

WOMEN IN VOTE RIOTS CHOOSE TO GO TO JAIL

Titled Suffragettes, Arrested in At- tempt to Reach House of Com- mons Are Sentenced

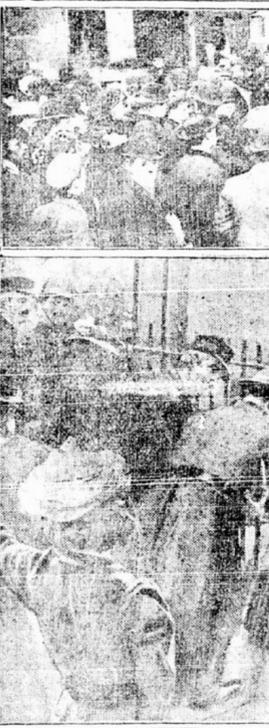
ANGRY AIDS WOULD USE BOMBS

Sympathizers Gather Near Bow Street Court and Make Threats Against Authorities.

Refusing to give security for their future good behavior, the London suffragettes arrested while attempting to reach Premier Asquith to present to him a petition in the interests of the cause, were sentenced to imprisonment. Most of the terms were for one month. Exceptions were made in the cases of Mrs. Esthick Lawrence and Miss Lawless, who, having previous convictions against them, were sentenced to two months.

Sympathizers gathered in the street, and there were frequent clashes with the police, who sought to keep them from the Bow street court. Some of the more radical made wild suggestions of resort to bombs, but the leaders counselled them to continue present tactics. The women made two successive attempts to raid the House of Commons during the night, but both failed. The program of assault was a repetition of previous ones. The procession started from Carlton Hall nominally to present a petition to Premier Asquith. The women were permitted to reach the palace yard, but there they were told by officials that the prime minister was absent, and it was added he would not receive them even if he were present. The women then tried to push their way in. When they were resisted they fought and struggled desperately with the obvious intention of being arrested. The police, after long-suffering forbearance, used less tenderness and rushed the women toward the

RIOT OF SUFFRAGETTES AND PREMIER THEY SOUGHT.



crowd of onlookers. These latter were unsympathetic and refused to let the women through, pushing them back into the police ranks.

The situation has taken on an embarrassing aspect for the Government, owing to the high social position of many among some thirty or more women arrested, these including Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Lady Constance Lytton, sister of Lord Lytton and daughter of the former vicar of St. Miss Stratford Dugdale, daughter of Commander Dugdale and cousin of Hon. William R. W. Peel, who was elected in a by-election as member of the House of Commons for Taunton; Miss Daisy Solomon, daughter of the ex-Premier of Cape Colony, and Mrs. Catherine Elizabeth Corbett, an aristocratic supporter of the suffragette movement.

FAST TRAIN NEARLY BLOWN UP.

Mail Clerks Open Pouch and Find 1,000 Nitroglycerin Caps.

The mail car on a Norfolk and Western train, while running at forty miles an hour by Rockwell, Va., snatched a mail pouch from a stationary crane, and on opening it in the car the five clerks were astounded to find that an unmarked package in the pouch contained 1,000 nitroglycerin caps. The train carried more than 100 passengers.

GERMAN VILLAGES IN DANGER

Ice Imperils Agricultural Land—Damage to Date \$2,500,000.

The peril to the villages surrounding Magdeburg, Germany, has been increased through farther frosts, although the floods have slightly abated. The ice is now three feet thick over the agricultural lands and the River Elbe is still kept from returning to its original bed by the ice blocks. Mill forces are engaged in building dams to prevent further inroads of the water. A semi-official estimate of the damage done in that vicinity is \$2,500,000.

WELCOME HOME



Chicago Examiner.

VICTORY FOR STANDARD OIL

Judge Anderson Intimates He Will Limit Prosecution to 36 Offenses.

Before the battle of Chicago has fairly begun, two successive victories over the government have been won by the Standard Oil Company. Judge Anderson's statement that he would construe the Court of Appeals' decision to mean that the company could be fined for only thirty-six offenses, instead of the 500 which the government expected to prosecute, was a decisive triumph for the corporation.

Attorneys point out that if the higher courts affirm Judge Anderson's decision it will open a way by which every shipper in the country can resume

OHIO RIVER TO GO ON RAMPAGE.

Government Forecaster Predicts That Water Will Reach 60 Feet.

That the Ohio River at Cincinnati will reach a stage of sixty feet on the present rise was the prediction made by Local Weather Forecaster Bassler. If this stage is reached it will inundate considerable property on the river front, and cause considerable damage. Already Water and Front streets in Cincinnati are flooded, and about 300 residences in low-lying lands in Covington, Newport and Bellevue, Ky., are submerged. The railroads will be compelled to abandon the Union Central and Pennsylvania stations, when the river reaches fifty feet. Arrangements have been made to utilize the 8th street or the Stors' station. The Ohio above Cincinnati is rising all the way from Pittsburgh to the Ohio city. However, a disastrous flood is not expected at any point.

CRAZY INDIAN WOUNDS THREE.

Red Returning from Visit to Wash- ington Runs Amok.

An unidentified Wyoming Indian ran amok in the Union station in Cincinnati and before he could be overpowered had fatally stabbed and cut Mrs. Anna Gordon of Huntington, W. Va., and Max Meyers of Cincinnati and seriously wounded Joseph W. Gordon of Cambridge, Ill., in an effort to scalp them. The Indian, with three Sioux chiefs of Kansas, had alighted from a train. They were going home from a visit to Washington to see "the great father." As the passengers alighted from the train the Indian, with a warwhoop, drew a long dagger and started through the crowd, slashing right and left. Mrs. Gordon was walking up the platform with a child in her arms. The Indian had buried the dagger in her back and then slashed her across the head, body and arms. The Indian next attacked Meyers and plunged the dagger into his abdomen, and as Meyers raised his arms to defend himself the Indian renewed the attack. As Meyers fell to the station platform the Indian ran towards Gordon, stabbing him. The Sioux Indians did not interfere.

GANGWAY OF LINER FALLS.

Crew of Kaiserin Auguste Victoria Among Victims of Accident.

Ten persons were killed and seventeen injured in Hamburg through the slipping of a gangway between the wharf and the steamer Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, which was being loaded preparatory to sailing for New York. No passengers were among the victims. Those on the gangway when the accident occurred included members of the crew, stewardesses and workmen. They were drenched in the water, which was covered with thick drift ice. The majority of them sustained broken bones and several were badly crushed. Only seventeen of them were rescued, and the officials estimate the total number of whose bodies have not yet been recovered, as ten or more.



Edward Leewe, former shortstop with Buffalo and Milwaukee, will probably take the management of the Milwaukee club.

The seventeenth annual bowling tournament of the Minnesota State Bowling Association, which will be expanded this year into the International Bowling Association, will begin in St. Paul Feb. 11. About seventy teams will enter the contest.

Dr. H. L. Williams has been tendered and accepted a contract engaging him as coach for the University of Minnesota football team for the coming year. This formally completed the action taken by the board of athletic control some months ago.

The Eel set a new record for a mile paced on ice at Ottawa, Ont. Three seconds were clipped off the old record, as six official watches caught the time at 2:11.2. The quarter was made in 32; half in 1:03.2; the three-quarters in 1:52, and the mile in 2:11.2.

Dorando, having beaten Hayes twice, will, in the St. Paul Marathon, race against five men in relays of three miles each. The best of the relay men is Hicks, who won the Chicago Marathon.

Minnesota and Michigan universities, which suspended foot ball relations five years ago, have buried the hatchet, and will play a game on the Minnesota grounds Nov. 29.

Two New York teams have been made glad by the national commission. Hal Chase and Jake Weiner were both reinstated by that august body on the condition of paying fines of \$200 and \$150, respectively.

Seven Die in Accident.

Seven men were killed or burned to death and a famous performing horse lost its life in a head-on collision of an express train and two locomotives on the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Delmar, Del. Two passengers were injured.

Cholera Kills 3,928 of 10,000.

The cholera which has now been epidemic in St. Petersburg for 160 days, has reached the 10,000 mark. There have been 3,928 deaths from this disease in St. Petersburg, the highest number of new cases in one day being 444 and the lowest 0.

TO PREVENT TYPHOID.

Military Authorities Advocate Vaccination of Regulars.

Immunization by vaccination against typhoid in the army camps by vaccination is to be undertaken by the military authorities. The whole matter is to be put before the army and individual units are to be invited to volunteer for vaccination. No soldier or sailor will be compelled to submit to anti-typhoid vaccination against his will, but an effort will be made by lectures and examples to show the soldier the advantages of availing himself of such a simple and easy way of avoiding one of the worst and most dreaded of army camp diseases. These measures are to be taken as a result of the recommendations of the Board of Physicians appointed to consider measures for preventing typhoid fever in army camps.

In times of peace when the army is stationed at its various garrison posts throughout the country, there is less than half as much typhoid among soldiers as is found among that part of the civil population of military garrisons. But the moment the troops go into camps, and large numbers of new and untrained men are recruited and mobilized the conditions change for the worse.

Until these men have been educated to the ways of camp life a certain number will sicken and die unless some special effort is made to protect them. It has long been recognized that a person who has once had the typhoid is virtually insured against a second attack, and the medical profession has now found in anti-typhoid vaccination a simple and harmless way of artificially inducing almost this same amount of protection.

It is a very simple, clean and harmless method and a mere trifling compared to the danger to life or the loss of illness and expense of an attack of typhoid. In the last few years 15,000 men have been treated in this way with excellent effect and without a single fatal result.

TUBERCULOSIS GERM FOUND.

Famous Biologist Announces Discovery of Consumption Germ.

One of the greatest medical discoveries of the age is the discovery of the germ of tuberculosis in the blood. This is the discovery by Dr. Randle C. Rosenberger, famous biologist and holder of the chair of bacteriology at Jefferson Medical College, that the tuberculosis germ can be readily found in the blood long before it reaches the lungs; that it is then in a condition which makes it readily amenable to destruction by simple treatment, and fresh air, and that it will soon be possible to use a perfect anti-toxin which will stamp out the disease entirely.

By Dr. Rosenberger's discovery, consumption, from the greatest scourge of modern times, dwindles down to the most easily treated disease in existence. Dr. Rosenberger has tested his discovery and his method upon 150 cases, in none of which was there a failure. He has made known the result of his experiments to the college of physicians and to the faculty of Jefferson Medical College.

FIELD OF LABOR

A union of ladies' garment cutters was established in Boston, Mass., recently. Stationary Brokers at San Francisco, Cal., have decided to establish a death benefit fund.

Union granite cutters, at Boston, Mass., have not received a wage advance for five years.

The request of Hamilton (Canada) circle employees for salary increases is likely to be disregarded.

A branch of the American Association of Labor Legislation has been formed in Minneapolis, Minn.

The Federation of British Trades Unions expended about \$500,000 on benefits during the cotton trade diposte. The federation commences the new year with about \$2,000,000 in hand.

Two bills, designed to regulate the loaning of money on wages to be earned in the future and to curtail the operations of so-called "loan sharks" are pending in the Assembly at Albany, N. Y.

Special committees of St. Paul and Minneapolis engineers' Unions are to press a measure in the Legislature providing that engineers in the State shall be licensed after passing an examination.

The new child labor law of Alabama, that will soon be put into effect, is giving the cotton mill operators of the State a great deal of concern, and it is stated that if it is as strictly enforced as outlined by the State inspector of mills, it will result in the closing of nearly all the cotton mills of Alabama.

Delegates of the Licensed Tugmen's Protective Association and the Fish Tug Owners, at Lake Erie ports, who recently held a joint conference at Cleveland, Ohio, have reported an agreement on all points except wages. The men, as well as the operators, wish to make a uniform schedule of wages for all the ports.

London, Canada, has a movement to form a civic federation to promote a better understanding between capital and labor.

Flame 6,300 Degrees Hot.

At Cleveland, Ohio, a torch operated with oxygen and acetylene and radiating a heat of 6,300 degrees has been invented by means of which it is possible to weld aluminum, heretofore regarded as an impossibility. Its flame will cut through two inches of solid steel in less than a minute.

Horses in the United States numbered 20,000,000 Jan. 1 last, and were valued at \$1,974,052,000, an average of \$95.64 per head, according to a report issued by the Department of Agriculture. The report shows a total value of \$4,725,229,000, a per cent more than a year ago, for animals on farms and ranges in the United States. The horses increased \$2.23 a head in value during the year. The number and value of other animals follows: Mules, 4,083,000 and \$437,682,000; cows, 21,720,000 and \$702,945,000; other cattle, 49,379,000 and \$833,754,000; sheep, 66,084,000 and \$192,632,000; swine, 64,147,000 and \$254,790,000.

FATE OF MERRIMAC LEFT IN UNCERTAINTY

Boat Still Lies in the Harbor at Santiago Where She Was Sunk by Hobson.

HULK MAY NEVER BE REMOVED

Notable Naval Incident of the War with Spain Which Now Seems Almost Forgotten.

It is doubtful if anyone in the United States outside of the few directly connected with the administration of affairs in Santiago know what ever became of the Merrimac. Indeed, many people will have to think a second time to recollect whether the Merrimac referred to was the first of the ironclads or the collier sunk at Santiago. This at the time was one of the most exciting incidents of the war. The country rang for days with the exploit of Lieutenant Hobson and his hardy crew of six men, who ran the collier under the guns of the Santiago batteries and sank her with intent to block the channel and prevent the escape of the Spanish fleet.

That the purpose was not quite effected was due to the fact that the rudder of the collier was shot away just before Hobson exploded the torpedoes that were to sink her. She went down, partly blocking the channel, but did not obstruct it enough to prevent Cervera's fleet from coming out to destruction on the memorable July 3. But since that time the Merrimac has been almost forgotten. As a matter of fact, the most of her is still at the bottom of Santiago entrance, though the American authorities, when Santiago was in their hands, dynamited that part of her that overhung the channel and was a menace to navigation.

The Merrimac was a commercial vessel, bought as a collier at the outbreak of the war. It was said that a good round price was paid for her. If she had been the finest sort of a private yacht and had been the only thing available she probably would have been sunk there just the same. As it was, the old collier had never been any good. She had been a "damned duck" ever since she had been in the service. When it came to blocking up Santiago she could be more cheerfully spared than anything else. She was stripped of everything movable on her. Torpedoes were strung around the outside; ten eight-inch torpedoes were placed against her bulkheads, calculated to open her up rapidly and effectively when fired.

Attempt to Bottle Up Cervera.

It was thought that if the Spanish fleet could be bottled up in the harbor it would not only prevent its coming out and fighting or running, but would save it intact when the American forces captured the city. The fact that Hobson was chosen to command the forlorn hope makes it seem probable the idea was his.

The Merrimac went into the harbor, followed at a distance by a steam launch from the New York, commanded by Ensign Powell. The mission of the launch was, if possible, to pick up the survivors of the Merrimac's crew after the collier had been sunk. Powell ran close under the shore batteries and waited around till daylight, but could find none of the venturesome crew.

On the blockading fleet it was an anxious night also. The Merrimac did not run in till about 2 o'clock, and then, except for a flickering fire from the batteries on shore, there was nothing to tell what the outcome of the exploit had been.

It was found later that the collier had gotten well into the channel when her steering gear was shot away by the shore batteries. Though the torpedoes were fired and the sea valves opened she drifted out of the channel before she could be sunk. Hobson and his whole crew were picked up unharmed by the Spaniards.

That was the end of the Merrimac. She was blown up sufficiently to clear the channel, and the remainder of her is still there at the bottom of the harbor entrance. There has been no attempt to raise her.

WORK OF BABY MOONSHINERS.

Revenue Officers Find a Peach Bran- dy Outfit Run by Children.

Raiding in force a notorious "moonshine" settlement at South Mountain, in the "dark corner" of South Carolina, where South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia unite boundaries, United States revenue raiders from the Asheville office found three children, two boys and a girl, engaged in actual production of brandy from a rude still made by themselves in imitation of those they had often seen constructed by people of the neighborhood. They found the three children, from 5 to 10 years of age, bending over a fire and brandy trickling into beer bottles from the still the infants had constructed. They captured two men, but did not disturb the children.

The still was constructed out of a wooden bucket, an empty paint can, a poplar limb, through which a hole had been bored and it was fed with refuse peach mash. The product was crude, but nevertheless real brandy.

In Her Foot Fifty Years.

Mrs. Lou Van Vooris, near Bellefontaine, Ohio, has found a needle point in her foot that has been fifty years.

When a girl of 16 she stepped on a needle that broke and the point of it has just worked its way out of her foot.

Buried Girl Alive Hanged.

Irwin A. Lewis, murderer of his step-daughter, was hanged in the Chester County prison in New York. Pa., as well as according to the Pennsylvania law, his stepdaughter, Mrs. Gertrude, sat his stepdaughter, Mrs. Gertrude, in unconsciousness and then buried her alive.

LADY OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mrs. Roosevelt Has Won People's Confidence and Admiration.

For seven years the people of the United States have observed Mrs. Roosevelt and the manner in which she has conducted her share of the White House affairs, the Indianapolis Star says. The least spectacular of women, modest, retiring, even self-effacing, she has yet proved herself mistress of every occasion—amiable, faithful, at ease with high and low equal to every social emergency, fulfilling every rightful demand upon her in the most pleasing way, her husband's lieutenant in the best sense throughout their social and semi-public life.

With all Mrs. Roosevelt's gentleness and lack of self-assertion she has given the impression of strength of character. No weak woman could have performed so ably all her heavy social duties, at the same time keeping in order her large family of obstreperous children and without doubt exercising a wholesomely restraining influence on her temperamental husband. She has kept herself entirely apart from political life



MRS. ROOSEVELT.

and yet it is not likely that she has lacked opinions on public themes or that these opinions have been without weight upon the President. Innately and by a lifetime training she is a thorough lifetime woman and as such has gained the confidence and admiration of the people.

FAMOUS RANGERS MAY GO.

Move Made to Disband Unique Dare- devil Military Force in Texas.

An attempt is to be made in the Texas legislature to abolish the military organization known as the Texas Rangers. This little body of daredevil peace officers and gun fighters has made bitter enemies in some localities of the State where by force of circumstances the soldiers have had to conduct their operations. In many counties where the sheriff failed to do his duty the rangers stepped in and enforced the law without fear or favor. The opposition to them and the movement for their discharge as an organization comes mostly from disgruntled sheriffs. It is said.

The creation of the Texas ranger organization, or frontier battalion, as it originally was called, took place in the early history of the State, at the time when Indians and Mexican outlaws were giving much trouble upon the western frontier and along the Rio Grande border. Following the clearing out of the Indians, the rangers found plenty to do in rounding up saunders, cattle thieves, stage robbers and hold-up men. They finally cleared the State of most of these outlaws, and it was generally supposed that the time was near at hand when the services of the rangers could be dispensed with. Instead of their work becoming lighter they have been kept busier than ever during the last few years. Their services are in constant demand in investigating murders, lynchings, bank robberies and various other crimes which were comparatively unknown in the earlier history of the State.

GETS 15 CENTS FOR \$3,000.

Conductor Tells How Man Rewarded Him for Returning Roll of Bills.

If you lost a pocketbook containing \$3,000 how much would you give to the man who returned it to you? David Kinney, a Kansas City street car conductor, says he received 15 cents for returning one.

When his car was about to leave the Union depot he noticed a pocketbook lying under a seat. He remembered the appearance of the man who had been sitting there and ran after him. "Thank you. There's \$3,000 in there," was all the man said. "When I got to the barn," said Kinney, "I learned that a man was looking for me. I recognized the owner of the pocketbook and began to see visions of \$50 floating in my way. But all he said was, 'Go buy yourself a good cigar, kid,' and put something in my hand. When I looked I found it was a dime and a nickel."

DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATURES

The California Legislature has appropriated \$10,000 for the purpose of taking a census of the Japanese in that State.

A bill has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature to prohibit the issuance of passes by any transportation company. Unfair discrimination in the sale of milk, cream and butter fat is made unlawful in Representative J. Q. Haugland's bill, introduced in the Minnesota Legislature.

Minnesota railroads are forbidden by a bill introduced by Representative J. N. Johnson to issue any stocks or obligations running longer than three years to raise money for the purchase of other roads.

C. M. Bendixen's bill abolishing capital punishment and making life imprisonment the extreme penalty for murder in the first degree was favorably reported by the Minnesota house committee on crimes and punishments.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

The volume of payments through the banks again testifies to the increasing use of money and better state of trade. Delays in transportation and lack of prompt communication were temporary drawbacks due to the stormy weather. Influences at work indicate some progress in obtaining concessions in cost of iron and steel, but no drastic changes are likely to interfere with factory production, and there is more anticipation of substantial contracts being obtained for construction and equipment. Developments remain highly encouraging in building lines, wood working and lumber, with assurances of more extended operations soon. New demands for heavy materials are refreshed by extensive plans for improvements and new enterprises involving large outlays and much employment of labor. A healthy sign is the wider interest in the markets for wholesale merchandise. Visiting buyers in greater numbers than heretofore are seen to be operating more confidently in selecting staples. Gratifying orders were negotiated this week in dry goods, millinery, footwear and food products.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 25, against 23 last week, 41 in 1908 and 22 in 1907. Those with liabilities of more than \$5,000 number 6, against 6 last week, 12 in 1908 and 5 in 1907.—Dun's Weekly Review of Trade.

NEW YORK.

Reports as to trade and industry are irregular, reflecting interruptions due to stormy weather, falis of pending tax bill revision and price unsettlement caused by manufacturers in some leading lines offering concessions to secure business. Taken as a whole, the volume of business doing is still below expectations, while industrial output is irregular and below the normal.

Business failures for the week ending with Feb. 18 were 282, against 211 last week, 326 in the like week of 1908, 177 in 1907, 186 in 1906 and 220 in 1905.

Canadian failures for the week number 34, which compares with 29 last week and 41 in the corresponding week last year.—Bradstreet's.

MARKET OF THE WEEK

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.00; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.50 to \$5.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, \$1.10 to \$1.21; corn No. 2, 63c to 64c; oats, standard 52c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 78c; hay timothy, \$8.00 to \$13.00; prairie, \$8.00 to \$11.50; butter, choice creamery, 25c to 28c; eggs, fresh, 20c to 23c; potatoes, per bushel, 80c to 83c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$6.00; sheep, good to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.17 to \$1.20; corn, No. 2, white, 61c to 63c; oats, No. 2 white, 49c to 51c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$1.50 to \$7.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, \$1.27 to \$1.28; corn, No. 2, 62c to 64c; oats, No. 2, 51c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 76c to 77c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.24 to \$1.25; corn, No. 2 mixed, 65c to 66c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 53c to 54c; rye, No. 2, 80c to 81c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, \$1.17 to \$1.19; corn, No. 2, yellow, 66c to 67c; oats, No. 3 white, 55c to 56c; rye, No. 2, 78c to 80c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.13 to \$1.15; corn, No. 3, 65c to 66c; oats, standard, 53c to 55c; rye, No. 1, 77c to 78c; barley, No. 1, 65c to 67c; pork, mess, \$35.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$4.80; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.80; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$4.75; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.50.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.50 to \$6.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.10 to \$1.21; corn, No. 2, 71c to 72c; oats, natural white, 57c to 60c; butter, creamery, 27c to 31c; eggs, western, 22c to 27c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, \$1.18 to \$1.20; corn, No. 2 mixed, 65c to 67c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 53c to 55c; rye, No. 2, 73c to 81c; clover seed, \$3.50.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Plans for the reorganization of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company, limited, have been announced by the creditors' committee.

Boston wool buyers are already in the Montana field, and it is surmised that they are afraid of the success of the wool storage movement, and a desire to buy a cent or two more per pound at present and secure the good wools before they are stored.

The United States Steel Corporation's statement of earnings for the last quarter showed a total of \$26,225,285 or a falling off of \$880,000. This gives an indicated earning for the year of \$91,826,320, as compared with \$160,064,674 the preceding year.

A hot debate has been on before the committee on agriculture in the Minnesota Legislature as to the value of the tuberculin test for tuberculosis in cattle. Cattle owners appearing before the committee differed widely in their testimony, some holding the test good and others declaring it worthless.

The stockholders of Swift & Co., at their annual meeting decided to increase the capital stock from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000. The report for the previous year showed that \$20,000,000 had been paid out in wages.

Attorney General Gilbert, of Wisconsin, has handed down a decision denying that the Wisconsin Telephone Company, a Bell property, is a trust, as alleged by the Independent Telephone Association, of Chicago, and he declines to allow the most extreme penalty for murder in the first degree was favorably reported by the Minnesota house committee on crimes and punishments.