

PENNA. LAYS OFF MEN.

Fifteen of this City Thrown Out of Work Monday.

The Pennsylvania railroad Monday evening took off train D, and cut down the number of men in sections of this subdivision to 4 or 5 men to the section. Fifteen men from this city were thus thrown out of work, Monday. Many others who are employed by the company have had their wages cut.

The gang of Italians who have been in this city for several months, left for New York Tuesday, from where they will return to their native shores. Some of the factories of the city are not running near their regular force, and if matters grow much worse, the city council will have to open a free soup house.

Cortelyou Rejected Offer.

It became known Wednesday that interests identified with the reorganization of the Knickerbocker Trust company had considered the name of Secretary Cortelyou, among others, to take the presidency of that institution and that an intimation of the consideration of his name had been conveyed to the secretary within the last few days.

This was before Secretary Cortelyou had given out an authoritative announcement of his intention not to resign from the cabinet. In view of the latter announcement it was assumed that any tender or intimation of his coming to New York as president of the Knickerbocker company had been definitely rejected.

It appears that the consideration of Mr. Cortelyou's name was taken up by the committee of depositors recently formed, and not by the trustees. Several names were considered for the presidency, but it was the general belief that if Mr. Cortelyou could be induced to take up the work it would add greatly to the prestige of the trust company and would indirectly be of great advantage to the financial interests of the city in general.

A friend of the secretary, who is in a position to know, said Wednesday: "Mr. Cortelyou is going to stay where he is, as secretary of the treasury, until the end of Mr. Roosevelt's administration. I am confident that he has not seriously entertained any proposition involving his resignation from the cabinet."

Admits Fleet Plot.

That the American Government was cognizant of the existence of the belief of ulterior designs against Admiral Evans' battle ships in the harbor of Rio Janeiro was admitted Monday in administration circles. The news first reached Washington by way of Paris, where somebody communicated it to the American Embassy. There the officials were quick to send the news along to the State Department at Washington, which in turn sent it forward to the American Embassy at Rio Janeiro and also forwarded it to the Navy Department.

The intimations contained were vague and indefinite as to details, yet in view of the great importance of the matter and the possibilities which might develop, were the officials on the scene not informed no time was lost in transmitting it to Rio Janeiro. The data forwarded to Washington, it is understood, contained the names of some of those persons who, it was alleged, were engaged in the anarchistic plots, but their names were not disclosed at the department Monday.

While admitting that some damage might be done under the most favorable circumstances by persons having evil designs against a battle ship, many of the officers who discussed the matter pointed out how difficult this would be in the absence of the most approved apparatus in military operation by skilled persons.

Tries to Kill Three in an Auto Crash.

A sensational motor car drama is reported from Bucharest. The chauffeur of Prince Ghika, a young Italian, fell in love with Princess Ghika, his employer's wife. He confessed his passion to the princess, but was told that unless he desisted she would tell all to her husband.

The chauffeur apparently remained quiet, but made up his mind to destroy the prince, princess and himself. Saturday, while driving the prince and princess in an auto to a neighboring village he put on all speed as the car approached a river, and death seemed inevitable.

Prince Ghika, who knew nothing of the love affair, believed the chauffeur had gone mad and attempted to restrain him. In the struggle which ensued the chauffeur was overwhelmed with the aid of the princess and the car slowed down, but too late to avoid an accident, in which the chauffeur was killed and the princess seriously injured.

A Similar Case.

A man out in the State of Washington was thrown out of a wagon a few years ago, landing on his head and suffering an injury that affected his brain. The other day he met with another fall, again striking his head, the result this time being the restoration of his reason. This calls to mind the celebrated case of the "man in our town" who jumped into a bramble and scratched out both his eyes, whereupon "with all his might and main he jumped into another bush and scratched them in again."

"Boy Tramp" Dies of Poison.

George Harold, aged 40, better known as "Phony, the Original Boy Tramp," died at Columbus, Ind., Monday night as the result of a practical joke. That arrests will follow the autopsy Tuesday, which was held to determine the exact cause of death, is very likely.

In the belief of physicians who witnessed Harold's death and of the police who are working on the case coronal oil was administered in a drink of whiskey given the victim by some one who considered it a prank, but the identity of this person or persons is either unknown or withheld pending the coroner's verdict.

Harold was known all over the United States. His home was in Newport, Ky. He came to Columbus about sixteen years ago, having been attracted there by the presence of "Kid" McCoy, who was then taking his first lessons in boxing from Jack Rush. Tod Sloan, the famous jockey, was also there chumming with Rush. Harold depended upon Rush to plan his life for him. Rush gave him a sweater on which were the words, "The Boy Tramp," and told him to make the object of his life to travel around the globe in fifteen years.

Harold traveled over 23,000 miles. Everywhere he went he secured a letter from the mayor, chief of police and police captain. He visited every brewery in America and had over 10,000 beer checks, which he carried in his two valises. He had the knife which he claimed was used to cut off Pearl Bryan's head, had Walling's vest and Jackson's necktie, and one of his latest souvenirs was Stanford White's cane. When he heard of a crime he hastened to the scene to get a souvenir.

At one time he returned to Columbus garbed in Bryan's gloves McKinley's hat, Buffalo Bill's vest and Uncle Joe Cannon's trousers. He returned there last week from Milwaukee and had a letter from the clerk of the Plister House. In all of his life of buffeting he was never known to steal anything but a drink of whiskey. He always called Columbus his home.

Case to Be Taken to Courts.

The famous case in which the Chicago, Indiana & Southern railway was ordered by the Indiana Railroad Commission to build a station and stock pens at Lake Village, Ind., is to be taken into the courts. Members of the commission Saturday morning received summons to appear in the Circuit Court at Hammond on February 3. The railroad company has brought suit to have the order of the commission set aside. The trouble at Lake Village started when that village began a contention with another little village called Conrad. Lake Village has 200 inhabitants and Conrad has none.

Jennie Conrad owns much land near Conrad and she fought to have the station built at Conrad when the road was constructed. Then, it was alleged, citizens of Lake Village entered passenger trains and sought to keep those who were seeking houses from renting those owned by the Conrad woman at Conrad.

Commissioners McAdams and Wood have returned from Chicago, where they were in conference with officials of the Central Freight Association in regard to the rates on gravel and other road-making material ordered by the commission some time ago. No agreement was reached, but it was finally concluded that a committee from the C. F. A. would go to Indianapolis to make its plea before the commission.

Monday Night's Concert.

The concert given Monday night in the Methodist church by the "Treble Clef Chorus" was one of those rare musical entertainments for which Plymouth is noted. The Treble Clef chorus comprises eighteen ladies, graduates of the Winona school of music. They came here under the auspices of the Mozart club. The members of the Cleff chorus have won in the past two years successively the large cash prize offered by Winona assembly for the greatest proficiency in musical art. The larger number of the members are from Lima, O., the rest are from different parts of the country. The audience was large and was captured by the singers in the first number. The company will rarely have a more appreciative audience than they sang to Monday night.

Miss Sonntag, as directress, displayed skill and fine art in the execution of her work. She was a graceful and effective master of the baton. Without referring to the parts of the individual members, it can properly be said that the Treble Cleff Chorus gave one of the most artistic and finished entertainments that it has been the good fortune of Plymouth to hear. Credit for securing this entertainment is due to the Mozart club.

Bishop White Entertains at a Banquet.

Right Rev. John Hazen White, D. D., Bishop of the Michigan Diocese, was the guest of honor Thursday evening at the Oliver hotel, South Bend, to a large gathering of the clergy and laity of the diocese. A royal banquet was served, followed by several sterling and enthusiastic addresses. The chief topic under consideration was the missionary work of providing a greatly needed church for the new city of Gary, which is in this diocese.

KNOCKS OUT 2-CENT FARE LAW.

Pennsylvania Supreme Court Holds Act Unconstitutional.

The 2-cent railroad fare law, now in force in Pennsylvania, was Monday declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court, which handed down an opinion affirming the decision of the Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia. The vote of the court was 4 to 3, the dissenting opinion being handed down by Justice Mestrezat. The suit was brought by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The majority opinion in the case was written by Chief Justice Mitchell. It declares that the real question in the case is whether the new rate law transgressed the provisions of the Constitution that the legislative power is to be exercised only in such manner that no injustice shall be done to the corporations. Continuing it says:

"The court below, after receiving much evidence and giving it a most painstaking and elaborate consideration, found that the act does injustice to the corporations in that it reduces the returns from the property to such an extent as to render it unremunerative."

The corporation is entitled to make a fair profit on every branch of its business subject to the limitation that its corporate duties must be performed, even though at a loss. What is a fair profit is a highly complicated and difficult question. The court below availed themselves of all the best evidence that was offered or shown to the attainable, considered it with exemplary patience and care, and their conclusion that the enforcement of the act of 1907 against the complainant would do injustice to the corporations is beyond just criticism. The justices who dissented were Mestrezat, Stewart and Potter. Justice Mestrezat, in his opinion, holds:

1. That the act of April 13, 1896, and its supplement of the same date incorporating the company do not give it immunity from the supervision or regulation of rates by the legislature.

2. I believe the power to supervise rate charges of a quasi public corporation, like a railroad corporation, is a police power of the state, and that the legislature has no authority to abridge it or to delegate it to a corporation or to any other body.

3. I am clearly of the opinion that in determining whether a rate for transportation is reasonable or not all the revenues should be considered, including all the revenues from freight, expressage and all other sources. This view is strengthened by the fact that it is impossible to accurately determine what revenue the company receives from each of the several sources.

It is clear, I think, that under the evidence, considering only the revenue from the passenger traffic, that the rate is not unreasonable, much less confiscatory.

Attorney General Todd said the case was closed as far as he was concerned.

Republican Editors.

The speeches of Republican editors at the Missouri editorial convention last week have the right ring. Ben Deering of the Clayton Watchman and Sam Clark of the Carrollton Record voiced the sentiment of the party when they said that the time had come when the question of who shall slice the federal pie and who shall eat the slices must no longer be the paramount question with Republicans.

Mr. Deering said: "For years the main business of our leaders in Missouri has been the distribution of federal patronage, but the time has come when we can elect a state ticket and give eighteen electoral votes to the Republican candidate for president and we have something better than federal patronage to engage our attention. We should educate the people in Republican principles instead of lining up for this man or that man as chief patronage dispenser."

Charlie Morris of the St. Joseph Gazette, heartily indorsed the speeches of Deering and Clark, declaring that congressmen and federal office holders should not be dictators, but should be servants of the people and exponents of Republican principles which mean government by the people, not dictation by those who happen to get an office.

Newspaper: Timber.

Since 1890 the amount of wood consumed annually for news paper has increased from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 cords. The amount used during the last year was 469,053 cords greater than that of any previous year. In 1906 there was consumed for pulp 2,507,002 cords of spruce, 328,381 cords of hemlock, 328,470 cords of poplar, 69,277 cords of pine, 33,886 cords of balsam and 194,160 cords of other woods.

New York furnished 1,295,004 cords of this material, or more than twice as much as Maine, which ranks next, with 617,743 cords. Wisconsin ranks third with 542,354 cords; New Hampshire, 310,729; Pennsylvania, 282,972 cords; and Michigan, 115,272 cords. The consumption of 1907 in New York shows a small decrease from previous years because the forests are being rapidly cut away. The largest increase has been in Maine, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and New Hampshire.

Messengers of Friendship.

Something more than the usual degree of importance attaches to the delicious exchanges between the presidents of America and Brazil over the visit of Admiral Evans' fleet to Rio, owing to the significant expression used by President Roosevelt in accounting for the mission of the battleship fleet. The correspondence by cable, made public Wednesday is as follows:

"From President Penna: Petropolis, Jan. 14, 1908. "President Theodore Roosevelt, Washington: This afternoon I had the great pleasure of receiving and becoming personally acquainted with the admirals and captains of the American fleet en route to the Pacific ocean."

"I congratulate you upon the successful arrival of so powerful and well drilled a fleet at Rio de Janeiro, and I take great pleasure in informing you that the people of our capital spontaneously and enthusiastically joined the Brazilian naval authorities from the very first moment in the demonstration of fraternity and friendship toward the American sailors and the great republic of the north, for whose glory all Brazil extends the most cordial wishes. (Signed) "Affonso Penna. "President of Brazil."

President Roosevelt's reply: "The White House, Washington, Jan. 15. "President Affonso Penna, Rio de Janeiro:

"I thank you for the kind message which you were so good as to send me on the arrival of the American fleet at Rio. It has given me and will give to the American people, the liveliest satisfaction. We are all very sensible of the courtesy and distinguished hospitality with which the government and people of Brazil have received our officers and sailors. The warships of America exist for other purposes than to protect peace against possible aggression, and justice against possible oppression. As between the United States and Brazil these ships are not men-of-war, but are messengers of friendship and good will, commissioned to celebrate with you the long continued and never-to-be-broken amity and mutual helpfulness of the two great republics. (Signed) "Theodore Roosevelt."

Libel Suit Against Hearst May Be Dropped.

Eight provisional jurors had taken their seats in the jury box to try the libel suit of Adolph S. Ochs, proprietor of the New York Times, against William R. Hearst Wednesday afternoon when an adjournment was taken to allow the Hearst lawyers to consult with Ochs' representatives on the proposal for a settlement suggested by Ochs. The Times proprietor, it is said, felt it to be injudicious to allow the trial to proceed further if a settlement could be reached. Mr. Ochs was surprised that other newspapers had taken pains to report the trial, and was of the opinion that the best interests of all concerned might be served by an amicable agreement. During the afternoon session Wednesday Mr. Ochs was busily engaged in passing notes to the Hearst lawyers, and when the adjournment was taken an earnest conference took place.

When asked about the result of the conference Mr. Shearn stated there had been negotiations opened by Ochs for a settlement, but he did not believe anything definite would result. It was said, though Mr. Shearn would not give any information on the subject, that the Hearst ultimatum had been that if Ochs wanted to settle he could only do so on the basis of paying the Hearst costs in all the four suits and also counsel fees. This naturally amounts to a large sum, as the costs include the expense of appeal to the Court of Appeals on the demurrers interposed by the defendants.

Explains Japanese Influx.

The report of W. L. MacKenzie King, the royal commissioner appointed to inquire into the influx of oriental labor into Canada, was presented to the Canadian parliament Monday evening. The commissioner throws a new light on the responsibility for the sudden increase of Japanese landing in British Columbia last summer.

The report of Mr. King had been observing the agreement to restrict immigration and that the departure of the Japanese foreign office in April last from the regulations hitherto in force was made only at the instance of the Canadian Nippon Sully Company, backed by the Canadian Pacific Railway and other influential Canadian interests which represented at Tokio that Japanese labor was needed and desired in this country.

If there was a change," said Mr. King, "in the policy of Japan, it was not one which could adversely affect the interests of this country without a Canadian citizen or a Canadian corporation first placing upon it the seal of his or its approval."

Robbed in Heart of City.

Although the South Bend police department was recently increased by ten patrolmen, the robberies and holdups continue. Within one block of the central station, J. L. Arthur of Indianapolis, was assaulted and robbed. His face was almost crushed, the jawbone being broken and his cheeks and forehead gashed.

FIGHTING 62 SALOONS.

Temperance People Begin Crusade at Logansport, Ind.

The Ministerial association having decided to continue the anti-saloon movement in Logansport for six months, or until a blanket remonstrance has been signed by a majority of the voters of the township, the liquor men are preparing to show that the wiping out of the saloons would, in the opinion, be disastrous to the business interests of the city.

There are 62 saloons in the city and many of them occupy desirable business property. They pay many thousands dollars to the city, county and state in the way of licenses and taxes, and the owners and employees occupy 200 dwellings. This is the statement of the saloon men, and they have enlisted the sympathy of many business men. The temperance sentiment in Logansport is strong, however, and will eventually prevail. Some confusion and much complaint has been made about the present liquor law. The temperance organization has circulated two cards, one a remonstrance in the township and one a remonstrance in the ward. The law reads that a majority of the votes cast at the last election shall prevail, whether a voter cast his ballot or not.

The saloon organization circulated papers and obtained 2,800 signatures. The vote of the township at the last election was 4,721 and a majority would in their opinion, be disastrous. They have 2,400 signatures, which they say is a majority under the law. They assert that the saloon men obtained names wherever they could get them and that many traveling men and railroad men who vote in other cities signed.

The anti-saloon leaders claim that the county auditor was awakened at 11 o'clock at night recently, the day before the county commissioners met, and that they were unable to look over the names. They contend, also, that only the withdrawals count and that if they can get the names of legal voters to constitute a majority over the vote cast at the last township election, whether the men voted or not, they will win.

The county commissioners at their regular session, last Friday, granted 15 licenses.

Cortelyou Has Not Resigned.

Secretary Cortelyou has not resigned and does not intend to just at present. He has not had a quarrel with the president and is not likely to have.

His relations with Secretary Taft and other members of the cabinet are entirely cordial, and will surely continue so.

He is not an avowed candidate for the presidency. The president has not informed him that he could not be such a candidate. His entire liberty of political action has been repeatedly recognized both by President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft. The secretary of the treasury has been an extremely sick man, and he is still far from well. He has been absent a great deal from the treasury department, but has attended every cabinet meeting when he was able to be out of the house.

The president and the secretary denounce as absolutely untrue the stories printed Wednesday morning that Secretary Cortelyou had retired from the cabinet in a huff and was about to accept a position under Pierpont Morgan.

Rob in Jesse James Style.

In typical old-fashioned Jesse James style and after a hand to hand battle with Assistant Cashier Jones, two masked bandits robbed the First National bank of Texola, Oklahoma, Saturday night. Jones was found an hour later bound and gagged and insensible from a blow on the head.

"Hands up," in true western style, were the words that greeted Jones as he was busily engaged with his books.

Jones raised his hands, but when one of the bandits turned to empty the loose change on the counter into a sack, the assistant cashier attacked the other. A fierce fight ensued, the banker finally getting the worst of it. A posse headed by the sheriff started after the robbers as soon as possible. Late Sunday night they had not yet been captured and it is thought they have escaped into the Texas panhandle. Officials of the bank, make no statement of the amount of money taken.

Democrats Oppose Bryan.

Washington dispatches state that according to a poll taken of the Democrats of the house of representative by the Washington Post there is a large percentage opposed to the nomination of Bryan for president. One of the surprises was that Bryan failed to be the choice of the majority of the members from Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland or Virginia. In all there were fifty-three representatives opposed to his nomination and who predicted that if he was nominated he would be defeated. For his nomination were ninety-eight. Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, had a following of thirty-one, while Judge Gray had ten. Judson Harmon, of Ohio, mustered four. Expressions were obtained from all but eighteen Democratic members of the house.

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Disease and Death in Indiana in December 1907.

The monthly bulletin of the State Board of Health just issued for December says:

The total number of deaths was 2768 which is an annual death rate of 12.1 per 1,000 population. In the corresponding month last year, the total deaths were 2956 rate 13.1. The death rate therefore shows a decrease of one in 1,000. 15.2 per cent of the total deaths were under one year of age, the number being 395; 29.8 per cent of the total number of deaths were 65 years of age and over, the number being 774. In December 1906 the percentages were 15.2 per cent and 31.4 per cent respectively. The tuberculosis deaths numbered 215 against 329 in the corresponding month last year. The number of deaths from certain diseases were as follows: Typhoid fever, 69; diphtheria, 31; scarlet fever, 8; measles, 9; whooping cough, 77; pneumonia, 334; diarrhoeal diseases, 29; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 46; influenza, 43; puerperal fever, 9; cancer, 102; violence, 184.

Of the 315 tubercular deaths, 150 were males and 165 females. Of the males, 30 were in the age period of 10 to 40 and were fathers and left 60 orphans. Of the females, 55 were mothers in the same age period as above and left 117 orphans. Total number of orphans made by consumption in one month, 177. How many of these orphans will the state be compelled to care for? We do not know, but it is a question that is not cheap to prevent the disease rather than to take care of the wreck which it leaves behind.

Of the 334 pneumonia deaths, 171 were males and 163 females. Seventy were under one year of age; 44, 5 to 20; 47, 20 to 50; 125 were 50 and over; 49 were in the age period of 70 to 80; 36 in the age period of 80 to 90; and 2 were 90 and over. In the corresponding month last year pneumonia caused 408 deaths.

Typhoid fever caused 69 deaths. In the corresponding month last year, 79. Seven hundred and eighty cases were reported from 34 counties. Diphtheria caused 29 deaths. In the corresponding month last year, 60. Three hundred and twenty-seven were reported from 47 counties. Scarlet fever caused 8 deaths. In the corresponding month last year, 5. Several epidemics of mild scarlet fever occurred throughout the state causing some alarm, but as shown, more deaths than in the corresponding month last year.

Bronchitis and tonsillitis were the most prevalent diseases, and this was true also in December 1906. The city death rate was 14.3 which is 2.1 higher than the death rate for the whole state. The country death rate was 10.7 which is 1.4 lower than the average for the whole state. The death rates of cities having over 50,000 population were, Indianapolis, 16.1; Evansville, 12.3; Ft. Wayne, 18.2; Terre Haute, 13.1; Anderson, 10; Muncie, 9; South Bend, 15.8.

Smallpox was reported present in 13 counties, 207 in all being reported with no deaths. In the corresponding month last year 293 cases were reported from 19 counties with small-pox was epidemic were: Clinton, 15; Elkhart, 45; Grant, 10; Lagrange, 60; Madison, 38; Marshall, 10; St. Joseph, 12.

On the whole, the health conditions for December 1907 were about 6 per cent better than for the corresponding month of 1906.

Tells of Russia's Struggle.

More than a hundred members of the House of Representatives besides justices of the Supreme Court and other government officials were Wednesday given a vivid word picture of the struggle of Russia's vast population against governmental oppression and toward a constitutional form of government. The scene was a dinner and reception at the residence of Representative Herbert Parsons in honor of Professor Paul Milyoukov, a constitutional Democratic member of the third duma.

Professor Milyoukov said that no advances toward popular government might be expected until the people were again permitted to be represented in the majority in the duma. However, he believed the present form of government would tend to educate the Russian people in self-government.

Speaker Cannon and Secretary Taft were among the dinner guests, but neither remained to the reception. Professor Milyoukov returned to New York and will leave soon for home.

Cortelyou Upheld by Court.

The application of George W. Austin of New York for a restraining order against Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou to prevent the latter from allotting \$21,500,000 worth of Panama Canal bonds to certain national banks was Monday denied by Justice Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The court's decision was rendered following argument by counsel for Mr. Austin and the government. The ruling is practically a dismissal of the suit. Mr. Austin charged that the secretary of the Treasury had violated the law in refusing his bid for \$20,000,000 worth of bonds at \$103, 375 and in allotting the bonds to national banks and individuals at a lower figure.

SMALL POX IN CITY.

First Case in Plymouth For Over a Year.

A case of small pox has been discovered in this city. Frank Dunninger, of Detroit, Mich., who has been canvassing the town, selling soap, was quarantined at the boarding house of Mrs. Allen Cole, on Walnut street Saturday. This is the first case of this disease that has visited this city for over a year. The case is not a serious one, and was thought to have been contracted by Mr. Dunninger at Elkhart.

Not Ruined by War or Graft.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana before the Yale Forum Friday night made a vigorous reply to those who are saying that the policy of the administration is ruining the nation.

"When we stopped the robbery of the nation's forests, he said, 'the robbers' called it paternalism; when we stopped the sale of poisoned food and diseased meats, the sellers called it socialism; when we are trying to stop stock-juggling, criminal rebates and the like, the jugglers call it a raid on prosperity; when we try to stop government by graft and politics by purchase, those who grow rich by graft or get high places by purchase call our work interference with private affairs in the one case and assault upon respectability in the other case."

"Yet such of these things as we have already done are now agreed to, and it is found that nobody is hurt, but that everybody is helped by them. Even those businesses which for the moment sold less of their goods soon sold more of the goods than ever; and instead of selling hurtful things, they are now selling wholesome things. Months ago when certain men were saying 'that we had gone too far, I pointed out that these very men did not even suggest a repeal of any of these statutes. The moral making of the nation is catching up with the physical making of the nation. If we have gone too far, it is not strange that nobody proposes that we shall go back?'"

"We must revise our tariff, and that is a big thing; but we must do more—we must now make a sensible, up-to-date plan for revision, and that is a bigger thing."

Canal Locks Made Wider for Washings of Future.

President Roosevelt has approved the recommendation of the Ishman canal commission, indorsed by Secretary Taft, increasing the width of the locks of the canal from 100 to 110 feet. The president simply approves the recommendation, but makes no comment thereon.

The action of the commission in locks is in order "to meet requirements of the navy that reasonably can be expected in the near future."

The general board of the navy in a memorandum to the secretary of the navy dated Oct. 29 last presented the opinion "that the width of the locks as now fixed—namely: 100 feet—is sufficient for probable ships of future construction and that sound policy would dictate an increase to a clear width of 110 feet." The commission feels it should be guided by the wishes of the navy.

In a memorandum to Secretary Taft, the commission says the cost of all the locks at 100 feet is eliminated at \$32,580,011, while a width of 110 feet will cost \$57,090,850, "a difference too small to be considered, assuming the necessity for the increased width be as stated by the navy."

The locks are to be 1,000 feet in length. Secretary Taft appeared before the senate committee on interoceanic canals Thursday and gave that committee information concerning the project and offered suggestions for legislation.

He gave a complete review of the conditions at the canal site and quoted information he had received from various officials connected with the work. He expressed the opinion that the canal should be completed within six years from next July and that its ultimate cost would be approximately \$300,000,000, including the purchase price.

Hiccoughs Cause Death.

Allen Richardson, one of Logansport's oldest and best-known citizens, hiccoughed his life away. He began hiccoughing about ten days ago, and all efforts to stop the convulsions were futile. Physicians tried every known remedy faith cures and charms were tried, but they were all unavailing. Mr. Richardson was a pioneer resident and in the early days came to Logansport with his parents from Preble county, Ohio. He learned the carpenter trade and worked at it for years. Then he plunged into banking, being the first president of what is now the First National Bank, one of the biggest and soundest institutions in the city. He was a Mason and an Elk and during his life held high offices in each order.

Moving to South Bend.

Fred W. Fromm has sold his 80 acre farm in West township, on the Pretty Lake road, to Martin E. Day of Fulton, Ind., consideration \$5100. Mr. Fromm has leased a 2 story brick building on Michigan street in South Bend, where he is now opening up a city grocery and market. Mr. Day has started to move to his new home on the farm.

Villagers Flee Flood.

Residents of the village of Struthers, a town of 4,000, six miles from Youngstown, O., were fleeing Friday night in dread of a disastrous flood impending with the threatened bursting of the giant dam of the Mahoning Water Company. Already scores of families have left the village and other households are packing their goods in preparation for speedy flight.

For days the gradually rising waters of Yellow Creek have threatened the village, but it was not until Friday night that the population became aware of the danger. The water is rising so fast that it can no escape through the dam's spillway and is bursting through at each side, carrying with it earth and great rocks.

Forces of laborers sent by the water company have sunk cement pillars in great holes dug in the earth in a futile effort to fortify the lateral supports of the dam. The rock and earth was being torn out faster and faster with each hour Friday night and the immense pressure of the water impounded behind the eighty-five foot high dam is threatening to hurl the dam into the ravine below and rush on into the village.

The town is the seat of the Morgan Spring Company mills, a big blast furnace, the mills of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company and a great coopeage. Millions of dollars loss in property is threatened with loss of life inevitable, unless the residents succeed in escaping before the break predicted at any hour by engineers who have worked frantically to halt the impending disaster.

Great Canadian Bank Fails for \$4,000,000.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada has gone into liquidation and the bankers' association took charge of the assets Saturday morning. The Ontario, Quebec, the Northwest and the maritime provinces. The Sovereign Bank was organized in Toronto in 1904, with a capital of \$1,500,000, which was increased in 1906 to \$4,000,000. When the Dresdner Bank of Germany, took \$2,000,000 of its stock in June last, the whole reserve account of \$1,250,000 was wiped out, together with \$1,000,000 of the capital and the bank was reorganized with the following officers: Amelius Jarvis, president; J. H. Dunn, representing the Dresdner director, vice president, and F. G. Jennett, general manager, succeeding Manager Stewart.

Since the reorganization deposits have fallen off \$3,000,000. The bankers' association was in session late Friday night. At midnight it was said a statement would be given out soon.

Admiral McCalla Wants Reorganization of Navy.

Radical reorganization of the navy should be put into practice at once is the opinion of Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla. The preparations on rather the lack of preparation of this country for possible war is a matter, he believes that demands early and serious consideration. "Other nations have made mistakes in building warships," said the admiral, "