

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

SWORN ENEMY OF OIL TRUST



Thomas W. Phillips, the millionaire oil operator, whose home is in Newcastle, Pa., is the one independent producer who never bowed to the will of the Standard Oil octopus. His name is synonymous with the oil industry of the United States, and always in a quiet, unostentatious and telling manner. Obtaining wealth through the flow of golden oil from the depths of mother earth, he became widely and popularly known over a vast area of territory and was forced into politics to the benefit of the whole country. After his election to congress his greatest achievement was aiding in the passing of the law creating an industrial commission to which was due the establishment of the department of labor and commerce, and the granting of so drastic powers to the bureau of corporations that it was enabled to expose the iniquitous system of rebates which are now being prosecuted in the courts.

Phillips checked later when Judge Landis took advantage of the rebate law and soaked the \$20,000,000 fine on the giant octopus. He knew the Standard was possessing its solar plexus blow, for on this pet scheme it relied principally in forcing the independents to the wall.

Phillips knew no fear; neither did he know defeat. He followed the Standard Oil to various parts of the country, bought leases and producing territory before the trust representatives were fairly on the ground. He educated the farmers, especially in certain parts of Pennsylvania, to the Standard's methods of doing business, making it a hardship for the trust to get a foothold in some of the best producing pools in the state. He built pipe lines of his own, permitting others to use them, much to the chagrin of the trust.

When oil was discovered he and his three brothers gave up farming and went to drilling wells. Twice they were ruined by the trust, but they won in the end and became wealthy.

LONG CHAMPION OF BRYAN



George Fred Williams of Dedham, Mass., is one of the most persistent Bryan workers in the whole country. He was with Bryan in 1896 and led the forlorn hope in Massachusetts, a state that is naturally hostile to free silver. That he would fail was what might have been expected, but Mr. Williams did not take his defeat very much to heart. As a matter of fact, he knows defeat and fears it not, and he can take it as philosophically as the peerless one himself. Three times he ran for governor of Massachusetts, and three times he was defeated, but he is still undaunted.

Undeterred by his former defeats, Mr. Williams has been trying to get the Democratic state committee to endorse Bryan this year, and he even succeeded so far as to get a resolution to commit the committee to Bryan's nomination, and that if the resolutions were to be presented later by someone who could not be regarded as a mere delegate of Mr. Williams it might have some chance of being adopted.

Mr. Williams' whole life has not been a failure, even from a political point of view, for he was in public life from 1889 to 1893, one term in the state legislature and one in congress. He was spoken of as the Bryanite candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination four years ago, but the movement never amounted to anything.

Mr. Williams is a lawyer, a scholar and a gentleman. After his graduation from Dartmouth he went to Germany and studied at the universities of Heidelberg and Berlin, and on his return was admitted to the bar. He has won an enviable place in his profession and has edited several law works. He is now 56 years of age.

COTTON SPECULATOR QUILTS



Theodore H. Price, the veteran speculator in cotton, may be influenced only by a desire for the welfare of his child when he resolved to give up the market for a couple of years at least, and it may be merely a coincidence that his cotton commitments, amounting to thousands of bales of the May cotton, will net him a considerable loss and that he would be glad to liquidate them in any case. It is commented upon as significant in the street that Mr. Price is selling his horses and carriages, and is disposing of his country home at Tuxedo, surrounded by 12,000 acres of land. There would be no necessity for disposing of these at a sacrifice, the gossips say, if he was merely going to pass two years on the coast of Maine.

If Mr. Price has deserted the market on account of his heavy losses, it will be the first time he has shown himself so devoid of nerve. When, as head of the firm of Price, McCormick & Co., he was carrying on a heavy cotton corner he discovered that he was being betrayed by his partners who had lost courage and had quietly stepped from under, leaving him in the lurch. The firm failed for \$12,000,000. Price, instead of creeping into a corner and blowing his brains out, shook off his partners, returned to the market and within a year had paid off all the debts of the house and made three millions besides. He has since experienced several of those ups and downs and has always come up smiling.

Mr. Price was engaged to be married when the first financial disaster came upon him. His fiancée was Miss Harriet Dyer, sister of Mrs. James L. Taylor. It was currently reported that she had notified him after the crash that the engagement was at an end, but no such intention had entered the young lady's head. She caused an emphatic denial to be issued and when that failed to stop the gossip she insisted on the marriage taking place at once. She carried her point and was of considerable assistance to her husband when he was struggling to re-establish himself.

It is little wonder then, that he is devoted to his wife and child, so devoted that he would give up the excitement of the market to spend two years on a God-forsaken coast.

TAWNEY ONCE AN ACTOR



Congressman James A. Tawney of Minnesota, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, is said to have a sense of humor about the size of a box of safety matches. He was regretting that he had not stuck to one of the two trades in which he had been successful and made money—blacksmithing and the stage—instead of going into politics, when some of his colleagues asked him for a spiel. He said:

"I was just trying to think which one of that fellow Sh—Shak—Shakespeare's characters that said—let me see, what was it he said?" and Mr. Tawney wrinkled his brow fearfully.

"Oh, yes," he resumed, "I remember; it was in MacLeary and—"

"In what?" yelled a listener.

"No, no," said Mr. Tawney, entirely undisturbed, "I don't mean MacLeary; I was thinking of King Hamlet."

There was a loud shrieking silence for a moment, and then a member lifted his countenance out of a leather-covered sofa cushion long enough to inquire: "Don't you mean Hamlet, Jim?"

"Certainly," remarked Mr. Tawney, with considerable asperity, "that's what I meant. Anyhow, I remember that whenever I recited those famous lines from 'Hamlet' I fairly brought down the house. I remember them yet. They go:

Happiness.

Happiness is indeed a mental condition, but we are not to forget that mental states are very strongly, very directly and very regularly affected and produced by outward causes. In the vast majority of men outward circumstances are the great causes of inward feelings, and you can count almost as certainly upon making a man jolly by placing him in happy circum-

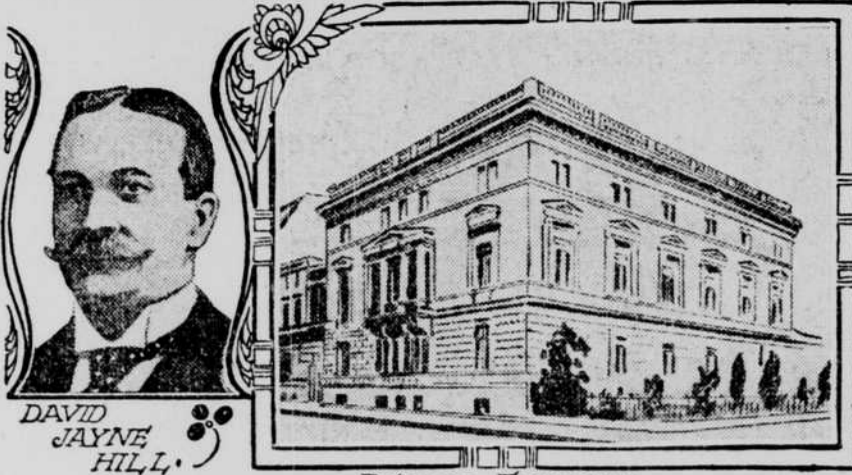
stances as upon making a man wet by dipping him in water.—The Country Parson.

A Labor-Saving Scheme.

"John," said the newly married business man. "Yessir," responded the office boy. "Call up my wife every 15 minutes, and mumble lovey-dovey, to-sey, woosy, about seven or eight times." —Exchange.

DOLLARS AND DIPLOMATS.

POOR MEN CANNOT REPRESENT AMERICA ABROAD



It is a terrible thing to be a poor diplomat. Lavish use of American dollars must be made in order to pave a smooth and easy highway over which a representative of the United States in a European capital may comfortably and gracefully travel.

The question has often been asked as to whether a poor man can represent the United States in a diplomatic capacity in Europe, and as often it has been answered positively in the negative. The uninformed American may ask in wonder why this is so. The salary of an American ambassador, whether stationed in London or Tokyo, St. Petersburg or Rio de Janeiro, is \$17,500 per annum. In addition he is allowed something for rent of an office, for fuel and light, for furniture, for postage, stationery, telegraph service, and for the great variety of small expenses which a large business creates. His total income from the government is not more than \$20,000 even in the most favored capital. This is a large sum. It represents an income that any American except the very rich would be glad to enjoy. With \$20,000 a man could have his house, his automobile, his amusements, indeed gratify almost every wish.

But this is true of an individual. An ambassador of the United States, in order to maintain the dignity of the great republic he represents, is in quite a different situation. He must have not merely a house for his family, but an establishment for the reception and entertainment of the officials and statesmen of the country to which he is accredited and of his ambassadorial colleagues. He must give entertainments and dinners comparing favorably with those offered by the representatives of other governments. He cannot withhold these courtesies. They constitute his duty to the same. He must, in greater extent than his transaction of the official business connected with his embassy. The former facilitates the latter, frequently makes it possible.

Now consider the expense which this policy entails. In the first place, every ambassador must provide and furnish his own embassy. Unlike other great nations, the United States, save in Tokyo, Peking, Bangkok, Constantinople and Morocco, makes no arrangements for the housing of its representatives. Every agent, before or after his appointment, is compelled to proceed to his post, hunt up real estate agents, examine houses which are available, and finally select the most imposing within his means. If he has millions at his disposal he may, as Ambassador Whitehead Reid has done, take a palace like Dorchester House, in London, paying therefor \$40,000 annually, and a country place costing \$20,000 annually. In Paris his embassy will cost anywhere from \$8,000 to \$15,000. In Berlin Ambassador Charlemagne Tower gives \$20,000 annually for the beautiful building he occupies. In St. Petersburg he may have to pay \$12,000. In Rome his rent bill may amount as high as he pleases, but it cannot fall much below \$5,000. The conditions in Vienna are similar to those in Rome.

So before an ambassador can assume his office he must obligate himself to pay a foreigner not less than half of and frequently more than his salary in order to be allowed to occupy a building for the use of the American people. Upon arrival officially at his post and after he has presented his credentials to the head of the government he must give a reception to the diplomatic corps. This is to enable him officially to meet his colleagues, a very important ceremony, for frequently he is compelled to conduct negotiations with them, and they are always useful in supplying him with needed information. A conservative estimate of the cost of such a reception in a place like London or Paris or Berlin is \$2,500. Then it is his duty to give a dinner to each of his ambassadorial colleagues. In some places he must so honor the ministers plenipotentiary, who are one rank lower than the ambassadors, and who represent

second-class powers. The guests upon these occasions must be men and women of high social and official position, who are accustomed to the choicest viands and wines and other costly luxuries.

There are also his own living expenses to be considered—the maintenance of his household, the care of horses and carriages, etc., and in none of these can he display the quality of "nearness." The baker, the tailor, and the candlestick maker all look upon a foreign diplomat, especially one representing the colossally rich United States, as fair game, and they would not hesitate to spoil a grand state dinner should the ambassadorial family fail to live up properly to their position. Finally, the ambassador has his office and his office expenses to meet.

And so it is a terrible thing to be a poor diplomat. And it is especially awkward should one take the place of a man who has been lavish in expenditure. When John Hay was ambassador to England, just before and during the war with Spain, he spent \$80,000 annually in caring properly for the interests of the United States. Joseph H. Choate, who succeeded Mr. Hay, is estimated to have disbursed fully as much as his predecessor. There is hardly a limit to Mr. Reid's expenditures. The lowest estimate places the cost of his representation at \$150,000, the highest, probably nearly correct, at \$300,000.

What poor man, or even man of moderate fortune, can follow Mr. Reid? Inevitably there will be comparison between his mode of conducting the embassy and that of his predecessor, and the comparison will be to his disadvantage. Mr. Tower has astonished Berlin by the magnificence of his entertainments. He has given grand balls and dinners and has made for himself as a result a unique place in the life of the German empire. He is called there the "First Ambassador." The emperor did him the honor, before the recent controversy as to the acceptability of Dr. David Jayne Hill of New York, to single him out on various occasions and to dine with him at the American embassy. The empress, too, paid him attention to Mrs. Tower. The four princes made it a point to approach the American ambassador and his wife and to exchange compliments with them. The members of the imperial court circle fluttered about the flame the American dollars made.

This menage is quite different from that which was maintained by Andrew D. White, who occupied an apartment, Dr. Hill, also, according to report, intends to take an apartment. It is true that Dr. Hill has a small fortune, but it is not nearly as large as that of the Towers, and he cannot maintain an establishment upon the same scale as his predecessor.

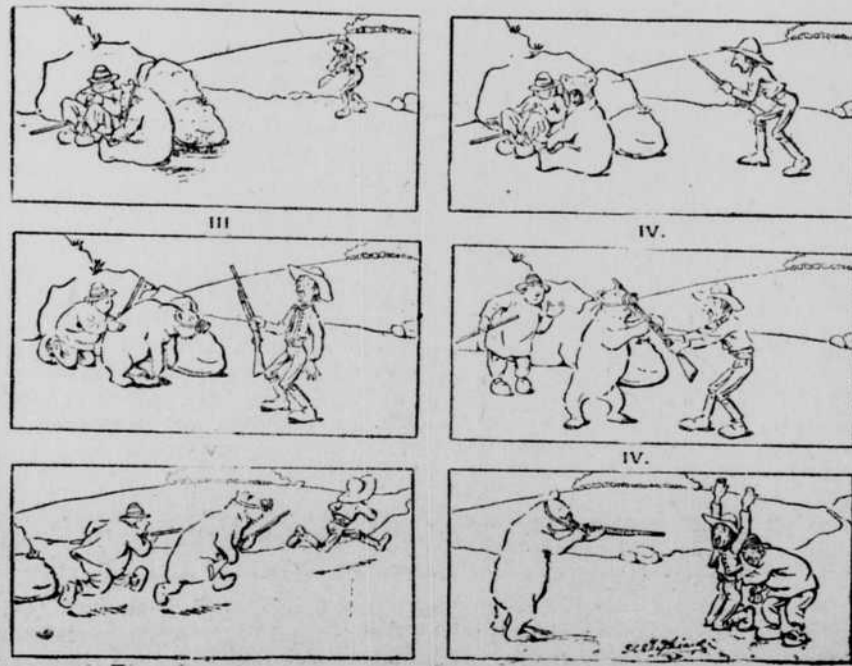
Twins Live Long Apart.

After a 60-years' absence two old men of 80, and twin brothers that have not yet had a fraternal greeting and more than 2,000 miles of the continent separates them. This unusual occurrence is the record of human lives is that of Edwin Bennett of Seattle, Wash., and Albert Bennett of Connecticut and came to Ohio in 1841. The excitement of the California gold fields was then on and Albert went with the argonauts. Edwin stayed quietly in the Ohio town on his farm and Albert has never come back from over the divide. The two old men, from reports, are hale and hearty and on good terms despite the more than half a century that has rolled by while the twins have never looked upon each others' faces.

Title of the Scriptures.

The word "Bible" is from the Latin "biblia," which was treated as singular in number, though it represented the transcription of the Greek neuter plural "biblia," meaning "little books." The Greek word came from "byblos" or papyrus, the name of the famous material upon which books were then written. The title was first used for the Scriptures in the second century.

THE HUNTED HUNTER.



SOME PRACTICAL RESULTS OF ORCHARD SPRAYING

Experiments Which Prove the Value of the Treatment—By O. M. Morris, Horticulturist, and John F. Nicholson, Entomologist.

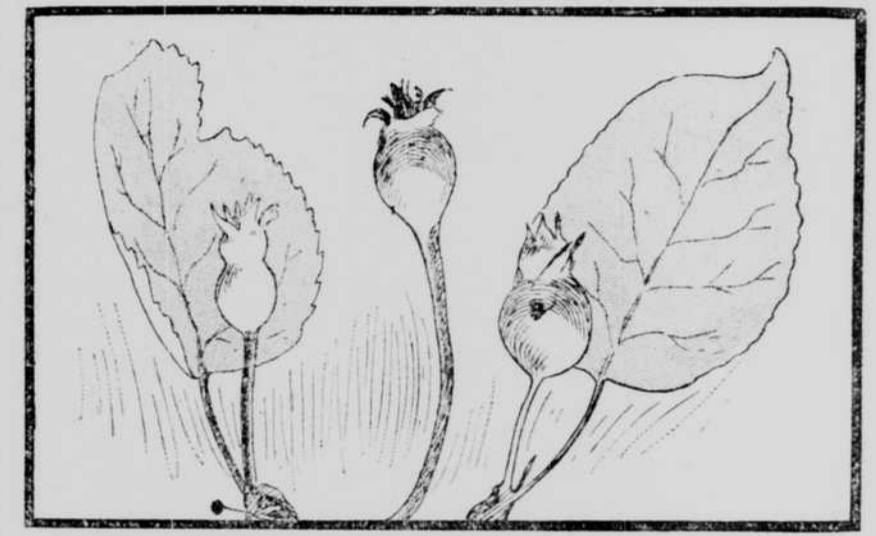
An experiment in spraying was planned. Rain fell on 12 days between May 19 and June 12. The land was too wet to work on, nearly all of this time. Good spraying was done. Plat 3 was sprayed the fourth time on July 23 and 24. And the fifth on August 8 and 9. The work was well done. Paris green and lead arsenate were both used on each plat but no advantage was noted in favor of either material except that the lead arsenate would remain suspended in solution for a longer period than would the

TABLE SHOWING THE EFFECT OF SPRAYING IN THE DIFFERENT PLATS.

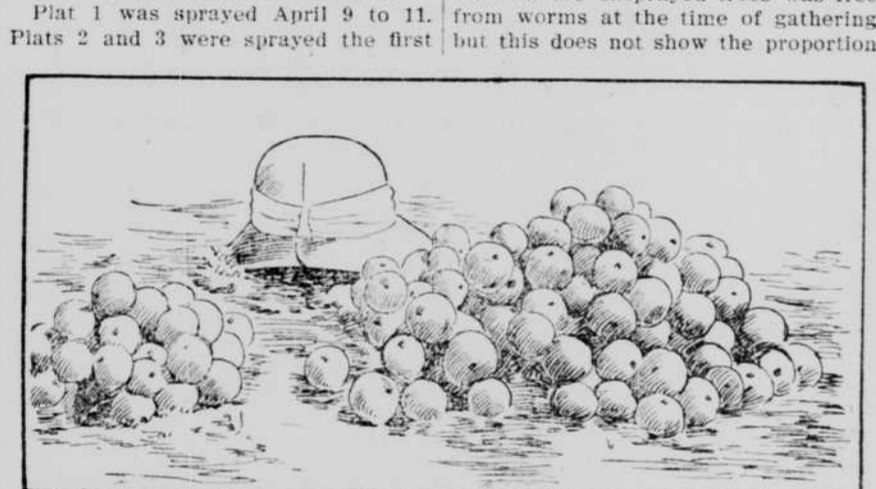
Plat number	No. of times sprayed.	Percent of fruit free from worms	Percent of fruit free from disease
1	Not sprayed	71.6	35
2	Not sprayed	79	25
3	Not sprayed	64	18
4	Not sprayed	32.4	91.7
5	Not sprayed	64	69

no worse shape than the average farm orchard. The trees were very thick in the top and good spraying work could not be done with less than twice the effort necessary to be expended upon trees of equal size but with properly formed tops.

Plat 1 was to be sprayed as soon as the blossoms fell from the trees. This plat was sprayed once only. Plat 2 was sprayed three times. The first spraying was to be done as soon as the blossoms fell from the trees. The



second spraying was to be done two weeks after the first and the third two weeks after the second. Plat 3 was to be sprayed six times. The first, second and third sprayings were to be done on the same dates as on plat 2. The fourth spraying was to be done four weeks after the third, the fifth two weeks after the fourth, and the sixth two weeks after the fifth. Plat 1 was sprayed April 9 to 11. Plats 2 and 3 were sprayed the first



time on May 15. This spraying was about two weeks later, owing to the fact that between April 15 and May 11 it rained 11 days during which time 7.4 inches of water fell leaving the land so wet that the work could not be done.

The first and second sprayings on all plats were very unsatisfactory owing to lack of power in the pumps. For this work a hand pump was used but sufficient pressure on the nozzles for good work could be maintained only with great labor. The wind blew very hard on the date of the second spraying and prevented satisfactory work being done.

Plats 2 and 3 were sprayed the third time on June 12 and 13. This was about two weeks later than it was

of windfall from the sprayed and unsprayed trees. If we take the fruit set July 1 as a basis of the crop borne, the unsprayed trees lost on an average 60 per cent. of their crop between July 1 and September 15. The sprayed trees in plat 2 lost less than 15 per cent. and the sprayed trees in plat 3 lost less than 10 per cent. About 90 per cent. of the windfall fruit, in each of the three plats, was wormy. The gain by spraying was not all in the per cent. of fruit free from worms and disease, but a large increase in the amount of fruit carried to maturity. Windfall fruit is not all due to insects and diseases. The character and amount of cultivation given the orchard has also a very important influence over the amount of windfalls.

LAST CALL TO TEST SEED CORN

By Prof. G. I. Christie, Purdue University.

During the past two months members of the experiment station have made a study of the seed corn of the state and find the vitality of much of it to be in a serious condition. The unusual cold, wet season of 1907 did not allow the corn to mature and dry out before the time of frosts. In the early part of October, much of the corn of the state was still in a very moist and immature condition, and the series of hard frozings which came at that time materially injured the vitality. The result of these conditions is that those corn growers who depended on late selected seed are now finding upon close examination many ears of questionable vitality. For these reasons all seed corn should be specially selected and thoroughly tested. A test of each individual ear should be made and all weak or dead ears should be discarded.

This test can be made in several ways. The following is suggested as a reliable and satisfactory one: Take a box made of inch lumber and of any convenient size, say about two by three feet and three inches deep. Through the ends and sides, about 2½ inches from the bottom, bore small holes two inches apart. Through these holes string a light

galvanized wire, which will divide the box into squares two inches to the side. Then fill the box with garden soil or sand and it is ready for use. The ears should be laid on the floor or racks in a row so they can be numbered. From ear No. 1 remove five kernels, each from a different part of the ear, and place these in square No. 1; remove five kernels from ear No. 2 and place in square No. 2, and so on until all the ears have been tested. After placing the kernels, moisten the material in the box thoroughly and cover with a glass or a rug, to keep the surface from drying. Place the tester in a room of ordinary living room temperature, or about 70 degrees F. After five days examine the corn and any ears that fail to show a strong germination of the kernels should be removed and discarded.

This method of testing corn is simple, convenient and rapid, and means much in securing strong, germinable seed. Only 14 ears are required to average a yield each ear means five bushels in the fall. When a man can test five to eight bushels in a day and locate definitely all weak or bad ears, can he afford to neglect this important step in the preparation of his seed corn? G. I. CHRISTIE, Purdue Experiment Station.

Test Your Milk.—Are your cows eating their heads off? It does not take long for some cows to do this. The Babcock test is the only accurate way of telling whether they are doing this or not.

THE GREAT MAN'S OCCUPATION.

Nothing Very Serious in His Mind Just at That Moment.

The multi-millionaire was being shaved. As he lay back in his chair, looking upward, his grave face gave the impression that he was in deep study.

"Ah," whispered one of the barber shop loiterers, "I'll wager a dollar against a toothpick that he is thinking of railroad mergers."

"No," said another, "he is thinking about bear raids in Wall street."

"But he is pondering over the rebate system," echoed a third.

"I'll ask him."

Walking over to the chair, he said politely:

"Pardon my pardon, sir, but to settle an argument, would you kindly tell us what mighty question you are studying over?"

The multi-millionaire turned his lathered face around and smiled. "I was just studying two flies doing handsprings on the ceiling," he chuckled, and the trio of guessers looked so sheepish they failed to hear "Next" when it was called to them.

ON THE GLAD HIGHWAY.



"Say, boss, you hasn't er dime in yer clothes, has yer?"

"No, my man, I have not. But how did you guess it?"

Money to Burn. The big touring car had just whizzed by with a roar like a gigantic rocket, and Pat and Mike turned to watch it disappear in a cloud of dust. "Them chug wagons must cost a hape av cash," said Mike. "The rich is fairly burnin' money."

"An', be the small av it," sniffed Pat, "it must be that tainted money we do be hearin' so much about."

\$100 Reward, \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and sweetening the blood in doing so. The proprietor has secured many patents in its curative powers that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: E. J. Drake & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

People who boast of their ability to attend to their own affairs usually manage to butt into the affairs of others.



This woman says that after months of suffering Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made her as well as ever.

Maude E. Forgie, of Leesburg, Va., writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I want other suffering women to know what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. For months I suffered from feminine ills so that I thought I could not live. I wrote you, and after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and using the treatment you prescribed I felt like a new woman. I am now strong, and well as ever, and thank you for the good you have done me."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.



Typical Farm Scene, Showing Stock Raising in WESTERN CANADA

Some of the choicest lands for grain growing, stock raising and mixed farming in the new districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta have recently been opened for settlement under the

Revised Homestead Regulations

Entry may now be made by prospectors (on certain conditions), by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader. Thousands of homesteads of 160 acres each are thus now easily available in these great grain-growing, stock-raising and mixed farming sections.

There you will find healthful climate, good neighbors, churches for family worship, schools for your children, good laws, splendid crops, and railroads convenient to markets.

Entry fee in each case is \$10.00. For pamphlets, "Last Best West," particulars as to routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to

W. V. BENNETT, 601 New York Life Building, Omaha, Nebraska.