

## 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 Manufacturers Have Become Excited Over the Present Tariff 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.

### 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 lozenge 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.

"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 Klecker 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

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 two or 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 Embroideries, Tuesday morning, 8 o'clock. Neumann'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 garter. 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-swingings or in-swingings, as there were to lasts in fashion a few seasons ago. These swing lasts swing 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 well 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 shelves 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.

The Gary court bill and told the local men that Representative Kilver 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 Kilver 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 (G. Jas. I. c. 4, 1860) 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 Lancashire fined and imprisoned under the act between Feb. 12, 1839, and May 10, 1840. In one case a laborer was in prison for ten weeks (until released by order of the home secretary) after being convicted in a penalty 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 aid everywhere, taking our lives through and through, and having account not merely for our material, but also for our spiritual welfare." —Hal Caine.

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 than 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 issuing 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 dur-

ing the Civil War.

It is said that during the Hanly administration the state went too fast and spent money too freely and that this is what has caused this condition of the state's 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 said also that if the illegal

### REFEREE SYSTEM TO BE ABOLISHED IN SUNNY SOUTH

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

### TO REPUBLICANISM MAY CONVERT SOUTH

Southern Democrats Are Willing to Accept Taft's Attitude 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 will permit.

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 for 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.

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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

Tetrazzini's Great Triumph. The night Luisa Tetrazzini first appeared at Covent Garden, London, little had been done to herald her coming. To the management she was just a good singer who would please, and so they advertised her. But when she came upon the stage, a perfect stranger to her audience, it was immediately felt that she was a prima donna far out of the ordinary. And when she had finished singing she encored after encore, and as she emerged from the stage door she found the whole audience awaiting to greet her.

Men and women of fashion the assemblage was for the most part, but in their enthusiasm they had transformed themselves into a plain mob, and nothing would satisfy them except that the horses should be taken out of the singer's carriage and that they should draw it through the streets to her hotel.

Tetrazzini's husband tried to dissuade the crowd, and for his pains he sustained a fracture of one of his arms and had to stand idly by while the audience carried out its purpose and dragged the carriage off to Mme. Tetrazzini's hotel.

That was just the beginning of the sensation. From that time forward the Covent Garden was jammed to its capacity when she sang.

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Anything in Music.  
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No More. No Less.  
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