THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1905.

REPORT IS MADE ONLY SIX DAYS

# Italian Chamber Votes Down

**CABINET STEPS OUT** 

Deputies Are Greatly Opposed to the **Commercial Modus Vivendi With** Spain Strongly Supported by Premier Fortis.

ROME Dec. 17.-The Cabinet of Prime Minister Fortis resigned this evening, fol-lowing a 12 hours' debate in the Cham-ber of Deputies and the defeat by the ber of Deputies and the defeat by the opposition of the communical modus vi-vendi with Spain. The sitting was a most exciting one. It had been understood that the fate of the Cabinet would be decided by the vote on the measure, and all the Deputies were present. The galleries were provided to overflowing and the famous tragedian, Salvini, who had been unable to gain admittance, was sent to the press tribune with a ticket on which was writ-ten. "Salvini, editor of success."

tribune with a ticket on which was writ-ten, "Salvini, editor of success." In the debate, Premier Fortis defended the position of the government, saying that the modus vivendi would protect Italian interests, and the assertion of the opposition that a reduction in the duty on Spanish wines from \$4 to \$2.40 would open a market to Spanish growers was untrue. In order to avoid a misunder-standing he said, he would request the Chamber for an explicit vote of confidence independent of the vote on the measure in debate, and declared the government was willing to resign if it was defeated

en either question. The poil on confidence in the govern-ment resulted in an affirmative majority of 63, but that on modus vivendi wa lost by a majority of 162. The Ministry then resigned

REVOLT IS ON AT BATOUM

#### Ficrce Fighting Takes Place in Barricaded Streets.

CONSTANTINOPLE Dec 17 .-- A dis patch received here from Batoum. In the Government of Kutais, Trans-caucasia, reports the outbreak of a revolution there. It says that the streets were barricaded and that heree fight-ing took place. The military-employed artillery and many persons, including subjects of the Ottoman empire, were killed. In response to a request made by the Turkish Consul the Porte is now arranging for the dispatch of vessels to Batoum to bring back refugees. The dispatch says that a similar state of affairs exists at Poti. In the same government, and in the town of

#### International Fleet Recalled.

Kutals

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 17 .- The international fleet, which has been making a demonstration in Turkish waters, has been recalled.

#### Montenegro Ministry Resigns.

CETINJE, Montenegro, Dec. 17 .- The resigned today. Ministry

### ANGLO-GERMAN ENTENTE.

#### Members of Berlin Commercial Com-

munity Pass Resolutions.

BEBLIN. Dec. 17 .- A meeting of 2000 members of the Commercial Com-munity was held at the Boerse today in favor of the Anglo-German entente. Herr Kirschner, burgomaster of Ber-lin, many members of the Reichstag. and several well-known savants were Prince Schoenzich-Caraloth present. Professor Professor Friederich Paulsen and others spoke strongly in favor of such an entente. A resolution in accord-

sengers and cargo of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Mar-pesa, from South American ports which vessel arrived here today, were not permitted to be landed owing to the fact that there were three cases of bubonic plague on board. The steamer has sailed for LaChalice, France. Commissioner of Corporations Run Over by Royalty. Pet Measure. NAPLES, Dec. 17.—The Duke and Duchess of Aosta, cousins of King Vic-tor Emmanuel, while on an automobile trip today ran over a woman. The car was immediately stopped and the Duchess took the woman with her to the home of a doctor who said that she was in a dangerous condition. Tells His Story. DISCUSSES THE TRUSTS Marquis Involved in Frauds.

MADRID, Dec. 17.—The Council of Ministers has decided to order an in-vestigation of the allegations made in the Chamber of Deputies accusing Sen-ator the Marquis Caceyory of implica-tion in gigantic treasury frauds involv-ing a sum of \$7,200,000 by means of falsely stamped securities.

#### Ralli Cabinet Has Resigned.

ATHENS, Dec. II.-The Cabinet of M. Ralli resigned today as the result of the defeat of the government over the elec-tion of a president of the Chamber of Deputies. King George has summoned ex-Premier Theotokis to form a new Cab-

#### Theft in Italian Church.

FLORENCE, Italy, Dec. 17 .- A most at ducious theft has been committed in a church at Pescina, where the thieves succoefficient of the starting a notable work of Luca Della Robin, after removing the entire altar. The loss is looked upon as incalculable

## CHICAGO BANKS FAIL. Depositors Are Said to Be Protected

## by Clearing-House.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18 .-- Failure of the Chicago National Bank, the Home Sav-ings Bank and the Equitable Trust Company, all of Chicago, was an nounced at 3:30 o'clock this morning by representatives of the Chicago Clearing-house Association after a sea sion lasting 18 hours. James B. Forgan, president of the First National Bank, as head of the clearing-house

committee of the Chicago Associated Banks, gave forth the statement, The assets of these institutions, it

was asserted, were involved in coal and railway properties of John R. Walsh, president of the Chicago Na tional Bank. John R. Walsh, head of the institutions which have been declared insolvent, was not at the meeting. The following were the members of the committee at the meeting: James B. Forgan, chairman; John J. Mitchell, James H. Eckels, Orson B. Smith, Ernest A. Hamill. The state ment was issued at the offices of the First National Bank. It is as followse "The Chicago National Bank, the Home Savings Bank and Equitable Trust Com. pany, which have been controlled and managed by John R. Walsh and his associates have concluded to wind up their affairs and quit business in this city After a thorough and careful examination of their affairs by the Chicago clearinghouse banks it is stated that all of the depositors of these institutions will be paid in full upon demand, the Chicago clearing-house banks having piedged themselves to this result, thus putting all the resources of the Chicago banks behind the depositors of these three institutions. The difficulty with the institutions has been that investments have been made in assets connected with the railway and

coal enterprises of John R. Walsh. "These assets were not immediately available to meet deposits and have been taken over on terms which will enable the three institutions to pay their depositors in ful Mr. Ridgley, Controller of the Currency,

assistance in correcting figures had they been found inaccurate. The investigation developed the line and Captain Eubank, of the Auditors' Department at Springfield, were seen and expressed themselves as greatly pleased of division between the work of the at the action of the Chicago banks, and stated that it reflected great credit up stated that it reflected great credit upon the associated banks of Chicago, which have again indicated their ability to meet any emergency in a manner entire-ly satisfactory to the public." The meeting of the Chicago Clearing-



REMAIN

A Special Holiday Offer on Six High-Grade Pianos-Regular Price \$475. at Lens Than One-Half, or \$236-\$8.00 Down and \$6.00 a Month-New Case Designs-A Rare Chance for Shrewd Buyers-Store Open Evenings.

<text><text><text><text> Special Holiday Offer.

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on payments of 119 or 115 a month, if de-arred. Every instrument sold by Ellers Plano House has a twofold guarantee-one given by the makers, and also the guarantee of Ellers Plano House, which means that if any instrument is not exactly as we rep-resent it your money cheerfully refunded. Depend upon it, too, that every instru-ment sold to be delivered upon the exact hour promised. Not a single one was overlooked hat year out of over 70 Christ. mas deliveries, and we are prepared this year with automobile service, added to our own three fine plano wagons, to at-tend to over a hundred plano deliveries as Christmas presents.

hand, and subjects relating to economic in-dustrial facts on the other. It must ex-amine and compare the statutes under which the corpurations are doing business with industrial and statistical facts.

"The bureau has endeavored not only obtain accurate, reliable information, and facts sufficient in number to be representative, but also to draw conclusions that shall represent per-manent tendencies rather than individ-ual instances. To this end it has, with force of carefully trained employee. taken up given industries dealing in important staples, and collected sta-listics and facts relating thereto; has then digested this information so as to obtain what might be called reliable general averages, and has endeavored to deduce from them conclusions as to permanent corporate methods and ten-



We are manufacturers or we could not do this. Store open this week until 10 P. M.

MANNISH LONG COATS



They will be placed while they last,

MAIL ORDERS

Don't be afraid in order one of these ats. Remit the price of the cost, is the best cost you have seen will see this year for the price. you don't like the cost when you get express it back to us and we will fund your money.

NEW ETON JACKETS

\$11.00

Coats like cut, made from cloth taken from our gentlemen's merchant tailor stock. This same cloth made in men's suits sells at from \$27.50 to \$50.00. We are closing out the men's department. Hence, we have made this fine imported cloth into ladies' Coats. It is a chance of a lifetime, as it is not likely to ever be repeated. See descriptions belowmost of them exclusive, one of a kind ;

## We Are Manufacturers of Coats HENCE THE PRICES:

All garments-as always-marked in plain figures. Regular Price

No. 150-\$55.00 silk-finished black French worsted, today .... \$29.50 No. 157-\$45.00 silk-finished black undressed worsted, today...\$24.50 No. 803-\$30.00 full-length frock-back style, black, today....\$17.50 No. 156-\$42.50, best coat in the world-West of England Tan Covert, today ......\$25.00 No. 158-\$37.50 black worsted cheviot cord diagonal, today. \$18.50 No. 165-\$40.00 black and gray hard imported worsted, today ......\$21.50 No. 159-\$37.50. You never saw a coat like this; it is the new No. 123-\$32.50 Bannockburn tweed, red and green mixed, to-

No. 158-\$37.50 English blue plaid and black broadwale, to-

No. 122-\$30.00 Scotch red mixed Bannockburn, today ..... No. 108-\$30.00 Scotch red mixed Bannockburn plaid, today .. \$15.00 No. 138-\$40.00 fine dark green unfinished worsted, today .... \$21.50 No. 95-\$35.00 English broadwale, gray, soft finish, today .... \$18.50 No.3000-\$16.50 red, green mixed tweed, ½ length, today....\$10.50 There are several of this last one-they are fine.

# Children's and Girls' Coats at Half Price

And remember, we own, operate and maintain a manufacturing plant for the making of Ladies' Garments and have the real man-tailors to fit you. The garments you purchase in our store will be handled in an expert manner. You will find no such equipment elsewhere as we maintain at our store. We have a splendid line of Silk Petticoats, Dress Skirts, etc.



tend to over a hundred plano deliveries as Christmas presents. Let this be a joyous Christmas, one to be long remembered. A plano will make it so for every member of the household. Pay 10 or 50 down, and 26, 5 or 10 a month, and have a plano sent home as a Christmas surprise. Only six days more remain. Settle the slift question today by selecting your pl-ano at Ellers Plano House, the biggest, busiest and best dealers, 351 Washington street, curner Park. Store open evenings.

The commissioner talks of the work of the hureau and says:

dencies

May Control Combine. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17 .- The report of Commissioner of Corporations J. R. Garfield was made public today. report treats at length all the various phases of the corporation question in the United States. In his report Mr. Garfield. The total appropriations for the bureau

1.2

**Government** Official Treats of Beel

Industry and Holds That Rebate

Question Has Two Sides.

were \$156,230. Of this amount \$118,815.64 has been expended. An unexpended bal. shee am mting to \$31,959.49 was reappro priated for the fiscal year 1965-5, which, together with the regular appropriations, makes available for this year a total

says:

um of \$217,879.40. The number of persons employed by the bureau on June 20, 1905, was 74 an increase of 22 since the preceding year.

Increase of 22 since the preceding year. The methods of accounting, distribution of expense to the various special inves-tigations, and responsibility for gublic property have been so elaborated as to show the exact cost of bureau work, and have made it possible to prevent unneces-sary expense. With the beginning of the new faceal year the appropriations for the department made possible the discontinu-ance of all regular details of employes from this bureau for departmental work. The estimates for the year ending June 30, 1967, are \$26,700, being an increase of 550,850.60, to keep pace with the growth of the bureau.

and known, to keep pace with the growth of the bureau. The published portion of this report dealt chiefly with the question of prices and the margin of profit in the packing business. In the course of this invest-gation the Bureau had also obtained much information bearing upon the ques-tion of combination as but more the laces

tion of combination as between the large packing companies. At the time of the publication of the report the Department of Justice had under advisement propanies and their officers for violation the Federal anti-trust law. It was ob-vious, therefore, that the publication of the information possessed by the Bureau the information possessed by the Bureau on the subject was inexpedient at that time, and accordingly, by direction of the President, all the information possessed by the Bureau on the subject of such combination was withheld from publica-tion. Although this fast was set forth in the published report, the failure to treat therein of the question of combina-tion was the subject of criticize.

tion was the subject of criticism. A further ground of criticism was the fail-ure of the record to treat of discrimina-tions by means of private car companies tions by means of private car companies. At the time of making the report, the extent and nature of Governmental con-trol over such companies was the sub-ject of pending litigation, and it would have been improper to anticipate the de-cision by assuming in advance any juris-

Cition by assuming in advance any juris-diction over them. Other criticisms were directed at the accuracy of the figures and conclusions relating to prices and profits, but only a few tended to disprove any specific statement in the report, and those particular criticisms were based upon figures secured by estimates, or taken from a vore for instant enterement

from a very few isolated instances, and hence did not disprove the results stated in the report, which were based on general averages obtained from figures covering the entire industry and the slaughter of several millions of animals. In no case was any infornation thus given that would be of real

D DOM with the view of the meeting was adopted and it will be forwarded to Prince von Buelow, the Imperial Chancellor, Sir Henry Campbell-Ban-Ashbury, who recently presided over a meeting in London for the furtherance of friendly relations between Great Britain and Germany,

on emphasizes especially The resolution emphasizes especially the advantages of an entente from a commercial standpoint. Telegrams of sympathy were read from the drama tists Fulda and Hauptmann.

#### MASSACRE BY THE TARTARS

1.0

#### Armenians at Elizabethpol Put Up

#### a Stubborn Defense.

PARIS, Dec. 18.--A dispatch to the Journal from Trebizonde, Asia Minor, dated December 14. decribes the atroci-ties committed at Elizabethpol in the early part of December. It says that the Tartars attacked the Armenians Decem-ber 1. The latter offered residences and ber 1. The latter offered resistance and endeavored to send their families away, but all the fugitives were massacred. Street fighting followed, and then came house-to-house conflicts, which insted for several days. Finally the Tartars set fire to the town, which is now a mass of votes.

ruins. The dispatch says it is impossible to count the dead, the number of which is estimated at 1000.

SUFFOCATED IN BOILERS.

Fourteen Men Lose Their Lives in

#### French Naval Steel Works,

HOMECOURT, France, Dec. 17.-Fourteen mon were sufficiented while cleaning bollers in the naval steel works here today.

#### "Bomb" Was Not Dangerous.

"Bomb" Was Not Dangerous. PARIS, Dec. 17.—The bomb found on the train at Saint Nomia Bretche, on which President Loubet was proceeding from Mariy with a shooting party, and which it was supposed was intended to kill the President, turns out to have been harmless. Analysis showed that the con-tents were composed of clay, crusted goal, nails and toru paper soaked in petrolbum. The bomb was labeled "Long live Mall-tou." referring to one of the anarchists recently acquitted of the charge of par-ticipation in the attempt on the lives of King Alfonso and President Loubet, May 21 last.

#### Names a New Quartermaster.

LONDON: Dec. II .- One of the first official acts of the new Secretary of War, Richard Burdon Haldame, is the appoint-ment of General Sir William Nicholson as Quartermaster-General, which makes as Quartermaster-General, which makes him the third military member of the Army Council. It is considered that Gen-eral Nicholson represents the best brains of the army. He was formerly director-seneral of the military intelligence bu-reau of the War Office and recently was stucched to the Japanese army in Manattached to the Japanese army in Man-churia as an observer.

The meeting of the Unicago Clearing-House Association began at noon Suf-day. Notices were sent to the members of the board by Mr. Forgan, after it had been learned the condition of the banks and the trust company. Clerks were notified and 50 or mor-

with ten stenographers hurried to the First National Bank. Behind closed doors the Clearing-House Association be-gan its work of finding a way that might enable them to ride the financial sea in safety. That a panic would be likely to follow was the first thought of the committee. Resolutions were adopted and heads of other banks pledged themselves to give assistance. The amount involved in the failure would not be stated by the

in the failure would not be stated by the committee members. All information concerning the meeting of the committee was kept secret until 2 o'clock this morning, and half an hour later the association gave the statement to the press. Directors of different banks were in attendance, as were other bank officials from near-by cities. officials from near-by cities

officials from near-by cities. The names of the committee who drew up the statement are: James B. Forgan, president of the First National Bank, chairman; John G. Mitchell, president of chairman; John G. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank; Or-son B. Smith, president of the Merchants Loan & Trust Company; James Eckels, president of the Commercial National Bank; Ernest A. Hamill, president of the Corn Exchange National Bank. In addition to the formal statement of the failure ang the announcement that the banks involved would not open their doors this morning, the following announce-ment was made, signed by the clear-

ment was made, signed by the clear-

ment was made, signed by the clear-ing-house committee of the Chicago Associated Banks: "To the Public: Depositors of the Chicago National Bank, the Home Sav-ings Bank, and the Equitable Trust Company are respectfully advised that their deposits will be paid in full upon demand." demand

ITO WILL GO TO COREA Marquis. It Is Said, Will Becon Resident-General.

LONDON, Dec. 18.-The correspondent of the Standard at Kobe, Japan, mays that the Marquis Ito has accepted an ap-pointment as Resident-General in Corea.

#### How He Discovered the Thief.

Philadelphia Public Ledger. An English country clergyman detect-ed a thied in the following astute man-ner: A laborer had informed him that a sack of potatoes had been stolen from

sack of potatoes had been stolen from his garden. "Well well," said the minister. "Til see to it after service." He preached on the eighth command-ment and ended thus: "And now I have a sad tale to tell. One of our neighbors has missed a sack of potatoes from his garden, and the thief is even now slitting among you. Has he a feather on his head?"

Babonic Plague on Vessel. CORONNA, Spain, Dec. 17,-The pas-

Department of Justice and the Bureau. The Bureau, in obtaining facts upon which the President may make recom-mendation to Congress, necessarily will obtain facts which might require prose-cutions under the anti-trust law. As tated in my former report, such facts must be reported to the President for

must be reported to the President for such action as he may deem neces-sary to take. He may find it neces-sary to take. He may find it neces-sary to report them to the Attorney-General. The Department of Justice and the Bureau often deal with the same questions, but for different pur-poses and in different ways. The De-partment of Justice has to do with prosecutions for violation of law-this Bureau obtains facts for Congressional consideration; the lines of work may nuideration; the lines of work may do not conflict. If prosecutions are pending or intended, the Bureau would, of course, not take such action has would interfere therewith. In this par-licular investigation comes more and ficular investigation cases were pend-ing in the courts under the direction of the Department of Justice; hence it was not proper that the Burcau should use its powers in such manner as would embarrass the Department of Justice in its action relating to com-

Justice in its action relating to com-bination or other violation of law. 2. Oil and Steel Industries—The House of Representatives passed two other reso-lutions directing inquiries into the oil and steel industries. On both of these sub-jects the bureau had already made ex-tensive inquiries, and was ready to take up immediately, in addition to the general work, the special links indicated by the resolutions. A special report on the oil industry will shortly be made to the Pres-ident. 3. Other Industries-Investigations

sugar, tobacon, coal and jumber industries are in progress. The compliation of state 4. Insuran

urance laws has been finished, and be special phases of the question of deral supervision have been examined. Federal supervision have been examined, but in view of the decisions of the Su-preme Court I have not felt warranted in trying to assume jurisdiction over insur-ance companies for the purpose of inves-tigation. The fact that state supervision has failed to prevent great abuses in the management of some companies does not of itself justify Federal action. It must be shown, first, that insurance is subject to Federal regulation under the commerce clause of the Constitution; second, that Federal supervision would be of such a character as to correct existing abuses and prevent future ones, and, third, that such supervision would result not only in

and prevent future ones, and third that such supervision would result not only in greater security to policy-holders, but would relieve them, through their com-panies, of the great and unnecessary ex-pense of duplicated inspections and in-vestigations by different states. Seem-ingly the most effective way to actile the question is for Congress to so legislate upon the subject as to afford an oppor-tunity to present to the Supreme Court the question whether insurance as now conducted is interstate commerce, and hence subject to Federal regulation. In speaking of the creation of the office of Commissioner of Corporations, Mr. Garfield says:

Mr. Garfield says:

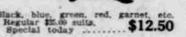
Mr. Garffeld says: Upon only one point can it be said that public opinion was fairly clear and unan-mous, and that point was the desire for information. It was not clearly understand to what use this information should be put, nor, indeed, what subjects it should cover; but the demand for sceuris information was faudamentally sound. The pointy of the Bureau has been framed its accordance with this demand. Its field may be divided into subjects, relating to law on the one

"It is strongly felt that preventive rather than remedial means must be used in dealing with the entire prob-The Government must deal forchand with causes, not merely after-wards with their effects. In order to ascertain proper methods of prevensecertain proper methods of preven-tion it is necessary to know the causes of industrial evils. The work of the bureau has brought out, to an extent not reached before, the actual methods used in certain industries; their methods of competition, of economies in production and distribution, of dis-criminations in distribution and trans-portation; and also the results of such methods in obtaining or tending to obmethods in obtaining or tending to ob-tain monopolistic control. Its work has shown, in the case of the several great industries airwady investigated, or now under investigation, the fact or now under investigation, the fact that the predominant control enjoyed by certain great concerns is based us-ually upon one or two, or a very few, single factors, such as the control of transportation, of trademarks, of patent rights, of raw material, special legisla-tion, or a combination of one or more of these factors. Such information will afford the basis for an intelligent public compton and it

Such information will afford the basis for an intelligent publicity" of a sort that will constitute "publicity" of a sort that will be efficient in correcting some prev-alent abuses. An illustration of this prin-ciple has already been obtained in num-erous cases where the Bureau has been investigating oppressive and unjust meth-" ods of competition. In a considerable number of cases the victims of such methods have informed the Bureau that methods have informed the Bureau that the mere investigation of these facts has led to a discontinuance of the methods, and have assured the Bureau that from their individual standpoint great good has aiready resulted to them from the

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tion may be permitted. This method be founded upon an act of the Fe od must -Federal



long. The shipment Friday brought 115 dozen, and they will be on 

have been out of these for two weeks, as the last 100 dozen did not last

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Remember, you can buy any of these special-price garments on the installment or easy-payment plan if you like. You are not granted this privilege elsewhere.

#### 

Government, which will give to corpora-Government, which will give to corpora-tions engaged in interstate and foreign commerce standing and recognition un-der a Federal act. It may be accom-plished either by a license to engage in such commerce or by a charter granted by the Federal Government. Under either form Congress should provide all consists to bound provide all either form Congress should provide all requirements necessary to insure pub-licity and honesty in promotion, organ-instion, capitalization and conduct of the corporation, reserving to the Government the right of inspection of the books of such corporation and the further right -the most important of all-to stop the operations of such corporations if it be-comes a violator of the Federal statutes, at all times preserving to the contoration at all times preserving to the corporation and its stockholders the right of judicial appeal against the improper exercise of executive authority."

executive authority." In discussing the regulation of inter-state commerce, Mr. Garfield says: "The power of Congress to regulate in-terstate commerce being plenary, that body may determine to what extent it will first exercise its power. The trans-portation companies most clearly should come within the terms of such a meas-ure; and with them should be joined the restate companies most in the ponure: and with them should be joined the greater corporations engaged in the pro-duction manufacture and distribution of those staples which affect the lives of the people of this country, and the mo-nopolization of which will necessarily re-sult in hardship and injustice to the in-dividual Such a law is not an invasion of individual liberts or right; is not an

inopolization of which will necessarily re-sult in hardship and injustice to the in-dividual. Such a law is not an invasion of individual liberty or right: is not an effort to have the Government do that which the individual could best do; and woold not, in its effect, destroy individual enterprise nor the possibility of individ-ual success. It would afford equality of opportunity, not equality in results. "It is universally recommerce should be open to all upon equal terms. It is like-wise true that the opportunities for the individual to engage in industrial enter-prise should be equally free. The individ-ual is not strong enough ordinarily to protect himself against a great corpora-tion to regulation by a government whose jurisdiction is broad enough and whose power is great enough to compel obedi-ence. Such a law would lessen the possi-bilities of unfair and dishonest competi-tion. Under such a law the questions of the resonableness of combination, of compiracies in restraint of trade, of mo-mopolistic control, would be left, as they abound be, for the determination of the complifications in restraint of trade, of mo-nopolistic control, would be left, as they should be, for the determination of the courts; and the Government would then have, as it should have, the opportunity at all times to know the detailed opera-tions of those corporations to which it has granted great, powers, upon which it has imposed great responsibilities, and

Regret Expressed That Beer Is Germany's National Tipple.

100.00 Medical Talk.

In a recent number of the Blatter fur Volksgesundheitspflege of Berlin, Dr. K. Beerwald enters the lists in opposition to excessive, or what many ple call moderate, water drinking. Beerwald says that "there are few more positive feelings than that of thirst. While we may go weeks with-out food, in a few days without Jrink out rood, in a rew days without drink men become desperate. This fact is easily comprehended when we consider that 63 per cent of the body is wator, and that we give out each day a large amount of fluid through the lungs. amount of fluid through the lungs, skin and execretions. However, we need to drink relatively very little fuild, as our food is to a large extent water, even dry bread being 40 per cent water, while juley fruit contains 30 per cent "On the hunt, mountain four, or walk" those people have the most endurance who do not stop at every inn, who do not drink from every spring, And it is rather an indication of bodily weak not drink from every spring. And it is rather an indication of bodily weak-ness if these exercises produce exces-sive perspiration and extreme thirst. These two things are simultaneous, the one cause the other; the one who perand again, because he has druck he parapires. Thus the body becomes a distilling apparatus, but it should be borns in mind that the work performed has a great deal to do with the causahas a great deal to do with the causa-tion of weakness and exhaustion. Ex-cessive water drinking not only pro-duces temporary disturbance. It also creates direct organic disorders; the heart and kidneys are particularly af-fected by the excess, and in these cases the variable of the excess. the vascular system is overcharged and the heart and kidneys overcorred. Proof of such a condition is frequently seen in cases of slight injury. A man who suffers frequently from thirst bleeds easily, and we may well consider that ex-cessive thirst is a sign that the amount

over which it will exercise its full measure of protection so long as they obey the laws of the land. To is not necessary to repeat what was stated in my last annual report regarding the feeling of thirst. We do not mean, however," continues the relative merits of Federal license or a National incorporation law. If the principle of Federal regulation be agreed upon, there will be little difficulty in determining which method should be adopted." WISDOM FOR DRINKERS. Regret Expressed That Beer Is Gerdrink beer or alcoholic drinks, which only exhaust and tire. It is certainly not a blessing for the fatherland that beer has grown to be the national drink of the Germans.

#### Fashion in Beards.

#### London Chronicle.

English history is rich in examples of English history is rich in examples of the way in which the fashion in beards has changed from time to time. The sples sent out by Harold reported that the Norman invaders "did almost seem to be priests, because they had all their face and both their lips shaven," which is confirmed in the Bayeaux tapestry. It was to distinguish themselves from their hated conquerors that the English exaggeraied the length of their hair, calling down, woon them the thunders of haires, and when this decayed through old age they knit about their heads cer-tain rolls and braidings of faile hair." It is something to know that the "switch" of the hairdresser's window had a masculline origin. In more recent times-long mair continued to be a symbol of ungodliness, judging by the nickname of Roundhead given to the shaven and godly parliamenatrians. Did they guess, we wonder, that they were sharing a monk-ish superstition? It was St. Wuistan who frankly described the practice of wearing the hair long as "immoral, criminal and heastly." He did rather a mean thing in connection with this prejudice of his. by the way. When one of his long-haired flock kneit for his blessing he would whip by the way. When one of his long-haired flock kneit for his blessing he would whip out a knife and cut off as many of the tresses that hay under his consecrating hand as he could manage in the rather limited time at his disposal. By the time Butler wrote his "Hudbras," though, ideas seem to have changed, for we find the somewhat haiting lines: Speak with respect and hour.

Speak with respect and honor. Both of the beard and the beard and the beard ard's owner.

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