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THE EVENING TIMES

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ROOSEVELT AFTER MEAT PACKERS NOW

Muck rake Working in Filth of Chicago Packing Houses---Awful Revelations Made in Inspector's Report---Conditions Even Worse than Pictured.

(From our Regular Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, June 2—Almost as soon as the President had concluded his speech at the laying of the corner stone of the new offices for the house of representatives here in which he denounced the man with the muck rake, he, himself through his agents began the business of raking in the ordure of the Chicago packing houses. However earnestly the president may disapprove the muck raking which is done for sensational purposes he is in the matter of honest exposure of dishonesty and villainy the most energetic muck raker of them all, and at heart he believes, as nearly the entire country is coming to believe, that the security of the country depends upon the still further exposure of evils and abuses that have been too long unknown or whited over with the white wash brush. The president, who reads all of the new novels, that are of any importance was early among those who read the shocking story of Packingtown, the centre of the beef trust, which was written by Upton Sinclair and which he called the "Jungle." This book brought out many magazine articles several written by officials and ex-employes of the beef trust who confirmed the story in all its particulars. The president was so interested in these that he had them sent to him in manuscript and proofs that he might have them in advance of the publication of the magazines for which they were written. The result of his interest was his determination to have the conditions in the great packing houses investigated for himself and he appointed two men, one a man of wealth who has devoted his life to working among the poor to go to Chicago and make a thorough inspection of the stock yards and packing plants. Their report has not been made public but it is said to be shocking beyond description and to reveal a condition of affairs that is even more abhorrent than those of the picture painted by Sinclair in his novel.

They report that meats are packed in surroundings wholly unsanitary and by employes having tuberculosis and loathsome diseases; that cattle and hogs condemned by the inspectors as suffering with tuberculosis, lumpy jaw, ulcers and other diseases were not destroyed but were packed and sent out with the government stamp on them whenever the traces of the disease could be removed or when this was impossible were used as sausage, potted hams and other delicacies in which their defects could be concealed; that the refuse of diseased animals, the lumpy jaws, ulcers and tuberculous glands, unborn calves, etc., passed also into sausage and tinned meats, while decayed and putrefying meats were treated with formaldehyde, painted and dyed that they might have the color of fresh meats and doctored with borax and other preservatives. The list of the vile practices of the trust to use as they say in the vernacular, "everything of the hog but the squeal" would take a book of many pages and not since the days of the embalmed beef scandal during our late war has there been so much agitation about meat.

The result of the excitement was the bill passed by the senate last week, which provides that an adequate number of inspectors be employed by the packing companies to inspect all of the meat and that these inspectors shall have the right to destroy all that they condemn. It provides for an inspection that does not stop at the gate of the packing houses, but which follows the animal through every department until it reaches the can or the refrigerator car for shipment.

The howl that goes up from the beef trust, may be heard pretty nearly around the world, and the bill will have serious opposition in the house where Speaker Cannon, whose interests in Illinois are interwoven with those of the meat packing ininduatryeits, but that it must and will pass is a foregone conclusion. The president is disposed to keep back the report of his inspectors in order to avoid a scandal, but it is held over the head of the beef trust as a heavy axe that will descend if an effort is made to prevent legislation that will clean up the disgusting situation there.

The results of the publicity are already felt by the packers. Germany and England, which buy our meats, are giving the matter publicity in their papers and their orders are diminishing. As a matter of fact the best of our packed meats have been sent abroad since the law required a more rigid inspection for those meats, but the revelations cannot help affecting the appetites of foreigners for our meats, something as it affects us who have had to buy meat which was unfit for exportation. The packing houses are desirous that the government shall pay for the inspectors who are to be appointed, but this will not be allowed and the packers will then take it out of the consumers. It is a melancholy fact that should conditions in Packingtown be bettered as a result of this investigation the cleaning up will be paid for by the people who eat the meat, and it will be surprising if the trust does not so manipulate affairs as to reap a harvest off the legislation.

The people who have heard so much discussion of the different types of canal that may, can, might or should be dug at Panama, are heartily tired of the subject and are willing to accept any type just so the dirt shall be made to fly. Nevertheless congress goes solemnly on discussing the subject and the minority report of the Interoceanic Canals Committee was filed a day or so ago. Their arguments for a lock type of Canal which coincide with the well known views of the president, are apparently unanswerable just as those were of the other branch of the committee which reported for the sea level type. In supporting the proposition to build a lock canal they submit voluminous evidence of the engineers of this and other canals and make strong use of the attractive inducement that the lock type will be far more economically and quickly completed. The cost is estimated at $140,000,000, while the cost of the sea level type is put at $247,000,000. The matter now rests with the senate to decide on the kind of waterway that shall be constructed and it is altogether unlikely that congress will come to any decision this session. It is being intimated that in this case the president may assume the right to decide and order the work to proceed on the basis of the lock type.

MILES KNEW IT ALL THE TIME.

KANSAS CITY, June 4.—General Nelson A. Miles, on his way to Colorado last night said:

"The disclosures about packing house products now being exploited are not new to me. I knew it seven years ago.

"I believe that 3,000 United States soldiers lost their lives because of adulterated, impure, poisonous meat. There is no way of estimating the number of soldiers whose health was ruined by eating impure food.

"In my investigation of embalmed beef during the Spanish-American war, I found poisons were used to preserve meat. My first intimation of the practice came to me in reports from commanding officers to the effect that the rations were not wholesome and were making the soldiers sick. I ordered an investigation and learned from the reports brought to me that canned meats had been sold to the army which had been for months in the warehouse of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and in the docks at Liverpool.

"This meat had been re-labelled and sold to the United States for soldiers' rations. I turned the reports over to the war department and a whitewashing investigation was instituted and successfully carried out. The official report was that a "colossal error" had been made. As a matter of fact, it was a colossal fraud and the persons who perpetrated it and were interested in it should have been sent to the penitentiary."

JURY DISAGREES IN WHITE CASE, PRISONER IS FREE UNTIL AUGUST

Harry B. White will be tried again at the August sessions of the county court.

The present trial failed of result as the jury returned this afternoon, after being out two hours, and announced that they failed to agree. Eight of their number stood for acquittal and four for conviction.

Judge Forbes thanked the jury and dismissed them. He then announced that the case would be tried again at the August session. He then released the prisoner on his own recognizance of $2,000 and in two sureties, Thomas A. Linton and Hon. H. A. McKeown, in $1,000 each.

When the county court opened this morning a large crowd was present which manifested the great interest that is taken in the case of Harry B. White, who is charged with forgery.

The judge's, Solicitor-General's and Hon. H. A. McKeown's addresses were all strong, and when they were concluded at 12 o'clock, many of the spectators lingered about the corridors of justice anxiously awaiting the incoming of the jury. The latter, however, not having put in appearance at one o'clock, Judge Forbes adjourned court until this afternoon at two o'clock.

During the morning a number of clergymen were present, Rev. Mr. Campbell occupying a seat alongside of the judge.

Mr. McKeown's Address

At nine o'clock this morning Hon. H. A. McKeown began his eloquent and powerful address to the jury in the case of The King vs. Harry B. White, on the complaint of the Dominion Express Company.

Mr. McKeown said in substance that since last March his client had been held in a false light before the public, but now Mr. White had cleared himself of every suspicion of guilt.

The prosecution have not made out their case, and this had been a cruel case against the defendant from the beginning.

Mr. White has been able to take their books and show that his statements are true, and after he made his explanation to the court and to you they have not called a single witness to question what he put forth. That being so, we have established Mr. White's innocence.

Mr. McKeown went on to say that the company had been on trial, for the company has brought this cruel charge against Mr. White. For over two months Mr. White bore the burden of the company's cruel charge of taking that large amount of money attributed to him. He now stands clear of the guilt of that baseless charge.

A Sorry Spectacle

Mr. White has been in the company's employ for six years. Whatever he learned about the manner of doing business the company taught him. His co-laborers were his teachers, and he had before him the spectacle of them dipping into the company's funds. Putting in their I. O. U's and when the auditor came covering it over. That has been Mr. White's schooling. There is a duty by the employer to the employe, and the employer has at least to set forth the example of honesty. It is a marvel that Mr. White has come through this ordeal as he has, and is able to point to the company's books for confirmation to his statements.

In the early part of January Mr. White went into the cashier's box and found the company's accounts juggled. He learned what he knows from those people. They say he has committed forgeries, but I will be able to show you that he is as clear of that as of the taking of money. Forgery is a very serious crime. It is one that calls for very severe punishment. It is rightfully heavily punished. If it were not society would be disturbed.

Forgery is the making of a false document, knowing it to be false, with the intention that it shall be used or acted upon to the prejudice of any one. The intention must be there. Mr. White made those false documents knowing them to be false, but there was no intention to defraud and furthermore there is no prejudice to the company. Mr. Haycock said that there was not. "It is something more than a false document."

Mr. McKeown laid special stress upon the intention being there in all such cases and quoted Blackstone and Roscoe. White's counsel called upon the jury to look carefully into the intent. The intent has to be proved. Mr. White has been brought up in a loose school, from the manager down.

There was no Prejudice

"Did White do it for himself? Has he got a dollar out of it? Not one. He stands as clear of that as anyone of us thirteen standing today. Then if that is the case, where has he prejudiced anyone? Where is the intent to defraud? It is the duty of the prosecution to prove their case fully. They have simply proved that he has made those false documents. There is not a tittle of evidence to prove that they were prejudiced. They have not proved that they were even deceived. They did not prove that White had made the false documents to defraud them. Mr. Haycock admitted that they were not prejudiced. First, they had to prove the making; second, the intent, if possible; third, that they were deceived. The company's men did not say when they came down that they were deceived. They have not shown that the company was misled.

In case the defence had been unable to show that the money had been used for the company's benefit as far as the St. John office was concerned, then it would be different. We have come though and shown that White has not taken one dollar of the $5,800 that they allege the defendant appropriated. "From this point view the intent," said Mr. McKeown.

Mr. White has told you what he did with the money day by day. How can the solicitor-general argue the case. They took up a report of Oct. 23rd, one at random. The cashier received eleven orders and forwards but five of them. That was only one of the lessons for Mr. White in that excellent school. I fail to see where they have the ground for proceeding against this boy.

Mr. Haycock is the only one that has testified in contradiction of Mr. White as to the genuineness of the "Bolyton" orders, and every chance he got he said Mr. White took the $5,800 and Mr. Haycock has not heard the last of it either.

Going on to the "Goodill" orders, Mr. McKeown said that Mr. White had got no money for them, but now he sees what a mistake he made. "Anyone who spent six years in that office, as he did, is liable to come out with leanings to the penitentiary. He was schooled there."

Mr. McKeown went through the forgery cases and stated that the company had not been prejudiced by a single dollar. If it had been shown that White had taken the money there would be no justification for him. Nevertheless, they will ask you for a verdict of guilty. They will ask you to hold him on a question of words. I know these companies have great power. No painted savage ever pursued their victims with more savagery than these men have pursued White.

They started out without knowing and Mr. Haycock should have known, as auditor. When he asked for the books he was put in jail, and supposing his honor had not allowed him out on bail to get the books, look at the horrible injustice that would have been done him. They want to roll the whole burden on White's shoulders. The company know that they charged this man falsely. Harry White stands in a better position than any one of the company. He has been justified in what he has done. They have loaded this boy's name with calumny. I am not able to tell that company the depth to which they have sunk in popular estimation. We would lay our friends away rather than have the black line of criminality drawn across the family record.

The company has not hesitated to endeavor to bring false charges against White. It is hard for the boy because he has made a slip to be branded as a criminal by the company. "I want to say, gentlemen, that I have not at my command, or have the public command, of the English language to show sufficiently their contempt for these men." White never was a thief. His only fault is that he has acted unwisely. He has endeavored to help along the business of the St. John office and he had the example of his superiors in

(Continued on page 3)

AWFUL ACCIDENT ON STMR. HAMPTON

George Bavard Caught in Paddle Wheel of Steamer and Whirled in Circle of Death Until Terribly Injured---Now at Hospital in Precarious Position.

Whirled around on the paddle wheel of the steamer Hampton until his body was racked and bruised so that he now lies in a precarious condition in the public hospital, was the experience of George Bavard, a fireman and a deckhand on the steamer Hampton this morning. According to the story told by eyewitnesses Bavard was standing on the stern of the boat, (which is a stern wheeler) reclining against the wheel and watching the approach of the steamer Elaine, which was then coming into her wharf, alongside the Hampton. The engineer of the Hampton, not knowing of Bavard's position, started his engines ahead, so as to allow the Elaine room to get in. At the first movement of the wheel Bavard's support gave way under him and he fell inside the huge revolving wheel, whence he was whirled, clutching wildly meanwhile, round and round. As soon as possible the machinery was stopped and the then limp form was tenderly removed and placed on a bed of straw on the Elaine, while Dr. Roberts was sent for immediately. He arrived very quickly and after a brief examination ordered Bavard's removal to the hospital, where he was taken in a coach.

Capt. R. Mabee, Fred McMulkin, Officer Silas Perry and W. H. Dunham assisted in removing the unfortunate man from his dangerous position.

Dr. Roberts was af the opinion that the man's back was broken, though he could not be sure until a more thorough examination had been made. He thought his chances of recovery were very slight.

Bavard is a native of Hampton, where his father conducts a livery stable. He is about 25 years of age. His father has been notified and will arrive this afternoon.

At the hospital the information was gleaned that it could not yet be ascertained whether the back was broken or not, but there are very severe internal injuries. At two o'clock he was reported as resting easily.

BISHOP KINGDON IS IN CRITICAL STATE

He Had a Bad Turn Early this Morning Which Left Him Very Weak.

FREDERICTON, June 4—(Special)—The condition of Bishop Kingdon is not so favorable and is causing his family and friends considerable anxiety. He had another bad turn at two o'clock this morning which has left him in a critical condition. Even should his lordship rally from his illness it will be months before he will be able to resume work and it is likely that the synod at its meeting here this month will consider the question of appointing a coadjutor.

The Fredericton Boom Company rafted last week 1894 joints of logs, 1359 at Douglas and 535 at the Mitchell boom. Two hundred men are now employed and it is proposed to increase the number to five hundred.

The steamer Hampstead has been placed on the Fredericton-Gagetown route and made the first trip to this city this morning.

Rev. R. E. Welsh general secretary for Canada of the British and Foreign Bible Society, is to visit this city on the seventeenth and address a public meeting. He will also attend the Methodist conference at Marysville.

OBITUARY

John Traynor

The death occurred in South Boston on Friday last of John Traynor, son of the late John Traynor, pilot, of St. John. The funeral took place this morning from the home of his mother, Mrs. Annie Rouse, South Boston, to St. Augustine's church, and thence to the cemetery.

Frances A. Curry

The death occurred at his residence, 356 Tower street, yesterday, of Francis A. Curry. He was 37 years of age, and is survived by a wife, son, father, three brothers and one sister. His wife was Miss Mary A. Morrison, daughter of the late James Morrison. The brothers are:—George, of Nova Scotia; John and Alfred at home. The sister is Mrs. McCluskey, residing in Boston.

The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 o'clock to Cedar Hill cemetery.

Senator Gorman

WASHINGTON, June 4—Senator Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland, died today.

MUST LEAVE THE PROVINCE

Patrick Murray Must Either Get out or Spend Five Years in Dorchester.

Patrick Murray, charged with stealing a watch and chain from James McGivern, was brought before Judge Forbes at noon today and after pleading guilty was allowed to go on a suspended sentence of five years in Dorchester, the condition being that he leave the province of New Brunswick and not return for five years. The prisoner entered into his own recognizance to perform the command of the court.

His honor stated that the evidence showed that the prisoner was drunk at the time of the theft, and entirely incapable of knowing what he was doing. He stated that Murray's relatives were all respectable people, and they had been pleading with him to give him a chance.

His honor then discharged the prisoner, who was represented by E. S. Ritchie.

THE LARGEST CONTINENT

S. S. Etolice, St. John, May 31, 1906.

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir,—A dispute having arisen between the firemen in our foc'sle as to which continent is the largest of the five, we wish you would be kind enough to answer this question in your next issue. Thanking you in anticipation. I remain,

Yours Obediently,
A. HUGHES.

[The 1906 edition of the Standard Dictionary and Cyclopedia says:—"Asia is the largest of the continental divisions of the globe. Its extreme length is about 7,800 miles, its greatest breadth about 5,200 miles."]

Steamship Coban, Captain McPhail, arrived last Saturday afternoon from Louisburg, N. S., with 1,100 tons coal, which is now being discharged into the coal pocket, North Wharf.

Miss B. Collins of Pleasant Point has gone to Boston for a visit of several weeks.

MONTREAL, June 4 (Special)—Very few issues figured in the stock market dealings today, dullness being king. Mackay was a feature in point of strength, selling at 76 1-4 to 76 3-4; Richelieu at 81, Dominion Iron 31 1-2 to 31; preferred, 82 1-2 to 82, and Colored Cotton at 59 1-2. There will be no more Saturday markets for three montrs.

PULPIT PLEA THAT THE CHILDREN SHALL HAVE PROPER PLAYGROUNDS

FOR THE PLAYGROUND FUND

The Evening Times - - - - - - - -	$100'00
The Daily Telegraph - - - - - - - -	100.00

The Telegraph and The Times beg to announce that they are starting a fund to provide supervised playgrounds for the children of St. John. These journals head the subscription list with $100.00 each, and earnestly invite subscriptions from the public and its co-operation in this good work. Any and all amounts will be welcomed and will be promptly acknowledged in The Times and The Telegraph.

In a sermon dealing with the Christian spirit in citizenship, Rev. A. B. Cohoe, in Brussels street church last evening, forcibly presented a plea for supervised playgrounds. He pointed out that the city has been so built that there are practically no front yards or back yards in which children can play. They are forced to play in the streets, a most dirty and unhealthy place, and in the dark alleys and in barns. In these places is brought to light much of the iniquity that is latent in the hearts of boys and girls.

It is said by some economists that the city cannot afford playgrounds. In this connection Mr. Cohoe observed that the city could afford to lavishly entertain princes and other notables. The economic argument, he said, makes the thinking citizen somewhat tired.

But what has a sermon on municipal affairs and public playgrounds to do with the gospel of Jesus, and saving the souls of men? he asked.

"I went out of this church one evening," said Mr. Cohoe, "and saw three policemen passing with five boys. I followed to the police station. One boy was eleven, the others older. They had been playing in a barn, had a fire there and were enjoying themselves. Some literature was found with them. I examined it. There were novels of the 'blood and thunder' variety, and a medical book to satisfy the morbid appetite of these boys. And I said to myself: 'What's the use of preaching the gospel to a church full of respectable people when we allow the boys to go to the streets, the alleys, the barns, the tanyard gangs, and the criminal courts?' We must do more than preach to grown men if we would save the boys. We must control their social life as they play. The tyrant of today is the citizen of today. The citizens are the government. They have the power. They should exercise it to uplift, and to carry the Christian spirit into civic life, for the upbuilding of the life of the community. We should not carry our sectarianism into civic life, to build up a church or a class, but carry into it the spirit of Jesus. What would Jesus say of these boys of today? Would He say: 'Let them play in the streets, the alleys, the barns—I don't care. Let them go to the devil if they want to; I don't care.' Would he say that?"

Mrs. Robert Thomson

Mrs. Robert Thomson, the St. John delegate to the National Council of Women, speaking yesterday of the proposal to establish a playground for children, said the scheme had her hearty support. The National Council, Mrs. Thomson added, had on more than one occasion expressed themselves as strongly in favor of public playgrounds. The cost of supervision she considered one great obstacle in the way, but the fact that the health of a child was coming to be regarded as a most important feature was certainly a matter for congratulation.

Letter from Miss Peters

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir,—As convenor of the committee on vacation schools and supervised playgrounds, of the Woman's Council, I thank the Times and Telegraph most heartily for their generous gifts towards establishing a supervised playground in St. John during the summer vacation.

With such a whole-hearted donation as a beginning, a playground seems assured, if a suitable site can be secured and our citizens profit by your philanthropic example.

Sincerely yours,
MABEL PETERS,

Westfield, June 1.

CHEAP FARES TO EXHIBITION

Manager Milligan has Made Excellent Passenger and Freight Arrangements with the I. C. R.

Manager C. J. Milligan of the St. John exhibition has arranged especially low railway rates on the I. C. R. in connection with the coming exhibition. He has made a particularly attractive arrangement in regard to freight rates which will be of benefit to other exhibitions as well as St. John's big show. One full freight rate will be charged to exhibits coming to the St. John fair, one-half rate will be charged back to any other exhibition with free carriage back to first point of shipment. For instance, an exhibitor in Quebec would be charged full rate from Quebec to the St. John fair, half-rate from St. John to the Halifax fair and free carriage from Halifax back to Quebec.

Passenger rates on the I. C. R. during the exhibition will be fixed at one fare for every day, while special trains will be run from Moncton on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, September 4, 5 and 7, when much lower excursion rates will prevail.

Manager Milligan had an interview with the I. C. R. authorities in Moncton on Saturday, when he completed the transportation arrangement. He also went on a still hunt after exhibits, and as a result the Humphrey Woollen Mills and L. Higgins & Co. will exhibit here and it is also likely that the Record Foundry will display its wares.

It has been suggested that Labor Day, September 3, be made St. John day at the big show. This plan proved highly successful in 1902.

NEW MINISTERS TAKE THE OATH

OTTAWA, Ont., June 4 (Special)—At noon today Hon. A. B. Aylesworth was sworn in minister of justice and Hon. Rudolphe Lemieux was also sworn in a member of the cabinet and postmaster general. The oaths were administered by Lord Grey in his office in the eastern block.

Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick returned from Quebec at noon today.

The supreme court met and adjourned until tomorrow as there was no quorum. Mr. Fitzpatrick will be present tomorrow.

RIOT LEADERS SHOT TO DEATH

LOS ANGELES, Calif., June 4.—A despatch to the Herald from Douglas, Arizona, reports the execution of eight leaders of the Cananea riots yesterday by Col. Kosterlitsky. The rioters were lined up in front of a stone wall a few blocks over the hills from Ronquillo and killed by a volley from the rifles of the rurales, under the command of Colonel Kosterlitsky.

The despatch further states that the arrival of Kosterlitsky with his troops had more to do with the quelling of the riot than the presence of American soldiers on the scene. The property loss of the Cananea Consolidated Mining Company is estimated at $600,000 and work will be resumed within a week.

NEW YORK, June 4—Opening prices today were a fraction higher generally than Saturday's closing. The trade showed signs of activity in spite of the closed London market. Smelting rose 1 and there were 7,000 shares of St. Paul sold at an advance of a point. Colorado Fuel, Sugar and General Electric for three months.

THE TIMES NEW REPORTER

Mr. Hiram Hornbeam says the spring is "gittin' backwarder and backwarder all the time." Mrs. Hornbeam has been compelled "to make blankets for the chickens, and keep the little critters in baskets behind the kitchen stove."

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Ginger tea and hot lemonade parties are the latest fads at suburban resorts. The revellers gather around the fire, wrapped in blankets, and wish themselves back in the city. Old and young take part in these pastimes.

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There is a hitch in the affairs of the Ludlow. The point has been raised that no expert has pronounced on the proposed changes, and the opinion is freely expressed that if an expert were engaged it might be possible to spend four or five thousand dollars. There is a growing sentiment in favor of having several experts on hand, so that a report can be got at any time.

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FREDERICTON, June 4 (Special)—Although all the logs were got out safely several weeks ago, including some that the operators did not intend to cut until next year, it is now feared that many millions of feet will be hung up. It beats all how things turn out when you talk about logs.

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MADRID, June 4 (Special)—King Alfonso and Queen Victoria today received the distinguished nobles who bore themselves so gallantly in the bull fight on Saturday, and expressed their delight at the manner in which the ferocious beasts were overcome. The heroes of the arena were entertained at luncheon by their majesties, after which all attended a special service of thanksgiving.

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Mr. Jamesey Jones says there may be too many banks in Canada, but until he saw it in the papers the fact had not impressed him. "It would, no doubt, be better," said Jamesey, "if there were more money and not so many banks."

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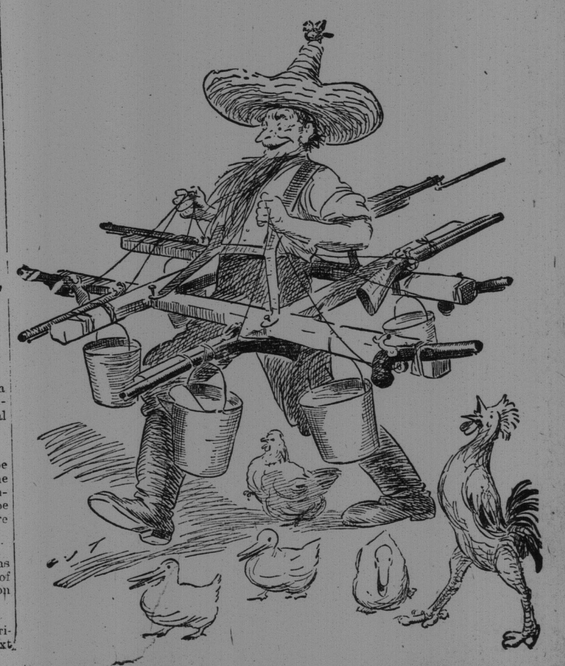
A reporter in search of a mill-strike has been wandering around for a couple of weeks past, wearing an anxious expression and cold feet.

◇ ◇ ◇

Today ends the second week of the serious indisposition of the Ludlow. Next week will be the third.

Ready For Business