

CAN'T BLEACH FLOUR

Kansas City Jury Says It Is Adulterated and Misbranded.

Government Wins in Prosecution of Millers—Price of Wheat Will be Reduced Greatly.

Kansas City, Mo.—“We, the jury, find that the flour seized was adulterated.”

“We, the jury, find that the flour seized was misbranded.”

These two verdicts were returned to the Federal court here by the jury that for more than five weeks has listened to arguments for and against the charge by the government that the 625 sacks of flour, bleached and sold by the Lexington, Mill & Elevator company, of Lexington, Neb., and seized by the government while in the possession of the purchaser, a grocer at Sable, Mo., were adulterated and misbranded.

The verdict, returned after seven hours of deliberation, was complete victory for the government, which prosecuted the suit under the national pure food and drugs act.

The government charged that the flour was adulterated in that it was bleached by the Alsop process, which makes use of nitrogen peroxide in bleaching flour. Misbranding was charged in that the flour seized was labeled fancy patent, which the government contended it was not, because it was not made from a first grade hard winter wheat.

Bruce Elliott, chief counsel for the millers, made the following statement after the jury had reported:

“This case was not one that should have been tried by a jury. I called personally upon President Taft and assured him all the millers desired was a fair test.”

“The president assured me the millers would not be harmed and that a fair test should be had. Immediately thereafter, under instructions of the attorney general, the seizures began in different parts of the country. We started out to defend the cases on the assumption that the government would permit them to be tried before a referee.”

“President Roosevelt appointed a board of scientific men for just such purposes and the board has settled many cases that came up under the pure food law, such, for instance, as the benzene of soda case. But when this case to trial the attorney general refused to let this board act and insisted on a jury trial.”

Attorneys for the millers will file a motion for a new trial within 20 days. Arguments will be heard by Judge McPherson about September 1. Millers say that the bleached flour decision will handicap the farmers of the Southwest to the extent of \$15,000,000 to \$18,000,000 a year. They say the old differential of 5 cents a bushel in vogue in Chicago and St. Louis markets, will soon reappear.

RUSSO-JAP PACT SIGNIFICANT

Mikado's Manchurian Interests Safeguarded Against U. S.

Tokio—A British paper, published in Yokohama, says that the conclusion of the new Russo-Japanese agreement, on the “Glorious Fourth,” was significant in that it followed the failure of Secretary Knox's Manchurian neutralization proposal.

This plan, it alleges, was really the cause of a closer entente between Russia and Japan. It adds that the new understanding is apparently an answer to the Chinchow-Agun railway scheme. One of the native papers in Tokio says that, while at first Japan and Great Britain, together with America, appeared to be antagonistic to Russian arrogance in the Far East, later developments led Russians and Japanese to take concerted measures against the Far Eastern policy of the United States.

Crops Wither Under Sun.

Washington—The grain crops in Montana and the Western portion of the Dakotas which are not receiving irrigation water are literally dried up and shrivelling in the fields, according to a statement issued by the reclamation service. Continuous hot winds with the mercury near the 100 mark are proving extremely disastrous, it is said. The engineers in charge of the reclamation projects reported that the settlers upon the irrigated lands were receiving a plentiful supply of water and their crops were in excellent shape.

Too Much Theory Spoils.

Boston—That the boy who wants to learn to dig a ditch, harness a horse, use a plow or milk a cow would go in vain to the colleges of agriculture in this country, Dick J. Crosby, of Washington, D. C., a specialist in agricultural education, told the department of rural and agricultural education of the National Educational association. There are 300 more secondary schools and colleges teaching agriculture than there were 18 months ago.

Harriman in Danger?

Goshen, N. F.—A dynamite cart-dodge, hanging from a tree at a height where a passing automobile would strike and explode it, was found above the road over which the Harriman automobiles travel. The late E. H. Harriman, his wife and daughters have always been popular in this vicinity and there is no explanation for what appears an alarming piece of malice.

FIGHT HEADS TO WEST.

Great Congressional Campaign Soon to Be Waged.

Washington—In waging their warfare for the control of the next congress, both the Republican and Democratic campaign committees will have headquarters here and in the West, where the work of directing and sending out literature and spellbinders will be done.

The Democrats will be active in three places—Washington, Chicago and St. Louis—under the direction of Representative Lloyd, of Missouri, the chairman. The Far West and South-west will be handled through the St. Louis office, while the interests of the Middle West and the Northwest will be looked after from Chicago.

Representative McKinley, of Illinois, the Republican chairman, expects to open headquarters in Chicago and New York. The Republican committee will work with and through the League of Republican clubs organized during the last campaign by John Hays Hammond.

The Democrats will work from New York and from the Democratic Federation, organized by Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, with headquarters in this city.

Neither party appears to have very much cash on hand, although appeals for money have been circulated.

CURTISS SAILS OVER SEA.

Mishap on First Trial Nearly Dumps Aviator in Ocean.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Glenn H. Curtiss made an eight-minute flight directly over the ocean at 6:23 Tuesday evening. The trip included a flight along the entire front of the city, about a mile off shore, and 1,500 feet above the ocean.

The successful flight was the second one attempted, the first resulting in a mishap that nearly sent Curtiss into the ocean. While he was making an attempt to turn from the beach to go to sea, an air eddy caught the plane and dropped it within ten feet of the water. Curtiss made a quick turn and drove his machine on the beach with such force that a wood standard alongside his seat was snapped.

The drop in the air and the jar as he struck the beach unseated Curtiss, and might have thrown him out but for a new brace built across his shoulders and lashed to the machine.

FIGHT FILMS MENACED.

Movement Starts in Boston to Put Ban on Pictures.

Boston—Declaring that Independence Day was dishonored by a brutal prizefight, that the moral sense of the nation was outraged, but that this harm is nothing compared to that which will be done by allowing children and women to view the reproduction of the Jeffries-Johnson fight by moving pictures, William S. Shaw, general secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, in a formal statement, announced a campaign against the exhibition of these pictures.

Telegrams calling attention to the race riots that have followed the fight were dispatched to Theodore Roosevelt, Governor Hughes and Mayor Gaynor, of New York, asking their co-operation in suppressing the pictures.

Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston, will be asked to prevent the exhibition in Boston.

Telegrams will be sent to the governors of all the states, making a similar request.

London “Plays Up” Fight.

London—The London newspapers gave more space to the Reno prizefight than they gave to the biggest battle of the Boer war. The rounds were described in detail, and the scenes at the ringside fully pictured. Opinions of the affair were quoted from both Britons and Americans and nearly every paper discussed the fight in long editorials.

The sporting world is less surprised at the fact that the negro won than that the whites at the ringside permitted him to win.

Forest Fires Hem Town.

Duluth, Minn.—Cornucopia, Wis., on the south side of Lake Superior, is entirely surrounded by forest fires on its land sides, and there is no way of getting out of the town, except by boat. The steamer Barker arrived at Bayfield having on board 35 women and children from the village. When the boat left the village, all roads out of the town were cut off and the flames were approaching, borne along by a strong wind.

More Ships Are Built.

Washington—Shipbuilding in the United States during the fiscal year just ended shows a marked increase over that of the previous year. This year there were built, according to reports of the bureau of navigation, 1,502 merchant vessels of 347,025 gross tons, as compared with 1,362 vessels of 232,816 gross tons the year before.

Wheat Advances in New York.

New York—The local wheat pit was much excited over the absence of rain in spring wheat states during the holidays, and prices advanced 3 3/8¢ per bushel. September reached \$1.07 1/2, December sold at \$1.08 3/4. Corn was quiet and not much affected by the wheat advance.

GENERAL NEWS OF NATIONAL HAPPENINGS

COMBINE AGAINST U. S.

Latin-American Nations Resent Knox Supervision of Affairs.

Washington—That at least three and perhaps more of the Central and South American republics will make a concerted protest of some kind at the coming international conference of American states at Buenos Ayres against the Central American policy of the United States is a possibility being discussed in diplomatic circles here.

Rumors to this effect have been persistent and some responsible Latin-American representatives admitted their approximate truth, though none would permit himself to be quoted.

The rumors have led to lively exchange of information among the Central and South American diplomats here. Officials of the State department are watching the situation closely.

Some of the more radical of the Spanish-Americans are said to favor a Latin-American alliance against the United States. It is generally conceded, however, that formal action of this nature is unlikely.

The most that can be regarded as probable is that the republics interested will give the United States to understand diplomatically that the principles represented in the attitude of this government on the east coast of Nicaragua will not be accepted willingly as a part of the international law of the Americas. It is hardly likely that this protest, if made, will become a part of the official proceedings of the conference.

ARMOR PLATE DEFECTIVE.

Discovery on Battleships North Dakota and Utah Causes Worry.

Washington—Defects discovered in armorplate in the battleships North Dakota and Utah, two of the most powerful craft in the navy, led to protracted conferences at the Navy department over the legal phases involved.

There were present representatives of the New York Shipbuilding company, the Midvale Steel company and government experts.

Spalls, a flaking condition that impaired the armorplate's resistance efficiency, was found on the plate and new plates were substituted.

It was said that possibly the annealing work in affixing the plates may have caused some of the defects.

Committee to Go West.

Washington—The western sub-committee of the judiciary committee, consisting of Senators Borah, Brown and Stone, will go west in July to investigate several Federal matters and it is possible they will take up the allegation of Dr. E. B. Perrin that he was unjustly indicted and accorded improper treatment by United States District Attorney Devin and Special Agent Burns at San Francisco.

The committee will also investigate the charges of Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma, that “third degree” methods were used against him and his witnesses during the administration of President Roosevelt.

Back to Cactus for 80 Hindus.

San Francisco—Eighty Hindu laborers are slated for deportation on the Pacific Mail liner Siberia, which will sail for the Orient in a few days. The deportation was ordered by a special board of inquiry, following the ruling of Immigration Commissioner Hart H. North, that, under the present immigration laws it would be impossible to exclude Hindus. In the past Commissioner North has permitted nearly every immigrant Hindu to land.

Customs Receipts Buige.

Washington—A statement prepared at the Treasury department by direction of Acting Secretary Hills shows that the customs receipts for the fiscal year 1910 amounted to \$333,943,800. For the greater part of the year, the Payne-Aldrich tariff law was in force and Mr. Hills said the receipts were the largest of any year in the history of the government. The receipts for 1909 were \$300,000,000.

Government Will Kill Seals.

Washington—The United States government is preparing to kill 8,000 male seals on the Pribilof islands. Commissioner of Fisheries George M. Bowers will direct the work and the furs will be sold by the department of commerce and labor. Only 1,000 bull seals will be left in the herds. By an act of congress last April the slaying of the seals by private contract was stopped.

China Urged to Ratify Loan.

Washington—The ratification by China of the \$30,000,000 Hankow railroad loan is sought by the State department. Instructions were sent to American Minister Calhoun at Peking to join with representatives of the other three governments in urging China to bring the matter to a speedy conclusion.

Big Irrigation Project.

Honolulu—The Hamakua ditch, the great irrigation project of the Hawaiian Irrigation company at Hamakua, has been formally opened. The system has a capacity of 100,000,000 gallons a day and is the most elaborate of its kind on the islands.

Cowie is Paymaster-General.

Washington—Announcement is made of the appointment of Pay Director Thomas Cowie as paymaster general and chief of the bureau of supplies and accounts of the navy.

PINCHOTISM IS MENACE.

Taft Will Begin Campaign of Education in Conservation.

Washington—Alarmed at the seriousness with which Pinchotism is regarded in some parts of the country and by certain classes of people, President Taft is considering the advisability of conducting a campaign of education in the hope of diverting the public mind from the alluring but impractical theories of the late forester and building up in its stead a healthy sentiment in favor of conservation that means proper use and development of natural resources.

During the closing days of congress the president discussed this subject with several senators, and to them he voiced the opinion that something must be done to check the present trend towards Socialism, for Pinchotism is regarded as Socialism in one of its most dangerous forms. While he had not then formulated any definite plans, he showed that he is thoroughly awake to the situation and realizes that his administration will find itself very much embarrassed before its close, unless drastic steps are taken to counteract the work of men like Pinchot and Garfield.

SHOWS GROWTH OF POWER.

Judge Wickersham Addresses Harvard Law School.

Cambridge, Mass.—Attorney General Wickersham, discussing “The Relation of Legal Education to Governmental Problems,” before the Harvard law school association, described the growth of federal power as exemplified in the Interstate commerce commission.

Discussing the various phases of anti-trust legislation and prosecution, Wickersham expressed regret that the crippled condition of the United States supreme court prevented early decisions in the tobacco and Standard Oil cases.

“I greatly desired that the cases be decided early,” said the attorney general, “principally desiring that the decision be clear so that it would afford a practicable standard which, while protecting us against the inevitable evils of monopolies and attempts to strangle competition, would leave untrammelled the avenues of legitimate development of commerce.”

Wickersham expressed his approval of the railway legislation passed by congress, the extension of the power of the Interstate commerce commission and the establishment of a commerce court.

Navy Paymaster Retires.

Washington—Paymaster General Eustace B. Rogers, chief of the naval bureau of supply and accounts, will be placed on the retired list, on his own application, under the 30-year service clause of the retirement law. He was recently relieved from control of the naval supply bureau, although left nominally in charge by Secretary Meyer, with whom he differed on matters of administration. His successor will be Pay Director Thomas J. Cowie, who for the last few weeks has been in charge of the affairs of the paymaster general's office.

Amateurs Will Sail Sea.

Washington—Naval militia men are to be taught something of actual seamanship this summer. Plans are now being made by the Navy department to carry out naval maneuvers. The Marblehead will take a portion of the California naval militia on a cruise from San Francisco to Seattle and return July 1 to 17. The Buffalo, with three divisions of the California militia, will cruise from Santa Barbara to San Diego July 23 to 31.

Beverly Meeting Place.

Washington—Such meetings of the board of trustees of the postal savings bank as are held during the summer will take place at Beverly. This has been agreed upon by the three members, Postmaster General Hitchcock, Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh and Attorney General Wickersham. It is not believed the first of the postal banks will be opened this year.

Statistics Show Islands are Healthful.

Washington—In a statement just issued by the bureau of insular affairs, it is shown that the death rate among the 8,000 government employes in the Philippine islands is only 6.3 per 1,000 per annum. Of the number of employes 2,700 are Americans and the conclusion is drawn that the Philippines are not unhealthy for the Americans.

Roosevelt's Aid is Expected.

Washington—Ex-President Roosevelt's support of the income tax amendment pending before the New York legislature is expected by advocates of such a tax. The action of Colonel Roosevelt in expressing his approval of the Cobb direct primary bill at the request of Governor Hughes inspired Representative Hull, of Tennessee, to send a telegram to him asking aid.

188,006,668 Coins Made.

Washington—At the mints during the fiscal year closed June 30, the government made 188,006,668 coins, valued at \$54,215,419. There were also 7,754,458 pieces of Philippine coin issued, including 5,726,559 pesos and 1,500,000 one-centavos.

BEAR HUNT IN JAPAN.

Battle with Bruin Resulted in the Death of a Hunter.

It happened on the 18th ult., shortly before sunset, that some surveyors accompanied by laborers were still surveying a field at Uyenai in Esashi-gun, Hokkaido. While engaged in this work, says the Hakkaido correspondent of the Japan Advertiser, a bear made its appearance from a cave nearby, and, ambling threateningly toward the party, sprang upon one of the workmen who was in the act of running away. The man escaped with lacerated arm and the bear was left victor, the field being cleared of its human occupants in a remarkably brief space of time. The incident came to the knowledge of some local Nimrods and some days later Bruin was tracked to his lair. One of the gallant hunters fired, but there was something wrong with his gun. Unfortunately it went off in a rather irregular way, the gun being rusty and the powder damp. All these things, however, only served to enrage Bruin, which attacked his enemies. The other hunters took the opportunity when the bear's attention was centered upon his companion and fired his gun, but this weapon, too, was useless. The bear apparently now had both men at his mercy and in a short time they were lying seemingly lifeless and mangled on the ground. A passing mail car carried the vanquished hunters to the nearest village where one of the men seems to be on the way to recovery under treatment, but the other died of his wounds.

SOLE SURVIVOR OF A CIVIL WAR SHIP TRAGEDY.



M. S. Brockett

Michael S. Brockett of Enfield, Ill., is believed to be the last survivor of the little group of men who escaped from the steamer General Lyon when it was burned off the coast of North Carolina, March 31, 1865, going down with 480 passengers. The disaster, now almost forgotten, was one of the most appalling of the closing days of the Civil War.

Brockett is living in retirement on a farm. He was disabled for life by injuries received when rescued from the wreck of the burning steamer, and was allowed a pension of \$8 per month for twenty-nine years, and ten years ago, by a special act of Congress, this was increased to \$30 a month. The wreck followed four years of service with the Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry, Brockett and his brother going home on a furlough to recuperate from sickness.

THEIR FINAL QUARREL.

She Said It Was Irrevocable, but He Knew Better.

It was all off. They had quarreled, finally and irrevocably. It doesn't matter now what it was about. The chances are that in their anger neither remembered anything except that he had disappointed her in some awful, unforgivable way and she had seized the diamond engagement ring from a dainty, slender figure and thrust it upon him with a gesture of infinite scorn.

For an instant he held the circlet in his hand ruefully. For another instant he paced the porch, hands in his pockets, head low, his voice quivering with emotion as he pleaded. Suddenly he stopped in front of her.

“That's final, is it?” he inquired.

“Final!” she replied, icily. “No man with a spark of—”

“All right!” he snapped. “This thing's no use to me, then.”

His right arm shot out like the arm of a ball pitcher, and a second later the tinkle-tinkle of metal on the concrete walk half a block away told her he had thrown the ring away.

“Oh!” she cried, and there was sudden anguish in her heart. “I didn't mean it. We must find it—at once.”

“I don't care for it,” he said, stubbornly. “Life has mighty little now to make—”

“Silly!” she cried. “Help me—immediately.”

He couldn't let her go alone, with night coming on, so, after proper reluctance, he followed. In the eagerness of searching all her anger melted. It took a long time, but finally he stooped quickly, and, exclaiming, “Here it is!” held up the diamond ring.

What happened in the next hour is nobody's business except their own. The human, masculine part of the story was disclosed to his bosom friend late that night in the quiet of their room.

“Had it in my pocket all the time,” he said. “Threw a quarter down the street. And, dang bling it, I didn't find it, either!”

But it did the work—Kansas City Times.

Thought It a Language.

“The self-made man is splendid,” said Andrew Carnegie at a dinner in Washington, “if he makes himself a mental and spiritual, no less than a financial, success.”

Too many self-made men neglect the intellectual side. This sometimes—at commencements, for example—puts them at a disadvantage.

“I know a self-made man who said at a commencement to his nephew:—

“Well, Tommy, my son, what do they teach you here?”

“Latin and Greek,” the boy replied, “and German and algebra.”

“Dear me!” cried the self-made man. “And what's the algebra for turnip?”

Not Unhealthy.

Yeast—Do you think high-heeled shoes unhealthy?

Crismoneak—Oh, no. Our goat got away with a pair last week and he seems to be getting along all right!—Yonkers Statesman.

The Touring Club of France has spent \$4,000,000 on public roads.



Disorders of the Stomach.

The stomach, like all the other organs of the body, is subject not only to various forms of organic trouble, but also to many kinds of functional disorder, or neurosis.

In these nervous disturbances of the stomach pain may be just as severe and the list of symptoms just as long and as trying as in true organic disease, and it is often impossible to convince the victim that he is not suffering from some terrible local disorder calling for immediate operation.

The stomach is usually a somewhat abused organ. It works hard, generally overtime, and often at tasks extremely distasteful to it. Small wonder, then, that it sometimes goes on strike.

When it decides to do this, the weapons it controls with which to boycott and intimidate the rest of the system are most efficient. In times of normal health we are no more conscious of the tremendous commotion and toil going on in the stomach than the passengers on a sunny deck are conscious of the trials of the engine room below them; but when the stomach has stood all it is going to for the present, it telephones the brain to that effect, with the immediate result that the whole consciousness is flooded with the misery resulting from its rebellion.

The visible signs of this rebellion are myriad. Among the most usual of them may be mentioned nausea and vomiting, eructations that are sometimes so acid that the very throat is scalded, disagreeable sensations after eating, that range from discomfort to agony; and naturally in time a general “run-down condition” of the system.

When it can be proved that this state of affairs is traceable to abuse of the stomach, the treatment becomes a comparatively simple matter; but in many cases of so-called “nervous dyspepsia” the trouble will be found to be a fault of the nervous system, the stomach itself showing no sign of disease, but simply suffering from faulty nervous control, just as any other organ of the body may. This diagnosis, however, will be of little comfort to the patient so long as his stomach is made the vicarious culprit for the guilty nervous system.

When the trouble arises from causes that can be easily controlled, such as improper food, hasty eating, irregular meals, insufficient mastication, the cure lies largely in the hands of the patient himself.

The small boy who heard his father pronounce an eulogy on a statesman said: “Father says Mr. Blank has intelligence, tact and honesty, and also abdominal courage.” This is a form of valor far too prevalent, and this is the kind that should be tempered with discretion.—Youth's Companion.

An African Task Story.

A certain man had a most beautiful daughter who was beset by many suitors. But as soon as they were told that the sole condition on which they could obtain her was to bale out a brook with a groundnut shell (about half the size of a walnut shell) they always walked away in disappointment. However, at last one took heart of grace and began the task. He obtained the beauty, for the father said, “He who undertakes what he says will do it.”—Burton's “Negro Wit and Wisdom.”

A Bitter Tongue.

He—This article says, my dear, that men's heads grow until they are 65. I wonder what effect that has?

She—Merely increases the vacuum, I suppose.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Boasting of what you have done doesn't knock down the nervousness.