EXECUTIVE.

German Claims High.

The negotiations between American. Great Britain and Germany, looking toward a settlement of the Samoan inmnity claims, have practically come to a standstill, owing to a wide differ-nce of opinion as to the extent of dam-iges sustained by the German subjects in the Samoan ages sustained by the German subjects in the Samoan group, as a result of joint operations by the Américans and British naval forces in 1900 to sup-press a rebellion. The German claims amount to about \$65,000, and the Brit-ish and American negotiators insist that this sum is excessive, and that \$35,000 is a good price for the property de-stroved.

Hague Court Powers.

Hague Court Powers. At a recent meeting of the members of congress belonging to the American proup of the interparliamentary union, for the promotion of international arbi-tration, three American propositions were agreed upon and they will be pre-tented to the coming Brussels confer-mes. One of these is to invite Central and South American countries to be-come members of the union. Another is to extend the jurisdiction of The Hague arbitration court over specific matters of arbitration, through a gen-eral arbitration treaty, and the third proposition calls for the formation of an informational congress to formulate and negotiate such a treaty. May Join Unions.

and negotiate such a treaty. * * Too Many Canal Builders. Radical changes are to be made in the personnel of the Panama canal com-mission. President Roosevelt has clearly demonstrated that he is not sat-isned with the work and has intimated that he thinks the commission is en-tirely too large for effective work. It is the desire of the president to reduce the commission to three members, all of whom shall be president to reduce

Texas have started a movement to pro-vide a great canal from the heart of the grain belt of the central west to the Guif of Mexico. It is claimed that such a canal will solve the rate situation, with regard to the transfer of grain from western fields to the seaports. The plan calls for a canal from central Kan-sas to Fort Worth. Tex. where it will join the Trinity river. With the gov-ernment improvements on this river completed, this will provide a waterway from the center of the wheat belt on the guif, where the grain can be loaded on ships for export. * *

Italy's Railroads.

Simount to about \$65,000, and the Brittish and American negotiators insist that this sum is excessive, and that \$25,000 is a good price for the property dear to be a good price for the property dear to be a second to be property dear to be a states army are to have sharp in the states army are to have sharp interms there are divided in their opinion as to write the accepted type of the property is of greater benefit to the public. In taily the proportion of railing a journeys is 1.83 miles per inhabitant against 37.40 miles in the United States in particular sharpen their swords are divided in the United States in officer in the army maintained that the spirit of the rules of modern warfare was opposed to a keen-edged sword. Modern practice is the other way. The Japanes than to Rome, cheaper to go to Munich or Budgeest than to Borne, cheaper to go to Munich or Budgeest than to Borne, cheaper to be a based to the president of the states. The presidents that the grint of the substituent way frequently split a man down that the spirit of the states. The president warfare was opposed to a keen-edged sword. Modern having in mind his own experience as an officer in the army, inclines towards that the spirit of the rules to the president warfare was opposed to a keen-edged sword. Modern having in mind his own experience as an officer in the army, inclines towards that they frequently split a man down that they frequently split a man down that they frequently split a man down that the spirit of the spresident to the president to the president to the spresident to the president to the specific to the spresident to the specific to the specific

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SCIENTIFIC.

The United Mine Workers of Pennsyl-vania in preparing for the coming of President John Mitchell next month into the anthracite fields have begun an active campaign to gather back into the Lumbermen's Food.

Lumbermen's Food. The United States department of agri-culture has added to its valuable mem-oirs on food and diet, a report by Messrs. Woods and Mansfield on the diet of the Maine lumbermen. The men perform hard, manual labor, and are much exposed to cold, wet and hard-ship, and the staple dally fare consists of pork, or beef, sour dough biscuits mentation with a "wild" yeast, tea and molasses, and beans which are first packed with alternate layers of salt pork in a pot which is covered with hot ashes and earth and allowed to cook over night. It is considered that the dietary, as regards protein and energy, is the highest yet recorded for any American laboring men, is well digested and costs about 23.5 cents per person per diem. active campaign to gather back into the ranks of the union the men who have been lost, strayed or stolen out of the organisation. The plan is to organizo each colliery into a separate local, but the progress thus far has been only fair. That Mitchell's proposed visit to the hard coal field has to do with prepara-tions for April 1, 1906, when the award of the strike commission of two years ago expires, is not denied, and a mighty effort will be made to present a strong, solid front when the orisis arrives.

cial reason for the remarkable increase.

* * Producing Iron.

The Carnegie institute, of Washing-ton, has recently made a grant of \$2,500 to Professor C. F. Burgess, of the de-partment of applied electro-chemistry of

THE BATTLE OF MUKDEN

The battle of Mukden was the greatest in modern times. It takes rank as the some of the most swful slaugh-ter of human life in the history of the world. The loss of the Russians amounted to more than 100.000 mes. while the Japanese will figure about one half of that number. Not only was it the most terrible and bloodiest battle re-corded in history; it was also the greatest in point of number of men engaged, for the contending armise repre-sented a total fighting strength of \$25,000 mes, making the battle of Mukden unequaled for size. There have been a number of battles where the loss has totaled more than 100.000 mes, but never before has there been one where the loss of one side reached more than that numbr. Immediately after the battle General Kuropatkin announced that 1.190 officers and 46,951 men had not responded to the rollcalls, but this was only about one half of the actual loss. Later figures place the Russian killed and wounded at \$0,000 is addition to \$5,500 they left dead on the field, to my nothing of the \$0,000-odd prisoners captured by the Japanese. The first reports of the Japanese showed the floss to be more than 41.000, but subsequent dispatches show it will exceed \$6,600, and when all reports are re-ceived it will undoubtedly reach considerably more than this, making the total loss for both sides not far from zon,000. The following table, showing the greatest battles of the past 100 years, will give an idea of the terrible slaugh-ter at Mukden:

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ROUGH RIDERS GO HOME ANGRY

GO HOME ANGRY The Rough Riders who at-tended President Roosevelt's in-auguration did not leave Wash-ington in as high spirits as they entered, in fact they left vowing vengeance on Lieutenant-Gen-eral Chaffee in particular and every regular army officer who had anything to do with the makeup of the inaugural parade. The Rough Riders expected to be furnished with prancing steeds, who would be on their mettle and give the Rough Riders an opportunity to demon-strate their much-yaunted-horesmanship. Instead of get-ting the kind of horses they de-sired the Rough Riders were given quiet and heavy artillery horses. They made an investi-gation and discovered an official order from General Grant to exer-cise particular care and "fur-nish 30 gentle horses for the use of the Rough Riders." Gen-eral Chaffee's sarcasm was ap-preciated by General Grant firm

brought to an end by the police, who adopted an entirely new plan, with the result that the servants immediately returned to work. The others, fearing similar treatment, gave up the struggle and sought their employers' houses.

Separate Schools. Canada is at present plunged into a discussion of the separate school sys-tem, as opposed to that of public schools. This has been brought shout by a bill to create two new provinces in the northwest. Under the governament of the Northwest Territory these two provinces had a large number of Roman Catholics and they were given the sepa-rate school system. The conditions are now changed. Immigration has made the Protestants the leading denomina-tion and is the bill for the creation of the new provinces, there are provisions for the separate school system. This provision is opposed by the Protestanta, while the Roman Catholics stand for the principle of separate schools, in which religion may be taught according to the wishes of the parents. * * Greek Wins.

Greek Wins.

Greek Wins. The question of the abolition of com-pulsory Greek at Cambridge university has been decided by a vote of the graduates, which favors the retenition of Greek as one of the compulsory studies of the famous English university. This question of compelling students at Cam-bridge aroused almost as much interest in England as the Russo-Japanese war. The newspapers for months have been full of letters in favor and opposed to the language. When the vote of the graduates was counted it was found that 1,652 were opposed to forcing stu-dents to study it. Among the distin-guished men who favored Greek were Premier Balfour. Oxford university some time ago decided the question by a large vote to retain Greek as a com-pulsory subject.

LEGAL AND CRIMINAL.

Porto Ricans Citisens.

Porto Ricans Crisens. The court of appeals at Washington in a recent decision ruled that a Porto Rican in this country possesses the necessary qualifications as to citizen-ship under the civil service regulations to make him eligible for employment, in the government service. The opinion decided the case of Juan Rodrigues, a Porto Rican, who applied last February for employment in the Washington navy yard, and who was denied the right of examination on the ground that he was not a citizen of the United States.

Thieves' Long Terms.

turned to work. The others, fearing unifier treatment, gave up the struggle and sought their employers' houses.
Thieves' Long Terms.
Charged Vesuvius.
A party of 150 American tourists through a sudden and violent eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, which heretofore has do be son, Harry Roberts, The woman is the mother of the Roberts game do years in the same institution, and Ed. West of the caller and the transformation, accompanied by a shower of latarce for was self and the rest of the failed by remaining behind to see that all tourists made a nother guide was tail tourists escaped. A failer, who were not implicated in the robberies. The failer was released on probation, accompanied by a shower of latarce form. In the robberies. William Danleis, a the mother of a billing di from a wagon and fortunately all escaped. On in-link, was sent to the Rahway reformatory, was killed by remaining behind to see that all tourists escaped. A norther was related of official circles of Bt. The grant fortunately all escaped. On in-link, was sent to the Rahway reformatory.
Magnet and grant to the Afghan border for missing of the soluter. The failer was released on probation, accompanied by a shower of latarce to the the Rahway reformatory.
Magnet and another guide was badiy injured.
The grant dury at Cynthians, Ky, here that the sending of Russian tourists escaped with relailing oil from a wagon ware of the Afghan border for promy relief. The will provides that one half of the preside with a satist form is the the standard Oil company. The company is in the state in second to the other shall be added to the principle, so arises from 1840 to 18,000, and the toor the argely to relate with y astitute about allocate. The file in such case. The file in such case. The file in such case. The file and the second file the such the second file the such the second file the the second file the the such the second file the the second file the such the second second file the the second fi

MISCELLANEOUS.

Endless Letter Chain.

Members of the Royal Arcanum of New York have decided to use the end-less letter chain in their efforts to lo-cate William Ferguson, a fellow mem-ber and president of Felham Ice com-pany, who mysteriously disappeared on January 11. The chain has already been started and thousands of letters have been written by members of the order. In their efforts to find Mr. Ferguson.

* * Will Use Water.

Water from Minnehaha Falis will be used to christen the battleship Minne-sota. Miss Marie Schaller, who will christen the boat, and Governor John-son, have received many letters from temperance advocates urging that water be used. The water will be carbonated so as to give the proper "fiss" when the bottle is broken.

* * High License Sure.

High License Sure. The town of Waycross, Ga., claims to have solved the liquor problem with-out resorting to prohibition or local option. The city council has passed an ordinance fixing the liquor license fee at \$30,000 a year, thus making Waycross undoubtedly the highest licensed town in the country. Mineteen years ago the campaign for high license started and the fee was fixed at \$10,000, which was considered a prohibitive price, but a merchant raised the money, took out a license and made a fortune, retiring last year, and now the council-has fixed the fee at \$30,000, which it is believed no one will be able to pay.

Death in Tea Tasting.

A. R. Tinnley died a few days ago in the city hospital at 8t. Louis of gas-tritis, which is believed to have been caused by tes tasting. Mr. Tinnley's vocation was that of an expert tes-taster and each day he would taste many samples. Three times since De-cember last he had been taken to the hospital suffering with gastritis. Twice he recovered and returned to his work, but the third stack proved fatal

of whom shall be practical engineers, one each to be from the army and navy, and the other will be chosen from civil * *

To Refund a Million.

To Refund a Million. The United States sourt of appeals at New York has handed down a decision fixing the duty on woolen cloth, which has been rendered waterproof by the cravenette process. The cloth has been assessed under the woolen cloth sched-ule at 44 cents a pound and 50 per cent. The importers claimed that it was dut-able as "waterproof cloth" at 15 cents a square yard and 30 per cent. The court of appeals has upheld the conten-tion of the importers, with the result that the United States will have to refund to them more than \$1,000,000, which has been collected unlawfully on cravenetted cloth. * *

"Big Stick" Costs Money.

"Big Stick" Costs Money. Figures have been compiled by Demo-crats in congress showing the cost of Roosevelt's "big stick" rule. The total appropriations for the session just ended are \$\$13,478,914 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, as against 781,172,275 for the previous year. In 1893-1896 the appropriations were \$2,-016,343,753, and during the years 1903-1906 they were \$3,153,354,354,292. Mr. Livingston, late ranking minority mem-ber of the house committee on appro-priations, says this yast difference is priations, says this vast difference is accounted for as being due to President Roosevelt's polley of a "big stick," with its resulting cost for army and navy.

INDUSTRIAL.

Manila Cigar Factories.

It is estimated that before long, if the present rate of increase continues, there will be one case of cancer in every third Somerset household in England. The last available returns show that among the half million inhabitants of Somerset there were 458 cancer deaths in one year, being about 7 per cent of the deaths from all causes. In 23 years the rate has risen from 20 to 34 deaths in the Taunton union, and other unions show a corresponding increase. Phy-sicians, who have investigated the con-ditions in Somerset, can assign no spe-In Manila there are 31 cigar factories, which employ 12,168 people. This labor is very cheap, as is shown by the fact Is very cheap, as is shown by the fact that the average wage rate for all these employes, including superintendents and foremen, is only 37% cents per day. A further illustration of the low wage rate is the fact that in the United States the average wage rate in cigar factorize is \$1.36. There are in the United States 26,975 factories.

Cheap rates for crossing the Atlantic, and which in the past few months have brought hordes from Europe to the United States, are about to end. The traffic managers of the big transatiantic steamship companies recently hold. traffic managers of the big transatiantic steamship companies recently held a conference in London and rearranged rates for all classes. These will be pub-lished shortly. The increases in rates will not be so great, but an agreement was reached between the companies to prevent a repetition of last year's rate war. Another thing that will be attended to is a rigid investigation of all im-migrants before they leave Europe, for the cheap rate brings so many that are turned back that the steamship com-panies have found it rather expensive, to return to their homes these undesir-able immigrants. able immigranta

Big Canal Project.

Same

Set Mar

S. P. Sex

purpose of discussing unionism, but no force is to be used. The men must join the unions of their own free will. * *

Fear Wage Cut.

Cancer in England.

partment of applied electro-chemistry of the College of Engineering of the Uni-versity of Wisconsin, to aid him in car-rying out investigations upon the prop-erties of pure iron and its alloys. During the past three years Professor Burgess has developed a method of producing iron electrolytically of a very high de-gree of purity, in a manner similar to that employed in the refining of copper. Previous to this work pure iron has been obtained only in very small quantities and at excessive cost, but Professor Burgess is now able to produce compar-atively large quantities at a small cost, using for this purpose a cheap grade of steel. Careful analysis of this product fails to show the presence of any foreign element, with the exception of hydrogen, which can readily be driven off by heat. There is already a considerable demand for this iron for scientific purposes, and about half a ton has been made. Organized labor throughout the United States is lining up in opposition to the proposed legislation providing for the regulation of relifood rates by the inter-state commerce commission. Petitions are already coming into the senate' com-mittee on interstate commerce from mittee on interstate commerce from labor organizations protesting against legislation. The protests are made on the ground that the incomes of the rali-roads are likely to be cut down by the proposed legislation and that as a con-sequence the roads will have to reduce expenses by cutting down the wages of their employes.

FOREIGN.

Kaiser Guarded.

Kaiser Guarded. There is considerable talk in Berlin about the unusual care now being ex-ercised to guard the kaiser's person, and the guard has been strengthened many fold since the assassination of Grand Duke Bergius of Russia. At the opening of the Automobile exposition in Berlin more than 600 policemen in uniform and many more in plain clothes were in and around the buildings, and the opening exercises, at which the kaiser officiated, were held in the smallest part of the exposition, where everybody except a few favored individuals was excluded. When the emperor made a tour of the building the police preceded him, hustling the people about and clearing every room before the kaiser entered it. The same precautions have been taken whenever the emperor has ap-peared in public. Use the Same Wire. Over the trunk lines of the United Over the trunk lines of the United Telephone & Telegraph company ex-tending between Pottsville. Danville, Shamokin and other points in Pennsyl-vania, there are sent each day both tele-graph and telephone messages over the same wires and at the same time. This novel plan was discovered six months ago by experiment and is now proving most serviceable in a rush of business. The apparatus for connecting both the telephone and telegraph instruments with the same wire is intricate, but the service remains as good as if the wire was not doing double service. **

It is estimated that before long, if * *

Germany to Sound Us.

Germany to Sound Us. The German government, it is be-leved in Berlin, has inquired or is about to inquire, through Baron Speck von Sternberg, the German ambassador at Washington, if a proposal to discuss reciprocal trade arrangements will be favorably received in Washington. There is no disposition in Germany to expose that country to a refusal nor to place that country to a refusal nor to place that country to a refusal nor to place that the American government regards it would be obliged to refuse, provided that the American government regards it ha time inopportune, therefore prior to taking any marked steps in the direction of a reciprocity treaty the German min-istry desires to learn informally how such a proposal would be treated by the United Btates.

* * Belgium's Death Sentence.

SAPPHIRE SPLIT The largest white sapphire ever discovered has just reached Berlin, having been brought there by M. Heppmer, a German engineer, who has resided in Brasil many years, where he possesses several mines. The stone originally weighed 1,250 karats, but a flaw caused the clearage of a piece of 400 karats. This piece will produce a cut stone of 100 karats. The stone cut from the larger piece weighs 418 karats, is two inches long, and one and one half inches wide and the same size in thickness. This stone is valued at 300,000 crowns, or \$750,000. In Belgium death sentences are never In Belgium death sentences are never carried out because King Leopold prom-ised his mother, as she was dying, that he would never sign his name to a death warrant. Consequently, although his statute prescribes the extreme penalty, it is only carried out constructively. The condemned person is regarded as dead in the eyes of the law. In place of his personal appearance on the scaffold, the executioner substitutes a broad sheet bearing his name and sentence, posts this where it may be read by the people.

preciated by General Grant, it not by the Rough Riders, and the president's former com-panions-in-arms were given horses that would not break into a run if a 13-inch gun was fired at their side.

and so leaves it, while the criminal is

put in prison to stay there for the term of his life. * *

In London it is stated that Count Benckendorff, the Russian ambassador, has settled the claims for the Russian warships sinking the British trawlers. It is reported that he has given the British government £65,000 or \$335,000 is indemnity. in indemnity.

Unfit for Service.

Russia Pays.

Unfit for Service. The military physical examination of young men liable to service in the German army has brought out the fact that only a small percentage of the men examined are fit for military serv-ive. Many fell below the required weight, but what is even more alarming is that the majority of those found unfit were rejected because of weak hearts and lungs, and many showed signs of incipient consumption. The discovery is the more-galling to the Germans, because the German press was very sarcastic in its comments upon the rising generation of England, when the English army surgeons made the same discovery in its recruits last summer.

Use American System.

Use American System. A report from Consul General Dick-inson, at Constantinople contains the following: "The Levant Herald of this city states in its issue of January 18, 1905, that the Turkish government has given orders throughout the empire for the collection and arrangement of its general statistics according to the American system. This is a high tribute to American methods. I understand that the Turkish government has been for some time impressed with the exact-ness with which the American consul-ates in the empire prepare information in regard to shipments of foreign products to the United States."

Threatens U. S. Consul.

Threatens U. S. Consul. Anarchy and open defiance of the authorities are spreading in the western Caucasus. An expeditionary force has been mobilized to enter the disaffected districts of Georgia. It consists of seven battalions of infantry, six com-panies of Cossacks and a battery of ar-tillery. The Georgians threaten that the first shot will be the signal of a revolution. Leading merchants and for-eigners, including the British and Ameri-can consuls, are threatened with death if they act in opposition to the revolu-tionary committee. * *

Ended the Strike.

During the various recent strikes in Russia, the housemaids and house ser-vants in Warsaw decided to go on a

constitutes absolutely no threat against India. Russia claims they have been sent largely to replace units withdrawn from Russian Turkestan for service in the far east, and also because Japanese emissaries in Afghanistan have been stirring up Afghan hostility against

* * Wine Consumption.

Wine Consumption. Consumption of wins in England dur-ing the last three years has shown a notable decrease. According to figures complied by the London hoard of trade during 1902 there were 15,348,236 gal-lons consumed at home; in 1903, 13, 946,139, and in 1904 it has fallen to 11, 990,001. A London wine expert says that the decrease is due to economic conditions and to a change in the public taste, as wine is not served with as much lavishness at dinners as it was six or seven years ago.

Nations Exchange Teachers.

Pleading for Pence. Right Rev. B. Broderick, anxilliary bishop of Havana, has reached Wash-ington, with a special mission to this country from Pope Flus X. Bishop Broderick's mission is of a confidential nature, and has to do with urging greater offerings to Peter's pence in the United States, because of the relations existing between France and the holy see. Recent dispatches from Rome in-dicate that more or less dissatisfaction exists in this country among the church officers as a result of Bishop Broderick's mission. Educators on both sides of the At-lantic expect gratifying results from the noval plan of exchanging professors between Harvard university and the University of Berlin. This exchange is one of the many unique ideas of Em-peror William, and plans for such an exchange are now about complete. Dur-ing the first half of the next academic year Prof. Francis Greenwood Peabody is to represent Harvard at the Uni-versity of Berlin, and a list of German professors is now at Harvard from which one will be selected to lecture at Cambridge, while Professor Peabody is in Germany. If the initial lectures prove mutually satisfactory, and it is believed they will, there will be an an-nual exchange of one or two professors by the universities, and possibly by other European and American centers of learning. Educators on both sides of the At

In for Athletics. Athletic training of the cadets at the military and naval academies of the United States will hereafter be con-ducted through the entire four years' courses at these institutions, if Presi-det Roosevelt approves of the report recently submitted to him by a joint board of army and navy officers, which he appointed to consider the subject. It has already been indicated that the president will approve of the report, and a carefully prescribed course of physi-cal training will be followed by the students. Later a similar course will be extended to the enlisted men of both army and navy. * * Canadian Colleges.

Canadian College. Bir William C. MacDonald, the mil-lionairs tobacco manufacturer, has laid before the Protestant committee of the council of public education of Canada a proposition to endow an agricultural college with from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,-000, He also proposes that the college shall be for the training of school teachers. Professor Robertson, the man who developed the Canadian dsiry busi-ness, has been selected by Sir William as the director of the pian. The college

RELIGIOUS.

Tobacco Substitute. Professor Starr of the University of Chicago has introduced a substitute for tobacco, and has been experimenting with members of his class. The result is kept a secret, but the tobacco sub-stitute is known, however, to have somo kind of a dried plant brought from Mexico. It is reported the substituto has a strange effect upon the eyes of the smokers, making him unable to see what is going on around him. "There is nothing harmful about the weed." says Professor Starr. "R has unusual effects which I do not wish to have made public until I have completed my experiments." * *

Shoes Not Returnable.

Shoes Not Returnable. The National Association of Shoe Man-ufacturers at its recent meeting in New York too a decided stand against what is known as the "return evil." In the future people, who have been in the habit of wearing a pair of shoes for a day or two and then returning them with the deciaration that they are not satisfactory and get a new pair, will find the retailers not so willing to make this allowance. The manufacturers have decided not to accept at their full value any goods in return that have been worn, and if any faults in construction are shown they will only make a fair proportion of value for wear. No si-lowance will be made at all on patent leather or enamel shoes for cracking or undue wear of enamel.

* * Jiu-Jitsu Kills.

dicate that more or less disatisfaction exists in this country among the church officers as a result of Bishop Broderick's mission. * * Dispensation Granted. There was a special dispensation granted by the Pope to all/Catholics in the United States on last Friday, and it was granted on the personal request of Archbishop Farley of New York. He communicated with the pope, calling at tention to the fast that St. Patrick's day fell on Friday, a fast day, and that to attend banquets and dinners in honor of the patron saint. The pope was in-of the patron saint. The pope was in-trated banquets and dinners in honor of the patron saint. The pope was in-turying the muscles of his death after intense suffering. BABIES IN FLATS CHARGED FOR RENT discussion CHARGED FOR RENT

Urge Negroes to Go North.

Urge Negroes to Go North. Rev. Dean Richmond Babbit, rector of the Church of the Epiphany of Brook-lyn and president of the commission on the race problem, in an address before a Washington audience advocated the voluntary exodus from the south of negroes. He urged that through indus-trial combinations, co-operative societies and state immigrant boards, they should mest settlements in the northern, middle and western states, so that the problem of the megro race should not be any longer a southern one. Dr. Babbit added that in his judgment a step toward the negro's political and industrial salva-tion lay in driving the negro to better fields and larger opportunities.

A Hard-Rearted Father.

From Life. "Your daughter has promised to marry me, sir, the moment I can support her." "Well, don't let that worry you."

Canadian College.

* *

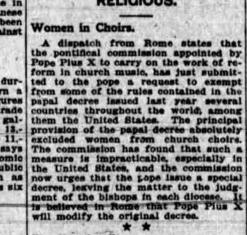
of learning.

In for Athletics.

* *

BABIES IN FLATS CHARGED FOR RENT

CHARGED FOR RENT Threatened with eviction from their homes. 36 angry temants and about 100 of their offspring recently appeared before Justice Wooster in New Tork to show what kind of tyranny their land-jord. Ellas Russ, was practicing on them. Buss failed to appear and the cases were continued. The temants claimed that Russ recently imposed a special tax on children in addition to the regu-lar rent. For every new ar-rival in any family using his the monthly rental. Russ figur-ing that it is worth 35 a year to house a baby. The refused of the temants to pay this special tax led to the eviction proceed-ing.



EDUCATIONAL.

Pleading for Pence.