

EXPOSE BIG GRAFT

United Wireless Officers Arrested for Huge Frauds.

Postal Inspector Says Officials of Company Sold Stock for Thousands 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 company has been running at a loss, the price of its shares have 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, 1910, to Michael O'Brien, of Waterburg, 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 Sureties 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 shepherds of the Coffin Bros.' sheep were consigned to Boston by water.

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 Browne, 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 causing a stampede of everyone from the entire Northern country. A gold reef has been found and traced for 20 miles, with the end not in sight. Samples of the ore for 3,000 feet assayed \$49 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. Wesslyng, of the government food laboratory, Chicago, brought into court biscuits of her own baking. The biscuits had been made by Miss Wesslyng from some of the flour seized by the government. Those which had been subjected to the Greiss reagent test were pink. Biscuits made from unbleached flour subjected to the same test retained their normal color. Miss Wesslyng 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 \$345,325, 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 adopted resolutions declaring for 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 employee," and assert the "open shop" is for the best interests of all.

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 Eiffel 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 Schult 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 examination, as well as six honorary degrees.

DOINGS OF OUR NATIONAL LAWMAKERS

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 Daltell, chairman of the committee on rules, laid the rule before the house. The measure provided for the discharge 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 bills appropriating \$15,000 each for public building sites at Wenatchee and Ellensburg, Washington.

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 Poindester 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 which carry \$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.

Statehood Must Be Passed.

Washington, June 16.—Because next week may 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 law shall be enacted before adjournment.

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 Kean 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 \$30,000,000 bill, and friends of the \$30,000,000 bill 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 Heyburn 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 Heyburn 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 Heyburn threatens to destroy.

Washington, June 13.—Senator Dilliver answered the critics of the "insurgents" today in a speech delivered in the senate during the discussion of the provision of the sundry civil appropriation bill providing \$250,000 to enable the President to gather information bearing upon the operation of the new tariff law.

Clay's motion to strike out the provision was lost by a party vote of 13 to 44. Dilliver and his fellow progressives voted with the regular Republicans. The sundry bill, carrying appropriations aggregating \$118,000,000, then was passed.

Dilliver's speech awakened great interest and was listened to attentively by senators on both sides of the chamber. It was the reply to the insurgents to the charges of party disloyalty and was a direct challenge to their opponents. The first named was Governor Hanley and his speeches were referred to without reserve.

The reading of the house amendments to the postal savings bank bill was completed in the senate today and the measure then went over until tomorrow, when it is expected the senate will concur in the amendments.

The bill was amended in conference so as to allow entries on land immediately after they are withdrawn and without waiting their classification, as required by the bill as it passed the senate.

As a result of information sent to the house last Saturday by the War department, disclosing the alleged fact that Frank W. Carpenter, executive secretary of the Philippine government, and E. C. Worcester had bought and leased "Friar lands," in the Philippines, Representative Martin, Democrat, Colorado, today introduced a resolution demanding an investigation and charging malfeasance in office.

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 Haggood, 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.

WOMAN AS A FACTOR FOR GOOD

Philadelphia Preacher Believes Fair Sex Angels of the Earth.

With the increasing prominence of the cause of woman suffrage, the question of woman's work and woman's influence is being much discussed. It is argued by the advocates of equal rights that suffrage would "broaden woman's sphere" and "make her a fitter companion of man," and it is contended with equal positiveness by the opponents of suffrage that it would make her less inclined to attend strictly to womanly duties.

Of the many interesting sermons preached from Philadelphia pulpits the other day, one by the Rev. Clinton B. Adams, Congregationalist, deserves more than passing attention, the Philadelphia Times says. His theme was "A Young Woman's Religion," and among other things he described women as the angels of earth, the inspiration of men in whatever they undertake and responsible for whatever they achieve.

Men have accomplished great things without help from or thought of women. Other men have failed through their very devotion to or their control by inferior women. Those, however, are the exceptional cases. Generally, woman is the inspiration, the cause. And she is a tremendous individual factor for good—for all that is good and beautiful.

In one sentence the clergyman has spoken a great truth. He declares that "men are disposed to be what women they love admire in them." This is profoundly true and in her wondrous, indescribable influence over man, she becomes a powerful agent for good or evil.



Neuralgia.

Neuralgia is a paroxysmal pain in a nerve. In most victims of this wretched trouble the same nerve suffers in each attack, although there are patients with whom the agony travels from one nerve to another. The first thing to ascertain in a case of persistent neuralgia is whether the trouble is due to some underlying organic condition, or whether it is simply just a case of a sick nerve calling for help.

The neuralgia which has an organic basis is called "symptomatic" neuralgia, and may be present as one of many other symptoms in tumors, or in certain inflammatory affections or tuberculous lesions which are in such position as to compress the course of the nerve at any point.

Neuralgia pure and simple is called "idiopathic," and may be compared to the screams of an angry baby, who declares its needs in the only fashion it can command.

The only person competent to judge whether a particular case of neuralgia is "symptomatic" or "idiopathic" is of course the physician, and if the pain is traceable to some organic trouble, any treatment directed to removal of the pain alone would be simple loss of time.

In a case of simple neuralgia the first thing to do is to find out the underlying cause, for it may be accepted as an axiom that perfectly well people do not have painful nerves. Young children and old people are rarely sufferers from neuralgia. It is a trouble that attacks those who are living the active adult life, and especially people in middle age, when the various fatigues of that life are most prone to overtake us. It is often one of the sequels of a long illness, such as typhoid fever, and often follows gripe.

Persons with the so-called rheumatic diathesis seem more disposed to it, and any great emotional shock or undue fatigue may bring on an attack in a neuralgic individual.

Besides the paroxysmal pain of neuralgia, there is generally a dull ache all the time of the attack, with tender spots along the line of the nerve, that will be found very sensitive to slight pressure with the finger tip.

Neuralgia may attack any nerve in the body, but it perhaps causes its greatest torture when it takes the form known as tie-douloureux. This is neuralgia in the face, along the line of the sensitive nerve which supplies all this part of the head. Another exquisitely painful form of neuralgia is that known as sciatica, in the sciatic nerve, which runs down the back of the leg.—Youth's Companion.

Ultimatum.

Mrs. Desmythe—Yes, my dear, I intend my daughters to be engaged when they are 19.

Mrs. Lajones—But suppose they are not?

Mrs. Desmythe—Then they remain 19 until they are.—Tit-Bits.

Either Way.

Sillicus—I can't decide which one of those two girls I want to marry. Cynicus—Well, marry either one of them and you'll discover that you got the wrong one.—Philadelphia Record.

The Foolish Maiden.

Crawford—So your daughter loves poetry? Crabshaw—Worse than that. She's fallen in love with one of those fellows who write it.—Judge.

The Philistine: If you can neither fly nor climb, don't be discouraged; perhaps you can kick.



He looked in a milliner's window and saw "Hats reduced." "Great Scott!" said he to himself. "What was their original size?"

Prue—Do you think he was sincere when he said he loved you? Dolly—I'm sure of it. He looked too foolish to be making believe.

Mrs. Knicker—Do you let Bridget eat with the family? Mrs. Bocker—Yes; it's much cheaper than to have her eat with the policeman.—Puck.

"That clerk of yours seems to be a hard worker." "Yes; that's his specialty." "What, working?" "No—seeming to."—Philadelphia Ledger.

She—I'll never have another photograph taken. He—Why not? She—If it looks like me I don't like it, and if it flatters me my friends don't like it.

"And is your milk pasteurized?" asks the prospective customer of the dairymaid. "Sure," he replies. "My boys pasturize the cows every morning."

"Jones made an awful big hit at the banquet the other night." "Is that so?" "Yes; he was called on for a speech and refused."—Detroit Free Press.

Him—You're the only girl I ever loved! Her—That's interesting but immaterial. What I want to know is, am I the only girl you're ever going to love?

"Will fly with me?" asked the ardent aviator. "All depends," answered the practical girl. "Is that a proposal, or merely an invitation to go aviating?"

Madge—Edith is surely not going to marry that living skeleton of a man. He's nothing but skin and bones. Tess—Why not? He'll make her a rattling husband.—Boston Transcript.

"The young man who called on me last night says there is a fool in every family." "Was he trying to advance that as a reason why we should take him into ours?"—Houston Post.

"Now, then, children," said the teacher, "what is it we want most in this world to make us perfectly happy?" "The things we ain't got!" shouted the bright boy in the back seat.—St. Louis News.

"I wish I were an ostrich," said Hicks, angrily, as he tried to eat one of his wife's biscuits, but couldn't. "I wish you were," returned Mrs. Hicks. "I'd get a few feathers for my hat."—Musical Courier.

"These are flying machines and wireless telegrams—wonderful, ain't it, Mike?" "Tis that. Ah, Tim, afore we're old men we shall be able to travel round the world without leavin' home."—The Sketch.

"And how old are you, little girl?" "Six." "And how is it you are out walking without your mamma?" "Oh, mamma doesn't go in for exercise. Really, we have very little in common."—Houston Chronicle.

"Do you believe in the Darwinian theory?" "I am inclined to go further than Darwin did," answered Miss Cayenne, "and believe that some members of our species have started on a return trip."—Washington Star.

Hewitt—It took the suffragette parade three hours to pass a given point. Jewett—Were there many women in line? Hewitt—Not so very many, but they had to halt every time they approached a dry goods store.—Chicago News.

Ethel (confidentially)—Do you know, Clara, that I had two offers of marriage last week? Clara (with enthusiasm)—Oh, I am delighted, dear! Then the report is really true that your uncle left you his money?—Pick-Me-Up.

"I am dissatisfied with your account of my discovery," declared the scientist. "I told you that it would be impossible to exaggerate the importance of this discovery." "Well!" said the reporter. "You didn't try."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"You can't run a newspaper that will absolutely please everybody," said the editor. "No," replied the old subscriber; "a man's opinion of the fashion page is usually pretty much the same as his wife's opinion of the sporting section."—Washington Star.

"Rory," said the minister, "I hear ye were at Dunlop's kirk on Sunday last. Not that I object, ye ken, but ye widna yersel like yair ain sheep stravin' away into strange pastures." "I widna care, sir," said Rory. "It was better grass."—Boston Transcript.

"I'm afraid my husband is developing the gambling instinct," sobbed the bride. "What's the matter, dear? Has he been playing poker?" "No, but yesterday he offered to match pennies with brother Frank to determine which one should pay the car fare."—Detroit Free Press.

Saylor—Van Janter's big apartment house burned this morning and the tenants would hardly permit themselves to be dragged out. Metz—Why were they so reluctant to leave? Saylor—They said it was the first time the building had ever been comfortably warm.—Chicago News.

"I don't like these women who gossip about others, do you?" "I should say not. Now, there's Mrs. Green. She's always telling mean things about her neighbors. And Mrs. Hunter talks perfectly dreadful about her friends. Thank goodness, I never say anything about anybody!"—Stray Stories.