

WIRELESS GRAFT UP IN MILLIONS

Leaders of United Concern Arrested by Federal Officers.

Postal Inspector Says Officials of Company Sold Stock for Thousands and Times Its Value.

New York, N. Y.—United States postoffice inspectors raided the handsome Broadway offices of the United Wireless Telegraph company today and caused the arrest of Christopher C. Wilson, president of the company; Samuel S. Bogart, first vice-president, and William W. Tompkins, president of the New York selling agency, which, officers of the wireless company say, was formerly their fiscal agent, but has ceased to represent them.

Chief Inspector Mayer subsequently gave out a statement, in which he charges that, although the price of its shares had advanced by manipulation to fictitious values and that individual officers of the company have sold out their stock to the general public at a profit estimated in one instance at between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000, Wilson was released on \$25,000 bail and Bogart on \$10,000 bail for appearance on July 12, when a further hearing will be held before a Federal commissioner.

Tompkins was arrested at his farm near Mahop Falls, Pa., and brought here. He could not find \$10,000 and spent the night in the Tombs.

The specified instance of alleged fraudulent use of the mails is given as the mailing of a letter on March 3, 1916, to Michael O'Brien, of Waterbury, Conn.

"There are 28,000 shareholders of the company throughout the country," said Inspector Mayer, in his statement, "many of whom have placed their savings in the stock of the company through false representations made by its officers."

"The real assets of the company, consisting of land stations, patents, manufacturing plants and real estate of all kinds, appear to be worth, at a conservative estimate, \$400,000, or an actual worth of 2 cents a share."

Two million shares have been issued at a par value of \$10, but the stock has recently been put up to \$50 a share.

"Thus," argues the inspector in his statement, "by taking the last amount quoted (\$400,000 of actual assets) at \$50 a share, the stock is really worth as \$400,000 is to \$1,000,000,000, or \$0.0004 a share."

The inspector says the company was originally incorporated as the Amalgamated Wireless Surtles company in 1904. In 1906 it took over the assets and business of the defunct American De Forest Wireless Telegraph company, which was then running at a loss, exchanging therefor its own securities on a ten for one basis.

"At this time," says the inspector's statement, "when officers of the De Forest company were secretly conspiring to abandon it and leave the stockholders a mass of worthless securities, its stock had been forced to an alleged value of \$12.50 a share, or \$2.50 above par."

"Another item in the statement sent out to stockholders was patents and patent rights, \$5,520,233. The affairs of the company were recently audited by a firm of licensed accountants, who placed the book value of all patents at \$220,233."

"The officers of the company have sold to the public thousands of shares, claiming all the while that they were holding their own shares and putting the money received from the public into the plants of the company. One of the officers is believed to have cleaned up \$5,000,000 and possibly \$10,000,000 at prices ranging from \$10 to \$50."

Water Route to Be Used.

North Yakima, Wash.—Two of the large department stores of Kennewick will order their fall stocks of goods shipped from New York by water to the isthmus of Panama, via railroad to the Pacific, and up the Columbia river. This is nearly an "all water route." A considerable saving in freight rates can be made in this way. The first large shipment over this route was made this spring, when the entire shearings of the Coffin Bros.' sheep were consigned to Boston by water.

Rough Riders Gathering.

New York.—From all points of the compass the Rough Riders are assembling to act as escort of honor to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt on Saturday, and from the moment the ex-president puts his foot on his native soil at the Battery until he takes the train for Oyster Bay he will be surrounded by the men who helped in the charge up San Juan Hill. At least 400 of the hard-riding cavalymen are expected to be on hand to greet their old commander, and their presence is to be one of the many features.

Playground Bride's Gift.

Chicago.—A municipal playground, named as a wedding present, is the unique "keepsake" that has been given by Miss Alice A. Christopher, of Evanston, who this evening became the bride of Gerry Edward Brown, an apple grower of Spokane, Washington. Dr. Walter S. Christopher, father of the bride, was for several years a member of the board of education, and he left the impression of his sterling personality upon it.

Great Gold Strike Made.

Vancouver, B. C.—Arrivals at Stewart, B. C., in the Queen Charlotte islands, today sent dispatches to this city confirming the news of the phenomenal strike of free milling gold in the Bitter Creek district, 15 miles inland, that is coming a stampede of everyone from the entire Northern country. A gold reef has been found and traced for 30 miles, with the end not in sight. Samples of the ore for 3,000 feet averaged \$40 a ton.

FLOUR BOTTLE BLOWS UP.

Chemist Tells of Injurious Effect of Doctored Article on Stomach.

Kansas City, Mo.—The contents of a bottle, said by attorneys for the government to have contained bleached flour, exploded during the "bleached flour" trial here today. It was while Professor S. F. Acre, of the chemistry department of Johns Hopkins university, was on the stand that the explosion occurred.

"What caused it?" asked an attorney. "The formation of peroxide gas in the flour," answered the professor. "Decomposition as well as bleaching would cause gas to form in flour," he explained.

On cross-examination the professor admitted that there were nitrates in air, rainwater and melted snow. Alfred Steigel, professor of clinical medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, testified that nitrates, when introduced into a human body, lowered the grade of the blood, depressed the circulation, had an injurious effect on the muscular tissues and excited injuries to the stomach and intestinal tracts by impairing indigestion. He added that in 50 years of practice he had never seen a case of nitrate poisoning.

Miss Hanna L. Wesleying, of the government food laboratory, Chicago, brought into court biscuits of her own baking. The biscuits had been made by Miss Wesleying from some of the flour seized by the government. Those which had been subjected to the Greiss re-agent test were pink. Biscuits made from unbleached flour subjected to the same test retained their normal color. Miss Wesleying said the pink color indicated the presence of nitrates.

OPEN SHOP COUP IN VIEW.

400,000 Men Will Be Taken to Los Angeles if Unions War.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Owing to threats by San Francisco labor union leaders to spend a fortune, if necessary, to make this a union city, the Merchants' & Manufacturers' association, which stands for the open shop, has arranged with 400,000 working men in the East to come to Los Angeles to live if a general strike is called here. These include trained men in all branches of the metal and building trades.

Secretary Zeehandelaar stated today that if all the union workers in the city were to strike their places could be filled in ten days. He added:

"We have a list of over 400,000 names of non-union mechanics of every character registered in Eastern cities, who can and will be brought here if ever an attempt be made to force an industrial war. When they reach here they will find employment and will be protected in their rights as American citizens to earn an honest living. Whatever may come, we are prepared."

SWOLLEN FORTUNES BLEED.

Minnesota Gets Fat Sum From Estate of John S. Kennedy.

St. Paul, Minn.—Through a settlement effected with the estate of John S. Kennedy, New York multimillionaire, Minnesota has been enriched to the extent of \$348,325, one of the greatest sums ever paid in this country as an inheritance tax.

The tax is the first paid on property in Minnesota by a non-resident. It consists of 100,000 shares of stock in the Great Northern Railway company. The state will also endeavor to collect an inheritance tax from the estate of the late E. H. Harriman, who is supposed to have owned stock in the Minneapolis & St. Louis and the Great Northern railroads. This will probably far exceed that of the Kennedy estate.

"Open Shop" is Endorsed.

Tacoma, Wash.—Trustees of the Tacoma chamber of commerce today endorsed resolutions favoring the "open shop," and it is announced the Commercial club will do likewise at its next meeting. The resolutions declare that "organized labor has no right, either by force or otherwise, to interfere with the rights of any individual to work for whomsoever he may see fit, and on whatever terms may be arranged between the employer and employe," and assert the "open shop" is for the best interests of all.

Brazil Next Steps Revolution.

Berlin, Germany.—Advices received by the German cablegram company from Rio de Janeiro state that insurgents in the prefecture of Juras, in the Acre district of Western Brazil, have driven out the government officials and declared their independence. The Acre territory, where an insurrection is reported to have occurred, has an area of about 74,000 square miles and a population of about 70,000. The territory was acquired by Brazil from Bolivia in 1902. The liberal element predominates.

200 Lives Lost in Flood.

Cologne, Germany.—It is estimated that 200 persons lost their lives in the flood that swept the valley of the river Ahr, in the Eifel region. Eighty-seven bodies have been recovered. These were found along the river bank. A report received here yesterday says that 50 lives were lost at the village of Schmit when a bridge crowded with persons watching the turbulent waters was carried away. Throughout the valley only one bridge is left standing.

Father and Son Burned.

Corning, N. Y.—Clarence Buck and his son Bernard were burned to death in a fire which destroyed their factory operated by the Buck Manufacturing company at Coudersport, Pa., yesterday afternoon. The elder Buck was the inventor of a so-called "safety" powder, which was manufactured by a secret process.

Princeton Graduates 208.

Princeton, N. J.—The 163rd commencement of Princeton university today was attended by one of the largest crowds in years. President Woodrow Wilson conferred degrees on 208 members of the senior class, and Dean Andrew F. West conferred the higher degrees on an examination, as well as six honorary degrees.

BRIEF REPORT OF THE DAILY WORK OF NATION'S LAWMAKERS

Washington, June 20.—On condition that the senate would separate the \$30,000,000 irrigation bill from the bill authorizing the withdrawal of public lands, President Taft today gave assurance to four Western senators that he would not sign the withdrawal bill until both houses had agreed upon and passed a bill making available at least \$20,000,000 for irrigation.

When this assurance was received from the White House, the senate recalled the conservation bill, took off the \$30,000,000 amendment and let the withdrawal bill go back to the house for conference.

The house today passed the Jones bill authorizing the Northern Pacific to build a bridge across the Columbia river between Grant and Kittitas counties.

Instead of reaching a vote on the acceptance of the house postal savings bank bill, the senate was apparently further from that consummation when it adjourned today than when it convened.

Late in the day, and following speeches in opposition to the house measure, Senator Bacon offered an amendment striking out the provision regulating the investment of deposits in government bonds, and the motion was pending when the senate adjourned.

The principal speech in opposition to the house bill was made by Senator Cummins, who contended the measure was a radical reversal of the senate bill.

The conferees on the naval appropriation bill completed their work today and their report was submitted to the house by Chairman Foss, of the house naval affairs committee. This bill makes provision for two battleships to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$6,000,000 each.

Washington, June 18.—The rules of the house were defended and critics of the speaker were severely scored by Speaker Cannon in a brief address in the session of the house today.

Mr. Cannon contended that the rules as amended by the Fifty-first congress and as enforced by him had never interfered with the will of the majority of the house when an actual majority had objected on any proposition.

He scored newspaper and magazine writers who had criticized him, and declared they had proceeded from a lack of knowledge and upon false premises. The venerable speaker was greeted by cheers from his Republican colleagues when he had concluded.

The speaker asked unanimous consent to address the house for 10 minutes. There was no voice of protest. Nearly every member of the house was in his place and every eye was centered on him. Proceeding in measured tones, Mr. Cannon declared that whoever would be speaker of the house, whether for two or eight years, could not escape criticism. He spoke of the 50,000 bills introduced in each congress, all with their advocates demanding consideration.

"Many members introduced bills that they don't want passed," said Mr. Cannon explaining the troubles that face the speaker.

President Taft signed the railroad bill at 10:15 o'clock tonight, shortly after his return from Pennsylvania. The measure, as well as the statehood bill, had been passed by the house today and sent immediately to the White House. The president did not sign the statehood bill.

Washington, June 19.—The house of representatives today furnished the remarkable spectacle of passing, with only one member voting in opposition, a strongly-worded "reform" rule designed to correct an acknowledged "legislative abuse—the smothering" of legislation in committee.

Democrats, Republicans and "insurgents" joined hands in adopting the rule.

Representative Rucker, Democrat of Missouri, was the member who stood out against it. He assailed the new rule in vigorous language and was joined in his denunciation by Representative Sims, Democrat, of Tennessee. The latter, however, did not vote against the rule.

Representative Champ Clark, the minority leader, supported the rule "as a forward step in reforming the rules of the house" and asserted that he himself was the author.

Representative Dalzell, chairman of the committee on rules, laid the rule before the house. The measure provided for the discharge of committees from the consideration of any bill and the placing of the bill upon the calendar upon a majority vote of the house membership. Denouncing the rule, Sims of Tennessee, shouted to the insurgents across the aisle: "Where are the fruits of your victory? Indians, show me your scalps. I want to see what you will get. Nothing."

The rule, he declared, was defective in that it permitted the recall of a bill from a committee almost immediately after it was referred, without giving time for its consideration.

Senator Jones today introduced public appropriation \$15,000 each for building sites at Wenaschob and Ellensburg, Washington.

Cannon and Sherman Lose.

Washington, June 15.—Vice President Sherman and Speaker Cannon must pay the salaries of their chauffeurs and buy their own gasoline. The senate on Saturday gave up its fight for the two appropriations of \$2,500 each for the maintenance of the automobiles of the presiding officers of the two houses of congress, which are furnished by the government. The house refused to agree to the appropriation and three times the legislative and judiciary bill containing the provision was sent back to conference.

Statehood Must Be Passed.

Washington, June 16.—Because next week will witness the end of the present congressional session, President Taft has decided not to start for New Haven Sunday night. The White House information today was to the effect that congress might adjourn on Saturday of next week. There is, of course, a chance that this program may be upset, especially as the president is insisting that the statehood bill shall be enacted before adjournment.

Washington, June 16.—After remaining on the senate calendar for almost three months, the bill providing for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico to separate statehood was taken up by the senate today and passed after a debate lasting a little more than two hours.

A favorable report was made to the senate today on the house bill appropriating \$25,000 for erecting and equipping detention hospital for the Alaska insane at Fairbanks and Nome.

Representative Poindexter today introduced a resolution calling for a congressional investigation into the alleged timber-land frauds in the Marble creek district of Northern Idaho, under which a subsidiary of the Weyerhaeuser company is alleged to have acquired title to very valuable white pine lands. There is no likelihood that the resolution will pass.

A favorable report was made today to the senate on Piles' bill establishing a subtreasury at Seattle and fixing the salary of the assistant treasurer at \$4,500. The bill provides for a full corps of officials. There is no likelihood whatever that the bill will become a law.

The omnibus public building bill will soon be reported to the house carrying \$100,000 for public building at Pocatello, Idaho, and \$10,000 for a site at Idaho Falls. The senate today passed the Borah bill appropriating \$10,000 for a site at Twin Falls.

The president today nominated Guy K. Calhoun, of Seattle, as professor of mathematics at the Annapolis naval academy. This is in accordance with the provisions of a special bill passed at this session.

The senate today passed the bill appropriating \$40,000 for the construction of a residence for the governor of Alaska at Juneau.

Washington, June 15.—With \$30,000,000 provided for the completion of irrigation projects and various other amendments, the house bill authorizing the withdrawal of public lands by the president passed the senate today.

Several other amendments were presented, but none of importance was adopted. Among the more important provisions rejected were an amendment by Beveridge specifically withdrawing from entry the coal lands of Alaska and one by Gore bringing the friar lands of the Philippines within the operation of the general land laws of those islands. There was no roll call on the final passage of the bill.

The bill was taken up soon after the senate convened, and a vote was ordered on the Carter amendment authorizing the issuance of \$30,000,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness, for irrigation. There was no debate, and the amendment was accepted with practical unanimity, Senators Burton, Gallinger and Keam casting the only negative votes out of a total of 60.

Senator Borah, who has done more than any one man in congress to promote the \$30,000,000 irrigation bill, is delighted that the bill, by a vote of 57 to 3, was today made an amendment to the conservation bill. In that form it goes to the house for approval.

"My opinion is that this action makes reasonably certain the final adoption of the \$30,000,000 bill," said Senator Borah tonight. "Friends of the withdrawal bill in the house are those who would naturally oppose the withdrawal bill."

"I feel very certain that both measures will be adopted by the house, for in view of the overwhelming vote of the senate, one proposition cannot be accepted without the other. Furthermore, President Taft has the assurance of house leaders that the \$30,000,000 amendment will be accepted by the house."

Washington, June 14.—Senator Carter, chairman of the irrigation committee, this evening in accordance with an agreement between President Taft and Western senators, offered the \$30,000,000 irrigation bill as an amendment to the conservation bill now pending before the senate.

It was presumed it would be promptly adopted, as it was supposed all Western senators favored this procedure, in view of the fact that the ways and means committee of the house had refused to report the senate bill which passed three months ago.

To the surprise of everyone, Senator Hayburn objected to the adoption of this bill as an amendment to the withdrawal bill, without stating his reasons. When appealed to he told the senate it had better adjourn or withdraw the amendment, for if it remained before the senate and action was demanded, it would be necessary to remain all the evening.

This threatened filibuster had the effect of inducing the senate to adjourn, leaving the Carter amendment to be acted upon later. There are votes enough to pass it, unless Hayburn defeats it by filibuster.

The only possible chance of passing the \$30,000,000 bill this session is as an amendment to the conservation bill, and that chance Hayburn threatens to destroy.

Portland Cut Off List.

Washington, June 16.—Quartermaster General Aleshire has issued an order discontinuing on July 1 six offices at which transportation accounts are now settled, one being Portland. The quartermaster says the transportation accounts now settled at Portland are those of the Astoria & Columbia River railroad, the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company, and the Columbia River steamship lines. Accounts for these railroads will be settled at San Francisco, and for steamship companies at Seattle.

Organize Anti-Graft Society.

Washington, June 15.—An anti-graft organization, as yet not officially named, will establish offices here this week. The offices will be in charge of Harry W. Walker. Among those said to be interested in the new organization are Rudolph Spreckels, Norman Hapgood, Perry Belmont, Augustus Thomas and Joseph G. Willett. Spreckels and Belmont will hold a conference within a few days and will fix the date of the first national convention.

NEGLECTED WEALTH.

Many Sources of Profit Not Utilized in the United States.

Modern science is showing how to utilize almost everything and take advantage of nature's prodigality. Yet today in the United States there is almost incalculable waste in certain directions. Though we are the greatest coal producers in the world, yet we make only an infinitesimal amount of the coal tar derivatives used in medicine; antipyrine, and phenacetine, to mention only two, are imported, mostly from Germany, but they are made from American crude waste materials sent from America, writes Madison Peters.

Our artificial alizarine, aniline, and similar dyes, the importation of which amounts annually to more than \$2,000,000, are prepared from anthracene waste, the annual production of which amounts to upward of 4,000 tons, yet only one ton is manufactured here. In many cases the crude products of coal tar are sent abroad to be manufactured into colors and returned to us at a high cost.

The United States grows annually 8,000,000 tons of flax straw, which should produce 2,000,000 tons of finished flax fiber, which, if manufactured into linen, would add millions of dollars every year to the commercial value of the United States. This fiber is burned; we have not one dollar invested in linen manufacturing from American flax, and import upward of \$18,000,000 of linen fabrics per annum.

The amount of waste in our forests is incalculable in the wood, bark and sawdust that we uselessly burn. A specialist in industrial chemistry has told us that sawdust can be mixed with coal slag, spent dye wood, turf, and peat, and compressed into bricks of artificial stone. It will yield gas, wood alcohol, and acetic acid, this latter industry being now a flourishing one in the western part of New York State.

High explosives and various kinds of gunpowder can be made from sawdust. Creosote is also obtained from beechwood, and many sawdust combinations have been used in making imitation marbles, sidewalks, and, among other things, dinner plates. And these are just a few of the sources of profit now neglected in the United States.

Upon the Pen.

The best pun in the English language is Tom Hood's:

"He went and told the sexton,
And the sexton told the bell."
The worst pun is that of the man who fell into a ditch and rose with the remark: "How very ditch-treading!"

Dr. Johnson said that the pun was the lowest order of wit, but to this Goldsmith replied: "The pun, in other words, is the foundation of wit, eh?"

Every Latin master likes to tell his boys two puns. The first is a punning derivation of restaurant. "Res, a thing; taurus, a bull; a bully thing." The other is a derivation of virgin: "Vir, a man; gin, a trap; a man trap."

Among newspaper humorists the pun is dying out. In the old days, the good old days, the Burlington Hawkeye man and the Norristown Herald man and the Arkansas Traveler man would pun at each other like this:

"We don't care a straw what Shakespeare said—a rose by any other name would not smell as sweet.—Arkansas Traveler."

"We have made an oat of the above.—Burlington Hawkeye."

"Such puns are barley tolerable; they amaze us, they arouse our righteous corn, and they turn the public taste a-rye.—Norristown Herald."

Willie Money for Pet Cats.

About \$100 a year for the maintenance of a cat is a large amount, and there are many others in our crowded cities who would be happy if such an amount of money were allotted them on every baby. Despite the need of the poor, however, an old maid who recently died in London has bequeathed the greater part of a fortune of \$90,000 for the care of her pet cats and her horses. She was Evelyn Frances Van Wart, granddaughter of Marshall O. Roberts, of New York. Concerning her cats and horses, she said in her will:

"I direct my executors to make provision for the care of my pet cats and I authorize them to pay \$100 a year for the care and keep of each cat during its lifetime, and I beg of them to see that they are cared for properly. I direct my executors to see that my horses shall be provided for or mercifully destroyed as they may think fit, but I do not wish them sold for any harder work than that to which they have been accustomed while in my possession."

A Secret.

"The venerable Countess of Cardigan, the author, you know, of that wicked book of memoirs, thinks the modern girl is too athletic and hoydenish," said an English visitor to New York.

"The Countess of Cardigan often tells of a young man who was drinking tea with a beautiful girl when her little brother slipped into the room."

"Mr. Manning," the boy asked, "can you stand on your head?"

"No," said the visitor, laughing; "I don't believe I can."

"Well, I can," said the boy. "Look here."

And he stood on his head very neatly in the corner.

"Ha, ha!" laughed Mr. Manning. "And who taught you that?"

"The urchin frowned."

"Sister," he said, "told me I must never tell."

To Miss M.

Teacher—Can any little boy tell me what a pessimist is?

Tommy—I kin, teacher. It's a boy what thinks that when anyone is carted away in an ambulance on his block it'll sure happen while he's in school.

More Fitting.

He—It looks to me as if McCrabbe intends to discharge the butler.

She—How much nicer it would be if the butler could discharge McCrabbe.

—L.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

A CHOICE SELECTION OF INTERESTING ITEMS.

Comments and Criticisms Based Upon the Happenings of the Day—Miscellaneous and News Notes.

There is no such thing as colored free suicide.

Ere long we'll rise at break of day to let the big fish get away.

A man died while beating a carpet. He is better off than the man who died beating the public.

The mollycoddle tendencies of the age are apparent in the appearance of near-women's hats worn by men.

Picked horse meat masquerading as human food is even worse than some of the things oleomargarine has been doing.

George V. has long been a painstaking and expert stamp collector, perhaps owing to the fact that he hadn't much else to do.

Some recent estimates place the population of the Chinese empire at only about 250,000,000, but that ought to serve in a pinch.

One cannot at present secure a divorce at Reno, Nev., by telephone, but possibly Reno's facilities will be enlarged and broadened.

Whether a college education is or isn't a good thing, we wouldn't have so many sides to every question if it weren't for college professors.

A clubwoman wants college girls protected. She fears they think too deeply. Well, if they didn't think deeply at times how should we know the correct way to make fudge?

Now that mere man has secured a footing in Chicago through the hatpin ordinance, why not limit the height of the heels, the depth of color on the cheeks and a few other idiosyncrasies?

A large majority of the schoolboys of this country are earnestly hoping something dreadful may happen to William Bilde of Boston because of his unsportsmanlike propensity to acquire knowledge.

The most popular term in the English language is robbed of its significance by reason of the treasury reducing the size of the "long green." Worse yet, a staff of "11 bills loses much of its bluffing value."

A suspender buckle turned a bullet and saved the life of a St. Paul man. Heretofore it has been supposed that only Bibles and cigarette cases carried in the breast pocket could be depended upon as life-savers.

One publishing house in New York alone has published 80,000,000 copies of the Bible and is still at it. Leaving out the sacred character of the book, these sales prove that old Samuel and the others are still regarded

Prince Victor Napoleon will, it is announced, renounce his pretension to the throne of France. Prince Victor is about to marry a daughter of the late King Leopold of Belgium and she has a lot of money, so that it will not be necessary for him to go on pretending for the sake of having something to do.

A physician says a man is just as old as his blood vessels, no matter when he was born. Still, it will be difficult to convince the public that a man whose blood vessels are only 55 is no older than that if he has lost his teeth and his hair and can no longer run for a car without getting out of breath.

If you should happen to see a beautiful violet-blue rambler rose climbing gracefully up its trellis, do not conclude that you have been suddenly seized with color-blindness. The blue rose has been developed at last, and was lately on exhibition at the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society's show. The buds are still bright red; when the blossoms open the blue color appears.

Virginia and Ohio divides honors as the "Mother of Presidents," but at the present time Mississippi has no rival for first place in the matter of United States Senators in active service. No fewer than seven members of the upper branch of congress are sons of Mississippi—Money and Percy of Mississippi, Clarke of Arkansas, Newlands of Nevada, Gore of Oklahoma, Chamberlain of Oregon and Bailey of Texas.

The nearest rival of Mississippi is Ohio, which furnishes six Senators—the two from its own borders, the two from West Virginia, Carter of Montana and Beveridge of Indiana. Massachusetts ranks third, with five natives in the senate. In the cases of no fewer than eighteen states both Senators were born elsewhere. The most curious instance of this kind is Iowa, which furnishes both of the Senators from Nebraska and one of those from South Dakota, while its own Senators were born respectively in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. It simply illustrates how prone young Americans are to seek new fields to conquer, and how promptly they do conquer in the new fields.

Women still are savages, declares a sociologist of an Eastern institution of learning, and adduces as evidence that women still are addicted to personal decoration, such as stuffed birds and lively colors, which make of them walking mausoleums and rainbows in flesh and blood. Because fashions are in part arbitrary and often barbaric no more proves that women remain savages than the same qualities in men's attire prove that men are savages. If women must cut their hair short and eschew ornament in order to lift themselves out of the category of savage, let them continue to invite this misogynist's condemnation. If the scientific creature supposes that men have abandoned personal decoration because they no longer tattoo their skins, or stick feathers in their locks, he is mistaken. How about the high

hat, the "plug," as reverently it has been termed? Although the silk hat is the ugliest expression of the decorative passion that ever was devised, it must be regarded as decorative, inasmuch as no stretch of ingenuity can construe it to be useful. In fact, the human male is as much subjected to the passion for ornament as the female. He doesn't exploit it as artistically as she does, that is all. But profound students of human psychology have affirmed that the vanity of the sterner sex is quite as virulent as that of the fairer sex, and even more so. If indulgence in the innocent and uplifting passion for decoration be proof of savagery, then men are as savage as women. We are all savages. Except perhaps the Puritans of the sixteenth century, from whom this Massachusetts sociologist, is probably descended—except the Puritans, who were so above savagery that they had no taste for art, for the drama, and believed in witchcraft. Truth is, the passion for decoration is a noble one. It accounts for much refinement, for personal virtues and for manners even. The passion may be savage or half-savage or highly civilized. But possession of the passion is not evidence of savagery. The quality of its manifestation is. And ludicrous or unattractive as some feminine ornamentation is, we will match against the worst womanly decoration, the male silk hat, and vindicate the former!

Unusual Business Methods of Merchant in Western Canada.

Americans have made Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Edmonton and the majority of Americans have cleaned up fortunes in the last few years because of the Canadians themselves. I will give one instance of fortune-making, which clearly comes under the head of "unusual business methods," a writer in the Bookkeeper says. In a thickly settled prairie district not far from Moose Jaw a few Canadians had opened up a coal mine, the product of which they sold to the surrounding farmers. Settlers would come in wagons and sleighs and load their own winter's fuel, which cost them from \$1 to \$2 a ton, according to the run. It was early winter when I first made the acquaintance of this mine and its remarkable "superintendent," and my first reception from this individual was a fierce yell on his part and the frantic brandishing of a long stick and the words: "What the devil are you doing? Can't you see? Are you stone blind?"

I was literally walking through his books! Since morning—and this was at 3 o'clock in the afternoon—he had been keeping a record of outgoing sleighs and wagons of coal in the snow! About twenty farmers were drawing that day. With his stick he had written the initials of each in a clean spot in the snow and with that same stick had registered the number of tons they had taken away, and I had spotted one-half of his "books," and it was an hour before he became at all affable. I was still more astonished when I entered the "superintendent's" little board office. The walls were black with pencil marks, figures and names. A fire would have burned down his "book" of two years past.

Boston Dealers Claim That It Is to Be the Coming Jewel.

Jewel lovers of this city have recently become infatuated with a new stone, the black opal, which made its appearance in Boston a short while ago, the Traveler of that city says. It is a most beautiful jewel and has the brilliancy one hundred times over that of the ordinary opal. They cost about the same price, too.

The black opal was discovered only a few years ago and first brought to this country by an Englishman, who picked up a few of the specimens in Africa.

He exhibited his treasure to a diamond broker, and they were pronounced of little value. A shipment was ordered, however, and when the stones were polished they attracted much attention.

A Boston dealer recently purchased \$20,000 worth of black opals and during the past three months has sold most of his stock.