

LEGAL NOTES

Corporations--Requirement of Statute as to limit of indebtedness and liability of directors for excess.—It appears by Kentucky law that among other things which must be stated by incorporators in their articles is the highest amount of indebtedness or liability which the corporation may at any time incur. It also provides that, if the directors in office of any corporation shall fail or refuse to comply with or shall violate any of the provisions of the article in Kentucky statutes relating to corporations, they shall be liable jointly and severally for resulting loss or damage to any person and additionally punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000.

In the case of *Randolph v. Ballard County Bank*, 134 S. W. 165, it appears that a printing company, incorporated, became liable to a bank in excess of the limit of indebtedness stated in its charter. The bank sued the directors and recovered judgment which was affirmed in the upper court.

The court said: When the directors have availed themselves of a privilege accorded by law of doing business as an artificial person, they ought to know at least the legal limitations upon the powers of the corporate being by which they ply their business. When they exceed their legal powers or suffer their managing officer to do so, if, notwithstanding, they are as free from personal liability for such excesses as if they had strictly observed the statute and their charter limitation, then the statute imposing limitations is not a

protection either to the stockholders or creditors. Such a rule would be to place a premium upon negligence in directors of corporations; would reward their indifference to duty; would give them the benefit of such action if it turned out profitably for the corporation; but impose no liability otherwise. The public policy is indicated by the statute. The statute seems so salutary that we are glad to call attention to it. One of the evils—and a very serious one—in the commercial world is the exploiting of corporations where no individual risk is involved.

A limitation, such as Kentucky law provides for, will never embarrass a corporation organized for legitimate conservative business and any other gets an undue advantage over those who risk their personal fortunes in business enterprises.

A statute of this kind compels directors, who are financially responsible, to attend to their duties and not allow their good names, figuring on corporate stationery, to be exploited by managing officers. As the law stands generally outside of Kentucky, there is as the Kentucky court well says, a premium upon negligence. It is convenient to remain in ignorance of what is transpiring under the shadow of respectable names, while innocent creditors are being duped.

We imagine that the practical working of such a statute would be, generally speaking, that the smaller the sum stated as a limitation of corporate indebtedness, the better would be a corporation's credit in trade.—*Central Law Journal*.

LIGHT THEORIES

For a great many years it has been believed that the production of light necessarily resulted in the production of heat. This is another so-called scientific fact that has been proved to be an unfounded theory—and the modest firefly, the lighting bug of our younger days—has been the upsetter. Experiments conducted by Professor Ives and Coblenz of the United States bureau of standards, have revealed the fact that the fire fly lights his lamp, not because he cannot help it, but, because he wants to and whenever he wants to. That, however, was an incidental discovery.

So far as efficiency is concerned the light of the firefly, jellyfish, and other so-called phosphorescent things, is far in advance of anything that man has made. Of the total energy expended by the firefly on its illumination plant more than 96 per cent is utilized by light. In the case of the carbon filament lamp of man less than one-half per cent of the energy employed is converted into light and only 4 per cent in the mercury arc light. Every illuminant known to man so that he can use it dissipates the greater part of its energy in heat, which is consequently wasted so far as illumination is concerned. The firefly's light is that part of the spectrum

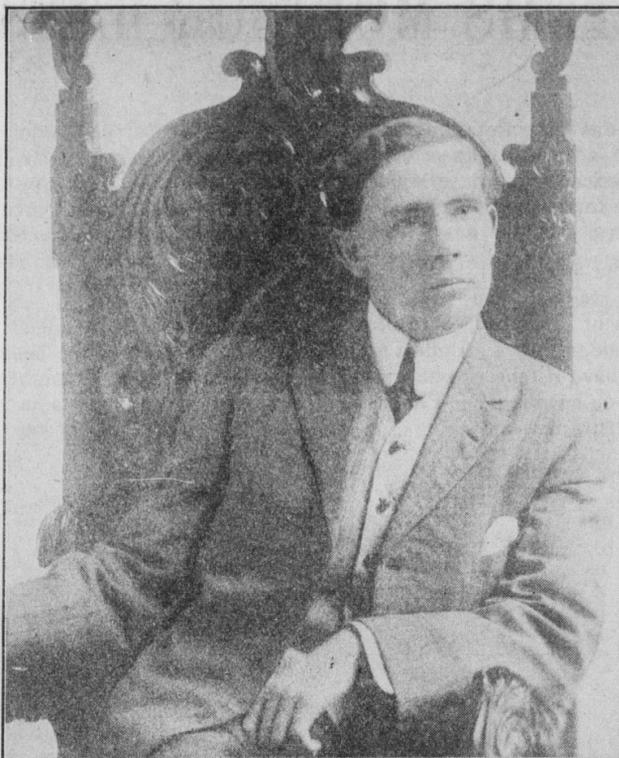
where no heat prevails, the yellow green.

To ascertain these facts an instrument called the bolometer was used. This is such a delicate contrivance that it registers and measures the heat in the light coming from a star that is billions of miles away. It failed to disclose any heat in the vicinity of the glow of the firefly. The experiments also served to still further shatter the theory so long held that luminosity in animals is due to some form of phosphorescence; that it is caused by the presence of phosphorus in the tissue. This lighting process is now looked upon as being under the control of the animal, and not as an involuntary, chemical action only.—*The Chicago Tribune*.

SEATTLE THEATER

There are few farces that have as many naturally funny complications as "The Blue Mouse," which is to be the bill of the Landers Stevens Company at the Seattle Theatre, for the week of April 2nd, with Miss Georgia Cooper as "The Blue Mouse." The Stevens Company have presented very few comedies since their opening in Seattle, and the Clyde Fitch farce should be much appreciated.

The plot is unique. Paulette Divine, a Salome dancer, known as "The Blue Mouse," because



HAROLD HOLLAND

With the Lander-Stevens Company at the Seattle Theater.

of her fondness for dressing in blue, consents to assume the title of Mrs. Rolette, and while acting in this capacity wheedle a promotion for Rollett out of the president of the corporation of which Rollette is secretary.

In the first act the real Mrs. Rollette is caught by the superior officer in the arms of his clerk. He mistakes her for the the Blue Mouse, so that when the real Mrs. Rollette returns the president flirts with her, thinking her the dancer. In the midst of it, the president's wife enters. Three acts are required to unravel the skeins. Before the finish Rollette's father-in-law, who believes his daughter abused, falls a victim to the real Blue Mouse. This, his son-in-law learns, as he is hiding behind the curtains, and uses the information to wrench a handsome dowry from "papa."

From start to finish the play is one long laugh. Each man is endeavoring to keep his actions unknown, and each is invariably caught. It has been an immense success in the East, and has been on tour for two seasons, and it is just probable that "The Blue Mouse" will still be seen for many years to come, as it is one of the most original and screamingly funny comedies ever written. The Stevens Company have a good bill and it should prove a popular one.

The Loser—Do you think it's wicked to play poker?

The Winner—Yes, the way you play it.—*Toledo Blade*.

"What! Ten years in an office and you've never once been promoted! What kind of a man do you work for?"

"A promoter."—*Boston Transcript*.

It was very romantic," says the friend. "He proposed to her in the automobile."

"Yes?" we murmur, encouragingly.

"And she accepted him in the hospital."—*Life*.

Clerk of said Court. The object of the said action, set forth in the complaint, is as follows: To obtain a divorce on grounds set forth in complaint, to-wit: Incompatibility of parties to such an extent that the parties can no longer live together.

ROBERT F. BOOTH,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
P. O. Address: 911 Lowman Bldg., Seattle, King Co., Washington.
March 24—May 5, 1911.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of Washington, for King County. In Probate, Notice to Creditors. In the Matter of the Estate of Frederick Carlson, deceased.—No. 12549.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, the estate of Frederick Carlson, deceased, to present the same, with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned administrator of said estate at the office of Edward Von Tobel, No. 604 Mutual Life Building, Seattle, King County, Washington, the place of the transaction of business of said estate, within one year from the date of first publication of this notice, to-wit: within one year from the 31st day of March, 1911.

AUGUST SANDGREN,
Administrator of the Estate of Frederick Carlson, Deceased.
March 31—April 28, 1911.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of Washington, for King County. Summons by Publication.

Christina McDougal, plaintiff, vs. Alexander McDougal, defendant.—No. 12549. The State of Washington, to the said defendant, Alexander McDougal:

You are hereby summoned and required to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: within sixty days after the 31st day of March, 1911, and defend the above entitled action in the above entitled court and answer the complaint of the plaintiff herein, and serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned attorney for plaintiff, at his address below stated; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint herein, which has been filed with the clerk of this court.

The object of this action is to dissolve the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant upon the grounds of abandonment and desertion of plaintiff by defendant and failure of defendant to support plaintiff.

EDWARD VON TOBEL,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and postoffice address:
604-5 Mutual Life Building,
Seattle, King County, Washington.
March 31—May 12, 1911.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of Washington, in the County of King. In Probate. Order fixing time to hear final account and to show cause why distribution should not be made.

In the Matter of the Estate of Andrew Schillestad, deceased, No. 12549. Ole Schillestad, administrator of the estate of Andrew Schillestad, deceased, having filed in this court his final account and petition setting forth that said estate is now in a condition to be closed and is ready for distribution of the residue thereof among the persons entitled by law thereto, and it appearing to the court that said petition sets forth facts sufficient to authorize a distribution of the residue of said estate:

It is therefore ordered by the court that all persons interested in the estate of the said Andrew Schillestad, deceased, be and appear before the said Superior Court of King County, State of Washington, at the court room of the Probate Department of said court in Seattle on the first day of May, 1911, at the hour of 9:30 o'clock a. m. of said day, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why said final account should not be allowed and an order of distribution be made of the residue of said estate among the heirs and persons in said petition mentioned, according to law.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be posted in three of the most public places in King County, for a period of four weeks prior to said hearing and published once a week for four consecutive weeks before the said first day of May, 1911, in *The Seattle Republican*, a newspaper printed and published in said King County and of general circulation therein.

Done in open court this 28th day of March, 1911.

A. W. FRATER,
Judge, ss.
D. K. SICKELS, county clerk of King County and ex-officio clerk of the Superior Court of the State of Washington, for the County of King, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an original order to show cause, made by said court on the 28th day of March, 1911, in the matter of the estate of Andrew Schillestad, deceased.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 28th day of March, 1911.

D. K. SICKELS, Clerk,
By PERCY F. THOMAS,
Deputy Clerk.
March 31, April 28, 1911.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of Washington, for King County.

In the Matter of the Estate of Carl Carlson, Deceased.—No. 10826. Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased or against said estate, to present them with the vouchers to the undersigned administrator of said estate, at the office of Homer E. Turner, in the city of Seattle, King County, Washington, the place of business of said cause within one year from and after the date of first publication of this notice or same will be barred.

Date of first publication March 31, 1911.

HOMER E. TURNER,
Administrator of the Estate of Carl Carlson.

March 31—April 28, 1911.

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NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL MEETING of the United Cities Trustee Company.

To the Stockholders: The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the United Cities Trustee Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1011 American Bank Building, Seattle, Washington, on Thursday, May 4th, 1911, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing trustees for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

RICHARD STEVENS ESKRIDGE,
President.
Attest: J. R. WHEAT, Secretary.
March 31—April 28, 1911.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of Washington, for the County of King.

Margaret M. Brigen, Plaintiff, vs. John Brigen, Defendant. No. —. Summons by Publication.

The State of Washington, to the said John Brigen, Defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: within sixty days after the 24th day of March, 1911, and defend the above entitled action in the above entitled court, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, and serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned attorney for plaintiff at his office below stated; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of said court.

The object of the above entitled action is to obtain a decree of absolute divorce on the grounds of cruelty and habitual drunkenness.

JOHN R. WILSON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
P. O. Address: 839 New York Bldg., Seattle, Washington.
March 24—May 5, 1911.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE State of Washington, for King County.

W. S. GREENE, Plaintiff, vs. Dora B. Greene, Defendant. No. —. Summons by Publication.

The State of Washington, to the said Dora B. Greene, Defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: within sixty days after the 24th day of March, A. D. 1911, and defend the above entitled action in the above entitled court, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, and serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned attorney for plaintiff at his office below stated; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the

J. R. GRANT COMPANY

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