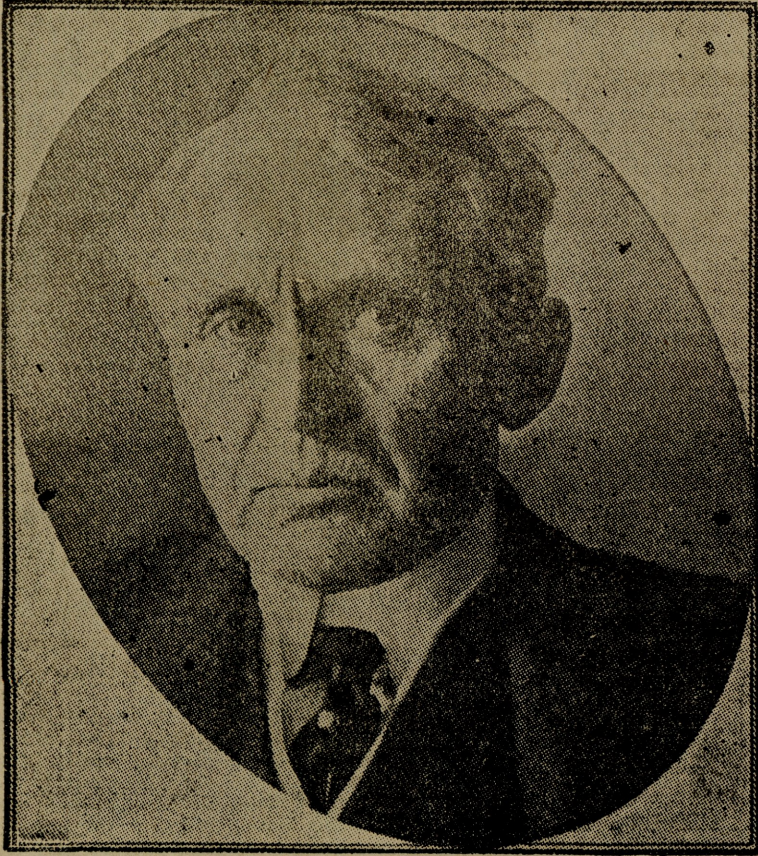


**THE CORPORATION LAWYER WHO BECAME A TRUST-BUSTER.**



**FRANK B. KELLOGG, OF ST. PAUL.**

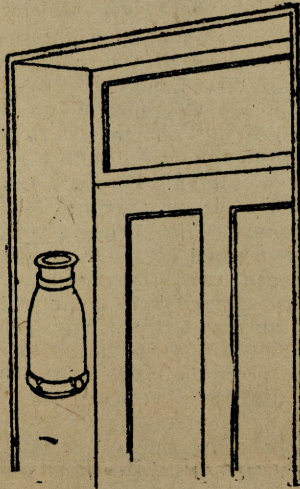
He has had charge for the Government of the case against the Standard Oil Company, which has resulted in a sweeping victory against the company in a unanimous decision that is called "an industrial Magna Charta."

**Can You Do This Sum?**

If a bookkeeper on a salary of \$12 a week steals \$144,000 from a bank in a small city, how much ought an office boy on a salary of \$3 a week take from a New York corporation? Back of this question in mental arithmetic lie two serious thoughts. Men and boys who are responsible for vast sums of money or who can obtain access to them should be adequately paid for the services they render and the moral character they must possess to resist great temptation. They should also be heavily bonded, checks should be placed upon them and a strict oversight of their work should be provided.—Providence Bulletin.

**Milk Thieves Balked.**

Only the police know the thousands upon thousands of milk bottles that are stolen in a big city in a year. Most of the milk thieves are poor folk who are too hungry to resist the temptation of food and drink so easily



**Saves Empty Bottles, Too.**

reached, and the New Jersey man who invented the patent bottle holder did them a good turn when he removed the temptation from their path as well as he saved householders and milkmen a pretty penny. This holder comprises two clasp members which fit around the bottom and neck of the bottle. A hingelike affair acts as a lock and retains one end of the upper clasp, the lower one being already fast to the wall or door jamb, as the case may be. The milkman sets the bottle in the lower ring, adjusts the upper ring around its neck and snaps the lock, defying early morning prowlers to get the bottle away. In the same way the housewife can prevent other sorts of thieves, who steal the bottles for their trifling value, by locking the empty ones up.

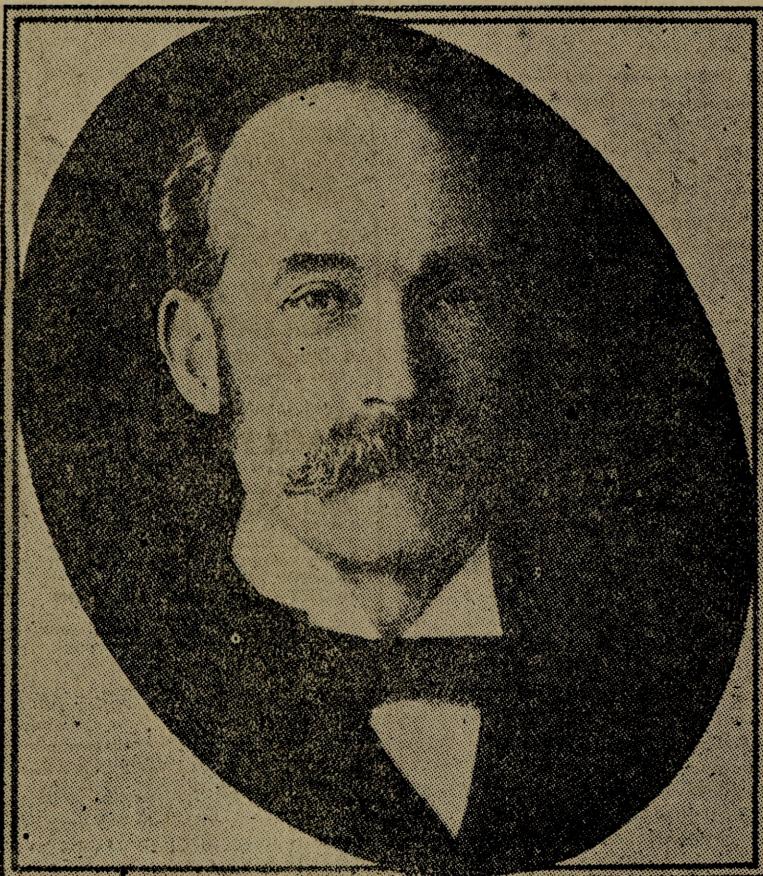
The British salmon is said to be worth \$550 a ton.

**An Insurgent Leader in the House.**



All the insurgents are leaders, and they claim to number thirty-four in the House with hopes of more to come. This leader is Victor Murdock, of Kansas.

**THE GOOD LORD WHO DELIVERED THEM.**



**THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.**

After a political career extending over forty years, he induced the peers to reject the budget after their lordships had, for the most part, felt that it might be too dangerous for the hereditary chamber to throw out a money bill.

**SECRETARY KNOX HAS PLAN TO INSURE PEACE.**

Advocates Establishment of a Permanent Court of Arbitration.

Washington—Ultimate disarmament of the nations of the world is practicable, in the opinion of Secretary Knox. He believes the establishment of a court of arbitral justice, to which nations of the world may appeal for the settlement of their controversies, will have the effect, as its own natural consequence, of not merely reducing armament, but ultimately of rendering large armaments unnecessary.

His plan for the establishment of an international court of arbitral justice, which was outlined last year to various nations, is said to be meeting with general favor, and Mr. Knox believes that such a court will be constituted.

The secretary said that the existence of a permanent tribunal of arbitral justice would make a resort to it easy, as being in permanent session, it would not have to be constituted anew for each case as it arises; that the expenses of the court would be borne by the nations jointly, not as heretofore, by the parties in controversy, and that the judgments of such a court would bind all parties interested in the particular controversy.

**14 JAP HEROES ASPHYXIATED**

Memorandum Left by One of the Men Who Perished After Submarine Went Down.

Kobe, Japan—A story of the heroism of Japanese naval men was found in the memorandum of the lieutenant commander of the Japanese submarine which went down in the harbor at Kure last Friday. The submarine was raised and opened, revealing that its three officers and 11 men had been asphyxiated.

The memorandum explained the mechanical causes of the sinking of the boat and described attempts to refloat it. The lieutenant praised the courage of his subordinates, all of whom said they were glad to die for Japan. Their last request was that the emperor would provide for their families.

The memorandum was continued until the writer was overcome, as he described the painful breathing of himself and comrades.

**RICHMOND ROBBERS ADMIT BIG THEFT**

Fay and Harris Plead Guilty and Are Sentenced to 10 Years in Prison.

Richmond, Va.—"Guilty" announced Fred Cunningham, alias Edie Fay, and Frank Chester, alias "Little Dick" Harris, charged with complicity in the robbery of the Richmond postoffice on the night of March 27, when \$85,000 in stamps was taken from the safe, when they appeared for trial in federal court before Judge Edmund Waddill. Each man at once was sentenced to ten years in the federal prison at Atlanta, and fined \$6,000 apiece.

The men were captured in New York when they claimed the trunks in which most of the loot was stored. The third man, who was with them at the time, escaped, and has not been captured.

**KNOX WILL TRAVEL WITH TAFT**

President and Secretary of State Will Take Trip.

Washington, D. C.—President Taft has invited Secretary of State Knox to accompany him to Buffalo and Pittsburg on his approaching western trip and the secretary has accepted. They will be in Buffalo on April 30 and in Pittsburg May 1. From Pittsburg the President will go to Cincinnati and St. Louis, but it is not expected that Secretary Knox will accompany the President from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, where he goes to attend the German May festival.

Much political significance is supposed to attach to the President's western trip and his utterances are expected to be of importance. He will probably speak in no uncertain terms of those members of congress who are opposing his legislative program and will show how they are obstructing the fulfillment of the promises of the national platform.

**RAILROADS KILL MANY**

Increase of 301 for Quarter Ending December 31 Over Previous Quarter.

Washington—A large increase in the number of casualties on American railroads is shown by the report for the quarter ended December 31, 1909, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

A bulletin issued by the inter-state commerce commission shows an increase in the number of persons killed of 301 and in the number of injured of 5,645, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1908. The total number of persons killed was 1,099 and the total number injured was 22,491.

**Rob Image of Rare Jewels.**

Moscow—During the night a diamond ornament valued at hundreds of thousands of rubles was stolen from the greatly revered image of the virgin in the Uspenski Cathedral, in the Kremlin. Many precious stones were cut out of the frames of the pictures of the saints. The total value of the loot is estimated at \$500,000.

**SUFFRAGISTS PRESENT CLAIMS TO COMMITTEE**

Delegations Receive Respectful Hearing From Congressmen.

**THEY URGE IMMEDIATE ACTION**

Miss Phoebe Cousins Speaks for an Hour in Opposition to Movement.

Washington—Respectful attention was given the speakers representing the National American Woman Suffrage association when they appeared before the woman suffrage committee of the senate and the judiciary committee of the house to urge their claims.

Introductions of speakers were made to the senate committee by Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, the president, and to the house committee by Florence Kelley, second vice president of the association. The arguments made by the women were not interrupted in any manner by members of the committee. Two or three members of the house committee were gently reproved by a suffragist speaker for usurping a woman's right to interruption, but the others listened in silence.

**Urge Immediate Action.**

At the conclusion the respective chairmen promised the speakers that their arguments and petitions would receive careful attention.

Both committees were urged to vote on the proposition, the suffragists indicating that they would prefer unfavorable action to no action at all.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Ohio, had not little fun with the house committee by begging it to report against the resolution providing for a constitutional amendment allowing women to vote. She said that she represented merely "wifehood and household," and that she was "one of the best housekeepers in the room."

**Miss Cousins Enters Protest.**

"Gentlemen," she asked smilingly, "why don't you report against this resolution and give us your reasons for it? We know you are not going to vote in favor of it. We know also that you are not going to vote against us. You are just going to do nothing at all. You certainly are not afraid of us. We haven't any votes and can't hurt you. Please, then, vote against us and tell us why you do it. Please, gentlemen, won't you do this? This is all we ask, and it isn't very much."

Women representatives of factory workers spoke for ballots for women, declaring that men had failed to protect women and children and that the women themselves should be given a chance. A representative of the American Federation of Labor urged the adoption of the resolution.

Miss Phoebe Cousins appeared in opposition to woman's suffrage and spoke for an hour.

**ONLY GOOD FOR RELIC**

Check Almost Century Old Cannot Be Cashed.

Greensburg, Pa.—A check almost 100 years old was presented to the cashier of a Greensburg bank for payment. It was found among the papers of the late William Hillis of Youngwood, who died a week ago, 92 years old. The check is dated November 21, 1814. It directed the cashier of the Greensburg Banking Company to pay to the bearer \$23.23, and was signed by Joseph Wiegley. It was never before presented for payment. The successors of the Greensburg Banking Company know nothing about the check and it is said to be worthless, except as a relic.

**NOT ONE LEFT ALIVE**

Investigators of Mulga Mine Horror Give Up Hope.

Birmingham, Ala.—Recovery of bodies from the Mulga mine, in which 43 men were killed by an explosion, is slow. When 28 had been brought to the surface the rescuers found a bad fall of rock and it was found necessary to remove four bodies under the rock. It took hours to extricate the mangled forms.

As the explorers advance in the mine evidences of the force of the explosion become more appalling.

Experts are positive that not one of the entombed men is alive.

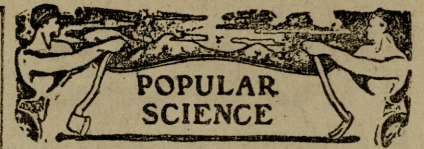
**Cleveland Mayor Gets Mafia Letter.**

Cleveland, O.—Mayor Herman C. Baehr received a letter signed "Mafia," and written in red ink which demanded \$5,000 on pain of death. The mayor was ordered to place the money in the hollow stump of a tree in Woodland Hills park by 5 o'clock on Sunday morning.

**Big Loss by Standard Oil Co. Fire.**

Pt. Richmond, Cal.—The receiving reservoirs of the Standard Oil Company pipe lines from the Bakersfield oil district caught fire and heavy loss resulted. After several hours' work the firemen had failed to check the flames.

The Cambria Steel Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, which is payable May 14 to holders of record April 30.



Dr. Herman C. Bumpus, director of the American Museum of Natural History, announces that up to last August, at least, V. Steffansson and R. M. Anderson, the museum's Arctic explorers, were safe. A letter from Mr. Steffansson, from Herschel Island in the Arctic Ocean, dated August 19, 1909, has been received, telling of the adventures and successes of the party.—Scientific American.

The task which the American south polar expedition had set itself to perform, in the opinion of Sir Ernest Shackleton, was much harder than was generally recognized, inasmuch as no one had ever landed in the place where the exploring party purposed to land. Indeed, no one had ever seen land there, although there was an ice cliff 150 feet high which was called land. Still, Americans might find land in that locality.—Scientific American.

Dr. Le Faguays recommends a process of disinfection which consists in blowing upon the contaminated surfaces a current of air heated to a very high temperature (600 to 900 degrees F.). This process may be applied not only within buildings, but also to the surface of streets, yards, etc. The apparatus is heated by petroleum and is very simple. This process not only destroys disease germs, but it is very efficacious against fleas and other vermin.—Scientific American.

J. T. Cunningham, in the Field, describes some interesting sea urchins found in St. Helena. The most remarkable fact about these animals is their manner of life. Each one lives in a cavity in the hard black basaltic rock just large enough to contain it. And each animal is supposed to excavate a hole for itself, though there is no direct observation as to how this is done. Caillard suggested that it is done by the teeth, and Mobius that the spines are the implements. Others say that both are used. Considering the nature of the rock, however, it is difficult to understand how either or both could be effected without the aid of chemical action. Their life history, indeed, suggests several difficult problems.

Kuhne has devised a process for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, based upon the employment of the ultra-violet rays emitted by mercury vapor lamps. A mixture of air and sulphurous acid gas is introduced into a tower, lined with lead, into which water is injected in fine jets. Under the influence of the ultra-violet radiation of lamps in the tower, the sulphurous acid is entirely converted into sulphuric acid. Several towers are connected together. The strength of the sulphuric acid solution obtained in the first tower can be increased by spraying it, instead of water, into the second tower. In like manner, the product of the second tower is sprayed into the third, and so on. In the last tower, however, pure water is again used as soon as any sulphurous acid appears in the escaping gases.—Scientific American.

**Importance of Black Cotton.**

A Georgia man who has for a number of years been experimenting in floral culture has succeeded in producing a black rose, and, more wonderful still, he claims that by mixing three inexpensive and common chemicals he is able to grow black cotton. His achievement is hailed as a boon by people who are capable of recognizing boons when they appear. With black cotton it will no longer be necessary to use dyes that are often damaging to the wearing qualities of the fabrics to which they are applied. Socks made of black cotton are expected to be much more durable than are those which now trickle through the channels of commerce.

This one item would make black cotton well worth while. And if we can have black cotton, what is to prevent the experimenter from producing red and blue cotton? The time may be near when we can have calico that has never gone through the print mills. As soon as this shall have been brought to pass, perhaps Burbank or some other willing experimenter can be induced to get ostriches to consume food that will result in the growing of feathers of various brilliant hues, and from that it will be but a step to the Easter egg which shall be beautifully colored when the hen has done her part. We face a future that is full of promise.—Chicago Record-Herald.

**Great Achievement.**

"And what do you regard as the greatest triumph of modern surgery?" "Collecting the bills," promptly responded the great practitioner.—London Spare Moments.

The annual growth of the forests of the United States is not more than twelve cubic feet an acre.