

Let Us Be Quiet

By Winifred Elack.



THE Dressmakers' Union has issued an ultimatum against the gossiping dressmaker.

Score one for the Dressmakers' Union! Now, if the Amalgamated Society of Human Beings would only get together and put a ban on the gossiping demon, life would be quite worth living.

I wonder if the gossip fiends have the faintest idea what nuisances they are! I know a dressmaker who is clever, awfully clever. She can take a few yards of ordinary material and make you look as if you had just come from Paris; but she talks.

Shuddering nerves, how she does talk! She'll tell you all about the Blanks' breakfasts and the Somebody's dinners, and the Nobody's luncheons, before she's out the lining out; and by the time she is ready for the first fitting, she knows all about everything in your own house, who gets up late, who comes in late, and why, and has it all stowed away in her memory, ready to tell to the next person she intends to afflict.

She was making me a simple little house dress a week or so ago, and right in the very midst of it I grew so desperate under the clasp of her never-ceasing tongue, and the spark of her gimlet eye, that I told her she needn't finish the dress, and sent her home in a perfect flutter of glorious excitement. I suppose she'll tell her next customer that I am a morphia subject or something, to pay me up. But I don't care; I'm so glad to be rid of her that nothing matters now.

I'm going to make my little girl learn to keep still, absolutely and completely and entirely still, for an hour a day, every single day; I want her to learn to be a blessing.

Most women talk too much, too often, too loud, and too fast. It is the hardest work in the world to get anything done in a house where there are two women. They have to stop and talk everything over and over and over again, till the very air reverberates with the never-ending din.

What a rest the silent person is! And I'm going to make my little girl fold her hands and keep her feet still and stop biting her lips, and I shan't let her raise even an eyebrow during her repose hour. If she can learn the Chinese habit of calm, self-refraining rest by that hour's discipline in a day, some man and a score or so of women are going to rise up some day and call me blessed.

Sh-sh, sisters, we talk too much; let's be quiet for a little while.

The Ox-Motor

By Charles D. Stewart.

THE choice of motive power, allow me to suggest the ox. The horse leans forward to pull and even helps himself along by bobbing his head; he jerks a load out of a hard place by plunging bodily against the collar, stopping and lunging again; he strains through a hard place, and then starts suddenly forward at his release; he works himself into a lather; and you, if you are the right kind of a person, cannot help feeling for him and assisting him with inward stress and strain.

The ox does not bob a horn. He simply journeys, and the load goes along. When he comes to a tough place his pasterns do not bend down; he does not squat to pull; he does not pinch along on the toes of his shoes; he seldom blows, and he does not know how to sweat. He does not exert himself at a patch of woven soil and then lurch up when he is past it. The chain becomes stiffer and the yoke sits soldier to his neck, and that is all; there is no sign of effort. The earth may grit its teeth and crunch as it allows the plough, but the ox stalks on his way. With the share deep or shallow, or lifted entirely and hanging from the axle,—whether he is ploughing earth or air—it makes no difference to him. His most ponderous task is still himself, and he needs no incidentals.

He is out for a stroll; he does not allow work to interfere with the even tempo of his way. His tendons are rigged to his outstanding rump bones like so much spar and tackle, and he goes along by interior leverage; inside his old-woman hulk is the necessary engine-work, and he will neither go slower for this thing nor faster for that. There is much about him besides his disposition that is self-contained; he is the antithesis of the automobile. To ride on his back is a cure for the indigestion; to ride behind him is a rest for the mind; a course of ox is an antidote for the ills of the times.—The Atlantic.

How Germany Builds a Navy

By Sidney Graves Koon, M. M. E.

WHILE preparations for the United States navy have been more or less buffeted about in committee and on the floors of the Senate and House of Representatives, we have had in recent years a very conspicuous example of the beneficial results accruing from a continuous and regular naval ship-building policy, such as that at present under way in the German empire. Beginning with 1898, the Germans have been acting on a definite program worked out for several years in advance. It has been known far ahead of the time of beginning construction just how many vessels of the various classes were to be laid down each year, although later acts have much increased the numbers and sizes. The act of 1898 contemplated the acquisition of a navy including twenty battleships, eight coast defenders, twelve large and twenty-nine small cruisers, besides six destroyers to be laid down annually. This total included a number of ships already in existence, and work was prosecuted on the others at the rate of two or three large ships each year. In 1900 a supplementary act increased the battleships to thirty-eight, the large cruisers to fourteen, and the small cruisers to thirty-eight. In 1906 the large cruisers were increased to twenty, and the destroyers to be laid down each year were raised from six to twelve. In 1907 the active life of all vessels was declared decreased to twenty years, after which new construction would fill the place of each vessel so retired, without such construction being included in the regular list for additions to the navy.—Leslie's Weekly.

Sunlight Can Be Weighed

By Waldemar Kaempffert.

WITH the aid of instruments that feel what our hands can never feel, and see what our eyes can never see, the modern physicist has critically analyzed the radiation that beats upon this earth from the distant sun. He has cast the solar effluence into mighty mathematical scales, and has found that the earth sustains a light-load of 75,000 tons. Startling as this intellectual achievement may be, it has been outdone by the ingenuity of the experimental scientist. Instruments have been devised that enable even our imperfect retinas to note the pressure of light,—instruments which offer that convincing objective evidence demanded by the scientifically uninformed man. In the industrial rank and file, to subject him to the new feudality. Old customs and old usages will perish; where the white oxen went and the steam-harvester will rattle and snort; in the meantime Pierre and his farm are typical of France.—From "The French Peasant in His Fields," in The Outlook Magazine.

The Eternal Puzzle—Baby. Not so very long ago it was customary to treat children as if they were stupid and haughty grown-up people. Now there lies a tendency to run to the opposite extreme, and to treat them as if they were a great deal cleverer than their parents. There are even people who set themselves deliberately to "study" their children in much the same spirit which a biologist would study a new kind of germ.—London Mirror.

Sometimes Ends in Smoke. Playwright. "Ever notice how a play is like a cigar?"
Friend. "No. How?"
Playwright. "If it's good, one's friends want a box. But if it's bad, no amount of puffing will make it draw."—Boston Transcript.

San Francisco is contemplating a municipal water plant. It is proposed to drain the Sierra mountains for the purpose, at a cost of about \$12,000,000.

BIG LAND FRAUDS

\$110,000,000 Worth Fraudulently Acquired

AN APPROPRIATION IS ASKED

Special Agents Report That \$110,000,000 Worth of Lands Has Been Fraudulently Acquired Within the Past Two Years by Corporations and Individuals—Cases Will Be Investigated.

Washington, Special.—Information of a startling character of alleged wholesale and astonishing frauds upon the public lands has come into the possession of Secretary of Interior Garfield through special agents in the field. The serious allegation is made that approximately \$110,000,000 worth of lands in States principally west of the Mississippi river have been fraudulently acquired within the past two years by corporations and individuals.

With a view of recovering these lands, Secretary Garfield on Monday sent letters to Chairman Hale and Tawney of the Senate and House appropriation committees, respectively, asking for additional appropriation of \$500,000, which, if granted, with that already asked for will give the Department \$1,000,000 for that purpose.

It is stated that there is reasonable prospect of recovering much of this alleged fraudulently acquired land if the appropriation is promptly made. It is also pointed out that while a million dollars may seem large it is not one per cent of the commercial value of the land which the government may hope to recover.

Secretary Garfield also submits a statement of H. H. Schwartz, chief of the field service, showing over 32,000 distinct cases of alleged land frauds demanding further investigation. Among such cases awaiting investigations now pending are 1960 divided among Florida, Alabama and Mississippi.

NO LAW FOR LIBEL SUIT.

Senator Rayner Wants the Attorney General to Explain Under What Law the Newspapers Can Be Sued For Libel.

Washington, Special.—A resolution was introduced in the Senate Monday by Senator Rayner, of Maryland, calling on the Attorney General for information concerning the bringing of a suit for libel against certain newspapers. Mr. Rayner asked for immediate consideration, saying the only purpose was to get information whether this suit had been ordered, whether it was brought at the instance of the President, under what statute it has been ordered and by what power and authority the courts are being used to forward this suit.

The suit which President Roosevelt is believed to have ordered brought against the Press Publishing Company of New York, on account of charges in the New York World that certain well-known persons, including Douglas Robinson, the brother-in-law of the President, and C. P. Taft, the brother of the President-elect, were interested in the purchase of the Panama canal property, inspired the Rayner resolution.

Addressing the Senate in support of the resolution Mr. Rayner said there was no law which warrants a suit for libel of the government.

On last Saturday six Washington correspondents of out-of-town papers and a local newsboy received subpoenas to appear before federal grand juries and give testimony, presumably in connection with statements appearing in their publications bearing on the Panama canal purchase.

Opposed to Increase in Navy. Boston, Special.—A remonstrance against a further increase of the United States navy, signed by 224 clergymen of various denominations in Boston and vicinity was sent to Congress Monday. It is the belief of the ministers that naval preparations have grown so enormously as to become a distressing burden on the richest nations and an actual menace to the peace of the world.

Anti-Trust Law Constitutional.

Washington, Special.—The Texas State anti-trust law of 1899 and 1903 was held constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States in a decision in the famous Waters-Peire Oil Company cases. The opinion also decides against the company and affirms the fine of \$1,023,900 originally imposed. September 22, 1906, the State of Texas brought suit against the oil company in Frains county to recover penalties and to cancel the company's permit to do business under anti-trust law, June 1st, 1907, the company was found guilty and fined.

Engineer and Fireman Are Killed.

Beagle, Kansas, Special.—A train ran into an open switch here on Monday and was derailed, the engineer being killed. The engine ran into a string of bunk cars in which Italian laborers were sleeping. Four were killed and several injured. The fireman was dangerously hurt and five mail clerks were slightly hurt.

Bishop McQuaid Dead.

Rochester, N. Y., Special.—The Rt. Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid, bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Rochester, died early Monday, aged 85 years. Death followed an illness of eight months. Sunday was the 63rd anniversary of the bishop's priesthood. Bishop McQuaid was born in New York City. He was elevated to the priesthood on January 16th, 1848. In 1868 he was made bishop of Rochester.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

Summary of Important Proceedings Enacted From Day to Day.

The Ananias Club was discussed in the Senate Thursday by Senator Tillman, who declared that statements made by Attorney General Bonaparte and Postmaster General Meyer in reply to his reply to charges made against him by the President in relation to his contemplated purchase of Oregon timber lands made them eligible to membership in that organization. He again defended his action and said in fighting the "unscrupulous men" who are determined "to destroy" him he was "prepared for anything, even assassination."

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was reported to the Senate by Senator Cullom from the committee on appropriations. The bill includes provisions for the increasing of the salaries of the President to \$100,000 annually inclusive of traveling expenses; of the Vice President to \$20,000 and of the Speaker of the House to \$20,000.

Provision is made also for increases in the salaries of Federal judges as follows: Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, \$18,000; associate justices, \$17,500; circuit judges, \$10,000; district judges \$9,000; chief justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, \$10,000; chief justice and associate judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, \$9,000; chief justice of the Court of Claims, \$7,500; associate judges of the Court of Claims \$7,000. The provision of the bill increasing the salary of Federal judges also includes a readjustment of the salaries of other court officials.

By a vote of 37 to 27 the Senate fixed the salary of the Speaker of the House of Representatives at \$15,000, instead of \$12,000 as at present and instead of \$20,000 as proposed by the committee on appropriations.

A vigorous speech against any increase was made by Senator Bailey and numerous addresses were made in support of the proposition.

Senator Rayner Monday endeavored to have the Senate adopt a resolution calling on the Attorney General for information as to whether the President had ordered a suit brought against The New York World and Indianapolis News because of alleged libel in publications relating to the purchase of the Panama canal property and under what statute this action had been taken. Mr. Rayner declared that there was no statute authorizing such legal procedure and that the attempt to sue the newspapers in the name of the United States, if entered upon, was an attempt to apply the sedition laws long since repealed. He declared there was no law under which the libel laws could be made to apply to statements respecting the government. Under objection the further consideration was postponed until Tuesday.

HOUSE.

For a time in the House of Representatives it looked as though that body would further resent the President's statements affecting members of Congress and the secret service, by ordering the printing of two million copies of the proceedings of last Friday tabling his remarks. A resolution to that end was presented by Mr. Landis, of Indiana, but so strong was the sentiment against it that it was tabled.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill was passed, minus the \$15,000 for play grounds and the House at 3:25 p. m. adjourned.

An amendment in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill increasing the salary of the President and Speaker of the House to \$20,000, with \$5,000 additional allowance for carriages and coachman and increases for the judiciary aggregating \$328,000, precipitated a lively discussion in the Senate Friday.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, made a point of order against these increases on the legislation, which according to the rules of the Senate cannot be placed on an appropriation bill in face of a single objection. The debate centered upon the first of the amendments objected to which was to increase the salary of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and various criticisms were called forth against such extensive advances of salaries, although many Senators without opposing some increase insisted that it should be considered in a separate bill and not on one of the great supply measures of the government.

Without concluding the debate further consideration until next Monday and at 5:05 the Senate adjourned.

Private bills had their innings in the House of Representatives Friday almost the whole session being given up to their consideration. Many were passed.

Under a resolution offered by Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee, the judiciary committee was directed to report within ten days upon the question of the right of George L. Lilly, Governor of Connecticut, to retain his seat as a member of the House. The subject occasioned a good deal of debate, which attimes waxed warm.

At 5:08 p. m. the House adjourned. In discussing the increase of the salaries, Senator Clay said: "If the President were called upon to pay all these expenses," said Mr. Clay, "\$200,000 a year would not be too much."

The President, he said, should have enough salary to live in dignity, but he was convinced that sumptuous living would not redound to the benefit of the country. "The simple life," he said, "plain living and high thinking, brings the best results."

Senator Calhoun stated that he proposed at the proper time to offer an amendment making the Speaker's salary \$18,000, which would make it

equal to that of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; and he added it had never been greater.

Senator Hemenway declared that whether right or wrong a custom had grown up for the Vice President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to entertain, but no provision is made for paying any of their expenses, as is the case with the President, who is given a house, servants, decorations, etc.

Mr. McLaughlin, of Mississippi, said these salaries are paid for public service and not for private entertainment.

The following bill was introduced in the House by Representative Godwin on Saturday:

"Be it enacted, That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to be constructed, according to such plans as may be recommended by the engineer in charge and approved by the said Secretary, in the Cape Fear river, North Carolina, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, three locks and dams of suitable and sufficient size and strength to permanently maintain at mean low water a channel in said river eight feet deep, to afford permanent and continuous navigation from Wilmington to Fayetteville.

"That sum of \$1,350,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the sum is hereby, appropriated to pay the cost of such construction and other necessary expenses."

A committee of six, three representing the blue and three the gray, appeared before the House committee on military affairs to urge the bill of Representative Godwin providing \$40,000 to purchase Fort Fisher and make it a park.

A sensational and bitter attack on President Roosevelt was made in the House Monday by Mr. Willett, of New York. His remarks, which were delivered under the license of general debate on the pension appropriation bill, were cut short by a vote of the House that it would hear no more of them. So vehement was the denunciation of the Chief Executive that it seemed as if the New York member would properly express his feelings. The President was characterized as a "gargoyle, tyrant, pigmy descendant of Dutch trades-people, jelly-tender, fountain of billingsgate, a jocular imitation of a king, and bogus hero."

As it was, Mr. Willett had completed the reading of about three-fourths of his speech when, after repeated appeals to the chair by numerous Republicans that he be called to order, he was compelled to take his seat. The House voted him off the floor, 78 to 126. Mr. Willett freely remarked on the floor that the execution of the body "put an end to free speech."

After the furore which the speech created had subsided, a number of members spoke on various subjects. Mr. Smith, of Missouri, pleaded for pensions for certain militiamen of Missouri; Mr. Langly, of Kentucky, did likewise for some of his constituents; Mr. Norris, of Nebraska, attacked the House rules; Mr. Larrinaga, of Porto Rico, presented arguments to show that Porto Rico had not progressed politically; and Messrs. Goulden, of New York; Bowers, of Mississippi, and Keifer, of Ohio, discussed the merits of the pension bill.

To Shelter Homeless.

Washington, Special.—An innovation in international relief measures so far as Europe is concerned is to be undertaken by the American government in expending the \$500,000 in money appropriated by Congress for the Italian earthquake sufferers. President Roosevelt has decided to send to Italy material for the construction of 2,500 or 3,000 substantial but necessarily very modest frame houses, supplementing this by supplying civilian carpenters to supervise construction if this can be arranged.

FEMINE NEWS NOTES.

Barnard undergraduates decided to give a Latin play.

Mrs. Susan T. Mills, president of Mills College and the pioneer woman educator of California, has passed her eighty-third birthday.

A summons was issued for the promoter of the Motion Picture Company on the complaint of a woman in New York City, who had invested \$2500.

Hazel Hall-Drew, the Brooklyn schoolgirl who eloped with Walter McGraw, is held to \$150,000. She is a grandniece of the late Daniel Drew.

Miss Ruby Abrams, who was recently graduated at the head of the art class in Cooper Institute, is deaf, and until a few years ago was also dumb.

Women figure largely in the personal tax assessment rolls of New York. The city's total real estate valuation for the year 1909 exceeds six and one-third billions of dollars.

Miss Esther V. Hassen, of Washington, is to be the chief hospital nurse of the navy. She has served in her profession in Philadelphia, on the hospital ship Relief and on the isthmus of Panama.

A woman maniac was about to throw Dr. Mary Crawford from a third-story window in Brooklyn, N. Y., when the doctor pressed her thumbs on the maniac's optic nerve and overpowered her.

Queen Victoria's complaint against the terrible summer heat and equally trying winter cold at Madrid, the Spanish capital, precipitated the question of the advisability of moving the government to Barcelona.

This year 12,554 women registered in Boston to vote for school committees. Twenty-nine years ago, when the privilege of voting at these elections was first granted to women, only 900 registered, and for the following nine years the average was only a little over 1000.

GOING ONE BETTER.

Drummer—Your rival that runs the American House seems to be up-to-date. He says he has turkey, auto killed, every few days.

Landlord (Bagle House)—Shucks, that ain't much. Why, we have wild turkey killed by aeroplane.—Boston Post.

MR. TAFT IN ATLANTA

This Southern City Entertains in Great Style.

ALL FORMER EFFORTS OUTDONE

After "Talking Through Georgia," Making a Half Dozen Speeches, the President-Elect is Greeted at the Georgia Capital in True Atlanta Style.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—President-elect William H. Taft was Friday in the cordial and hospitable embrace of Georgia. Recognizing the climax of the varied and continuous demonstrations in the brilliant and imposing scene presented at the banquet here he exclaimed with evidences of great feeling:

"I had not hoped to win the South, but the South has won me."

The banquet was the most ambitious event of its kind the city has ever undertaken. Though participated in by more than 500 of the city's representative men, it was gloried in by the entire population. It, and the preceding eloquence of welcome extended to Mr. Taft in his reception at the Capitol and at the Piedmont Hotel, where he was sought by thousands, constitute a brilliant chapter in his record of achievements south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Talks Along the Way.

"Talking through Georgia" is a literal description of his trip from Augusta to Atlanta. And wherever the special train, which Atlanta provided, came to a halt there were cheering crowds evidencing their cordiality by floral tributes, by cheers, bands and speeches in which the President-elect was told that he was respected, admired, loved.

A little bunch of violets plucked from the grave of Alexander Stephens and presented by a grandniece of the distinguished Georgian, touched a tender cord and brought forth a warm tribute to the memory of Stephens at Crawfordsville.

The young men of Emory College were cheered on their way at Covington and the girl students of Agnes Scott Institute at Decatur were addressed as "My Girl Friends" and talked to pleasantly. When Mayor Butler, of Madison, predicted "a term of eight years for Taft" the big Ohioan responded by saying he hoped the mayor was a true prophet.

Atlanta's welcome to Mr. Taft began in the railroad yards where all locomotives tied open their whistles and ceased only when he had retired for the night at his hotel. Thousands were at the station, thousands followed him through the streets as he was drawn by four cream-colored horses to the Capitol. Governor Smith and a committee of seventy gave him a formal reception, after which the Governor presented him to the tremendous crowd and Mr. Taft once more voiced his reciprocity of cordiality and good feeling at his reception. He was at once escorted by a squad of mounted police to the Piedmont Hotel, where he was tendered a reception by the chamber of commerce, the Ohio Society and Yale alumni.

Governor-elect Brown came with Mr. Taft, Governor Smith received him and the officials of the city and State generally participated in his welcome.

The features of the banquet included not only the striking appearance of the high, pillared room, with its white walls, and flag scheme of decorations, but a quaint programme of old-time negro songs illustrating the days, sung as solos by preachers, doctors and judges.

The tables were the streamers of two huge flags, the field of each being formed by the speakers' table set before a forest of palms and ferns. Directly behind the guest of honor was an electric flag which not only waved but flashed forth a likeness of Mr. Taft when the President-elect arose to speak.

A "Billy Possum," After the "possum," taters and 'simmon bear had been served, and the many other courses of the feast, the guests, led by the orchestra, broke into song. Judge Taft joined heartily in the merriment. He was presented with a "billy possum" constructed after the manner of the "teddy bear" to be the emblem of his administration.

He was also made the recipient of a silver pocket water flask, bearing the coat of arms of Georgia, the gift of Mrs. James Longstreet.

What was taken as the most lasting and satisfactory feature of Mr. Taft's speech was his expressed desire to appoint to Federal positions in the South only such men as stand high as citizens in the localities in which they live.

Mr. Taft said with feeling that he was proud to have been the first Republican candidate for the presidency who had carried his canvass south of Mason and Dixon's line.

In concluding Mr. Taft said: "I beg those of my hearers who differ with me politically not to suppose that their cordiality and courteous reception are misunderstood by me. I know that they spring from an earnest and patriotic desire to pay proper respect to the great office to which I have been elected, and that they grow out of a sincere wish and proper assumption that having been elected to the chief magistracy, I shall become the President, not of a party but of a whole united people."

MR. TAFT TO STUDENTS

Atlanta's Distinguished Guest is Kept on the Go Visiting the Colleges in and Around the City.

Atlanta, Special.—Having proclaimed Friday night what is to be his Southern appointing policy, which is regarded here as constituting the President-elect's important message to the South, Mr. Taft on Saturday manifested his great interest in technical education, in the development of the negro race, in the benefits of university life on the forming character of the youth of the future of women teachers and entered with zest into the most brilliant social function the city of Atlanta has witnessed in years.

Mr. Taft spoke to the students of the Georgia School of Technology then to a mass meeting of negroes in Big Bethel church. Saturday afternoon he journeyed to Athens, Ga., where he spoke to the student body of the State University and to the prospective teachers of the normal school, met the people of the city at a reception, and reached Atlanta again in time to attend the reception and dinner in his honor given by the Capital City Club, where he met the men of prominence and the women of the social circles of the city.

Talks to Students.

Interesting among the things Mr. Taft said in the day's speeches was his exhortation to the young men of the technological school not to let their desires for big jobs overbalance their absolute honesty. "The greatest liars that I have ever met are unprincipled experts," was his comment. In his four years as Secretary of War Mr. Taft said he had come in direct contact with the best engineers of the world. He gave high praise to the United States army corps of engineers. Having undoubtedly in mind the Panama canal he added: "It is of the greatest aid to men responsible for work, although it involves the expenditure of millions and millions of dollars, to be able to turn it over with entire confidence to a corps like that with absolute confidence that everything will be managed with absolute honesty and on the highest scale of engineering skill."

Score Die in Collision.

Glenwood Springs, Col., Special.—Twenty persons were killed and thirty injured, many of them seriously in a head-on collision between westbound passenger train No. 5 and an eastbound freight train on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad between Dotsero and Spruce creek, 22 miles from Glenwood Springs Friday night. While nothing official has been given out as to the cause of the wreck it is said to have been due to a misunderstanding of orders on the part of Engineer Gustaf Oleson, of the passenger train. Oleson, however, claims his instructions were read perfectly, but that he misread his watch, thus encroaching on the time of the freight train which was being drawn by two locomotives, the first of which was in charge of his brother, Sig Oleson. Train No. 1 was made up of an engine and tender, a baggage car, a smoking car, followed by a chair car, a tourist sleeper and a full complement of standard sleepers and a dining car. The locomotives are up on end and joined together as one piece of mechanism. Their wheels were rolled down into the Grand river and pieces of machinery are scattered all over the scene of the wreck. The smoking car was only partly derailed, while the chair car immediately following was completely telescoped by the standard sleepers left the track and no one was killed or injured in these cars, most of the dead and injured being removed from the ruins of the chair car which was split completely in twain.

Washington, Special.—The next President of the United States is to pin his faith on the automobile. That became known when the House committee on appropriations included in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill an item of \$12,000 for the purchase and maintenance of automobiles for the White House. The entire amount carried in the bill is \$1,023,602.

Marriages Between Whites and Blacks to be Made a Crime.

Washington, Special.—If Senator Milton, of Florida, can have his way, miscegenation in the District of Columbia hereafter will be treated by the courts as a crime punishable by a fine of \$1,000. The Florida Senator has introduced a bill providing that any person who has one-eighth or more of negro blood in his veins shall be considered as of the African race. Such marriages are declared to be null and void, and any issue resulting from them illegitimate and incapable of inheritance.

Tried to Bribe the Judge and is Sent Up.

Leavenworth, Kan., Special.—Acting Judge Neidlinger, of the District Court here, finally Attorney Schwartz \$10 and committed him to the county jail for 90 days for offering the judge a bribe. Attorney Schwartz the judge charged, appeared at the Neidlinger home last week and offered the judge \$50 to give a decision favorable to Schwartz in a case set for today.

\$50,000 Suit Against Night Riders. Paducah, Ky., Special.—Damages in the sum of \$50,000 are asked in a suit filed in the United States Court here by C. W. Rucker, of Metropolitan, Ill., against 193 alleged night-riders of this section. Many of the defendants are prominent in Western Kentucky. The plaintiff was police judge of Eddyville, Ky., when he claims the defendants called at his home on the night of March 15th, 1908, compelled him to walk barefooted to the Cumberland River.