

Briefly Told Happenings — of the — Past Week

Washington

Capt. Arthur H. Rostron, who as captain of the "Carpathia" rescued the survivors of the Titanic, received from President Taft the gold medal awarded him by congress.

The Webb liquor bill, prohibiting the shipment of liquor into "dry" states, was repassed in the United States senate over President Taft's veto, within two hours from the time the president's message of disapproval had been laid before that body.

Three divergent reports were received to the house of representation by the members of the committee which conducted the measure in investigation. The majority report, signed by Chairman Pugh and the six other Democratic members of the committee, found that a money trust exists, according to their understanding of the term.

A general denial of the existence of possibly of a "money trust" was presented to the house money trust committee in a long letter from J. P. Morgan & Co. at the invitation of the committee.

July 1 the collect-on-delivery feature will be added to the parcel post service. An order putting this plan into effect was signed by Postmaster General Hitchcock.

The bill to create a department of labor with a cabinet office at the head passed the United States senate after less than an hour's consideration. It had previously been adopted by the house.

After four days of debate, the house of representatives passed the naval appropriation bill carrying approximately \$125,000,000 and authorizing the construction of one battleship, one torpedo boat destroyer and four submarines. An amendment to provide for one battleship instead of two was carried by a vote of 174 to 156.

Postmaster General Hitchcock denied absolutely at Washington the report that the intended to become president of an Arizona gold mining company following his resignation from the cabinet March 7.

The United States senate passed the \$180,000,000 annual pension bill with less than an hour's debate. It is the largest amount of any annual pension measure in the history of the government.

Secretary Knox issued a formal announcement to the public that the income tax amendment is now a part of the Constitution, having been ratified by more than three-fourths of the states.

Domestic

Mrs. Frieda Frost, who was recently convicted of murder in the first degree in connection with the death of her husband about ten days after their marriage last August, was refused a new trial at Philadelphia and was sentenced to be hanged. Frost died from poisoning.

The garment workers' strike, in progress in New York city since December 1, involving at its height 150,000 or more workers, has been officially declared off. The workers accepted the manufacturers' terms, which included a raise in the rate of work, certain working conditions, arbitration as to hours and the open shop principle.

A limit to the height of buildings in New York is again receiving consideration. A resolution offered by Borough President George McAneny of Manhattan for the appointment of a commission to investigate the matter at an expenditure of \$15,000 is before the city board of estimate, which has held it up for a week's consideration and for public hearings.

A strike that called out 100 carpenters, musicians, actors, actresses, stage hands, ushers and other employees prevented performances being held in two of New York City's leading Jewish theaters.

The Rock Island (Ill.) county grand jury, after a long inquiry into alleged criminal activities, returned 31 indictments against Sheriff C. L. Buerger, charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses and with allowing prisoners in his keeping to escape.

B. J. Ness was found guilty at Bismarck, N. D., of having attempted to bribe members of the lower branch of the North Dakota legislature in connection with his alleged fight against the anti-liquor bill.

Homer Riggie, a policeman, thirty-seven years old, was overpowered, strangled and killed by two young men, armed and dressed in black, who were arrested and was taken to jail at Kansas City.

A honeymooner who lost five years in the plan of Hubert G. Hassler, twenty years ago, Mabel V. Broadie, fifteen years, who were married at the bride's home in New Brunswick, N. J. They declared in New York that they held a contract under which the Majestic Athletic association of Jackson, Miss., will pay each \$5,000 upon their return to the city hall five years from now with vouchers showing that Hassler has been strictly to a vegetable diet, and his wife to a meat diet throughout the trip.

Shirtwaist and dressmaking operatives in Boston struck for an increase in wages and shorter working hours. Union officials say 125 shops are affected and 9,000 workers are out.

The personal property of the All-Chambers company, a \$500,000 corporation, was sold at auction in Milwaukee for \$400,000. James W. Wallace, John H. McClelleny and Francis S. Bangs of New York, representing a reorganization committee, being the only bidders.

Ten Milwaukee boys, ranging from twelve to eighteen years old, were arrested in the charge of being habitual users of cocaine. Most of the boys are from prominent families and still in the graded schools.

Governor Sulzer of New York instructed District Attorney John W. Russell to bring action against Dr. John W. Russell, superintendent of the State Prison, who has charged each other with bribery in connection with the \$25,000 fund for the release of Harry K. Thaw. This action followed the resignation of Governor Russell.

Illness again threatened to interrupt the third Hyde murder trial, which, upon the opening of Judge Potterfield's court at Kansas City, it was reported that, in addition to the incapacity of Frank P. Walsh, chief of defense counsel, whose attack of tonsillitis caused an adjournment of session, John H. Lucas, also of defense counsel, was again incapacitated, so that one of the jurors was indispensable.

Car cleaners on an L. H. & S. L. train at Henderson, Ky., hearing a baby's cries, finally located the infant in a suit case. The baby was five days old. It was provided with a bottle of milk.

Six hundred members of the Panama Hatters and Trimmers' union, after a week's strike, were back to work. The union had been out for a week. The union had been out for a week. The union had been out for a week.

A bill providing that the minimum wage for public utility employees, who were reduced from six to five years, and that the doors of night schools in the larger cities be thrown open to working men and women, was passed by the house of representatives at Jefferson City.

Foreign

Death on the guillotine was the sentence pronounced on four of the African mobile bandits who for the last several years have been terrorizing the border regions of France, Spain, and Italy. Condemnation to long terms of imprisonment is the fate of thirteen others. One committed suicide in his cell after he had been sentenced to life imprisonment.

A German military aviator, Sergeant Helfersrieder, was killed and his companion, Lieutenant Linke, seriously injured at Muelhausen, Germany. Their aeroplane fell while they were trying round the military aerodrome. Helfersrieder took one of the turns too sharply and the machine toppled over backward.

The Mexican minister of war has sent a cablegram to Cairo, Egypt, requesting Gen. Porfirio Diaz, former president of the republic, to accept his former rank in the Mexican army and enter active service to help the government establish peace.

News that the antarctic regions had claimed the lives of two more explorers was received in a wireless message at Sydney, N. S. W., from Adelaide, South Australia. The ship of the London Royal Puffin and Doctor Mera, a Swiss scientist, were the victims. Both men were members of the expedition commanded by Dr. Douglas Mawson.

Personal

Irvin B. Laughlin was confirmed by the United States senate as the first secretary of the United States embassy at London.

Charles D. Hillis, secretary to President Taft, was presented a silver loving cup by the employees of the White House executive office.

The Women's Industrial exposition was opened in New York by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITOL

ARE SHOES MADE OF LEATHER?
MAKERS 'FESS UP BEFORE
THE LEGISLATURE.

THE TEXT BOOK BILL WILL BE A
SCRAP MAKER SURE.

Features of Legislative Work and
Phases of Legislation as Developed
Day by Day at the Capitol.

(By Gurd M. Hayes.)

It came as a severe shock to the members of the senate committee on state affairs, to learn that 99 per cent of all shoes which retail for less than \$5 and \$6 contain substitutes for leather and would be affected by a measure requiring the labeling of all footwear in which substitutes for leather are used. And yet this information was brought out when a number of shoe manufacturers appeared before the committee in opposition to Senator Woodruff's bill.

The shoe manufacturers insist that the so-called "fiber" counters are superior to leather and fiber boxes in the toes of the cheaper grades will outwear cheap leather and are not susceptible to wear. The claim substitutes inner soles are just as good and by their use better grade leather may be used in the outer sole. They claim it is better to use fiber substitute in building up heels in cheap shoes.

They argue that although a leather shoe can be made cheap, it will not compare with the article containing scientific substitutes and that anything marked as containing imitations of substitutes would be ignored by one buying public in spite of the fact that it would be a much better wearing shoe than a cheap design complying with the pure leather provision.

The house committee on education reported out a uniform text book bill known as the Dunn-Young bill, which provides for establishing the uniform text book system in Michigan and making it compulsory on every district, except that districts may purchase the books prescribed and furnish them free to pupils. This action is in direct contravention to the wishes of a majority of the school boards of the state, their request being that cities having or establishing the free text book system, be exempted from the provisions of the bill.

A majority of the committee was not in favor of this exemption, however, and the bill will be made out in favor of this question and will be renewed in the senate if necessary. Rumors of scandal in connection with the school book question have been current since the first day of the session, but no definite hint of what is in the air, along this line has developed. Representatives of book companies are here and a mass of literature has been distributed among members at the expense of some one.

The substitute bill provides for a text book commission consisting of the governor, superintendent of public instruction, president of the agricultural college and two members to be appointed by the governor. This commission will select the so-called "text books" which must be sold at 70 per cent of the price charged in the state at present for those books. The system covers all grades of the schools. School boards of districts or cities may furnish school books free, but must purchase the text books at through supplemental books not approved by the commission may be added. If passed the bill will take effect Sept. 1, 1914.

Although considerable opposition developed to the Odell bill providing that the dairy and food commissioner should compile the various funds appropriated for his department into one pot for use he considers in the best interests of the state, the house passed the measure by a vote of 53 to 34. It is explained that under the existing law the commissioner often finds the fund for a particular department work exhausted, while another department fund is plethoric with money for which there is no use. The bill has passed the senate and is now up to Governor Harris for approval or veto, and it is expected that the bill will receive the seal of approval from the chief executive.

Under the provisions of the Lee bill which has passed the house, conductors on railway trains are given police powers to handle drunks, as well as to confiscate liquors. The bill provides that the conductor may arrest drunken passengers and turn them over to police officers at the next convenient station, and any liquor confiscated must be turned over to the station agent to whom the owner may apply for his goods. The minimum penalty provided is a fine of \$25 or 30 days in jail. Those convicted of drunkenness under this measure.

According to statistics prepared by State Accountant F. Z. Hamilton, there will be a good decrease in the general purpose tax this year. Two years ago, the general purpose tax necessary to care for expenses not provided for specifically in appropriation measures and including a million dollars deficit, totaled actually \$223,000. This year the estimate of the general purpose tax is but \$178,870, a decrease of \$44,130 from the figures of two years ago.

The million dollar deficit must be deducted from this, but even with this left out, the decrease still is nearly half a million. Friends of former Governor Osborn claim this is a vindication of his policies of economy.

Under the estimate of State Accountant Hamilton, the legislative session will cost in the neighborhood of \$175,000. This makes the estimate for 1913 somewhat heavier than in 1914. The actual expense for 1913 will be about \$175,150 and for 1914, \$150,000. The estimate for 1915 is based on the credit of certain fixed incomes such as the automobile tax, federal fund for care of old soldiers, etc., which aggregate some \$750,000 annually. The actual amount necessary for the general purpose fund for 1913 will be \$748,785, while for 1914 it will be \$748,785.

Chairman Hinkley, of the ways and means committee, of the house, had allowed some \$300,000 too much for the general purpose fund, so despite the fact that some \$500,000 of additional requests for appropriations came into the committee during the past week, the total of appropriations asked for up to the present time is a trifle more than \$170,000. More appropriation bills are being drawn and the total is expected to reach \$180,000 before the close of the session.

With practically no opposition the house passed the Cattle re-apportionment bill, changing the congressional districts, but it is reported on good authority that the measure will have rough sledding in the senate. The bill as it was sent to the senate provides the following districts:

First district—First, third, fifth, seventh, ninth, eleventh, thirteenth and seventeenth wards of Detroit.

Second district—Oakland, Monroe and Lenawee, and the county of Wayne, outside of Detroit.

Third district—Eaton, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, Branch and Hillsdale.

Fourth district—Ottawa, Allegan, Van Buren, Berrien, Cass and St. Joseph.

Fifth district—Kent, Ionia and Barry.

Sixth district—Shiawassee, Ingham, Livingston, Jackson and Washtenaw.

Seventh district—Huron, Tuscola, Sanilac, Lapeer, St. Clair and Mecum.

Eighth district—Gratiot, Saginaw, Clinton and Genesee.

Ninth district—Leelanau, Benzie, Grand Traverse, Manistee, Wexford, Mason, Lake, Oshtemo, Noyes, Muskegon and Montcalm.

Tenth district—Kalamazoo, Crawford, Oscoda, Alcona, Missaukee, Rosconm, Ogemaw, Isosco, Ocella, Clare, Gladwin, Arenac, Mecosta, Isabella, Benzie and Emmet.

Eleventh district—Alcona, Delta, McMillen, Schoolcraft, Luce, Mackinac, Chippewa, Emmet, Cheboygan, Presque Isle, Charlevoix, Antrim, Otsego, Montmorency and Alpena.

Twelfth district—Keweenaw, Houghton, Ontonagon, Gogebic, Baraga, Iron, Marquette and Dickinson.

Thirteenth district—Second, fourth, sixth, eighth, tenth, twelfth, fourteenth, sixteenth and eighteenth wards of Detroit.

By a vote of 28 to 5 the senate passed the concurrent resolution providing for the submission of the equal suffrage amendment at the spring election Senator Vinegar, of Iron Mountain, was the only progressive in the upper house to vote against the resolution. Senators Higginson, of Port Huron, Hamlet, of Marquette, and George S. Scott, of Detroit, cast negative votes. The resolution was amended so that foreign born women will not be eligible to vote until they have remained in the state for a period of five years. As the resolution originally read, the wife of any naturalized citizen would be eligible to the ballot in case the amendment is adopted at the spring election. Efforts to amend the resolution so as to prevent women from holding office or serving on juries failed.

Thus far bills have been introduced covering every subject known to man, and Rep. Martz, of Detroit, has prepared a measure that will be presented soon, making it almost impossible for congressmen. Every organization that is interested in legislation has its representatives in Lansing to work for or against some particular bill.

COAL MEN MULET PUBLIC \$10,000,000

WAGE INCREASES FOR 1912 TO-
TALED \$4,000,000, BUT CON-
SUMERS PAID \$13,450,000.

SOME SALES WERE MADE AT
BIG PREMIUMS.

Operators, Dealers and Miners All
Gained, But Consumers Paid
Higher Prices Without
Compensation.

Hard coal companies increased the wages of their employees \$4,000,000 a year by the strike agreement of last May and increased the price of anthracite to consumers \$13,450,000, according to a report based on an investigation by the bureau of labor submitted to the house of representatives. The report submitted by Secretary Nagel is the result of an investigation conducted in response to a house resolution asking for the "elemental costs of cost and profit included in the present high price of anthracite."

An average increase of 25 cents a ton in wholesale coal prices was discovered to have been made since the strike agreement of last May.

In spite of the fact that the workers benefited about \$4,000,000 in increased wages during the year, the report adds that "the recent increases in prices have been more than sufficient to compensate fully those companies whose costs of production have increased more rapidly during recent years, and at the same time have very greatly increased the profits of those companies, of whom there are several whose costs of production either decreased or remained stationary during the same period."

Huerta Gradually Gaining Confidence.

Provisional President Victoriano Huerta who was swept into office on a wave of bloodshed, has begun to temper his "iron hand methods" by making concessions to the chiefs of the various insurgent bands. Taking the advice of his counselors in the cabinet Huerta is satisfying as far as possible the personal ambitions, by promising them appointments to the army or promising them governorships.

Emiliano Zapata, brother of Emiliano Zapata, the insurgent leader in Morelos, has been promised the post of governor of that state.

Emiliano Zapata and Pascual Orozco, Jr., are the latest recruits who have deserted their insurgent banners and pledged their loyalty to the government. Orozco will be made an officer in the standing army and Zapata's terms were as follows:

He will retain command of 700 horsemen who shall be recognized as part of the Mexican army. Zapata will not be called on for service outside of the state of Morelos, but will be kept there to put down bandit risings.

Mexico Warned Not to Kill Hostile Leaders.

A warning has been served on the Mexican government that the whole scale execution of anti-government leaders will not be tolerated.

The warning which was friendly in tone and couched in diplomatic language made plain the principle of the state department that the United States does not wish to interfere in the affairs of another nation. At the same time, however, it was pointed out that the laws of humanity must be obeyed no matter how serious the stress of conditions confronting a government.

The note was handed to Senor de la Barra, Mexican secretary of state for foreign affairs, by United States Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson. It was received in a spirit of friendship and copies were later taken to President Huerta and the cabinet.

Turks Are Ready for Peace Pact.

The Turkish government definitely abandoned its prohibitive stipulations in connection with peace and placed its position as conciliatory to the hands of the European powers, from a request to conclude peace as advantageously as possible for Turkish interests.

Unless, as has been the case before, Turkey changes her mind before terms can be concluded, it is believed her direct peace negotiations will be resumed speedily, with every prospect of an early settlement.

All unimproved church property in Muskegon will be taken following a decision of the city council.

Suit has been begun by the Rogers Iron Manufacturing Co. in Muskegon, against Mrs. Esther Rand, daughter of the late William F. Chrysler and administratrix of his estate, for an accounting. For 30 years Chrysler was secretary of the company, and it is alleged that by false entries during that time he defrauded the company out of about \$20,000.

In a determined effort to stamp out the drunk habit, Chief of Police Strobel, of Jackson, has issued orders to send to jail every man whose past record will permit it.

WESTERN CANADA'S PHENOMENAL DEVELOPMENT

ITS PERMANENCY VERY LITTLE
QUESTIONED.

There have been booms in almost every civilized country and they were looked upon as such, and in the course of time the bubble was pricked and they burst. But in no country has the development been as great nor as rapid whether in city or in country, as in Western Canada. There are sometimes to be found on who will say "Can it last?" Winnipeg, today, stands where Chicago stands as far as being the base of the great commercial and agricultural country, and a thousand miles back of it. It has an advantage that Chicago did not have, for no country in the world's history has attracted to its borders a larger number of settlers in short a time, or has attracted so much wealth in a period of equal length, as have the Canadian provinces. Never before has pioneering been accomplished under conditions so favorable as those that exist in Western Canada today.

The provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta have the largest area of desirable lands on the North American continent, and their cultivation has just begun.

Even with a two hundred million bushel wheat crop less than eight per cent of the land is under the plough, four per cent being in wheat. Less than five years ago the wheat crop was only seventy-one million bushels. It is a simple calculation to estimate that if four per cent of the available cultivable area produces something over two hundred million bushels of wheat, that is, four per cent, produce. And then look at the immigration that is coming into the country. In 1901 it was 49,149; 17,000 being from the United States. In 1906 it was 139,554 of which 57,000 were Americans, and in 1912 it was about 400,000, of which about 200,000 are Americans. In the three years prior to 1912, there were 358,853 persons who declared themselves for Canada, who brought into Canada in cash, bank drafts, stock, implements and effects over \$250,000,000. Why have they come to Canada? The American farmer is a man of shrewd business instincts, and when he finds that he can sell his own farm at from \$100 to \$200 per acre and move into Canada and homestead 160 acres for himself, and similarly for all his sons who are adult and of age, upon lands so rich and fertile as those he has left, and producing, indeed, equal bushels to the acre in excess of anything he has ever known, it will take more than an ordinary effort to prevent him from making the change. He can also purchase good lands at from \$12 to \$25 per acre.

And, then, too, there is the American capital following the capital of brain, muscle and shrew, following it to keep in touch with the industry of the farmer with which he has had dealings for years back. This capital and the capital of farming experience is no small matter in the building up of a country.

Will Western Canada's development continue? Why not? The total area of land reported as available for cultivation is estimated as 215,000,000 acres, only about one per cent of this is under cultivation. Nothing is said of the great mineral and forest wealth, of which but little has yet been touched.—Advertisement.

SHE WASN'T SKEPTICAL



"The Count at Home."

"Yes," remarked the returned tourist, with a reminiscent smile, "I was continually bumping into old friends, and acquaintances while abroad. Went into a fashionable barber shop in the Rue de la Saint Germain, in Paris, and the barber, who I supposed I met there, said, 'Oh, I'm no good at guessing,' said his friend. 'Who was it?'"

"The Count de Pompadour, who cut such a swell at Atlantic City last year."

"Let's see—you and the count didn't mix very well. Did he condescend to speak to you?"

"Yes, certainly did. The moment I entered the tontorial parlors, he caught my eye and bowed and smiled and said, 'Monsieur is next.'"

Disagreeable.

"It is the most disagreeable man I know!"

"The old man had to be cut six times for five dollars you had borrowed."

When a pretty widow begins to hand baby talk to a bachelor he might as well surrender.