

Why Clark Gave Way To Folk

CHAMP CLARK has stepped aside to give Joseph W. Folk the right of way to Missouri's support for the Democratic presidential nomination. Clark had received offers of support from his own and other states, and the story behind the declination is that at the Missouri state convention in 1908 and since that time certain things have happened to make Folk the Missouri candidate.

At the state convention resolutions were passed pledging the Democrats to support Clark for speaker of the house and Folk for president. Those resolutions were agreed to by Clark and the other Democratic leaders. Then in 1910 three candidates entered the state wide primary for the Democratic nomination for senator. They were ex-Governor Folk, ex-Secretary David R. Francis and James A. Reed, who finally triumphed.

Folk pulled out of the race at a time when his doing so meant much to Mr. Reed, and there is said to have been a positive understanding that if Folk would get out of that race and give his support to Reed the latter would do everything in his power for Mr. Folk for president. In pursuance of that understanding Mr. Reed is committed to Folk and will endeavor to swing the Missouri Democratic delegation to the next national convention to the ex-governor.

To secure his own state delegation Mr. Clark would be compelled to disregard the understanding at the Democratic convention, which, it is stated, he will not do, and he would also



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SPEAKER CLARK (ABOVE) AND EX-GOVERNOR FOLK.

have to fight the Reed-Folk combination, a mighty strong one in Missouri politics at this time.

It is said to be the intention of warm admirers of Clark in other states to go ahead and acquire delegates for him without his sanction or consent and have these delegates prepared to lead a stampede for him at the right moment.

The campaign to nominate Folk was started with the opening of headquarters by the Missouri Democratic league in St. Louis.

The efforts of the league officers for the time being will be centered on arousing sentiment for Mr. Folk in those states where the delegates to the national convention will be selected for the first time in the history of national politics at direct primaries. These states include North Dakota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Oregon and New Jersey.

No attempt is to be made to garner the New Jersey delegation, which is conceded to Governor Wilson. The Folk campaign, however, will be extended throughout the west and northwest, after which attention will be paid to New England.

Despite Clark's attitude there is a disposition among Democrats in certain parts of the country to keep alive a boom for him for the presidential nomination. Precedents, however, do not strongly support the promotion of a speaker of the house of representatives to the presidency. There have been thirty-five different speakers since 1789, but only one of them, James K. Polk, ever became president, and then not until six years after he had ceased to be speaker.

When the American people select presidents they seem to favor men of war, successful governors or men prominent in congress. They do not turn spontaneously toward the speaker of the house. Instead they turn away from him. Witness the names of Henry Clay and James G. Blaine, unsuccessful candidates, and Thomas B. Reed, who even failed of a nomination.

MRS. UPTON SINCLAIR.

Sued For Divorce, She Wants to Be Free to Find "Real Mate."

The action for divorce begun by Upton Sinclair, the author, against his wife has created a mild sensation in the world of authors. Wedded for more than ten years and blessed with a son, friends of the Sinclairs little dreamed that their life was anything but happy. Now it develops they have been "incompatible" from the start. The final break came when Harry Kemp, a young poet from Kansas, went to visit the Sinclair home. Soon thereafter Mrs. Sinclair left. So did Kemp. And Upton Sinclair began proceedings for divorce, naming Kemp as respondent.

Mrs. Sinclair declares that she will not contest the suit. She avers that



Photo by American Press Association.

MRS. UPTON SINCLAIR.

the trouble with her husband is that he is an "essential monogamist," while, on the other hand, she is not. She declares that she has not made up her mind whether she will marry Kemp. She says that, like every other woman, she hungers for her "real mate" and that when she finds him she will marry him. She does not know whether Kemp is her "real mate."

Mrs. Sinclair defined "essential monogamist." She said that such a one has three qualities—first, he is not able to devote his time to his wife; second, he should not be so absorbed in his work that he is not able to keep his wife from being seen with other men, and, third, she said her husband was overdeveloped intellectually.

She admitted that woman is an instinctive monogamist, but said that the hunger for a "real mate"—and she was most insistent on the word "mate"—is so strong that sometimes a woman has to commit sin before she can find him.

JAGER-SCHMIDT'S TRIP.

Cost \$1,426 to Make Round the World Journey in Less Than Forty Days.

The round the world trip recently made by Andre Jager-Schmidt, a Paris newspaper man, cost \$1,426. Jager-Schmidt set out to make the circuit in forty days, and he accomplished it in more than four hours less than his limit.

Starting from Paris on July 17, he traveled to Vladivostok by the Transiberian railway, thence to Japan,

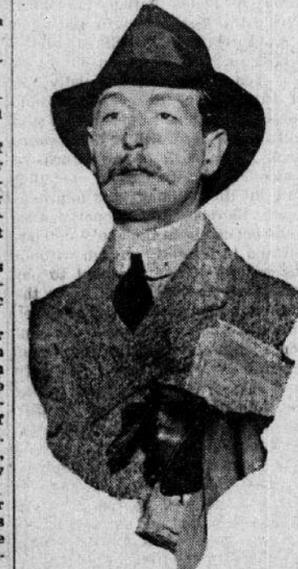


Photo by American Press Association.

ANDRE JAGER-SCHMIDT.

thence to Vancouver, reached Montreal Aug. 17, New York Aug. 18 and sailed for France the following day, reaching Paris on Aug. 26. He covered 19,500 miles, and his time for the circuit was 39 days 19 hours 43 minutes 37.45 seconds. The average travel was 480 miles a day, or almost twenty miles an hour.

Jager-Schmidt paid \$396 for his Paris to Paris ticket, spent \$600 in gratuities, \$10 in hotels, \$160 for food, \$80 for underlinen, a total of \$1,426. The highest fee he gave to a boatman at Isumga, Japan, so as to induce him to take him ashore alone before all the other passengers.

Jager-Schmidt is twenty-seven years old, five feet ten inches in height and weighs 160 pounds. He has chestnut brown curly hair and a little blond mustache.

HOW UNCLE SAM GETS EVIDENCE FOR HIS BIG INVESTIGATIONS

Army of Special Agents Employed by Various Departments.

They Are Kept Busy Looking Up Facts and Witnesses in Cases.

UNTIL the most recent years all the detective work which the various branches of the government of the United States found it necessary to do in the right conduct of their business was performed by the secret service division of the treasury department, an institution that has become famed not only in the official records of cabinet, congress and court, but has furnished the basis for many a thrilling tale for the stage and novel out of the experiences of the sleuths there employed.

The old secret service did good work for every official who called upon it in the old days—days before the government had grown to the astonishing proportions of the new century; days when the department of justice meant only a big lawyer, who tried lawsuits in which the government had got entangled, and the idea of investigating the inside of great corporations—had there been any big corporations to investigate—would have given the attorney general a nervous chill; a time long before pure food was considered a matter of governmental inquiry and a staff of expert chemists a necessary adjunct to the agriculture department. Itself at that time a daily joke.

The secret service furnished the regulation detective for all who called upon it in the name of Uncle Sam. But these calls were limited wholly to matters which were more or less of the common law criminal type, employment of funds by a receiver of public moneys in land office division of the department of the interior or an appropriation of funds by a paymaster in the army or navy.

But as the functions of the different departments grew and in their wide extension of activities found new laws and regulations for the enforcement and protection of such newborn activities necessary they found also necessary a new and wider service of the matter of investigation and detective work than could be afforded by the secret service.

The detective who could run down a gang of counterfeiters and arrest them at the point of a pistol in some smoky den found himself far beyond his depth when the criminal sought could be readily found sitting behind his desk in sumptuous offices and was willing—nay, anxious—to discuss the constitutionality of the law with the detective sent to take him in custody. The man whose keen eye enabled him to detect a clever counterfeit was all at sea when he had to determine whether the contents of a certain can or bottle contained combinations of substances that made the maker a criminal under the pure food act.

In all this work there is necessary detective skill in gathering testimony that is far beyond the powers or scope of the secret service; hence each investigating body has adopted a secret service system of its own, just as the departments, bureaus and divisions have found a private system necessary for their specific work.

The waning work of the secret service was further given a blow by congress under the administration of President Roosevelt. The president had made it known that he had instructed the secret service to keep a wakeful eye upon such members of both branches of congress as he suspected of using their positions for furthering their fortunes, political or otherwise.

Forthwith the august legislative body retaliated by shearing the power of the secret service. They limited it to detective work solely within the functions of the treasury and practically left it without anything to do except hunt down counterfeiters and arrest national bank officials who broke the national banking act.

Furthermore, they created what has become the most comprehensive and powerful of all the investigating bureaus under the government at Washington—the bureau of investigation for the department of justice.

The bureau is of recent birth, but it has grown with rapidity. Its pro-

vice is limitless as far as authority goes to investigate by detective means anything that pertains to the United States government.

Of course their principal work is in ferreting out evidence in the many cases that have arisen in recent years and are daily arising with growing frequency under the numerous acts of congress that may be called for this purpose supervisory laws.

Of these the cases under the anti-trust laws probably furnish the greater number. The entire matter of gathering the evidence in the great Standard Oil and tobacco cases was handled by this bureau. Everything that had any bearing, even in the remotest degree, upon or would contribute to the obtaining of testimony for the government in these cases was handled, dug into, weighed, sifted to exhaustion, by the many experts in the bureau's employ. There was no phase of the case, no matter how abstruse, technical or unusual it might be, that was not thoroughly investigated.

But doing detective work in the fighting of the trusts is but a part of the investigating labor of the bureau. Among the subjects in which its officials and detectives have recently shown the keenest detective ability are cases involving violation of the national banking laws, in which, through the exact system established by its chief, evidence was obtained and presented in trials in a manner far ahead of the slipshod methods of court detective work of bygone days.

Prosecutions for land frauds, smuggling, the peonage subterfuge in many southern states whereby negro men were attempted to be practically put back into slavery—these and many others bear witness to the thorough detective work of the bureau.

The chief of the bureau is S. W. Finch, thirty-five years of age.

In his work Mr. Finch operates in intimate relation with Assistant Attorney General J. A. Fowler, and these two are always in closest touch with Attorney General Wickersham.

While in nowise detracting from the honor due Mr. Finch in bringing his bureau to its present remarkable state of efficiency, it must be said that the three of them are equally deserving of credit. It is fortunate that congress makes a liberal appropriation for the maintenance of the bureau.

John R. Walsh of Chicago was convicted through the efforts of the bureau. Charles W. Morse also met the same experience at their hands.

In these cases, it may be noted, the evidence was so intimately interwoven with the law that it resulted in that chaotic confusion on which the shifty criminal lawyer can count almost with certainty of acquitting his client. But the bureau men who "worked up" the cases were both detectives and lawyers, and in preparing and sifting the evidence they accomplished what the old time sleuth was not expected to do and never did do.

B. F. Kellogg—commonly known as "the trust buster"—who has taken such a prominent part in the famous

trust cases, is reported to have said that without the aid of the bureau and Mr. Finch's management the successful results could never have been obtained.

Such is the detective force created, it has been said, through a feeling of pique on the part of congress to "get even" with a president who wanted to have Chief Wilkie of the moribund secret service keep a sharp eye on their shifty members. But, while this little passage between Mr. Roosevelt and congress may have been the immediate cause of its creation, such creation in the near future was certain. The secret service was standing still while the nation was growing, and the nation needed a bureau of just the type of that in the department of justice.

Other branches of the government have found it necessary to establish bureaus of investigation, and they now form a part of the bureau of chemistry, the forestry service, the bureau of immigration, the postoffice department and the census bureau.

MISS RUBY JAMES.

Sister of Kentucky Congressman Becomes a Lawyer.

Miss Ruby James has been admitted to the bar. The announcement that another woman lawyer has been created is not of itself perhaps worthy of especial mention, but there is an added significance in this instance since the woman comes of a family widely known.

Miss James is a sister of Ollie James, representative in congress from the



MISS RUBY JAMES.

First Kentucky district and who is likely to be the next United States senator from that state. Mr. James is a lawyer of note as well as a statesman. He was one of the attorneys for the late Governor Goebel in his contest for governor of Kentucky.

The father of Ollie James and Miss Ruby James also was a lawyer of distinction in his day.

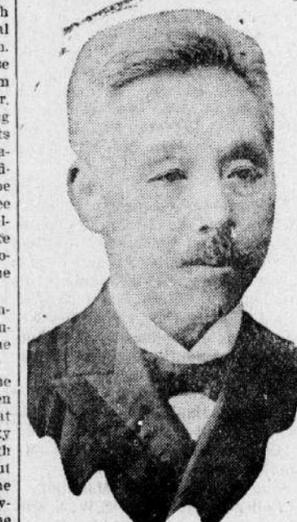
JAPAN'S EXPOSITION.

Golden Wedding Anniversary of Emperor to Be Celebrated in 1917.

As a result of the recent visit to this country of Y. Bryan Yamashita, special commissioner for the grand exposition to be held in Japan in 1917, President Taft has announced that the United States will participate in this newly announced world's fair.

The Japan exposition will commemorate the golden wedding anniversary of the emperor and will run for six months, beginning in March. Three commissioners will represent the United States, and \$3,000,000 will be appropriated for the necessary expenses, such as the erection of an appropriate building, etc.

Preparatory work for the exposition has already begun. New street car



HON. SEISHIN HIRAYAMA.

lines are being built, and the construction of the usual exposition buildings is under way.

The president of the exposition is the Hon. Seishin Hirayama, a leading Japanese statesman. Mr. Hirayama is a member of the council of Tokyo Imperial museum, director of the Japan Red Cross society and director of the Japan Art association.

Probing Stephenson's Election.

The senate committee appointed to investigate the charges that Senator Isaac Stephenson of Wisconsin procured his seat in the upper house of congress by bribery and corruption will begin its work on Oct. 2. A report from the committee is expected by the time the next session of congress meets in December. A special investigating committee of the Wisconsin state senate found that \$107,000 had been spent in Stephenson's behalf.

Stephenson does not dispute this expenditure, but declares that it was made in the legitimate course of his campaign. Senator Stephenson started out in life as a poor boy. He now has extensive lumber interests and is reputed to be many times a millionaire.

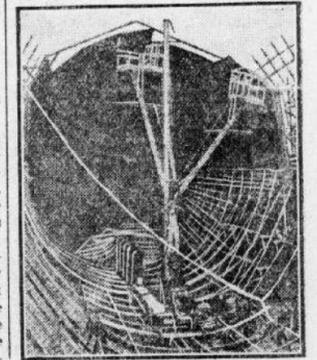
New Dirigible Has Many Novel Features

An airship which embodies a number of new ideas in dirigible construction is now being built in San Diego, Cal. It will be of the rigid type and is designed primarily for passenger transportation. Even its general appearance will be very different from other airships, as it will have all its cabins and machinery, except the propellers, within the gas bag.

The ship will be 250 feet long and 40 feet in height. It is designed for a crew of four and a capacity of forty passengers. There will be four engines, generating 128 horsepower, and six propellers. The gas bag will have a capacity of 228,000 cubic feet.

The methods of construction give the ship sufficient strength, while at the same time they make it considerably lighter than any airship of its size ever before constructed. A keel of bamboo poles laced to a spruce running board extends the entire length of the ship. The keel has a crushing strength of 20,000 pounds. Sections of aluminum six feet square form the framework. These sections are first covered with silk and then riveted together so as to make a perfectly tight joint. The corner of each section is braced to the center hub of the ship with the best quality of steel piano wire. On the lower part of the airship the silk hangs loosely and is kept from flapping by a net, which holds it tight. This provides room for the gas to expand in high temperatures or altitudes.

The ship will have four engine rooms and one passenger cabin. One



VIEW OF INTERIOR OF DIRIGIBLE DURING CONSTRUCTION SHOWING ALUMINUM FRAME AND PASSAGEWAY CONNECTING ENGINE ROOM.

engine room or conning tower is located in each end of the ship, at the extreme end of the cone, and there is a companionway between them which runs the entire length of the ship and uses the bamboo keel as a floor. The two other engine rooms will be located near the base of the cone in each end of the ship, the passenger cabin being located in the center.

The four engines each weigh 172 pounds and generate thirty-two horsepower. They are of a special portable type and are practically vibrationless. They have been tested for months and found to work perfectly under all conditions. Each of the engines in the end of the ship is located but twenty-one inches from the propellers.

The arrangement of the propellers and the method by which they are controlled are special features of this airship. The end propellers are mounted on flexible shafts and are connected by ball and socket joints. It is therefore possible for them to be turned to pull straight ahead or at any desired angle. Thus it is not necessary for the airship to depend upon rudders for steering and so be always more or less at the mercy of wind currents. Its course can always be altered by changing the angle at which the propellers are pulling, and it can even turn in its own length if necessary.

The side propellers are also mounted on flexible shafts and can be made to pull straight up or down or forward or at any angle between these directions. These side propellers, it is claimed, will make it possible for the airship to be almost entirely independent of ballast during flight. They will make it possible for the ship to ascend or descend to its landing place in a vertical line or to rise suddenly to higher altitudes in order to avoid storms and wind currents. When the propellers are all pulling directly forward it is expected they will give the airship a speed of sixty miles an hour.

The covering of the airship is composed of 5,800 square yards of the finest pongee silk and is metallized by a special process so as to increase its gas holding properties. It is first treated in big cement vats with a solution that preserves the silk. It is then covered with eleven coats of different materials, the last being aluminum. After the final coat is applied the silk is practically impervious to gas and under test has held gas for nine months.

A crew of four men will be required to operate the ship, with one man for each engine. The man in the front conning tower will be the pilot. There will be windows on all sides of the front tower so the pilot can see clearly in all directions. He will be in constant communication with the other engineers by means of a telephone system and signals and will be able at all times to direct the ship's movements.