

## PRESIDENT IS READY FOR GREAT BATTLE

Bruin in Deathly Fear of Rifle and Big Stick Retreats Into Jungle.

## PRESIDENT MISSES CHURCH

Veteran Bear Hunter From Texas Is Added to the Party.—Will Ride on Ponies.

Stamboul, La., Oct. 7.—When the sun sets tonight the number of live bears in the vicinity of President Roosevelt's camp in these wilds will have been reduced and some new notches will be cut in the barrel of the presidential rifle.

This is the firm belief of the excited residents of this place.

The only doubt on the subject is that the bears known to inhabit these forests have been apprised of the coming of the foe, and have concluded to get beyond the Roosevelt zone.

If this should prove the case the president will not lack sport. However, for deer are browsing all over this section regardless of the presence of visitors, but the disquieting rumor has gone abroad that many of them are dying of the disease known as "black tongue."

The president spent the day quietly in his camp on Tensas bayou, with the intention of beginning his hunt early tomorrow. His party will be augmented in the morning by the addition of a Mr. Metcalf, a friend of Messrs. McIlhenny and Parker, who will escort the negro bear killer, Hoyt Collier, who will bring with him twentyone of his own dogs. There will be, therefore three professional hunters in the crowd—Collier, Lilley and a negro named Brutus Jackson. All have their own dogs.

### President Misses Church.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Assistant Secretary Latta, who is located about ten miles from the camp, reported to the press representatives here that he has not received a word from his chief since he landed in camp, but he added that he was certain that he had not attended church. Residents who heard this statement confirmed it, because there is, they say, no church for him to attend.

There is quite a canvas village where the camp is pitched. It consists of seven tents, most of which are occupied as living apartments by the president and his party. The president's own tent is a walled structure, about fifteen feet square, and there is a large mess tent and also a cooking tent. The president has been supplied with a big bay horse by Manager Shields of the Parker plantations, but will not use him when on the hunt, trained ponies being supplied for this purpose.

**Veteran Bear Hunter in Party.**  
Lilley, who is a professional sportsman, emigrated from this section to Texas many years ago, but had even then made so excellent a reputation as a nimrod that it has survived all this time and was strong enough to cause him to be sent for and brought all the way from Texas for the present emergency. He has, in former days, hunted all the canebrakes hereabouts and is said to know every nook and cranny in them.

## GEN. BOOTH IN CHICAGO

Veteran Commander of Salvation Army Addresses Vast Audience.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—Forty-two persons from an audience that filled the Auditorium theater last evening went forward in response to the call of General Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, for sinners who wished to get saved.

The venerable commander, despite his long day's journey from New York the day before, and despite the fact that he had addressed two great meetings in the Colonial theater previously yesterday, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon, spoke with a fervor and spirit that was not in the least betokened that he had passed three score and ten milestones in his life by more than eight years.

His invitation for sinners to come to the front followed a sermon in which he referred to many who had strayed from the paths of righteousness as Judases and had dwelt upon money as the chief root of evil.

"All the world seems to be going mad with wealth," said General Booth. "The most ignominious and contemptible and ruinous slavery to be found under the sun is slavery to money."

### General Paid Great Tribute.

At the afternoon meeting the aged commander was given a remarkable tribute by the large throng that filled the Colonial theater. Men of all classes joined in signifying their approval of resolutions of gratitude to the general proposed by Luther Ladson Mills and seconded by Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago. This was before the general had dwelt upon the future of the army.

"The Salvation Army is young as yet," said General Booth. "It started only forty-two years ago. People who expect wonders of it must give it a chance to breathe a while. It is young yet and still crude and unfinished."

"Many have wondered what would become of the army when the general dies. Well, he will live as long as he can, and when he dies the same flash of electricity that carries the message of his death will have added to it. Long live the general."

## JOHN D. IN NEW ROLE

Gives Out the Impression as Being Only Steward of the Standard.

New York, Oct. 7.—John D. Rockefeller's private conception of himself heretofore never allowed to become public, which is that he is only the steward of the Standard Oil wealth, responsible to God alone for his stewardship, was quoted yesterday morning by the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, the rector of Calvary Baptist church at Sixty-eighth avenue and West Fifty-seventh street, before his regular young people's Sunday morning class.

The Rev. Mr. MacArthur, in the course of a defense of Mr. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil company, said: "A few years ago some one asked Mr. Rockefeller privately why it was, since he had such a tremendous fortune, and his tastes were so simple that he could not retire. Mr. Rockefeller then made a reply which he did not intend should be made public and which given with attitude of his mind never before appreciated by the public."

**Heard Mr. Rockefeller Say It.**  
"I am the trustee of the property of others," he said, "through the providence of God, committed to my care. I am the steward of vast interests belonging in great part to widows and orphans and others, who are actually or relatively poor. For this holding I am responsible to God. Were I to give up my interest in the Standard Oil company I would imperil the interests of these people according to the popular supposition that my withdrawal would hurt the company's business. Therefore I feel it my duty to God and to the people whose money is invested in my company to continue active in its welfare."

The Rev. Mr. MacArthur was asked after his address about the correctness of the quotation he had cited. He said that it was absolutely authentic, and he intimated that he himself was the one who had heard Mr. Rockefeller so characterize his position in the world. In his address, which was upon "The Duties of the Standard Oil company," Dr. MacArthur had something to say about the character of Rockefeller.

## ACCEPT BANDIT'S TERMS

Britons to Meet Raisuli's Reduced Terms for MacLean's Ransom.

Tangier, Oct. 7.—The release of Caid Harry MacLean, who for some time has been held captive by the bandit, Raisuli, at last seems to be within measurable distance.

It was authoritatively stated yesterday that the British government had accepted Raisuli's reduced terms for MacLean's release, the principal items being \$150,000 ransom and British protection for Raisuli and his family.

Great Britain's advance of the ransom will be guaranteed by Sultan Abd-El-Aziz.

Sir Harry MacLean's brother is now at Rabat bringing the negotiations with the sultan to a close.

### Capture a Daring Feat.

The capture of General MacLean, commander of the sultan's bodyguard and next to him the most powerful man in Morocco, was the most spectacular and amazing of all the feats performed by Raisuli.

The capture was made while the commander was bearing peace offerings to the sultan, in sight of his stronghold, and was a bold move to force the sultan into granting many heavy demands made by the bandit, among them being that his house at Zinat be rebuilt, that he receive an indemnity of \$200,000, and that he be granted pardon from the charges held against him by the sultan, reappointed governor of Tangier and Fehs, and made commander of police.

### Caid Once in British Army.

Up to the time of his capture by the brigand Caid MacLean was considered invincible by the persons of the Moroccan court. Trained in the British army, he left to cast his lot with the late Sultan Moulat Hassan. Going there as a young man, he offered his services as drill master to the imperial troops.

Gradually he worked himself into the confidence of the ruler and was given the task of putting the entire army on a fighting basis. He substituted modern firearms for the old seven foot long flintlocks, introduced the use of uniforms and cannon, and, although robbing the army of its picturesque quality, made it into a good fighting machine.

Then the old ruler died, and it was expected that MacLean would leave the service, but he determined to stick by the new sultan and kept his hold on the Moroccan government.

## COURT INTERPRETS FISH LAW.

Holds That Prohibition of Dynamiting Covers All Streams and Lakes.

Frankfort, Ind., Oct. 5.—A decision of the law against killing fish with dynamite, which will be of general interest all over the state, was made Friday by Judge Claybaugh of the circuit court. Joseph Thompson was arrested for dynamiting a small creek and the question was raised by the court that there was a doubt as to just what the phrase "waters of the state" means, and the decision was withheld until Judge Claybaugh made an examination of the authorities on the question. The point was whether the phrase meant simply lakes and larger streams, or all streams of whatsoever size.

Today Judge Claybaugh decided that the law shall cover any and all kinds of waters, small or large, whether lakes or streams.

A merchant who has the "courage" to pay high rent, and to buy costly stocks of goods, should not weaken when it comes to advertising.

## FIGHT SOON TO OPEN FOR NEW LADING BILL

Conference for Amendments Will Begin in New York Friday.

## LARGE BODIES CONCERNED

Demand Growing For Uniform Documentation Covering Shipments Over All Roads.

New York, Oct. 6.—The conference called to arrange the terms of the hoped for agreement on certain proposed amendments to the uniform bill of lading to be authorized by the interstate commerce commission will be held in this city on Oct. 11.

Should the bill of the meeting fail, it is said that the fight, with the railroads on the one side and the big shippers and bankers of the country on the other, will be waged to a finish.

In this event the interstate commerce commission will be the court of last resort, that body having been given full power under the new railroad rate law to prescribe the form of the new bill. Representatives of all the leading railroads, many of the prominent bankers and shippers of the country, and a committee representing a large number of prominent commercial bodies have signified their intention of taking part in the conference.

### All Points to Be Discussed.

All the questions involved in the various amendments will be discussed, the avowed purpose of the bankers and shippers being to induce the railroads to endorse all the amendments as proposed. If these amendments are adopted, business men generally contend, they will remedy what are now regarded as the real dangers of the law in its present form, which already have resulted in bankers in various sections of the country in refusing to loan money on bills of lading as collateral.

The dangers of the present law, which it is sought to remove by the adoption of the proposed amendments, include, according to the supporters of the new measure, loss now frequently incurred by merchants paying bill of lading drafts, by bankers making advances on bills of lading, and by third parties giving advances on these instruments.

The specially appointed committee from various commercial bodies which will attend the conference in support of the adoption of the proposed amendments, includes representatives from the New York cotton exchange, the New York board of trade and transportation, the Merchants' association, the New York Mercantile exchange, the National Hay association, the National Poultry association, and many other organizations. The joint meeting of these several bodies, which appointed the committee to attend the New York conference, adopted resolutions demanding that the responsibility of the railroads be more clearly defined in the new bill of lading than it is under the present law.

## BOMB 13 IS HURLED

Negro is Latest Victim—Porch is Wrecked—Players Flee in Panic.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—Chicago gamblers were not allowed a peaceful Sunday. With the grand jury thunder cloud vanishing into thin mist on the horizon and the poolrooms and handbooks preparing for a gradual resumption of business, another bomb tore open the aching wound and cast a new cloud of dust and conjectures into the eyes of the puzzled authorities.

The victim of bomb No. 13 was the Needlework club, a negro gambling resort at 809 West Madison street, that long enjoyed immunity from police interference. Although the attack cannot be traced directly to the war on the Mont Tennes gambling syndicate, it is part and parcel of the present chaotic situation and bears the earmarks of the same artist that threw the other twelve sticks of dynamite or bottles of nitroglycerine.

The explosion occurred shortly before 2 o'clock in the morning. It awoke most of the residents of the neighborhood and sent the policemen on nearby streets scampering to the spot, but nothing was discovered, and the matter was not even reported at the West Lake street police station.

### Gamblers Flee in Terror.

"Bob" Thomas, proprietor of the Needlework club, was one of the persons disturbed. He was looking after the pleasure and amusement of the patrons of his resort when the bomb vented its wrath upon his back porch and "getaway" emergency exit of the two story club building and saloon. The negro gamblers were thrown into a panic and a rush was made for the door. No damage was done beyond shattered woodwork and broken windows. The same care had been exhibited by the bomb thrower that has been shown in all the other mysteries of the kind.

Thomas was arrested late in the afternoon after he had used a revolver in an attempt to drive Lyman Atwell, a newspaper photographer, away from the front of the club building. Atwell had taken up a position with his camera across the street from Thomas' place and was preparing to take a picture, when the negro rushed from the door of the saloon.

Tomorrow's most profitable classified advertisement "might as well be yours."

## WOULD BAR COOLIES

More Inspectors Sent to Canadian Border—Japanese Chief Offenders.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 6.—Immigration of Japanese into America is increasing at so alarming a rate that it has been determined by the government to adopt extraordinary measures to prevent the introduction into the United States not only of Japanese but of other Asiatic coolie laborers. One result of the trip of Secretary Straus of the department of commerce and labor along the Canadian border and the Pacific coast has been an increase of the force of immigration inspectors along the Canadian border.

Official figures of the immigration of Japanese into America are not available, because Secretary Straus declines at this time to make them public, but it is known that more than double the number of Japanese have come into the United States thus far in the year 1907 than came here during the same period last year.

Naturally the figures of the government do not include the hundreds of Japanese who have come into the country surreptitiously. They have come across the Canadian and Mexican borders practically without hindrance despite the regulations adopted by the government to prevent the introduction of Japanese laborers.

### Drop Out in United States.

The government of Japan does not issue passports to laborers for America. It does, however, issue passports to them for the Hawaiian Islands and Canada. Once in the Hawaiian Islands they can take passage either to Mexico or Canada and their way across the border line into this country from either Mexico or the dominions is easy. They take train, for instance, from Mexico to Canada, through the United States. The railroads are not bonded, as they are in the case of Chinese passengers, to deliver them at a specified destination. The result is that the Japanese leave the train at any point in the United States they may choose. They disappear and it is practically impossible to find them, even if they are known to have left the train, which is entirely unlikely.

## SHE NEEDS THE CASH

Rumors Heard That Lady Warwick's Business Ventures Have Gone Awry.

London, Oct. 7.—If Lady Warwick lost as much money in America as has been reported here the fortunes of the house are likely to be in a pretty parlous state. The ex-earl is one of that section of the British nobility known as land poor. He and the countess between them own about 33,000 acres, mainly agricultural, and not productive in the matter of rent.

Warwick castle is an expensive place to keep up, absorbing a good portion of their income. Lady Warwick always has been outspoken about her poverty and, though it once was strongly remarked it did not prevent her going about in a thousand guinea fur cloak and wearing handsome jewelry. Her purchase in those lines are, however, relatively few and far between.

### Gives Little to Socialism.

Her contributions to the socialist cause, which she has at heart, have amounted in all to not more than a few hundred pounds. She undoubtedly had not the means. Similarly, the agricultural school she founded in the neighborhood of Warwick castle, which was her pet scheme, had to be abandoned only a few weeks ago simply because she could not afford to keep it going. It has been costing her nearly 1,000 pounds a year, and this was an expenditure which she publicly avowed neither her husband nor herself could afford to continue.

### Fate Like That of Other Women.

A friend who knows both the earl and countess, and to whom she communicated the meager details which so far have reached London in reference to Lady Warwick's reported loss, expressed the opinion that the countess merely is meeting the fate of most women who engage in business ventures on their own initiative. She could not expect much guidance from her husband, who always has been the less predominant partner.

## EXPLOSION KILLS FOUR

Butler, Pa., Oct. 7.—Four men were killed, twenty mortally injured, and ten others badly injured in an explosion caused by the upsetting of the metal pot in the No. 1 cupola of the Standard Steel company here late last night.

Nearly all the men were foreigners. The large wheel pot, 150x100 feet, was demolished, causing a loss estimated at \$100,000.

The dead: DORNA, NICK; dismembered. BLOTAR, NICHOLAS; burned to a crisp. VERECK, JOHN; skull crushed. UNIDENTIFIED MAN, totally dismembered.

### Wounded in Piteful Condition.

The condition of the thirty men injured is piteful. Although still alive, the features of a majority are mutilated beyond recognition. The hot metal was showered over them, causing horrible injuries. Arms, fingers, and ears were torn off, while a number of men had their eyes burned out.

Several men are in the hospital with their legs burned to a crisp. At midnight the physicians attending the injured said that at least ten of the men would die.

Times want ads bring results.

## REV. HOPKINS AGAIN SCORES FAIR TIPPLER

Would Punish Men Who Offer Liquor to Female Companions.

## PRaises THE OLD MAIDS

Pastor Lays Down Rules For Guidance—Has Also Formula for Women.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—The Rev. Frederick E. Hopkins of Pilgrim Congregational church gave a few pointed suggestions last night as to "what ought to be done to a man who asked a woman to drink." It embraced the problems of "what a woman ought to say should a man ask her to drink."

The Rev. Frank G. Smith, in Warren Avenue Congregational church, and the Rev. E. B. Crawford, in Woodlawn Methodist church, also discussed the subject of women drinking.

Dr. Hopkins advocated different "penalties" for different sorts of men who invite women to drink. Perhaps he disappointed some of the members of his audience. He didn't say anything about tar and feathers or necktie parties.

### Four Penalties Are Prescribed.

The favored penalties were as follows: Man who asks a girl to drink in respectable restaurant—He is no gentleman and should not be treated as one.

Man who is accustomed to having women drink with him until after 1 a. m.—He is a dangerous enemy to womanhood. I think the church and society should compel him to wear the old scarlet letter "D" pinned on his breast, for he is a devil.

Young would-be sport, but don't know how—if he asks a sweet, innocent girl to take her first drink he ought to be compelled to interview the girl's father or brother the next morning. He should be told by them, "The next time you ask any girl in whom I have an interest to drink you may live longer, but you won't be nearly as pretty as you are now."

Yellow cur youth who had no moral principles and thinks every woman ought to be as worthless as he is—if he asks a girl to drink with the assurance that "It won't hurt you," society ought to rise up and hoist him over the city line so hard that he will have to sleep standing up for the next month.

The women hearers were asked to remember the following formula, should they ever find themselves confronted with the problematical request, "Please have a drink":

1. Say, "No, thanks; I don't drink."  
2. If your escort insists, rise as if to go.  
3. Say, "I thought you were a gentleman. I can find my way home alone, thank you. If I remain in your company I fear I might not be able to do so."

## LOOTERS TAKE HALF MILLION FROM BANK

Masked Band Flees Through Main Street and Shoots at Residents.

## BANDITS SEIZE A HAND CAR

Passer-By Sees Men at Work and Gives Alarm at Sheddin, Ala.—Sheriff Is Killed.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 7.—Word has been received from Seddon, Ala., that four masked robbers looted the First National bank of that place last night of \$575,525 and shot dead Sheriff John Williams as he attempted to arrest them. They then escaped on a hand car over the Southern railway.

### Citizen Sees Men at Work.

The robbery was discovered about 1 o'clock this morning by a citizen who was passing the bank. Through the darkened windows he saw four men at work. He immediately gave the alarm and notified Sheriff Williams.

As the sheriff reached the bank the robbers, who had evidently learned of the alarm, attempted to leave. They were met by the sheriff, who called on them to halt. Before he discovered their whereabouts the robbers opened fire on him and he was instantly killed.

### Terrorize Entire Town.

The few citizens who had arrived at the scene were terrorized by the robbers, who ran through the street carrying their booty with them and firing as they ran. They went northward to the yards of the Southern railway, where they secured a hand car, boarded it with their plunder, and speeded away.

### DOCUMENT RESISTS DECAY.

Shelbyville, Ind., Oct. 7.—Henry Gathman has in his possession a passport which was issued to his father, John A. Gathman, in 1857. The parchment upon which it is written is well preserved. The writing is clear, and was penned with ink.

The passport was issued by Lewis Cass, then secretary of state at Washington D. C., and is intended to give Mr. Gathman and his wife the protection and courtesy due them as citizens of the United States on a visit to Germany.



Hartford City, Ind.—It has been reported that President A. L. Faulkner of the Amalgamated Association of Window Glass Workers, would grant a reduction of 50 per cent. in the wage scale he recently mailed to the window glass manufacturers. He says: "The wage committee of our organization has decided that the present scale will prevail during the blast of 1907-08, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, and as president it is my duty to enforce said scale, which I expect to do to the best of my ability."

Pittsburg.—An order has been sent out from the headquarters of the Pennsylvania Railroad company to reduce expenses. This, however, will not affect the improvement work that is to be started this fall. Reports made to headquarters show that the expenses in the operation of the system this year are enormous—greater than ever before in the history of the company. It is proposed to reduce expenses at least \$1,000,000 a month, this reduction to cover every division.

Antwerp.—The strike of the dock laborers of this city, which began last June, came to an end with a victory for the Federation of Ship Owners. At a meeting of the strike leaders it was decided that the men should return to work unconditionally at the terms of the employers. This strike has brought about a coalition among the ship owners of the world for mutual protection, which in the future will make a shipping strike an extremely hazardous undertaking.

Pittsburg.—Announcement was made that the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company is laying off about 1,000 employees. Officials of the company, however, say the dismissal of these men will not impair the productive operation of the plant. It has installed new machinery and erected a new shop. In these operations, they say a large number of men were employed whose services are now no longer required because the improvements are completed.

Washington.—The statistics compiled by the interstate commerce commission for the year ending June 30, 1906, show that the number of persons on the pay rolls of the railroads of the United States was 1,521,355. The total amount of wages and salaries paid to employees during the year was \$900,801,653. The number of railway corporations was 2,313, and the total single-track mileage 244,363, of which 3,971 was operated by receivers.

Galveston, Tex.—The strike of the Southern Pacific dock workers has ended. The steamship company had 250 negroes at work on the wharves and was bringing in more negroes daily. The strikers saw they would be replaced by negro labor and at the solicitation of the citizens' committee, decided to work at the old scale of wages. The company made some minor concessions, but the wage scale remains unchanged, 30 to 45 cents an hour.

St. Louis.—A general strike of the shoe workers of St. Louis, in sympathy with the strike of the shoe cutters, was declared. Nearly 30,000 workmen are idle. At a secret session of the executive board of the union the act of the workers in striking received official approval. The St. Louis Shoe Manufacturers' association also met in executive session, and the members refused to disclose what plans were formulated.

Chicago.—Printing pressmen of Chicago's local No. 3, voted unanimously to go on strike Oct. 1. The demand is for an eight hour day with the same wage as with the present nine hour day. The strike will involve 1,250 Chicago pressmen. The strike is likely to be widespread, involving all of the territory east of the Mississippi river, as well as Canada. Pressmen in the western states have already secured the eight hour day.

Pittsburg.—Declaring that the shortage in the supply of miners is caused by internal strife among the men and accusing President F. J. Feehan of introducing Socialism into the Miners' union, Patrick Dolan, the ex-president of District No. 5, which includes all western Pennsylvania, with 35,000 members, has announced his candidacy for the presidency.

Terre Haute, Ind.—President Van Horn of the Indiana Miners' association has revoked the charter of the local lodge of 200 members at Heckland for refusal to restore to the lodge treasury \$5 for each member, which amount they allowed themselves for Fourth of July spending money.

Washington.—The loss to the country caused by strikes during the 20 years from 1881 to 1900 inclusive, amounted to 2,789,160 working days, or 7,641 years, equalling nearly one-third of the entire Christian era. The total direct financial loss reached the enormous sum of \$500,000,000.

San Francisco.—Edward J. Brandon, of this city, third vice president of the Bricklayers and Masons' International union, has resigned from his position to enter the contracting business, and will be succeeded as third vice president by Joseph P. Duffy of San Francisco.

Rutland, Vt.—After 11 hours deliberation the jury in Rutland county court brought in a verdict in the suit brought by the F. R. Patch Manufacturing company, of this city, against 23 union machinists to collect from them as individuals a judgment of \$2,700 awarded the concern against Protection lodge of Machinists as result of damages during a strike in 1902. The jury held 16 of the 23 defendants responsible as bona fide members of the union. This is the most important labor case ever tried in Vermont courts. Judge A. A. Hall in his charge characterized it as novel in that neither court nor counsel could find that one like it was ever tried in the state.

Washington.—Union labor is demanding public trade schools instead of opposing them, according to the leaders of 11 representative labor organizations, says the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education. And, according to the same report, the supposed opposition to the trade schools is aimed almost wholly at schools operated privately by manufacturing corporations. This opposition to corporation-controlled schools is based on the belief that they are operated for the benefit of stockholders rather than the pupils, and cheap labor.

Washington.—Commissioner of Labor Charles P. Neill, in the twenty-first annual report of his bureau, deals exclusively with the history of strikes and lockouts in the United States between the years 1881 and 1905. The gist of the report is to the effect that labor has won a small majority of the strikes begun by it, in whole or in part, while capital has been equally successful in conducting lock-outs. Only a small proportion of either strikes or lock-outs have been settled either by mutual agreement or by arbitration.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Cokeworkers are reported to be scarce in the Connellsville region and the adjoining coke fields and agents of the companies have been in the city for several days trying to secure men. It is estimated that work can be furnished to at least 1,500 laborers in the coking fields and preference is being shown to English-speaking people, as the day when the Slavs, Hungarians and Italians were in demand is becoming a thing of the past in the coke regions. This is also said to be true in the mines.

Washington.—It is said information has been received at international headquarters in this city to the effect that the International Association of Machinists, at present in session in annual convention, adopted a resolution providing that each member of the association lay aside one day's pay each year to go into a general strike benefit and emergency fund. This movement was indorsed by the officers and by the local delegation. It is figured that in a few years the fund will run into the millions.

Washington.—Of the 13,964 strikes which occurred during the years 1901 to 1905, a total of 803 strikes, or 5.75 per cent. of all strikes, were settled by joint agreement between organizations on both sides, and a total of 233 strikes, or 1.60 per cent. of the entire number, were settled by arbitration. Of the 541 lockouts during the same period 66, or 12.20 per cent. were settled by joint agreement between organizations on both sides and 11, or 2.03 per cent. were settled by arbitration.

Chicago.—High dues seem to be necessary these days if unions are to succeed. This has been decided upon by many organizations in the last few months, and now the Journeymen Horseshoers' International union has raised its per capita tax from 20 cents a month to 25 cents. The establishment of an international sick and death benefit is being considered, and this proposition will be submitted to the membership at once.

Washington.—Secretary Straus of the department of commerce and labor has declined to reopen the case of the European lithographers who some time ago were admitted to the United States against the protests of representatives of organized labor.

Chicago.—Reports circulated recently that the Pullman company had laid off a large number of its workmen and contemplated reducing its forces further were denied by Thomas Dunbar, the manager of the Pullman works.

Washington.—In the last 12 months through the co-operation of the man who wishes to buy labor and the man who has labor to sell, the pay of the workman in a number of instances has increased more than 15 per cent.

Muncie, Ind.—Glass and other factories shut down for the summer are gradually resuming operations. Two