

Pulse of the Press

Age cannot wither the infinite variety of an actress' husbands.—New York Mail.

Summer will have to go some to make up for this spring.—New York Mail.

A woman has an awful good time hoping other women envy her.—New York Press.

The more fun you could have spending money, the more you don't know where to get it.—New York Press.

Contracts may be divided into bargains, marriages and Pittsburg matrimonial alliances.—New York Sun.

If the Spanish baby has had its first attack of colic, the news has been carefully suppressed.—Washington Post.

In all probability there will be no shortage in the wheat crop except for trading purposes.—Philadelphia Press.

Millinery stores are now advertising the "airship hat." Another way to make the money fly.—Washington Post.

Ruef says he fears injustice in San Francisco. But it's exactly the other thing that scares him.—Philadelphia Ledger.

When wheat reaches \$1 the farmers are reconciled to the wicked men in the pit who "deal in futures."—New York Tribune.

To complete his popularity King Alfonso has only to appear on the streets of Madrid pushing a perambulator.—New York Sun.

"How does our weather man make his predictions?" queries the Washington Post. Poorly, brother, poorly.—New York Mail.

No doubt the Hon. Abe Ruef is a firm believer in the theory that a man should not be hit when he is down.—New York Mail.

Mark Twain is to get a degree from Oxford University. But will he ever succeed in acquiring the Oxford manner?—New York Sun.

Notice that the Weather Bureau is asking no credit, even among the farmers, for the dollar-wheat episode.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Ian Maclaren was neither a warrior nor a politician, but the mourning for him is deep, sincere and worldwide.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A New Jersey woman is going to far-off Asia to get a husband. No place is too far and no danger is too threatening.—New York Herald.

The sentence of a New York woman to seven years' imprisonment for killing a man reflects upon the value of the man.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The New York Ice Trust is to expand to embrace coal and wood, so there will be no closed season for its patrons.—Philadelphia Ledger.

German scientists, in opposing the use of the rod at school, may be certain of the hearty approbation of the small boy.—Philadelphia Ledger.

When a man wears clothes that are out of style either he is so poor he has to worry about something else or so rich he doesn't worry about anything.—New York Press.

The magazine writer who deprecates the decadence of the English language could get into a better frame of mind by skipping the baseball reports.—Philadelphia Ledger.

It was an English actress, not an American, who suppressed news of her marriage through fear that she would be accused of seeking to advertise herself.—New York World.

Commentators upon the new plan to make Chicago beautiful will probably not speak about painting the lily or adding another hue unto the rainbow.—New York Tribune.

A London literary critic thinks that laughter is immoral. Physicians say it is a splendid aid to digestion. Shall we be morally dyspeptic or unmorally happy?—New York Sun.

Nebraska farmers must be riding in Pullman cars mainly now. The Legislature has passed a bill reducing parlor-car charges within the State one-third.—New York World.

The ceremony incident to the christening of the little Spanish prince continued for two days. Christening a boy with 12 names is a strenuous undertaking.—Washington Herald.

That Chicago man who proposed at luncheon and married at sundown is liable to get in the divorce court at breakfast and get a decree before his noon refresher.—Cincinnati Commercial.

Although the per capita consumption of sugar in this country was 76 pounds last year, it was not enough to counteract the effect of the lemons handed to a good many of us.—Washington Post.

Mark Twain is complaining about a man who looks like him. Still, if the man doesn't look enough like him to draw his pay at the cashier's window, he has no real kick coming.—Washington Post.

A scientific sharp some time ago detected a human soul in the act of leaving a body, and now a Haverhill doctor has succeeded in weighing one. Somebody may yet catch one of them if they don't watch out.—New York World.

COLD HURTS CROPS.

WEATHER FOR MAY WORST IN 25 YEARS.

Wet Fields Full of Rotting Seeds and Many Farmers Face Crop Failure—Theory as to Cause of Chilling Blasts.

The unprecedented cold weather which has held the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains in its grip for the last two weeks has wrought enormous damage to crops of every kind. The Washington weather bureau reports that not since 1882 has the abnormal weather of the present year been approached in severity.

As to the cause of the unseasonable weather conditions now prevailing the experts of the weather bureau have two facts and one theory. One fact is that practically every bit of the cold air that has been rushing down from the Northwest has come from the direction of Siberia. Another fact is that it has come in such great volumes that it has leaped over the natural barriers found in the mountains of British Columbia and spread over the Northwest, the middle West, around the great lakes to New York and New England, and as far south as Kansas.

"We have an idea," said Professor H. O. Frankenkof of the forecast division of the weather bureau, "that an extraordinary amount of snow has fallen in Siberia during the last five or six months. All the heat has apparently radiated from it, leaving an intensely cold mass covering the earth. Arctic winds blowing over that mass of snow and ice do not have their temperature raised to any appreciable extent before they hit the American continent. The winds that blow across from Siberia apparently are without moisture. The result is a high pressure over the northern part of the American continent, while in the south there is a low pressure. Atmosphere, like water, flows to the lowest point. There is no doubt about the course of the cold winds that have served to make the oldest inhabitants speak of this spring as if it were the coldest in human experience, which it is not."

Conditions in Many States. The following reports, showing crop conditions for various sections of the country have been received:

Peoria, Ill.—The abnormally cold weather in this section of the country has played havoc with crops, and not more than half a crop of oats and wheat is expected. What is known as "the green bug" is working in the wheat and oats and the cold weather has retarded the growth of the cereals to such an extent that the insect has gotten in its work with disastrous results. In central Illinois not even half a crop is expected. The cold weather has left the ground in poor shape for planting corn and the farmers report the outlook discouraging.

La Crosse, Wis.—Reports to offices of southern Minnesota branches of the St. Paul railway, which covers the bulk of the best wheat territory in Minnesota and South Dakota, are that the weather of the past week has proven favorable to crops. Ninety-five per cent of the seedling of wheat, oats, rye, and barley has been done. The condition of ground is very good and farmers expect an average crop, if weather remains favorable from now on. The crop is now two weeks behind.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Although the crop outlook in the Northwest seemed unfavorable at the outset, present prospects are that the grain will give a bigger yield this season than last; in fact, the situation in the Northwest could not be brighter, for general conditions are such that this section should enjoy unparalleled prosperity this year.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—There has been a remarkable continuance of cold, highly unseasonable weather in this region for many weeks past. The only crops to be injured at all are the grapes and berries, as all growing grain crops are too far advanced to be seriously hurt.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The cold weather and the rains have not done much damage to wheat in Ohio. Reports received from every section of the State state the cold is delaying the growth of the wheat, but the germ is all right. Fruits have not fared so well in this State.

Wabash, Ind.—The unseasonable weather has cut the wheat one-half even though conditions are favorable until harvest. The corn is all planted, but with mercury below 40, almost nightly, the plants have been badly nipped and cut worms are at work. Fruit is practically all killed and vegetables have suffered severely.

Keokuk, Iowa.—Oats and winter wheat, the only kind of wheat raised in this section, made an excellent showing, and with future favorable weather good crops of these cereals will be harvested. Corn is making a fair stand, grass made a slow start, and there will be a very short hay crop. Fruit is almost a total failure, including early apples, peaches, pears, plums and cherries. The berry crop is short.

Omaha, Neb.—As compared with six weeks ago the condition of Nebraska wheat has fallen off somewhere from 15 to 20 per cent. Six weeks ago, however, the condition was as near perfect as was ever known. Corn has been planted under exceptionally favorable conditions and the acreage is slightly in excess of last year.

Detroit, Mich.—The most backward spring in the memory of even the "old-set inhabitant" has seriously hurt the farmers of Michigan, and will later make its effects felt on the consumers. The month of May all through the Wolverine State has been like the March of ordinary years, and all crops are sure to be at least a month behind. The fruit crop will undoubtedly be short this year, and present indications point to a small and poor berry crop. Early vegetables are scarce and are bringing high prices.

It pays to advertise in this paper.

LIKE WHANG THE MILLER.

Maine Farmer Ruins Himself in Futile Search for Gold.

If a faker, who made a precarious living selling patent cure-alls in the daytime and holding second-sight seances at night hadn't put up three years ago at the home of Samuel Gordon, then a well-to-do farmer near Macwahoc, Me., the chances are that Mr. Gordon would be a prosperous man to-day. Instead he is dead, his farm has gone to ruin and his children are scattered through the West.

When the faker put up at the Gordon home he said he would give the owner a second-sight seance for his keep. More to accommodate him than anything else, Gordon consented, and that night incantations the faker went into what appeared to be a trance and told of a spot in the woods not far from Gordon's home where a vast amount of Indian gold, taken from white men more than two centuries ago, lay buried. He was far from exact in locating the spot, but he did mention a peculiar boulder, and the entire community was so impressed that they secretly set out next day to find the place.

Gordon found within a week a boulder resembling that described by the faker and bought the property upon which it was situated. To do this he was forced to mortgage his farm, but this he did cheerfully, as he had great faith in seances. He then began to dig. The more he dug the more determined he became to locate the wealth and the more he neglected his farm duties. But though he dug long and faithfully he discovered nothing more valuable than stones and earth.

His children believed their father had been fooled and sought to persuade him to desist, but their efforts amounted to nothing, and finally, one by one, they left home, saying that they would return when the gold fever was over. After that Gordon lost his farm and his health failed. Finally he became morose and semi-insane, and remained in this condition until his death, recently.

VAST GROWTH SINCE 1800.

Expanding Conditions in United States Shown by Government.

A series of panoramic views of conditions in the United States from 1800 to the present time in area, population, production, commerce, money circulation, wealth, inter-communication, publication and education is presented in a statistical abstract of the United States just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor. It is a volume of 700 pages, with scarcely a line of text discussion other than the titles of the tables themselves.

Beginning with tables as to area, it is shown that in the continental United States the population to the square mile has grown from six and one-half persons in 1800 to nearly twenty-eight at the present time. The per capita circulation, which in 1800 was \$5, in 1906 was \$32.32. The per capita wealth, which in 1850 was \$307, in 1904 was \$1,310.

Bank deposits, for which no record is available earlier than 1875, were a trifle over \$2,000,000,000 in that year, and in 1896 they were \$12,250,000,000. In 1906 deposits in savings banks amounted in round numbers to \$1,000,000,000, while in 1906 they were \$3,250,000,000, with 8,027,192 depositors. Imports of merchandise, which in 1800 amounted to \$91,000,000, in 1906 were \$1,226,000,000; while exports, which in 1800 were \$71,000,000, in 1906 were \$1,744,000,000.

The publication also shows increases in cotton production from 155,556 bales in 1800 to 11,333,000 bales in 1906; in sugar production, which amounted to less than 14,000 tons in 1825, to 682,414 tons in 1906; and in corn, the production of which in 1840 was 377,000,000 bushels, to 2,927,416,091 bushels in 1906. The value of manufacturing products has grown from \$1,000,000,000 in 1850 to nearly \$15,000,000,000 in 1905.

Brain Injury and Speech.

Taking issue with the generally accepted theory that a definite region of the brain presides over the function of speech and that an injury to this part of the brain means an interference with the power of using language, Pierre Marie, a French investigator, whose views are set forth in an article translated for the Literary Digest, contends that the old notion is largely erroneous. After referring somewhat in detail to the results of experiments on persons afflicted with aphasia, he states that failure to stand these tests indicates, not word deafness, but diminution of intelligence, since the patient understands the meaning of the words separately, but is not able to make a proper connection of ideas. He concludes, therefore, that the theory of word deafness and its localization in the brain cannot be sustained. While his views are perhaps too radical for general acceptance, they seem to necessitate some modification of previously held theories on this subject.

May Not Destroy Forests.

The Supreme Court held that the State of Georgia had a right to protect its forests, and that the Tennessee Copper Company and the Ducktown Sulphur and Iron Company could be enjoined from so conducting their smelting works on the Tennessee side of the line as to destroy forests and vegetation in the State of Georgia. The court gives Georgia until the October term to submit the form of a decree with which it would enjoin the operation of the smelters. In the meantime the objectionable companies are said to be installing a plant that will condense the sulphurous fumes, and which would thus render the decree unnecessary. However, the decision remains important as affecting the principle of forest and vegetation protection. The smelting companies in the case are largely owned by Standard Oil interests and the case has been pending for a year and a half.

Detective Samuel A. Hamilton of the Birmingham, Ala., police, who was shot by Mrs. Annie Magness at her home in Smithfield, Ala., while W. R. White, her first husband, was endeavoring to take away the two young children of Mrs. Magness, is dead.

Federal government medals and certificates of honor were awarded at Block Island, R. I., to the captain and crew of the schooner Elsie and members of the crews of several fishing schooners who saved passengers of the steamer Larchmont last February.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

Aside from the effect of unfavorable weather on leading retail lines, the course of business is steady, production in the industrial branches being fully sustained and new demands carrying the period of assured forward work farther into 1908. No diminution appears in the pressure for supplies of raw material.

Current inquiries indicate that heavy orders for rails and equipment are impending, and there is fair activity in furnace product, structural shapes and wire. Local building operations involve unusual consumption of materials, and the forces employed increase, at exceptionally high wages.

Manufacturing conditions remain favorable, wood and leather working plants steadily increasing outputs, and there is a large distribution of electric and brass goods. Receipts of one fall short of expectations, owing to late opening of navigation, but fresh arrivals of lumber and hides exceed those of a year ago. Dealings in the wholesale branches make a fair aggregate.

Mercantile collections continue to be very encouraging. Bank statements this week exhibit deposits at the highest level. Commercial borrowing is not particularly urgent at this time, but money works easier, although the discount rate remains at 5 1/2 per cent.

The markets for provisions and live stock reflect steady absorption, and better receipts of hogs increase packing, but the breadstuffs are in lessened demand, the rapid rise in prices having discouraged cash operations. The total movement of grain at this port aggregated only 7,403,886 bushels, against 9,368,130 bushels last week and 5,746,688 bushels a year ago. Compared with those of last year, there are increases in receipts of 14.3 per cent and in shipments 42.6 per cent. Receipts of live stock were 266,893 head, against 253,345 head last week and 280,814 head last year.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 14, against 26 last week and 24 a year ago.—Dun's Review of Trade.

NEW YORK.

Crop and trade reports are irregular, but there is a slight improvement visible as a whole, owing to higher temperatures. Relatively the best reports as to retail and wholesale trade come from the Pacific Northwest. In the central West, Southwest, Northwest, East and South the volume of retail trade is behind a year ago almost without exception.

Foundry pig iron markets are firmer. Business for 1908 is appearing in various lines. Within the week 25,000 tons of malleable Bessemer were sold in Cleveland for delivery in the first part of 1908, the price basis being \$22 per ton, valley furnaces. Some southern iron has also been disposed of for first quarter shipment, the quotation being \$18.50 Birmingham. Demand for basic pig for delivery in the last half of 1907 is quite heavy.

Business failures for the week ending May 23 number 165, against 184 last week, 170 in the like week of 1906, 179 in 1905, 184 in 1904 and 181 in 1903. Canadian failures for the week number 19, as against 22 last week and 13 in this week a year ago.—Broadstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime \$4.00 to \$6.55; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$6.10; wheat, No. 2, 96c to 98c; corn, No. 2, 53c to 54c; oats, standard, 45c to 47c; rye, No. 2, 84c to 86c; hay, timothy, \$14.00 to \$21.00; prairie, \$9.00 to \$15.00; butter, choice creamery, 22c to 24c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 15c; potatoes, 50c to 60c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.00; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 2 white, 53c to 54c; oats, No. 2 white, 42c to 44c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.52; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 98c; corn, No. 2, 53c to 55c; oats, No. 2, 43c to 45c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 76c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.60; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.55; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 53c to 55c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 43c to 44c; rye, No. 2, 74c to 76c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.60; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 90c to \$1.00; corn, No. 3 yellow, 55c to 57c; oats, No. 2 white, 47c to 49c; rye, No. 2, 80c to 87c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 99c to \$1.01; corn, No. 3, 52c to 53c; oats, standard, 44c to 45c; rye, No. 1, 81c to 83c; barley, standard, 83c to 84c; pork, mess, \$16.45.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.75; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.75; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.00.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.01 to \$1.03; corn, No. 2, 60c to 62c; oats, natural white, 49c to 51c; butter, creamery, 23c to 25c; eggs, western, 13c to 17c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 99c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2 mixed, 55c to 57c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 46c to 47c; rye, No. 2, 79c to 80c; clover seed, prime, \$8.20.

Interesting News Items.

Joseph Milner is under arrest as the result of the finding of the dead body of T. Sirmans, a storekeeper at Sirmans' station, Madison county, Florida.

More than a score of families were rendered homeless by a fire which swept Lincoln, N. H., entailing a loss of \$100,000. Twenty-two cottages and two large residences were destroyed.

MRS. M'KINLEY DEAD.

Widow of Martyred President Passes Away at Canton.

Mrs. McKinley, the widow of the martyred President, expired at Canton, Ohio, Sunday afternoon. Her death was so peaceful that it was with difficulty the physicians noted when dissolution came. There was no pain and no struggle. The body of Mrs. McKinley is to rest in the vault in West Lawn cemetery, which holds the remains of her husband, until the completion of the national mausoleum on Monument hill, when both caskets will be transferred to receptacles in that tomb.

Although for thirty years Mrs. McKinley had been something of an invalid, she was comparatively well until a week before death, when she suffered a stroke of paralysis.

Throughout the long period of her invalidism, dating from the death of her two little children, Mrs. McKinley showed a firm and unwavering belief in the career of her husband and by her cheering words, in spite of personal



MRS. M'KINLEY.

al afflictions, encouraged him when there was darkness at hand. She believed that his star of destiny would never set until he had become President of this land and for more than a quarter of a century cherished that belief until her hopes were realized.

After President McKinley's death she expressed a desire to join him and prayed day by day that she might die. Later, however, she frequently told friends she desired to live until the completion of the McKinley mausoleum, which is the gift of the nation and which is to be dedicated on Monument hill Sept. 30 next.

Mrs. McKinley was born in Canton June 8, 1847. James A. Saxton, her father, was an intellectual and progressive business man and banker, his wife a lady of culture and refinement. Ida Saxton was reared in a home of comfort and ease. After attending Canton schools she was a pupil at a private school at Delhi, N. Y. Later she went to a Cleveland academy and finished her education at Brook Hall seminary, Media, Pa.

While she taught Sunday school in the Presbyterian church young Lawyer William McKinley was superintendent of the First Methodist Episcopal Sunday school. Among many admirers and suitors the handsome young soldier, who had been with Grant and Sherman and won distinction in the Shenandoah valley, was the favored one.

Her life as the wife of William McKinley was a devoted one. They never "kept house" while he was in Congress because of her invalid state. She, however, desired to be with him as much as possible and spent much time in Washington. On his campaign tours while he was Congressman, Governor and President, she journeyed with him.

After McKinley's term as Governor ended, they came to Canton in January, 1896, in time to celebrate their silver wedding anniversary in the first home of their early married life. This wedding anniversary was the beginning of a year and two months' residence in Canton, during which time Mr. McKinley was nominated and elected President of the United States.

GOES UP IN SMOKE.

Many Millions Eaten Up by Actua Fires and Fire Protection.

In all this huge country of ours we built about \$500,000,000 worth of new buildings a year; our fire losses, including cost of fire departments and insurance, exceeds that sum. Two hundred million dollars is actually burned up—gone into smoke; fire departments, high water pressure and all that sort of thing mean nearly \$300,000,000 more; we annually pay out \$195,000,000 to the gentlemen who condescend to gamble with us on the question of fire in insurance premiums. We get back, after considerable trouble and some litigation, about \$95,000,000 from the insurance companies as a slight salvage for our fire injuries! Surely not a profitable gamble. Now then, the above are normal losses, so called. One fire, like San Francisco's, means \$315,000,000 wasted in smoke, \$1,000,000,000 in lost business to that city and the country generally, \$12,000,000 to clean up the debris and \$350,000,000 and 20 years' time to get the city in the condition it was before the fire. To counterbalance all that vast total the people of San Francisco may, after long delays, much quibbling and tiring litigation and fussing, get \$135,000,000 from the insurance companies!

Short News Notes.

Gen. Funston used to collect botanical specimens for the Department of Agriculture.

Leopold, King of the Belgians, is said to be the richest monarch in Europe, next to the Czar of Russia.

The Duke of Orleans contemplates an expedition to explore the northeast coast of Greenland this spring.

The Sultan of Turkey eats sparingly, eats meat seldom, and water is his principal beverage, supplies of which are conveyed to his palace in sealed barrels.



The musicians of Vallejo, Cal., have formed a labor union.

Belville (Canada) carpenters are asking for an increase in wages.

Granite cutters of Hardwick, Vt., have won their fight for better wages.

A district council of cement workers will be formed in San Francisco, Cal.

San Jose (Cal.) Street Car Men's Union is agitating for an increase in pay.

Laundry Workers' Union of Alameda county, Cal., has made a demand for an eight-hour day.

Union labor is renewing interest in a proposition to establish a "labor temple" in Boston, Mass.

The San Francisco (Cal.) building material teamsters' union now has on the roster 2,600 names.

The Winona leather workers' union has affiliated with the Minnesota State Federation of Labor.

Announcement has been made that all Italian barber shops in San Francisco have been unionized.

Leather workers on horse goods at Toronto, Can., are asking an increase of 15 per cent in their wages.

The International Union of Florists of the United States and Canada was organized in 1875.

The New York police now desire an eight-hour day. Several hundred of them recently met and organized a union.

The Ontario branch of the Canadian Labor party was recently organized at a lively meeting of labor men at Toronto.

The Sacramento Labor Temple Association hopes to have its \$50,000 temple ready for occupancy by next Labor day.

Agricultural laborers at Argenta, in the Province of Ferrara, Italy, are on strike for a more equitable division of labor and wages.

The New York Labor Bulletin, just issued by the Department of Labor, gives the number of organized men and women in the Empire State as 398,494.

A new lodge of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen was instituted recently in Minneapolis. The membership is almost wholly from the Soo shops.

There is a movement on foot to establish a weekly labor paper in Oakland, Cal. The Central Labor Council of Alameda county is behind the project.

A special committee from the Minneapolis Team Owners' Union is investigating the feasibility of the Union going into the feed business on the co-operative plan.

Louisville (Ky.) union paperhangers who voted to strike gained the advance in wages asked from the wall paper dealers, and returned to work under a year's agreement.

More attention is to be given to Southern states by the American Federation of Labor, which is planning to build up a stronger labor movement in that section of the country.

Stogiemakers intend to apply for a charter from the American Federation of Labor. Their application hitherto has been contested by the International Cigar-makers' Union.

A compromise proposition to end the strike of the lithographers for the eight-hour workday, and which has been on since Aug. 4 last, has been sent to referendum for action.

Pattermakers' League of North America spent \$3,300 in organization work in the Eastern Coast States last year, and since that time new members of the union have received \$200,000 in wages as a direct result of that work.

Electrical workers, machinists and blacksmiths of Great Falls, Mont., who recently went on strike, have signed a contract for five years. All the smelter employes are now back to work, and all are bound by five-year contracts.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has given his official sanction to a merger of the San Francisco Water Workers' Union with the gas workers. The organization will be known as the Gas and Water Workers' Union.

Metal Workers'