

There May be a Want ad. Printed today Which is "Hunting a Job" for a Man Who Ought to Have Been Working for You for Years.

12 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

UTAH MAY HAVE GLASS FACTORY.

Chances Are That One Will be Established Here by Big Illinois Company.

SENDS LETTER OF INQUIRY.

Wants to Know What Our Facilities Are for Supplying Needed Ingredients.

Manufacturers' Association Will Look Into the Matter and Reply Immediately.

Utah is going to have a big glass factory, and apparently the capital to maintain it is to be furnished by the Illinois Glass company, which now does the biggest business in this district. The establishment of a branch here is under serious consideration, and if the project goes through, it will be the first fruit of the agitation commenced by the Merchants and Manufacturers' association. In case it does not go through, a number of other glass companies are looking into the local situation and the association is confident that the market is simply too good to enable a manufacturer to resist when its advantages are known to him.

The Illinois company is now thoroughly conversant with the local market. Together with the Denver Glass company it furnishes most of the glass used through Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana. What it wants to know now is how Salt Lake stands in relation to the sand supply, the coal supply, and the lime supply. This morning O. H. Hewlett received a letter of inquiry, asking three direct questions on which the company will decide whether to come here. The text of the letter of inquiry is as follows:

LETTER OF INQUIRY.

"Mr. O. H. Hewlett, Salt Lake City: "Dear Sir—We have your letter of the 21st, written from Denver, and we note your remarks in regard to the opportunities for a glass works at Salt Lake. We are interested in the matter, and would be glad to look into it carefully. There are three questions on which we should like to hear from you at an early date:

"First: Can good glass sand be found near Salt Lake? If so, how near to the railroad is it, and what would be the freight into the city? Will you kindly send a sample of the sand—say about a pound—at our expense? We wish to have it analyzed.

"Second: What is the price of coal delivered on the tracks in car load lots at Salt Lake?

"Third: Is there good lime rock in the vicinity of Salt Lake?

"Very truly yours,"

"THE ILLINOIS GLASS COMPANY.

BIG LOCAL DEMAND.

Mr. Hewlett said in connection with this letter this morning, that the demand for glass in Utah was large, and especially in the line of bottles, flasks, pickling bottles, fruit bottles, glass bottles, insulators, and similar wares were shipped in here in large quantities every year, and that it already knew the freight rate problem, and the probable market. Therefore he feels confident that the present inquiry will lead to definite results.

WHY OLD ONE FAILED.

Speaking of the old glass factory which failed here fourteen years ago, Mr. Hewlett stated that it went under not on account of a lack of material, or of material for glass bottles, but because of a failure to properly manage it, and to turn out a good quality of glass.

SALT LAKE SCORCHERS WILL RIDE IN NEW YORK.

Salt Lake City is due to be advertised shortly by a city served by the Associated Press throughout the country. Incidentally Salt Lake is going to be heard from during the six-day bicycle race in Madison Square Gardens, New York, early next month. It already knows the freight rate problem, and the probable market. Therefore he feels confident that the present inquiry will lead to definite results.

FURNITURE LOST.

That for Federal Building Disappears In Transit to This City.

An important lot of furniture for the Federal building has been lost, and no trace of it can be found. It includes counters for the surveyor general, the land office and internal revenue office, and the situation is made the more perplexing in that there are no bills of lading, and yet the consignors claim that the goods have been shipped from Chicago. It is believed that the missing car will yet be found kicked out from some out of the way siding through mistakes.

PATENTS FOR WESTERNERS.

(Special to the "News.") Washington, D. C., Nov. 23.—Patents issued: Utah—Leonard B. Hampton, Salt Lake City, stamp affix.

Utah—Phillip P. Marshall, Bella Grove, hand cultivator.

Wyoming—Guy D. Helmick, Ft. Russell, cement burning kiln.

Illiam L. Spencer has been appointed postmaster at Indianola, Sanpete county, Utah, vice R. H. Spencer, resigned.

MAN HAS SMALLPOX.

Bernhardt Klais called at the city health office this morning for medical assistance, and it was discovered that he was suffering from smallpox. He was examined by Sanitary Inspector Fowler, who at once pronounced his ailment as smallpox. The man was released.

MANY REALTY DEALS.

That real estate is getting on to a substantial footing in this city is evidenced from the fact that in the last 10 days the Turtles alone have sold seven different pieces of residence property, the considerations amounting to \$62,000. And over half as much more, the same firm reports is being closed up in unfinished deals.

SECRET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1905. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

NO CHANGE IN REVENUE OFFICE.

President Roosevelt is Understood to Have Declared Himself to This Effect.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Office Will Remain Where It is and Mr. Callister Will Continue to Fill It.

(Special to the "News.") Washington, D. C., Nov. 23.—Other senators besides Heyburn have seen the president in the matter of the internal revenue collectorship. There is no specified terms for this office, but the incumbent remains during the pleasure of the president. President Roosevelt has expressed no dissatisfaction with Collector Callister. On the contrary he is understood to have declared that he has no intention whatever of making a change. From present indications it seems certain that the office will remain with headquarters in Utah and there is every reason to believe that Mr. Callister will continue to fill it.

GO TO BUTTE TO WIN.

This afternoon at 1:30 o'clock a mass assembly was held at the Salt Lake High school in honor of the departing football team. The boys who go to Butte were made the center of a general ovation, and were called upon to explain why they would win and how they couldn't hope but bring the Victory back home. The team will leave at 11 o'clock over the Oregon Short Line.

TWO PRISONERS ESCAPE.

Handcuffed Together But Not Missed Till Count Was Made.

Eric, Pa., Nov. 23.—Handcuffed together and in a gang of 17 other prisoners on their way to the western penitentiary early today, "Billy" Morrison, a local crook sentenced to three years' imprisonment, for car robbery, and William Clamm, a Duluth tramp, sentenced to two years and eight months for highway robbery, made a most remarkable escape from Sheriff Sedgewick and nine deputies.

The escape was made while they were in a crowd of over 500 at the depot. The two were not missed until a count was made on the train.

It is supposed Morrison's friends in Erie were in the crowd and assisted the two to escape.

FIRE AT SANDY HOOK.

Several Buildings Burned at Government Proving Grounds.

New York, Nov. 23.—Several buildings at the United States proving grounds at Sandy Hook were destroyed by fire this morning. The burned buildings include a machine shop, carpenter shop, plumbing shop, paint shop and blacksmith shop. The cause of the fire is unknown.

TWO LIVES LOST.

In Fire in a Building in New Orleans.

New Orleans, Nov. 23.—Two lives were lost in the burning of a two-story residence at 1017 Euterpe street early today. Seven members of the Klein and Lipps families occupied the three second-story bedrooms and were fast asleep when passers-by discovered flames on the first floor. Pistol shots aroused some of the inmates. The staircase, however, had burned away and they were compelled to jump for their lives. Before they could be reached, Mrs. Mary Lipps, an aged woman, and John Klein, a boy of 19, were suffocated.

STEAMER APPOMATTOX BROKEN.

Milwaukee, Nov. 23.—The steamer Appomattox, which went ashore north of this city several weeks ago, was broken into three pieces by last night's storm on Lake Michigan.

The waves are reported by the local marine men to have been the highest in many years. The light house at the end of the government breakwater was dismantled by the heavy seas and a keeper nearly lost his life, being rescued only after two hours' hard work by the life saving crew.

THE MINNEAPOLIS TO RETURN.

London, Nov. 23.—The United States cruiser Minneapolis, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, now at Gravesend has been ordered to return home. She will sail at midnight for Hampton Roads, Va., calling at the Azores Islands on the way.

EX-JUDGE BLODGETT DEAD.

Franklin, N. H., Nov. 23.—Isaac N. Blodgett, formerly chief justice of the New Hampshire supreme court, died last night.

STUDENTS SUSPENDED.

Watertown, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Twenty-three students of St. Lawrence university left Canton yesterday, having been suspended by the faculty for participating in recent disturbances. This practically wipes out the Beta fraternity of the university, nearly all the suspended students being members and the faculty has ordered the clubhouse closed. Many of the students will be prevented from graduation.

A MUTINY ON THE HADDON HALL.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 23.—The Times this morning prints a story saying:

With rebellious crew huddled to their quarters in the forecabin, and armed officers standing guard, the bark Haddon Hall lies in the harbor of San Pedro with a state of mutiny on board. And while the ship lies there, helpless under the silent inactivity of its crew, its commander, Capt. Dakin, is in the city to assist him in getting to sea again.

The captain, under instructions from the owners in London, is for taking his ship to Vancouver for another load of lumber. The crew is for staying in Los Angeles.

CRESCENT CITY A TOTAL WRECK.

Steel Freighter Driven on Rocks in Limits of City of Duluth.

GALE WAS 70 MILES AN HOUR.

Anchors Thrown but of No Avail—Members of the Crew and the Captain Safe.

Superior, Wis., Nov. 23.—The steel freighter Crescent City, of the Pittsburgh Steamship company fleet, is stranded on the north shore of Lake Superior, a total wreck. She was driven on the rocks within the limits of the city of Duluth at 2 o'clock this morning. All the members of the crew and captain are safe.

The Crescent City was coming up the lake light, driven by a 70-mile an hour gale from the northeast. At Lakewood, near the entrance to the Duluth Superior harbor it was seen that the engines were powerless to keep the gale from driving her on the rocks. Anchors were thrown, but they were of no available use and the ship went bow-on at the point of the shore. The wind quickly drove the stern around so that the ship lay broadside to shore and the stern was so close that Capt. Frank Rice and his crew threw a ladder to the beach and walked off in safety, abandoning the ship to her fate. She was a total loss, wreckage now being strewn all along the shore between the point where she went on and the bay of Superior.

She is 470 feet long and of 5,475 gross tonnage.

In the immediate vicinity of Superior and Duluth and for a distance of 25 miles up Lake Superior the disaster to the Crescent City now appears to have been the only such misfortune suffered by shipping so far as is at present known as a result of last night's and today's gale. Vessel men, however, believe that there have been many wrecks at other points, claiming that no ship could make unharmed out of such a storm.

GALES ON LAKE HURON.

Detroit, Nov. 23.—A Journal special from Alpena, Mich., says that 48 miles an hour gale was blowing over the north end of Lake Huron and reports several accidents to shipping.

The barge Harvey Biesel, which was tied up at an outer dock, has been broken to pieces by waves. The barge end of Lake Huron and reports several accidents to shipping.

The Thompson line steamer City of Holland, while trying to make port at Rogers City early today, went on the rocks, where she is pounding and leaking badly. The crew is in no danger. The gale is accompanied by heavy snow.

BIG STEAMER ASHORE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 23.—A special from Port Washington, Wis., says:

A big steamer is ashore about four miles off this port. A heavy sea is running and the vessel appears to be in danger. The life saving crew from Milwaukee and a tug have gone to assist the stranded vessel.

NEW CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

Court Grants Stay so Long as Recorder Keeps Sober.

Binghamton, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Justice Albert H. Sewell today granted an order which is probably without precedent. On application of attorneys for Recorder Watson E. Roberts, he granted a stay, restraining the common council from hearing charges preferred against the recorder, pending an appeal, on condition that the recorder remain sober until the appeal is decided by the court.

Understanding that the stay will be revoked if the recorder becomes intoxicated before the case is decided by the higher court. The appeal is taken from Justice Sewell's recent decision dismissing a writ of prohibition to restrain the common council from hearing the charges that have been preferred against the recorder.

A FURIOUS WIND STORM.

Is Battering City of Superior With No Sign of Abatement.

Superior, Wis., Nov. 23.—A furious wind and snow storm, starting last night, is battering this city today. There is no sign of abatement. The street car lines are stalled all but the street cars are confined within doors and business is at a standstill. Railroad trains are far behind their schedules and snowplows have been sent out from division points.

The blizzard is said to be the worst since 1873. Although the temperature here is only slightly below the freezing point. A sharp drop, however, is predicted for tonight.

The powerhouse switchboards have burned out. The telephone system has ceased to operate, making it impossible at present to secure news of the lake districts from the tug and shipping offices. A report from Two Harbors is to the effect that a steamer in distress has been blowing signals since 2 o'clock this morning. Owing to snow furthest on the lake it is impossible to ascertain what craft it is.

SCORE OF PERSONS INJURED.

New York, Nov. 23.—Nearly a score of persons were slightly injured today when a crowded passenger train on the Long Island railroad crashed into a section of a freight train which had broken apart a few minutes before. A report from Two Harbors is to the effect that a steamer in distress has been blowing signals since 2 o'clock this morning. Owing to snow furthest on the lake it is impossible to ascertain what craft it is.

CAPT. HURLEY IMPROVING.

Boston, Nov. 23.—The condition of Daniel J. Hurley, captain of the Harvard football team, was improved today. He spent considerable time walking about the buildings and grounds.

TIME LIMIT EXPIRES TODAY.

Unless Sailor Mutineers Surrender Armed Forces Will Be Used.

SOLDIERS VERY UNCERTAIN.

General In Command of Situation May Not Dare to Put Them to Test of Firing on Their Comrades.

Sebastopol, Nov. 23.—The time limit allowed the mutinous sailors to surrender expires today. The command of the cruiser Otchakov, whose crew mutinied, has been assumed by Lieut. Scheddut, who was dismissed from the service on account of his revolutionary tendencies.

The town council has asked for help to save the city.

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St. Petersburg, Nov. 23, 5:30 p. m.—The government announce today that unless the mutineers at Sebastopol surrender before midnight armed forces will be used. But there is grave doubt whether Gen. Baron Melle Gakel-skie, commander of the Seventh army corps, who is in charge of the situation, dare put the soldiers to the test of firing on their comrades.

It is significant that although the crews of the local ships refuse to join the mutineers, they decline, according to the dispatches, to carry out orders to stand by and meet force with force in the event of the soldiers and artillery ashore firing on the sailors barracks.

REPORTS FROM MANCHURIA ARE VERY DISQUIETING.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 23.—There was an exceedingly panicky feeling on the bourse today, Imperial 4's again dropping to 84. Government lotteries and industrials fell several points. The markets were affected by fear of the spread of wholesale sedition in the army. The radical papers are filled with reports of meetings of soldiers in different places and the adopting of resolutions calling for public trial of soldiers, the abolition of the death penalty, an increase of pay, a cash allowance in place of food and clothing and a reduction of the term of service to four years. The similarity of the resolutions is proof that they were inspired from a common source and show the growth of the revolutionary propaganda among the troops.

The reports from the Manchurian army are also disquieting. Many officers and soldiers involved in the revolt at Harbin have been arrested, and a number of agitators who arrived there from European Russia were caught red-handed by Gen. Ledebur.

From Tiflis and Karis, transcaucasia, come reports that the soldiers are taking a stand against firing on the people, and private dispatches from Odessa say that the soldiers were waiting in held at the university last night decided in the event of the Sebastopol mutineers bringing the Black sea fleet to Odessa to join the mutineers and take possession of the city.

WHY CHINESE QUIT ANTI-AMERICAN BOYCOTT.

San Francisco, Nov. 23.—Fearing that the wrath of the "god of water" would be visited on them the Chinese of Shanghai and its vicinity have, it is said, given up the boycotting of American goods.

This change of sentiment was caused by the destruction by water of a large quantity of goods which were stored in the warehouses of the Chinese port. They had been placed there by the Chinese merchants when the boycott was first instituted. This occurred during the foundation of the typhoon and tidal wave of a month ago.

The news of the lifting of the boycott and the unusual means which brought it about came to the Chinese yesterday. Among the passengers was C. Ede, who has been in business in China for 22 years. He stated that the Americans had bottled hard against the boycott but it was due to the superstitions of the Chinese that the anti-American scheme has been eliminated.

GERMAN SHIPPING.

Herr Ballin Said to Have Tried to Gain Monopoly of It.

New York, Nov. 23.—A cable dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says:

Owing to the to the original passengers, a meeting has been arranged in Berlin between Herr Ballin, the managing director of the Hamburg-American line, and Dr. Wolgang, managing director of the North German Lloyd, and several other officials of both companies, when the matters now in dispute will be discussed.

Herr Ballin has already arrived and Dr. Wolgang is expected shortly. The opinion prevails here that Herr Ballin has attempted to obtain the world's monopoly in German shipping, similar to Mr. Rockefeller's position in the petroleum market. It is proposed that falling an agreement at the meeting, the dispute be referred to arbitration.

In the dispute with the Cunard company, Herr Ballin suggested Mr. Gerald Balfour as arbitrator.

IMPORTING NEGRO WOMEN INTO THE CANAL ZONE.

New York, Nov. 23.—Bishop Thomas B. Neely, who represents the Methodist church in South America, talked to the Methodist preachers at their meeting yesterday. In the course of his address he made reference to the reports of importations of negro women from Jamaica and Martinique into the canal zone. It has been said that the women in question were imported for immoral purposes. Said the bishop: "I doubt this report. It seems to me hardly to be likely and until President Roosevelt investigates, as I feel sure he ought to do, and as I feel quite sure he will do, let us assume the report is not true. I am willing to wait for proof."

"But down in my heart I fear it may be true. If the report is correct—and let us hope again, I say, that it is not—

AN INDIAN GIRL'S BODY.

Canoe Bearing It, Richly Dressed, Comes Ashore at Grand Marais.

Grand Marais, Mich., Nov. 23.—A frail birch bark canoe, containing what was once the body of an Indian girl, was come ashore near here Indiana fishing along the shore sighted the canoe far out in the lake and were preparing to go out to it when the wind shifted and blew it ashore. The bones of the girl rested on a rich blanket and on the wrists were heavy silver bracelets.

The Indians buried the body and expressed the belief that the body was set adrift in the canoe in compliance with some religious rites of the red men.

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DEMONSTRATION IN AUSTRIAN CAPITAL.

Two Hundred Thousand Representatives of Organized Labor Made One.

THEY PRESENT A PETITION.

Demand the Election of Members Of the Reichsrath by Universal Suffrage.

Presidents of Both Houses Sympathetic but Pointed Out Difficulties Of Such a Reform Just Now.

Vienna, Nov. 23.—The Austrian parliament opened today one of the most important sessions in its history, as it will have to decide the question of suffrage and the nation's attitude towards Hungary, and as the members took their seats, a monster popular procession, variously estimated to number from 100,000 to 200,000 workmen, was filing past the parliament buildings in silent, orderly, impressive array, thus voicing their universal demand for equal and universal suffrage. Disorders had been freely predicted for today. Practically every store in the city was closed and the iron shutters were down. The authorities had strong forces of police, cavalry and infantry, ready to maintain order, but the day has up to the present time passed quietly.

The demonstrations were forbidden by their leaders to cheer, sing or shout and obeyed orders strictly, but the demand was emphasized as hour after hour tens of thousands marched past the parliament buildings with red flags and banners bearing inscriptions imperially demanding equal, direct and universal suffrage.

Emperor Francis Joseph spent the day at the Vienna palace, from the windows of which he could witness the silent marching of his people.

Premier Baron Gaspard von Frankenthurn meanwhile was laying before the deputies the government's bill providing for equal suffrage.

Every Austrian male over 24 years of age has a vote. The voters are divided into five classes and the votes cast by certain classes, notably the landed proprietors, various chambers of commerce and urban dwellers are infinitely more effective in securing the election of a deputy than the votes cast by the ordinary people to the extent even that some times a dozen land owners' votes count as much as 30,000 votes cast by ordinary people. The result of this system is that the wealthy classes can secure parliamentary protection and favoritism at the expense of the masses. Consequently the masses are demanding in no uncertain tones the abolition of all suffrage privileges enjoyed at their expense. The movement applies only to Austria. Suffrage in Hungary is provided by the recent Fejervay-Krassófi program and the position of the United Coalition party in Hungary to this program because it does not grant the use of Hungarian works of command in the Hungarian section of the army and the employment of suffrage.

There is much fear in Austria that the new suffrage may deprive the German element in Austria of its long held political leadership in national affairs.

On this basis there is reason to believe that the suffrage bill will be bitterly attacked by the German deputies who control the majority of the total of 43. The Germans are followed by the Czechs with 37 members. The government bill, however, while abolishing the existing suffrage privileges, provides a clear system for determining the number of deputies returned by the various provinces on the basis of the number of inhabitants in each province and the total amount of taxation paid in each province by which the Germans still have 30 members and the Czechs 24. Under this new system the number of Polish, Italian, Grotlan, Roumanian and German deputies will be diminished while the Czechs, Ruthenians and Slavonians will be augmented.

Some 200,000 representatives of organized labor made a demonstration before the department buildings today and paraded the streets of the capital in support of their demand for the election of members of the Reichsrath by universal, equal and direct suffrage.

The demonstration was under the auspices of the Social Democrats. Most of the factories and many of the shops and offices were closed. The procession mustered on Karl's Platz and, headed by banners, marched to the public buildings, where a deputational presented a petition for