

BIG LINER ASHORE!

Coast Dwellers Rescue Much of Cargo From Waves.

Thousands of Tons of Valuable Goods Jettisoned in Effort to Save Ship from Going to Pieces

Hughtown, Scilly Islands, April 21.—Inhabitants of the Rocky Scilly islands were famous wreckers of primitive times, but they will forever remember this as the greatest day in their history.

The Atlantic transport liner Minnehaha, wrecked Monday, disgorged part of her 17,000 tons of valuable cargo, casting it upon the waters all day long, to be gathered up by those who cared to take the trouble.

Farming and fishing were abandoned, and even school was dismissed, while most of the population of the nearby islands, men, women and children, devoted themselves to obtaining treasures from the waves.

The salvagers decided to try to rescue the Minnehaha by cutting her in half, in the same way the Chicago White Star steamship Suevic, which went ashore near the Lizard in March, 1907, was saved.

Every effort to lighten the ship is now imperative. Today the waves beat up too high and strong for the tug to go alongside. Consequently goods were thrown overboard from the forward hold as fast as the stevedores could handle them.

Huge cases, containing automobiles and pianos, followed one another over the side, striking the water with a great splash. Sewing machines and clocks went with them, while furniture floated everywhere.

Many bales of cigarettes covered the face of the water, and tons of cheap American novels floated to the nearby shore of Bryhe, where they were piled like seaweed.

Things of the jettisoning of wealth spread early and a flotilla of fishing craft and luggers scurried to the scene. As fast as the cargo hit the water, enterprising boatmen pulled up the smaller cases, while they took the larger ones in tow.

The machinery was taken from the wreck and stored. Two hundred and twenty-four head of cattle swam ashore, while ten were drowned.

The seamen here think it will be impossible to save the Minnehaha, and look for the first strong wind to break her to pieces.

ROOSEVELT IN PARIS.

French Papers Give Warm Welcome to the Colonel.

Paris, April 21.—Colonel Roosevelt arrived here at 7:33 o'clock this morning. The Paris morning newspapers unite in warm expressions of welcome to the ex-president. The Matin prints a message of eulogy from M. Pinchot, the foreign minister, who says M. Roosevelt ever was foremost in the cause of peace.

"We French have more cause to remember this than any one," says the foreign minister, "for Mr. Roosevelt is surely a faithful friend to France. He has manifested friendship to us under all circumstances, with perfect disinterestedness. He has acted as a statesman who understands that the two great republics owe each other support, since they obey the same principles to carry out the same work and have the same ideals. It is a friend we are going to receive, a friend sincere, just and tenacious. Let us honor him."

"Theodore Roosevelt appears to me as a man without fear, who consults only his own conscience and makes willingly sacrifices to the inspirations thereof, notwithstanding the consequences which might follow his action."

Man Drinks, Then Is Lost.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 21.—Within less than 24 hours after his marriage to a Los Angeles girl, Thomas Hughes, a temperance worker, who had been engaged in anti-saloon and morality crusades in Cincinnati, Chicago and Oakland, disappeared and his bride appealed to the police yesterday to find him. He vanished after taking one glass of beer, his wife said. Hughes married Miss Cora Beck, immediately after testifying at the trial of a hotel proprietor, whose arrest he had caused.

Apostles' Creed Dropped.

New Haven, Conn., April 21.—A new confession of faith which drops the Apostles' Creed and requires no formal expression as to the divinity of Christ has been adopted by the deacons and will be presented for adoption by the Center church, Congregational, of this city, an institution which has strictly held to Puritan orthodoxy for more than 250 years. New members will only have to pledge themselves to a belief in a higher life and purposes.

Aviator Breaks Record.

Charlevoix, Va., April 20.—The French aviator, Roger Sommer, accomplished a remarkable feat today, which established a new world's record for aeroplanes. He made a flight of more than five minutes across country with four passengers.

HARRIMAN LINES PROSPEROUS

Train Service Is Improved and Equipment Added.

Chicago, April 20.—"There never was a time when the Harriman lines were in better condition physically or when they had better prospects," said J. C. Stubbs, vice president and traffic director of the Harriman system today. "They are ordering new equipment, increasing the train service and facilities everywhere and give promise of continuing the improvements."

Mr. Stubbs has just returned to Chicago from a five weeks' inspection tour over the entire system in the United States and in Mexico.

"Double-tracking on the Union Pacific is being pushed as rapidly as possible, and as soon as the work can be accomplished the entire line from Omaha to Ogden will have two tracks. Roundly speaking, 500 miles of the 1,000 have been finished, and the entire line from Omaha to San Francisco is now protected by block signals. It is probable that the San Pedro line will be open for traffic much earlier than June 1."

COLORADO COUNCIL TO REGULATE SKIRTS

Boulder, Colo., April 20.—An ordinance to prohibit the wearing of long dresses on the streets of Boulder was introduced in the city council last night. It provides that "it shall be unlawful for any person whose wearing apparel or skirt shall be of such length as to trail upon the ground and become a dust sweeper or otherwise obnoxious to the public health and refined taste, to appear upon any sidewalk in this city."

The document is entitled "An ordinance to promote public health and concerning displays upon the sidewalks," which was interpreted by one alderman to mean that "if the council intended to define the length of skirts one way it must also define it the other way." The ordinance was urged by the Women's club.

OLD BUDGET INTRODUCED.

Lloyd-George Comments Upon Decrease in Whisky Consumption.

London, April 20.—David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, re-introduced last year's budget in the house of commons today. He declared that he realized that the present deficit of \$131,240,000 would be more than wiped out when all arrears had been collected and that there would be an actual surplus of \$14,800,000.

If the budget had been passed as usual last year, he said, there would have been a surplus of \$21,000,000. The chancellor commented upon the remarkable decrease of 32 per cent in the consumption of whiskey, a decrease that he attributed mainly to the extra duty imposed. The loss in the revenue from spirits, as compared with the estimated figures, was \$14,000,000.

PINCHOT POLICIES HIT.

Colorado Commission Wants State to Control Power Sites.

Denver, April 20.—The Colorado Conservation commission today adopted a resolution declaring for exhaustive state control of waterpower sites. The resolution, which turned down the Pinchot policies as outlined by James R. Garfield, in his address last night, reads as follows:

"Resolved, That as the waters of this state are the property of the state, the powers developed by such water should remain forever under control of the state, and that all legislation tending to abridge or restrict such control be discouraged."

Famous Sealer Missing.

Victoria, B. C., April 20.—Captain Charles Spring, son of Captain William Spring, the founder of the British Columbia pelagic sealing, has been missing since January 1 under circumstances almost conclusively indicating that he has been lost with his steam launch, on which he had embarked on a cruise around Vancouver island in search of new oyster beds. He was known to have spent New Year's Eve at Pender island, but since then no tidings either of the launch or its owner have reached his family.

Jail Beats Taxpaying.

Rafton, Ill., April 20.—Because J. J. Keon, a Socialist leader, refuses to pay a poll tax of \$1.50, he began this afternoon to serve six months in jail. The city hall has been converted into a jail by screening the windows with chicken wire and Keon declares he will serve his full term rather than pay the tax or work it out at 75 cents a day. He holds such a tax is unconstitutional. Keon's meals will be taken from the city's leading hotel.

Taft Asked for Pardon.

Washington, April 20.—Representative Culloch, of Indiana, presented to President Taft today a petition for the pardon of John R. Walsh, the Chicago banker. The petition was signed by 22,000 residents of the Second Indiana congressional district, into which the railroad built by Mr. Walsh extend. The president directed that the petition be referred to the department of justice to follow the usual course.

Storms Menace Fruit Crops.

Winchester, Va., April 20.—Snow and hail fell at intervals this morning over the fruit belt of Northern Virginia. The thermometer has taken a decided tumble, falling 45 degrees since yesterday noon, approaching the freezing point.

DOINGS OF OUR NATIONAL LAWMAKERS

Washington, April 23.—Representative Francis Burton Harrison, of New York, introduced a resolution in the house today calling on the president for all the facts in connection with the investigation and report of solicitor William P. Hepburn of the treasury department, upon alleged frauds at New York in 1891.

"Colonel Hepburn," said Mr. Harrison today, "has been quoted to the effect that frauds in the New York customs service, similar to those which Richard Parr claims to have discovered, were discovered by him 19 years ago. Colonel Hepburn, Mr. Whitehead, appraiser of the port of New York, and Mr. Chance, treasury agent, submitted in 1891 a report showing that importers were defrauding the government of millions of dollars."

"Whether that report was lost or suppressed, it is certainly important that we know whether it be true that these customs frauds have been known to the government officials for so long, especially as Richard Parr is now trying to collect several hundred thousand dollars from the government for discovering such frauds."

An understanding was reached today in the senate committee on privileges and elections that a vote would be taken next Wednesday on the question of reporting the bill providing for publicity of contributions to national campaign committees.

Washington, April 22.—Beginning its session at 11 o'clock today in an entanglement over the questions of a quorum, the senate adjourned a few minutes before 5 o'clock, when it was unable to muster enough members to continue business.

The debate on the section of the bill permitting the railroads to enter into traffic agreements continued throughout the afternoon, the principal participants being Senator Crawford, Sutherland, Clapp, Elkins, Cummins and Carter.

For the most part the controversy partook of what to a layman would be considered hairsplitting, the chief contention being whether the provision in the Crawford amendment making agreements "subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce commission" has the effect of requiring this approval before the agreements take effect.

After the pros and cons of this question had been presented at some length it appeared for a few moments as though a vote might be obtained. The ayes and noes had been ordered when Senator Dilliver expressed a desire to be heard on the amendment. He did not want to proceed at so late an hour and some friendly senator raised the point of no quorum.

The Dixon long and short haul amendment to the Elkins interstate commerce bill now before the senate will probably be defeated because the lumber senators, who at first glance were inclined to favor this provision, have become convinced that Coast terminal rates should not be robbed of advantages that come to them by reason of their water competition.

Washington, April 21.—Traffic agreements consumed the entire time given by the senate today to the railroad bill and they were under consideration when the senate adjourned. Senator Cummins held the floor throughout. He spoke against the section permitting such agreements and against the Crawford substitute for it.

Declaring his intention of denouncing any legislation that nullified the anti-trust law, as this provision did, he said that the ultimate purpose of the legislation was to allow the railroads to fix their own rates without first submitting them to the Interstate Commerce commission. "Without the establishment of rates any traffic agreement must be vague and of little effect."

Mr. Elkins said Mr. Cummins' contention for approval of rates in advance was impracticable and absurd. He said that from 8,000 to 10,000 people were now employed by the railroad companies in establishing rates and he asserted that the Interstate commerce commission must have great forces of experts to carry out Mr. Cummins' idea.

"I am not ready to stand here and destroy the entire freight traffic structure of the railroads," he said, "and I don't believe that the people demand we should do so."

He said he did not want the anti-trust law repealed, but he did desire to assist in relieving the executive officials of the embarrassment they find themselves under enforcing the law.

The extent of the Guggenheim control of transportation and mineral interests in Alaska was discussed by Delegate Wickersham today before the house committee on territories, in connection with a hearing on bills that would provide for Federal guarantee of bonds issued by the Alaska railroads.

Washington, April 20.—In his maiden speech in the senate, delivered today on the railroad bill, Senator Purcell, of North Dakota, sharply criticized.

Means Reorganization of Senate. Washington, April 21.—The retirement of Senator Nelson W. Aldrich at the close of his term in 1911 means the complete reorganization of the senate, according to some leaders. The insurgents are highly pleased; the "old guard" members are clearly disconcerted. The insurgents believe that there is a chance that the balance of power may pass into their hands and that the "regulars" will lose their grip on the senate machine.

Appalachian Bill Reported. Washington, April 20.—The bill creating the Southern Appalachian and White Mountain forest reserve was favorably reported today from the committee on agriculture in the house. The purpose of the bill is to preserve watersheds by conservation of trees and reforestation where necessary. The bill is designed to conserve navigable rivers, but the first application contemplated is to the forest reserve mentioned.

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ANCIENTS SURPASSED US.

Many Secrets They Possessed Are Lost to Modern Times.

Many secrets the ancients possessed are lost to modern times and many things they did cannot be equaled today. Thousands of years ago the Egyptians used to embalm the bodies of their dead kings and nobility so perfectly that the bodies are in wonderful preservation to-day, as may be seen at the British museum. Clever as we are in this age, we cannot do the same. The valuable secret is lost, and modern science cannot recover the lost knowledge. Bodies embalmed nowadays will not be preserved for more than a few years at most; very many of the bodies of Egyptians embalmed before the birth of Christ are still so perfect that the lines of the faces are marked as clearly as when they were first embalmed.

Sheffield turns out the finest, hardest and most perfect steel the world produces, but Sheffield cannot produce a sword blade to compare with those the Saracens made and used hundreds of years ago, and the Saracens never possessed the machinery we have, nor had the advantage of knowing so much about metals as we are supposed to know. A huge fortune awaits the man who discovers the secret which enabled the Saracens to make sword blades so keen and hard that they would cut in two most of the swords used in our army to-day.

There are a dozen different methods of making artificial diamonds, but none of the stones produced by these methods can compare with those made of old French paste, the secret of which is lost. So perfect were paste diamonds that it was difficult for even a person with expert knowledge of diamonds to tell that they were artificially produced, whereas most of the modern artificial diamonds can be detected easily, and their durability is nothing like so great as the old paste diamond.

Probably not one out of every ten thousand buildings standing in all parts of the world and built by modern masons will be standing 500 years hence. We do not know how to put stones and bricks together as the ancients did, and consequently the buildings we raise nowadays will be in ruins when the ancient buildings in Greece and Italy, which were built thousands of years ago, are in as good condition as they are now. The secret is not in the bricks or stone, but in the cement and mortar, neither of which essentials can we make as the ancients made them.

Chemistry, one might imagine, is the science which has made the greatest strides in the last five or six decades. Yet modern chemists cannot compound such dyes as were commonly used when the great nations of today were still unborn. Now and again it happens that searchers after antiquities come across fragments of fabrics which were dyed thousands of years ago, and they are astonished by the wonderful richness of the colors of the cloths, which, despite their age, are brighter and purer than anything we can produce.

Modern artists buy their colors ready made and spend large sums of money on pigments with which to color their canvases. The pictures of modern artists will be colorless when many of the works of ancient masters are as bright as they are to-day. Just as the secret of dyeing has been lost, so has the secret of preserving the colors of artists' paints. Yet the secret was known to every ancient artist, for they all mixed their own colors.

COUNSELS SON BY WIRELESS.

Marooned Connection Between Father and Son at College.

"10:20 p. m.—Joe, what are you studying now? Don't forget your French. Good night. DAD."

This message, or one somewhat like it, the Philadelphia Bulletin asserts, is likely to be roaming about the atmosphere by wireless any evening. At present it is likely to be transmitted only by Dr. Walter Webb of Sharon Hill to his son, Joseph S. Webb, a freshman at Swarthmore College.

The finer details of this minute-by-minute parental guidance were completed recently when a receiving station was installed in young Webb's room in Wharton Hall, the boy's dormitory at Swarthmore College. He and his father have had a station at their home for some time and they have installed one at college so that the son will not grow rusty in handling the key.

The beauty of the scheme is seen after a little thought. Suppose the young man writes home that, owing to the press of studies, he will not be able to visit the old folks over Sunday. Then on Monday his father clicks out a message inquiring whether Joe had received one which was sent the previous day. What excuse could be offered?

Of course, this is not likely in this particular case, because Webb is a diligent student and does what he says he intends to do. But when the practice of having wireless stations at all homes and all schools is common what will the average boy do?

At present Joseph Webb, at school, has only a receiving station. Dr. Webb can counsel and admonish him to his heart's content and there will be no "back talk."

And so it may go on. Inventive fathers may devise a thousand and one ways of keeping the son at college up to scratch. When such home and school connection becomes general it is hard to say how unbearable a college boy's life will become.

Take a good watch to a pawnbroker and see how quickly the time passes.

Ministers and divorce judges are kept busy revising the marriage list.



"Wind," wrote a little boy in his composition at school, "is air when it gets in a hurry."

"I never worry or hurry." "What department of the government service are you in?"—Buffalo Express.

Miss Prim—I want a husband who will be easily pleased. Miss Grouch—That's the kind you'll get.—Life.

Mrs. Benham—You have torn my train! Benham—That's all right; your train is long enough to be in two sections.—Judge.

Howard—Bridget, did my wife come in a few moments ago? Bridget—No, sir. That's the parrot you hear a-hollerin'—Harper's Bazar.

"Doctor, how do you account for the existence of rheumatism?" "The mind, my dear, evolved the disease to fit the word."—Chicago Tribune.

"Which is the harder to write, verse or jokes?" "Verse comes easier," replied the press humorist. "You have to have an idea for a joke."

Shopman (to boy who has asked for a pennorth of pills)—Do you want them in a box? Boy—Yess, o' course. Think I'm goin' to roll 'em home?—Punch.

"Were you ever in love?" asked the sweet young thing. "No," replied the bachelor, "but you can't mention any other fashionable disease that I have not had."

Teacher—Jimmy, you look very pale this morning. Are you ill? Jimmy—No, ma'am. Ma washed my face this morning herself. —Woman's Home Companion.

Farmer (at the grindstone)—Well, why don't yer turn? City Nephew—Nix! Ye don't fool me ag'in. Whenever I turn, ye go and bear down with the ax!—Life.

"How shall I break the news to my parents that I have failed in my exams?" "Merely telegraph them: 'Examination over. Nothing new!'"—Fleegende Blaetter.

"There's a masked man at the back door." "Horror! Is he after my diamonds?" "No, madam. He only wants to borrow a can of gasoline."—Louisville Courier Journal.

"Why don't you get an automobile?" "I don't know whether I could manage one or not." "A poor argument. You took the same chance, didn't you, when you acquired a wife?"

The Post—Poetry should be written on one side of the paper, shouldn't it? The Editor—That depends on the poetry; lots of it shouldn't be written on either side.—Philadelphia Record.

"A man ought to be a good mechanic in order to get satisfactory results from an automobile." "Yes," answered Mr. Chuggins, "but it's still better to be a good financier."—Washington Star.

Poet's Wife—My husband read this poem at a public celebration before thousands of people. Alas! It was the last poem he ever wrote. Publisher—Did they lynch him or shoot him?—Leaside's Weekly.

"Ever been locked up?" demanded counsel. "I have been," admitted the witness. "Aha! And what had you been doing to get yourself locked up?" "I had been doing jury duty."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Miss Elder—The idea of his pretending that my hair was gray! Miss Peppery—Ridiculous! Miss Elder—Wasn't it, though? Miss Peppery—Yes, just as if you'd buy gray hair!—Catholic Standard and Times.

The Doctor—Mrs. Murphy, you must be at your husband's side continuously, as you will need to hand him something every little while. Mrs. Murphy—Niver, doctor! Fur be it from me to hit a man whin he's down!—Puck.

"I thought I ordered quail!" "Dat's quail, suh." "Quail nothing! That's chicken!" "It was chicken, suh, but it ticked me a-comin'." "What has that to do with it?" "De sight of a cullud pussol always makes a chicken quail, suh!"

Father—Bobby, I'm surprised to see you crying because a bee stung you. Brace up and act like a man. Bobby—Y-yes; an' then y-you'd gimme a lickin'! Y-you told me w-what you'd do to me if you e-ver heard me u-usin' that kind of l-language.

"How can I tell," asked the customer, "whether I am getting tender meat or not?" "There's only one sure way, ma'am," said the butcher, "an' that's by eatin' of it." "But I have to buy it before I can do that." "Yes'm; that's the beauty of the prescription."

Guardian—You say you are going to marry a man in order to reform him. That is very noble of you. May I ask who it is? Ward—It's Mr. Oolbyrd. Guardian—Indeed? I wasn't aware that he had any bad habits. Ward—Yes. His friends say that he is becoming quite miserly.—London Sketch.

"Little boy," asks the well-meaning reformer, "is that your mamma over yonder with the beautiful set of furs?" "Yes, sir," answers the bright lad.

"Well, do you know what poor animal it is that had to suffer in order that your mamma might have the furs with which she adorns herself so proudly?" "Yes, sir—my papa."—R. C. Saturday Sunset.

"When I was once in danger from a lion," said an old African explorer, "I tried sitting down and staring at him, as I had no weapons." "How did it work?" asked his companion. "Perfectly. The lion didn't even offer to touch me." "Strange! How do you account for it?" "Well, sometimes I've thought it was because I sat down on a branch of a very tall tree."