

THE EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED
AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

Thursday, Oct. 26, 1917.

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

General Philip S. George Cooke placed on the retired list. Lieutenant Colonel Crook, of Arizona, promoted to a brigadier general.

The States trial is concluded, the prisoner sentenced to four years in the State prison.

Snow in Canada last night.

Heavy gale and shipwrecks on the North Atlantic coast.

Mobocracy in Indiana.

Cold weather is setting in and checking the yellow fever in the South.

Snow in Chicago and a severe cold on Lake Michigan.

Business part of the town of America, Ga., destroyed by fire.

A banquet given to-morrow, by the working men of Boston, to Joseph Arch, the champion of the English agricultural laborers.

Governor Ely, of N. Y., offers \$3,000 reward for the apprehension of the murderers of Selig.

Chinese dignitaries are visiting Trenton, N. J.

A horse race for \$50,000 coming off in San Francisco.

Absentees from Memphis are advised that they may return.

Destructive fire, at Freehold, N. Y.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine continues at Versailles.

The Prussian government has eighteen millions invested in the U. S. funded loan.

The successor of the late King John has ascended the throne of Saxony.

Fatal railway accident between Omaha and Cedar Rapids, this morning.

Destructive fire at Reno, Nevada, last night.

THE NEW ENGLAND COTTON MILLS.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Oct. 23 says the movement to close or run on short time the cotton mills and other manufacturing plants of New England is not spontaneous, some of the firms which have assented having done so only on the suggestion of others, while many have yielded against their convictions, and a few large concerns still held out against those persuasions, that the methods employed to secure combined action furnish conclusive proof that the scheme was not devised for the personal convenience of the promoters as employers, but one of the least potent of the lessening of the production of the mills and the stability of the market, therefore; but that the movement looks first to a general reduction of wages, and to accomplish that, at this sort of a lock-out policy, the hands being more likely to return to work, after a total cessation, at reduced rates than to submit suddenly to an arbitrary reduction without stoppage of work. The Journal, however, says the real movers are behind the scenes, and have no special interest in the establishments they use as instruments, but intend to produce by their action an entire change in the national financial system; that free banking is the object of the prime movers; that the western people, as free bankers, are clamorous for it; that to effect this, they are throwing thousands of persons out of employment on the plea of lack of currency to pay wages, is a most adroit beginning, and likely to produce a profound impression on the country; that by the time Congress assembles this impression will assume the form of a well developed popular opinion; that the promoters have set the springs in motion, and are waiting for the demands in assumed ignorance to the change in the whole people.

The Journal concludes thus—

In one branch of business alone is the case of a single man was wanting on Saturday to throw over twenty thousand operatives out of employment, and these hundreds of thousands are the land who will cease to earn their daily bread if the movement is completed, and then let us ask ourselves if we dare to initiate this vast and suffering of homes, to say nothing of the national health, that from every such day of idleness, new schemes of finance thus forced must come, and these schemes of glittering theories, they mean hunger and war and loss at many a hearthstone. They mean destitution and possible death to many a parent or basement where there is no heat or alleviating brightness. Let us think of it!

The Committee of Seventy.

The Committee of Seventy, which was ushered into the New York State Capitol last week, was dissolved October 22. It was instituted specially to reform the local legislation, recover the people's money, bring to justice official thieves, oppose the Tammany ring, give New York State and city honest and economical government, and advance the prosperity of that city. It is charged with having failed in these things, and that many of its members have proved as selfish and corrupt as the corruptionists it was understood to have been established to defeat and punish. Consequently the dissolution of the committee is little regretted.

OUR COUNTRY CONTINUED.

FOURTEEN.

The Corbin case, Oct. 25.

Three wagons loaded with iron bolts for Fort Hall will start out to-morrow.

The roof is all on the new hotel and the workmen will finish up moldering this week.

A Logan correspondent says that at that place times are lively, and almost every one seems as though he had plenty of money, and that the West of the very independent.

When the first independence is worth \$50 per bushel, and \$1.50 per hundred.

At the store of Henry Lewis is a over four pounds, which weighs about 2.50, and is a very fine specimen of the new variety.

It is said that the new variety is a very fine specimen of the new variety.

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