ADMIT OCEAN TRUST

Promoters of Combine to Control Liners Frank In Telling Plans

CAPITAL IS $200,000,000

Reduction of Rates by Economic Management, It Is Declared, Is Aim, and Liverpool Will Not Be Abandoned.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Clement A. Griscom, president of the International Navigation company, one of the five Trans-Atlantic steamship companies, which have been merged under the direction of J. P. Morgan, today talked freely concerning the consolidation, its purposes and probable effects.

Mr. Griscom said he was unable to speak definitely regarding the financial plan as that was a matter for the consideration of Mr. Morgan and his partners, which will perhaps be decided upon within the next two weeks. In any event, President Griscom said, the consolidated companies would probably be in operation under the new constitution within a few months.

So far as the negotiations regarding the merger are concerned they have been completed. Agreements for a controlling interest in each of the various lines have been secured and all that now remains to be acomplished is the organization of the holding or parent company. This matter is now in the hands of J. P. Morgan & Co., and their lawyers.

It is possible, though by no means certain, that the International Navigation company, whose chartered powers are very broad, will be made the parent company. The question now under consideration is the desirability of this plan as against the organization of an entirely new company to control the operations of the combined steamship lines. The published statements as to the final basis of the combine, Mr. Griscom said, were entirely speculative as that detail had not as yet been completed.

Ship Subsidy Small Benefit.

"The capitalization of the consolidated companies," said Mr. Griscom, "will be in the neighborhood of $200,000,000, which sum about represents the property absorbed. Working capital, of course, will be provided and the profits and reserve fund should enable us to build the necessary additions to our fleets.

"While control of the company will be held in this country it will be a strictly international company fostering the various companies included in the consolidation, providing their autonomy and respecting their natural surroundings."

"The object of the combination," continued Mr. Griscom, "is to try to give better trans-Atlantic service at a decreased cost. Heretofore the traffic has been extravagantly conducted and we propose to operate more intelligently in the future. We expect in time to inaugurate a system of daily departures from New York, an innovation that is a real necessity. There is no political significance in this deal. The negotiations have covered a period of many years and I was interested in the subject as far back as 1884.

The passage of the ship subsidy bill would have but one effect so far as the new enterprise is concerned. It would enable us to sail ships now building and hereafter built under the American flag on an equal footing with the ships of other countries. The published statements that the ship subsidy bill would enable us to sail our foreign vessels under the stars and stripes are incorrect as the bill specifically states that only American built ships can benefit from its provisions and furthermore such a course, if possible, is contrary to the whole scheme.

"We have existing only four small vessels that might benefit by the passage of this bill, and they are on the Pacific. While in the coastwise trade in which they are now engaged the provisions of the bill would not apply to them, after our present mail contract expires the four American trans-Atlantic liners of the International Navigation company are eligible for a new contract either under the present postal law or under any new act that might be passed by congress."

Will Not Abandon Liverpool.

Mr. Griscom denied the published statement that Liverpool would be abandoned as a passenger port. He said that that question had not been discussed.

"Every port," he said, "will be developed along the lines to which port is best adapted. We will establish an economic and sensible management."

Mr. Griscom said it was possible the company would carry its own insurance.

"The consolidation," said Mr. Griscom, "will result in better trans-Atlantic service, steady and more uniform rates, a just distribution of traffic over all American and European seaports, increased lines on the Pacific coast and services to South America, as traffic may be found to justify them. Having lines between Great Britain and Australia and New Zealand and intimate connections with the far East, American manufacturers will be able to distribute their products on through bills of lading and avoid the expenses of trans-shipments where they now occur.

"The products of the farm will be shipped from the seaport most convenient to the point of production. In a word it is intended to reduce transportation charges as far as possible, to in every way improve the facilities of the company and to increase its profits by economic management over the conditions of the past. To what extent these new services will be conducted by steamships built in this country and sailed under the American flag depends upon congress."

CHICAGO MAN SHOT IN A BARBER'S CHAIR

Negro Employe Kills the Barber Who Discharges Him and Fatally Wounds a Customer.

CHICAGO, April 20—Bissett Rolgoger, a negro mute, while in a fit of rage tonight, because he had been discharged shot and killed his former employer, Lee Robinson, a barber, and fatally wounded James Jefferson, a customer who was sitting in a chair being shaved. As Rogogger ran out of the shop he tried to shoot a policeman who had been attracted by the noise. The cartridge missed fire and Rolgoger was disarmed and arrested.

The Two Williams.

Concerning William Archer's "Poets of the Younger Generation," Alfred Mathews writes in the April Era:

In the essay on William Watson—almost forty pages and one of the longest in the volume—we have perhaps the most thoroughgoing and explicit critical essay of the whole series and one of the most truly expositive of the many, from various writers who have studied this latest apostle of Wordsworth. He finds the author of "The Year of Shame"—whose final elimination therefrom of one of the very few inartistically vehement passages that he ever wrote, the critic commends—not "an impeccable artist," nor "an innovating spirit either in thought or in technique," but the preserver, par excellence, of the great classical tradition of English poetry. It is after quite an elaborate and most judicial discussion of his excellencies and limitations that Mr. Watson is summed up as "a landmark of sense and style in an age too apt to go astray in labyrinths of eccentricity, obscurity and excess."

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EYES ON MINNESOTA.

Democrats Believe They Can Elect Three if Not Five Congressmen.

FROM THE GLOBE BUREAU, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The Democratic congressional committee is figuring on capturing three and possibly five districts in Minnesota. Ben Cable and the rest of the committee have been going over the entire situation, and they are greatly encouraged by the prospects in the Northwest.

The new Sixth district they expect to get without any particular effort. This is the one which they figure will be represented by State Senator Buckman.

The Ninth, which is part of Eddy's old district, they think will be pretty apt to go Democratic. Eddy has always had to make a good strong fight, and it is agreed that few candidates would have the personal following which Eddy commanded. There is grave doubt as to whether Eddy will be able to secure renomination after his foreign venture in colonization.

An element of uncertainty has been injected into the Third district, by the lack of harmony between Heatwole and the state administration. Heatwole talks one minute as if he would not be a candidate, and the next he denies any intention to pull out. The fact is if Heatwole decides to be a candidate again the district will not be uncertain; but if Van Sant is nomiated there is no telling what Heatwole might do. If he quits, the Democrats feel that they should have a first rate chance to carry this district also.

There is some talk about going after the St. Paul district of Fred Stevens, but it is based largely on the supposition that Van Sant may be nominated and that the St. Paul vote will be so strongly against him that the congressional ticket will be weakened.

The Democratic managers are also watching events in the Fifth district. Here also they think the Van Sant candidacy might demoralize things to such an extent as to defeat Fletcher and let in some good strong Democrat.

The efforts of the Democratic managers will be concentrated on the Middle West. They expect to make enough gains in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota ad Iowa to secure control of the house of representatives.

The Democratic managers have very good hopes of Minnesota, based largely on the situation brought about by Van Sant's campaign against the railways. Figuring that he will be just strong enough to hold up his party for the nomination, and just weak enough to be defeated after he is nominated, they think he will carry down with him much of the state, congressional and county tickets.

Van Sant, the national leaders declare, is sure to be a load to carry. Members of the Minnesota delegation in the house feel this and are growing more discouraged about it every day. The Heatwole organization is strong enough so it has the balance of power in its hands, and it will play for the defeat of Van Sant at any cost.

The information here—and it purports to be inside information—is that John Lind will consent to run in case his opponent is Van Sant. He probably will not take the nomination under other conditions. But he feels that with Van Sant against him the opportunity to become governor would be too good to be lightly turned down, and he has given his promise that he will make the race against Van Sant.

Representative Tawney says it is immaterial to him whether the Cuban reciprocity bill dies in the senate or on the house side, just so it dies. With the differential amendment tacked to it, the senate will certainly kill the bill, as this feature would make the bill unsatisfactory to the sugar trust. Senators Nelson and Clapp, Spooner and Quarles and the senators from the two Dakotas are now counted as opponents of the Cuban reciprocity measure.

SWEDES DEMANDING UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

Thousands Join in Petition All Over Nation and Riots Are Result in Stockholm.

STOCKHOLM, April 20.—Mass meetings in favor of universal suffrage were held today in all the towns of Sweden. In Stockholm the meeting was attended with considerable disorder. The demonstrators tried to march to the palace of King Oscar. They were charged by the police and several of them were wounded. Others were arrested. The approaches to the palace are now guarded by troops.

The meeting at Malmoe was attended by 15,000 persons.

HISS CLEVELAND AT NEMORIAL OF ALTGELD

Chicago's Great Auditorium Crowded by Admirers of Dead Governor From Many States.

Special to The Globe.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Four thousand enthusiastic friends of the late John P. Altgeld, assembled in the Auditorium tonight and cheered the speeches of the orators who paid his tribute. Grover Cleveland was hissed because he sent federal troops into Illinois without the request of the state legislature or of the then Gov. Altgeld.

The speakers were William P. Black, Bishop Spalding, Clarence Darrow, John J. Lentz, of Ohio, and B. Merriman, of St. Louis, who read resolutions address by the public ownership party of that city after Mr. Altgeld's death.

Bishop Spalding, Clarence Darrow and Mr. Lentz attacked the press. Mr. Lentz compared Mr. Altgeld with Jesus of Nazareth, saying, 'Lincoln, Jesus of Nazareth and John P. Altgeld, all were crucified."

THE "STUDY" OF POETRY.

A Protest Against It by John Burroughs.

The April Century.

Young men and women actually go to college to take a course in Shakspere, Chaucer or Dante, or the Arthurian legends. The course becomes a mere knowledge course. My own first acquaintance with Milton was through exercise in grammar. We parsed "Paradise Lost." Much of the current college study of Shakspere is little better than parsing him. The class falls upon the text like ses upon a bone in winter; no meaning or word of phrase escapes them, every line is literally picked to pieces; but of the poet himself, of that which makes him what he is, how much do they get? Very little, I fear They have had an intellectual exercise, and not an emotional experience. They have added to their knowledge, but have not taken a step in culture. To dig into the roots and origins of the great poets is like digging into the roots of an oak or maple, the better to increase your appreciation of the beaty of the tree. There stands the tree in all its summer glory; will you really know it any better after you have laid bare every root and rootlet? There stand Homer, Dante, Chaucer, Shakspere. Read them, give yourself to them, and master them if you are man enough. The poets are not to be analyzed, they are to be enjoyed; they are not to be studied, but to be loved; they are not for knowledge, but for culture—to enhance our appreciation of life and our mastery over its elements. All the mere facts about a poet's work are as chaff compared with the appreciation of one fine sentence. Why study a great poet at all after the manner of the dissecting-room? Why not rather seek to make the acquaintance of his living soul, and to feel its power?

STEVENS IS COMING

St. Paul Congressman to Make Speeches for the Republican Ticket

HIS FENCES NEED REPAIR

Will Also Try to Get a Line on Beet Sugar Sentiment—Clapp Buys a Stunning New Suit of Clothes.

FROM THE GLOBE BUREAU, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—Representative Fred Stevens expects to come to St. Paul within a day or two now and mix up in the municipal campaign. For ten days—or until the fight is over—he will take a speaking and acting part.

There are several reasons why Stevens has decided to give up his labors at the national capital, and take part in local doings for a while. In the first place he feels that he must look to his personal fences. He has a renomination to get, and while he does not anticipate any competition, he believes it is as well to look over the ground. Getting the nomination may be a different matter, now that the new primary law is in effect. It is an open game and any one can come in who is willing to buy chips. In any event Stevens has been advised that it will be well to show interest and to demonstrate that he is a good Republican and anxious to do what he can to rescue the city. But, what is more important, he feels that he will have to brace up the St. Paul end of his district if he is to be elected again with the handicap of Van Sant running for governor. Van Sant, he knows, will be a dead weight on the ticket everywhere, and in St. Paul he will be sure to run far behind the rest of the ticket. Ramsey county is doubtless against Van Sant, and it is liable to go against Stevens, too, unless he can get his friends into line. Last time it went for John Lind.

Will Look Up Beet Sugar.

While in the state it is the purpose of Stevens to smell out the sentiment of the people on the beet sugar matter. This has given the delegation a lot of trouble for the last two months, and has subjected them to a lot of criticism, especially from Republican papers in the Twin Cities. Stevens and the rest profess to believe that they are supported by the majority of the state press and by the rank and file of the voters. Heatwole and Tawney have clippings by the pound from the Minnesota papers to prove that the country press, both Democratic and Republican, indorse the course pursued by the delegation. For example, Tawney has no more violent editorial opposition in his district that H. G. Day, of the Albert Lee Standard, and Col. Childs, of the Waseca Herald; and yet both these have commended him editorially. Some members of the delegation, however, say the indorsement of these gentlemen is the first thing which has caused them to have serious doubts as to the wisdom of their conduct. But this remark must be set down as a political and editorial pleasantry.

The fact is, it will make a lot of difference when it comes to the congressional campaigns, what the people at large in the state think about the beet sugar controversy, and it may result in defeating one or two of the members.

Clapp Has Some New Clothes.

If some of his old friends and constituents in St. Paul could have seen Senator Clap the other night they would have had a sudden and acute case of fantods. They would not have believed it was the same Moses. For the junior senator from Minnesota had purchased himself a new dres suit—a real split-up spike-tailed claw-hammer, open-front sure-thing, first-part outfit. It is faced with satin, and is a sartorial creation equal to anything owned by the famous Beau Brummell, "Bathhouse John," of Chicago. In it Moses looked like a hero. If he had worn a collapsible opera hat he would have looked just like the pictures in Life; the disguise was almost perfect. But he was recognized by his old black felt hat, and the way it was mashed down on his hair—head. He was on his way to a musicale—with the accent on the A—at the White house.

The same evening "Uncle Knute" showed up at a little social function in his regular every-day work clothes. He always does.

DIE IN BURNING BOAT ON RIVER

Continued From First Page.

had been at work for some time on a history of notable river disasters.

A company on board a small gasoline launch which happened along, served coffee as long as it lasted, and this was all the refugees from the City of Pittsburg had in the way of nourishment from 7 o'clock last evening until the Kilgore arrived at 2:30 this afternoon.

Steamer Is Run Ashore.

The fire started in the forward hatch larboard and burned fiercely and when the steamer run ashore, escapes were made over the cabin railing. Very few passengers or the crew were aware of the fire until it was too late. The captain and clerk tonight claim that in all eighty persons have been accounted for, leaving sixty persons lost or unaccounted for.

The steamer Maud Kilgore, Capt. Cole, brought the survivors to this place at 6 p. m. and the several societies of the city rendered all possible assistance in the way of clothing and food.

Two steamers and every available craft from this city went to the scene to offer relief. Efforts were made to catch the New South, o fthe same line, at Paducah and have her steam back for relief, but the New South had passed Paducah upward bound before the telegram was received.

Most of the passengers were still in bed when Second Clerk Oliver Philips gave the alarm. The engineers at once started all the pumping engines, while the crew brought all the hose into play. Amid the streams of water on all sides, the flames from the lower deck and the dense clouds of smoke, the passengers rushed from their state rooms and a frightful panic ensued.

The appeals of the officers and crew could not appease the terror-stricken crowds, who interfered with those throwing water on the flames, as well as with those working with the life boats. Few could adjust life preservers or do anything else for themselves.

The smoke was stifling. Great clouds floated through the blazing steamer, choking the passengers and adding to the terror. Children cried pitifully, begging that they be saved. They knew, as well as their elders, that death confronted them and clung to their mothers as though they alone could save them.

Women Fill the Lifeboats.

Lifeboats were manned and every effort was made to save the passengers from the floating furnace of flames. Sturdy boatmen rowed as they never rowed before in their heroic work of rescue.

Row boats were sent from the shore to help in the work of rescue, and laden to their limit with passengers in the scant attire they were able to gather were landed at the river banks.

The burning steamer was quickly headed to the bank, but passengers had to jump off the stern and trying to swim ashore through the swift current many were drowned. Many also perished in the flames. Only one yawl was saved, without oars, and twenty or thirty women were taken off. Others were picked up out of the water.

Food and medical assistance, except from people living nearby, did not arrive until 2:30 this afternoon and passengers with only night clothes and without food suffered terribly.

The body of a child, dressed in night clothes, was taken from the river at Mound City.

Among the first bodies recovered were those of Capt. Wesley Doss, of Cincinnati, and Miss Marie Tissim, of Cannelton, Ind.

NEAR DEATH SECOND TIME.

Oarless Lifeboat Saved From Drifting Back to Fire by Men's Hands.

CAIRO, Ill., April 20.—Mrs. Mulkey, wife of John Mulkey, of Metropolis, Ill., boarded the City of Pittsburg shortly before the disaster, and says in telling her experience:

"I boarded the boat at Metropolis to take passage at Cairo. All of the passengers were asleep and I at once went to my stateroom and lay down with my clothes on. It must have been an hour or more before I noticed a bright light shining into my stateroom. I immediately got up and opened the door and saw the front of the cabin was on fire. At that moment the electric light went out. I put a life preserver on and managed to grope my way by the flickering light of the flames to a door opposite.

"It was a barber shop. Then I groped further down to another door, which which opened out into the guards. But few passengers were aroused at this time and I, with others, climbed over the guards and down the railing, hand over hand, over the lifeboat, which was right below me.

"I hung suspended by my arms for a moment and was caught by a man who was seated in the boat. By this time others crowded into the boat and filled it to overflowing, but, as if providentially, the flames reached the ropes that held the lifeboat and we dropped into the river before others could push their way into the boat.

"We would all have been drowned if others had pushed into the boat. The lifeboat began to drift back toward the burning steamer and we thought that we were to die after all.

"We had no oars and the men used their hands to steer the boat. There were people in the river all about us on every side.

"After we had managed to get to the shore, fires were lighted and the poor men and women and children, many of them in their night dresses, shivered with the cold and from their wet clothes, huddled about the fires. Many of them nad lost those nearest and dearest to them, and their cries and groans were heartrending.

"Some were burned, but more were badly bruised and cut by coming in contact with the wreckage. People clung to shutters and anything they could find to float on to shore, and only a few succeeded A physician, who, with his wife, was among the passengers, managed to quiet the sufferings of some by administering morphine, of which he had a quantity."

SEES HER THREE BABES DIE.

Missouri Woman Suffers Terrible Experience in Steamer Disaster.

CAIRO, Ill., April 20.—Mrs. Sherman McCullom, with her three children, was going to Caruthersville, Mo., to join her husband. She jumped overboard and landed in the yawl boat, but her three children landed in the water, and she saw them sink from sight.

She is nearly frantic with grief. The body of the youngest of the little ones was recovered opposite Mound City, and was identified by the poor mother.

Another sad circumstance was the loss of one of the children of Pilot Al Pritchard. The little one was tossed from the burning steamer to arms waiting to catch it in the yawl, but its head struck against the side of the boat and it fell into the river and was lost.

One of the surviving members of the crew gave this account:

The fire was discovered at 4:05 a. m. in the forward hold. In a few minutes the whole bow was a wreck. The front stairways burned, cutting off any avenue of escape. We alarmed the sleeping passengers, bursting open the doors to awaken them. They ran out without putting on life preservers and drowned aft. The officers held them back as well as they could while the one yawl was loaded with women and children.

The water was very cold and the passengers were in their night clothing. Those who were not burned in the boat, drowned.

"When we reached shore we were unable to stand and had to be helped out of the water. t seemed as though we were crazed by fright, for we were screaming with fright even after we were safe ashore.

BOAT PASSES INSPECTION.

Just Before Departure Steamer's Condition Was Approved.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 20.—The officers of the steamer City of Pittsburg, which was lately destroyed by fire near Mound City, Ill., were as follows:

John M. Philips, commander.
Dana Scott, purser.
Oliver Philips, of Pittsburg, clerk.
Ben Bridges, Louisville, third clerk.
Arch Schriber, Moscow, Ohio, first mate.
Tom Whitney, New Albany, Ind., second mate.
Harry Doss, Cincinnati, pilot.
Al Pritchard, Memphis, pilot.
Clate Rowford, Ironton, Ohio, engineer.
Harry Cleossen, Zanesville, second engineer.
William Bollinger, Cincinnati, steward.
Fred Bentz, Newport, Ky., barkeeper.
Harvey Brown, Cincinnati, steersman.

The following are known to have been on the City of Pittsburg at Cincinnati:

John Allen, Pittsburg.
Mrs. John Allen.
Their ten-year-old son.
Sylvester Doss, Cincinnati.
Joseph Craig, of Grandview, Ind., grain merchant.
H. Brumen, of Cloverport, Ky.
Mrs. Arch Schriber, of Moscow, Ohio.
Mrs. Al Pritchard, of Memphis, Tenn.
Sarah Pritchard, eleven, her daughter.
Ella Pritchard, six, her daughter.

Just prior to the boat's departure she underwent her annual inspection by United States Inspectors Dameron and Fearn, and was granted first-class paper.

WHOLE FAMILY MEETS DEATH.

Kentuckian, Wife and Six Children Perish in Steamer Disaster.

OWENSBORO, Ky., April 20.—Patrick Burke, who, with his wife and six children were lost on the steamer City of Pittsburg today,formerly lived at Whitesville, in this county. He left last Friday for Missouri, where he expected to reside.

Kipling's Surly Sincerity.

He will not repent, or confirm, or edit himself, or study how to please. But there is about him a sort of surly sincerity even at his worst. He at least is interested if you are not. He is pleased with each sudden new intimacy and exasperatingly glib in its jargon and would as lief lose readers as not. Bridge building, or whatever it may be—down he goes in it with a horrid splash of terminology, and remains defiantly uninteresting for months at a time. It is not as if he tried to please and failed. It is his mood, not yours. He is merely muttering to himself the technicalities of his hobby, and criticism cannot shake it out of him. In the intervals of something like genius he is merely a pig-headed man. But the course has some advantages. He never does what is expected of him, but he sometimes does more. Whatever his sins are, they are not sins of subservienee, and meanwhile he lives his own life. Not that his unliterary activities have any value in themselves. Beyond stirring up rows and coining some quotable phrases, what has he done for politics these last few years? But looked at as a form of diversion, politics have done something for him.—From "The Writer Who Does Not Care." By F. M. Colby, in Bookman,

E. W. Grove

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KELLY KEEPS FROCK

Priest Involved in Elk Point Scandal Sent to New Location

BACK IN CHURCH WORK

He Is Assigned to Small Parish Near Sioux Falls After Long Speculation Regarding His Fate.

Special to The Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 20.—Father Kelly, the priest whose name has been connected with an Elk Point girl in a recent scandal and whose return to that city was opposed by Catholics, has entered on new duties at Montrose, twenty-five miles northwest of Sioux Falls, where he has been assigned to a parish and today held services for the first time since publication of the scandal. There has been considerable speculation all over the state as to his future.

CHORUS GIRLS FORM UNION.

"Walking Lady" in the Chaperons Starts the Ball Rolling.

The old-time "gag" of the low comedian, the funny idea of the comic opera librettist, is about to become a hard, cold fact. The chorus girls are to form a union. If the plans hatched in the pretty heads of half a dozen coryphees in Cincinnati do not go away, the time is close at hand when no statuesque blonde can carry the banner in the front row unless she has a working card tucked away in her—well, some place about her—setting forth that she is in good standing in the chorus girls' union. At present ocular demonstration is all that is required as to the good standing of a chorus girl. All that is to be changed, and the future holds promise of walking delegates, unfair lists, walkouts, pickets and all that sort of thing, which is to follow in the trail of the organizer.

Gerelda Malone, late of San Francisco, is the young woman who has taken upon her presumably shapely shoulders the responsibility for starting the mess of trouble. Gerelda is what is known technically as an "extra lady" in "The Chaperons," now delighting vast audiences in Cincinnati—or at least as vast as they get them in that part of the country. Miss Malone talked the matter over with a couple of fair conspirators, Miss Ruby Payne (sounds like a character in a Hoyt farce, doesn't it?) of New York, and Miss Sallie Fisher, of Salt Lake City. The three fair ones decided that it was time to get in line with the trend of modern things and organize. The theatrical managers, they pointed out to one another, are in the trustiest sort of a trust. The vaudeville managers have things cinched up so nobody can break in with a jimmy unless the vaudeville trust wants them. There is a union of tightsmakers, of wigmakers and of face powder manufacturers, so what could the poor girls do?

They determined then an there to tell their troubles to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and ask him ow about it. Nothing less than the big mogul of organized labor would do for Gerelda and Ruby and Sallie. No organizer, at a paltry salary, would answer their needs. It was Col. Gompers himself who was honored with their gentle confidences, and the plump president came out of the ordeal smiling and happy.

"e want to form a union," said Gerelda Malone, stepping out into the limelight of the whole world as the first spokeswoman of the first chorus girls' union ever projected.

"Do you really?" Mr. Gompers is authoritatively reported to have replied, although no stenographic report of the conversation was taken.

"Yes, we do, and I think all the girls would go into it," went on Miss Malone. "The vaudeville people have the White Rats to take care of their interests, and keep up their salaries, and our profession is becoming so overcrowded that salaries are going down constantly."—Chicago Chronicle.

"There could never be too many of you," said Mr. Gompers, with an attempt at gallantry, but Miss Payne interrupted.

"Oh, there are far too many now, and that's what causes the trouble. Every girl in the country who is—that is, who is—well, who could be accepted, you understand, is rushing into the chorus some place and salaries are suffering in consequence."

"Ah. I see," said Mr. Gompers, sympathetically.

"And then, there are irresponsible managers who take companies out on the road without capital and leave them stranded in jay towns," exclaimed Geralda, with some emotion.

"So I have heard," murmured President Gompers.

"We want to get an organization which will give us some protection from that sort of thing and enable us to get satisfaction afterward. We want salaries kept up to a certain minimum and—and—oh, everything like that."

Mr. Gompers was much impressed.

"If you ladies are in earnest about this," he said, "I think a union would be an excellent thing. We have about 900 organizers in various parts of the country and any or all of them would be only too glad to give you every assistance. You have my best wishes for success."

That seeming to close the interview. Geralda and Ruby and Sallie went back to the hotel to tell the other girls about it. Now that the seed is sown there is little doubt that it will grow, and if the union is formed there will be dire troubles for theatrical managers who do not live up to the union rules. The stage hands all over the country are organized and most of the theater orchestras are in the federation. If some bumptuous manager attempts to put on a show without union chorus girls the scene shifters will refuse to set the scenes for the "unfair" chorus girls and the musicians will not play the grand Amazonian march for them. The possibility of the entire chorus "walking out" after the first act with the house filled with people would probably be enough to bring any manager to terms, and the chances are that the formation of the union would put an end to the tyrannical "fines" whereby the girls are mulcted of their hard-earned money for real or imaginary infractions of arbitrary rules.

Of course there is also a possibility that the union, waxing large and powerful, might get unreasonable and obnoxious, the chorus ladies might refuse to "go on" oftener than a certain number of times in one performance, they might demand the cessation of Wednesday matinees and the establishment of commodious "greenrooms" in which to meet the gilded youth who are now obliged to dangle around in dark and muddy alleys outside the stage doors. But all of these things will doubtless settle themselves amicably in time when the chorus girls' union is an accepted fact and the managers have settled down to face the music.

A SORDID MAID.

He wrote sweet sonnets to her eyes,
Her lips, her brow, her hair;
Impassioned gems of polished thought,
And flights of fancy rare.
She thanked him with a radiant smile
And praised his graceful art,
So every day he poured in rhyme
The yearnings of his heart.
But since he saw his poems in print,
A nom de plume above,
He keeps the prose, and hints no more
Of poesy or love,
While with the proceeds of his lines
Her lovely self she decks;
For she sent them to the magazines
And gathered in the checks.

—Minna Irving.

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"GOOD WIVES GROW FAIR IN THE LIGHT OF THEIR WORKS," ESPECIALLY IF THEY USE

SAPOLIO

KEEP AN EYE ON CROPS

HENRY CLEWS' ADVICE TO THOSE DEALING IN STOCKS

Predicts Sharp Irregularities in Shares and Expects Much Realization—Approaching End of the South African War a Bull Element in the Situation.

Special to The Globe.

NEW YORK, April 20.—There has been a decided increase in speculative activity during the past two weeks. This could not be entirely attributed to the Louisville & Nashville incident, though that may have been the stimulating factor. The principal cause has been the prospective improvement in monetary conditions. Local bank reserves may be low just now, but the turning point has been reached; currency will soon return from the interior with increasing freedom, relieving the loan situation from fear of natural stringency for several months to come. Very likely the money market will now work along fairly comfortably until the crop movement begins; assuming, of course, that no seriously untoward events occur during the next three months. The effect of the recent Russian and British loans upon the international financial markets can be fairly measured. The former is not a factor of importance; the latter will be issued so gradually as not to produce any material disturbance. Possibly at a later date we may export fair amounts of gold to Europe on account of American investments in consols, but in view of our large supply of gold and the increasing production of the same, this need cause no uneasiness. The approach of peace, moreover, in South Africa will stimulate the production of gold in that quarter, and so tend to divert demand from this section; the world's money markets thus being in an easier condition than for some time past.

Repeal of the War Tax.

A very important event from the American point of view was the repeal of the war tax bill imposed at the outbreak of the war with Spain. This repeal of superfluous taxes will, of course, check the congestion of funds in the treasury, which had been a serious financial menace ever since the war closed. The only effectual means hitherto of releasing funds with drawn unnecessarily by taxation was by the purchase of bonds; a most objectionable method, because it constantly diminished the basis of national bank circulation, and so forced a further ultimate contraction of the currency; to say nothing of the folly of the government paying unnecessarily high prices for its own bonds. The repeal of the war taxes, therefore, removes a serious element of disturbance, which had it been allowed to continue, would sooner or later have involved the country in fresh financial spasms. The avoidance of such a contingency is a distinct aid to confidence.

Morgan Is in Control.

The Louisville & Nashville episode has developed another very important fact; viz., that Mr. Morgan is in complete control of that system. With masterful sagacity he has evidently measured the possibilities of further contests for control in the spread of the concentration movement, and with admirable tact has accomplished his purpose without dangerous friction. After the experience of a year ago attending the struggle for control of Northern Pacific there was naturally very serious apprehension of trouble by those who best understood the consequences of such contests and the possibilities of their reception. The removal of this danger has immeasurably strengthened the financial situation and invited renewed activity. These two factors then—the improved monetary conditions and the passing of Louisville & Nashville under Morgan control—seem to have been the signals for a revival of speculative activity, which promises to continue for some time to come. Many of the big leaders have returned from their Southern trips; the large holders are known to be favoring an upward movement: there is an excellent demand for desirable investments, which are scarce and firmly held; trade conditions are good; railroad prosperity appears unchecked, and so far crop conditions are satisfactory.

South African Situation.

When the Boer war is over, and the waste of about $200,000,000 yearly stopped, this country will be the better off; so will the army of about 150,000 men, a large portion of whom will be released for productive employment, possibly in South Africa. Under such conditions it is not surprising that some of the restless spirits who have acquired large wealth may wish to distinguish themselves in the stock market. Conservative operators may not approve of all their actions, but they are not likely to do otherwise than quietly encourage an upward movement in the market in spite of the high level of prices.

For such reasons I anticipate a much more active market. Sharp irregularities are likely to occur because the situation is not as satisfactory as a year ago and realizations must follow; yet there are present all the elements necessary to active speculation, in which the railroads are entitled to a decided preference. The industrials should be left severely alone. A good harvest would insure another year of general prosperity. A partial failure would produce unwelcome results.

—Henry Clews.

FOR THE SUMMER GIRL.

White is the leading effect in the most beautiful parasols, some of which are covered with new designs in silk or heavy laces.

Lace collars and cuffs, which give a pretty finish to any waist, now come in sets, consisting usually of a high neck collar, a sailor or round-shaped collar and wide cuffs to match.

Changeable taffeta silk skirts can be found in all the light colors that are fashionable for spring wear.

Linen dress goods will be popular for outing costumes, an effect which promises to form the basis of many pretty gowns, being a colored background with black or white stripes.

A new side trimming for ball dresses consists of a net groundwork, on which sprays of artificial flowers are mounted, with their foliage. These pieces come in a great variety of blossoms, to combine with all light colors.

Smart chintz sunshades are to the fore, quite as gay and important as those of foulard trimmed with lace.

Tiny rosettes of narrow ribbon with centers of rhinestones are used for garniture on skirts of fluffy material.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

DOWN WITH BEEF TRUST

CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR ASKS FEDERAL INTERVENTION

After Hearing Speeches Advising Abstention From Meat Until Prices Drop, Delegates Adopt Resolution Demanding Protection From Robbery of Ruthless Trust.

Special to The Globe.

CHICAGO, April 20.—"Down with the beef trust, and down with it quick," is the slogan adopted by the Chicago Federation of Labor. After listening to speeches advising the members to strike at the trust by abstaining from the consumption of meat, a resolution was adopted calling upon the state and federal governments to intervene. The resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas, The beef trust has by its unlawful manipulation so increased the price of meats that they have become a luxury to the workingman; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Chicago Federation of Labor calls upon the authorities of the nation and state to interpose the strong arm of the law to protect the people of this country from robbery practiced upon them by this most greedy and ruthless trust.

"Stop eating meat," W. F. Melican shouted to his fellow delegates. "There's no other way to fight this beef trust outrage. Live on vegetables yourselves and let the surplus go to the well-cared-for dogs in the kennels of the rich.

"A flesh diet is not an absolute necessity," that speaker had said. "We can get along without it. It is not easy, perhaps, but if we want to we can make every day a Friday and let the meat monarchs that their product is not as monarchs that their pdoducts is not as necessary to us as they think it is. Then watch the prices drop."

NEW YORK, April 20.-One of the delegates to the Central Federated union introduced a resolution at the meeting of the body today which recommended to wage earners that they refrain from buying or eating beef and mutton for thirty days, beginning May 1. This, it was explained, would be done to see if the price of meat could not be forced down from the present high rate.

California—Via the "Sunshine Route."

If you contemplate a trip to California this fall or winter consult the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.

Beginning Tuesday, Oct. 15th, and every Tuesday thereafter during the season a high-class Pullman tourist sleeping car will leave St. Paul and Minneapolis, running through to Los Angeles without change—arriving Los Angeles Saturday morning, four days.

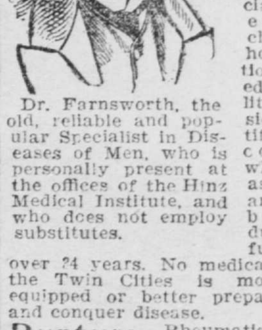
The line is by the celebrated C., M. & St. P., "Herdick Route," to Kansas City, thence over the A., T. & S. F. Ry., making the most popular and interesting route to the South Pacific Coast.

This service includes the "personally conducted feature" west of Missouri River—a special conductor accompanies each car, whose duty it is to carefully look after the wants of each individual passenger.

Write for the cheapest rates and for copy of the "Sunshine" folder, containing full particulars of this famous route.

J. T. Conley, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, C., M. & St. P. Ry., St. Paul.

BUILT ON HONOR



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