TAFT STANDS BY FORESTRY POLICY

Pinchot Declares Purpose of Administration to Colorado Legislature.

ELEMENTS HE WILL FIGHT

Promote Use and Development of Forests, but Fight Power Monopoly and Sheepmen Who Try to Crowd Out Settlers.

DENVER, Colo., March 16.—Invading the heart of the country which has been opposed to the policy of the Government's forestry service, Gifford Pinchot, Government forester, in an address tonight before the Legislature of Colorado vigorously defended his administration from the assaults made against it. After declaring that he had no apologies to make for the policy of the forest service, Mr. Pinchot stated that no backward step would be taken in any salutary policy adopted.

Mr. Pinchot's address was in response to an invitation from the joint assembly. His opening statement was replied to by State Senator Elias M. Ammons, an opponent of the policy of the forest service. Mr. Pinchot made a rejoinder to Mr. Ammons' address.

Taft Will Continue Policy.

In his opening declaration, Mr. Pinchot said that the forest service is anxious for co-operation with every interest not antagonistic to the public welfare which uses or can use the National forests. He had come out here, he stated, not only to declare his principles but to state also that he proposed to stand by them. He said that he would treat every complaint made with a view to avoiding misunderstandings, prevent injustices, promote development and carry forward in co-operation with the people of Colorado a policy which means so much to them and future generations. "If the regulations are found to work badly," he pointed out, "they should be changed, and if the law is unjust it should be amended, but until it is amended the forest service is bound to execute it in the best way it can."

Mr. Pinchot declared that he was authorized by the new administration to say that the general policy of creating and maintaining National forests may be regarded as definitely and finally fixed and that the general lines of policy for which the forest service stands are endorsed and will be supported by President Taft.

Mr. Pinchot said the Forest Service existed not only to protect the National forests, but to develop them and the states in which they lie. To prove that they are not shut against development and use, he said:

During the last fiscal year 2504 mining claims and 3739 agricultural and miscellaneous claims were investigated; 392,789,000 board feet of timber was cut; 338,384,000 board feet of timber was sold; 24,127 grazing permits, 2141 special use permits, and 30,377 free use permits were issued. The total number of permits issued to June 30, 1908 was 163,068.

He called attention to the fact that 25 per cent of National forest receipts are turned over to the state to be used in the development and maintenance of roads and the public school system. This amount will increase as the forests reach a higher state of development and the best possible use is made of every resource. During the last fiscal year the total amount of business transacted by the Forest Service increased more than 46 per cent, with but 20 per cent increase in money available.

He admitted that mistakes were made and that in isolated cases injustice had been done, but said that wherever such injustice had been brought to his attention, it had been corrected. But the mistakes were insignificant compared to the good accomplished. Injustice must be avoided, as much to the Government as to the users of the National forests. He said:

Men Whom He Will Fight.

During the last fiscal year timber worth more than $6,000,000 standing on invalid mining claims was saved to the people of the United States by the examinations of mining claims. The Forest Service has no apologies to make for having defeated the men who tried to get this timber under color of the mining laws. Where similar illegal attempts are made in the future it proposes to defeat them if it can. On the other hand it will do its best to help the legitimate prospectors and miners and to give them advantages and protection which they do not enjoy on lands outside the National forests. The benefit of every reasonable doubt is to be given to the miner.

There is a certain kind of opposition to the National forests which cannot and ought not to be removed. The service has time and again prevented certain men or certain interests from getting things they wanted, but ought not to have, and from these men and these interests the bitterest and most persistent part of the opposition has steadily come. Such interests are found, for example, in some of the great sheep men who object to making room for the small settler, or to such reduction in the number of their stock as is necessary to protect the irrigation interests and from men who are engaged in the formation of a great water power trust. For the opposition it has excited from these interests, the Forest Service has no apologies whatever to make. It proposes to stand resolutely by the policy of preferring to help the small man make a living than to help the large man make a profit, and it will not abandon the policy of Government control of the water power to prevent monopoly. If the attitude of the service in these matters leads to irritation and denunciation, then let the opponents of the service make the most of them. Neither in this nor in any other salutary policy adopted and maintained by the Forest Service will there be a single backward step.

ECHO OF INSURANCE ROW

Policy-Holders' Candidates on Trial for Conspiracy in Election.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Charles R. Scrugham, of Cincinnati, and Charles Stirrup, both of whom were connected with the International policy-holders' committee, were placed on trial today on charges of conspiracy growing out of the campaign waged in the Fall of 1906 over the election of trustees of the New York Life and Mutual Life Insurance companies.

The policy-holders' candidates failed of election, and the indictments were found against the two defendants on complaints of the officers of the New York Life Insurance Company. Scrugham was president of the policy-holders' committee.

Assistant District Attorney Smyth announced in court that Charles F. Carrington, another member of the committee, who was indicted with Scrugham and Stirrup had agreed to turn state's evidence.

PETROSINI MISSION TOLD

New York Detective Sought to Stop Criminal Italian Immigration.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Discussion of the assassination in Italy of Police Lieutenant Joseph Petrosini brings out the fact that he was working out details of a plan for checking the Black Hand, which was prepared originally for the National Immigration Commission, which was appointed some time ago by Congress to investigate the immigration problem and to devise means for regulating the evils attendant thereto. After consideration by the commission the draft was turned over to the New York police department. This is probably what gave rise to the rumors that Petrosini had gone to Italy on a "special Federal mission."

Though the report covered the ground in detail, it contained principal recommendations as follows:

1. Get first from the tribunal records in Italy a list of the criminals who have finished their terms of state prison in the last six years.

2. Establish which of these ex-convicts went openly or secretly to America. Get, if possible, the address, his photograph, and then secure the penal certificate necessary to start here the proceedings for deportation.

3. Through the same criminal records get the names of criminals who have been convicted, and whose terms in prison expire within the next six years.

These names kept in orderly record could furnish to the immigration authorities a means to prevent the introduction into the United States of other criminals, and would aid further investigations in the future.

TREATY CAUSES RIOTING

BOGOTA UNDERGOES WILD SPASM OF REVOLUTION.

President Reyes Quits Office, but Takes It Back Again During Tri-Partite Treaty Discussion.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Consul-General Saaria, of Colombia, today gave out a cablegram just received by him on the situation at Bogota, where rioting has been in progress. It read:

"Buenacentura, Colombia, March 16.—The rioting in Bogota was of a socialist character, without political complications. It was an outcome of the submission of the tri-partite treaty between Colombia, the United States and Panama to the Colombian Congress for ratification. The entire country denounced this demonstration. Those responsible for it are prisoners. President Reyes renounced the Presidency, but the entire nation acclaimed and entreated him to continue in the Presidency. Reyes thereupon reassumed office.

"General Jorge Holguin was made Minister of War and in case the President should retire he will exercise the executive function.

"Bogota has been declared under martial law. The rest of the Republic remains tranquil."

BIG STEEL STRIKE LOOMS

Workers Declare They Will Not Accept Proposed Cut.

READING, Pa., March 16.—The delegates to the Eastern district of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tinworkers' Association today decided against accepting the reduction in wages of 12,000 ironworkers recently announced by the manufacturers in this district.

James B. Mincher, vice-president of the Eastern division of the association, said:

"From reports of the delegates, we find that the unorganized as well as the organized ironworkers are clamoring against the proposed reduction. Why, only recently in the West an advance of 12 cents was given to the puddlers and 1 per cent to the finishers. Market conditions do not warrant a cut in wages. The markets are remaining the same as they have been for months past, and there is positively no reason why there should be any cut."

TARIFF PROVISION NEEDED

(Continued from First Page.)

the less time given to other subjects of legislation in this session of Congress, the better for the country."

Will Report Bill Today.

The House ways and means committee, having anticipated Mr. Taft's recommendation of promptness, has prepared a bill which will be submitted to the House tomorrow. It would have been reported today but for the addition of Cushman, of Washington, to the committee. In order to secure his approval and thus secure party unanimity, the Republican members of the committee held a special meeting and submitted the bill to him. They made several changes and ordered it reprinted ready for submission to the House early tomorrow.

Cushman Represents Coast.

The appointment of Cushman gives the Pacific Coast two representatives on the Republican side of the ways and means committee and leaves the Rocky Mountain states without representatives. While Cushman had little time in which to consider the bill, his attitude may have changed the measure considerably. The changes agreed upon, however, are mainly in phraseology.

Cushman represents the section of the country which desires to improve its commercial relations with Canada, especially to secure a market in the Dominion for citrus fruits, olives, grapes and other commodities of a perishable character for which a ready market is needed.

Will Speak for Lumber.

On the other hand, the lumber interests are very large in that section and Cushman's attitude may have had material effect in regard to the lumber schedule. Numerous briefs have been submitted by important interests in the Northwest, having free iron ore and the competition with Canadian coal in view as a part in the reciprocity arrangement with Canada.

Printed copies of the tariff bill, the matrices and even the paper remaining on the presses that were used to print the bill have been in the vaults of the printing office since 11:30 this morning.

FORECAST OF TARIFF BILL

Lumber Duty to Be Reduced, as Well as Rates on Woolens.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The Record-Herald, in a special dispatch from Washington, prints what purports to be the positively known provisions of the tariff bill. It says in part:

"No tax will be imposed on coffee.

"Lumber will be reduced from $2 to $1 per thousand.

"There will be free hides and lower schedules on shoes and leather goods.

"Steel will be materially reduced.

"The duties on sugar are undisturbed but concessions are granted Cuba and the Philippines.

"The wool schedule will be aimed at the amount of scoured wool in the fleece. This will permit cheaper grades of wool to get in at less duty.

"Woolens will be slightly reduced.

"Iron ore will be reduced and pig iron will be cut down.

"Fluor-spar, a component part of steel manufacture, will be taxed at $3 a ton."

FAVORS LOCK TYPE FOR PANAMA CANAL

Chief Engineer Goethal's Report Shows It to Be Safest and Most Economical.

DERIDES SEA-LEVEL IDEA

Chairman of Canal Commission Declares Any but Lock Type Would Take Six Years More to Build and Be Useless.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—"A lock canal at Panama according to the present plan is plainly the most desirable. Not only this, but it represents a great saving of time and money over the sea-level plan."

Lieutenant-Colonel George M. Goethals, chairman and chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, thus defends the lock plan of constructing the canal, in a report to the Commission made public today. He ridicules the predictions of disaster made by Government officials and others and challenges them to produce arguments to back up their claims.

Last November's slip in the Gatun dam, Colonel Goethals declares, was unimportant.

Slip Slight Affair.

"This slip," says he, "probably would have passed unnoticed but of the fact that at the time a flood in the Chagres River had attained such proportions as to cover a portion of the Panama Railroad tracks just south of Gatun. A newspaper correspondent saw his opportunity for a sensational story and attributed the flood to the dropping of the Gatun dam in the subterranean lake under the dam and locks, which another faker had previously discovered, and the news of the destruction of the dam was cabled to the States."

According to the report the Gatun dam satisfactorily solves the problem of the control of the Chagres and there should be no doubt in the mind of any one who impartially examines the data, it says, that the solution is not only feasible, but absolutely safe.

Reverting the sea-level canal, Colonel Goethals says:

Folly of Sea-Level Idea.

"To be sure, the partisans of the sea-level type are now proposing to eliminate both the Gambos dam and the tidal lock by making the channel so wide as to reduce the currents that result from the discharge of the Chagres and the difference in tides; but they fail to explain how they propose to control or divert the Chagres, the bed of which will be 50 feet above the water surface of the canal at the juncture. Neither they nor any one else can offer any figures as to time and cost for the construction of such a canal as they now advocate."

Regarding the estimated cost of a lock and sea-level canal, Colonel Goethals says:

"The estimated cost by the present commission for completing the adopted project, excluding the items let out by the board of consulting engineers, is placed at $297,766,000. If to this be added the estimated cost of sanitation and civil government until the completion of the work, and the $50,000,000 purchase price, the total cost to the United States of the lock type of canal will amount to $375,201,000. In the preparation of these estimates there are no unknown facts.

Sea-Level Plan Costly.

"The estimated cost of the sea-level canal for construction alone sums up to $477,601,000, and if to this be added the cost of sanitation and civil government up to the time of the completion of the canal, which will be at least six years later than the lock canal, and the purchase price, the total cost to the United States will aggregate $563,000,000."

Concerning the probable effect of earthquakes on the Canal, the report states that the last earthquake of any importance in Panama occurred in the 17th century, and the existing ruins in Panama demonstrate clearly that no shock of any violence could have occurred during the 18th or 19th centuries.

Colonel Goethals concludes:

"I assure you that several years hence, no later than January 1, 1915, even the most ardent sea-level advocates will, in making the voyage through the Canal, admit that the ability to navigate a battleship at a high rate of speed through the lake and wide channel from Gatun to Pedro Miguel far outweighs the small inconveniences of the safe lockages up to and down from the summit level."

NEW ALASKA LAND OFFICE

INCREASE OF BUSINESS CAUSES CHANGE.

Portland Clerks and Chief Go to Seattle for Convenience—New Force for This City.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Fred Dennett, Commissioner of the General Land Office, this morning, announced that L. R. Glavis, chief of field division No. 1, would be transferred to Seattle, and division headquarters established there as soon as necessary arrangements can be made in order to accommodate growing demands of service in Alaska.

Inquiry indicates the probability of a complete rehabilitation of the system with reference to service conditions, and that Glavis will be promoted as chief of all divisions under the new order of things, embracing several Western states, including California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada and Alaska.

Several years ago complete overhauling was made in the system of field service, present chiefs of field divisions taking the place of agents in charge of special agents of the general land office, and it is thought the present system that has been adopted is in the nature of further improvement along these lines, the policy of which is accredited to Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, who is a Seattle man, and familiar with service conditions in the West.

Arrangements have been made for the location of offices for the new division headquarters to be established at Seattle, and they will be occupied by the chief of the new district as soon as arrangements can be made for the transfer. The offices are to be in the Postoffice building where, it is said, elaborate fixtures have been installed. Mr. Glavis and his present staff will leave in a week or two, the definite time having not been set yet.

Special Agents of the Land Office S. N. Stoner, Andrew Kennedy, Edward Doyle and Charles McGuire, Miss Josephine A. Patten, chief clerk, and William J. Hanna, assistant clerk, will accompany the chief of the new division and will be replaced here by others.

"The idea that my removal to Seattle to take charge of the division headquarters to be established there, will be a vicious blow to Portland is without foundation," said L. R. Glavis, chief of field division No. 1 yesterday afternoon. "We will have headquarters here the same as before, and will have practically the same number of clerks that has been kept here all the time. I will take my present staff with me to Seattle but they will be replaced with other clerks and agents.

"The idea of the new arrangement is to accomodate the growing demands of service in Alaska. Few people have any idea of the proportions to which the service in Alaska has grown. At the present time there is more public land, and more public work to be done there by the land office, than all the rest of the United States combined. For this reason Seattle is the logical place for the new office. Most of the business men of Alaska have their headquarters at Seattle, and for the headquarters of the land office to be in Portland would greatly inconvenience these people as there is no direct line of steamers between Alaska and Portland.

"I do not know exactly when I will move to Seattle but it will be in a week or two or as soon as a successor is named and comes to relieve me."

WAITING FOR STETSON

CALIFORNIA'S DIRECT ELECTION BILL DEPENDS ON HIM.

Popular Vote on Senators by Districts Necessary to Save Flint and Senate Is Close.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 16.—Upon the physical condition of Senator John W. Stetson, of Oakland, and his ability to leave his home, whither he went last week, threatened with an attack of pneumonia depends the settlement of one of the most hotly debated questions of the present session of the Legislature—the method of election of United States Senators.

A tense situation developed in the Senate today, after a long debate upon the Assembly amendment to the Wright-Stanton bill, providing for the election of Senators by advisory vote by legislative districts, instead of by advisory vote of the state at large, as stipulated in the bill passed by the Senate.

The discussion was upon the motion of Wright, of San Diego, to concur in the amendment. The vote was 20 to 19, only one Senator being absent. Twenty-one votes are required to pass a bill or concur in an amendment to a bill. Stetson, it is maintained by the foes of the amendment, would have voted against it had he been present, in which case the vote would have been tied and Lieutenant-Governor Porter would have had the deciding vote.

After the defeat of the amendment, J. B. Curtin, Democrat, of Tuolumne, offered a motion to extend Stetson's leave from Wednesday until Friday. Wolfe, of San Francisco, presented a substitute motion, cancelling the leave already granted and this prevailed, 21 to 18.

Stetson was notified by telegraph of the action taken and requested to come to Sacramento immediately. Wolfe then gave notice that he would move tomorrow to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was lost.

The fear is expressed by many Republicans that, if the amendment does not prevail, United States Senator Frank P. Flint will not be returned and almost to a man the Los Angeles delegation in the Legislature has been actively working for the district vote proposition.

GREAT BRITAIN ALARMED

(Continued from First Page.)

Mr. McKenna to refute, Germany had laid down last year eight Dreadnoughts and that she was several months in advance of her programme. If Germany continued at the same rate, he said, the relative position of the two nations in 1912 would be: Great Britain, 20 Dreadnoughts; Germany, 21; or, if the Germans imitated Great Britain's new policy of collecting materials for armaments beforehand, Germany would have 25 Dreadnoughts.

Mr. McKenna questioned these figures as being beyond Germany's constructive power, but Mr. Balfour retorted that it was difficult to discover what the Germans were doing.

Safety of Country First.

"The safety of the country stands above all other sacrifices, and, no matter what the cost, the safety of the country must be assured."

This was the ground upon which Mr. McKenna justified the increase of nearly $15,000,000 in the navy estimates when they were introduced by him in the House of Commons.

"No one could suppose," went on Mr. McKenna, "that the present government assumed the responsibility of these estimates with a light heart, but there are cases when even the most determined economist would have to make sacrifices."

Must Build Faster Than Germany.

It was axiomatic, the speaker continued, that Great Britain should maintain a navy sufficiently strong to insure Britain's shores from invasion, the empire from hostile attacks and trade from destruction during war. The limits of the navy must be fixed by the progress of foreign powers. Several powers were rapidly developing their naval strength at present, but not one at a pace to be compared with Germany.

Mr. McKenna explained that he selected Germany as a standard by which to measure British requirements only for arithmetical purposes and he did not presume to any expression of feeling or opinion except one of respectful admiration for Germany's administrative and professional efficiency. The present difficulty of the Government lay in the fact that it did not know the rate at which German construction was going on.

Germany Will Soon Catch Up.

It estimated that 13 German Dreadnoughts and Invincibles might be completed by 1911 as against 12 Dreadnoughts and four Invincibles which Great Britain would have by November, 1911. If Germany accelerated her construction work, she would have 17 of those ships by April, 1912.

Great Britain could not afford to take risks and if she was to maintain her superiority, the admiralty must be in a position to obtain the delivery of four additional Dreadnoughts by March, 1912, thus giving Great Britain 20 such vessels against Germany's possible 17.

Mr. McKenna said he considered that the maintenance of superiority depended upon superiority in Dreadnoughts alone.

Balfour Assails Programme.

Mr. Balfour followed with a speech bitterly assailing the programme. He declared the condition of the navy to be a National danger and said that the government's programme was insufficient.

Premier Asquith admitted the grave importance of this debate and deprecated the idea that the government might sacrifice the National safety to a question of expediency.

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HARPER SOLD OUT BY NICK OSWALD

Flight of King of Los Angeles Tenderloin Leads to Revelation.

GAVE EVIDENCE TO EARL

Received $6000 for Betraying Mayor's Misdeeds—Harper Again in Los Angeles Ready to Testify Before Grand Jury.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 16.—(Special.)—Everything seemed moving along smoothly for a settlement of the remarkable tangle into which Los Angeles municipal affairs were thrown last week by the sudden resignation of Mayor Harper under fire, when tonight another bomb was exploded when it was discovered that Nick Oswald, king of the tenderloin, had suddenly disappeared.

Then in a rush it was disclosed that Oswald had furnished E. T. Earl with the information that Earl held over the heads of Harper and Kern when he forced their resignations, and that Oswald had received $6000 for giving the evidence. Just what the evidence was is still a mystery, to solve which the special grand jury has been summoned.

Harper Will Tell His Story.

Coincident with Oswald's becoming a fugitive from justice, Harper started from his retirement at Corcoran in response to a summons by the grand jury commanding him to come and tell the story of his downfall and clear himself, if he can, of serious, but as yet mysterious charges against him.

Harper was seen at Bakersfield tonight just before starting for Los Angeles. The ex-Mayor looked worried and tired. He was much surprised to learn of Oswald's sudden flight, and said he did not know where Oswald had gone.

"Why did he run away?" he asked. "I never charged him with being a traitor to me or my friends, and if he got $6000 from Earl for evidence against me, all I can say is that I'm glad he got the money. Anyone who can beat Earl is a good one. I couldn't."

Mr. Harper refused to discuss his testimony before the grand jury or any other feature of the recent municipal muddle. He looks 20 years older than he did before his resignation, and his family fears a complete breakdown.

Stephens Stands by Recall.

Mayor Stephens announced today that he did not want any resignations from city officials, as he could not ask any one to assume the responsibilities of any office for the few days before the recall election, when his successor will be chosen. This came as a surprise to the anti-recall faction, as it had been supposed that Mr. Stephens would make a fight for the office, if only to test the law.

The attorneys for the regular Republican organization, however, will go on with the fight that is already in preparation for submission to the courts to prevent any recall election being held March 26, on the ground that Harper's resignation removed the cause of the recall.

A. D. Houghton, an ex-Councilman, the first official to be removed by the recall in any American city, announced himself today as a candidate for Mayor at the recall election, and presented indorsements by several small organizations in various wards.

GILMAN TALKS TO JURY

GREAT NORTHERN ATTORNEY PROVES GOOD WITNESS.

Prosecution, However, Expects to Gain Further Information From Begg or Drew.

SPOKANE, Wash., March 16.—(Special.)—The Grand Jury concluded the examination of L. C. Gilman, Assistant to President Louis W. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, at noon today. It is considered probable that Gilman will be called again, though his testimony is not regarded as so important as would be that of Attorney Begg, or Auditor Drew, subpenaes upon whom were yesterday served in St. Paul.

Gilman is said, however, to have been a good and by means reluctant witness this morning, though his knowledge of the transaction of Gordon, while the latter was attorney for the Great Northern is not of the first hand order that the knowledge of Begg and Drew would necessarily be.

Besides Gilman, three other officials of the Great Northern have been served with subpenaes, according to dispatches from St. Paul by Deputy Sheriff S. T. Doak. W. R. Begg, general solicitor for the railroad, F. E. Sawyer, treasurer, and John G. Drew, auditor, are commanded to appear before the Grand Jury on or before March 25. The papers were served upon the three officials yesterday.

President Hill, it is learned, is now in Los Angeles. His name appears in the subpena and if the Great Northern president attempts to return to St. Paul through this part of the country, he will be served before he gets out of the state.

The treasurer, attorney and auditor are severally commanded to bring with them before the Grand Jury the draft for $9000 drawn by L. C. Gilman on F. Sawyer, treasurer of the company, dated August 31, 1908, payable to James S. Sparrow or to Nuzum & Nuzum, Sparrow's attorneys, in settlement of the personal injury case of Sparrow against the Great Northern.

DEMANDS IN ENGLISH CUT

State University Makes Change in Entrance Requirements.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, March 16.—(Special.)—After much discussion and investigation of conditions in Oregon and in the Eastern and Middle Western States, the faculty of the university has adopted the following standard of entrance requirements for admission to the freshman class: English, 3 units; algebra, 1½; plane geometry, 1; one foreign language, 2; history, 1; physics, 1; elective, 5½ units. Solid geometry is required of engineering students.

The changes that have been made are in the direction of greater elective choice for the student. A study of the entrance requirements of other state universities showed that Oregon had more required subjects than any other state university. It is believed that the changes will meet with the hearty approval of Oregon High Schools. The English requirement was reduced to three units, not because the university believes that a three-year course is sufficient, but because it believes that it is poor policy to condition in English those entering from Eastern High Schools and trade schools, where only three years are given.

Those entering from Eastern and Middle Western states this year were nearly 30 per cent of the whole number of the freshman class. The State High School course of study and the attitude of practically all High School principals and City Superintendents makes it almost certain that the percentage of freshmen entering from Oregon High Schools with less than four units of English will not increase under the working of this rule.

The number of telephones in the whole world is estimated at 9,500,000, of which 7,000,000 are said to be in use in America, and 2,000,000 in Europe.

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