

rdon to political offenders
ution of 1898 and subse-
o those compelled to join

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est.

conquest of Tripoli unex-
Turks, assisted by the
ng them hard at the city
Italians believed they had
and in fighting in and
e 23d the Italians lost over
ive estimate, if not a much
aid that 2,000 Turkish and
arried in the outer trenches
to avoid a pestilence the
been drawn in more com-
ootings of the Arabs—men,
e reported on the part of the
city proper and in the dis-
he city within the Italian
correspondent of the London
making allowances for the
ilitary situation, there is every
hideous severity employed by
e rise to a war of sanguinary
s upon unfortunates who fall
is merciless; one of its most
s been witnessed here." [See
ge 1101.]

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e Steel Trust.

apparently enormous magnitude
as begun by the Federal Govern-
uit Court of the United States
Jersey, on the 26th for the dis-
eel Trust. [See current volume,
45.]

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ngs in as defendants the United
poration, 36 of its subsidiary com-
rge number of individuals, includ-
at Morgan, John D. Rockefeller,
ie, Charles M. Schwab, George W.
Gary, Henry C. Frick and P. A. B.
allegations of the bill of complaint
o follow closely the findings of the
ttee of Congress. J. M. Dickinson,
etary of War, is special counsel for
nt in the case. There is a sensa-
ion in the bill of complaint to the
resident Roosevelt was misled and
Frick and Gary into approving the
y the Steel Corporation, of the Ten-
nd Iron Company in order to prevent
panic. In explanation of President
action the bill of complaint is quoted
that—

if Mr. Roosevelt had been fully advised, he would
have known that a desire to stop the panic was
not the sole moving cause, but that there was also
a desire and purpose to acquire the control of a
company that had recently assumed a position of
potential competition of great significance. . . . It
is certain that the Corporation availed itself of the
embarrassment of Moore & Schley (New York
brokers who had large holdings of Tennessee stock)
at a most critical period, and the hammering of the
Tennessee stock and the threatening of a general
financial calamity, to acquire the control of a com-
petitor, taking on a formidable aspect. The Cor-
poration thus greatly strengthened its control of
the country's iron ore supply, its predominating posi-
tion in the South's iron and steel trade, eliminated
a competitor and unlawfully acquired a power
which is a menace to the welfare of the country and
should be destroyed.

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The Deep Waterway Controversy.

Upon the re-assembling of the Illinois legisla-
ture on the 24th, the deep waterway question came
up in the lower House. [See current volume, page
1077.]

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There was a test vote on the 24th upon a motion
to adjourn until a late hour on the 25th, to which
the supporters of Governor Deneen were opposed.
It was defeated by 51 to 54, with 46 members ab-
sent.

Meanwhile the Senate bill, designed to cooperate
with the Federal Government on the policy of an
8-foot depth, was reported out of House commit-
tee with a recommendation that it do not pass.
On the 25th this report came before the House for
a vote and was defeated by 59 to 65, with 26
absentees.

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On the side of Governor Deneen, whose measure
was thus defeated, it was strenuously argued on the
floor of the House that the delay in operations,
consequent upon the defeat of the measure would
enable the Economy Light and Power Company
and its subsidiary corporations (the electric-power
Trust) to monopolize every available water power
site along the route of the proposed canal. It is
contended on the other side that the power Trust
already owns all the water power sites not con-
trolled by the Sanitary District or the State.
Governor Deneen and Senator Lorimer were
aligned in opposition to each other in this fight,
and each side accuses the other of playing into
the hands of the electric power trust.

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**Death of the President of the American Free Trade
League.**

At a special meeting of the American Free
Trade League, Friday, Oct. 27th, the following