

KING GEORGE OF GREECE IS SLAIN

One Shot From Behind Pierces Ruler's Heart.

Assassin, Who Is Man of Low Type, Says He Is Against Government—Motive Unexplained.

SALONIKI.—King George of Greece was assassinated while walking in the streets of Saloniki Wednesday afternoon.

The assassin was a Greek of low mental type, who gave his name as Aleko Schinas. He shot the King through the heart.

The King was accompanied only by an aide-de-camp, Lieutenant-Colonel Francoudis. The assassin came sud-

denly at the King and fired one shot from a seven-chambered revolver. The tragedy caused intense excitement. Schinas was seized immediately and overpowered.

The wounded King was lifted into a carriage, which was hurried to the hospital. He was still breathing when placed in the carriage, but died before reaching the hospital.

Prince Nicholas, the King's third son, and other officers hurried to the hospital. On his arrival Prince Nicholas summoned the officers and, speaking in a voice choked with sobs, said: "It is my deep grief to have to announce to you the death of your beloved King and to invite you to swear fidelity to your new sovereign, King Constantine."

Crown Prince Constantine, who succeeds King George, at present is at Janina.

The assassin of the King, on being arrested, refused to explain his motive for the crime. He declared that his name was Aleka Shinas and, in reply to an officer, who asked him whether he had no pity for his country, announced that he was against government.

Shinas maintained a perfectly impassive demeanor.

Precautions were taken at once throughout the city and perfect order is being maintained.

The King fell into the arms of his aide when shot. Two soldiers ran upon hearing the firing, and helped to support him. He was placed in a carriage and efforts were made to stop the bleeding, but he breathed his last on the way to the hospital nearby.

When Prince Nicholas bade the offi-

SUFFRAGISTS STORM CAPITAL.

"Outrage" in Parade at Washington Figures in Speeches.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Advocates and opponents of votes for women joined in battle over the cause before the senate judiciary general committee here Tuesday in the greatest demonstration ever made by women in the state capitol.

Thousands of women from all sections of the state were present to support or oppose the proposed amendment to the constitution giving women the right to vote. The women stormed the chamber where the hearing was held, crowded the galleries, swarmed to the President's rostrum and packed the corridors outside.

The lower House of the Legislature

NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

Eastern Washington and Oregon are in Grip of Winter.

Floods are menacing parts of the city of Indianapolis.

Many cities of the United States have offered aid to Omaha.

A girl student at Berkeley university is in jail charged with burglary.

An American was killed in battle between Mexican rebels and federals.

Five counties in Kansas are swept by prairie fires, but with little damage.

Djavid Pasha, Turkish commander, and 15,000 men surrender to the Serbians.

Five thousand school children join in the hunt for Easter eggs in the parks of Portland.

A church is the only building left standing in the little town of Sterling, Ill., after the cyclone passed.

Mrs. Hazzard, "starvation cure" doctor of Seattle, is arrested on charge of permitting a patient to die.

Sir Thomas Lipton has been turned down in the proposed boat race by the New York Yacht Club.

Sunday's cyclone, which struck in Nebraska, Illinois and Indiana, claimed 223 dead and 696 injured, while probably 1500 are homeless.

Owing to the weak condition of Pope Plus, Professor Marchalava decided after a consultation that no further audiences can be given by the pontiff until April 3.

Director Bleknell of the Red Cross, has left for Omaha to take personal charge of relief measures. He previously had instructed Red Cross agents in Chicago and St. Louis to hurry on to Omaha ahead of him.

Portions of Ohio and West Virginia are threatened by high water. Rivers and other streams are out of their banks. Many places have been partially inundated, necessitating hundreds of families vacating their homes.

Dame Fashion decrees that woman's entire dress shall consist of only eight pieces.

Dustin Farnum, the actor, is to quit the stage and go into business for himself.

Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, of New York, gives \$650,000 to aid social welfare work.

Miss Maxine Elliott denies she is married, or to be soon.

Dr. Eliot, president of Harvard University, has been chosen ambassador to Great Britain.

The New York "underworld" pleads with the vice commission for a voice in its investigations.

Action on the currency bill will be taken by Congress at the special session, after the tariff is out of the way.

Assistant Secretary of State Huntington Wilson suddenly resigns on account of the administration's Chinese loan policy.

ORE TRAMPLED INTO PUDDLES

Economical, Though Somewhat Primitive Methods Used at Many Mines Throughout Mexico.

It was at Pachuca, Mexico, that the patio system of separating silver had its origin. This system is still followed extensively at the silver mines throughout Mexico. The ore is crushed and worked down to a state of puddle. It is then spread out to a depth of two or three feet over the paved floor of the courtyard, or patio. To this mass sulphate of copper is added in powder, about fifteen pounds of sulphate to three thousand pounds of puddle. This is trodden into the puddle by horses. Several gangs of old, worn-out horses or mules, about twelve in a gang, are seen in various parts of the patio, being driven round in circles to tread in the sulphate.

On the next day six per cent. of common salt is added and in two more days one hundred per cent. of pure quicksilver, or as much as the assay of the ore shows is required. This mass is then trodden up by horses for fifteen days. It is then wheeled to a large tank through which passes a rapid stream of water. This washes away the clay, leaving the silver and quicksilver. This residuum is poured into cone-shaped canvas bags through which most of the quicksilver runs out, and what remains with the silver is passed off with the vapor by means of heated retorts. None of the quicksilver is lost, and even the vapor is brought by cold water to its original state and used again and again. The quicksilver soon rots the hoofs of the horses and the mules, but the Mexicans themselves do not seem to be much the worse for it even though they wade around in the puddle for days at a time.—Harper's Weekly.

Can't Beat the Smokers.

Local tailors are receiving orders from their customers that at least one asbestos pocket be placed in every suit and every overcoat they make, as a result of the new "no smoking" rule of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company.

A widely known Walnut street tailor placed a large order for asbestos today, and when asked if he had been employed to make an asbestos suit he explained:

"Why, some of my customers are bringing back their overcoats to have the asbestos pocket fixed. They want the pocket as a saving in cigar bills."

"There is no danger to the clothes, as there is a little flap on the asbestos pocket that makes it partially airtight, and the cigar, without air, goes out almost as soon as it is placed in the pocket. It smokes very little, and there is no danger that the conductor will attempt to put off the passenger with the asbestos pocket."

The tailor said he got the idea of the asbestos pocket from a wealthy business man who pays 50 cents apiece for his cigars, and objects to throwing away 45 cents' worth because the traction company says he must.—Philadelphia Correspondence New York Tribune.

Apple Tree Holds Record.

An apple tree growing in the Walla Walla Valley, Washington, holds the fruit-yield record. It produced nearly 200 bushels of apples last season, thus breaking its own record of 124 1/2 boxes in 1907, the highest production, we are assured, from a single tree known anywhere in the world. This tree bore 70 boxes in 1906, 42 boxes in 1908 and 45 boxes in 1909. More than 500 barrels of fruit have been picked from it since it came into bearing in the spring of 1871.

The tree was grown without irrigation from a seedling planted in 1866. It is forty-two feet in height and its branches spread fifty-seven feet from tip to tip. The trunk is seven feet in circumference at the base and measures six feet six inches just below the first limb, which is four feet from the ground and measures four feet seven inches. The tree is sound and healthy despite the fact that it has produced fruit every season for nearly forty years.—New York Press.

Letters of Two Kings Found.

It is said that a most curious discovery has been made at Apsley house, Hyde Park Corner, the town house of the Dukes of Wellington.

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The letters, etc., have been removed to Windsor, and are now being sorted by the king's librarian.

According to one of these documents the Iron Duke's name was never Wellesley. The family name was Colley, and his grandfather was adopted by an Irishman named Wellesley.

Eight-Hour Day Bill Vetoes.

Reno, Nev.—After pursuing a rocky pathway through the legislature, a bill having a maximum of eight hours a day labor for women was vetoed by Governor Oddie. The veto was sustained in the senate. Although expressing himself as in sympathy with the object of the act, Governor Oddie said in his veto message that an eight-hour day for women in this state was not practicable and would prove more injurious than beneficial to women wage-earners. The overworking of women, he said, was a condition not existing in Nevada as in other states.

Miss Pankhurst Is Free.

London.—Sylvia Pankhurst, the militant suffragette, won her liberty from Holloway Prison by a "hunger strike." Further confinement would have endangered her life. Miss Pankhurst, daughter of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, leader of the militants, was sentenced February 13 to two months' imprisonment for engaging in a window-smashing campaign. She went on a hunger strike and the authorities pried open her mouth with a steel gag and fed her through a tube.

Apaches to Be Set Free.

Albuquerque, N. M.—By order of Secretary of War Garrison and Secretary of the Interior Lane, 100 members of Geronimo's band of outlaw Apache Indians, held prisoners for many years at Fort Sill, Okla., will leave here March 25 for New Mexico.

U. S. IS SLOW IN JUDGING CURE

Serum Will Be Thoroughly Tested As to Safety.

Reports That Officials Expressed Opinions As to Friedmann's Success Denied.

Washington.—The Public Health Service, through Surgeon-General Blue, issued its first statement here relative to the Government investigation of Dr. F. F. Friedmann's alleged tuberculosis cure. The statement, which emphasizes the Government's policy to proceed cautiously, is as follows:

"On March 8 the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the Public Health Service, caused a board of medical officers to be detailed to make a thorough investigation of Dr. Friedmann's alleged cure for tuberculosis. These officers proceeded immediately to New York and arranged with Dr. Friedmann for demonstrations of his remedy upon persons suffering from tuberculosis. These demonstrations are being carried on in New York hospitals and will be continued until sufficient information has been obtained for the forming of an opinion as to the merits of the treatment.

"Dr. Friedmann has submitted to the board a culture of the bacteria, which he states is used in his method of treatment. In addition to the observation of persons under treatment by Dr. Friedmann, the board of officers will make experiments to ascertain whether this culture is, as Dr. Friedmann claims, harmless to warm-blooded animals.

"Considerable time will necessarily be required to carry out the investigation, but the work will be expedited as rapidly as possible.

"In the meantime the public is informed of the inadvisability in the great majority of cases of traveling long distances in the hope of receiving treatment, as those selected for demonstration constitute only a small proportion of applicants.

"Certain statements purporting to be expressions of the opinion of the board of officers of the Public Health Service bearing on the investigation have appeared in newspapers. These officers have expressed no opinion and will not be in position to do so until the work has advanced sufficiently to warrant some knowledge in regard to Dr. Friedmann's treatment."

SIXTY OR MORE DEAD IN EASTERN CYCLONE'S WAKE

Chicago.—More than 60 persons are reported killed and hundreds are injured, some of them seriously, by a storm of tornado and cyclone which raged over Central, Western and Southern and parts of Eastern states Saturday. Property damage will run well into the millions.

Definite information has been received accounting for more than 40 persons dead, with reports from points temporarily cut off from wire communication by the storm adding hourly to the list.

Reports from Alabama show the loss of life was heaviest in that state, the number of dead there being already placed at 28.

Two are dead in Indiana, two in Tennessee, three in Ohio, two in New York, one in Michigan and two in Louisiana.

The greatest loss of life is reported from Lower Peach Tree, Ala., where a cyclone which struck that place demolished the town and killed 27 persons. Seventeen of the dead are white persons. Thirty-two were hurt, some fatally, by the twister, which did property damage estimated at \$150,000 and then swept on to Fulton, Ala., where 50 persons were injured, but none killed.

The storm swept with great fury over a dozen states, left in its wake a long train of death. At Poplar Bluff, Mo., five persons were killed and 50 injured, while at Hotie, Ark., one was killed and 63 persons injured and the town virtually wiped out. A big hotel in the course of construction was blown down and the roof was thrown on another building, crushing it and injuring a dozen occupants.

UNKNOWN WORLD IS GOAL.

Scientists Expect to Penetrate Regions Never Seen by Whites.

Philadelphia.—Tears and cheers sent the yacht Pennsylvania on her way Thursday when she steamed down the Delaware river for one of the most venturesome voyages of modern times.

The yacht is owned by the University of Pennsylvania and is bound for Brazil with a daring party of explorers who purpose penetrating to the far reaches of the Amazon and to the headwaters of many of its mighty tributaries in the interest of science and humanity. They seek what is known as the "lost world," in the basin of the Amazon.

The expedition has been organized and equipped by the University Museum. It will be gone about three years and it is expected to reach regions never before visited by white men.

The yacht is in command of Captain J. C. Rowen, United States Navy, retired, and the expedition is headed by Dr. William C. Larrabee, curator of the American section of the Museum. His chief associates are Dr. Franklin B. Church, an authority on tropical medicine, and Sandy McNab, a traveler of wide experience and a scientist.

Old Indian War Recalled.

Washington.—Echoes of the Sioux uprising led by Chitting in 1890 were heard here in the Supreme Court of the United States, when two cattle companies which lost thousands of cattle during the Indian raids abandoned appeals from suits brought in the Court of Claims to recover from the Government.

The Court of Claims held that the Indians were not in enmity with the Federal Government at the time the cattle were taken, and therefore, under the statute, the companies were not entitled to recover.

Commission Is Not Dazed.

WASHINGTON.—Chairman Clark, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in a statement outlining the commission's preliminary plans for physical valuation of railroads authorized by the last congress, declared no estimate could be made of the time required to complete the work.

"The commission is not staggered or dazed by the duties that have been placed upon it," said Chairman Clark. "The work will be proceeded with in a business-like and thorough way."

"Arson Trust" Men in Jail.

CHICAGO.—Wholesale arrests of alleged members of the "arson trust" followed the issuance of 108 warrants for 30 men. The warrants which were issued involve merchants, fire insurance adjusters and alleged "firebugs."

WORKERS LIVE IN SQUALID HOMES

Half of Men Work for \$9 a Week or Less.

Rooms Overcrowded, Sanitation Poor and Families Obligated to Live Without Privacy.

Albany, N. Y.—The report of the state labor department on its investigation of conditions among the Little Falls textile workers—brought to public attention by the recent strike—was made public.

"Certainly it is a matter of grave public concern," the report says, "when a considerable body of wage-earners are found living in such conditions as are revealed by this report. There is reason to suppose that more or less similar conditions are to be found elsewhere."

The investigators report that, prior to the strike, half of the men workers received a weekly wage of \$9 or less, while half of the women received less than \$7.50. "The settlement of the strike," the report adds, "made but little, if any, change in conditions as to wages." Monthly rents for the space occupied by a single family or group run from \$5 to \$18.

Of living conditions, the report says: "The houses are frame structures, built singly or in groups. Bathrooms are entirely absent, leaky roofs make dry rooms impossible. Ventilation always is bad. Cellars were found filled with water, ashes, waste, garbage and manure.

"Sleeping rooms are small, generally when the number of occupants which they accommodate is considered. Some are windowless. Overcrowding is the rule. Owing to ignorance of the need of fresh air in a sleeping room, windows are kept constantly closed, even the cracks being filled or covered. The air of the sleeping rooms is charged with odors from the wickets, the washbasins, the garbage heap and the cellars, and in this condition is breathed again and again by the sleepers.

"In each household one room serves as a kitchen, while all others are sleeping rooms. The kitchen is also a dining room, living room, wash room and laundry, and in some cases a sleeping room. The head of the household is not simply the head of the family, nor even in the usual meaning of the term, a boarding housekeeper. The housewife is the real head—is rather the financial agent of the members of her household, herself and her immediate family forming only a part of such an organization.

"The term family is little used in this report. This is intentional. Family privacy is a thing unknown to the textile workers. This cannot be credited to a low moral standard, for physicians testify to a relatively high standard of morals.

"Dealers state that the mill workers buy a fairly good grade of food, but of the children enrolled in the schools, one-sixth are reported suffering from malnutrition."

WHEAT TRACK PRICES

Wheat—Track prices: Club, 85@86c; bluestem, 97@98c; 40-fold, 86@87c; red Russian, 84@85c; valley, 87c.

Barley—Feed, nominal; brewing, nominal; rolled, \$25.50@26.50 per ton.

Corn—Whole, \$27; cracked, \$28 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$21 per ton; shorts, \$23 per ton; middlings, \$30 per ton.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, choice, \$15@17; mixed, \$10@13.50; oat and vetch, \$12; alfalfa, \$11.50; clover, \$10; straw, \$6@7.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$27.50 per ton.

Apples—Spltzenberg, extra fancy, \$1.25@1.50; choice, 75c@1.15; Yellow Newtown, extra fancy, \$1.25@1.50; choice, 75c@1.15; Winesap, extra fancy, \$1.25@1.50; Red Cheek pippin, extra fancy, \$1.25@1.50; Arkansas Black, extra fancy, \$1.15@1.25; Baldwin, extra fancy, \$1.15@1.25; choice, 75c@1.15; Rome Beauty, \$1.25@1.50; small sizes, all varieties, less; Ben Davis, etc., common pack, 50@60c.

Onions—Oregon, 90c@1 per stck.

Vegetables—Artichokes, \$1.25@1.50 per dozen; asparagus, 11@12 1/2c pound; cabbage, 1 1/2@1 3/4c per pound; cauliflower, \$2@2.25 per crate; celery, \$2.50@4.00 per crate; cucumbers, \$2@2.50 per dozen; eggplant, 25c pound; head lettuce, \$2.25 per crate; hothouse, lettuce, 90c@1 per box; peppers, 30c per pound; radishes, 35c per dozen; rhubarb, 5@7c per pound; spinach, \$1@1.25 per box; sprouts, 10c; tomatoes, \$2 per box; garlic, 5@6c per pound.

Potatoes—Burbanks, 45@50c per hundred; sweet potatoes, 4c per pound.

Sack Vegetables—Turnips, 90c@1 per sack; parsnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, 90c@1 per sack.

Poultry—Hens, 15 1/2@16c; broilers, 25c; turkeys, live, 18@20c; dressed, choice, 23@25c; ducks, 15@18c; geese, 12@13c.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, 18@19c per dozen.

Butter—Oregon creamery butter cubes, 37 1/2c per pound; prints, 39c per pound.

Pork—Fancy, 11@11 1/2c per pound.

Veal—Choice, 14@14 1/2c per pound.

Cattle—Choice steers, \$7.50@7.75; good steers, \$7.00@7.50; medium steers, \$6.50@7.00; choice cows, \$6.50@6.85; good cows, \$6@6.50; medium cows, \$5.50@6; choice calves, \$8@9; good heavy calves, \$6.50@7.50; bulls, \$5.50@6. Hogs—Light, \$8.75@9; heavy, \$7.75@8. Sheep—Yearling wethers, \$5.75@6.50; ewes, \$4@5.25; lambs, \$6@7.15.

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Crown Prince Constantine, Who Ascends to Throne.

FRENCH CABINET IS FORCED TO RESIGN

PARIS.—In spite of the eloquent arguments of the French Premier, Aristide Briand, embodied in what is pronounced the finest speech of his career, the senate overthrew the government on the question of proportional representation.

After the senate, by a vote of 161 to 128, had adopted the amendment introduced by Senator Paul L. Feytraud, a Republican-Liberal, which proposed that the majority should receive the whole of the representation, the ministers immediately withdrew and held a brief consultation. They then proceeded to the Elysee palace and handed their resignations to President Poincare. The President accepted the resignations, but requested the ministers to continue to transact business until their successors had been found.

A cabinet crisis in the present situation in Europe is considered bad enough, but it is pointed out that the crisis precipitated by the senate is graver still, for it is a crisis not of the ministry only, but of the French parliamentary regime, and it is added that any ministry falling to place proportional representation at the head of the programme immediately would be turned out by the chamber.

The only solution seemingly open is for President Poincare to dissolve the chamber, but as an election would be made on the question of proportional representation, the new chamber would be just as much at odds with the senate as ever.

THIRTY BATTLE WITH KNIVES.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Battling with knives and bludgeons, more than 30 men, divided into antagonistic groups of railroad workers and citizens, clashed on the outskirts of Cologne, Minn. Several of them were left cut and bleeding on the battlefield and three, one of them fatally cut, were brought by special train to a hospital here. According to James Harvey, one of the wounded men, the railroad men received their pay and went to Cologne to spend it. There were several brushes between townsmen and railroaders, when the latter were attacked from the rear.

BRYAN MAN DIES UNSHORN.

BAKER, Ore.—Even though Bryan's man was elected and Bryan is his right-hand man it did not suffice and Edward Flenness died here without a hair cut. Flenness was a great admirer of the Commoner and when Bryan was defeated for president, the first time, Flenness declared he would not have his hair cut until his favorite was elected president. His locks grew to below his shoulders and despite his age of over 50 years, it was jet black. Flenness died at St. Elizabeth's Hospital from liver trouble and had been a county charge during the winter.

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