

PHILANDER C. KNOX, A RIDDLE



COUNTRY HOME OF SENATOR KNOX, NEAR VALLEY FORGE, PA.

A QUESTION mark will soon go into the chair of Root, Hay, Bayard, Rialas, Seward and Webster.

This is said in no criticism of Philander C. Knox, picked by President-elect Taft to be his Secretary of State, for the ability of the new incumbent of a great office is admitted, and his patriotism has been established by the great services he has already rendered the country.

Still he is a question mark, for surely no man of greater contradictions was ever called on to serve the Nation in the office which ranks only behind those of the President and the Speaker of the House in its power.

Mr. Knox is by nature and disposition a conservative, yet in his achievements as Attorney-General, he proved himself in the results he accomplished far more radical than any man who has ever held the post.

Originally he gained his great fame as a lawyer while serving in a legal capacity corporations like the Carnegie Steel Company. Yet he was the first prosecutor of the United States to show that there was vitality in the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and his great victory over John G. Johnson in the Northern Securities case ranking as the greatest legal victory of the radical Roosevelt administration.

exterior did not stimulate newspaper writers to make a hero of him.

Hence when he went into the McKinley Cabinet he was virtually unknown to the country at large, and many persons, mistaking the meaning of his perfectly legitimate regulations with trusts, feared that his selection meant immunity for the criminals of wealth.

But Knox dispensed this notion with most admirable speed.

The high water mark on his public service was performed in 1902, when he conducted the legal proceedings that dissolved the Northern Securities Company and blocked the Wall street plan for combining all the railroads of the country into one great trust.

Then the Nation began to sit up and take notice. Mr. Knox wasn't much of a power, but he was a doer.

The next greatest thing he did for the public, one that is not so generally known, was to write the report for the Frick committee of Equitable Life Assurance Society directors that was the first official exposure of corruption in the Equitable.

Then he drafted the Elkins law, which stopped railroad rebates.

Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, died. The Republican party of the Keystone State, assailed by a growing reform movement, did not dare pick out a man of its kind, so Mr. Knox still maintaining his law of contrasts, was elected to the Senate as the junior Senator from Pennsylvania by men who probably would not have considered him in days when machine supremacy was less in danger.

In the Senate, Mr. Knox has maintained his record of performances, and will go into the Cabinet with a record unmarred by a single blunder, and with a career free of the least taint of selfishness or self-seeking.

Mr. Knox's neighbors in Valley Forge say that the new Secretary is not always as sociable as he might be, that he does not always stop and pass the time of day, and yet it is a fact admitted that if the rights of the humblest of these neighbors were to be impinged, no man would fight harder or longer before the courts of the Nation to obtain justice for them than this quiet, self-contained lawyer.

Even as a corporation lawyer, Mr. Knox picked his clients. It is little short of astonishing that in his career in Pennsylvania he never took a retainer from either the Pennsylvania Railroad or the Standard Oil Company, the two richest corporations in the state, and from whom

nearly every rich lawyer of note has profited.

He is bitter against over-capitalization, he thinks that the encroachments of dishonest combinations on legitimate trade should be stopped, but on the contrary, he is just as insistent that no corrective laws should be permitted to interfere with proper enterprises.

This curious combination of radicalism and conservatism, which gets its perfect equipoise from a logic crystal clear, and a most perfect grounding in the law, is said to have been the trait that commended him to Mr. Taft, who believes it to be good policy now in the present somewhat unsettled condition of business to let it be known that while in his administration wealth will not be allowed to take any unjust advantages, no spirit of demagoguery will be permitted to make a target of men and enterprises of worth merely because they have been successful.

Mr. Knox is now 55 years old. He was born in Brownsville, Pa., his father, David S. Knox, being a bank cashier of moderate means. Mrs. Knox, the new Secretary's wife, is very fond of social life, and will be a big figure in the cabinet group. There are a married son and a married daughter, as well as Phil Knox, youngest son of the family.

Mr. Knox is accounted by his neighbors an aristocrat, yet his passion for justice is so great that he took up the case of a friendless boy who had been cheated by a corporation, and by throwing into his case all the power of his great legal mind, he forced the corporation to make redress to the extent of \$500. For this service he never received one dollar, and the boy for whom it was performed is a negro.

Most profound of students who has delved more deeply into constitutional law perhaps than any living American, Mr. Knox has also ambitions in a sporting direction, for he has a pair of the fastest horses to be found in the United States, and with them is anxious to break the trotting record for gentleman drivers.

Most unostentatious in his manner, Mr. Knox nevertheless goes to the very extreme in the luxury of his homes. He has three, one in Washington, one in Pittsburgh and one in Valley Forge, where his love for history is ever caajoled by the surroundings marked by such great deeds at the time of the Revolution.

And finally comes an interesting contradiction in his personal appearance.

In stature, Mr. Knox is perhaps the shortest man who ever held the office of Secretary of State. He is only five feet four inches tall, which is the height credited to Napoleon Bonaparte, yet he has a head bigger perhaps than any of his predecessors save possibly Daniel Webster, whom historians credit with having had a most unusual cranium.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Taller buildings, greater stores—largeness is the style.

"Biggest locomotive yet," every little while: "Tis the day of greater things, deep or wide or tall.

Edges of my lady's hat spread from wall to wall.

Life insurance towers rise half way to the stars;

Steamships half a mile in length; longer trailers;

Fortunes swollen to a size never dreamed of before;

Every year the cannon's range lengthens more and more.

Longer, stronger, heavier—everything has grown;

Excellent depends it seems on the size alone;

Yet the good old stork adheres to her ancient way,

Eight-pound babies are in style, as in Caesar's day.

That Noon Lunch.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The high school girls with their glossy curls And cheeks of daily pink, like a laughing thrush, As they munch along in a laughing thrush, Look mighty nice, I think.

But I'd like to know how cheeks can glow Like roses in a bunch, Or olive green of a staid eccliar, Or a macaroon for lunch.

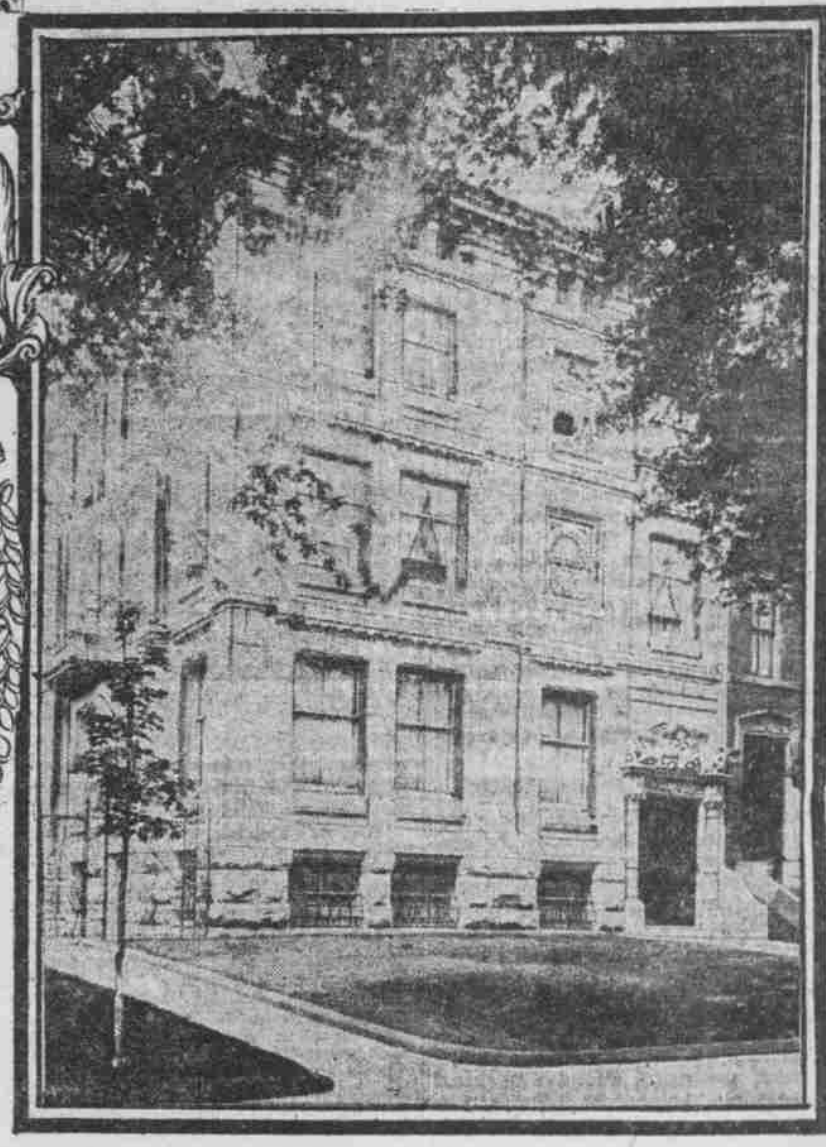
MANY SIDED CHARACTER OF THE PENNSYLVANIAN CHOSEN TO BE THE HEAD OF TAFT'S CABINET HE PRESENTS MORE CONTRADICTIONS THAN ANY OTHER MAN IN AMERICA



MR. P. C. KNOX



SENATOR KNOX DELIVERING ONE OF HIS OPEN AIR SPEECHES FOR WHICH HE IS FAMOUS



WASHINGTON HOME OF SENATOR KNOX

This is the many-sided man who will be at the elbow of the President of the United States during the next four years.

And the marvel of the contradictions that greet the investigator at a hasty glance into his life is increased when a closer examination is made into his career.

He has come into the highest honors, politics has favored him, and yet he never was a politician. The whole bent of his mind drew him away from the pettiness of political life. He comes from Pennsylvania, ruled for half a century by the Cameron, Quay and Penrose dynasty, which to put it mildly has never represented the kind of environment to tempt the high class man into association. Yet his mental powers compelled this very ring to recognize him.

Mr. Knox had been practicing for 25 years before he received an invitation from President McKinley to come into the Cabinet.

In that time his practice had not been of a kind to bring him into popular attention.

In the main he had done corporation work, and though his fees were perhaps as large as those of almost any lawyer in the country, he was less known than dozens of minor lights who came into the limelight because of their connection with criminal cases.

Murmurs came of a case in which a boy, having been badly hurt in an explosion of natural gas, was hurried off to a hospital. Agents for the responsible corporation cheated the helpless youngster into an outrageous settlement. Then Knox, lawyer for many corporations, rose in his wrath and smote this one, and just from his sense of right compelled a proper settlement on the victim of the accident.

But even this commendable action did not elicit any acclaim. Mr. Knox was not a man to publish his charity far and wide, and his somewhat cold, restrained

PRIZE CATS ON EXHIBITION AT THE ANNUAL NEW YORK CAT SHOW.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—(Special.)—In the concert hall of the Madison-square Garden the Atlantic Cat Club held its seventh annual show this week. Mrs. J. C. Mitchelson's imported short-haired silver tabby has won many first prizes. Its name is "The Bursing Silver." Mrs. Champion's "Argent Glorious" has won two first prizes and seven special prizes. Both these cats were shown at the Garden in this exhibition.

Smithsonian's Annual Report Notes Wonders of Progress

Steam Turbine, Typesetting Machinery, Wireless Telegraphy and Saiton Sea All Come in for Comment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—(Special.)—The annual report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for 1907, transmitted to Congress, as required by law, a statement of the operations, expenditures and condition of the Institution and its branches for the year, has just been issued.

The Steam Turbine.

"The Steam Turbine on Land and Sea," is the subject discussed by Charles A. Parsons, who calls attention to the recent wide adoption of the turbine principle for the generation of electricity, for the propulsion of vessels, and for driving air-compressors, fans, and pumps. In 1907 there were only 15,000 horsepower of turbines on land and 25,000 on sea; in 1908, there were 31 turbine steamers afloat; and last April, different countries of the world had just built or were building, turbines as follows: United States, 1 scout, 6 mercantile vessels, and 5 torpedo-boat destroyers; Japan, 3 large liners, 4 passenger vessels, 1 dispatch boat; France, 4 large battleships and 3 destroyers; Germany, 2 cruisers and several destroyers; Italy, a cruiser; Austria, a cruiser; and Brazil, 2 scouts. Negotiations were pending for 4 large battleships for Russia. On land, in almost every country, the new construction of large electric generating units were nearly all turbine-driven.

Printing Improvements.

In "The Development of Mechanical Composition in Printing," Professor A. Turpain, of the University of Poitiers, France, describes the various steps taken to aid the printer in setting up his type. These steps began with the introduction in 1776 of combinations of letters known as galleys. They went through the various forms of composing or arranging loose type and later of casting single letters and solid lines.

Developed little by little, they have finally culminated in the remarkably efficient machine called the electrotypograph, and its cousin, the teletypograph, by the combination of which not

crease in expense and without delay, a great step forward in journalism.

Wireless Telegraphy.

Professor J. A. Fleming, of the University of London, contributes a summary of advances in wireless telegraphy which have made possible the publishing on board great ocean liners in mid-ocean small daily newspapers containing the latest news of the day from the two continents. Certain fundamental principles, underlying electric wave transmission, are explained, and the results of experiments of Mr. Marconi and Professor F. Braun, of Strasburg, in what is called directive telegraphy are outlined.

As to the latter he says: "It will be seen, therefore, that popular notions on the subject of directive telegraphy are wide of the mark. Whilst we cannot yet project a narrow beam of long-wave electric radiation, or focus it entirely on a given receiving station, at a great distance, much can be done to prevent radiation being sent out from transmitters in directions in which it is of no use or not desired."

To produce directly photographs in color, the ablest photographic chemists have experimented for nearly a hundred years, but not until 1861-62 were the first permanent direct photographs in color made. During the year covered by the report, however, two additional processes were announced, the autochrome process by Messrs. A. and L. Lumiere, and the Warner-Poite process, both of which have given beautiful results which can be obtained at a cost to make them of practical everyday value. The development of the autochrome and an explanation of the new processes are contributed by T. W. Smillie, of the United States National Museum.

Inside the Earth.

Professor J. W. Gregory, of England, in a paper on "The Geology of the Inner Earth," records the latest developments of knowledge in regard to what is below the earth's crust. The inner earth appears to consist of material similar to that found in meteorites, dark stony and iron matter, heavy and solid. Whether the interior of our sphere is fluid or solid or gaseous makes little difference since under the immense pressure within the earth materials can transmit vibrations and resist compressions like a solid; but they can change their shape as easily as a fluid. They are fluid just as lead is when forced to flow from a hydraulic press. They are necessarily intensely

hot. That there are ores of value to mankind in these underneath rocks is now generally admitted.

Truth About Salton Sea.

The Salton Sea, says F. H. Newell, Director of the United States Reclamation Service, and its apparent miraculous growth has given rise to almost innumerable popular discussions, many of which are founded upon misapprehension of facts. The sea is not a sea at all but an accumulation of waste water in the bottom of a depression 200 or more feet below sea level. Relatively to a real sea it is a mere puddle or duck pond in a vast extent of arid desert which at one time was the floor for a large body of fresh water. It is not a new thing, but a revival in historic times of what has probably occurred frequently in geologic history.

The widely advertised effect upon the climate of the expanded Salton Sea, is practically negligible. The wonderful results attributed to the sea in increasing rainfall in the southwestern states and territories, is a case of placing the cart before the horse; that is to say, the apparent increase in rainfall throughout the West is more likely to have been the indirect cause of the increase in area in the Salton Sea, than the reverse. Mr. Newell describes vividly the break in the dike of the Colorado River, the knife-like cutting of the new channel, the organized attack on the water and the final successful closing of the break during the year. The sea may now evaporate at from five to seven or more feet annually, but for many years it will probably be a mark of interest to the traveler, and the inhabitants of the Imperial Valley must live, as do the people of Holland, with an eye to protection against this enemy of their homes.

Immunity From Consumption.

"Immunity in Tuberculosis" is the present live topic treated by Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York. From the first great steps in the discovery of the tubercle bacillus by Robert Koch in 1882, experimentation has developed until at present three distinct kinds are recognized—that found in man, in cattle, and in birds. Besides this there is the so-called tubercle bacillus of cold-blooded animals, which, however, is only dangerous to animals of that class, such as fishes.

The three main sorts of bacilli are transferable in more or less degree, it is generally believed, from bird to beast and from beast to man. Against the probability of infection between man and beast stands the Koch Experiment in inoculating cattle and rabbits so as to render them immune have been conducted for several years, and have met with some degree of success. Whether these may lead finally to the practical inoculation of man, so that, without too much danger in the process, he may himself be made immune, remains for the future to disclose.

Tariff in Cactus Center.

Arthur, Chapman in Denver Republican. We've observed down here in Cactus all this tariff talkers want it lowered on steel rails and hides and chaps; And we have the other event a de-hat-hard to beat. Deuce Bidole having, challenged the views of Standpat Pete.

They talked all well toward mornin' about the tariff, but when the sun came out Or tacks and soap and trows' legs, of pups and chickens struts; Or Swiss cheese, tin and peashers, of canned goods, glass and tuts, Or saddle bags and harness, of horse-shoe nails and spurs.

There wasn't harsh words spoken until the Standpat got Remarked Deuce didn't savvy what 'ed 'alv' meant; And Deuce said "ad valorem" was the latin name for horse, And Standpat gave a course, and the shootin' starts, of course.

They shot holes in each other, and they won't be out for weeks; They wounded Rich of the backstop, and his barroom full of leeks; And we feel right now in Cactus that the tariff's mostly right, But the rates on shootin' irons should be raised clear out of sight.



PRESIDENT-ELECT TAFT'S WINTER QUARTERS AT AUGUSTA, GA. AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 2.—(Special.)—President-Elect Taft and family moved into the Terrett cottage at Augusta recently. This cottage is in the rear of a hotel where the Taft family will get their meals. Mr. Taft will probably spend the entire winter in Augusta.