

SAYS THE INJUNCTION IS A PROTECTION

An Attack on Federation of Labor's Demands.

BIG PETITION IS SENT CONGRESS.

Citizen's Industrial Association Objecting to a Rearrangement of the Sherman Anti-trust Law, Charging That It Would Benefit the Few at the Expense of the Whole People.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—With this keynote, "Our members do not protest against organization of labor and capital when for the purpose of peaceful and lawful benefit to its members, but trespass upon the rights or attempted control of the affairs of other free citizens must not and will not be permitted," the Citizen's Industrial Association of America objects to a rearrangement of the Sherman anti-trust law and to any anti-injunction legislation by Congress in a petition sent to Vice President Fairbanks and Speaker Cannon.

The signers of the petition, represented by the association, include the various classes of business interests in all sections of the United States, as well as "open shop" labor organizations.

The petition says that "this association is conducted for the purpose of defending the rights of citizens and presenting organized resistance to the abuses of organized capital and labor," and then takes exception to "an insistent demand" by the managers of the American Federation of Labor, representing a small percentage of the people, that your honorable body pass measures of class legislation intended to favor members of organized labor, and place within the hands of its managers power to force workmen to pay from their wages a periodical contribution to such managers or be stripped of their freedom to work and earn a living for themselves and families. And, further, to compel all persons who employ others, even the United States government itself, to hire only members of this organization and subject themselves to the rules and regulations of the Federation of Labor."

Continuing, the petition says: "Organized labor now demands a rearrangement of the Sherman Anti-trust Law in order to allow labor unions and railroads to interfere with and restrain trade and interstate commerce even to great inconvenience and loss to the common people. It also seeks to legalize the boycott."

"It goes further," the petition says, "and demands the enactment of an anti-injunction measure with manifest intent to take away from our courts the right to issue restraining orders, seeking to protect the persons of our working citizens and the property of others. The enactment of a 'modified anti-injunction law' would erect a small obstacle; a radical anti-injunction law such as organized labor seeks would remove all obstacles and allow the members of labor unions complete license to commit acts of depredation and assault upon persons before the courts could restrain them."

"There comes no petition from the peace-intending citizen for an anti-injunction law," the petition adds, and concludes with a prayer that Congress "decline to enact into law any measure intended to benefit the few at the expense of the many, or any law under which certain favored citizens may, under the shelter of that law, oppress others, prevent men from working or from transacting business or which will operate in any manner to restrain trade and commerce or circumscribe the constitutional rights and liberties of the people."

ANXIOUS FOR WAR.

American Soldiers in Cuba Want to Go to Venezuela.

Havana (Special).—The army of occupation is watching with the utmost interest the developments in the Venezuelan situation, believing and hoping that it will be dispatched to Venezuela in the event of the United States deciding to send a punitive expedition, which would doubtless assemble at Santiago de Cuba or Guantanamo.

Two or three thousand of the troops here could go without materially affecting the Cuban situation in the event of drastic action being taken against Venezuela. General Barry, commanding the American troops here, is now in the United States, and if necessary he could settle details with the War Department.

JEALOUSY PROMPTS SUICIDE.

E. R. Taylor, A Washington Bookkeeper, Kills Himself.

Washington (Special).—In a fit of jealous rage Edward R. Taylor, a bookkeeper, aged 25 years, committed suicide by shooting himself in the temple at his home, 101 H Street. He had gone to the telephone and called up Miss "Reggie" Gargas at 1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, only to learn that she had gone for a walk with a rival suitor.

To this message Taylor responded in passionate language, and a young man who was at the girl's home tried to pacify him, but to no purpose. Taylor hung up the receiver, drew a pistol and shot himself.

A Professor Robbed.

Manhattan, Kas. (Special).—W. W. Hutton, principal of the Manhattan High School, was waylaid by three men, beaten into insensibility, robbed and thrown under the wheels of a train. The professor was rescued after one leg had been cut off. The robbery occurred in the Union Pacific Railroad yards, through which Professor Hutton was passing on his way home. The robbers escaped.

A HOT ATTACK ON FINANCIERS

Accused of Being Bribed By One Per Cent. Profit.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—In picturesque language, at times violently denunciatory, Alfred O. Crozier, of Wilmington, Del., told the House Committee on Banking and Currency that he had unearthed a secret scheme for a compromise on the Aldrich Currency bill. Mr. Crozier intimated plainly that the members of the currency commission did not act fairly with the banking and currency commission in unanimously opposing the Aldrich bill. While opposing the bill "on principle," he said, "the members of that commission objected to it because the emergency currency was to bear 6 per cent. interest, and are ready to support it now, if the interest is reduced to 3 per cent."

"Our distinguished banking friends held a conference," he said. "What for? They are agreeing on a compromise. On what basis? Just a simple little amendment reducing the tax to 3 per cent. and some other minor changes."

He declared that this conference was held only after it was stated that the hearings before the Banking and Currency Committee had been closed.

"If this committee had not honored me with this opportunity to speak at this postscript to the public hearing," said Mr. Crozier, "and if one of the distinguished bankers who addressed you had not mistaken me for one of their fraternity and unreservedly told me the whole program, the trick would have been turned quickly and suddenly. The business interests of the country might never have known that they had been sold out by their banking partners, and even this committee might not in time have become aware that the great men who appeared here against the bill openly were in fact favoring it privately."

Calls It Gamblers' Bill.

"The Aldrich bill," said Mr. Crozier, "is a gambling game from start to finish, brought here by gamblers for gambling purposes."

He asserted stoutly that he knew that the late financial stringency was brought on deliberately by Wall Street men. "I was told in Wall Street that such a measure as the Aldrich bill would be brought before this Congress and that a panic would precede it."

Mr. Prince suggested that this charge was a very serious one and ought not to be made on opinion, but on actual facts.

Mr. Crozier replied that if a commission was appointed, he would furnish a list of witnesses to the counsel by whom this charge can be proved.

As an evidence of the conspiracy to bring on a panic, Mr. Crozier said a prominent financier told the president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company that it was to be brought on before the meeting of Congress, and on that information he said the railroad borrowed \$30,000,000. Urged to tell the name of the financier who dictated the panic, Mr. Crozier said he did not like to give his name at this time, but would give it to the counsel of any commission Congress might appoint to investigate the causes of the recent financial crisis.

He predicted that, when the panic was finally investigated, it would be seen that there had been a concentration of banking capital in New York.

Favor The Vreeland Bill.

The currency commission of the American Bankers' Association held a conference with Representative Vreeland in relation to his bill to provide for an emergency currency. An agreement was reached to reduce from \$10,000,000 to \$5,000,000 the aggregate amount of capital required to permit national banks to form voluntary clearing house associations to hold commercial paper to be used in addition to bonds as security for emergency currency.

The bankers also desired to reduce from 5 to 4 per cent. the initial rate of interest to be charged, and it is likely that a compromise will be made on 5 per cent. No encouragement was given to their proposition to allow the assets of the banks to be accepted for one-half of the issue of emergency currency.

The chief differences between the Vreeland and the Aldrich bills are, that the former permits the use of commercial paper as well as bonds for half of the emergency circulation taken out; the omission of any change in the law in reference to bank reserves and the omission of the La Follette prohibition against the loaning of money by banks to institutions the officers or directors of which are officers or directors of the bank making the loan.

Probably Bubonic Plague.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—A disease supposed to be bubonic plague is raging at Laguna, according to a dispatch received at the State Department from American Consul Moffat, at that place. The dispatch says: "Nature disease not officially announced, doctors refusing all information. Deaths continuing. Sanitary condition not good. According to best information at hand, have every reason to believe disease plague."

To Suppress Thurman Story.

Norfolk, Va. (Special).—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of this city, has engaged counsel to prevent, by injunction, if possible, the publication of the manuscript left by Leo C. Thurman, who was hanged here for the murder of Walter P. Doisen. The union understands that the book is a horrible recital of crimes committed by Thurman, and it is feared that the effect on the public mind, especially upon the young, may be very bad.

FORCE THE CASHIER INTO A VAULT

Daring Bank Robbery in a Kansas Town.

THE BANDITS CARRY OFF \$3,000.

One of the Robbers, Well Known in Chautauqua, Greeted by a Number of Acquaintances as He Leaves the Bank—Nothing in the Men's Appearance to Betray Them.

Coffeyville, Kan. (Special).—The Citizens' State Bank at Chautauqua, 25 miles west of Coffeyville, was robbed of about \$3,000 by two men. The men entered the bank and forced Cashier C. C. Walterhouse and Dal Easley, a business man, to go into the vault. The bandits locked them in, secured all the currency in sight and escaped into the Osage Hills across the line in Oklahoma. Four possees are in pursuit, and, as the robbers are muddy, it is believed the robbers will be captured. The robbers secured but half an hour's start.

The robbery was one of the most daring ever executed in this part of Kansas, the scene of many hold-ups on the part of the Dalton, Starr and other gangs of outlaws who from time to time have made their rendezvous in the mountainous country of nearby Oklahoma.

Cashier Walterhouse had scarcely opened the bank and placed his currency on the counter ready for the day's business when the two robbers entered. The only other person in the place was Del Easley.

The robbers, both of them well-dressed, made their way leisurely to the cashier's window. One of them was a man well known to the town and when he commanded Walterhouse and the latter took the matter in the light of a joke.

The serious intentions of the robbers were realized a moment later, when they both drew revolvers, and pointing them at their victims, ordered them to get into the vault. Without further ado Walterhouse and Easley complied. The robbers slammed the door shut and leisurely went about their business of looting the bank.

First they drew down the window shades facing the street and locked the doors to prevent interference. When they had scraped up all the money in sight they walked out the front entrance and up the main street. One of the men carried a gunnysack. Several persons who knew the man spoke to him in a friendly manner. Nothing in the appearance of the robbers betrayed the part they had just played. A block away they mounted horses that they had tied at the curbing and drove off.

After going a few blocks from the center of the town they directed their horses south toward the Oklahoma-Kansas state line and whipped them into a gallop.

The robbery was not discovered till half an hour later, when J. H. Edwards, president of the bank, entered his office. After releasing Walterhouse and Easley from the vault President Edwards gave the alarm locally and to surrounding towns. Within another 30 minutes posses had been made up in Chautauqua and at Elgin and Sedan, Kan., and Pawhuska, Okla., all contiguous to the scene of the robbery, and from three sides armed men began a hot chase after the robbers.

PRINCE TURNED DOWN.

He Wanted Injunction Against An American Woman.

London (By Cable).—The court refused to issue the injunction requested April 3 by Prince Victor of Thurn and Taxis of Austria, to restrain Josephine Moffitt, an American woman, from alleging that she is the Prince's wife and that he fled from America to avoid his creditors.

The judge found that Miss Moffitt was not responsible for the publication in a London newspaper complained of by the Prince, which had been copied from an American paper. Counsel for Miss Moffitt declared that she maintained that she had gone through a form of marriage with the Prince who then left her to settle his debts.

FIGHT OVER CREMATION.

Prussian Government May Soon Remove The Ban.

Berlin (By Cable).—The Prussian government is about to abolish the existing ministerial ban against cremation. This subject has been under active discussion for 20 years past, during which period the government has been interpellated in the Diet in favor of making cremation optional, but certain members of the Conservative and Clerical parties steadily refused to grant the concession.

Up to the present time all persons living in Prussia who wish to cremate the bodies of their relatives had to ship the corpses out of Prussia.

Physician Cuts His Throat.

New York (Special).—Dr. Alexander B. McDowell, a physician, of 119 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, cut his throat with a razor and died soon afterwards. Just before death he urged his housekeeper to summon him a medical aid. He was 35 years old, a widower, and had a son of 5 years. He appeared in good health and spirits earlier in the day.

Postal Savings Bank Bill.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Senate Committee on Postoffice and Post Roads voted to report favorably the postal saving bank bill drafted by a subcommittee, of which Senator Carter was chairman. An amendment was adopted changing the name of the proposed institutions to postal depositories, which meets the objections raised against the bill by bankers. The amendment does not alter the purpose of the bill, the objects of which are to furnish convenient depositories

JEAN VALJEAN IN REAL LIFE.

Man Accused Of Murder Now An Honored Citizen.

Kingston, N. Y. (Special).—Efforts were made to revive the indictment against John Taylor for manslaughter, which was dismissed by Justice Howard in the Supreme Court last week upon the consent of District Attorney Cunningham and former Supreme Court Justice A. T. Clearwater, who was district attorney when Taylor was indicted.

Taylor is now living in some Western city under an assumed name, which he took after escaping from Ulster County. During an election riot at Port Haven, in 1882, he is charged with having killed Thomas Murray, but eluded arrest. He has since led a blameless life and, under his assumed name, has married, reared a family of children and become the head of a large manufacturing establishment. To protect his family he sought to have the indictment of 26 years standing dismissed. After statements in court by District Attorney Cunningham and Judge Clearwater, that they had investigated his life during that time and found it faultless, Judge Howard dismissed the old indictment.

BABY BLOWN INTO LAKE.

Youthful Hero Plunges In And Makes A Rescue.

New York (Special).—The high wind that played about Central Park blew baby Margaret Stag into Conservatory Lake, which is opposite East Seventy-second Street.

Margaret is 11 months old. Her folks live at 19 East Ninety-ninth Street. Her brother, Isaiah, who is 12 years old, took her out for an air-bath and approached the water where children float their toy ships. The boy became interested in the sailing school he wandered a few feet from his charge. A gust of wind struck the carriage and sent it rapidly toward the lake.

The carriage rolled into the water, turning over and spilling the baby out. Amos V. Wilson, of 251 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, jumped into the water, which was about two feet deep at that point, and pulled Margaret out from beneath the surface. Dr. Parker said the baby needed treatment after its immersion and took it to the Presbyterian Hospital.

GOLD HIDDEN IN WALLS.

Executors Of Estate Wreck House And Find Bags Of Gold.

New York (Special).—Convinced that William James, who died last fall at Hempstead, L. I., had possessed a considerable amount of money, the executors of his will made a thorough search of his property and finally decided to tear down the dilapidated cottage in which the man had spent his life. After a portion of the wall had been taken down the workmen found two bags, one containing \$5,000 in gold, the other \$6,000 in banknotes. Later they discovered bank books which will bring the value of the estate to \$25,000.

WASHINGTON

Injunctions against the enforcement of state laws can only be issued by a majority of three federal judges who are to pass upon them if a bill that passed the Senate becomes a law.

Representatives Perkins and Slayden intimated in Congress that Emperor William did not look with favor on Ambassador Hill because the latter was not a rich man.

The Army is practically assured increased pay owing to an agreement being reached on the Army Appropriation Bill by Senate and House conferees.

Speaker Cannon frustrated a number of Japanese newspaper men by asking them if the journalists of Nippon wrote "think stories."

The House Committee on Banking and Currency voted unanimously to table the Aldrich Financial Bill.

Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, who has been confined to his room for two weeks by illness, is much improved.

The House, after a lively debate, adopted a provision in the Navy Appropriation Bill directing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for eight submarines. The bill was finally passed.

Brigadier General John B. Kerr has been assigned to duty as commandant of the Mounted Service School, at Fort Riley, Kan.

J. C. Lake, president of the Lake Submarine Boat Company, was called as a witness before the Lilley investigating committee.

Former Secretary of State Foster filed a brief in the Venezuela controversy in behalf of Americans having interests in Venezuela.

Senator Burrows reported to the Senate a bill believing Assistant United States Treasurer Boldenweck, of Chicago, from the payment of \$163,000 mysteriously stolen from the subtreasury in that city.

Judge Kimball, in the Police Court fined Robert N. Harper, president of the American National Bank, and drug manufacturer, \$750 for violation of the Pure Food Act.

The Senate agreed without opposition, to the measure adopted by the House providing against gambling on horse races in the District of Columbia.

Baron des Planches the Italian ambassador to the United States may be transferred to Constantinople or some other European capital.

The President notified Secretary Pro Tem Frye that he will sign no bills giving away water rights to corporations.

The government has declined Great Britain's invitation for the battleship fleet to stop at Hong Kong.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN GIRLS' SCHOOL

Physician Shoots Daughter and Kills Himself.

HIS MIND WAS UNBALANCED.

Dr. C. O. Swinney, of Asheville, N. C., Brooding Over a Harmless Prank of His Sixteen-year-old Daughter, Calls Her From Class and Fires Two Bullets Into the Girl's Head.

Asheville, N. C. (Special).—Enraged at his 16-year-old daughter Nellie, because of a harmless school-girl prank, Dr. C. O. Swinney, who recently came here from New York, fired two shots at her, fatally wounding her, and then placing the muzzle of the revolver in his mouth pulled the trigger, dying almost instantly. Badly wounded as she was, with two bullets imbedded in her skull, Miss Swinney ran upstairs to the principal's room before she fell.

The tragedy occurred in the reception room of the Normal and Collegiate Institute, a girl's boarding school, where Miss Swinney was a pupil. Just what occurred prior to the shooting is not known, as there were no witnesses, and the girl, while still conscious, could give but a vague account. Dr. Swinney, who up to a few years ago had been a prominent physician in New York City, has for some time past been in poor health, and of late, it is alleged, his mind had been unbalanced.

Recently his daughter was one of a number of the schoolgirls who, as an April fool joke, absented themselves from school, and the father brooded over the little escapade until it assumed, to him, the proportions of actual wrongdoing. When Dr. Swinney called on his daughter at the school he was shown into the reception room, and a few minutes later his daughter came down and went into the room, closing the door behind her. She sat down at the piano, with her father beside her. Half an hour later girls and teachers were startled by four shots, and then Miss Swinney, with blood streaming from her wounds, rushed from the room. In a few minutes the wildest confusion reigned, but Miss Robinson, the principal, restored order and summoned a physician. There is little hope of Miss Swinney's recovery.

The room in which the tragedy occurred showed signs of a struggle. Chairs were overturned and the piano stool, with one leg broken, was lying in the middle of the room. Dr. Swinney was lying on the floor dead.

The attempted murder and suicide were evidently planned, as before going to the school Dr. Swinney bought a revolver and cartridges at a pawnshop.

Although it is said his mind has been unbalanced for some time, he had never been violent and his family were unprepared for the dreadful tragedy. He was the father-in-law of J. A. Sinclair, a dentist of this city, and since his arrival from New York a few weeks ago Dr. Swinney had made his home with him.

OFFERS \$3,000,000 MORE.

Carnegie Will Give Big Sum To Pittsburgh Technical Schools.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—Andrew Carnegie has offered to donate \$3,000,000 more to the Carnegie Technical Schools of this city on condition that the city purchase 42 acres of ground adjoining the present site of the schools. It is estimated that the ground will cost \$1,250,000.

E. M. Bigelow, former director of public works and one of the trustees of the Carnegie Institute, who has been working out a plan to enlarge the technical schools, talked with Mr. Carnegie about the purchase of the adjoining land, and made known to the trustees Mr. Carnegie's proposition.

The trustees received an announcement favorably and appointed a committee to consider the matter and report to Mr. Carnegie.

The Carnegie Institute trustees made changes in the by-laws providing for the appointment of an auditor and for a pension fund for the maintenance of superannuated employees. \$5,000 was appropriated for pensions.

M'KINLEY'S OLD HOME SOLD.

Mrs. Rose C. Klorer, of Canton, Is Now The Owner Of It.

Canton, O. (Special).—The home of the late President McKinley was formally transferred to Mrs. Rose C. Klorer, of Canton, the price being \$21,000. The sale was effected through Miss Helen McKinley electing to take the property under the appraisal at \$20,000.

Personal effects of the late president, including many presents received by him during the famous 1896 front-porch campaign and later while in the White House, are being divided among the five heirs of the president, and will be widely scattered.

Crown An Heir To Millions.

Erie, Pa. (Special).—Charles Meredith, of Toledo, O., a clown connected with a circus in winter quarters here, was informed by Attorney Keating, of New York, that he was one of two heirs to an estate of \$2,500,000 in Glasgow, Scotland. The search for Meredith has been of eight months duration. He left for New York and will sail for Scotland in a few days.

Says Wife Spanked Him.

New Brunswick, N. J. (Special).—Augusta Pfeil, aged 65 years, has been arrested on complaint of her husband, Otto, aged 81 years, who charges her with assault. He declares she spanked him as a result of a dispute over money matters. She has been held for the grand jury. The couple were brought together by a matrimonial advertisement in one of the Hoboken papers.

BIG BATTLE FLEET IN HOME WATERS

A Splendid Spectacle at Coronado Beach, Cal.

San Diego, Cal. (Special).—The American battleship fleet sailed Tuesday on a summer sea. Sapphire waters, reflecting the deep blue of a cloudless Southern sky; tropical islands jutting boldly out of the ocean in the path of the Western horizon, a mile of sandy beach crowded with enthusiastic patriots proud to welcome the Navy to California and the green lawns and flowing gardens of Coronado formed the setting for the most notable marine spectacle the West Coast of the United States has ever known.

In four regular intervals columns, with flagships leading and pointing the way to the first home anchorage, the fleet has found in its four months of cruising around the southernmost end of the Western Hemisphere, the 16 ships swept into the sheltered cove of the sea behind the towering headlands of Point Loma and halted for four days of merrymaking for men and officers.

Gov. James N. Gillett was here officially to welcome the fleet, and his call was paid during the afternoon. Local committees also went to the Connecticut to tell Admiral Thomas, and through him all the men of the fleet, how glad the people of California are to see such a splendid representation of the American Navy as the "battle fleet" constitutes.

At night Admirals Thomas, Sperry and Emery and the commanding officers and members of the various staffs were entertained at an elaborate, but informal, dinner at the Hotel Del Coronado. The beauty of the day's spectacle, when, with flashing signals and wonderfully executed maneuvers, the ships were brought to anchor in the lazy, rolling Pacific waters, was rivaled, when for three hours every vessel was outlined in fire.

During half an hour of the period of illumination a searchlight display was made, adding to the wonderful effect.

On shore scores of red signal fires were maintained throughout the evening as a welcome sign, and above all, high in the reaches of the sky, shone a brilliant Southern moon, hurrying its way to romantic fullness. The thousands who journeyed from San Diego to the beaches of Coronado to witness the arrival of the fleet remained to view the beauties offered by the night.

The fleet let go its anchors—all splashing in the water with precision at 12:47 P. M.—just 13 minutes before the anchoring hour arrived. For two hours the ships had been in sight, and their coming had been watched with wonder by the waiting throngs.

The splendid condition of the ships was manifested in every way. Outward they were the same sparkling, white and buff units of a powerful aggregation of fighting force that pointed their way out of Hampton Roads on a home coast 3,000 miles away, with the President showing the way on his cruiser yacht the Mayflower. Internally the ships were in better condition than when they started—engines working with the smooth trust and throw of perfect bearings and careful handling, and boilers making steam with less consumption of coal because of the increased efficiency in the firing-rooms.

Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, commanding, was on the bridge of the Connecticut as the fleet steamed to its anchorage. The absence of Rear Admiral Evans, who is ill at Paso Robles, is deeply regretted on all sides. Admiral Thomas at the dinner referred to the matter with much feeling.

Verdict Of \$4,750 For A Kiss.

Duluth, Minn. (Special).—Mrs. Olga Bergerman, of Hibbing, got a verdict of \$4,750 for a kiss. This is a reduction of \$250 from the verdict awarded at the first trial. She was a tenant of Jacob Kitz of Hibbing, and alleged that he one day kissed her by force when he called to collect the rent. Kitz's defense was blackmail.

Seven Missing After Fire.

Forman, N. D. (Special).—Louis Orfan, wife and five children, whose farm buildings were destroyed by a prairie fire are missing and are believed to have perished. The fire burned over several square miles, 12 miles west of Cogswell, and was the most destructive the county has ever known.

FINANCIAL

Another \$1,000,000 of gold was engaged for export to Europe.

In nine years Pullman has paid \$51,655,000 in regular dividends.

New York banks have apparently gained this week \$9,798,000 cash.

S. M. Curwen was elected a director and vice president of the J. G. Brill Company, to succeed the late John Brill.

Amalgamated Copper declared a quarterly dividend of 1/2 of one per cent. This is the same amount that was paid three months ago.

Coal and coke carried on its Eastern lines so far this year by the Pennsylvania amounted to 12,750,000 tons, compared with 15,961,000 tons during the corresponding period of 1907.

The receivership for the London underground railways was a depressing factor on the American market.

A Philadelphia bank president said: "This country can spare \$25,000,000 or more of gold at this time and be none the worse for it."

National banks have more than \$204,000,000 of Government money on deposit, so that a withdrawal of \$50,000,000 would not hamper them much.

There is no change in the Bank of England's discount rate of 3 per cent.