessities and demands of the people without the intervention of national banks or other private corporations. We are uncompromisingly opposed to the issue of interest-bearing bonds, as advocated and adopted by the present Republican administration, but believe it is the duty and function of government to issue full legal-tender money and control the circulation thereof, and that a legal-tender, non-interest-bearing treasury note, countersigned by the government officials, is as honest money as any interest-bearing bond signed by the same authority and its payment guaranteed by the same people.

5. We are opposed to the present pooling and trust-fostering policy of railroad management, whereby they charge exorbitant rates for transporting public necessities over public highways that should properly belong to government, so they may pay interest and dividends on a fictitious valuation annually increased by larger bonded capitalization.

6. We denounce the manipulators and managers of the Republican party for their evident sympathy and covert support of the trusts and combines which have been formed to control the price of nearly every article of human necessity. The tollers and producers of the nation under the present system are forced to sell their labor and their products in competition with the whole world and at the same time to purchase their necessities at such prices as the trusts may mercilessly establish.

7. We are in favor of government postal savings banks which will protect unscrupulous banking organizations from swindling honest depositors of their surplus earnings, and we also favor a government postal telegraph system which will prevent telegraph monopolies from controlling the transmission of commercial and public thought at extortionate rates.

8. We are opposed to the assumed authority of federal courts vetoing the acts of the legislative and executive co-ordinate branches of this government and demand that the congress of the United States submit to the people an appropriate amendment to the constitution.

9. We favor the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people, and urge and demand congress to submit such constitutional amendment to the people for an expression of their will.

10. We demand that the congress of the United States enact such amendments to the present interstate commerce law as will give the interstate commerce commission full power to regulate interstate railway traffic and prevent discriminations in favor of commercial centers and favored individuals.

11. We are in favor of a vigorous prosecution and successful termination of the present war with Spain for the independence and freedom of Cuba, yet we believe the time has come to protest against any effort to convert the present war into one of conquest.

12. We are in favor of an income tax framed on the general lines followed by the income tax law which was annulled by the decision of the United States supreme court, by a bare majority of one on a re-hearing and after one of the judges of that tribunal had reversed his own decision announced after the first hearing of the case, thus reversing the settled law of the land for more than a hundred years prior thereto.

13. We denounce the Republican party for ruthlessly defeating the free homestead bill, which they pledged the country to pass in their national platform of 1896.

14. We heartily commend and endorse the reform forces in the recent legislature for the enactment of the present railroad law, thus redeeming the pledge made in the campaign of 1896, and we endorse the course of the present railroad commission in the courageous struggle it is making for the establishment of a reasonable maximum freight and passenger rate in conformity with the provisions of that law.

15. We heartily endorse the administration of Governor Andrew E. Lee as courageous, manly and business-like, and we particularly commend his course in driving from public office corrupt men of whatever political faith. We unhesitatingly endorse the public acts of Senator R. F. Pettigrew as United States senator and of Freeman Knowles and John E. Kelley, as members of the house of representatives of the United States.

16. We are in favor of the enactment by our next legislature of a law making all railroad and other corporations operating within the state liable to their servants and employes for damages and injuries sustained by reason of the negligence of their co-employees.

17. We are also in favor of the establishment under state authority of a uniform system of text books for use in the common schools of the state, thereby preventing the extortions practiced upon the people of our state by the school book trust, and providing to the state a uniform, symmetrical and efficient system of text books.

18. We believe that every effort should be made to build up the institutions existing in this state and promote their welfare wherever possible, and to this end insist that supplies of the state and county officers be purchased within the state from institutions, so far as possible, whose principal place of business and headquarters are located within the state.

19. We are unalterably opposed to the convict labor to the state entering into competition with the paid labor of the state.

20. We recognize the growing disposition throughout the state in the cities and towns to favor the municipal ownership and control of such municipal and public necessities as water, gas and the electric lights, and we heartily favor and endorse the same and pledge our support to the enactment of such laws and to the submission of such amendments to the state constitution, if necessary, as will place it within the power of municipalities desiring so to do, to acquire, own, and control their own plants for supplying their own citizens with such public necessities.

DESTROYED BY EXPLOSION.

Four Men Killed on a Government Steamer.

New Orleans, Sept. 6.—The government steamer John I. Meigs was destroyed by an explosion at St. Phillip. She had aboard Lieut. Jarvey and a party engaged in removing the torpedoes laid in the Mississippi river during the beginning of the war. Lieut. Jarvey had a narrow escape. The killed are Capt. Starr, commander of the boat; Sergt. John Newman, of the engineers; Pat Carlos and Ralph Rogers. Those wounded were Fritz Koch and D. B. Reddy. Maj. Quinn, of the engineer corps, has been advised that the Meigs was blown up by a torpedo or mine. The engineers had been unable to recover the mines and torpedoes from shore by means of the cables to which they had been attached owing to the fact that the sand in the river had weighted them down and caused the cables to part. On this account a crew was ordered down on the Meigs to grapple for the mines and bring them to the surface. The crew had almost completed the work when the accident occurred.

PANDO DID NOT FLEE.

The Story of His Departure From Havana Was Hasty.

New York, Sept. 6.—The story from Havana that Gen. Pando, the former commander of the Spanish troops at Manzanillo, had secretly fled from Cuba on the French steamship Notre Dame du Salut for Spain, with 12,000,000 francs, was proven unfounded when the Ward line steamer Philadelphia came to her dock. Gen. Pando was the first of the forty-two passengers to land. He paced the deck and wore nothing to indicate his high rank in the Spanish army. He looks more like a Frenchman than a Spaniard, being short and stout and wearing a thick black beard. He claims to speak no English, and after arranging for the removal of his five pieces of baggage, drove to a hotel where he engaged a suite of rooms.

JOINED AGUINALDO.

Large Force of Insurgents Who Have Hitherto Opposed Him.

London, Sept. 6.—A Manila correspondent says: "Regular trains will begin to run on the Manila-Dagupan railroad to-morrow. Gen. Aguinaldo refused to permit repairs to the line and a reestablishment of train service except upon the significant condition that no foreign troops were to be conveyed. To-day he effected an important alliance with the Santialgaleisa party in the northern provinces of Pangasinan and Cebu. This party commands 5,000 armed troops and has hitherto resisted Aguinaldo's pretensions to dictatorship. There are active movements among the insurgents everywhere north of Manila. Vigan has recently been occupied and a campaign has been directed against Zamboanga."

SPANISH COMMISSION.

Names of the Peace Negotiators Announced in Madrid.

Madrid, Sept. 6.—Senator Montero Rios will preside at the Paris conference. Leon Castillo will represent the political side, Senator Vilarutti the diplomacy, Senator Montero the judicial and Gen. Cerero the military. Madrid is full of politicians. Gen. Polavieja, the lion of the hour, had a long audience with the queen regent and is surrounded and besieged by friends, admirers and followers. Senator Silveira is here and his star shines brightly in the political firmament. Gen. Weyler arrives to-morrow and has declared his adherence to Senator Robelo. He says he advocates the reorganization of the army and navy as France did after Sedan.

Rebellion Continues.

London, Sept. 6.—The Hongkong correspondent of the Mail says: "The rebellion in Hainan continues and that the American consul at Canton has repeatedly but without avail urged the authorities to send troops there to protect the missionaries."

Fatal Collision on a Trestle.

Winthrop, Sept. 6.—Another fatal accident occurred on the Crow's Nest Pass road last week at the loop near MacLeod. Two trains crashed together on a trestle and Roadmaster Giles and two Italian laborers were killed.