

## THE WORLD'S PEACE IS THEIR OBJECT

International Congress Opens In Carnegie Hall.

WILLIAM T. STEAD AS A KNOCKER.

Formal Opening of the Peace Congress Before a Brilliant and Cosmopolitan Audience—Andrew Carnegie and His Party Arrive Late, as Their Train From Pittsburgh Was Delayed.

New York (Special).—With representatives of the leading nations of the world present, the National Arbitration and Peace Congress was formally opened Sunday night in Carnegie Hall before an audience that taxed the capacity of the spacious auditorium.

Two strange flags hung over the stage. They were silk Stars and Stripes set into a field of white satin, which enclosed the emblem on all sides. A golden angel, bearing in one hand a palm leaf, supplanted the usual war eagle or pike head on the staff, broad bands of white inscribed with the golden word "Peace," were suspended from the feet of the angle. This is the flag of the state to come—the united states of the federated nations of peace—for the hastening of whose coming the first national peace conference has met.

Directly in front of Andrew Carnegie's box in the first tier hung the yellow flag of Scotland, with the roaring lion clawing the edge of the box. The stage itself was typical of the epoch of eternal peace. Silver stars sprinkled a broad hanging of white and the eagles and arrows of the American shield were carefully screened by the innocuous symbol of brotherhood.

Carnegie Came Late.

By a mishap to the train service, Mr. Carnegie, who was to have presided, and the delegates appointed by the Emperor of Germany and many of those from France, Belgium and England, who had been the iron-master's guests at the opening of the Carnegie Institute, at Pittsburgh, last week, were not on the stage, but arriving late, took seats in the boxes at the evening's session had got well under way.

The music was given by the Oratorio Society of New York with full orchestra, under the direction of Frank Damrosch, and a hymn invoking peace on earth, the words of which were written by D. W. Warren, was rendered with magnificent effect, the audience of over 3,000 joining in the singing.

In front of the Oratorio Society sat some of the men who are to take part in the deliberations of the peace conference. Among these were: Bishop Emil G. Hirsch, of Chicago; Bishop Henry C. Potter, Monsignor Lavelle, Dr. Frederick Lynch, George Foster Peabody, Booker T. Washington and Dr. Charles E. Jefferson.

Rabbi Hirsch's Address.

Rabbi Hirsch, of Chicago, was the first speaker of the evening. He was in good voice and his words were distinctly heard in the balcony. He said, in part:

"Battle-craddled Judah's early poetry, like the youthful strains of the awakening national consciousness among other peoples, running in melodies of gory victories, and sounding the crash of clashing swords, the whirl and stir of flying arrows. It is the mighty 'God of War' whom it invokes and proclaims, and to read the significance of the universe's revolving and changeable scenes, the Hebrew bard's lyre borrows symbol and sign from camp and contest. Stars are an army sent forth in nightly raid to defeat the stormcloud's daring minions. Tide and tempest, roaring sea and ravenous abyss are giant warriors leaping to the fray. Thus mythology and the nascent nation's vivid memories of recent feuds and broils vie with each other to lend glamor to the horrors of the man-wasting battleground.

"But in the noontide fulness of the nation's maturity Judah's muse and ecstasy gives a vision of purer and softer tints and tones. They sing of peace. They prophesy of swords turned into plow shares. They picture God enthroned as judge over the dwellers of his footstool. His decisions render superfluous the appeal to arms. The art of war is forgotten in consequence. Not as one destined to snatch his laurel from a torrent of blood, but as one waving the palm undefiled by grime of murder, they name and hail the future ruler of their nation 'Prince of Peace.' 'The consecration of Israel's prophetic assurance is upon us. The glad day of its fulfillment is nearing. Let them doubt who will. Ours is the fervent faith that vindicates the forevision.'"

Attorney Sent To Prison.

Washington, (Special).—Among the prisoners sent from this city to the Moundsville (W. Va.) Penitentiary was Thomas M. Fields, an attorney, who was sometime ago convicted of embezzlement of the funds of the Washington Beneficial Endowment Association, of which he was receiver, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor. Fields carried his appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, but without avail.

Strawberries Nipped.

Wilmington, N. C. (Special).—It is believed that great damage has been done to strawberries and vegetables in the Wilmington trucking belt by the continued cold of the past two nights. Sunday the minimum temperature was but four degrees above freezing, and even more severe weather is predicted by the weather bureau, with a heavy frost, which might prove disastrous to many crops. Snow is reported within 40 miles of Wilmington.

## THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

Domestic.

Editor Stead's announcement in his speech at the Carnegie Institute dedicatory ceremonies of his plan for raising \$100,000 for a pilgrimage from all countries to The Hague Peace Conference met with ready response. Silver coins were showered upon the stage by the audience, and representatives of a number of colleges promised contributions.

The joint congressional postal commission, after a session in New York, issues a statement expressing the opinion that great economies can be effected by establishing modern, up-to-date business methods in conducting the business.

Frederick Pabst, a millionaire brewer, and Mrs. Leon Barnickel, wife of an athletic instructor, were seriously injured in an automobile accident at Milwaukee.

The Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court granted a motion to disbar George Burnham, Jr., who was convicted of a felony.

The Protestant Episcopal Church Congress, at New Orleans, discussed the right of the preacher to discuss social questions in the pulpit.

The Appellate Court in Chicago declared the public policy forbids the recovery of insurance on a person executed for murder.

Distinguished diplomats and educators from several nations attended the dedicatory ceremonies of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh. President Roosevelt sent a letter, and Mr. Carnegie and Baron de Constant (French representative of The Hague Peace Tribunal) delivered addresses.

Fred Schultz, yeggman, was sentenced to Auburn State Prison for life by Justice Arthur E. Sutherland for the killing of Watchman Edward Pullman at Sodas, Wayne County, N. Y.

The cotton compress in Chickasha, I. T., together with a vast amount of cotton, was destroyed by fire, causing a loss estimated at \$1,000,000.

The jury in the rebate case of the General Electric Company and New York Central Railroad, in Syracuse, N. Y., disagreed.

The Attorney General of New York has instituted proceedings to restrain a combine of the telephone companies.

The jury in Minneapolis found the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad guilty of granting rebates.

Mrs. Sylvester T. Smith, wife of a wealthy railroad official, died in Chicago, jumped into Lake Michigan.

C. C. Ogden, of New York, was re-elected president of the Conference for Education in the South.

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives passed a bill to tax anthracite coal.

Regis H. Post will be inaugurated governor of Porto Rico on April 17.

Four hundred men employed in a hat factory at Orange, N. J., went on strike against a regulation barring them from bringing beer into the shop in working hours.

It now appears that the presidential election in Cuba will not take place for a year, and that American troops will hardly leave the island before January, 1909.

A resolution was passed by the House of the Minnesota legislature recommending that President Roosevelt be nominated to succeed himself for president.

Howard Nicholas and Leonard Leopold were convicted in Chicago of the murder of Mrs. Margaret Leslie, the actress, and the former sentenced to life imprisonment and the latter to 14 years.

Foreign.

Missionaries in China appeal to Americans to raise \$3,000,000 for relief of the starving Chinese, thousands of whom are dying daily. So horrible are the conditions that parents are exchanging their babes to be eaten.

Lieutenant General Sir Robert MacGregor Stewart, K. C. B., has tendered to the British Colonial Office his resignation as governor and commander-in-chief of the colony of Bermuda.

A cablegram received from the American consul, dated at Managua, announces that Amapala has been surrendered by Bonilla and that the Central American war is ended.

It is reported that King Edward and King Victor Emmanuel, who have respectively left the Balearic Islands and Greece, will meet at Valletta, Island of Malta.

A demand for the exclusion from the Douma of three Socialist deputies pending their trial for political offenses caused intense excitement.

The Swiss Parliament adopted a bill providing for a new military organization which, it is expected, will greatly strengthen the army.

A Brazilian squadron left Pernambuco for Hampton Roads to take part in the inauguration of the Jamestown Exposition.

The corporation of Glasgow has accepted an invitation to send a deputation to Chicago for the purpose of inspecting the sanitary conditions of the packing-houses and stockyards.

Threatened revolution in Salvador and Guatemala, started at the suggestion of President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, will complicate the Central American situation.

Mrs. Grace Redpath, widow of Peter Redpath, of Montreal, who died in London recently, left \$150,000 to McGill University, Montreal.

Four hundred thousand Chinese are now being kept from starving by foreign relief.

The ministerial situation in Belgium is again acute, and it is said the ministers have offered the King their resignation.

Emile Benoist, a banker, was shot and killed in the office of a financial paper in Paris of which he was the editor.

## SEVEN FOR CONVICTION FIVE FOR ACQUITTAL

The Cosing Scenes In The Thaw Case.

JURY WAS HOPELESSLY DIVIDED.

Jerome Declares He Will Fight Proposition to Bail Out Thaw, and Prisoner Will Probably Spend Summer in Jail—Jury Wide Apart on First Degree.

HOW THE JURY STOOD.

On the first ballot the jury stood eight for conviction of murder in the first degree and four for acquittal on the ground of insanity.

Some of the eight were willing to meet the four half way on a compromise verdict, but the four refused to alter the views they held.

The four favoring acquittal finally won over one of the eight who had believed Thaw guilty.

The evidence called for by the jury was at the request of this one juror and the documents turned his vote to Thaw.

Six of the eight favoring conviction once voted for manslaughter, in an effort to reach a compromise.

Throughout the eight ballots four never wavered from acquittal, and one always voted for conviction. On the final ballot the lineup was seven for conviction and five for acquittal.

New York (Special).—The long-drawn-out trial of H. K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White, which has interested the people of two continents for the past 11 weeks, ended late Friday afternoon in a disagreement of the jury, which had been out nearly two days. The jury was immediately discharged. The final ballot stood seven for conviction of murder in the first degree and five for acquittal on the ground of insanity.

Thaw was at once taken back to the Tombs, Application that he be released on bail will undoubtedly be made very soon, but it is regarded as almost certain that this application will be denied. District Attorney Jerome announced immediately after the jury's discharge that Thaw would be tried again, though not for several months.

On the final ballot the jurors who voted for conviction were Foreman Deming B. Smith, George Pfaff, Charles H. Fecke, Harry C. Brearly, Charles D. Newton, Joseph H. Bolton and Bernard Gerstman. The five who hung out for acquittal were Oscar A. Plank, Henry C. Harney, Malcolm F. Frazer, John S. Dennee and Wilbur F. Steele.

At 4:25 the door opened and the jury filed in, headed by Juror Smith. Every eye in the courtroom was upon them as they passed down the aisle and into the jury box. The first impression was one of surprise that they looked in such good condition. For men who slept so few hours and had been under such constant mental strain for so long they looked amazingly fresh and strong.

Not one of the jurors looked like a man who was about to send a fellow-creature to the executioner. Several of them exchanged smiles. Juror Harney looked particularly amiable and satisfied. The composite impression produced was that of 12 men who had tried hard to complete an impossible task, and whose principal feeling was one of satisfaction that their labor and responsibility were over.

DEFENDS THE UNIFORM.

Department Anxious To Remove Slur Cast Upon Soldiers.

Washington (Special).—The War Department is determined to pursue to the end of its legal resources the effort to remove the slur cast upon the uniforms of the American soldier by the decision last January of a local magistrate at Plattsburg, N. Y., that Sergeant Higgins and the soldiers who accompanied to a public skating rink in that town had no case warranting the imposition of a penalty upon the proprietors of the place.

Thursday Acting Secretary Oliver wrote a letter to the Attorney General asking his help in the prosecution of this case. The Attorney General is requested to give an opinion upon the point whether or not, the local magistrate having declared that the keepers of the rink were not subject to penal punishment, they still can be reached by a suit for monetary damages. In case of an affirmative answer the Department of Justice is requested to authorize the proper attorney for the United States to appear for the soldiers in the prosecution of the case.

King Of Margarine Dead.

The Hague (By Cable).—The Avondpost announces the death at the age of 88 of Simon Vandenberg, founder of the Margarine factory, known throughout the world. The King of Margarine, as he was called, began business as a small shopkeeper. He was a philanthropist and poor, persecuted Jews never sought his aid in vain when leaving Rotterdam for America.

Haymarket Juror Kills Himself.

Chicago (Special).—Principal Jas. H. Brayton, of the Raymond public school, committed suicide at his home, shooting himself in the head. Ill health is believed to have been the cause. Br. Brayton had been connected with the Chicago schools for thirty years. He was prominent socially and in Masonic circles, and was a member of the jury which convicted the Haymarket Anarchists in 1887.

## ARMED GUARD ON ROAD

Pennsylvania's Plan For Catching Trainwreckers.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—In order to devise ways and means for stopping the epidemic of train wrecking officials of the Pennsylvania met here in conference at the office of Superintendent Long, for the Pittsburgh Division. President McCrea was also in the conference part of the time by long-distance phone from Philadelphia. After the meeting the following authorized statement was made:

"At a meeting of the officials of the lines both east and west, held here to discuss both ways and means of getting at the train wreckers, it was decided that tracks must be patrolled and even, if necessary, to put armed guards on each and every 100 yards of track from New York to Chicago. This will be done in order to get at the wreckers, and it was further the sense of the meeting that once caught the entire wealth of the Pennsylvania Railroad would be put back of their trial in an effort to convict. And, further, it was decided best to work for the passage of a bill through the state legislature which increases the penalty for train wrecking where no lives are lost from 10 years, the present limit, to 25 years for the first attempt and 50 years for the second attempt.

"The Pennsylvania Railroad desires the public to know it is sparing no money in trying to run down the vandals who are wrecking trains. Every detective along the entire Pennsylvania system, as well as every private agency we can hire and the police in towns through which the road passes, have been pressed into service. It is necessary that the railroad run down these vandals and imprison them, at least, and it will be done."

There have been several arrests in the Pittsburgh district within the last 18 hours, and in all cases those arrested are being held.

PEACE PROBLEM.

Slow Progress Being Made In Washington.

Washington (Special).—A day of conference between the Central American representatives here in the effort to reach a basis for peace had no marked results. Having declared the cable response from his own government to the propositions submitted to him by the representatives of Salvador and Guatemala, Senator Corea, the Nicaraguan minister, called upon Senator Creel, the Mexican ambassador, who has been taking the part of mediator, and acquainted him with President Zelaya's answer.

This made necessary further conferences, which fact was taken as an indication that the Nicaraguan response was in the nature of a counter proposition. Therefore, Messrs. Corea and Creel repaired to the State Department to confer with Secretary Root and Assistant Secretary Bacon. This conference also advanced matters only so far as to pave the way for another conference, which was held late in the afternoon between Messrs. Creel and Corea and Herrarte and Mejia, the latter two representing Guatemala and Salvador, respectively.

It is believed by some of the parties to these conferences that, owing to necessity of consulting their home countries at every stage, immediate satisfactory results cannot be expected.

Pipe Explodes.

Tonawanda, N. Y. (Special).—"Mike" Vroski, a laborer, picked up on the street a pipe which appeared to be filled with tobacco and lit it. Immediately there was a terrific explosion and both his eyes were blown out, his nose flattened out and his scalp partly torn off. He will die.

AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Some Interesting Happenings Briefly Told.

The monument to the Rough Riders in Arlington Cemetery was dedicated. President Roosevelt made an address at the ceremony, touching mainly on patriotism and good citizenship.

The joint board of the Army and Navy has determined to establish closer relations between the personnel of the seacoast fortifications of the Army and the forces of the Navy.

President Roosevelt announced that he will say nothing upon the question of railroad regulations or control in his address at the opening of the Jamestown Exposition.

Attorney General Bonaparte made an argument before the Supreme Court in the employers' liability cases and his address closed the hearing.

The railroads are reported to have practically abandoned their plan to raise freight rates.

Representative Binger Hermann, charged with destroying public records, clung tenaciously to his former denials that he had railroaded the Benson-Hyde-Diamond patent cases through the department upon the request of the late Senator Mitchell.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor has ordered a general inquiry into the management of the various immigrant stations throughout the country.

Brigadier General Walter T. Dugan was placed on the retired list.

The State Department announced officially that the treaty being negotiated between Great Britain and the United States was confined entirely to the question of fresh-water fishery and the use of boundary waters, not including St. Johns River. It has been practically completed.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has divided the country into districts, minor complaints from various sections to be heard by different commissioners.

## SECOND GRAND JURY REFUSES TO INDICT HIM

Congressman George K. Favrot Is Set Free.

HE KILLED DR. R. H. ALDRICH.

Declared That the Physician Made Disparaging Remarks About Mrs. Favrot—The Shooting Occurred After an Exciting Election While Favrot Was Still Judge of the Louisiana Court.

Baton Rouge, La. (Special).—Democratic Congressman George K. Favrot was set free, after having been in jail continuously for about five months, under arrest on a charge of murder and awaiting action of a grand jury. Thursday the second grand jury refused to indict the Congressman.

Mr. Favrot last November shot and killed Dr. R. H. Aldrich, of Baton Rouge. The Congressman declared that the physician had made disparaging remarks about Mrs. Favrot. Favrot was at the time of the shooting still judge of the Baton Rouge court which Thursday set him free.

He resigned, and was indicted by a grand jury which had been selected under his jurisdiction. Because one of the jurymen who indicted him was illiterate the finding was quashed.

George K. Favrot was district judge of the Baton Rouge judicial district. He had served in that capacity with honor and distinction.

Just one day before he killed Dr. Aldrich he had been elected to the United States Congress from the Sixth Louisiana District, defeating Col. Samuel M. Robertson, father of the Louisiana delegation in Congress, who had served there 20 years. Judge Favrot stood on the threshold of a career as promising as ever a young Southerner faced. Reputation, honor and distinction had come to him.

Then Judge Favrot met Dr. Aldrich in the passageway of the Raymond Building and without a word shot him to death. He surrendered and next day sent his resignation to Gov. Newton C. Blanchard as district judge. The Governor called a special election, which has resulted in the selection of Judge H. F. Brunot as district judge. He qualified and assumed the duties February 5, this being the first time there had been court in the Baton Rouge district since last October.

At 6:30 P. M., November 7, Judge Favrot slipped by a party of friends standing on the street, near the entrance to the Raymond Building, shoved the swinging doors open and disappeared. Before entering he had stopped and chatted, keeping an eye on the office of Dr. Aldrich, on the third floor. One of the party suggested:

"Judge, you look worried."

But he assured them that he was not, and walked off whistling. In a few minutes Dr. Aldrich left his office, walked down the steps, as the elevator had stopped running, and started through the passageway, which was dark. At that moment Judge Favrot stepped inside the swinging doors and the two men met. Three shots were fired, and Dr. Aldrich fell dead. A revolver was afterward found inside his waistcoat, but it had not been used.

Judge Favrot walked out of the door of the Raymond Building with the smoking pistol in hand. Mayor Bynum, of Baton Rouge; District Attorney Wax and other friends, who had been standing across the street in front of the Louisiana Bank Building, rushed over to him, exclaiming:

"Judge, what in the world have you done?"

"I killed Dr. Aldrich for sufficient cause."

That was the only reply, and with that he surrendered himself to a deputy sheriff and went to jail.

As to the cause of the tragedy, only whispered rumors have ever gained currency.

The "unwritten law," however, was the backbone of the defense. It was claimed that Dr. Aldrich made certain remarks about Mrs. Favrot, which resulted in the slaying of Dr. Aldrich. Favrot's friends said Dr. Aldrich was the author of certain remarks about Mrs. Favrot which called for an application of the "unwritten law," and only that would suffice. The written statement of Judge Favrot's lawyers, November 9, is the only authentic statement made since the tragedy. In full it was:

"Judge George K. Favrot, by advice of his counsel, will not make any detailed statement at this time; but he authorizes us to say that the killing of Dr. R. H. Aldrich resulted from his persistent circulation of slanderous reports about Judge Favrot's wife, which were of such a character as to force Judge Favrot to act, and that complete justification for such action will be shown at the trial of the case."

Poisoned Her Baby.

Memphis, Tenn. (Special).—The police report that after poisoning her two-year-old baby, Mrs. Clarissa Gold, aged 22 years, attempted suicide by swallowing a portion of the same drug. The child died while being conveyed to a hospital, and the woman's condition is serious. Despondency over domestic affairs is believed to have prompted the act.

Washington Ignorant Of It.

Washington (Special).—"We know absolutely nothing of the matter here," said Secretary Loeb, when his attention was called to the Christian a dispatch published saying that a local newspaper there had announced that President Roosevelt, who was awarded the Nobel peace prize last year, will have to deliver a lecture in Christiania in March, 1909, in order to comply with the rules affecting the holders of the Nobel prizes.

## WILL BE TWO-THIRDS READY

Pushing Work At Jamestown For Opening Day.

Jamestown Exposition Grounds, Hampton Roads, Va. (Special).—Two-thirds of the Jamestown Exposition buildings will be completed, the rest nearly ready, all but the educational buildings installed with their exhibits and State and Warpath exhibits in fair shape for the opening of the Exposition on April 26. It would be too much to say that the Exposition will really be ready for opening, but no exposition ever is really ready. Three thousand skilled laborers—carpenters, bricklayers, masons, electricians, etc.—and 700 laborers are at work in the division of works, trying to hurry the outfit to the best state of readiness. Three steam rollers are running over the drives, the landscape is setting out nicely, the macadam and asphalt streets and the granolithic walks are being whipped into shape, and all the carts available are being put to work.

The States have been slow, the Warpath exhibits and their contractors are behind time and the weather has been against the project, but it cannot be said in fairness that the Exposition management has not done its best to realize the expectations of those who have perhaps been too sanguine.

Delay Caused By Lack Of Funds.

There was a time when the question of money was a consideration and a very serious one. Then it was that the Exposition management appealed to Congress for a cold \$1,000,000 loan. Congress was slow. In the meantime the management could not go to a contractor and prod him with no money to back up the prod. To get money takes time. While this time was being taken the management had to be content with what it got, and it is no secret that the various contractors coolly waved aside the question of haste and waited for development. Just that much time was lost. It is one of the ironies of fate that the time being consumed in getting the loan through was beautiful weather, and the minute it was made certain that the Government would back the project it started to rain. It has been raining ever since, with a few short intervals of clear weather.

Today the Exposition grounds present a picture of unfinished roads, loosely thrown heaps of dirt, great piles of crushed stone for paving, unfinished buildings and partially received exhibits. To the layman there is no reason to believe that the grounds and buildings will be in shape for the opening, but that C. Brooks Johnston, chairman of the board of governors, things look better.

Good Progress Under Circumstances.

"When the Exposition opens it will be in fine shape," he said today. "Considering the opposition we have had from the weather and other circumstances, we have made remarkable progress. All the buildings controlled by the Exposition Company are ready. The exhibits are making a good showing. The States are in, the Warpath is being completed rapidly, and we have for our opening day a spectacle which will alone be worth the trip—the naval and military maneuvers and the arrival of President Roosevelt. The Exposition grounds, buildings and exhibits will be so nearly ready on the first day that those who have attend other exhibitions will be surprised. Of course, there is bound to be a certain unfinished condition of things, but this will interfere with nothing in the way of pleasure and instruction."

Transportation Could Be Better.

In the office of Mr. W. E. Cottrell, who has charge of the division of public works, it was reported that all possible help in the way of labor is being rapidly taken advantage of. The traffic department reports that transportation facilities will be adequate, although this is not at all certain to the casual visitor, who is compelled to hang to a strap even nine miles of not too even roadbed of the Traction Company, being crowded out of a seat or comfortable standing room by the normal travel of workmen and concessionaries. The Tidewater Railroad people have arranged to transfer cars of all other roads direct to the Exposition grounds, which helps some. There will be two trolley lines working, with a promise of sufficient rolling stock to run on a two-minute or such schedule, as is considered safe. Numerous steamboat companies have applied for permission to land at the deep-sea pier, and other boats which can go into shallow water—seven feet at low tide, with a tide of two feet—will land at the commercial pier.

IN THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Harriman was re-elected president of Southern Pacific.

The Bank of England reduced its discount rate from 5 to 4 1/2 per cent.

All advices from Wall Street were to the effect that business on the Exchange was entirely professional. There is an entire lack of public buying.

A big drop in the price of Rio Tinto, the biggest copper mine of Europe or the whole world, indicates the feeling about the copper metal market abroad.

Mayor Reburn, of Philadelphia, was consulting bankers with regard to the city's \$13,500,000 loan, the rate of interest on which is to be increased from 3 1/2 to 4 per cent.

A number of leading Philadelphia banking firms are lending call money at 5 per cent.

It is proposed to increase the size of the Executive Committee of Union Pacific in order that Harriman may not continue to have sole control of that company's affairs.

So far this year the shipments of coal and coke on the Pennsylvania lines east amounted to 4,822,000 tons, an increase of 354,000 over the same period in 1908. This gain is considerable less than the gain of last year over 1905.