

In the Light Of Publicity.

Arthur I. Vorys, Taft Boomer. Governor Toole - Representative Frank Clark. Seth Low and His Public Services.



ARTHUR I. VORYS.

ARTHUR I. VORYS, who is managing the Taft presidential boom, was considered an easy going country lawyer up to a few months ago, but the way he has handled things since, taking hold of the task of promoting and organizing and making older and more experienced politicians sit up and take notice. He was born in Lancaster, O., in 1856, went to the grammar schools and the Lancaster high school and for a time attended the Ohio State university. He studied law and in 1880 was admitted to the bar. He was twice city auditor of Lancaster and in 1900 was appointed state insurance commissioner, which office he still holds. He is genial and approachable and built a good deal on the Taft style. It is his busy season now, and between running the Taft literary bureau and straightening out the numerous complications which arise in the course of the canvass he has plenty to think about between now and the month of June.

It is an unusual thing for a governor to resign his office during the middle of his term, and the action of Governor Joseph K. Toole of Montana to this effect has created comment. The governor, who was born in Savannah, Mo., in 1851, and who was admitted to the bar in Helena in 1880, was a delegate in congress from Montana when it was a territory and did much to secure its admission as a state. He was its first governor and has several times been re-elected, the term for which he was last chosen expiring in 1909. In explanation of his resignation of office he refers to his long service and to a clause in the state constitution providing that an elective official shall not absent himself from the state for more than thirty days. He is not in good health and feels that his ailment could not be remedied within that time. He plans to spend some months in southern California and then return to Helena and resume the practice of his profession.



JOSEPH K. TOOLE.

The governor revisited Washington not long ago and registered at the New Willard. It reminded him, he said, of when he used to lodge at the old Willard. "I hadn't been there long," he remarked, "when I discovered that an army of rats made it their home. One day I found a hole as big as a biscuit in one of a brand new pair of custom made oxfords. I took the shoes to the affable Charlie Leavens, chief clerk of the place, and called on him to behold the ruin of my footgear.

"It's those rats," said Leavens, "but leave the shoe, and I'll have it fixed so you'd never know anything ever was the matter." I did as requested, and the next day my shoe came back very cleverly repaired. Thinking to put on the pair, I hunted up its mate, when, to my unqualified disgust, I found that it, too, had been as badly gnawed in the meanwhile as its fellow had previously followed. But this time I took both shoes and told him to put the repaired one in the safe while the other was receiving the attention of the cobbler."

Much significance has been attached to the conference at the White House recently attended by cabinet members, by several eminent corporation lawyers, by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and by Seth Low, ex-mayor of New York and former president of Columbia university, representing the Civic Federation. One of the objects of the conference was discussion over the amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law so as to exempt labor organizations from classification as conspiracies in restraint of trade. In the course of his career ex-Mayor Low, who is a close friend of the president, has done a great deal to reconcile labor and capital. He has served on arbitration committees and has devoted much study to questions pertaining to the relations between employers and employed. Though he is a millionaire, he lives simply and is democratic in his ways, devoting himself chiefly to work for the public good. He gave a million dollars to Columbia university, about one-third of his fortune, and has always given liberally to many worthy charities, preferring to bestow his gifts while alive rather than leave so much wealth for heirs to quarrel over. He

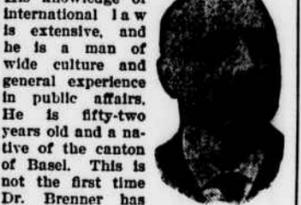


SETH LOW.

study to questions pertaining to the relations between employers and employed. Though he is a millionaire, he lives simply and is democratic in his ways, devoting himself chiefly to work for the public good. He gave a million dollars to Columbia university, about one-third of his fortune, and has always given liberally to many worthy charities, preferring to bestow his gifts while alive rather than leave so much wealth for heirs to quarrel over. He

is something of a wit in a quiet way. Once while traveling in Rome he was accosted by a fellow American who was seeing the sights of the Eternal City. "Wishing to be affable, the tourist said, 'Now that you are in Rome, Mr. Low, I presume that you are doing as the Romans do.' " "Not at all," confessed the ex-mayor. "I am too much of an American for that." "What a discourtesy, though, to this grand old city!" protested the other, sweeping his hand toward the majestic dome of St. Peter's. "What?" retorted Mr. Low. "Would you have me, too, engage in the laudable work of fleeing generous Americans?"

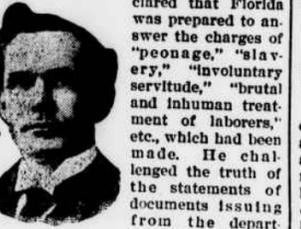
Dr. Ernst Brenner, the new president of the Swiss republic, received almost a unanimous vote on elevation to his new office. In Switzerland the president is chosen by votes of the federal assembly, and 186 out of 192 members cast their ballots in his favor. He left the post of chief of the department of justice and police to assume the presidency and is reputed a jurist of exceptional attainments. His knowledge of international law is extensive, and he is a man of wide culture and general experience in public affairs. He is fifty-two years old and a native of the canton of Basel. This is not the first time Dr. Brenner has been chief executive of the Swiss. He was first chosen to the office in 1900. The Swiss choose their president every year, and so the office can be passed around to a good many patriots. There is not much chance for its incumbent to grow rich on the salary, however, for it is only \$3,000 a year. The duties of the chief magistrate are not as onerous as those of the American president, and the powers of the office are comparatively small. Dr. Brenner is largely responsible for the unification of the civil law, which has been in progress for some time.



DR. ERNST BRENNER.

Representative Frank Clark of the Second congressional district of Florida, who recently made a bitter attack on the department of justice and its head, Attorney General Bonaparte, declared that Florida was prepared to answer the charges of "peonage," "slavery," "involuntary servitude," "brutal and inhuman treatment of laborers," etc., which had been made. He challenged the truth of the statements of documents issued from the department of justice. Congressman Clark was born in Eufala, Ala., in 1860 and educated in the common schools of Alabama and Georgia. He was admitted to the bar in 1881 and in 1884 removed to Florida. He has served as United States attorney for the southern district of Florida, has been three times chosen to the legislature and is now serving his second term in congress.

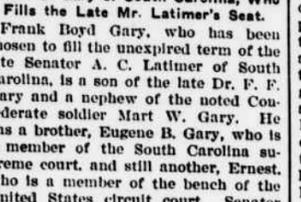
Another New Senator. Frank B. Gary of South Carolina, who fills the late Mr. Latimer's seat. Frank Boyd Gary, who has been chosen to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator A. C. Latimer of South Carolina, is a son of the late Dr. F. F. Gary and a nephew of the noted Confederate soldier Mart W. Gary. He has a brother, Eugene B. Gary, who is a member of the South Carolina supreme court, and still another, Ernest, who is a member of the bench of the United States circuit court. Senator Gary himself has been a special circuit judge. He was born in Abbeville, S. C., in 1860, and studied at Union college, Schenectady, N. Y. He first entered politics in South Carolina in



FRANK CLARK.

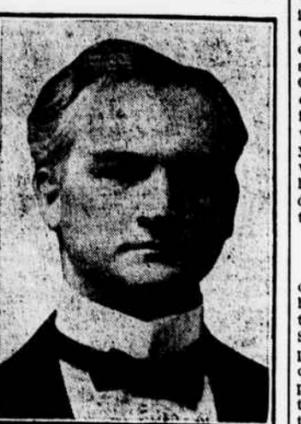
1890, when he was elected to the state house of representatives, of which four years later he was chosen speaker. He served in that capacity for five years and in 1902 ran for governor, being the first advocate of local option as between prohibition and the dispensary system. He was again chosen to the legislature in 1906. He is a supporter of William J. Bryan for the Democratic nomination for president, and his nearest competitor for the senatorial post, Legrand G. Walker, recently announced himself in favor of Governor John A. Johnson as the Democratic nominee.

Another New Senator. Frank B. Gary of South Carolina, who fills the late Mr. Latimer's seat. Frank Boyd Gary, who has been chosen to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator A. C. Latimer of South Carolina, is a son of the late Dr. F. F. Gary and a nephew of the noted Confederate soldier Mart W. Gary. He has a brother, Eugene B. Gary, who is a member of the South Carolina supreme court, and still another, Ernest, who is a member of the bench of the United States circuit court. Senator Gary himself has been a special circuit judge. He was born in Abbeville, S. C., in 1860, and studied at Union college, Schenectady, N. Y. He first entered politics in South Carolina in



SENATOR FRANK B. GARY.

1890, when he was elected to the state house of representatives, of which four years later he was chosen speaker. He served in that capacity for five years and in 1902 ran for governor, being the first advocate of local option as between prohibition and the dispensary system. He was again chosen to the legislature in 1906. He is a supporter of William J. Bryan for the Democratic nomination for president, and his nearest competitor for the senatorial post, Legrand G. Walker, recently announced himself in favor of Governor John A. Johnson as the Democratic nominee.



SENATOR FRANK B. GARY.

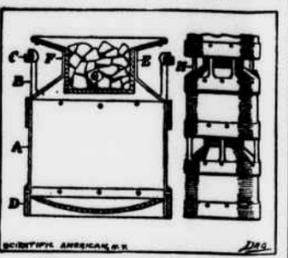
1890, when he was elected to the state house of representatives, of which four years later he was chosen speaker. He served in that capacity for five years and in 1902 ran for governor, being the first advocate of local option as between prohibition and the dispensary system. He was again chosen to the legislature in 1906. He is a supporter of William J. Bryan for the Democratic nomination for president, and his nearest competitor for the senatorial post, Legrand G. Walker, recently announced himself in favor of Governor John A. Johnson as the Democratic nominee.

MILK SHIPPING CAN.

Receptacle is Provided With Means For Ventilation and Cooling.

A recent invention furnishes an improved can for use in transporting milk. The can is arranged to provide ventilation of the milk and has means for keeping the milk cool. Each can is so formed that it will support a similar can above it, and thus the cans may be packed with tiers of cans without necessitating the provision of shelves or scaffolding to support each row.

The details of the construction are best shown in the cross sectional view. The body of the can is indicated at A. Riveted to the breast of the can are a pair of handles, B. These handles are formed of two upright posts terminating at their upper ends in crossbars C. The lower end of the can is provided with a band, D, and this is adapted to rest on shoulders of the crossbars C



CAN FOR TRANSPORTING MILK.

of the can below. Fitted into the neck E of the can is a cover, G, which is of such form as to provide a receptacle for ice. Between this cover and the neck at one side a channel, F, is formed to provide ventilation for the milk in the can. At its upper end this channel opens into a slot in the lip of the can.

A catch on the cover is adapted to enter the slot, and when the cover is partially rotated the lug enters a transverse slot in the lip and securely locks the cover to the can. It will be observed that the bottom of the can is curved to clear the cover of the can below it. The lip of the can is braced by means of supports, H. One of the illustrations shows how the cans are supported one above the other. A patent on this improved shipping can is owned by Messrs. Joseph B. Whitehead and Timothy M. Farrell of Pocatello, Ida.

HEAT AND COLD.

Extremes of Temperature Reached by Artificial Means.

Heat and cold can be forced to great extremes by artificial means. Electric furnaces produce as high a temperature as 5,000 degrees F., but there is no such extreme of cold. Physicists have calculated that the absolute zero of cold—that is, the point where no heat exists—is 492 degrees below the freezing point of water. That temperature has never been reached, but some scientific experiments have come very near to it.

Professor James Dewar reduced the temperature inside a small tube to within seven or eight degrees of absolute zero, and this stood as the record of human made frostiness until the other day, when Professor Karol Olszewski of the University of Krakau knocked off five or six more degrees. He was trying to liquefy the gas helium. Upon suddenly expanding a mass of this gas, which had previously been compressed to 180 atmospheres (2,700 pounds per square inch) and cooled to the temperature at which hydrogen is at the liquefying point, the temperature fell to a point estimated at 271 degrees centigrade, or but two degrees above absolute zero. The helium, says Professor Olszewski, showed no trace of interest in its own frigidity, and there was no indication whatever of liquefaction.—Railway and Locomotive Engineering.

The Strongest Wood.

The strongest wood in the world is yate, and it grows in Western Australia, the home of many valuable hard woods. The official tests of yate show it to have an average tensile strength of 24,000 pounds to the square inch, equaling that of good cast iron. Many specimens are far stronger than this. One was tested up to seventeen and one-half tons to the square inch, which is equal to the tensile strength of wrought iron. The sawed timber of yate probably is the strongest in the world. The tree grows to a maximum height of 100 feet and sometimes has a diameter of two and one-half and even three feet.

Environment and Height.

The difficult question of the influence of environment on the height of the human body has been taken up by Pittard, Karmil, and Kappeyne in the Swiss cantons, where a homogeneous population lives under greatly varied conditions. Their results all contradict previous beliefs, as they find that the tallest men live at the greatest altitude in the mountains; also that height is greater in regions less exposed to sunlight and greater on primitive or igneous rock than on limestone.

Works Like a Pencil Sharpener.

Holland has a perennial necessity for wooden piles. In Rotterdam harbor works of all kinds demand them, and the drainage of the Zuyder Zee as it steadily proceeds throws out its wood-ramparts in all directions. A Lancashire contracting firm has built for the purpose of sharpening the driving ends of piles a machine which resembles a gigantic pencil sharpener. Piles up to twenty-eight inches in diameter are sharpened to a five inch point in fifteen minutes.

THE NOISELESS GUN.

Smokeless Weapon Is to Be Tested at Sandy Hook.

FIRED WITHOUT ANY POWDER.

Uncle Sam to Have First Chance at Weapon That Hurls 2,000,000 Bullets Hourly With No Danger of Bursting—Cost of Firing Said to Be Small.

The United States government has completed arrangements with Fred Bangter, inventor of the new noiseless and smokeless gun, whereby one of these destructive machines is to have a thorough trying out at Sandy Hook, with the ultimate view of the gun being taken over by the ordnance department.

This gun, which is fired by some mysterious power which the inventor declines to divulge, but which he says is neither powder nor other explosive nor compressed air, is capable of discharging 2,000,000 bullets an hour without recoiling or becoming overheated and with absolutely no danger of bursting.

After a two hour visit from Colonel Birnie and Major Dickson of the army ordnance board, recently, at which the merits of the Bangter gun were fully discussed, the two officers requested the inventor to build one of his guns for a tryout at Sandy Hook. Mr. Bangter recently confirmed the news at his home in Brooklyn. The new gun he said, will be of such a character that for the preservation of life and property it can only be tested on the target range at the Hook.

"I am arranging now," said he, "to build a gun that will send a half inch ball a distance specified by Colonel Birnie and with sufficient velocity to kill or dangerously wound a man. The new gun will be made of steel and the parts will be perfect, so that the gun can be worked to the highest speed required to fulfill the maximum demands. The gun I have at present is made of brass in all its parts, and some of the parts are worn, so severe have been the tests to which they have been subjected.

"Brass is a much softer metal than steel and will therefore not stand the work that steel will. The bullets I use now are solid steel, and being much lighter than lead, are not capable of acquiring the velocity of the heavier metal by a large percentage. The bullets that will be used in the real trial at Sandy Hook will be lead incased in steel. They will be heavy enough to do the work properly."

The inventor said he told the officers everything about the gun except the power which is used to discharge it. He said they talked a long while about it, but eventually admitted that they could not even venture a conjecture as to the power. Mr. Bangter made the interesting disclosure that the Russian government may take over the new invention if the United States does not show a disposition to move in the matter. Said he:

"I know what I have. No individual can buy the secret, because it would take too much money to pay for it. Only a national government could afford to buy such a thing, and I am not going to divulge the secret until I can get an assurance from a power able to compensate me as I think I should be. I have had all kinds of offers made to induce me to tell how I project those bullets, but I have also received a proposition from a wealthy promoter of New York city who proposes to go to Europe within a few weeks and lay the matter before Russia's war minister.

"This gentleman offers to pay his own expenses and to furnish \$25,000 with which to build a complete gun, mounted on an auto truck and equipped with the necessary motive power to operate truck and gun—that is, a hundred horsepower motor. He has transacted business with the Russian government and is well acquainted with high officials there."

Other governments are also after the gun, according to the inventor. He is disposed to give the United States the first chance, he said, but he added:

"It is the experience of all who have any invention to offer to the United States that the delay is disheartening. I have had an extensive cable correspondence with London, in which I am offered \$5,000,000 for the world's right, provided the gun will stand the British government test. A month's option was requested by cable, but out of courtesy to the chief of the United States war ordnance board I declined to give an option to the Englishman. I cabled him that I would consider the proposition. You see, there are several good reasons why I am anxious to get some kind of an intimation from Uncle Sam that he will do business if I can provide the gun I describe. Of course, even after the transaction reaches the stage where an appropriation is asked for by General Crozier, it will take congress months if not years to pass upon it, and the delay might so militate against consideration by other powers that I may be prevented from making any kind of a deal with either one of them."

No date has yet been fixed for the trial of the new gun at Sandy Hook. The new gun can be operated by two men, and one striking feature of it is that, whereas it costs \$20,000 to fire 1,000,000 bullets for the present service guns, the total cost using the Bangter gun would be \$10.

Honor For Noted Presbyterian.

A monument is to be erected at Holdens Creek, Va., to the memory of Francis Makemie, who founded Presbyterianism in the United States in 1700 and was first moderator of the general presbytery.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

THE OLD STANDBY.

Dear old constitution, Buiwark of the state, Framed to guard the people And to keep things straight, Are you made of rubber Or some kin to it, For sometimes they stretch you When you do not fit?

When the fathers formed you From their fertile minds In their wise opinion They put up the blinds That were meant to guard us From the despot's grip, That would let no tyrant Get us on the hip.

Are you always standing With a watchful eye For the weak and lowly Who of wealth are shy? Are you every moment Careful as can be Of the man who cannot Raise a lawyer's fee?

Of your good intentions There can be no doubt, But sometimes we wonder As we try you out If there are not places Slightly out of plumb Where judicious patching Would improve you some.

Wise Guy.

"You say you are inexperienced in the work?"
"Yes."
"But I advertised for experienced applicants."
"At \$6 a week?"
"Yes."
"If I had experience I wouldn't be here."
"What would you be doing?"
"Advertising for suckers at \$6 a week."

Not That Supple.



"Here is a fellow who goes behind the monkeys and says we are all descended from plants."
"What do you think of the theory?"
"I give it up. I'm not descended from the rubber plant."

Smelled Loud.

A silence deep Is wooing sleep. The night is cold and dark. A husband bold Stands in the cold— He's been out on a lark. The clock strikes three. In silence he The stair post tries to win. His wife's remark Comes through the dark— "I heard your breath come in."

Must Have Been a Lawyer.

"He is a promising youth."
"Yes."
"And she is a suitable girl."
"I see only one objection."
"What is it?"
"Conditions might be favorable for a breach of promise suit."

Which Was It?

"Who goes there, friend or foe?" called the timid householder as he saw a figure groping about his back steps in the early dawn.
"Back up there! It is just the iceman," replied a gruff voice.

Very Ordinary.

"Her husband is a professor."
"Veterinary or hairdressing?"
"Oh, no; nothing distinguished. Just modern languages."

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

Some men don't marry because they can't afford to and others don't unmarried for the same reason.

No really self respecting hobo is house broke, but all are dead broke.

Never judge a man by what his wife says about him. She is apt to be not only biased, but sometimes ruffled.

Be charitable, but don't think it absolutely necessary to enter into a long explanation of the reason you are so.

Put not your trust in dollars,

but put your dollars in trust if you can get in right.

When her cooking agrees

with him he is an ungrateful brute indeed who would differ from his wife.

A man will forgive a woman for almost anything except for being home-

ly.

Some men when looking for a job

prefer to use a microscope.

Always be kind and gentle and then

when called upon occasionally to deliver a jolt it will be surprisingly effective.

A pretty girl is always the kind that

doesn't care who knows it.

The fat man ought to be compelled

to earn every cent he pays for food by the sweat of his brow.

HIS NARROW ESCAPE.

For Once Ferguson's Brain Acted Quickly Enough.

"George Ferguson," sharply exclaimed his wife after the visitor had gone, "I wouldn't for worlds be as big a hypocrite as you are!"
"In what way," he demanded, "have I been acting the hypocrite?"
"You know well enough. When Cousin Jerry showed us the picture of the young woman he is going to marry you said, 'She's as pretty as a picture,' and you know she is homely enough to loosen the paint on a brick wall."

George scratched his chin and reflected a moment.
"Mrs. Ferguson—madam," he said, "don't accuse me of hypocrisy. She is as pretty as a picture—her own picture."

Even then it did not occur to Mrs. Ferguson to retort that this explanation didn't help him any, as the photograph surely was retouched.

And an opportunity for crushing a husband, once lost, never turns up again.—Chicago Tribune.

Felicitous.

A New England man who flatters himself upon his aptness in saying the proper thing at the proper time recently revisited his old home in Vermont, whither he has not gone in ten years or more.

Among those he met during the first day of his visit was a coquetish spinster, who, with a simper, said:

"I'm Miss Mullins. You don't remember me, of course."

"Remember you!" exclaimed the New England gallant. "As if I could help doing so, Miss Mullins! Why, you are one of the landmarks of the town!"—Harper's Weekly.

Exactly.

Little Mrs. Hunter had heard so many jokes about the brides who couldn't market successfully that she made up her mind that the first request she made of the marketman would show her to be a sophisticated housewife. "Send me, please," she said, "two French chops and 100 green peas."—Judge.

Ready For Him.

"Good morning, sir," began the long haired visitor with the roll of manuscript. "I see you've got your window open. That's a sign that spring is here. Now, I—"

"No," interrupted the editor, glaring at him significantly; "it's a sign that the spring poet is here."—Philadelphia Press.

Curiosity Gratified.

"Why do you chew gum?"
The young person addressed brought her jaws together with an unwonted snap.

"Mebbe it is because I like to have some business of my own to attend to," she answered, resuming such attention forthwith.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Not What He Meant.



Waiter (who has just served up some soup)—Looks uncommonly like rain, sir.

Diner—Yes, by Jove, and tastes like it too! Bring me some thick soup.—Tatler.

Sentiment Versus Sense.

Tom—Miss Peachy is rather sentimental, isn't she?
Jack—I hadn't noticed it.

Tom—Well, she is. She keeps every letter she gets from the sterner sex.
Jack—Oh, that isn't sentiment; it is good, hard breach of promise sense.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Extravagant.

"John, I've got to have money to buy a new hat for Easter."
"Great Scott, Jane, but you're extravagant. What did you do with all the money I gave you last year to have your old hat fixed over?"—Baltimore American.

Diplomacy.

Della—Ye can get a suit just like your missis' velvet wan for tin dollars in Bargain Brown Bros.
Norah—Yes, an' I can get wan fur nuthin' by tellin' ur missis about the wan in Bargain Brown Bros.—Harper's Weekly.

Chance to Get It.

Scribbles—Rhymers has given up his literary work and accepted a position as street car conductor.
Dribbles—Because why?
Scribbles—I believe his doctor told him he needed the change.—Chicago News.

She Was Human.

Until my sweetheart ate with me I liked to think she fed on air Or nectar and ambrosia fare. With now and then a sip of tea. But when at last I chanced to see My lady at her dinner I Watched soup and steak and (horrors!) pie. All disappearing daintily. It was a shock, as you'll agree. Yet to her side I straight repaired. Any spoke the words I'd never dared. Until my sweetheart ate with me.—Judge.