

STEEL TRADE NOW CONVULSED WITH A CIVIL STRIFE

Steel Trust Is at Outs With
The Various Independents
Following Price-cutting by
The Latter.

JUDGE GARY STATES
THERE IS OPEN MARKET

He Says That the Small Manu-
facturers Have Become Ex-
cited Over the Present Tar-
iff Agitation.

New York, Feb. 20.—Dissolution of what may be termed "the gentlemen's agreement" in the steel trust became a fact last night. Price cutting by small mills, which were enabled by recent reductions in the cost of raw materials to underbid the United States steel corporation, has borne fruit. After a series of conferences, attended by the big men in the steel world, former Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the directorate of the steel corporation, gave out a statement declaring an "open market" in steel. This, the steel chief said, manufacturers believed would lead to a stimulation of the steel industry.

In his announcement Mr. Gary said that the "leading manufacturers of iron and steel have determined to protect their customers and for the present sell at such modified prices as may be necessary with respect to different commodities in order to retain their fair share of the business."

To Customers Direct.

The prices which may be determined upon will be given by the manufacturers to their customers direct.

The action of the leading manufacturers in effecting an open market followed a series of conferences that have been held here for the last three days by Judge Gary and the heads of the various subsidiary companies of the steel corporation, together with officials of other steel manufacturing companies.

Judge Gary, in the official statement, says that the smaller steel manufacturing concerns, for one cause or another, particularly the tariff agitation, have become more or less excited and demoralized and have been selling their products below those prices generally maintained, and this led to unreasonable price-cutting by certain manufacturers, who, though opposed to a change, felt the necessity of protecting their customers.

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Bad Breath and Sour Stomach

Stopped at Once With Pure Willow
Charcoal, the Greatest Gas
Absorber Known.

There is no necessity to suffer the humiliation, chagrin and discomfort of bad breath, biliousness, sour stomach, gastritis, sluggish liver, etc., when a little Lozenges of charcoal will cleanse the stomach and make it pure and sweet.

Do not drug yourself when a simple little natural charcoal made from fragrant willow branches, sweetened with honey, will add tone to your stomach, liver and intestines rapidly absorb gases and stop foul odors of all kinds. Charcoal will absorb one hundred times its own volume in gas. A box full of charcoal placed in a bed room will keep the air of such a room pure and sweet.

A little charcoal lozenge dissolved on the tongue after meals will also keep the stomach fresh and clean. Charcoal is justly called the scrubbing brush for the stomach. The old monks of medieval times cured bad cases of stomach troubles, cast out devils from the system of man by feeding such a man charcoal.

Scientific men of today believe in the great strength of charcoal for the cure of human ills. Too much of it cannot harm one. The system craves it just like an animal needs and craves salt every so often. Charcoal goes into the stomach gently and is welcome, it settles down through the action of the stomach, and filters through all the food, absorbing gas, aiding digestion and giving tone to the juices, so that when the food goes into the intestines, and there meets other digestive fluids, the charcoal holds the impurities and thus keeps them from the blood.

Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges are made from pure willow. They are prepared fragrant by the use of honey and sweetened so they please the taste and are easily dissolved.

They have an enormous sale, thus stamping them with the approval of the public. Every druggist sells them, 25 cents per box. Go to your druggist today and buy a box; then after your next meal take three of them and judge for yourself of their merit.

Several taken at bedtime will prove to you in the morning that they have been at work all night, for your bad breath will not be so bad after all.

Send us your name and address and we will send you a trial package by mail free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 200 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Sensational Sale of Em-
broideries, Tuesday morning,
8 o'clock. Nishbaum's.

"Nearer Nature" Are the Latest Shoes for Women

Women's shoes for the spring and summer, according to a local merchant, are nearer nature shape than any fashionable shoes for women made here since the day of the square toe serge gaiter. The nature shaped shoe for women has come into fashion so gradually, so inconspicuously, that it has hardly been noticed.

The new nature-shaped shoe for women owes its popularity to the so-called straight lasts, which all manufacturers are using. These lasts follow the natural lines of the foot. There are no out-swings or in-swings, as there were to lasts in fashion a few seasons ago. These swing lasts swung the foot inward or outward, and hurt the foot, the stride and the carriage of the body.

The new nature-shaped shoes for women are not like the orthopedic shoes with their broad toes, which are so popular in the children's lines. They are narrow toed, and short vamped, and very feminine looking.

The last maker uses the natural shape of the foot for the foundation of these new lasts. To the foundation he puts such decoration as pleases his fancy, just as a dressmaker puts tucks, ruffles and other trimmings on a gown. The modern idea of last making is to add to the last to give style to the shoe instead of cutting away from the last.

If one of these new nature-shaped shoes for women is put on a table, the

fact is apparent that it furnishes a straight last helps to keep the foot in drawn through its center, passing through the center of the heel, and the center of the forepart. It is apparent that the last is straight, swinging neither to the right nor the left. This straight last helps to keep the foot in its natural shape and position. It does not turn the foot to the right nor to the left, and make the walk unnatural.

Women's Shoes Are Larger.

Another interesting feature of the women's shoe trade is that the average Lynn shoe for women is larger than the average Lynn shoe of 10 or 20 years ago. Manufacturers will remember when shoes ran from size No. 4 down. Now they run from size No. 4 up. In other words, women of the country are calling for larger shoes. Instead of insisting on shoes of size No. 4, or less, they are wearing shoes larger than No. 4.

This new state of affairs in the women's shoe trade shoves two old jokes, one about the size of feet of Chicago women, and the other about women crowding their feet into little shoes, like Chinese women crowding their feet into tight bandages.

The Chicago foot, of ample proportion and sure foundation, seems to be in fashion today. A substantial foot is not a thing of which to be ashamed in the women's world, and the old joke about women's tight shoes has ceased to amuse.

PUBLIC HEARING WILL BE SIZZLER

Sullivan Men Will Hold a Con-
ference With Governor
On Court Bill.

CHARGES AGAINST BLAND

AFFIDAVIT WILL SET FORTH
THAT SOUTHERN INSANE ASY-
LUM APPROPRIATION WAS
THREATENED BY HIM.

Palladium Bureau,
Indianapolis, Feb. 20.

Indications today were that the public hearing before Governor Marshall on the Linton court bill would be a red-hot one and that the sparks would fly before the meeting was over. Senator Bland announced early that he was ready to meet all accusations who might wish to appear at the meeting. A dispatch from Sullivan, received late last night, said:

"Attorneys and business men left here this afternoon to attend the public hearing on the Linton superior court bill in the governor's office tomorrow. They took with them the affidavit of Fred F. Bays, local attorney and trustee of the Southern Indiana Hospital for the Insane.

Called Upon Bays.

"The affidavit tells a story of how Senator Oscar Bland, author of the Linton bill, called Bays here on the long distance telephone about two weeks ago. Bays was at Shelbyville, six miles north, getting evidence for a trial, and Bland had the telephone call transferred to Shelbyville, getting Bays in the interurban station as Bays was on the way home.

"Bland told Bays, the affidavit charges, that Bland would, as chairman of the finance committee of the senate, turn down the appropriation for the Southern Indiana Hospital for the Insane if Bays did not recede from his position as leader of the movement against the Linton superior court bill.

Says Bland Threatened.

"The affidavit also avers that when Bays attended the meeting of the board at Evansville two weeks ago Dr. E. C. Laughlin, superintendent of the institution, told Bays he had been called to Indianapolis by Bland and had been threatened if Laughlin did not work on Bays and another trustee who lives at Bloomfield to get them to cease opposing the bill.

"Local men will also place before the governor a charge that an attorney representing the brewery interests offered thirty-four votes against the Linton bill in return for the vote of Dr. Durham, Sullivan county's representative, in favor of the Kleckner bill, and that the offer was made to Charles D. Hunt and James R. Riggs, here and Gilbert Hendren, of Bloomfield. The offer was turned down after the attorney cited the instance of

the Gary court bill and told the local men that Representative Kliver supported the Tomlinson bill in return for votes to carry the Gary court measure through the house."

He Invites Durham.

Representative Durham has been invited by the governor to appear at this public meeting, as has also Senator McDowell. Whether Hendren, Riggs and Hunt would attend was not known this forenoon. Representative Kliver also is expected to have something to say about the charge that he traded votes to the Tomlinson bill in return for votes to pass the Gary bill.

It was said to be the intention of Governor Marshall to limit the meeting to an hour and a half, giving each side to the controversy forty-five minutes in which to present its case. After this hearing the governor will make up his mind whether he will sign or veto the Linton court bill. And if the charge that votes were traded for the Gary bill there is no certainty that he will not make a clean sweep and veto all of the court bills that have been passed.

Fines For Church Shirkers.

After being dormant for some years the act of 1883, I. e. 4, 1883, which provided that any person absenting himself from his church on a Sunday without sufficient excuse should be fined twelvepence for each absence and imprisoned in default of distress on his goods until the fine was paid was revived in 1888. A report of the inspectors of prisons contains a list of eleven persons in Laneshire fined and imprisoned under the act between Feb. 12, 1889, and May 10, 1890. In one case a laborer was in prison for ten weeks (until released by order of the home secretary) after being convicted in default of 1 shilling, with 14 shillings costs, for having been absent from church a single Sunday. This act was repealed, so far as regards Roman Catholics, in 1844, and wholly in 1846. —London Chronicle.

What We Get.

"If I am asked the question, 'Do we get our deserts?' I will boldly answer, 'No, we don't, and we never shall, speaking of humanity as a whole and taking account of the preponderating multitudes to whom life is only another word for misery.' But if I am asked, 'Do we get what is best for us?' I say, 'Yes, always and everywhere, taking our lives through and through, and having account not merely for our material, but also for our spiritual welfare.' —Hall Caine.

Yankee Assurance.

Irritated Frenchman (to American who has mistaken him for a waiter)—Sir, you had better hurry and get your hat on. There is my card. My seconds will wait upon you, sir—American—Never mind your seconds, Frenchy. You can wait on me just as well. Pass me the Worcestershire sauce, and be quick about it!

Had His Own Doubts.

"Say, ma," asked little Willie after he had been in conjunction with the paternal flipper, "Did anybody besides pa ever get you the wife?"

"Oh, yes, I had lots of prospects before your father came along and spoiled me."

"Well, do you think you gained anything by waiting?" —Chicago Record-Herald.

Fine Drawn.

"You will observe that this is a very fine point."

"It ought to be. You've strained it enough." —Cleveland Leader.

Rural Route Carriers to Count Mail Three Months

Starting March 1 rural route men out of this city will be obliged to count the number of pieces of mail that they distribute and collect, under orders recently received from the department at Washington by Postmaster Spoken.

The carriers will have to keep a record of registered letters and parcels, letters, postal cards, newspapers, circulars, packages and totals. At the end of each month a grand total will have to be computed. All this detail will have to be observed in both distributions and collections and by all then be made to the department. This is to continue during March, April and May.

All carriers who handle less than 5,000 pieces of mail each month are obliged to count their mail under a general order. The last counting done in this office ended July 1, 1907 as all the carriers were receiving the volume of matter well above the minimum. The new order for counting is evidently to determine if they have continued to handle as much mail. Local carriers state that the increase in daily papers on the rural routes of late has made their amount of mail far above the mark.

City carriers have been counting and recording their mail since February 1, and will continue to do so through March and April.

REFEREE SYSTEM TO BE ABOLISHED IN SUNNY SOUTH

To Win Over Dixieland It Is Be-
lieved That President-elect
Taft Will Take Popular
Step.

TO REPUBLICANISM
MAY CONVERT SOUTH

Southern Democrats Are Will-
ing to Accept Taft's Atti-
tude as One Without Selfish
Motive.

By Sheldon S. Cline.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Southern members of congress are discussing with a great deal of interest the attitude which it is expected Mr. Taft will assume toward the appointment of federal officials in Southern states. They agree that the new president could not make a better start than by abolishing the referee system, and it seems to be the general opinion that this will be done as rapidly as conditions can be reorganized.

Mr. Hitchcock, as postmaster general and political adviser of the new administration will keep in close touch with southern sentiment and southern political conditions.

Mr. Taft has made no secret of his determination to make the republican party of the south something more than a party of office holders, and in this, declare southern congressmen, he will have the sympathy of the southern people without regard to political affiliation.

He Will Convert.

That Mr. Taft will be able to convert any considerable part of the south to republicanism during the next four years is not believed by the representatives in Washington of the cotton states, but it is admitted there are a number of congressional districts now represented by democrats which it might be possible to swing over. Southerners, almost without exception acquit Mr. Taft of any selfish end in his proposed conquest of the south. It is impossible to see where he could have personal gain, and it is plain that he might easily suffer political loss. Granted that Mr. Taft is ambitious this early re-election in 1912, he certainly does not expect to get any necessary electoral votes from the southern states. If he can not hold a sufficient number of electoral votes from the states he carried last year he would have small chance of making up the deficit from south of the Mason-Dixon line. But by attempting to overthrow the present republican organization in the southern states he might very easily lose a considerable number of delegate votes in the next national convention.

Southerners Satisfied.

Having reasoned the thing out on this line, southerners in Washington are willing to accept the pronounced Taft policy toward the south as a disinterested one. Naturally there are differences of opinion as to how far Mr. Taft will succeed in his purpose.

From behind the closed doors of the house ways and means committee, where the forthcoming tariff bill is under consideration, comes a rumor that the necessity of imposing a stamp tax is being discussed. That prospective treasury deficit of nearly a hundred and fifty millions is giving the tariff makers more concern just now than any mere question of schedules. From the way things are shaping themselves the necessity of increasing the revenues is going to play a large part when tariff legislation is taken up at the extra session, either the matter of protecting American industries or lowering prices to the consumer. This is likely to be more of a "revenue raising" tariff than was ever before enacted by the republican party in time of peace.

Bond Issue Warning.

Already the warning has been sounded that the raising of bonds will be necessary unless there is an early improvement in the revenue situation. There doesn't seem to be any very great popular demand in the country for the cutting down of federal expenditures. As one house sage put it the other day: "The country seems to demand larger expenditures and lower taxes, and Solomon never had enough wisdom to make these two things travel together."

Republican leaders in congress would be glad if there was some way to tell whether a stamp tax or a tax on tea and coffee would be more unpopular. The alternative seems to be income and inheritance taxes, with doubtful constitutionality.

Taxes of three cents a pound on coffee and ten cents a pound on tea are figured to produce about \$37,000,000 a year in additional revenue. The last time there was a stamp tax was during the war.

Beware of Ointments for Ca-

tarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., is a purely natural cure, and is taken internally and directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle. —Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.



The grape illustration is to remind the reader of the fact that this healthful fruit gives to Royal its active and chief ingredient. From the grape

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

derives those prime qualities which make it unique as a raising-agent, a favorite with all who desire the finest, most healthful food. Royal is the only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

ing the was with Spain and immediate-ly thereafter. The revenue from this source in 1889 was \$43,837,811; in 1899 it was \$49,044,395, and in 1901 it was \$50,241,028. Neither the stamp tax nor the tea and coffee tax alone, therefore, would be sufficient to make up the deficit. By increasing the tax on beer from \$1 to \$2 a barrel about \$90,000,000 additional revenue would be raised, and it is regarded as pretty certain that this will be done no matter what other revenue expedient is adopted.

Will Retain Wilson.

If it be true as is reliably reported, that President-elect Taft has decided to retain James Wilson of Iowa as his secretary of agriculture, it is in recognition of a popular following such as few cabinet ministers ever have had. When Mr. Wilson's selection for this post was announced after Maj. McKinley's election to the presidency twelve years ago he was almost unknown to American farmers and even in his own state was not looked upon as an agriculturist. During the twelve years in which he has administered the agricultural department, however, he has built up that department into one of the most important executive branches and at the same time has built up his own personal popularity.

Polo Monday evening, Col-
iseum, New Castle vs. Rich-
mond. 20-21

EMPTY TREASURY
IS A SITUATION
STATE IN FACING
(Continued From Page One.)

tory law and the manner provided therein for the settling of school tuition, the whole amount to be paid by these counties will practically be consumed in school revenue certificates, and the state will derive nothing to its general or other funds.

I am furnishing you the disbursements per month for the last sixteen months that you may see the average for a number of months. You will observe some months are heavier than others, this being due to the disbursements of specific appropriations occasioned by the large buildings during that time.

September, you will observe, is almost double that of any other month, and for the reason that with that month ends the fiscal year, and disbursements to be made on the first day of October have to be brought within the month of September, thereby making practically two months disbursements in one month.

Trusting that this information is what you desire, and that if there is anything further we can furnish you that we will be glad to do so, I have the honor to be,

Very truly yours,

JOHN C. BILLHEIMER,

Auditor of State.

Could Not Find Bill.

After the startling message was read in the two houses a search was started for the bill to which the governor referred which was to require county treasurers to make advance-ments on the semi-annual settlements or in other words, to pay the state the state's share of the taxes collected as rapidly as they are collected, but the bill could not be found. No such bill had been introduced. Then it was learned that yesterday forenoon the governor placed such a bill in the hands of Representative Garrard, the democratic floor leader in the house, with the request that it be introduced at once. But Garrard said he had not introduced the bill and did not know that he would introduce it. "I have the bill," he said, "but I am not sure that I will introduce it. The republicans got the state into this hole and it is not up to the democrats to help them out of it."

Thought It Was Entered.

Governor Marshall, evidently, was under the impression when he wrote his special message to the legislature that the bill had been introduced, as per his request.

It is said that during the Hanly administration the state went too fast and spent money too freely and that this is the states finances at this time. It is said that some of the money that should have been used for the payment of state expenses during the six months ending the first of June, 1909, was used in paying expenses during the previous six months. It is also said that if the bill is introduced

deficit during the next year would grow to very large proportions. It is even said that the deficit for the present six months will be something like \$400,000 and that if the present rate of expending money and anticipating the revenues is followed, in another year it would amount to the enormous sum of \$1,600,000.

Made It Public.

When Governor Marshall discovered the situation he made it public at once. He did not propose to wait until later in his administration and give people a chance to say that his administration was to blame for it.

But just what will be done, now that the facts are made known, cannot be told. If Garrard refuses to introduce the bill which Governor Marshall referred to perhaps some other representative will introduce it. If not then it is up to the state board of finance to make a bond issue or borrow money in some other way to carry the state through until the first of June, when the next semi-annual settlement of county treasurers will be made.

Blames Depository Law.

The state auditor blames the trouble on the depository law. He says that the practice of anticipating the revenues of the state started away back under the old law, which gave the auditor the right to call on the county treasurers for money at any time. But when the depository law went into effect, he said, there was some doubt as to whether the county treasurers were authorized to settle often-er than twice a year, and they have been holding back the money, preferring to be on the safe side. He says that the fault for the deficit does not rest with the Hanly administration but that it started farther back than that. The auditor says, also, that the estimated revenues for the coming year and the next year will be more than sufficient to pay all of the state's expenses if the state can just get the money in on time. But if the proposed bill does not pass this legislature and the state is compelled to get along without anticipating the revenues and without receiving partial settlements with county treasurers before the regular settlement time the appropriations for the coming year will have to be trimmed to the extent of something like \$700,000.

TERRACE.

Gold Medal Flour makes perfect bread.

Adams' Drug Store.

Anything to Make.

Adams' Drug Store.

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