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THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1913.

LOST IN HIGHEST COURT.

Among all the pioneers confined in Michigan penitentiaries, Dr. Adams, alias Wolf Weichers, must be given the palm for persistency. In his efforts to secure release, this man has fought through all the lower courts and even up to the United States supreme court, which this week rejected his plea that it interfere in his case on federal grounds. This rebuff must convince even the resourceful Adams that he will have to serve out his sentence, of which there is, however, now but little left.

pony, shall be required to serve the eighteen months' sentence that was imposed on him on the conclusion of the case of the government against the concern of which he is head, and an appeal on which is now pending. If this sentence is confirmed and Patterson actually dons the gray prison garb more will have been done to put teeth in the anti-trust law than ever before in all its history.

Referring to the decision of the supreme court in the railroad rate cases, the Cleveland Leader says: "All that the highest tribunal in the country has done is to establish the right of any state to enforce reasonable and just regulation of traffic not covered by the federal government. It has merely cleared away all doubts of the authority of the states to control railroad rates, within equitable limits, where and when the business done within their own boundaries is not held in check by acts of congress or by the executive authority of the interstate commerce commission. This is plain common sense, as is the provision that all such regulation must be just and reasonable. In holding railroad charges within bounds the states must not veil virtual confiscation behind legal forms. There must be a living wage, so to speak, for the common carriers. Such doctrine should not be deemed menacing to railroad interests or other legitimate business. It is not a peril to sound and well-managed corporations of any kind, anywhere."

In Patterson, N. J., where the silk mill operatives have been on a strike for the past three months, repressive police measures have failed utterly to intimidate the strikers, and have only had the effect of making them more united. Realizing the fatality of the course pursued to date, the police are beginning to relax their pressure. The New York Globe remarks: "Patterson should return to its allegiance to law and order. Its troubles are due to wandering therefrom. Men have a right to work or not to work as they please. They have the right peacefully to pass up and down the streets. They have a right to speak to fellow citizens. They have a right to hold peaceable public meetings. These are simple and primary things and so community that shows contempt for them can expect peace."

**THE ADMINISTRATION VIEW.** A Washington correspondent says that "vigorous and unsparring enforcement of the criminal section of the Sherman anti-trust law by the Wilson administration has been assured as a result of the vindication of the constitutionality of the criminal provisions of the law by the supreme court in the cases of the officers of the naval stores corporation, otherwise known as the turpentine trust." The sentences imposed on the recreant officials were set aside on the ground that the trial judge had delivered an erroneous charge to the jury, but the constitutionality of the law was upheld, and that without any qualifications. President Wilson maintains the theory of personal guilt in all violations of the anti-trust law, his views on that point being wellknown. In them he is said to have the endorsement and sympathy of the men in charge of the department of justice, with the result that the government will seek, in every case in its power, to secure the enforcement of the anti-trust law by making it the rule to ask for the punishment of the men responsible for its violation by prison sentences. President Wilson is confident that knowledge that the government's purpose on that point is unrelenting will be one of the most effective means of preventing violations of the anti-trust law and encouraging the voluntary abandonment of practices that may skirt close to the line. The weakness of the several campaigns for the enforcement of the Sherman law has been found in the fact that, when convictions have been successfully brought about, the penalties inflicted have been, and as for Ulster its bark will doubtless prove worse than its bite.

**A LAUGH OR TWO** A Mean Implication. Bell Passay—I am that tired of being pursued for money! I'm going to the country and pose as a poor girl, and wait for the first man who offers himself. Blanche Inuit—Well, you can stand the country in summer well enough, but you'll find the winters just horrid!—Pack. The Best Oberliner. When the new girl from the employment agency had duly presented her references and the mistress had read them over, she regarded the girl with a stern eye. "I am not satisfied with these references," she finally said. "You're a 'I'm not ayeother, mum," said the girl. "But they're the best I could get, mum."—Harper's Magazine. There Was a Choice. Mr. Callahan had received a long tongue lashing from Mr. Tennessy in a Third Avenue saloon and his friends were urging on him the wisdom of vindicating his honor with his fists. "But he's more than me equal," said Mr. Callahan, dubiously, "and look at the size of 'im!" "Sure, an' you don't want folks to be sayin' 'Terry Callahan is a coward'," demanded a reproachful friend. "Well, I dunno," and Mr. Callahan gazed mournfully about him. "I'd rather than to 'ave 'em sayin' 'day after ter-morrow, 'How natural Terry looks!"—Metropolitan. The Why of It. Professor Brandner Matthews was talking in Columbia university about the wretched quality of modern American fiction. "When I look over our best sellers," said Professor Matthews, "I can't believe that these writers are really doing their best. I believe that they must lose their work—that they must be ashamed of their work." "But such work, if it catches on, pays while fine work can never pay like a best seller. And so I suppose we must say of our modern American novelists as of most other people— 'They give up what they like to do to get what they like to have.'" An Oratorical "Hit." There is a certain senator from the west who rarely makes a set speech to the august body of which he is a member. During the past session, however, a special occasion arose when he deemed it necessary to deliver quite a lengthy speech. When he returned home that evening his wife, who had been aware of the senator's purpose to speak, asked, "How was the speech received, Richard?" "Why," said her husband, "they congratulated me very heartily. In fact, one senator came to me and told me that when I sat down he had said to himself it was the best thing I had ever done."

sentations of the physicians that imprisonment would probably be fatal, that Judge Flannigan let Rasmussen off with a fine. He would greatly have preferred to have sent him to prison, as he believes that the severest penalties of the law should be invoked in the cases of men who fatten off vice. Offenders in Judge Flannigan's circuit who are in any danger of being arrested for similar offenses may well note the action of the court in the Rasmussen case. It carries its own warning.

The United States supreme court has upheld the 1909 Michigan law for the taxation of telephone companies. Score a point for the Michigan legislators. It's something to pass a law that will stand the scrutiny of the highest court. "Fifteen straight!" at this stage of the baseball season makes it look as if the Athletics had a come-back in them. Two circuits and Uncle Tom under canvass coming! Who said the summer was going to be a quiet one?

**STATE PRESS.** Go anywhere that the silos are thick and the financial condition of the general community is of the best.—Hillsdale Daily. If there must be a shortage in beef let it come now while bread and butter and onions and strawberries are plentiful.—Saginaw News. When a man goes shopping with his wife he feels like a common carrier, and thinks he should whistle at the grade crossings.—Adrian Times. Personal item in an exchange: "A farewell reception was tendered on Tuesday evening to C. F. Copher." There goes nothing.—Detroit Times. Nat Goodwin says his latest wife is a splendid business woman. Probably she will demand good alimony when the time comes.—Grand Rapids Press. Roy K. Moulton suggests fine imprisonment for those who throw empty whisky bottles into the streets. Does Roy desire to see "dry" counties depopulated.—Jackson Citizen-Press. Many pleasant times are said in print of heroes and millionaires who give away their money, but we read little of the hero who tackles the first Georgia watermelon.—Adrian Telegram. The latest yachting outfit in Detroit comprises a coat of blue, green trousers and pink and lavender shirt. Solomon, in all his glory, had some respect for the aurora borealis.—Detroit News. While Alfred Austin has been poet laureate of England since Tennyson's death, he has been rather laying down on the job the last few years.—Jackson Patriot.

**UPPER PENINSULA** Diplomas for Forty-Nine. The commencement exercises of the Iron Mountain High school will be held at the school auditorium Friday evening, June 13. Forty-nine students will be graduated. John M. Driver of Chicago will deliver the address. Dr. Crowell, president of the board, will present the diplomas.

**MISCELLANEOUS.** WASHINGTON done at home. Apply Mrs. Pierson, 231 W. Michigan street. 6-6-13w

**REPORT OF THE CONDITION** OF THE Marquette County Savings Bank, At Marquette, Michigan, at the close of business, June 10th, 1913, as called for by the Commissioner of the Banking Department:

Table with columns: RESOURCES, LIABILITIES, and Total. Includes items like Loans and discounts, U.S. bonds, and Capital stock paid in.

**REPORT OF THE CONDITION** OF THE First National Bank Marquette National Bank, At Marquette, Michigan, at the close of business, June 10th, 1913, as called for by the Commissioner of the Banking Department:

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