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BELLINGER IS NOT RESPONSIBLE

AT INQUEST HELD OVER BODY OF ALBERT TEEPLE CORONER KIZER PRO- NOUNCES DEATH TO HAVE BEEN FROM HEART FAILURE.

Quarrel which resulted in Teeple's death arose over the latter's mother, whom Bellinger was trying to eject from his premises. Dead body had lain ten hours before coroner's inquest.

After examining witnesses to the fight between Joseph Bellinger and Albert Teeple, which took place on the premises occupied by the former, 1-2 miles west of Teegarden, and which resulted in Teeple's death, and after making a careful examination of the dead body, Coroner Kizer decided that Teeple came to his death from heart failure, and not from any blow that may have been delivered him by Bellinger. The coroner did not arrive on the scene until 10:00 o'clock Wednesday night, about ten hours after Teeple met his death.

Mrs. Susan Teeple, mother of the dead man, was witness to the tragedy, and it was on her account that the fight was occasioned.

The farm on which the affair took place was the property of Mrs. Teeple. Joseph Bellinger, her son-in-law, however, was a tenant of the farm, and was working it on shares. The agreement between the two was that Bellinger should market Mrs. Teeple's share of the produce, and deliver the proceeds to her. Mrs. Teeple was living in Walkerton but was visiting with her daughter, Mrs. Bellinger, on Wednesday, when the conflict between her son and son-in-law took place.

About noon on Wednesday, Albert Teeple came from his farm, just across the St. Joseph county line, with a wagon and team, for the purpose of getting a load of corn which his mother had sold to him. As this was against their agreement, Bellinger and Teeple entered into a discussion, about getting the corn. Here, Mrs. Teeple joined the debate, and severely scolded Bellinger. This greatly incensed Bellinger, and he led his son-in-law to the road and telling her that he could manage his own affairs, bade her go. Mrs. Teeple asked her son if he would stand by and see his mother treated so. He replied that he would not, and seizing a scow-shovel made for Bellinger. The latter dodged the blow, and struck Teeple on the head with his fist. Teeple said but one word "Enough," and sank to the ground, expiring in a few moments. The affair took place in the barn lot, not far from the house. Teeple was carried into the house and Dr. White was summoned from Teegarden. The doctor pronounced death to be caused from heart failure.

Sheriff Voreis and Constable Miles arrived there at about 4 o'clock. Coroner Kizer arrived at 10, and the inquest lasted until almost 1:00 o'clock. The heart of the dead man was taken out and examined. Mrs. Teeple said that heart trouble was prevalent in her family, that she suffered with it herself. The coroner decided that death was caused from heart failure.

Bellinger feels badly over the affair. He says that even if he is not indicted by the grand jury and is exonerated by his neighbors, he will never outlive the remembrance of Albert Teeple's death. He says that although he intended to give Teeple a good licking, the thought of murder never entered his mind, against any man.

Bomb Fiasco; Two Shot Dead.

An attempt was made Wednesday night to set fire and dynamite the loose tobacco factory of the Hayes Sory Tobacco company at Clarksville, Tenn., representatives of the Italian Regies, and two negroes, Tony Allen and Walter Watkins, alias Frog Eye, were killed by a watchman. Another negro escaped, but is thought to have been wounded.

The Regie tobacco factory, since the recent trouble in the dark tobacco district, has been closely guarded. About 11 o'clock, when Guard Shanklin was making his rounds he noticed three men at a door of the factory on the west side. He first thought they were guards. One struck a match and Shanklin asked who he was. The negro ran. Shanklin followed and fired three times. One negro dropped dead in his tracks. The second ran seventy yards to a negro tenement house, where he died. The third yelled, but disappeared.

The door had been saturated with coal oil and four sticks of dynamite placed against it.

How Old is the Human Race?

According to the best authorities the total number of years elapsed since, in the light of best geological evidence, men first appeared upon earth is placed at 238,000. Of this 78,000 years belong to the preglacial epoch, 100,000 years to the glacial, 44,000 years to the interval between the glacial epoch and the protohistoric and neolithic, 10,000 years to the two last-named epochs and 6,000 years to the time elapsed since the beginning of the historic period in Egypt.

Counting the Cost in New York.

The annual message of the Mayor been an increase of \$118,650,000 in the net bonded debt of the city. A debt statement is given as follows: Net funded debt (excluding county indebtedness and water bonds issued since January 1, 1904) \$498,487, 118.05. Net contract liability \$70,766,329.10. For lands acquired \$16,202,566.98. Total \$585,455,214.13.

The budget for the year 1908 is \$143,572,266.17, an increase over that for 1907 of \$13,150,760.51. The mayor says that the increase is caused by two reasons: First, the enactment by the state legislature of laws interfering with the local regulation of our expenditures, thus entailing upon the city every year large mandatory increases to which it must submit, and, second, the constantly increasing volume of the city's business and the higher prices which it has been forced to pay for its supplies.

He declares that the city cannot be accused of any extravagance in allowing the increases, and adds that as long as it continues to give the public increased facilities and improvements its expense account must continue to grow. He betrays no alarm whatever over the conditions and tendencies.

But The World newspaper does not share his claim. It has shown that the debt of New York is considerably larger than the debt of Paris, that it is more than double that of London and more than five times that of Berlin; also that New York's annual expenditures are much larger than those of any of the three foreign cities. These comparisons prove nothing, but they are not without significance. London with its smaller debt is a much larger city than New York, its running expenses are less by some forty millions, and it is not pledged to such great investments of capital. New York interest payments alone are now placed at \$24,000,000, and here is an interesting statement: "The recent purchase of \$30,000,000 of city revenue bonds by the Morgan syndicate was coupled with an option for \$20,000,000 more, which the sinking fund commission raised to \$35,000,000. New York will soon have outstanding \$65,000,000 in 6 per cent securities."

The World complains that the city has never been in such lamentable financial condition since Tweed's time, and declares that there is inexcusable waste and extravagance.

Uncommanded Children.

It were well for fathers and mothers to go back to a certain good old day of a certain good old man who was called "the friend of God." The Judge of the earth was about to bring an awful judgment to pass, and he communed with himself concerning his human friend: "Shall I hide from Abraham?" he said, "that thing which I do?" It seemed altogether right to the Father to tell this child of his what was to come to pass, and for this reason: "For I know him, and he will command his children and his household after him, and they shall keep the way of the Lord to do justice and judgment; that the Lord may bring upon Abraham that which he hath spoken of him."

The whole passage is quoted, for it is a word that will not bear breaking. How can God preserve holy lineages in the world unless God-fearing parents command their children?

Sometimes the glitter of banners and the blare of trumpets draw out thoughts away from the actual horror of war. We glory in these good new days of reform. Why not glory in jails and penitentiaries and insane asylums? What gives birth to reform? What was born the anticarriage movement? The demand of the public that somebody save the children for the nation's sake! In a certain university town where the people are proud of their municipal cleanliness, a five-cent theater has opened its doors. Reasons are piling up for the decline of the large family. Has any one given the reason why people are afraid of children. Are they afraid of the possibilities and complications which come with a troop of uncommanded children.—Northwestern Advocate.

\$15,000 in Fifteen Minutes.

In fifteen minutes a fund of \$15,000 was raised at a meeting of the International Independent Telephone Association at Chicago Wednesday night to help prosecute a war against the Bell Telephone Company.

The money was raised while the convention of the Independent Association was in session at the Coliseum annex, and after an address made by H. D. Crichtfield, of Milwaukee. There was some little excitement during the meeting when one member of the association offered a resolution that any one in the hall who was not a member be rejected. At the suggestion of President Gary, who was in the chair, the motion was referred to the committee on resolutions and possible trouble was averted.

At the final meeting Thursday of the International Independent Telephone Association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. C. Lindemud, Richmond, Va.; vice presidents, P. C. Holdvogel, Rockwell City, Ia.; E. B. Fisher, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. T. Demers, Quebec; Arthur Wright, Los Angeles; secretary, J. B. Ware, Grand Rapids, Mich.; treasurer, Mansford Savage, Champaign, Ill.

FARMERS' SHORT COURSE

Grand Success. Enrollment over 1100.

Purdue University January 13-18, 1908 was a grand success in every way. More than 1100 farmers and their wives registered and took the week course was so arranged that lectures and demonstrations on the various phases of corn, stock, horticulture, dairying, poultry and domestic science were given every day. Interesting and popular entertainments were provided for the evening sessions and at these meetings the people were favored with selections from the various musical organizations of the University.

The corn and fruit shows held in connection with the course were successful from every standpoint. More than 133 plates of fruit were entered for the \$300 offered in premiums. This show did much to interest the young men in horticultural work.

Over 225 samples of corn were on exhibit in the corn show room. The quality of these was beyond that of previous years and showed clearly the effect which previous corn schools and the local shows are having upon corn growers. John R. Clisby of Arcola, Ill., a prominent corn breeder and an expert corn judge, awarded the premiums. The four handsome silver trophies were awarded as follows: Johnson County trophy value \$150, for the best sample white corn, won by L. B. Clore, Franklin, Ind. Gray trophy, value \$100, for the best sample yellow corn won by Harvey Gray of Galveston, Ind. Vogler, value \$75, for best ear of corn, won by H. M. Stout, Trafalgar, Ind. American Hominy Company trophy value \$50, for the best ear hominy corn, won by S. R. Jones, Terre Haute, Ind.

Dean J. H. Skinner gave the farewell address Saturday morning in which he expressed his appreciation of the work done. This meeting was the most enthusiastic of all and it was voted that the 1908 Farmer's Short Course was the most successful ever held and the results accomplished more extensive and lasting than those of any previous corn school.

Bold Bad Students Put Cow In Girls Dormitory.

Swathmore, he said Quaker college community, ne Philadelphia, is all a-chuckle over the story of a cow that came to college and was permitted to stay over night.

One night last week some of the restless spirits in the dormitories for boys only conceived the idea of transplanting a Jersey milker from the barnyard of the college farm to the sacred precincts of the fair sex.

At midnight the frolicsome students hoisted the cow up the steps leading to the second floor of Parrish hall, where a portion of the coeds have their habitat. Half an hour later the night watchman was startled by shrill cries from the second story. Rushing up the stairway, he ran full tilt into the wanderer from the barnyard, and was himself almost overcome by fright before he recognized the species of animal confronting him. His efforts to remove "Bossy" were resisted.

Then it was that the fair coeds took a hand in the game. A kimono brigade was formed and the girls rushed out to proffer their suggestions to the watchman. Bits of candy were tossed to the obstinate one. The animal refused to move, and the watchman found it necessary to wait until morning.

The college authorities have been trying to learn the names of the guilty boys in order to expel them, but of course none knows who did it.

The Small Brown Men.

Little Japan, torn by internal dissensions, burdened with a heavy war debt and undoubtedly anxious to keep peace with all nations, nevertheless serves as a big black boy man to a surprising number of people who are ready to shy at their own shadows. A class of Canadians anxious to fear Japanese invasion of their country, a certain number of timid Americans are fragmenting themselves with a vision of Japanese warships devastating our Western coast, destroying our fleet and taking possession of the Philippines. Now, too, comes Australia in a fright and wants to know how it is to be protected when the treaty which England has with Japan expires nine years from now. "We are a helpless isolated frontier part of the British Empire," says a Sydney paper; "we have a wonderfully rich country, only partially developed, and if we are going to keep it for ourselves we shall need to listen to the call of self-defense." The small, brown men must naturally feel several sizes larger when they note these things.—Indianapolis Star.

Large Order for Rails.

The Pennsylvania railroad last week placed an order for 10,000 tons of rails with the Carnegie Steel company, delivery to be made as soon as possible. This order is somewhat unusual with reference to the weight, as the specifications call for sixty-pound rails. It is understood that the Pennsylvania intends to relay many of its sidings with the lighter rails, using the one hundred pound rails to the yard only on its main track.

Carlos Saved From Rebels.

An abortive attempt to overthrow the monarchy and proclaim Portugal a republic was nipped in the bud Wednesday night by the prompt action of the government.

The plot was organized by a small group of advanced republicans. As near as can be ascertained the plan was to assassinate Premier Franco and then depend for success upon street risings, supported by secret republican and labor organizations, armed with bombs and revolvers.

The conspirators intended to take advantage of various festivities to carry out the coup d'etat. The royal family were at Villa Vicosa entering the duke of Abruzzi. Most of the army and navy officers who were in the city were attending a gala performance at the theater, while many of the chief functionaries of state were present at a magnificent ball at one of the legations.

The police discovered what was in the wind early in the evening and surrounded and raided a house where the ringleaders in the plot were conferring.

When they broke in the doors the lights were extinguished and in the confusion that followed most of the conspirators managed to escape. Several of them, however, were captured including the leader, Joao Chagras, a republican journalist who was prominent in the republican revolt of 1901; Franca Borger editor of Mundo, and a merchant named Grendella.

A case of revolvers and bombs was found in the cellar. A general alarm was immediately sent out, and while the prisoners were being taken to jail troops began to appear from all directions. A squadron of cavalry was placed around Premier Franco's house and the night was passed without further incident.

United States and Mexico May Clash.

The disputed ownership of gulf islands off the Yucatan coast worth \$70,000,000 gives promise of a spirited legal clash between the United States and the Mexican Government. The heirs of J. W. Taylor, deceased, claim to have acquired full title from Pascuala Quinn, who held the islands by right of discovery. The Mexican Government claims that the property is their territory.

The islands in question are the Arcas Keys, the largest of which is one and one-fourth miles long and about three-fourths of a mile wide. They are located eighty-two miles off Yucatan, and while the islands themselves are nothing more than masses of rock they are rich in guano deposits, which Prof. Hadley of Yale University estimated at 3,000,000 tons.

The story of the islands dates back twenty-eight years to the time of discovery by Pascuala Quinn, an American, and the affidavits of the latter on file with the State department at Washington, copies of which have been sent to Mexico City, show that Quinn landed on the largest island in the group on the morning of January 12, 1880, hoisting the stars and stripes and taking possession in the name of the United States.

The Mexican government sets forth that the islands because of their proximity to the coast of Yucatan, are to be considered a dependency of the republic.

Last of Eight Completing Journey.

Footsore and weary after traveling nearly 30,000 miles on his way around the world, principally on foot, Henri Mosse, a middle-aged Frenchman, whose seven companions, with whom he started over four years ago from Lyons, France, died from exposure or were murdered by natives in uncivilized countries through which they passed, has arrived in New York from Washington and the South. Next week he plans to start for Quebec, there to take steamship for his native land.

On June 24, 1903, according to Henri in Mosse's notebook, he began his tour, accompanied by three fellow-countrymen and four Englishmen, the eight men being equally divided as members of the Sportsmen's Club, of London, and the Touring Club of France.

From France the eight went into Turkey, then into Bulgaria and on to Russia, where Mosse was arrested on suspicion of being a Japanese spy, and was thrown into prison for forty-eight days. In China one of the eight was murdered by the Chinese two were killed by natives of Australia; three died from exposure and one committed suicide.

The pedestrian says he is walking on a \$10,000 wager, offered jointly by the two clubs.

Claim Share of \$300,000.

Heirs to the estate of General Israel Putnam, consisting of \$200,000,000 now in the hands of the public trustee of London, have put in their claims, with every prospect of obtaining their share of the money. It was left by an ancestor of the revolutionary general, and his descendants on this side of the water, most of whom live in Kentucky or in New England, have set up formidable claims. Mrs. T. N. Lindsey, Mrs. William Riedling and J. B. Stewart of Louisville, Kentucky, all trace their ancestry directly to Israel Putnam. Mrs. Riedling, through her mother, Mrs. Sue Adams Smith, daughter of Augusta T. Adams, daughter of Harriet M. Taliferro, daughter of Daniel Mayer and Mary Putnam, who was the second daughter of Israel Putnam Jr., establishes a direct line of descent.

HUNTING CASES CONTINUED.

Trial of Ormond and Stoneburner Again Postponed. Will Be Held Feb. 6 and 7th.

The case against Deputy Game Warden John Stoneburner of Warsaw, for hunting upon the premises of Andrew Thayer on October 7, 1907, without his permission, which was set for hearing today, has been continued until February 7th. The case against Wm Ormond on the same charge will be heard Feb. 6.

Carload of Flour Seized Under Pure Food Act.

A carload of flour, with the seal still intact on the car, was seized Wednesday by Deputy United States Marshal A. N. Boyd, at Richmond, Ind., the seizure being made under the pure food and drugs law of June 30, 1906. The seizure was made by request of the Secretary of Agriculture, on information furnished by the Department of Agriculture.

It is alleged in the libel of information for condemnation filed in the Federal Court in Indianapolis that the flour was consigned by Seymour Carter, of Hastings, Minn., to Seymour Carter, at Richmond, Ind.

It further is alleged that the sacks of flour are labeled as having been "manufactured from finest selected hard spring wheat," but that the flour contains as one of its ingredients "Durum flour made from Durum wheat." It is said that this was contrary to the act of Congress. It was asked in the libel of information that the flour be seized, and that it be sold after a proper hearing of the case if the allegations be sustained.

It is said that this is the first case of its kind in this State.

Senators and People.

The Senate at Washington is never anxious to give any publicity to the progress of the movement for the election of senators by direct vote of the people. The lower house always votes strongly for that reform when the question comes up, but pays little attention to it in the intervals. The result is that if one wants information about progress one must pry it loose from its place of concealment.

At various times, and in various ways the reform has been urged by the legislatures of almost enough states to make up the required constitutional number, now thirty-one, which will compel the submission of an amendment to vote. All the resolutions, however, have not been in legally binding form, and they have been strung out over a long period of time. That was why the Des Moines convention was held a year or two ago to declare a fresh deal and get all the interested states to act at once.

It now appears that as the result of the new movement the legislatures of twelve states at the last winter sessions filed formal demands on Congress to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of submitting an amendment. Few legislatures are in session this winter, but some of these are expected to act, and the assertion is now being made that if all goes well next year the necessary two-thirds of the states will be secured.

Visions in Washington.

In the dim, soft light of upstairs rooms above one of the best places in Washington, when the color of sun and sky filter in through half-shaded windows to mix with the colors in a julep glass, strange and beautiful pictures are often made. The light that never was on sea nor land, and never will be, comes at such moments to men who at other times it would be hard to fool in a horse trade. But a vision of a Waterson in a Bryan cabinet, passing all the dreams of pride and joy in which Kentucky has indulged itself, would entrance alike the moonshiners of the mountains, who drink out of a bottle; the blue grass folks with tumblers, and the Green River people who use a brandy cabinet.

A vision of Waterson in a Bryan cabinet could make the brain of all Kentucky reel as it has made the brain of Mr. Kimball reel. Can all of Kentucky go to Washington to see this golden bowl of promise in the political skies? Let prohibition cease its onward march ere it has dashed down this last cool cup from parching lips.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Carnegie Gives \$200,000 to Kentucky College.

Andrew Carnegie announced Friday that he would give \$200,000 to Berea College at Berea, Ky., subject to the condition that the college raise a like amount to make up the sum that President William Goddett Frost deems necessary if the institution is to carry on its work among both the whites and negroes of the mountains of Kentucky.

Until the state Legislature passed a law prohibiting any school from admitting both white and negro students Berea received a part of its support from persons whose interest was largely in the negro population. After that it was decided to set aside from the endowment fund and fixed properties of the college \$200,000, the income of which was to be used for the benefit of the negroes, and to obtain from them as soon as possible the establishment of a good school in Kentucky after the type of Hampton Institute.

Unemployed Not Allowed to Parade.

By noon Thursday Police Chief Shippy, of Chicago, had 700 extra policemen mobilized with the "loop district" the business heart of Chicago—in readiness to swing the entire force, if necessary into Grant Park, on the lake front to put a quietus on the proposed parade of 50,000 unemployed to the City Hall to petition for work.

During the morning the parade committee for the Socialist party which had taken charge of the demonstration tried to call off the affair, but by that time it had got away from them. People began to gather along the lake front as early as 9:30. Icy winds were sweeping in from Lake Michigan and they sought refuge in the entrance to buildings along Michigan avenue or kept moving.

At the final moment, when the Socialists had abandoned the demonstration, Dr. Ben Reitman, organizer of the tramps' association and the anarchistic leader, issued a call to all who wished to join them to form the parade and march to the city hall.

"We will march," said Reitman. "The police shall not terrorize us. I will lead every man who will join me. If the police are determined to shoot us down, let them do it. My will is made. I would as soon be dead in a country where brutal authority tramples on the rights of citizens."

Twenty patrol wagons with the horses in the harness, were held in readiness for instant use, and two fire steamers were kept ready to throw water on the crowds if the efforts of the police to prevent them from gathering should prove unavailing. The time of meeting had been set for 2 p. m. The Socialists sent speakers along the lake front to address the men, if the police should permit them, and to advise them to obey the police. They were to appeal to the people of Chicago, however, in protest against the action of Chief Shippy.

The chief's course was determined, after a conference with all the members of the mayor's cabinet. He announced that peaceable means would be employed if possible to prevent the meetings and the parade, but that if necessary the police would use force. All the reserves were armed.

He Favors a Whipping Post.

At a meeting of the Evansville Humane society, the whipping post idea of Judge J. C. Winfrey, of the local police court, was endorsed. It was also decided to write to Attorney General Bingham and ascertain if a whipping post can be legally established in this state, and if the official's opinion is favorable one will be erected at Evansville, Ind., for wife beaters.

Judge Winfrey has had a score of wife-beaters before him this winter, and the long jail sentences he has imposed has not succeeded in lessening the offense in Evansville. In the opinion of Judge Winfrey if a whipping post could be erected in some public place, where wife-beaters would be punished, the time would soon come when wife-beaters in Evansville would cease to be known.

New Factory Law Defective.

The recent activity of the state factory inspector in inspecting theaters has revealed that the entire act of 1905 relating to the construction of heaters amounts to nothing in the cases of theaters constructed before the act went into effect. William E. Blakeley, inspector, realizes that there is a weakness in the present law, and it is more than likely that an attempt will be made to effect the passage of an amendatory clause at the next session of the legislature.

That the law of 1905 provides some excellent regulations for the construction of theaters is the opinion of the department of inspection. But its weakness lies in the fact that the penalizing clause provides penalties only for those erecting or altering theaters subsequently to the time of the law's going into effect.

Her Dogs Alone Mourn Ouida.

Followed by a funeral cortege consisting only of the dozen dogs she had starved herself to feed and her faithful old servant, the body of "Ouida" was taken to its last resting place at Florence, Monday.

The funeral was a most pitiful epilogue to the dreadful privations which the once famous novelist had suffered since the dissipation of her fortune earned by her writing. After the departure from the hut which served as the last home of the impoverished writer the procession trudged slowly to the English cemetery at Bagni di Lucca, where the body was interred.

Only a small wooden cross marks the grave of the woman who won fame and wealth by her pen.

State Line Moves from State.

There is a station on the Northwestern Railroad at State Line, Wis., the depot being built between Wisconsin and Michigan, a white strip down the side of the building showing the division. The station stood mostly on Badger soil, and the town has been credited to Wisconsin. Since the passage of the Wisconsin eight-hour law the company has moved the depot into Michigan. The postoffice designated as State Line, Wis., is not in Wisconsin, and the agent-ordinator, baggage-man, express agent, postmaster has to put in more than eight hours' service.

THE FIGHT AT WALKERTON.

Town Will Be Dry Until Three Men Out of Business Secure New Licenses.

A finding which decided the question of liquor licenses being granted to Frank Rider, J. W. Hardenbrook and Melvin Foster, of Walkerton, was made Friday by Judge Van Fleet, of the Elkhart superior court, in dismissing the appeal of Hardenbrook which had been made from the county commissioners' court. When the license was refused an appeal was made, the appeal bond filed and a transcript of the proceedings ordered. On account of the failure of the transcript to be filed within the specified time required by law the case was not properly certified to the court and was thus dismissed. The attorneys for the applicant made a strong appeal to have the license granted, declaring, they had done all they could in the matter and should not be held accountable for the negligence of the auditor. Judge Van Fleet, not wishing to set a precedent by granting licenses for irregular filings, refused to grant the request of the applicant's counsel. While there was but one case being tried the decision practically decides all the cases as the appeal for all three were made at the same time. Before the applicants can now secure a license new applications will have to be filed with the commissioners.

Great Britain Losing Shipbuilding Prestige.

Great Britain's claim as shipbuilder for the world is no longer justified to such an extent as formerly. The statistics of the world's shipbuilding in 1907, just issued by Lloyd's Register, shows a total output of mercantile tonnage by the United Kingdom of 1,742,365, being a decrease of 220,000 tons as compared with 1906, which was the highest on record. The foreign output in '07 increased by nearly 80,000 tons.

Great Britain, however, still builds more than one-half the mercantile shipping of the globe, which last year showed a net increase of 1,984,800 tons, compared with an increase of 2,158,000 in 1906. The world's fleet of sailing ships was reduced during the year by 180,000 tons and the steam tonnage was increased by 2,164,800. The United States built, in 1907, 475,000 tons, which was a slight increase.

Germany showed rather a serious decline. Last year she built 275,000 tons, as compared with 318,000 in 1906, and at the same time she purchased less from Great Britain. A matter of great discontent in England is the large percentage of foreigners employed as seamen in the British mercantile marine. They total 40,000 with an annual wage list of \$10,000,000.

Unbecoming a Minister.

A Laporte minister has gone into court and testified that he bought and drank intoxicating liquors in a saloon at unlawful hours in order that he might file affidavits and secure a conviction of the saloon keeper. Such a method of procedure deserves the severest censure of the courts and prosecuting officers. What ought to be done in the case would be the unfrocking of the minister. His evidence has no place in a court of justice. If he is able to secure evidence of illegal sales of liquors, it is his duty to do so, as a good citizen, provided he secures it through proper channels. Playing the spy, however, is not a minister's province. In this case he virtually induced the saloonkeeper to commit a crime that he might file an affidavit against him. This method is contrary to the spirit and the letter of the law. The fact is, the minister by being in the saloon on Sunday, drinking intoxicating liquor to gain evidence was exactly as culpable as the saloon keeper.—Valparaiso Vidette.

Lemoine's Diamond Trick is Discovered.

The police say they have found the accomplices who supplied "diamond maker" Henri Lemoine of Paris, with the gems he professed to manufacture from a mysterious process of his own. The theory is that Lemoine hid rough diamonds in the paste at the bottom of his crucibles, cracked the mass open after it had hardened and produced the real stones before the astonished eyes of the onlookers. It is said that the purveyors of the supplies have consented under police pressure to go to Paris as witnesses in the case and later, through them, it will be possible to prove Lemoine's alleged frauds and convict him of obtaining money from his dupes under false pretenses.

Army Can Not Hold Name.

The right of the Salvation Army of the United States, of which Gen. William Booth is the head, to the exclusive use of that or any similar name, was denied Thursday by Justice Newburger, in the Supreme court at New York.

Justice Newburger's decision was on the application made by the Salvation Army of the United States for an injunction to restrain the American Salvation Army, headed by James W. Duffin, from using that name. Counsel for the applicant, in arguing the injunction, declared that the application was made on the ground that the Duffin organization had brought discredit on the Salvation Army of the United States.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE WINS IN MICHIGAN BATTLE.

Committee at Lansing Unanimously Votes in Favor of Striking Word "Male" from Clause Regarding Elective Franchise.

Wednesday night the committee on elective franchise of the constitutional convention at Lansing, Mich., decided to report favorably a proposal to strike out the word "male" from the constitution, and by so doing recommend woman's suffrage, to the convention.

The action of the committee, only five members of which were present and voting, will be something of a surprise to the convention. Four members of the committee were absent. It has been expected that the suffrage proposal would be left to slumber in the hands of the committee, but Wednesday night a hearing was granted to Mrs. W. H. Pound, wife of a Chicago minister, who formerly lived in Lansing.

Her address was of such a convincing nature that Delegate Burt moved to report out the proposed amendment, and it was carried by the votes of all present.

Coming so near the close of the convention, which is expected to adjourn within ten days, some doubt is expressed as to whether the proposition will receive an attentive hearing, but there is said to be a strong sentiment favorable to its adoption. As the convention is given to the adoption of surprising propositions, there is no telling what will become of the proposal.

Opinion was expressed that it will not go through, as the conservative element which is strong in the convention will no doubt oppose it, claiming that its adoption would jeopardize the constitution before the people, it being already landed down with sundry "pads and fancies." The women have made a strong campaign for the elimination of the word "male" from the constitution. The most noted speakers in the suffrage movement have addressed the convention.

Scores Hurt in Riot.

Socialist and labor leaders in the reichstag are protesting furiously against the brutality of which they accuse the police in breaking up recent demonstrations of manhood suffragists and the unemployed. Scores were needlessly injured, it is charged, in a series of three riots Tuesday and of these it is admitted that fully half were mere boys. Several of the sufferers are in a serious condition from cuts on the head and stabs in the chest from the mounted policemen's swords. The police officials reply that they acted with great moderation that their own number was so small and that of the rioters so great, that they could not spare men to hold prisoners, and that they were therefore compelled to scatter the crowds at any cost and that, of their own number, a dozen were badly hurt by bricks and stones.