

BRITAIN IS ALARMED

Crimes of Aliens Cause Demand for Restriction of Immigration.

Tory Factions Wrangle—Turn on Balfour—Irish Bogey to Furnish Rallying Cry.

London, Jan. 7.—Though there are indications of the coming fierce political struggle when Parliament re-opens at the end of January, all topics for the moment are submerged by the recent battle in Steyne, in which all of the military forces in London were called out to capture a house held by two robbers.

Public opinion, on the whole, justifies the tactics of Winston Churchill, the Home Secretary, and the police. The British approval is made more certain by the self-complacent criticisms of the German press.

All the same, the spectacle of two desperadoes keeping such a vast force at bay produces a misgiving amounting almost, in some quarters, to a panic. Some of the English see in every foreigner in the East of London a potential anarchist, and the mysterious murder on Clapham Common, with the initial letter "S" carved on the cheeks of the dead, increases the tendency to believe it a widespread and powerful assassin and anarchist organization.

Party politics, of course, enters into the controversy. The Tories are accusing the Liberals of reducing the act of Parliament against aliens to nothing, while the Liberals retort that the defect lies in the acts themselves, which were clumsily contrived by the Tories when they were in power.

There is a general call for a greater restriction of alien immigration, but few will attempt to answer the unanswerable objections to any possibility of such a code of restrictions as could keep out any but an infinitesimal number of real criminals without including a great mass of deserving ones and destroying England's traditional policy of offering an asylum to refugees from oppression.

Another proposal is to make more difficult the right to carry arms, and finally it is proposed to arm the police.

VENUS HAS SNAKES.

Professor Pickering, of Harvard, Supports Views of Coast Man.

Cambridge.—Professor William H. Pickering, of Harvard observatory, is interested in the recent statement of Dr. J. J. See, of Mare Island observatory, that higher forms of life exist on the planet Venus.

The Harvard savant has held tentatively for many years that animal life has been in existence on Venus and that the surface of the planet is composed principally of steaming swamps which abound with reptilian creatures of antediluvian periods.

The professor also has certain theories on the geographical proclivities on the moon, but does not care to discuss them. Concerning Venus, Professor Pickering says:

"Certainly there are many physical reasons for thinking that if any other planet besides the earth is inhabited, it is probably Venus. It is about the same size as the earth and its density is about the same. Venus seems more capable of supporting life than any other planet except the earth."

8000 TRESPASSERS DIE.

Pennsylvania Road to Wage Campaign to Prevent These Deaths.

Chicago.—Eight thousand trespassers were killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad during the year 1910 and this enormous total has led the railroad company to announce a determined campaign to keep those who have no right there off its tracks and its trains.

In addition to the 8000 trespassers killed on the line during the past year a like number were injured.

Being trespassers, the Pennsylvania company was not liable for the deaths, but officials were appalled at the number. Orders have gone forth to all officials and employees of the system urging that all trespassers be kept off the company's property.

Carnegie Trust Company Closed.

New York.—The Carnegie Trust company has been closed by State Bank Commissioner Cheney. The company was chartered in 1907 and had a paid-up capital of a million dollars. Its surplus was \$500,000 and its undivided profits aggregated \$73,000. Its gross deposits amounted to \$8,900,000. The officials of the bank issued a statement saying a quiet run had been in progress for a week and ready available resources had been used up.

Says Natives Are Good Fighters.

Washington.—Should an emergency arise, the United States would have to depend upon native troops to protect the Philippines, according to the annual report of Brigadier-General John G. Pershing, commander of the Department of Mindanao. The natives would respond loyally, too, the general says. Pershing suggests that the native scouts be used as a nucleus for a native standing army.

Another Bomb for Alfonso.

Madrid.—King Alfonso on Monday issued an official denial of the report that an attempt to assassinate him was made recently. On board the yacht Glaida he arrived at Melilla and disembarked.

WOOL MEN ADJOURN.

F. R. Gooding, of Idaho, New President—Next Convention at Omaha.

Portland.—With three loud cheers for Portland, the forty-seventh annual convention of the National Wool Growers' association adjourned Saturday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the Armory to meet in Omaha next year. This marked the close of the most important convention yet held by the organization, according to the closing address of the newly elected and the retiring officers, and one feature upon which they congratulated themselves and their fellow delegates was the comparatively peaceful manner in which the deliberations had been conducted.

Action at this convention makes it incumbent upon the association to begin what promises to be a most wide-spread campaign for the education of the nation to a realization of the urgent necessity of a protective tariff on wool and woolen goods. In order to save from alleged wreck and ruin, the sheep and wool industries, so closely allied that the killing of one means the inevitable destruction of the other.

It was explained by the various speakers that with the duty free wool from Australia, Asia, Africa, South America or any other foreign country, the sheep industry would soon dwindle to nothing, a condition that would not only prove disastrous to the wool-growers themselves, but would deprive the American people of one of its most important sources of food supply, one that will increase in importance at a greater ratio than the increase in the population.

It was pointed out that the actual cost of wool in the average suit of clothes is so small as to be almost insignificant and that therefore the duty protecting these two industries and those closely related thereto is therefore of such little moment to the consumer that if the facts were understood by the people at large the sheep and wool-growers need never fear abolition of the duty or even a reduction thereof.

The association will make it a part of its work to carry on such an educational campaign as was advocated in the report of Retiring Secretary George S. Walker and by other speakers, and a man well versed in every detail of the industries will be sent to Washington and maintained there to guard against any measures being enacted under misapprehension. It was set forth during the sessions repeatedly that while there is no reason to doubt that the issues affecting the sheep and wool industries are and have been treated in all fairness, misunderstandings and unfamiliarity with actual conditions have and may lead to measures the effect of which would be anything but that intended.

The resolutions adopted indicate also a better understanding between the sheep and wool men and the forest service and closer relations and more friendly terms than in the past. The resolution provides for a national advisory board, consisting of a representative man from each state and territory having a reserve, to take up with the secretary of agriculture and the forestry department changes which it is believed should be made in the interest of the sheep industry. This advisory board will also find it its duty to make a careful consideration of all complaints and of the regulations of the forest service.

The proposed speed limit measure is indorsed from the viewpoint of quicker transportation as well as from a humanitarian point of view. The resolution carries a protest against the proposed Parson's bill, and authorizes the executive committee to take up the matter of freight rates with the Interstate Commerce commission should this be deemed necessary.

The election of officers went off in accordance with a cut and dried program, the delegations from the various states having fixed up a slate prior to entering the convention hall. Dr. J. M. Wilson, of Wyoming, who had been urged to accept the presidency, retired in favor of Frank R. Gooding, of Gooding, Idaho, ex-governor of the state, and younger brother of Retiring president F. W. Gooding of Shoshone, Idaho. The nomination of Mr. Gooding was made by Frank R. Hasenbrath of the Idaho delegation. Utah was given the western vice presidency by the election of George Austin, of Salt Lake City, and there being no rivalry for the position of eastern vice president, A. J. Knollin of Chicago, was re-elected.

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Steamer Thieves Make Haul.

Seattle.—Express thieves between Seattle and Alaska have gotten away with \$75,000 worth of negotiable stock certificates of the Owl Mining company, a package of valuable gold ore specimens, a bundle of currency and several other parcels of considerable value, shipped to Seattle by the Alaska Pacific company from Cordova. Although the officials of the company are reticent they are keeping the wires hot between Seattle and Cordova in an effort to locate the missing plunder.

Ex-Captain to the Bad.

St. Paul.—Charles J. Williams, arrested Wednesday when, it is said, he attempted to steal a \$600 diamond after trying to blind the jewelry clerk with red pepper, has been positively identified as Captain D. F. Keller of Reading, Pa., for 10 years a soldier in the United States army and formerly of Troop A, Eighth cavalry. Captain Keller is wanted at Reno, Nev., for a \$7500 forgery.

College Gets Carnegie Money.

Los Angeles.—Andrew Carnegie has donated \$25,000 to the University of Southern California. This gift, plus the \$75,000 raised by the university itself in compliance with the terms of the iron master's donations, wipes out the debt of the institution.

GENERAL NEWS OF NATIONAL HAPPENINGS

SHALL THE HOUSE BE LARGER?

Crumpacker Proposes 435 Members, Campbell Would Cut to 225.

Washington.—The question as to how the United States shall be reapportioned into congressional districts in accordance with the 1910 census returns was discussed with the president by Representative Crumpacker, of Indiana, chairman of the house committee on census.

The bill which Mr. Crumpacker will introduce will provide for a membership of 435, an increase of 43 over the present number. This would be on a basis of one representative to 211,880 of population.

Representative Campbell, of Kansas, who also saw the president at the same time, expressed the opinion that the house should be reduced probably to about 225 and kept permanently at that figure. He said he might introduce a bill to that effect.

MANAGEMENT BERATED.

Higher Standards of Efficiency Needed on Railroads.

Washington.—Higher standards of efficiency, not increased freight rates, are the paramount needs today of American railroads. This proposition is the essence of the brief filed with the Interstate Commerce commission by Louis Brandeis, of Boston, counsel for the traffic commission of commercial organizations of the Atlantic seaboard in the investigation of the commission in the proposed advance in freight rates in the official classification territory—that part of the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers.

Railroad managers, Mr. Brandeis contends, in an effort to meet existing needs should not look without, but within.

"If their net income is insufficient," he says, "the proper remedy is not higher rates, resulting in higher cost and lessened business, but scientific management resulting in lower costs, higher wages and increased business."

"If their credit is impaired, the proper remedy is not to apply the delusive stimulant of higher rates but to strengthen their organizations by introducing advanced methods and eliminating questionable practices. Thus they will maintain credit by deserving it."

The proposed advances by the lines in official classification territory would affect only the class. The total freight tonnage of the lines for the calendar year 1909 was 626,321,975. Less than 8 per cent of this moved under class rates, yet of the freight revenue of these railroads for 1909 nearly 22 per cent (\$103,271,823) was derived from class rates.

SUPREME COURT BENCH FULL.

Justice Van Devanter and Lamar Take Oath of Office.

Washington.—The two vacancies on the bench of the Supreme court of the United States were filled Wednesday when Judge Willis Van Devanter, of Wyoming, and Judge Joseph R. Lamar, of Georgia, took the oath of office as associate justices and began immediately the performance of their duties. For the first time in 19 months the bench was complete.

For the first time since the organization of the court, nearly a century and a quarter ago, one president had commissioned within a single year five men who sat on the bench.

Justice Van Devanter, having been named first by the president to take the oath, was escorted by the marshal to the chair on the extreme right of the chief justice. Justice Lamar after he had subscribed to the oath, was shown to his seat, which was at the left.

A distinguished gathering witnessed the ceremonies. Precedents in the court were broken by the first lady of the land, Mrs. Taft, being given a seat within the bar along with Charles P. Taft and Horace Taft, brothers of the president. Mrs. Taft was accompanied also by Mrs. C. P. Taft and Miss Louise Taft.

Cannon Inherits Fortune.

Washington.—Speaker Cannon received a letter from King, King, & Co., bankers of Bombay, India, notifying him that a woman client of theirs, having been warned by her physicians that she had less than six months to live, had deposited with them her will for execution upon her death, in which Joseph G. Cannon, of Danville, Ill., is made sole heir to an estate valued at \$2,500,000. Cannon had befriended the woman years ago.

Worcester Under Fire.

WASHINGTON.—The Philippine land investigation was resumed by the House committee on insular affairs, Representative Martin, of Colorado, who started the inquiry, cross-examining Dean C. Worcester, of the Philippine Commission.

Mr. Martin sought light as to the arrest of Manila newspaper men for libel in connection with publications concerning the lease of public land to Mr. Worcester's nephew.

McEnerney Act Sustained.

WASHINGTON.—That the McEnerney act of California, passed as emergency legislation after the San Francisco earthquake of 1906, and providing for the establishment and quieting of title to real estate in case of the loss or destruction of public records, was constitutional, was the decision of the Supreme court of the United States.

AFTER TOBACCO TRUST.

Government Begins Final Effort to Dissolve Big Combine.

Washington.—Before the court of last resort Saturday began the final legal battle for life of the American Tobacco company and its subsidiaries. High priced corporation lawyers matched wits with the government's trust busters in a struggle to determine whether the Sherman anti-trust law is invalid or whether it has the power to crush the tobacco trust.

On the outcome of the fight depends the life or death of the vast corporation, with an invested capital of more than \$400,000,000, or the emasculation of the Sherman law, which would nullify the government's strongest weapon against corporate aggression.

Attorney General George Wickersham and Special Attorney J. C. Reynolds commanded the forces of the government.

Attorneys John C. Johnson and William B. Hornblower represented the tobacco company. To Johnson, as chief counsel for the appellant fell the duty of making the opening argument, and his legal defense of the accused corporation consumed by far the greater part of the day.

The tobacco trust suit was brought by the government against the American Tobacco company, its officers, directors, and affiliated corporations for the purpose of seeking to prevent and restrain monopolies in tobacco and related commodities, alleged to be conducted in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and certain provisions of the Wilson tariff act.

MAKE CANAL COMPETITOR.

Senate Bill Would Let American Coastwise Vessels in Free.

Washington.—Pacific Coast shippers who have been fighting for water transportation as an offset to the exorbitant transcontinental railroad rates, will be benefited by the adoption of the Mann bill, which Senator Flint's amendment, which the senate committee on inter-oceanic canals has voted to report favorably.

It is a bill for the governing of the Panama canal zone. Flint's amendment makes the canal free of tolls for American vessels for coastwise trade; imposes tolls on railroad-owned steamships; enables the government at any time to take over vessels which accept the use of the canal without tolls, the question of cost to be settled later, and enables the president to fix the tolls at not less than 50 cents nor more than \$1.50 per net ton.

Under the provisions for taking over vessels, the government can at any time obtain all the colliers and auxiliaries it needs in war.

The amendment will make the canal a real competitor of the transcontinental roads. There have been well defined fears that unless conditions changed the Panama canal would not give shippers the relief that was hoped for when it was projected. Such eminent authorities as Admiral Evans have proved that under existing conditions of control of steamship lines by railroads, the canal is practically turned over to them.

It was brought out in the investigation here that \$70,000 a month had been paid by transcontinental roads in a pool as a bonus to the Pacific Mail Steamship company, which, under the terms of the contract was compelled to run its steamers without freight in order to prevent steamers from being competitors of the railroads.

PACIFIC TO BE DEFENDED.

Taft Promises Delegation More Coast Defense Vessels.

WASHINGTON.—Representatives Ellis and Haley, with Senator Jones and Representative Humphrey and several members of the California delegation had a long conference with President Taft regarding the necessity for better protection of the Pacific Coast. Particularly they appealed for more submarines and torpedo boats.

The upshot of the conference was that both the President and Secretary Meyer expressed themselves favorably upon the demand of the Pacific Coast delegation and legislation will be drafted and formally recommended by the Secretary of the Navy authorizing an increased number of coast defense vessels for the Pacific Coast.

Fishermen Left to Decide.

Washington.—In the effort to avoid the necessity for convening at this time the board of experts appointed under the terms of the award of the Hague Tribunal relative to the Newfoundland fisheries by invitation of the State department, a number of representatives of the board of trade and the Master Mariners' association of Gloucester, Mass., appeared in the department. If they will accept as satisfactory the regulations for the fisheries laid down by the Newfoundlanders, it will be unnecessary to call a meeting of the international board of experts.

Model Indians Are Found.

Washington.—Indians that do not drink to any extent, that have abandoned tribal customs and adopted the white man's ways, that have built little one-story houses for their residences and are self-sustaining—these are the Alabama Indians in Texas, according to a report sent to congress by Secretary Ballinger. The investigation of the condition of the Indians was directed by congress. The Interior department reports only 192 Indians left.

WINTER HITS SOUTH.

Record Broken in Texas—Chicago Strikers Suffering.

Chicago.—All doubts that winter of the old fashioned variety has settled down upon the country were dispelled Wednesday when dispatches from all points West and South told of temperatures near or below zero. In some instances cold is accompanied by fine snow frozen to the consistency and sharpness of glass, and which is drifting badly, driven by high winds.

In Chicago a new mark of four degrees above was reached, which means intensely cold weather because of the proximity of Lake Michigan, and the moisture, which penetrates the very marrow of one's bones.

Visitors from the extreme Northwest, British Columbia and the Upper Michigan peninsula, where 20 to 50 below zero is not uncommon, suffer intensely from the damp cold in Chicago.

All the city, county and private charitable institutions are crowded to the limit. The garment workers' strike has thrown 45,000 destitute persons upon the bounty of the city and county, and this additional load, with the already large number of helpless inhabitants, is taxing the resources of charitable bodies.

These thousands of dependent persons are too poorly clothed and nourished to take advantage of any other work that is offered them, so they constitute a constant drag upon the charitable institutions, and will continue so all winter. Work in comfortable factories at top wages is open to all the striking garment workers, but they prefer to remain dependent upon charity rather than surrender their "principles." The majority of them are not citizens of the country and have a very remote idea of what the row is all about, taking the word of inflammatory orators for it.

A feature of the present siege of cold weather is its penetration of the more or less Sunny South. Dispatches from San Antonio, Tex., say all records have been broken there, and all over Southern Texas, where early crops of garden truck have been destroyed. Similar conditions are reported in New Orleans and vicinity. Texas reports two deaths from freezing and the destruction of thousands of dollars' worth of livestock.

Snow fell in Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and northern parts of Mississippi and Alabama.

WOMAN TELLS JAP WAR SECRET.

Letter Says Maps Made of Defenses on Pacific Coast.

Washington.—Warning from a new and unexpected source of activities of the secret service agents of the Japanese military establishment was received in Washington Wednesday. From St. Joseph, Mo., there came to Speaker Cannon a letter which created surprise. The writer was a young woman, who, through acquaintance with a Japanese of standing, came into possession of embarrassing facts and who had been carrying her secret for a long time, but whose patriotism moved her to write to Mr. Cannon. In her letter, after telling who she is, which fact the Speaker gallantly concealed—and explaining that she is in love with the Japanese officer, she says:

"I have just found out his mission in this country. While reading a newspaper the other day he came across something about what they are discussing in the house of representatives and said, 'You have a fine lot of fools there.' I asked him what he meant and he said: 'They are as ignorant of what we are preparing to do—' then he caught himself, realizing that he was about to tell his secret."

"While he was away I searched his suitcase and found a secret pocket. In it there were diagrams of parts of the Pacific Coast. The weak points were marked by arrows. I kept out a very small diagram and have it still. It was some part of the coast of Washington state. He does not know that I have it, but I am expecting him to miss it any time, and ask me for it. Please accept this from a patriotic woman."

Rebels Capture Truxillo.

New Orleans.—A dispatch from Puerto Barrios under date of January 2 announces the capture of Truxillo, Honduras, by the revolutionary gunboat Hornet. The garrison in Ruatan surrendered without firing a shot. The dispatch says: "After the Hornet left New Orleans, she picked up 100 men, 1,000 rifles, two machine guns and a large quantity of ammunition. The Hornet arrived in Laguna La Gracia December 28, proceeded to the island of Bonacca, established a base and then captured the bay islands."

Gallagher Not Crazy.

Jersey City.—Allan McLane Hamilton, a member of the board of alienists commissioned to examine James J. Gallagher, who shot Mayor Gaynor as the liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was about to sail for Europe last fall, declared his belief that Gallagher was perfectly sane and should stand trial. "Gallagher is the picture of health," said Hamilton. "He is as rational as anyone, although he tries hard all the time to appear crazy."

Roosevelt to Visit Coast.

Washington.—It is announced that Colonel Roosevelt will visit Oregon during the coming spring and make one speech in the state, probably in Portland. Thirteen other states, among them Washington, California, Nevada, Idaho and Montana will be visited in Colonel Roosevelt's speech-making tour, which is expected to advance progressive Republicanism before the country, as he views it.

ASTRONOMER DESCRIBES WORLD'S PROBABLE END

Those "easy" persons who are always afraid that some predicted end of the world will come to pass suddenly should find considerable comfort in the assertion of Professor Lowell that there is the best of scientific evidence for believing mankind will have many years' warning of the great and final cataclysm which may put this earth in the scrap heap.



The professor has no doubt that such an end will come to the earth, but he makes no attempt to say when the event will occur. Those who know about the eminent astronomer and his work do not doubt his word, of course; and those who do not know may rest assured that Professor Lowell is amply qualified to render an opinion on this important subject.

The probable nature of the end of the world, as the conclusions of the scientists show, will be a drop into the sun; but Professor Lowell says we shall have advance knowledge of this, and he knows. As the scientists have figured it out there is somewhere in the remote confines of space a great mass of matter—once a world, but now dead—hurtling toward our sun. When it hits the sun's eye, as it is bound to do some day, our little hunk of mud will cease to exist.

It is well for our peace of mind that no such dead world is at present within dangerous proximity. Yet who knows what day the morning papers may announce that one has been discovered by aid of the sun's light reflected upon it as it enters our little circle—butting into our society, so to speak. While it would then be certain the end of the world was at hand, still there would be ample time in which to prepare for the inevitable. About 27 years would elapse from the time it was discovered by some astronomer with his telescope until the fatal mass could be seen with the naked eye, and not until three years later would it appear as large as the brightest stars in the heavens. Nearly three years more and our seasons would begin to change, the days becoming longer. The beginning of the end would come about five months later. The stranger would not strike our little planet, but would pass so close in its dash to the sun that the earth would turn and follow until, together, they would drop silently into the sun, like a couple of dust specks into a roaring furnace fire.

Professor Lowell, who has so calmly announced the probability of this startling end to all earthly hopes and fears, was born at Boston, Mass., March 13, 1855. Graduating from Harvard in 1876, he continued the study of astronomy in many parts of the world until 1894, when he established the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz. Being a fellow in nearly all the important scientific and astronomical associations of Europe and America, his opinions have long been accepted quite generally as authoritative. His odd theory concerning the end of the world, therefore, has aroused no end of controversy among men of science.

NINETY-YEAR-OLD IOWAN WHO KNEW HENRY CLAY

It is rare nowadays to meet a man who knew Henry Clay, Crittenden and Thomas H. Benton, but Uncle Johnny Cooper, who just celebrated his ninetieth birthday at his farm home near Hamburg, Ia., was personally acquainted with those famous men. Mr. Cooper is by birth a Kentuckian and in his boyhood days lived next door to "Harry" Clay. He describes Clay as being the possessor of remarkably long ears and prodigiously big feet. His favorite attitude was sitting, book in hand, with feet elevated, leaning against a tree. He would always stop and converse pleasantly with young Cooper whenever they met and the latter has always cherished his memory in his heart of hearts. The opposite, however, is true in the case of Thomas H. Benton. The Coopers removed from Kentucky to Clay county, Missouri, in 1837. Mr. Cooper's father became a close political associate and trusted lieutenant of Benton. He managed Benton's campaigns in that section of the state and the great Missourian was a frequent visitor at the Cooper home. On one of these occasions the younger Cooper was tempted to whip Benton. "My father," said he, in a reminiscent mood, "was a talking man, and could make a better stump speech than Benton. At one time when the latter was spending the night at our house my father said, referring to me, 'This young man is not going to vote with us this year.' Benton, in a loud enraged tone, roared, 'If he was my son I'd disinherit him.'"



"I'd have given all I was worth," said Uncle John, with vehemence, "if he had been a young man of my own age so I could have thrashed him."

But Not Now.

Howell—"Is he in good standing?" Powell—"He was until I sat on him."