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TO PLEASE THE DEMOCRATS.

Anti-Saloon League Would Have Township and Ward Law, Too.

R. C. Minton, attorney for the Indiana Anti-Saloon League, has a proposal for consideration by the Democratic members of the Legislature, which, he says, will enable them to carry out the pledges of their State platform, while not interfering with the county option law as placed on the statute books by the special session of the Legislature in September. Mr. Minton's plan is for two local option laws, and he bases his suggestion on a theory that two liquor laws, when not conflicting and when the one last adopted does not repeal directly or by implication the former, will both stand.

Mr. Minton has advanced the idea that the legislators may enact a law providing for township and ward local option without repealing either directly or by implication the county option law. This compromise measure was proposed by Mr. Minton as a means of placating those Democrats in the counties where a township and ward unit is desired, without interfering with the wishes of those in the counties where preparations are already under way for voting on the saloon question under the present law. The plan was proposed by Mr. Minton when the legislators were considering the county option bill in the special session, but did not receive much consideration.

TO GATHER STATE'S HISTORY.

State Library Commission is Publishing an Index to Newspapers of Indiana.

To meet a growing demand in Indiana for data concerning the history, art and geography of the state, the State Library Commission is publishing an index to the newspapers of Indianapolis. The indexing is done by Arjuna M. Chapman, of the Municipal public library, and the first published list appears in the current Library Occurrent, the official quarterly of the commission, just issued.

"Indiana is very backward about collecting her interesting points of history, geography and similar matters in form for the average reader," said Chalmers Hadley, secretary of the commission. "We took up this indexing several weeks ago and have found it very beneficial. We expect to keep it up, and later to get it into form where it will be of great value to any library."

The Indiana commission will be represented in the League of Library Commissions, embracing thirty states, by three members of the commission when it convenes in Chicago next month. The delegates will be Mrs. Elizabeth C. Earl, of Connersville, member of the commission; Secretary Hadley and Carrie A. Scott, assistant organizer.

The Indiana commission is considering a move to provide for examining and licensing librarians in the state, much after the method now employed in licensing school teachers. The matter will be introduced to the commission at its next meeting and an effort will be made to draft a bill for presentation to the legislature in 1911. Ohio has such a law, but it is not sufficiently well drawn to be taken as a model for Indiana, according to Mr. Hadley.

The President and the Tariff.

It is true that President Roosevelt professes little interest in the tariff question; but it is also true that the cause of tariff reform owes more to him than to any one else. The reason for this is twofold. First, he has weakened the grasp of the corporations on the Government and emboldened the masses to voice their own desires; second, he has surrounded himself with men who cherish progressive as opposed to stand-pat policies.

Consequently the President has done little or nothing for tariff reform. Unconsciously he has been promoting it through the silent evangel of his presence, radiating throughout every department of the Government and to the far corners of the Nation the idea that entrenched privilege has had its day and the common people may at length be heard.

The President has been able to write long messages to Congress without mentioning the tariff; but he has not been able to prevent a universal conviction, constantly increasing in intensity, that under the square deal inordinate schedules could not long survive and the great protected corporations might shift for themselves without the sustaining arm of the Government.

Unobtrusively and almost unobserved, accordingly, a revolution has been going on within the Republican party on the subject of the tariff. The distance the popular thought has traveled is disclosed in Mr. Carnegie's stand for free trade in steel products and in Chairman Payne's declaration for free lumber. The first law of nature is self-preservation; and it does not need very acute discernment to see what will happen when the Republican party comes to believe that high protection for giant corporations has become a millstone about its neck—Indianapolis Star.

Pierce's Golden Blend Rio Coffee is of fine quality and is sold at a moderate price.

INTERNATIONAL MONEY MOVE

EFFORTS BEING MADE TO PRODUCE COINS IN MANY LANDS.

Convention to Consider International Coinage System Will Be Held in Holland in 1909.

The establishment of an international coinage will be one subject considered by the monetary convention to be held in Holland in 1909. Several attempts have been made in the past to provide a coin or series of coins receivable in all the principal countries at a definite value, and some of the European nations have formed unions throughout which certain coins pass at a specified value. Thus in France, Italy and Spain, the franc, lira and peseta pass freely at an equal value.

But all endeavors to bring the United States into such an arrangement in the past have failed. Three of the plans to issue international coins in this country proceeded to the stage where experimental coins were made at the mint.

The earliest of these coins made its appearance in 1868. It was the outcome of an international monetary convention held at Paris in 1867, at which twenty different nations were represented. It was proposed to take the French five-franc piece as a basis, and to strike gold coins of the denomination of 25 francs for international use.

Trying to Find Standard.

To bring the five dollar gold piece to the value of twenty-five francs it would have been necessary to reduce its value seventeen and one-half cents. The British sovereign would have had to suffer a reduction in value of 4 cents. A reduction in the standard of the British gold coins was distasteful to the representative of Great Britain and it was suggested as a compromise that the United States gold dollars be taken as a basis which would increase the standard rather than lower it. This suggestion did not meet the favor of the convention.

The French mint in 1867 struck a gold coin fulfilling the requirements of the plan considered by the convention. It was about the size of a five dollar gold piece and on the obverse bore the laureate head of Napoleon III. Under the bust was the name of the engraver, "Barre." On the reverse was a circle enclosing the inscription "Five Dollars twenty-five Francs," while around the border was inscribed, "Or Essai Monétaire."

Three duplicates of this coin in gold were given to Samuel B. Ruggles, the United States delegate to the convention, by Senator Damas, president of the French Commission on Coins and Medals, for presentation to the President, Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and a fourth One of these coins turned up at the Sticksy sale of last year and brought specimen was given to Mr. Ruggles, \$35.

The new coin was of the denomination of \$10, and was intended to pass for an equal value in five different European countries. On the obverse was a head of Liberty wearing a diadem ornamented with five stars. On the diadem was the word "Liberty." Across the neck was an olive branch, to the end of which was attached a ribbon. Below was the date "1874."

The reverse was divided into seven irregular sections. In the center was inscribed "1872 Grams 900 Fine. Ubi que." In the second section was inscribed "Dollars 10." The third contained, "Sterling 2lb 1 1/4." fourth, "Marken 41.99." fifth, "Kronen 37.31." sixth, "Gulden 20.73." and the seventh, "Francs 51.81."

This coin was struck in bronze and aluminum, but met with no better success in Congress than its predecessor. By no means discouraged, Mr. Bickford proposed two other international coins of the denomination of half dollar and ten dollars in 1876.

The reverse design of the silver piece contained seven circles, the first of which inclosed the inscription "12.50 Grams Ubi que"; second, "Sterling 2 1/2"; third, "Marken 2.25"; fourth, "Kronen 1.80"; fifth, "Florin 1.01"; sixth, "Peseta 2.41"; seventh, "Francs 2.70." The obverse design was that of the half dollar of regular issue of the year 1876.

No Dies Were Made.

The obverse of the dollar piece had the same obverse as that of 1874, but bore the date "1876" below the head of Liberty and the denomination "Ten Dollars." On the reverse in the first of the seven sections was inscribed "16.72 Grams 900 Fine. Ten Dollars." The second section contained the inscription in Russian "Rubels 12.58"; third, "Sterling 2 1/4"; fourth, "Marken 41.99"; fifth, "Kronen 37.31"; sixth, "Gulden 20.70" (instead of 20.73, as on the 1874 piece); and seventh, "Francs 51.81."

So far as known, dies representing the above designs were not made. The last United States international gold coin was made in 1879 at the mint. At this time the coinage committee of Congress had under consideration a metal called goldoid, the proposed use of it for coins in denominations ranging from a dime to twenty dollars, with the weights and measures based on the continental metric system.

Dr. Hubbell worked out the problem in a metric coin of 400 even cents value, which would contain six grams of pure gold, three decigrams of pure silver and seven decigrams of pure copper, having a total weight of seven grams. This piece was close to the value of the Austrian eight Italian twenty lira, Spanish twenty pesetas and the Dutch eight florins. Specimens were struck in gold, silver

and copper. A specimen of similar character was struck in 1880 in gold. Some of these dollar gold pieces now rank among the very rarest of the United States experimental coins, and as much as \$360 has been paid for a specimen. The matter never got beyond this experimental stage.

WERE OPPOSED TO WOMAN.

Pulaski Township Trustees Elect Homer Rodgers School Superintendent.

Prof. Homer L. Rodgers, 23 years old, was elected superintendent of Pulaski county schools Saturday by the Democratic board of township trustees to fill out the unexpired term made vacant by death of John H. Reddick. The contest for that office was made by Mrs. John H. Reddick, Miss Bessie Tobin of Reddick schools, Prof. Charles A. Le of Medaryville schools and Prof. Homer L. Rodgers of Monterey schools. The township trustees balloted several days before a county superintendent was elected, there being opposition to the election of a woman and there being nine Democrats and three Republicans, they divided the votes six for Rodgers, a Democrat, and six for Ale, a Republican. Ellis S. Rees, Democrat county auditor cast deciding vote for Rodgers.

STATE FOOD AND DRUG REPORT

INSPECTION OF DAIRIES REVEALED GREAT NEED FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Food Adulterated is No Longer a Question of Fraud But of Sanitation.

Work among the dairies of the State according to the report of H. E. Barnard, state food and drug commissioner, shows great need for improved conditions. The report embraces inspections made of drug stores, hotels and restaurants as well. There is reported to be little to do for the sanitary inspector at the drug stores. The sanitary conditions of hotels and restaurants, however, was a source of some complaint. Many other classes of business were inspected, all being reported in good condition except the poultry houses. General improvement in all lines of business is noted.

"Food adulteration," it is stated, "is no more a question of fraud—it has become a question of sanitation. We must not longer ignore the important fact that food, though chemically pure, may be sanitariously unfit to eat. Much has been accomplished along this line during the last year, although but four inspectors have been in the field, yet they have made altogether 7,026 inspections in 243 cities and towns in the state."

"Out of 503 dairies inspected 7 were found to be in excellent condition, 75 in good shape, 222 fair, 135 poor and 64 bad. Results of the work among the dairies shows a great need for improved conditions at this important place of food production. Much is being done by the dairymen and, although the results of this year's work show little improvement over last year's, on the whole the success of the inspectors is arousing interest and stimulating the dairymen to greater energy in the production of wholesome milk."

"Of the 1,577 groceries inspected 44 were in excellent condition, 718 good, 727 fair, 76 poor and 12 bad. The grocery trade has made a great advance in the way of conducting business. While the inspections still show far too many groceries in the fair and poor list, the general improvement in the year just past has been very marked."

The Influence of the Local Paper.

Interesting figures compiled by M. W. Lawrence, manager of two farm journals circulating in Ohio and in Michigan, show that 77-1/2 per cent. of the farmers of those states do not take any of the popular national magazines. In other states Mr. Lawrence believes this percentage will be found to be even greater.

In many communities the local paper must be the only reading matter that enters the home. In some cases it is everything from cook-book to Bible. Such a paper must exercise a tremendous influence on public opinion and upon the "buying public." The local merchant often fails to see that he has right at hand the means of combating mail order houses. An advertisement in his local paper will carry more weight than all the catalogues and national advertising that a mail order firm puts out.

Concrete Poles the Standard.

According to the Publicity Bureau of the Pennsylvania railroad, the experiments with reinforced concrete telegraph poles at Maples, Ind., have proven the efficacy of that kind of material and concrete reinforced by steel, will be the standard hereafter. There were fifty-three poles erected near Maples nearly two years ago, and they are today as good as the day they were erected. Similar experiments are now being made at New Britain, Pa. The scarcity of wood poles makes the experiments with concrete all the more important.

Syracuse Has Many Laborers.

The town of Syracuse with a population of only a little over 1,000 inhabitants, has a very large number of laboring men. The Sandusky Portland cement company alone has a payroll of nearly 300. The Advance Radiator company, which recently moved there from Warsaw, is now employing about 55 men and the smaller institutions of the town are now working a number of men. There are at least 400 men now employed in the town of Syracuse.

OLD QUESTION DECIDED BY COURT

CONCERNING THE KILLING OF ANIMALS ON RAILROAD RIGHT OF WAY.

When Damages May Be Collected and When They May Not Be Settled for All Time.

An old question that has been decided many times has again been passed upon by the supreme court. The question relates to the killing of animals on the right of way of the interurban railroads. The law provides that gates at farm crossings shall be securely fastened and closed and according to the holding of the court, damages cannot be collected for the killing of an animal that enters a right of way through a gate unless it can be shown that the employees of the railroad were negligent.

This same ruling would apply where a railroad has a lawful fence and where a farmer has a horse or cow that gets on the road's right of way and would damage, or be the means of throwing a train off the track. The owner of said stock is responsible for all damages where evidence is positive as to the road's fences being legal, as well as the owners stock being unruly and unmanageable.

The same rule will apply when the railroad is neglected and can be shown also of being notified as to the condition of the fences. The railroad is then responsible for all damages that may arise from the killing of stock, killed on their right of way. The laws are framed to prosecute each violator as the case may apply and are just in themselves, when looked at in the right light from both sides of the case, as applied to law and equity.

KILLED MOTHER—GETS LIFE.

Teacher's Mistake Said to Have Made Him Criminal—Is Convicted at Toledo.

A teacher's mistake years ago is said to have resulted in Don Harvey Hazel, of Toledo, O., becoming the murderer of his mother. Hazel was found guilty of killing his parent and was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Ohio penitentiary.

When the boy was going to school in the earlier part of his life—he is now seventeen—his tutor unintentionally called him Hazel when he wanted him to recite or to do something for her. This continued for some time, the teacher not knowing that Hazel was the pupil's last name. The boy resented the appellation, as there were two girls in his class named Hazel. When the teacher learned her mistake she apologized, but Hazel did not let the matter rest.

Played Truant Two Weeks.

He played truant for two weeks, and concealed the fact from his parents. The parents were notified fearing he would be severely punished, the lad ran away, became a tramp and evil association ruined him. On January 11, 1908, he went to his parents' home in Toledo and slew his mother by hitting her over the head with a hammer. His father returned from work that night and found the woman dead on the kitchen floor. Money and jewelry had been stolen from a room upstairs. The police arrested Harvey at the home of a woman. He confessed. According to the jury's verdict, Hazel has hope of a pardon or parole. He smiled when the jury gave its verdict.

OIL INSPECTOR LIKELY TO GO.

Is Said That Sid Conger of Indianapolis Will Be Asked to Resign.

If reports which are quietly current in inmost political circles in Indianapolis are correct, Sid W. Conger state oil inspector, will be asked to resign as soon as Thomas R. Marshall assumes the duties and responsibilities of governor of Indiana next month.

Conger, who is a rampant Republican, has held the office of state oil inspector for a long time. It is one of the most desirable of all the state appointments from the standpoint of patronage, as the state inspector has the appointment of thirty-four deputies. These thirty-four appointments can be spread over the entire state in such a way as to command great influence for the party in power.

It is very apparent, therefore, that it is most desirable for the new governor to secure control of this patronage. By means of it he can exercise powerful influence in the interests of his party in all parts of the state and by neglecting it he would cause more trouble than any governor would care to invite.

It seems evident the new governor has not failed to realize this fact and the story is quietly told, therefore, that one of his first acts will be to secure the resignation of Conger. As the story goes this is not to be done in brutal fashion, but in a most courteous manner, but if Mr. Conger fails to take the hint it is intimated that some thing is likely to drop. The governor-elect is reported to have a great big gun ready to fire should Mr. Conger decide to thwart his purpose by refusing to resign.

Whether Mr. Conger knows what Mr. Marshall has up his sleeve does not appear, but people who do know are looking rather wise. The outcome of the contest will accordingly be watched with greatest interest and there appears to be a very strong belief among the Democratic friends of Mr. Marshall who know what is up that the governor-elect will not lose in the fight. This means that Sam Boys of Plymouth, will also be asked to step down and out.

REMARriage ILLEGAL.

Illinois Judge Gives Opinions on Union Outside the State—Ruling Affects Hundreds.

Judge Gibbons in the Circuit Court of Cook county, Ill., has aligned himself with two other judges who have declared that the remarriage within a year of divorced persons even when the new marriage occurs outside of Illinois, is illegal. Only one judge has declared such marriages legal.

As the matter has never been passed upon by the Supreme court, Judge Gibbons' decision is said to be of interest to hundreds, if not thousands, of divorced people who have journeyed to nearby states to evade the Illinois law, which prohibits these unions within a year. Judge Gibbons' decision was made in granting a decree dissolving the marriage of Edward L. Schrader an artist, and Elizabeth Richter.

"By reason of the many causes admitting of divorce under the laws of this State," said Judge Gibbons, "marriage is reduced to the level of commercialism and is more baneful to society than the teaching of polygamy."

Try just one package of Pierce's Golden Blend Rio Coffee and you will see nothing else after you have tried it.

PRISON FOR PRES. GOMPERS

JUDGE HOLDS THAT LABOR HEADS GOMPERS, MORRISON AND MITCHELL

Were Guilty of Gross Contempt of His Court, and Prescribes Punishment in Prison.

Justice Wright of the supreme court of the District of Columbia on Wednesday sentenced President Samuel Gompers president of the American Federation of Labor, to one year in jail for contempt of court; also, sentenced John Mitchell, vice president and former president of the United Mine Workers, to nine months in jail on the same charge, and Secretary-Treasurer Morrison of the federation to six months in jail.

Justice Wright decided that Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison had flagrantly violated the injunction granted by Justice Gould in the Bucks stove and range case. In the opinion, which was of extreme length, Justice Wright characterized the various utterances of the defendants with respect to court as "utter, rampant, insolent defiance, unbridled insult, coarse affront and vulgar indignity."

The case grew out of the publication in the American Federation in its "unfair" list of the name of the Bucks Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis, against which union men had a grievance. Counsel for the company secured an injunction against Gompers and his associates to prevent further references of like character. At the conclusion of the decision the judge said: "It would not seem inappropriate for such penalty as will serve to deter others from following after such outland examples and will serve physically to impose obedience. Even though late it will serve to vindicate the orderly power of judicial tribunals, and establish over this litigation the supremacy of law."

He thereupon pronounced the following sentences: Gompers, one year; Mitchell, nine months; Morrison, six months.

Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison were present during the entire reading of the decision, which comprised 30,000 words. It was not only a personal arraignment of the conduct of the three men but a general denunciation of methods employed by organized labor.

Christmas Fiction.

"But, daddy, is there really, truly Santa?"

"Well, I just guess yes,—a regular corker he is, too."

"Is he nice?"

"Is he? Well, I should say so! I'm he, Mary?"

"Humph! Very nice, as Santas go, but not very modest."

"Is he handsome, daddy?"

"O, as handsome as a picture—sparkling eyes, fine forehead, beautiful complexion—very handsome, isn't he, Mary?"

"Henry, it's perfectly dreadful the way you deceive that child. You ought to be ashamed of yourself. You're setting him a terrible example."

"But, daddy, where does he live—away off somewhere?"

"O, yes; very, very far."

"Away off where the stork lives?"

"The stork! Who's been telling you about the stork?"

"Mamma."—McClatchieon in Chicago Tribune.

The Wave Again.

Burglaries and petty thieving may be said to be epidemic all over the country. Railroad trains are held up, postoffices robbed, business houses broken into and foot pads holding up people on the streets are of constant occurrence since winter has set in. This state of affairs is an evidence of the desperation to which many people are driven by lack of employment during the winter months, and not far from a natural propensity to do unlawful acts. There are those who are energetic of others, but the number is small compared with those who would earn an honest living if an opportunity presented itself. There is something wrong with our system of government when so many persons are out of employment in a country that ought to be the busy workshop of the world. More work at better wages would lessen crime and close many jail and penitentiary doors.

ATTACK INDIANA PURE FOOD LAW

RESTRAINING ORDER ASKED AGAINST STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Action Will Test the Power of Indiana Pure Food Law—Model for Nation.

Whether or not the Indiana pure food law empowers the State Board of Health to make rules governing the preparation of foods and their sales within the State is a question raised in an action brought against H. E. Barnard, State Food and Drug Commissioner; Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the State Board of Health, and the other members of the board. The suit has been filed in the Federal Court by the Williams Brothers, picklers and preservers, and the Curtice Brothers Company, food manufacturers. The former firm is in Detroit, Mich., and the latter operates in Rochester, N. Y.

The action is brought on a petition for a temporary restraining order to prevent the enforcement of the pure food law, especially as it relates to the rule against the use of benzoate of soda as a preservative, but it will involve the constitutionality of the law. The case was called Saturday but the State asked a continuance on the ground that it has not had time to prepare for trial.

Great Damage Alleged.

The complaint sets forth that the Williams company has invested a capital of \$900,000 and ships annually into the State products valued at \$400,000 and that the Curtice Brothers Company has \$1,750,000 invested and ships an equal amount of products into the State. The basis for the action is that under the rule of the food and drug authorities against benzoate as a preservative, the sales of the goods shipped into Indiana have been affected to the great damage of the manufacturers and that the rule under the law is unjust to the manufacturing concerns.

The field of the complaint is enlarged to show that the total output of food manufactured and preserved by benzoate of soda is \$60,000,000 annually and that this is all damaged by the enforcement of the rule.

The rule to which the complaint refers is known as Rule 12 and is as follows: "If (a food) contain any added antiseptic or preservative substance except common table salt, saltpepper, cane sugar, vinegar spices or in any added food the natural products of the smoking process or other harmless preservatives whose use is authorized by the State Board of Health it shall be deemed adulterated."

Benzoate of Soda Barred.

Under the new rule benzoate of soda is barred as a preservative, and foodstuffs prepared with it are judged adulterated by the Board of Health. Under the law such foodstuffs shall be marked "Adulterated," and the material designated which is used in the adulteration.

The complaint sets forth that such food products as are manufactured from tomatoes and cucumbers require some preservatives other than those recognized by the rules of the Indiana State Board of Health, and that for fifteen years it has been a common practice to use benzoate of soda as this preservative.

The case, when it comes to trial will attract national interest, as have similar suits tried in Michigan against Food and Drug Commissioner Bird and in North Dakota against the commissioner of that State. In the decisions in these two States, the commissioner have been sustained by the courts in the rules they have made under the pure food laws.

Indiana Law a Model.

The Indiana law is taken as a model for pure food bills which will be presented to nearly all the Legislatures in the Union within the next few weeks. One hundred and seventy copies of the bill, as prepared by the committee, of which Mr. Barnard is chairman, have been prepared and will be sent to the food and drug commissioners of different States within a few days. The fact that the law, taken as a model for the States of the Union, is to be attacked as its constitutionality will draw the interest of the entire United States and of the national government.

Points of Objection.

One part of the Indiana pure food law is objected to on the ground that it vests legislative powers in the State Board of Health, contrary to the State constitution. It also is alleged that the acts of the defendants in promulgating the rules in regard to the use of benzoate of soda are void because they are unreasonable and an abuse of such powers as they may have. It is alleged that the products of the complainants are wholesome and clean and that the preservative as used by them is harmless.

The State will be represented in the hearing by Attorney-General Jas. Bingham. Attorneys Grosvenor and Baldwin, of Detroit, have thus far appeared as counsel for the plaintiffs.

To Assist the State.

While not definitely known, it is understood that representatives of the standard makers of foodstuffs, whose goods comply with the Indiana law, will assist the State in defending the right to regulate under the law.

"It merely means," said Mr. Barnard, "that a set of food manufacturers outside the State will come to Indiana and try to set aside a law with which we are satisfied, with which Indiana food producers are satisfied, and with which the standard manufacturers outside the State are satisfied."

The State will probably seek to have a hearing on the case during the early part of February.

FAIR MANAGERS WILL MEET.

Northern Indiana Associations, Including Marshall County, to Avoid Conflict in Racing.

A meeting of the representatives of fair associations in Lake, Porter, LaPorte, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Marshall, Huntington, Fulton, Kosciusko, LaGrange, DeKalb and Whitley counties will be held at Kendallville early in January to organize the Northern Indiana Short-Ship circuit to insure continuous racing and to avoid conflict of meetings.

Had Not Seen Sister for Years.

Mrs. Hannah Fuller of Bradford, Ill., has been visiting with her brother Anthony Shell in this city for a few days, and left Tuesday morning for Blue Island, O., where she will also visit relatives for some time. When Mrs. Fuller arrived here a few days ago, her brother had not seen her for 38 years.

Last Official Act.

One of President Roosevelt's last official acts before releasing the reins of government will be to send a special message to congress on the Panama canal. After Taft returns from the Panama the two will meet and discuss any change of plans necessary and the president's message will be based on the discussion.

DEVELOPMENT OF KANKAKEE

WORKS PROMISES TO BE EXTENSIVE INCLUDING SEVERAL COUNTIES.

Indications Are That The Region Will Be Great Section for Growing Bountiful Crops.

That the several counties bordering on the Kankakee river will gain one million in population and at least ten million dollars in taxable wealth if his plans are put into effect is the statement made by A. J. Bunnell, of North Judson, at a recent meeting of the Kankakee Reclamation company, says the Laporte Argus Bulletin. Before the operation of these plans is possible, request must be made of congress for an appropriation for the removal of a sufficient amount of the limestone ledge of rock at Mokence, Ill., to effect a channel for the outlet of the waters of the Upper Kankakee valley. Appropriation must also be made to carry through the work commenced by the land company at Mokence, thus giving a deep waterway all times of the year where the Kankakee connects with the Des Plaines and forms the Illinois river.

As a result of this meeting of the Reclamation company and this strong assertion by Mr. Bunnell, who has made a deep study of the matter, Mayor Darrow of Laporte stated that a meeting to bring all land owners in the Kankakee valley together in a general conference would be called. The meeting will be held in Chicago in the early part of January, and the result promises to be of far reaching effect. The original intention was to hold the meeting in Laporte, but, owing to poor transportation facilities, this plan was abandoned.

It is the firm belief of the members of the reclamation company that Congressman Barnhart will use his influence with the Indiana delegation to bring about the desired work. Confidence that the Indiana congressmen will willingly strive for an appropriation if they are fully informed of the facts of the case is generally entertained. Each congressman should be advised of what has already been done by the people of the valley and also that these people are powerful to proceed further as the work has now assumed an inter-state character.

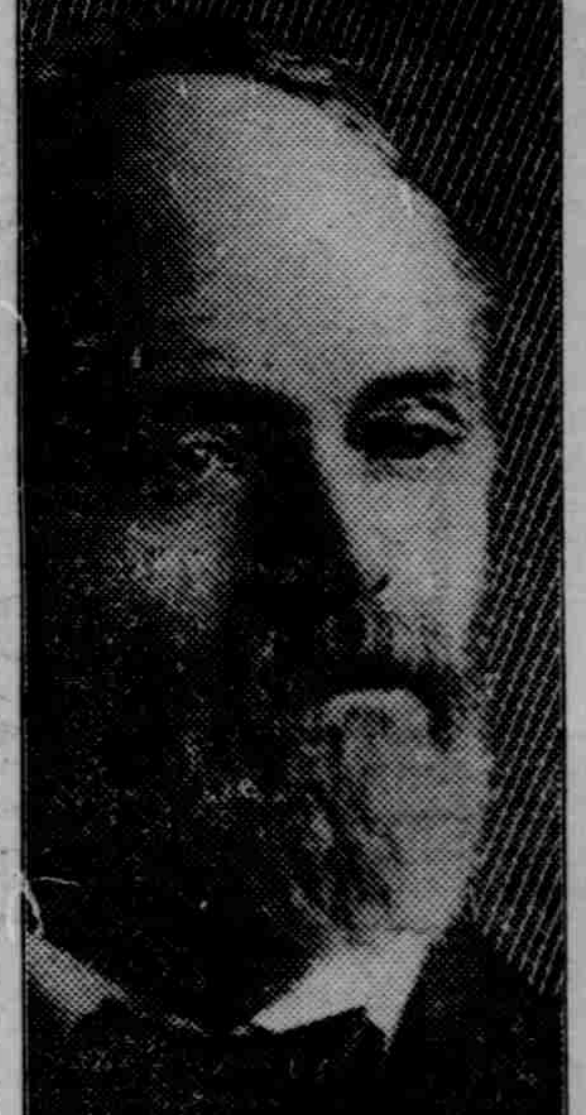
Ament the drainage of the Yellow River valley, Mayor Darrow received a communication this morning from the United States Department of Agriculture to the effect that Supervising Engineer McEathron has just completed an inspection of that territory and will render a report shortly with recommendations regarding the method to be used in controlling the waters of that river. McEathron also made a brief inspection of some portions of the upper part of the Kankakee valley. The department of agriculture voices regret that there has been no combined and general effort to effect the improvement of the entire lower part of the stream, thus connecting the work of the reclamation company with the river at the Mokence rock. The department understands that the work contemplated by the district now organized (reference being made in particular to Porter and Jasper counties) is merely the straightening of a section of the river without connecting the reclamation company's improvement with the stream below, and also that the ditch will be only 50 feet wide. The department believes that such work will be of no advantage whatever to those who will be assessed for cost. There may be some other interest besides the drainage of the land to subserve, the department states, but, if so, it is not acquainted with it.

Barnhart on Committeeships.

Representative Barnhart of the Thirteenth district has an idea that onerous committee assignments are a handicap for one who desires to do things for his district, and he will not ask Champ Clark, the democratic leader of the house, to put him on committees that will consume a great deal of his time. He wants to be footloose in a measure to run around the departments and to take up such matters as may be of interest and benefit to the people who have sent him to congress. As he is a practical printer and publisher it is more than likely that Mr. Clark will give him a place on the committee on printing.

THOS. CALE, OF ALASKA, MEMBER OF U. S. CONGRESS.

Well Known on the Pacific Slope. His Washington Address is 1312 9th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.



CONGRESSMAN THOS. CA