

HAS FAITH IN FACTS
Dil Company Lawyer Expects Them to Win.
WATSON ENDS ARGUMENT
Declares Standard Officials Have Violated No Law.
SIMPLE QUESTION TO DECIDE
Court Has Only to Say if Business Was in Restraint of Trade on November 15, 1906.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—Attorney David T. Watson of Pittsburgh concluded today his argument in the federal court upon the law from the viewpoint of the defense in the suit of the government to have the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey dissolved as a persistent violator of the Sherman anti-trust act.

Mr. Watson to a great degree repeated his argument of yesterday afternoon, dwelling particularly upon the details of the law as he insisted it should be construed. He emphasized his first legal proposition, namely, that the only question for the court to decide was whether the Standard Oil was engaged in restraining commerce and engaging in unfair competition on November 15, 1906, when the bill of complaint was filed against the company.

Mr. Watson also took issue with Prosecutor Kellogg's oft-repeated contention that the men forming the Standard were liable and guilty, as alleged, under the federal common law.

No Crime Possible.
"There is not today and never was a crime possible under the federal common law," declared Mr. Watson, "nor is there in all this great mass of testimony a single sentence of evidence to prove that the defendants were guilty of a violation of any provisions of the Sherman act November 15, 1906, and what I contend is the only proposition before this court for review."

Mortiz Rosenthal, who has taken the greater portion of the 9,000,000 words of evidence in the present case, had recovered from his temporary indisposition and was early about his hotel. Mr. Rosenthal will take up the argument of the defense following Mr. Watson. Many expected that the Chicago lawyer would discuss, like Mr. Watson, the law in the case.

When asked this morning to which portion of the suit he would address himself Mr. Rosenthal replied that he would discuss facts. "It's facts," said he, "that win lawsuits."

Denies Rate Discriminations.
The portion of the evidence to which the Chicagoan will confine himself will be a resume of the alleged railroad rate discriminations, a subject with which he is probably as familiar as any attorney in the country. It is a contention of Mr. Rosenthal that the Standard never enjoyed any special favoritism in the matter of railway rates from Whiting, Ind., where the Standard's great refinery is located, than any other shipper could not have secured for the same asking.

Attorney Kellogg, for the government, included in his side of the case several hundred thousand words taken from the record of the Chicago case, which he hoped would assist in supporting his contention of rate discriminations. The reversal of that case leaves this evidence of no especial moment. But notwithstanding, it is in this phase of the government's claims that Mr. Rosenthal will devote the greater part of his time.

PROPERTIES FOR INVESTMENT
BUILDINGS ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE CHANGE HANDS.
Also Two Improved Lots on 14th Street, Near the Portland.
9th Street Transfer.

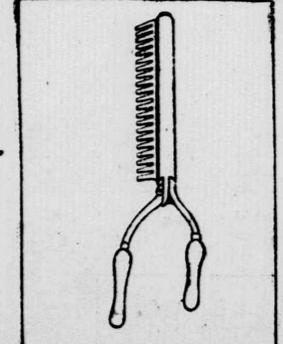
The buildings Nos. 1923, 1925 and 1927 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, occupied as stores, with apartments above, have just been sold by Allan E. Walker & Co., Incorporated. It is understood the purchaser will hold the property as an investment. The same firm announces the sale of fourteen lots on Euclid street to Charles J. Walker, who will improve them by the erection of dwellings. The total amount involved in these two sales is understood to be about \$60,000.

The business and dwelling buildings on the west side of 14th street north of L street, and known as 1010 and 1012 14th street northwest, have been sold by Jane Cook and Isabelle Murphy to William E. Russell. The price is said to have been \$25,000. The ground has a frontage of twenty-seven feet four inches on 14th street, and extends through the square with a frontage on Vermont avenue of thirty feet. The total area is 3,392 square feet. A ten-foot alley bounds the property on the south side.

The property at the northwest corner of 9th and I streets has been sold by Stone & Fairfax, real estate brokers, for the Garner and Green estate. The purchaser, who acquires the property as an investment, is said to have paid \$30,000. The frontage on 9th street is forty feet and on I street eighty-five feet, and the total area is 3,400 square feet. The buildings fronting on 9th street are of frame and are used for business and dwelling purposes, while on the I street front there is a two-story brick house.

Willie, Gibbs & Daniel, real estate brokers, have sold for A. G. Clarkson the two-story brick building, 233 W street northwest, occupying part of block 18, in Howard University subdivision. The house has six rooms, bath and modern heat, and was purchased by C. Fairbrother as an investment. It is understood that \$4,500 was paid for the property.

HAIR EASILY DRIED.
Comb Which Dries Hair at the Same Time Being Combed.
Numerous devices for drying women's hair have been designed recently, the majority consisting of complicated electrical fans or contrivances, which proved per-



For Drying the Hair.
fectly satisfactory in every way, but entirely impractical in the ordinary home. Some simple arrangement, similar to the



Saks Clothes The Best!

INIMITABLE Saks Quality Clothes Unmatched at Our Special Prices, \$15 \$20 \$25 Real Values \$20, \$30, \$40.



When we say that these suits are "exclusive" we mean JUST THAT. They stand out in marked contrast to anything shown in ready-to-wear clothes in Washington.

The line includes plain blue and fancy serges, black Thibets, unfinished worsteds, fancy worsteds, chevots and cassimeres, in a range of styles to suit every man's sartorial taste and figure.

\$15 18 styles Fancy Worsteds, Chevots and Cassimeres, in all the new colorings, grays, blues, etc.; Plain and Fancy Blue Serges and Black Thibets. Values up to \$20.00. Price, \$15.00.

\$20 12 styles to select from; grays, blues and the popular shepherd plaid. The "College Clothes" in this line have all the snap and swagger the smartest college men demand. All the popular colors and fabrics. Price, \$20.00.

\$25 12 styles. This popular line compares favorably with the best custom-made clothes at \$35.00 to \$40.00; plain and fancy fabrics; cut in the latest styles to suit both the men of "extreme" and "conservative" tastes.

Easter Headwear for Men.

Our Hat Shop affords the opportunity to make your selections from the best hats produced in England, France or the United States.
English Made. Direct from Joseph Wilson & Sons, Denton, England. Derby and Soft Felt Hats. Price, \$2. Sole Agents.
Karlton. "The Hat That's Different." Derby and Soft Felt Models. Characterized by Their Noticeable Elegance of Style. Price, \$3. Sole Agents.
French Made. Direct from Mossant, Vallon & Argod, Paris. The Best and Most Novel Soft Hats Produced. Price, \$4 & \$5. Sole Agents.

Men's Furnishings.

Men's White Plaited Bosom Shirts; coat style; cuffs attached and detached. Regular price, \$1.50. Special Easter price \$1.00.
Men's Silk Lisle Half Hose; all the new spring shades. Regular 50c value. Special Easter price 25c.
NOTE—We are showing a most complete line of Easter Neckwear, Gloves, Canes and other requisites to the gentleman's wardrobe.

Saks & Company PENNSYLVANIA AVE.

Boys' and Young Men's Easter Clothing Specials.

Young Men's Suits.

Second Floor.
An extraordinary line of Young Men's Suits at \$9.75. Fancy Chevot and Cassimeres and Plain Blue Serges, cut in latest styles. Coats with dip fronts, fancy pockets and cuffs. Sizes 15 to 20. \$9.75
Young Men's College-cut Clothes in the new shades of fancy worsteds and cassimeres. Plain and fancy serges. Body-fitting coats with dip fronts, long lapels, fancy cuffs and pockets. Trousers cut with full hips, tapering to the foot and with welt seams. \$15.00. Sizes 15-20.



Boys' All-wool Suits, with 2 pairs knickerbocker pants; 4 styles of fancy chevots; D. B. coats; derby back, with fancy cuffs and pockets; absolutely all wool; sizes 7 to 16 years. Regular \$5 value. Special \$3.98
Special attention is called to our line of Boys' Suits at \$5; fancy worsteds, D. B. coats, with one pair of knickerbocker pants; fancy chevots, D. B. coats, with one pair knickerbocker pants, and "Saks Guaranteed" All-wool Blue Serge Suit, D. B. coat, with knickerbocker pants; sizes 7 to 17 years. Compare these with suits priced elsewhere at \$6 and \$7. Price, \$5.00
Russian and Sailor Blouse Suits, in plain navy and royal blue, brown and red serge; also fancy mixtures, with sailor and military collar; silk embroidered to match; sizes 2 1/2 to 9 years. \$3.48
Boys' Spring Reefers in tan covert, red thibet, blue chevot and fancy mixtures; some with velvet collars; gilt buttons and silk emblems; sizes from \$3.48 2 1/2 to 10 years.

Leather Watch Fobs Free.

One of the New Tan Leather Watch Fobs, to attach to the buttonhole in lapel of coat, given with every young man's suit Friday and Saturday.

Boys' Ribbed Balbriggan Underwear, long and short sleeve shirts; ankle and knee length drawers. Regular 50c garment. Special for Friday and Saturday at 39c
Boys' Blouse Waists, with and without collar; in white and fancy patterns; Russian and sailor styles; sizes 3 to 16 years. Value, 75c. 50c



Boys' Suits, with 2 pairs of knickerbocker pants; D. B. coats, derby back; all seams reinforced; brown and gray mixtures; sizes 7 to 17 years. Value, \$4.00. \$2.98 Special
Boys' All-wool Blue Serge Suits; D. B. coat, with knickerbocker pants; coat lined with good quality of Italian cloth; bottom faced; all seams reinforced and guaranteed against pulling out; pants, full lined; sizes 7 to 17 years. Value, \$5.00. \$3.98 Special
Children's Russian and Sailor Suits—the new black and white shepherd plaid; Russian, trimmed with black braid and buttons, with black silk emblem on sleeve and white serge shield; also Russians and Sailors in fancy grays and browns; sizes 2 1/2 to 9 years. Price, \$5.00

Easter Headwear for Children.

This department caters to children 2 to 14 years of age.
Children's Straw Middies, "The Hat from Madagascar." Special Value, \$3.00 Value, \$3.00 Value, \$1.95.
Large and medium width brims; trimmed with U. S. and English ship bands; styles suitable for children 3 to 7 years of age.
Boys' Straw "Jack Horner" Hats, Special Value, \$1.25.
Red, white or navy trim; styles suitable for boys 3 to 7 years of age.
Milan Straws "De Luxe," \$4.95 and \$5.95.
They are the highest grade materials—the styles very novel—suitable for children 3 to 14 years of age.

Easter Shoe Specials.

Misses' and Children's Shoes. Little Men's Shoes. Boys' and Youths' Shoes.
In black, tan and patent leather; high and low shoes. Regular \$2.50 value. Special \$1.95.
Complete line in blacks, tans and patent leathers; high and low shoes. Regular \$2.00 value. Special Easter price \$1.50.
Blacks, tans and patent leathers; high and low shoes; all new spring designs. Regular \$2.50 value. Special Easter price \$2.00.

Special for the Base Ball Players. For Saturday Only.

\$3.50 Fielders' Gloves..... \$2.75
\$3.00 Fielders' Gloves..... \$2.25
\$2.25 Fielders' Gloves..... \$1.75
\$2.00 Fielders' Gloves..... \$1.50
\$1.50 Fielders' Gloves..... \$1.10
\$1.25 Fielders' Gloves..... 95c
\$1.00 Fielders' Gloves..... 80c
\$8.00 Catchers' Mitts..... \$6.75
\$7.00 Catchers' Mitts..... \$5.75
\$6.00 Catchers' Mitts..... \$4.75
\$5.00 Catchers' Mitts..... \$4.00
\$4.00 Catchers' Mitts..... \$3.25
\$3.00 Catchers' Mitts..... \$2.50
\$2.00 Catchers' Mitts..... \$1.65
Sampson Steel Rods that sell at \$2.25, special for Saturday..... \$1.35

Special to the Amateur Photographer.

We will develop all films brought to our Photograph Department Easter Monday for 3c a roll, regardless of size.

Saks & Company SEVENTH STREET.

one shown in the accompanying illustration, serves the purpose much better. It consists of a combined comb and hair dryer, which in appearance closely resembles a pair of curling irons. The comb is metallic and has a hollow back, fitting into which is the heating iron. The latter is in two parts, forming a spring to close by hold it in place when shipped within the hollow back of the comb. In using this hair dryer, the heating iron is held over a gas jet or other flame until hot and inserted into the comb. The heat is transmitted to the teeth of the comb, drying the hair as the comb is drawn through it. With this device the hair can be very quickly and easily dried at the same time as the necessary operation of combing the hair.
PROGRESS OF THE DAY.
Worry is one of the most fruitful causes of consumption.
The song of the bird was originally a cry of alarm.
Red-haired persons are usually impulsive and outspoken.
Watchmakers' oil is from the jawbone of the porpoise.
Supersensitive persons have light hair.
Irrigation is enlarging the oasis of the Sahara desert.
French enterprise is gradually overcoming the difficulties of living on the Sahara.
The Nile river contains a greater variety of fish than any other body of water.
The railroad bridge which connects Venice with the mainland is 12,050 feet long.
In the course of a month a caterpillar

will eat food weighing 6,000 times the weight of its body.
The Dutch throne has forty-one possible heirs.
England's food importations average about \$16 for each inhabitant.
The annual mineral yield of the British empire exceeds \$1,000,000,000 in value.
The train which the kaiser uses on his travels was three years in building.
An exposition of musical instruments will be held at Rotterdam. It opens May 1.
Chemists say that papers written with the ink in general use will be illegible in twenty-seven years.
A palm which grows in South America has a leaf measuring fifty feet long and twelve feet broad—the largest in the world.
The greatest known depths of the ocean are six miles, while the greatest mountain heights known are about five and a half miles.
Stockholm, Christiania, Berlin and London in the order named have the lowest death rates of all the cities of Europe.
Poreline newspapers are reproduced from handwriting by lithography, no types being used.
There are 262,000 Sunday schools in the world, with something like 26,000,000 pupils.
The painting of the Eiffel tower, which is an operation performed every six years, generally entails a loss of five lives.
The vessel movement on the great lakes aggregated 73,700 vessels of 30,193,400 net tons register, cleared from the various lake ports, compared with 76,907 vessels of 94,094,316 net tons register cleared during the preceding season.
An organization has been recently effected with the object of conducting a complete scientific investigation and exploration of the Pacific ocean and its islands. While the chief energies of the institution will be devoted to ethnology, the geology and configuration of the region will also be investigated, and studies in zoology and botany will be carried out, with a view of throwing light on the distribution of animals, plants and of the human race. Expeditions are to be dispatched in specially equipped vessels, and it is anticipated that fifteen years may be needed for the work.
In the battle which has been waged against the water hyacinth, which chokes up many of the rivers of the southern part of the United States, the matter has been complicated to a serious degree by the fondness which cattle exhibit for this plant. It is almost without food value, but there is something about it which attracts the animals, and they have been known to be lured to death in the efforts to secure the hyacinth. Only one method has been discovered to eradicate it, and that was by the use of powerful acids, which were sprayed upon the plant and which were very effective in killing it, but this application was the means of killing a great number of animals, and the practice was discontinued by act of Congress. In the last two years investigations have been conducted by the government in the effort to discover some means of making this application in such a manner as to overcome the danger to cattle, but it has been without success. It was found that the cattle could not be prevented from eating the sprayed plants and that all effective compounds for the purpose were deadly to the cattle. Under the existing circumstances the only manner in which the growth is combated is by cutting it out in blocks by the use of special machinery and boats and towing the tangled mass to the open water and setting it adrift. There is known to exist a parasitic fungus growth which attacks the hyacinth leaves from beneath, forming concentric circles, and in time completely kills the leaves. It would seem that further investigation along this line should be considered.
Preliminary work for the construction of India's large new steel plant, near Kalimati station, is making good headway. The plant on the Ramarama manganese property has proved to be of the highest value. A forty-five-mile railway is already under construction.
An electrical method of cleansing the hull of a vessel without the necessity of docking the craft is in use in England to a certain extent. The scrubber works by being dragged up and down under the hull of the ship by ropes. By the use of electricity it is made to cling to the steel sides of the ship like a magnet. The mat of the scrubber is a series of battens carrying the brushes and magnets. Position chains are passed around the ship at the bow and stern, and between these hauling hawsers, carrying the mat, are moved fore and aft by a steam winch. It has been demonstrated that an 18,000-ton battleship can be scrubbed in twelve hours. The cost of cleaning a ship by this method is small. It is said that a 4,000-ton ship can be cleaned in about eight hours, at a cost of \$100.
An executive office for the administrative and promotive work of the Museum of Safety and Sanitation has been opened in the United Engineering Societies' building, 20 West 39th street, New York. A committee on plan and scope includes Prof. F. R. Hutton, chairman; Dr. Thomas Darlington, commissioner of the health department of the city of New York; E. T. Dodge, president of the Engineers Club; William J. Moran, at-

compare with any of the "mansions" in the court end of the town now. Perhaps here and there it is well to preserve a colonial house—a few of them were of great beauty—but the others can well make way for more commodious and artistic constructions.
Spring in the South.
From the New Orleans Tropic-Democrat.
In the southern country the dividing line between season and season is not so sharply marked as in the north. Here plant-life commonly remains green during the winter months and, unless in some exceptional season, there are few days when one cannot gather a bouquet from the garden—violets, sweet olive, roses, scarlet geranium, rose geranium and the showy poinsettia. But though the sun may beam mildly warm in the blue, the flowers be in bloom and the grass green, it is not spring. Still the sky shines coldly red at sunset and the touch of frost is in the wind, whose voice has yet the wailing tone of winter.
But when the wind begins to sigh in little light breezes that stir and cease capriciously, the languid softness of spring steals into the air. Day closes in a glow of saffron-colored light that sheds long, web-like trails of radiance across the land. A glittering network seems caught about the leafless trees, each bare branch tip turned to a spike of gold. With the opening of the windows away fly the quiet and seclusion that belong to the cold months. We hear, with a sonority startling at first, all the out-of-door noises of work and play. There are certain small sounds which belong to spring, such as the restless buzzing of the dirt-dauber seeking a location for his mudhouse; the sleepy drone of the carpenter-bee and the calling cry, low and plaintive, of the cage-bird.