

# THE SILER CITY CRIT.

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SILER CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1911.

NO. 23.

## WAGES NOT TOO HIGH

### Brandeis Reason Why Rates Should Not Advance.

## HOW TO REDUCE THE EXPENSE.

Scientific Management Would Bring Proper Results—Would Save Three Per Cent. of Aggregate Cost—Steel Rails Cost Too Much.

Washington.—We contend that rates are ample but that the expense of operation is excessive; that wages are not too high, but that, as the management is unscientific, labor, material, equipment and plant fail to give adequate results. We plead for the introduction of scientific management, under which the railroads shall get 100 cents for every dollar expended.

Opening his argument for the shippers of the Atlantic seaboard before the interstate commerce commission, Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, thus presented the fundamental reason in his mind, why freight rates should not be advanced as proposed by the railroads.

Cooperation also, in Mr. Brandeis' opinion, would secure reductions in the cost of steel rails, in the price of which, he believes, an enormous saving could be made. He suggested, however, that no effort was being made by the railroads to obtain a reduction in the price of steel rails because of the financial conservatism of railroad officials, with the four great steel companies.

"The economies which would result if all the railroads in the United States introduced scientific management have been estimated at a million dollars a day," said Mr. Brandeis. "This would result in reducing the present operating cost of the railroads an average of 20 per cent."

Mr. Brandeis concluded his argument with the declaration that the railroads of the country were confronted with the greatest opportunity of their existence to increase the efficiency of their labor, equipment and plants. If they should embrace the opportunity they would make for themselves and for the shipping interests of the country and of the world. If they should not the result would be, in response to an irresistible popular clamor and demand, the government ownership of railroads of the United States.

Des Moines, Iowa.—In his message to the legislature, Governor B. F. Carroll recommends concurrence with the federal constitution, an amendment to the federal constitution, an arbitration board for labor disputes and a non-partisan public utilities commission.

Explosion Kills Five. Connelisville, Pa.—Five dead and twelve more or less seriously injured is the result of an explosion of natural gas here. It wrecked a well-filled five and ten cent store setting fire to and destroying the building and burning the flames were checked, damaged other structures.

Seventeen Swallowed by Sea. Provincetown.—Seventeen men were drowned in a wreck of three barges of the Reading Railroad tug Lykens, according to officers of three life-saving crews that made a heroic fight to reach them.

Southern Exploits South's Advantages. Washington.—A handsome and well illustrated booklet, descriptive of the agricultural resources and products of Georgia, has just been issued by the Land and Industrial Department of the Southern Railway and the Georgia Southern and Florida Railway for distribution in the North and West in the work which these railroad companies are doing in the effort to attract desirable settlers to the South through the exploitation of its advantages and opportunities. Other Southern States will follow.

## PEARY AND NORTH POLE.

### House Committee Examines the Arctic Explorer—Admits Pole is Lost as Much as Ever.

Washington.—Admitting that the North Pole is just as much lost as ever and that all future attempts to find it must be independent enterprises unaided by his own work, Capt. Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, answered a cross fire of questions at a hearing before the House committee on naval affairs. He told how he wanted the glory of the polar achievement for himself, declining to let any member of his expedition, other than the negro Henson, go on the last dash with him; how his publishing contracts had precluded him from testifying before the committee last spring and how members of his expedition had been prohibited from writing about the trip.

Capt. Peary was asked to throw light on why, as a naval officer, he made no report to the Navy Department. Mr. Roberts asked him if it was not customary for an officer to report on matters for which he had been detailed. Captain Peary said he had made some report to the coast and geodetic survey and had advised the Navy Department of that fact. It was his impression that the superintendent of the survey had made a report on Peary's expedition. Pressed by Mr. Roberts, Captain Peary said he had written a letter to his office somewhere asking secrecy for his written report to the survey, as to soundings, etc.

"Why, being detailed to get certain information for the government, did you ask the government not to use this information until later?" insisted Mr. Roberts. "I would rather not give the information except to the committee," replied Captain Peary, who objected to testifying in the presence of newspaper representatives. He was given permission to file his reason in writing.

"Why did you not take the white members of your party with you on the final stage of your trip northward, so that there might be credible corroborative evidence?" asked Representative Roberts of Massachusetts. "In the first place," replied Captain Peary, "I have always made the final part, with one exception, when Lee was with me, with one man and the Eskimau, because the man I took with me (Henson) was more effective for combined demands of extended work than any other man. The pole was something to which I have devoted my life, for which I had gone through such hell as I hope no man in this room will ever experience and I did not feel that I should divide it with a young man who had not the right to it that I had."

Captain Peary replying to repeated questions as to the results of his Arctic trip, said that he had not yet prepared such a chart as would enable any one to follow in his foot steps to the pole, but he "imagined" that he had data by which he could prepare such a chart. He said the position of the North Pole could be determined just the same as the equator, but the trouble was the comparative low altitude of the sun, which never gets higher than 22 1/2 degrees above the horizon. For that reason ordinary observations could not be relied on with accuracy.

Son Succeeds Father. Charleston, W. Va.—Gov. Glasscock has appointed Davis Elkins to succeed the late Senator Elkins, his father.

30 Gallons Buttermilk at Reception. Oklahoma City, Okla.—Out of deference to the well-known prohibition scruples of Gov. Lee Cruce, buttermilk was served at the inaugural reception held in his honor here, instead of the customary punch. Thirty gallons of the beverage was required to supply the crowd which streamed through the reception rooms to shake hands with the new Governor. Governor Cruce attended the ball, but did not wear a dress suit. His only concession in the matter of dress was wearing a frock coat.

About \$45,000,000 More Pensions. Washington.—The House of Representatives has passed the Sulloway general pension bill, which grants pensions ranging from \$12 to \$36 a month to all soldiers who served 90 days in the United States army in the Civil war, or 60 days in the Mexican war, and who have reached the age of 62 years. The bill adds about \$45,000,000 to the pension roll. This amount will bring the total pension appropriation to an enormous figure. It continues to grow.

Promerene Succeeds Senator Dick. Columbus, O.—In spite of the bitterness of the late Democratic senatorial campaign, the victor, Lieutenant Governor Atlee Pomerene, was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature by the vote of every Democratic member of that body.

Population Figures for Georgia. Washington.—Georgia's municipalities showing a population in excess of 5,000 made an average increase of over 48 per cent. during the last ten years. Statistics of the thirteen census indicate that they contributed 39 per cent. of the State's total increase in population of 392,790. This leaves 61 per cent. as the part of the increase contributed by the rural districts. The number of cities in 1900 having more than 5,000 was 13, while in 1910 shows 23, an increase of 10.

## NUMBER INCREASED

### Reapportionment Bill Reported Favorably.

## STATE REPRESENTATION SAME.

Committee Does the Reapportioning Rather Than States—Conflicting State Laws—A Lively Fight Expected Over This Measure in House.

Washington.—The Crumpacker congressional reapportionment bill, fixing the House membership at 433, exclusive of Arizona and New Mexico, has been favorably reported to the House by the census committee on motion of Representative Burleigh of Maine. The bill will be brought up in the House at the earliest opportunity.

The bill was amended in committee so as to provide that the reapportionment should not be made by the Legislatures of the States, a provision usually made in the reapportionment bills, but omitted from this one because of conflicting legislation in several States covering the matter.

The measure will provoke a lively discussion when it comes up on the floor of the House, for there are many differing views as to the reapportionment. The 433 was fixed by the committee as the lowest number which would avoid reducing the numerical representation of States.

## SENATOR NOT ENTITLED SEAT.

### Isaac Stephenson of Wisconsin Elected by Questionable Methods.

Madison, Wis.—The nomination in the primary and the election to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Isaac Stephenson are null and void, on account of attempted bribery and corrupt practices by himself and his campaign leaders, agents and workers, and of violations of the law of Wisconsin defining and punishing offenses against the elective franchise.

This is the gist of the findings of a special senatorial investigating committee in its report submitted to Governor Francis E. McGovern. The report is signed by Lieutenant Governor Thomas Morris and Senator Spencer W. Marsh (Republicans) and Senator Paul Hastings (Democrat).

Early in the legislative session of 1906, resolutions were introduced in both houses calling for an investigation of the senatorial primary election. The resolutions were particularly pointed at United States Senator Isaac Stephenson, who, according to his own report, filed with the Secretary of State, expended \$107,000 during the campaign.

Savannah's Disgraceful Election. Savannah.—Seven arrests for alleged vote grafting or efforts to buy or sell votes; announcement that Pinkerton detectives have received evidence that will result in many more arrests; a hard all-day struggle for votes marked Savannah's municipal election which, one of the closest in the city's history, gave George W. Tiedeman the mayoralty again by 340 votes. The council is divided between factions. Those who had fights were released on bond.

Southern Banker Dead. Baltimore.—George A. Shmezel of Hampton, Va., one of the leading bankers of the South, died at the Johns Hopkins hospital. Death was due to uremia and followed a sudden relapse. Mr. Shmezel, who was 57 years old, was the head of the Schmezel Brothers' Banking House of Newport News, Va. He was a director of the Bank of Hampton, vice president of the Newport News and Old Point Railway and Electric Company and one of the owners of The Newport News Press.

1,000,000 Cows Condemned. Washington.—Meat inspection by the Department of Agriculture will result in the condemnation of 1,000,000 carcasses of beef during the last year, according to the report of A. D. Melvin, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry. A standing appropriation of \$3,000,000 annually is set aside for meat inspection. The sum of \$2,940,000 was actually expended in the inspection of carcasses in 227 towns. Fewer hogs were killed last year than the previous year.

Census Cotton Ginning Report. Washington.—Cotton of the growth of 1910 ginned prior to January 1, as shown by the late report of the bureau of the census, was 11,087,442 bales compared with 9,647,327 from the growth of 1909 and 12,465,298 from that of 1908. The percentage of the last two crops ginned to January was 95.3 for 1909 and 95.3 for 1908. Round bales included this year are 109,296 compared with 143,949 for 1909 and 120,872 for 1908. Sea island bales included are 82,422 for 1910 as against 89,611 for 1909.

## RESPONSIBILITY FOUND.

### Millionaire Says That People Are Liable to Pay Dividends on Nine Billions of Watered Stock.

Akron, O.—Declaring that excessive freight rates are responsible for the high cost of living, Ohio C. Barber, the millionaire match magnate, has sent a letter to every member of congress demanding reform.

In addition to the regulation of freight rates, he demands that laws be passed that will effectively limit stability and industrial capitalization. He declares that freight business of the railroad costs each family \$87 a year. This latter, coupled with the other earnings of the railroads, he asserts, has boosted the average railroad cost per family to \$127 annually. Barber starts his letter to the congress with the matter with America. "What is the matter with congress?" "Why has the seat of government been transferred to Wall street?"

Continuing, he says: "Personally I appreciate fully the importance of the issue of vested rights in property of a corporate or personal nature. But I vigorously contend that the commission of excesses in the capitalization of corporate companies for feits instantly the right to claim face value of a tax upon the American public for the payment of dividends upon this watered stock. And in this offense the railroads always have set the pace."

"Conceived in the master minds of Huntington, Morgan, Hill and Harri-man, this policy has been worked out to a nicety. These clothed the scheme in the pretty catch phrase of 'community interests' and cleverly set about to grab all the through trunk lines of railroad from coast to coast."

"They argued plausibly, and with truth, that these trunk lines were the great arteries which maintained the life of commerce; that they were a necessity for quick transportation. 'Approximately nine billions of this billion of railroad capitalization is fictitious; purely and simply watered stock upon which the people of the United States are taxed in railroad rates to maintain the annual dividends.'"

"Despite this tremendous stock watering of the law of Wisconsin defining and punishing offenses against the elective franchise. This is the gist of the findings of a special senatorial investigating committee in its report submitted to Governor Francis E. McGovern. The report is signed by Lieutenant Governor Thomas Morris and Senator Spencer W. Marsh (Republicans) and Senator Paul Hastings (Democrat)."

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## A STEP TO UNIONISM

### Two Methodist Bodies Agree to Come Together.

## CHATANOOGA CHURCHES JOIN.

Two Members of The Committee on Organic Union Participated in the Discussion—To Concoct and Build One Great Church.

Chatanooga, Tenn.—A long step was taken here in the organic union of Methodism in America when the two Methodist Episcopal churches, South and the Methodist Episcopal Church, (Northern branch) agreed to consolidate and build one great church and be one people.

A meeting of interest to American Methodism as a whole was held in this city. Twenty-five representatives of each branch of the Church discussed the future of Methodism in a frank, fraternal way. Members of these two churches, which separated in 1845 on account of political and ecclesiastical differences, declared themselves one in spirit and while recognizing loyalty to their respective denominations, every speaker showed himself in favor of a reunion of the Methodist family in America. John A. Patten and Bishop William M. Anderson, both members of the commission on organic union, participated in the discussion. President John F. Rice of the Chattanooga University made a strong appeal for union.

## COLORADO SENATOR PASSES.

### Charles J. Hughes Died After an Illness of Nearly a Year.

Denver, Colo.—Charles James Hughes, Jr., junior United States Senator from Colorado, died at his home here after an illness of nearly a year.

Charles James Hughes, Jr., was born in Kingston, Missouri, February 18, 1853, his father being an attorney and the family prominent in Missouri politics. He began the practice of the law in 1877, coming in that year to Colorado. Here he became one of the most noted mining lawyers in the country.

He was indorsed in 1908 by the Democrats for United States Senator and elected to that office by the next Legislature. He married Miss Lucy Menefe of a Virginia family in Richmond, Mo., September 1, 1874.

Naval Officer to be Reprimanded. Washington.—President Taft has decided that Commander W. S. Sims, of the United States naval officer who declared that if Great Britain were seriously threatened, she could depend on "every man, every dollar and every drop of blood" in this country, should be publicly reprimanded.

Alabama Increases Governor's Salary. Montgomery, Ala.—By a vote of 23 to 9 the Senate passed the bill increasing the salary of the incoming Governor to \$7,600. It is understood that Governor Comer will sign the measure.

In the House. Among the bills that were favorably reported from committees were General Carr's bill to enable Trinity College to own more than two million dollars worth of property, this being needed to enable the college to rebuild administration buildings on the scale desired since the recent fire that burned it.

A bill has been introduced in the House by Representative Tullington of Ireland, prohibiting State officers or other employees of the State of North Carolina and United States Senators and Representatives from accepting a fee to prosecute claims against the State of North Carolina.

Bills Introduced. Kellum of New Hanover: Prevent disorderly conduct on public roads. To require automobile license law. Pace of Wake: Relating to forced contributions from railway employees. Wall of Rockingham: To amend laws pensioning Confederate soldiers. The joint resolution by Representative Ewart of Henderson, commending Governor Pothier of Rhode Island for declining to accept for Rhode Island the gift of North Carolina repudiated bonds from the New York Bond Syndicate passed.

## N. C. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

### House Has Made the Stubbs Joint Resolution for a Constitutional Convention a Special Order for Wednesday, January 25.

A fiery discussion developed in the House over the proposed investigation of conduct of fire insurance companies in North Carolina. The judiciary committee returned it with recommendation that it go to the propositions and grievance committee. Koonce, chairman. He is author of the resolution which proposes a legislative commission with court powers to compel attendance of witnesses. Demand was made that it go to the insurance committee. Koonce protested that the committee might be unduly influenced. This was resented by Woodson of Cleveland and others, Woodson charging that Koonce, a lawyer, knows nothing of insurance matters himself although author of the bill to deal radically with insurance interests. He, and those fighting with him, contended that practical insurance men of the Assembly were the ones to pass upon the bill. Koonce won out on the vote, getting the bill to his propositions and grievance committee.

The Senate then took up and introduced an important bill as to taking care of the bonds falling due January 1, 1913, and authorizing the State Treasurer to borrow money to pay the difference between amounts appropriated at this session and the revenue received, if it should be made he is authorized to issue bonds not exceeding \$1,000,000.

Chairman J. A. Brown of the Senate finance committee is insisting on a separate State tax commission, to equalize taxes and force counties back to a fair basis as compared with other counties of the State.

The Senate committee on constitutional amendments decides to report favorably the joint resolution to ratify the amendment to the Federal constitution to give the States and put it some days before the resolution comes up on the floor as a special order.

The Senate committee on propositions and grievances has before it a bill to create a State board of ex-ministers of agriculture and put them on a professional basis in this State. It is Senator Graham's bill and he made a lengthy plea before the committee for the bill. Architects Lithium of Durham, Hook of Charlotte and Thomas of Raleigh, being present to urge favorable report.

The agricultural and forest resources of North Carolina and the opportunities in general farming, stock raising, fruit and vegetable growing that await the homeseeker as well as the many advantages offered for various branches of manufacturing in the many prosperous cities and towns are treated extensively. Full information is given concerning the character of the soils, while especial attention is directed to the delightful climatic conditions which have given North Carolina wide fame as a resort North, both summer and winter. The great yields of corn and other crops, grasses and forage, potatoes and truck, as well as cotton and tobacco, are interestingly set forth as the advantages of growing apples and other fruits and for raising cattle, sheep and hogs. This booklet will be placed in the hands of a large number of settlers.

In this work for the upbuilding of the South the Southern Railway desires and appreciates the cooperation of the people of the States which it serves, and any citizens of North Carolina or any other Southern State who wishes this publication placed in the hands of friends or acquaintance in any locality in the North or West may have this done by sending the name and address of such friend or acquaintance to M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent, Washington, D. C.

Civil Service Examinations. Civil service examinations for the department service will be held at the following dates in North Carolina: Asheville, January 24, March 8, 12, 15, 19, 22, 25, 28, 31; Durham, March 8, April 12; Goldsboro, March 6, March 8, April 12; Greensboro, March 31, January 24, March 8, April 12; Raleigh, March 15, March 12, April 12; Wilmington, April 5, May 24, March 8, April 12. Information may be had from postmaster.

Prominent Man Disappears. Leaving behind him a bankrupt business and a family, John L. Miller, of Concord, a prominent merchant and politician, has disappeared completely, leaving no trail save for a telegram received by his wife, from New Orleans, with the statement he was bound for the West. His 17-year-old son, Lester, is with him. Miller left several days ago with the statement that he was going to Newberry, to place his son in college.

Dog Died of Grief. Senator Lee S. Overman's huge mastiff, one of the largest dogs ever seen at Salisbury, is dead from a broken heart, caused by grief over the absence of little Miss Grace, the Senator's daughter, to whom the dog was very much attached. Since the young lady went off to school, the dog lost interest in life and medical skill was unavailing. The physicians said pneumonia, but those who know the animal say that death was caused by grief.

This Will be Great Event. A movement has been started at Raleigh for working up provision for the construction of a great trans-State highway from the seaboard to the west—Asheville and beyond—through cooperation of the people of the territory traversed, as they have been constructed in some of the Western States, voluntary labor of people in the territory to be used, all assembling on a specified day for the construction of certain sections of the road. Prominent men are active in the movement.

## TAR HEEL PUBLIC TALK

### Dream of Current County Events Clipped and Condensed in a Column.

## DEAD STATESMAN HONORED.

### Bust of Matt W. Ransom Unveiled at Raleigh.

The presentation of the bust of United States Senator Matt W. Ransom to the State by the North Carolina State Historical Commission and its unveiling in one of the niches of the rotunda of the Capitol was a great event.

"The Life and Character of Matt W. Ransom" was the subject of the principal address by Judge R. W. Winston, who raised the funds necessary for the production of the bust at the request of the State Historical Commission. In the glowing tribute Judge Winston paid to the deceased he said:

"Senator Ransom was no such trained lawyer as Senator Badger. He was not a student and a scholar like Senator Graham. He had not the technical knowledge of Senator Haywood, nor was he the popular idiom of the Senator Vance, but the influence with the President of the United States, with the departments and with his colleagues in the Senate, and in the services which his peculiar talents enabled him to render to the South, was superior to them all. Ransom was the Senator, every inch of him."

For the unveiling and presentation, Col. J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State and chairman of the historical commission was the speaker.

## ADVERTISING NORTH CAROLINA.

### Southern Railway Issues Booklet—May Be Had Free.

A handsome and well illustrated booklet, descriptive of the agricultural resources and products of North Carolina, has just been issued by the Land and Industrial Department of the Southern Railway, for distribution in the North and West in connection with the work which the Southern is doing in the effort to attract desirable settlers to the Southeast. The volume is the fourth in a series on the different States traversed by the Southern. It is not for circulation in the South, but will be given a wide distribution in sections where it is believed the greatest good can be accomplished.

The agricultural and forest resources of North Carolina and the opportunities in general farming, stock raising, fruit and vegetable growing that await the homeseeker as well as the many advantages offered for various branches of manufacturing in the many prosperous cities and towns are treated extensively. Full information is given concerning the character of the soils, while especial attention is directed to the delightful climatic conditions which have given North Carolina wide fame as a resort North, both summer and winter.

The great yields of corn and other crops, grasses and forage, potatoes and truck, as well as cotton and tobacco, are interestingly set forth as the advantages of growing apples and other fruits and for raising cattle, sheep and hogs. This booklet will be placed in the hands of a large number of settlers.

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To Probe Naval Hoodoo. Washington.—Officers of the chief engineer's office of the Navy Department are preparing to make an investigation of the unprecedented series of accidents reported here on food products. He also said that when the packing companies had any surplus of live stock and the price which were strong last week would probably be higher during the coming weeks.

White Men Attack Negro Minstrels. Benton, Ark.—One negro man was killed, and one negro man and two negro women were injured in a race riot here following a performance by negro minstrels from New Orleans. The performers en route to their boarding house were attacked by a party of 18 or 20 unidentified whites men. Mayor M. H. Holliman has called on all law-abiding citizens to assist in running down the perpetrators of what he terms "a crime that has disgraced the community."

## THIS GOOD NEWS.

### Food Products Have Dropped Eggs, Butter and Poultry.

## IN COLD STORAGE FOR YEARS

### Overstocked is the Cause—Products in Cold Storage Five Years—5,000,000 Pounds Butter to Go—Commission Men Heavy Losers.

Chicago.—Millions of pounds of butter, eggs, cheese and poultry held in cold storage warehouses here will be thrown on the market before May 1 and a general tumbling of food prices is expected at once, according to commission merchants here.

Numerous Chicago commission men are said to be facing failure as a result of their efforts to maintain an artificial price on the necessities of life. The inability further to uphold the price is said to be due to a combination of circumstances, chief of which are the open winter of 1911 and the banner crops of 1910.

Three commission men failed in the last week as a result, it is said, of holding great quantities of butter, which they purchased at an average price of 35 cents a pound and now are unable to market for more than 27 or 28 cents a pound.

While the wholesale prices of butter and eggs have dropped within the last few weeks, there has as yet been no decline in the retail prices. Some of the products which now is to be unloaded on a falling market has been in warehouses as long as five years. By means of the cold storage houses, commission men have been able to maintain an artificial price not only to consumer, but to the producer, it is said.

Thirty-two warehouses are said to have forty-four million pounds of butter, eggs and poultry. The increased sale of oleomargarine is given as an added cause of the situation that the commission men now find themselves facing. Thousands of consumers unable to pay the price at which butter has been held, have become users of oleomargarine, according to information gathered here by dealers.

Butter is six cents a pound lower wholesale than it was a year ago and is selling to grocers at the lowest figure in five years.

New York.—Commission men in New York announce the same conditions in the trade as outlined in the Chicago dispatches. The whole saliers were emphatic in their statements that substantial reductions would be made and they wanted the news made public in order that the consumer might demand corresponding cuts from his dealer. In other words, they feared that the retail prices, although buying from jobber at cheaper rates, would maintain their price to the consumer.

According to the jobbers, the finest fresh eggs should sell here at from 33 to 35 cents a dozen as against from 50 to 55 cents last week. The finest grades of butter, they said, should bring from 33 to 35 cents a pound, as compared with 50 to 51 cents last week.

Kansas City.—"There has been no decrease in prices of meats or provisions so far as I know, and the price of meat promises to increase soon," said a leading packer, when asked regarding a reported scare of food prices. He also said that when the packing companies had any surplus of live stock and the price which were strong last week would probably be higher during the coming weeks.

Great Battleship Launched. Philadelphia.—Amid the tooting of whistles, the ringing of bells and the cheers of thousands of spectators the battleship Arkansas, the largest fighting ship ever constructed in this country was launched from the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J. Miss Mary Mason, daughter of M. H. Holliman, was the sponsor and smashed a bottle of champagne against the great prow of the ship as it slid away from the ways.

A \$5,500,000,000 Business. Washington.—Aggregating almost \$5,500,000,000, the total value of the foreign trade of the United States during the year which ended December 31, 1910, was greater than that of any year ever before, and left a balance in favor of the country of over \$300,000,000. They exceeded the former high record of 1907 by about \$50,000,000.