The Two Big Trust Cases.

The two biggest trust cases which the government has brought to a head—that against the so-called Standard Oil trust and that against the tobacco—trust have now been reassigned for argument by the United States supreme court. Justice Brewer was one of the judges who listened to the argument on this case, and his death caused a reassignment. A history of the two big cases may not be uninteresting.

Chronology of Standard Oil.

1862. John D. Rockefeller started in the oil business with $4,000.

1865. Rockefeller became the owner of a refinery in Cleveland.

1870. Organization of Standard Oil company, of Ohio, by Rockefeller and others.

1871. South Improvement company arranges for rebates from railroads.

1879. Organization of "Vilas-Keith-Chester trust."

1882. Organization of so-called "Standard Oil trust."

1890. Passage of Sherman anti-trust act.

1892. Dissolution of "Standard Oil trust."

1899. Reorganization of Standard Oil company, of New Jersey, as holding company.

1906. Filing of petition for dissolution of Standard.

1910. Circuit court at St. Louis decrees dissolution asked for by government.

1910. Appeal to supreme court of the United States.

For years "Standard Oil" has been under the scrutiny of state and federal governments. During the last four years litigation has engaged the attention of the federal courts. Since March 14 of this year, the supreme court has weighed the controversy of these years. Now it is to be reargued.

The first great fight over the methods of the Standard Oil interest was directed against the Standard Oil company of Ohio. As a result of the litigation, this organization was dissolved. The stock drifted into the hands of trusts of one form and another, and more litigation followed. Then the Standard Oil company of New Jersey was reorganized in 1899. With its capital stock of $110,000,000, it became the holding company; that is, it acquired the stock, of nineteen other oil companies, which in turn controlled a still larger number of companies engaged in various branches of the oil business. The task of fighting "Standard Oil" had outgrown the states and the federal government took up the cudgel.

The bureau of corporations was organized, and as its first assignment, undertook an investigation of the Standard Oil. "It reached into the very vitals of the corporation," according to the description of that inquiry given in court by the Standard's counsel.

Then in 1906, Justice Moody, now of the supreme court, then attorney general of the United States, directed the filing of a petition in the federal circuit court for the eastern district of Missouri, for the dissolution of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, as a combination in restraint of interstate trade and a monopoly, all in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The petition was loaded with the ammunition collected by the states and by the bureau of corporations.

John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, Henry M. Flagler, John D. Archbold, Oliver H. Payne and Charles M. Pratt were named as individual defendants. The Standard Oil company of New Jersey headed a list of 114 companies designated as "defendant corporations."

The hearing finally came on. Only the Waters, Pierce Oil company was resident in the circuit, and the Standard denied the right of the court to compel the other defendants, outside the circuit, to appear in court. It lost in this contention. Testimony was taken in Missouri and in New York. Finally, early in this year, over three years after the filing of the petition in the circuit court, the four judges who had been called in to pass on the suit announced the decree of the court.

That decree upheld nearly every contention the government had made. It did, however, dismiss some of the defendant companies. It decreed that the reorganization of the Stanard Oil company of New Jersey in 1899 constituted a combination and a conspiracy in restraint of commerce among the states and with foreign nations, and a combination and conspiracy to monopolize that commerce in violation of sections one and two respectively of the Sherman anti-trust act.

The principal or holding company was enjoined from directing the affairs of the subsidiary corporations, and the subsidiary corporation were prohibited from paying dividends to the holding company. The defendants were enjoined from engaging in interstate commerce, until the illegal combination was discontinued.

Lest the defendants get around the decree in some manner the court enjoined them from carrying the combination into further effect either by the use of liquidating certificates given to trustees, or by an agreement or arrangement like that adjudged illegal.

It did, however, grant permission specifically for the distribution ratably to the shareholders of the holding company of the shares in the subsidiary corporations.

Then the suit was brought to the supreme court of the United States on the appeal of the Standard. On account of the great importance of the case, it was advanced for an early hearing.

On March 14 of the present year, the final argument of the case began. It lasted three days. For the Standard Oil, the most brilliant lawyers obtainable pleaded its cause. John G. Johnson, of Philadelphia, headed the list and associated with him were John C. Milburn of New York, and D. T. Watson of Pittsburg. For the government, Attorney General Wickersham in person and Frank B. Kellogg of St. Paul directed the fight.

The government dwelt upon what it termed the Standard's enormous profits and high prices, the pipe lines as an aid to monopoly, numerous "contracts in restraint of trade," railroad rebates and discriminations in connection with the alleged monopoly by the Standard of railroad lubrication and various forms of "unfair methods of competition."

The circuit court based its decree on the single finding that the reorganization of the Standard Oil in 1899 was a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. In its fight before the supreme court the government argued that even if this were not a violation of the law, other acts were. For instance there had been a continuing conspiracy to monopolize the trade the government claimed. In support of this contention of existing monopoly, it pointed to the finding of the circuit court to the effect that the Standard; from 1899 to 1907:

Produced and operated more than one-half of all the tank cars used to distribute its products.

Manufactured more than three-fourths of all the crude oil refined in the United States.

Transported more than four-fifths of the petroleum derived from the Pennsylvania and Indiana oil fields.

Marketed more than four-fifths of all the illuminating oil sold in the United States.

Exported more than four-fifths of all the illuminating oil sent forth from the United States.

Sold more than four-fifths of all the naphtha sold in the United States.

Sold more than nine-tenths of all the lubricating oil sold to railroad companies in the United States.

Throughout the fight the reorganization of 1899 was the storm-center, and in defense of that action the legal talent of the standard directed its energy.

The claim was set up that the reorganization of 1899 did not restrain trade by reducing competition, because "the properties involved in this suit formed a non-competitive group prior to the passage of the Sherman act in 1890 and their transfer to the New Jersey corporation in 1899 did not alter their status or restrict competition."

This same defense was made in the circuit court. That court held that the power of the principal company after the transfer of 1899 to fix the prices at which the corporations should buy and sell the articles in which they dealt, the terms of their purchases and sales, their rates for the transporation of oil and its products and all the infinite details of their vast operations in which they might compete was greater, more easily and quickly exercised and hence more effective than it could have been in the hands of 3,000 scattered stockholders. It held that the corporations were potentially competitive if not active competitors.

The government advanced the same argument before the supreme court, as it had done before the circuit court. The Standard replied by contending that the doctrine of "potential competition" would mean that one person could be compelled to compete with himself. The argument over the subject and the discussion of what constitutes a monopoly consumed many hours of the hearing.

As to its monopolistic tendencies, the Standard's attorneys entered a denial, but boasted of its largeness, as the natural development and outgrowth of business begun nearly fifty years before.

"By untiring energy, with infinite skill, with abundant capital and the steady reinvestment of early profits," said Mr. Watson in his brief prepared for the court, "these men and their associates created out of an entirely new, unique and unprecedented production of crude oil, a new, universally used and cheapest illuminant the world has known. They succeeded, as if one had developed unexpectedly a gold or diamond mine, and abundant revenue legitimately became theirs."

The reply of the government to this line of argument was summed up in one outburst of Mr. Kellogg in addressing the court, when he shouted: "They waved the black flag over the land, as others had done over the sea."

The Tobacco Case.

In many ways the tobacco case was similar; in some respects different.

The government's proceeding was against the American Tobacco company and sixty-five allied concerns and their officers, all of them were charged with forming and maintaining a trust. The suit was based on allegations of violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and also of some of the provisions of the Wilson-Gorman tariff law. The purpose of the government was to force the dissolution of the combination and the destruction of what was declared to be a monopoly of the tobacco business in restraint of commerce, not only in the United States, but throughout a large part of the tobacco using world.

Four judges sat in the hearing of the case in the trial court, while three of them ultimately found common ground for a verdict, they were so divided in their respective lines of reasoning that each propounded an opinion of his own.

In general terms the verdict was a declaration of guilt for a majority of the corporations on the ground that they constituted a combination contrary to the law, and while an injunction against these combinations was granted there was no pronouncement on the subject of monopoly, which the government had especially sought to obtain.

The bill as to the United Cigar stores company, a domestic corporation, was dismissed, as were also the bills against the Imperial and British-American companies, English corporations, and their subordinate American concerns, notwithstanding the contention by the government that the Cigar Stores company was the retail instrument of the trust in this country and the English companies, the foreign divisions of it.

The dismissal in the case of the Cigar Stores company was due to a failure on the part of the circuit court to find that there had been any exercise of control over it by the trust restricting the freedom of trade, and in the cause of the two foreign corporations to the circumstance that the contract for the distribution of foreign business was made in England.

Trust Lost In Lower Court.

Disregarding the plea of the government on the point of monopoly, the circuit court adjudged the American Tobacco company and many of the subordinate general companies to be parties to an unlawful combination; to be each in itself an unlawful combination, and each to be a holder of shares in other companies. They were enjoined generally from continuing in the combination or from doing anything in furtherance of it; from engaging in inter-state and foreign commerce, and from acquiring the plants or business or exercising control over issuing companies. The issuing companies also were enjoined against permitting such control. The bills against the officials of the various companies who were included in the original complaint were dismissed.

Both the government and the tobacco companies appealed the case to the supreme court—the former because of the failure to include all the defendants in the prohibition and also because of the limited scope of the verdict as to the others, and the companies, on the general ground that there should have been no verdict at all against them.

The argument of the case in the supreme court consumed three times as much time as is ordinarily allowed for the presentation of cases. The government, which was represented in the hearing by Attorney General Wickersham and Special Assistant Attorney General McReynolds, made the most sweeping charges concerning the combination. They sought especially to have the exempted organizations included in the prohibition, declaring that the Imperial company and the British-American company had been so manipulated as to provide for a complete monopoly and division of the tobacco business of the world. An effort also was made to have the verdict of the lower court so extended as to have the entire combination declared a monopoly in restraint of trade. On behalf of the companies it was contended that no effort had been made by them to restrict the production of tobacco or to work a hardship to independent tobacco dealers.

It was charged by the government that ever since 1902 there has been an apportionment of the tobacco business of the world between the American company and the Imperial company and a practical monopoly of most of the important branches of the business. The British-American company was alleged to be an outgrowth of this arrangement, that company having been organized by the other two to carry on the business outside of the United States and Great Britain. It was especially contended that no judgment would be effective that did not prohibit the continued operation even as purchasers in the United States.

THE NO-TIP RULE A FAILURE.

Waiters in the Senate Restaurant Have Found a Way Out.

Washington, April 12.—A dead senator is valued at $7,500 any way you figure it. Quotations on live ones vary.

The senate always votes an extra year's salary to the family of a dead senator, besides paying all the funeral expenses.

Likewise employes of the capitol force all get an extra month's pay voted to them annually, making their year thirteen months for salary purposes.

But despite these little liberalities the senate has gone on record against tipping.

On every bill of fare in the senate restaurant there now appears this legend:

"Under the regulations of the senate now in force, the waiters of the senate cafe are not permitted to receive tips."

There was wailing and weeping among the negro waiters when the announcement was made. A few days ago a senator who insists upon good service, said to his waiter:

"George, do I understand there is no way I can tip you?"

"Oh, yes, sah, we've figgered it out already, senatah," replied George.

"What's the system?"

George explained that the senator was to go away and leave his change as though he forgot it. The negro was to keep an eye on it and when handed to the senator later he was to disclaim ownership.

And on that basis the tipping regulation has been rescinded.

A LION IN HIS LASSO.

Buffalo Jones Cables That He Roped the King of Beasts.

New York, April 12.—"Buffalo" Jones, who has been roping wild animals in Africa for months, sent this cable today from Nairbori:

"Lion roping successful. Everybody well."

That means that the first wild lion ever lassoed in the history of the world has been tied up as easily as Texas cowmen rope steers. Jones had roped almost every kind of animal in Africa, but he had not before tackled the lions. He was confident he could lasso a lion, however, as easily as the quieter animals, and his cable today showed that he has been successful.

THE SLIM FIGURE'S SECRET.

Lie Down When You Put Corsets on, the Costumer's Advice.

Paris, April 12.—"Madam, if you would be thin, lie down when you put on your corsets."

This is the advice of a Rue de la Paix costumier, who is qualified to speak on the subject. Slimness is still all-fashionable for women and hips are as much forbidden as ever. It is as necessary—indeed more necessary—for a woman to have a slender appearance in the simple frock to-today as in the "tube" dress.

And this costumier, who recognizes that the perfect-fitting corset is the first step toward the success of her modes, has discovered that if a woman wishes to achieve the correct and most graceful figure she must put on corsets in a recumbent position. To be able to do this she must lie down also when being fitted for her corsets. When the body is lying flat it is naturally narrower and its weight is not thrown on the hips.

"I wish every woman would recognize the importance of the fit of her corsets," the artiste in dress said. "I have designed my own corset and when I fit it on I request that my costumer shall lie flat for the operation."

The visitor suggested that the word "operation" in this connection was good.

"The body is then in the best position for obtaining the long, narrow line desired," the costumier continued, "and when the wearer stands the same figure is preserved.

"I am quite convinced that no corset should be fitted on a woman in an upright position. A woman, too, should always put on her corsets when she dresses while lying flat."

TO BAR THE ALIEN STARLING.

The Government Believes the Bird as Great a Pest as the Sparrow.

Washington, April 12.—Neither its poetical name nor its beauty of shape and plumage is to save the European starling, a destructive, grain-eating bird, from the list of undesirable immigrants to this country. Along with the mongoose, the English sparrow and fruit-eating bats, the starling is to be refused admission at American ports. The treasury department has just issued an order to that effect to all customs inspectors.

Brought to this country some years ago the bird spread south from New York as far as Philadelphia and is moving westward. There will be trouble, it is feared, if the starling gets into the wheat belt. While the bird is not troublesome in Europe, its home, in New Zealand, Australia and other countries where it has been introduced it has turned into a pest and has been outlawed.

WAS READY TO SWIM TO SITKA.

A Red Tape Tangle in the Government Service Disclosed by Old Letters.

Washington, April 12.—The red tape which frequently binds officials of the government was disclosed a few days ago in the treasury department when a clerk in the revenue service came across correspondence between Lieutenant Richard Sturtevant and the chief of the service.

Lieutenant Sturtevant, who is still a revenue cutter officer, was stationed at Mobile a few years ago. One day he received a telegram ordering him to proceed forthwith to Sitka, Alaska. "Forthwith," in the government message means take the earliest train. Sturtevant was willing to obey the order literally, but being on a modest salary and the social duties of his station having eaten a hole in his supply of ready cash, he wired the chief of the revenue service:

"Telegram ordering me to Sitka, Alaska, received. Please advance one month's pay in order that I may comply therewith."

The next day he received a telegram reading:

"Your telegram received. Proceed forthwith to Sitka, Alaska."

Sturtevant then sent the following message:

"In compliance with orders to proceed forthwith to Sitka, Alaska, am leaving tonight on foot for San Francisco. Upon reaching San Francisco will swim to Sitka."

Then he watied. That evening he received this reply:

"Subtreasurer at Mobile has been instructed to advance you sixty days' pay. Proceed to Sitka, Alaska."

JOHN D. OVERLOOKED THIS.

An Oklahoma Man's Scheme Has the Standard Oil Beaten a Block.

Guthrie, Ok., April 12.—A Guthrie banker believes that the limit of high finance has been reached in a scheme proposed to him by an Oklahoman eager to join "get-rich-quick" society. These figures are taken from the prospectus:

An investment of $300 paid in by three stockholders, each holding one of the three shares of the company, and three hundred geese at $1 each; total, $300. The estimated production is three eggs a week from each goose, making 900 eggs a week, 26,800 a year, and for three years (the life of the company), 140,000.

None of the eggs are to be sold, but all incubated and hatched, and allowing 40,000 for bad eggs, there would be a total of 100,000 goslings. In three years each goose would produce "conservatively," three pounds of feathers, which at $1 a pound would amount to $300,000. For 100,000 goose livers would be received $60,000. Estimating twenty buttons from each goose bill, and the price of one cent a button, there would be $20,000 from 2,000,000 goose bill buttons, while from 100,000 marketed geese at $1.50 each would be derived the sum of $150,000.

The operating expenses are estimated at $190,000, to which should be added the $300 paid in by stockholders and invested in goose eggs, making the total outlay $190,300. The total receipts, as enumerated, would be $530,000, making the enormous net profits of $339,700 in three years, or an annual dividend of $37,744 for each stockholder.

This scheme is said to have been thought out by a man living in town who has devoted much time to the theoretical results of poultry farming.

A HOAX MADE THE KAISER GRIN.

"Captain Von Koepenick," Who Perpetrated It, Is in New York.

New York, April 12.—The man who made the whole world laugh at the expense of the German army, whose joke, though it involved the crime of robbery, made the kaiser grin and caused him to pardon the offender before half his four years' sentence was served—Frederich Wilhelm Voight, who posed as "Captain Von Koepenick"—has eluded the United States immigration authorities and is in New York.

His hope is that the United States authorities will smile at and forgive him as did the kaiser, and then let him appear either in vaudeville or in a series of lectures.

Voight was an old man when he achieved his famous "coup." He had served more than twenty years in prison for petty offenses. By trade he was a cobbler. He said he had decided to lead an honest life in his closing years, but always his prison record followed him to his undoing. Then, drunk one night in a tavern, he stole a captain's uniform, took a squad of nine soldiers and, after arresting the mayor and the treasurer of Koepenick, he robbed the treasury of $1,000.

When the hoax got out every capital in Europe resounded with laughter and when, three weeks later, Voight was arrested, he became an international hero. Wealthy women sent him dainties, two offered to marry him and a princess declared he should be pensioned.

KERN NOT OUT FOR SENATOR.

Former Democratic Vice Presidential Candidate Won't Run.

Indianapolis, April 12.—John W. Kern, democratic candidate for vice president in the last campaign, issued a statement in which he reiterated his intention of not becoming a candidate for the United States senate.

Mr. Kern gives two reasons for his determination not to enter the race. The first is that his business engagements and duty to his family would prevent his making the campaign.

His second reason he states as follows:

"I have incurred the displeasure of certain powerful interests, notably the political brewery interests, and my candidacy, if I were so situated that I could be a candidate, would doubtless provoke a contest in some respects similar to that of two years ago when, under the cover of a secret ballot, these interests brought about my defeat."

CITIES ARE GOING TO DOGS.

Joliet Man Favors Commission Plan of Government to Cut Off all Waste.

Washington, April 12.—"Municipal government in this country is going to the dogs, and it behooves the American people to begin working out a remedy. At present the commission plan of government seems to offer the best promise of reform, and I hope to see it adopted generally throughout Illinois and other states."

Demonstrations Against Peru.

Lima, Peru, April 12.—Official telegrams received here state that demonstrations hostile to Peru and in favor of military support of Ecuador continue at Bogota, Colombia. This country remains quiet, though volunteers daily offer themselves to the army and navy and donations to the war fund are received. It is remarked that the Spanish award settling the boundary dispute between Peru and Ecuador may be received by the government at any time. It is believed if Peru's dispute over the provinces of Tacna and Arica can be settled amicably with Chile and thus insure the neutrality of the latter republic, Peru's trouble with Ecuador can be met without difficulty.

SKYSCRAPER BUSSES TO GO.

Motors Will Replace the Picturesque Paris Vehicles.

Paris, April 12.—Visitors to Paris next year will miss one of the most characteristic features of the city. The old double-decked omnibus is to go. Half of the horse busses which formerly plied the streets have disappeared in the last two years and those that remain will be replaced within the next twelve months.

The motor omnibus will be the principal vehicle of street transportation, but even on the "chug" lines the double-decked is to be eliminated. It has been decided that the horse-busses are too slow and the two-storied motor busses are too heavy. The latter are expensive to operate because of the weight and wear on the axles. So the only busses which will be seen here before long will be the closed vehicles operated by motors.

Meanwhile as a part of the general modernization scheme, the number of trolley lines is to be increased. After a lively contest between opposing interests the municipal council has voted to allow the City and Suburban Electric Tram company to extend its trolleys to the Arc de Triomphe. This means that the antiquated steam line which defaces the Avenue de la Grande Armee is to be replaced. As far as possible the trolley posts will be made works of art.

Nobody but the men who profit from the operation of the steam cars will object to the electrification of this system, but the passing of the old-time busses will cause much regret. Parisians have a mortal fear of draughts in busses and insist on keeping all the windows closed, even in August. And the man who has never viewed the promenade from the top of a horse bus running from the Madellene to the Bastille has never really seen the Grand Boulevards.

THE SKATING BUBBLE BURST.

But Not Before Chester Crawford Had "Cleaned Up" in Europe.

Paris, April 12.—The "Roller Skating King" of Europe, Chester P. Crawford, formerly of Topeka, Kan., has been dethroned. Crawford and F. A. Wilkins of Liverpool, his partner, have just resigned as directors of many of the companies which own a string of thirty-three rinks scattered about in England and the continent.

The "rinking" boom has burst and companies are now being wound up with the same rapidity as they were formed several months ago. Rinks are to let to anybody who will have them. The stockholders of sixteen of the companies met on one day last week to discuss the situation and to invite Crawford and Wilkins to present their resignations.

A comparison of notes showed that the public had subscribed nearly $800,000 at the time when Crawford and Wilkins were capitalizing their enterprises and when the boom was at its height. These investments were made on the strength of large dividends paid by a few rinks. It developed also that Crawford and Wilkins had quietly sold out a majority of their own shares at a large profit before the other shareholders discovered that the huge dividends were too good to last.

The two men received, in addition to their profits as promoters and managers, and as a commission on skates imported from America for the several rinks, salaries of $40 a week from each of about twenty rinks. The companies paid the energetic directors a total of about $800 a week, or $41,650 a year to look after their affairs. When the "King" and his ally involuntarily abdicated last week, they were cut off from access to this royal purse.

Crawford is a son of L. M. Crawford, who owned theaters in Topeka many years and was once manager of the Gillis theater in Kansas City. He opened a big rink at Coney Island several years ago and the fad made money. Then he extended his field of operations to this side of the water and was the chief instrument in driving the staid and stolid Britisher "roller skating mad."

Crawford hired Tournament hall, in Liverpool, in September, 1907. In the first twenty-seven weeks the receipts aggregated nearly $75,000. Then he secured Exhibition hall, in Newcastle-on-Tyne and almost duplicated his Liverpool success. After that he invaded London.

He organized a new company and leased Olympia, the convention hall of London, for three months, agreeing to pay a weekly rental of $1,200. He laid a maple floor over the vast assembly area, spent a vast amount in newspaper and billboard advertising, and opened the doors of the biggest skating rink in the world.

Figures which Crawford allowed to be printed showed that in thirteen months 785,000 persons skated there, paying nearly $195,000 for the privilege. So he renewed the lease, gaining possession of Olympia from December to March during the next four years. Then he began organizing the stock companies and investors flocked to him.

A few of the rinks are still paying handsome dividends, but many of them have failed to realize the expectations of shareholders and Crawford and Wilkins' holdings in several cases are said to be limited to a single share each now. The records of Somerset house, London, with regard to seven of the companies show that Crawford had 17,672 shares two years, ago but that he retains only 5,680 now. He disposed of 11,992 after the original allotment. In the same time the shares held by Wilkins decreased from 8,842 to 4,317. Between them the partners sold 16,517 of their own shares in the seven companies before the public discovered that rinks are not a permanently yielding gold mine.

HE WHO FIGHTS IN PARIS.

The Consequence May be Expulsion for an American.

Paris, April 12.—Because he fought and bested two Paris policemen, Edgar MacAdams of Pittsburg, Pa., a young sculptor, probably will be expelled from France. MacAdams is one of several talented young men who have been helped in obtaining their art education in Paris by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney of New York.

The annual ball of the artists and models of the Academie Julian, one of the most famous of the Latin quarter schools, was held Saturday night in a hall in the Boulevard du Temple. The women who attend are flimsily attired and, so far as possible, the ball takes on the form and color of an ancient Greek, Roman or Babylonian festival.

In the course of the night MacAdams became involved in a dispute with a French artist, one of the girls who was present being the cause. After threats had been exchanged blows were struck. Other Frenchmen rushed to the aid of their compatriot, while several Americans rallied to MacAdams' support, and models, in various stages of deshabille, fled in terror. The police were summoned and the combatants were ordered from the hall.

MacAdams, who is 25 years old, is a powerfully built chap. Occasionally at the Cafe du Dome, a favorite recreation of American students in the Latin quarter, he vaults over one of the billiard tables supporting himself on one hand.

In the street MacAdams is said to have bitten the hand of one policeman and blackened an eye of a second. Both men received medical treatment and had to be relieved from duty for several days.

The sculptor finally was overpowered and was taken to the Sante prison. It probably will be several months before he is brought to trial, as the wheels of justice in France move with exceeding slowness. To assault an officer of the law is a serious offense and the punishment usually fits the Frenchman's conception of the crime.

It precedents are followed it is probable that MacAdams, after being kept in suspense for a time, will be given a quiet tip to slip out of the country and to stay away.

DUPED BY "MILLIONAIRES."

How a Group of Flashy Swindlers Did a $10,000 Job.

New York, April 12.—For lavish stage setting, workmanlike execution and ample financing, the story of a racing swindle, as told the police by Henry Wagner, senior member of a firm of billiard table manufacturers, has no equal in the records of the New York detective bureau. To obtain $10,000 the confidence men intrusted their dupe with $106,000 in cash, hired a private car from Baltimore to Jacksonville, Fla., and impersonated successfully a party of millionaires, one of whom was "H. H. Rogers, jr.," son of the late vice president of the Standard Oil company.

The story came out with the arrest of a man who gave his names as John Brown, 68 years old, describing himself as a broker and speculator, but who, the police say, is George C. Rockwell, alias George C. Hammond, Alias Old Joe Eaton, a notorious confidence man.

Late last month Wagner met a man representing himself to be Alfred Sanford, private secretary to a Pennsylvania millionaire with money to spend on coal lands. Would Wagner take an option on two thousand acres at $7 an acre? He could sell at a huge profit. The secretary lacked funds to finance the deal himself, but if it went through he asked only 25 per cent for his tip.

A trip to Baltimore followed, where entered the "millionaires," including "H. H. Rogers, jr.," "Colonel Moffett," of Colorado, one Palmer and one Marshall. From Baltimore the party journeyed to Jacksonville by private car—all on the "millionaires"—and at the race track there was heavy betting "between friends," in which the victim was not asked to join. Instead his confidence was soothed by his being made stakeholder, until at one time he held $106,000. His draft for $10,000 was obligingly cashed, and he generously loaned the money to one of the crowd to fill out a $20,000 bet. Then came the getaway.

Wagner said that Brown, arrested this afternoon, took the part of Moffett. When searched by the police $2,071 in bills was found strapped around Brown's waist. He was held for arrangement tomorrow.

GAYNOR, JR., ASKS DIVORCE.

A Bigamy Charge Made by Son of New York's Mayor.

New York, April 12.—Rufus W. Gaynor, son of the mayor, is suing to annul his marriage with Maria Oddo, and a referee who has been taking evidence had advised the court to grant the petition on the ground that the woman had a husband living at the time of her marriage to young Gaynor.

The young man was a student at Amherst college about a year ago. He met the young woman whom he married in Boston at a dinner. They went together to Chicago and were married there. She was a pupil in the Conservatory of Music in Boston. She was introduced to young Gaynor as Miss May Queen and was married under that name.

GOING AFTER DR. COOK'S DATA.

Harry Whitney Will Make Another Expedition Into Arctic.

New York, April 12.—Another expedition to the arctic during which he expects to stop at Etah to recover the instruments of Dr. Frederick A. Cook is being planned for this summer by Harry Whitney of New Haven, Conn., the first white man encountered by Cook on his return from the north and who first heard Cook's assertion that he had reached the north pole. Paul Rainey, the horseman and yachtsman, will accompany Whitney.

Look for Comet Next Friday.

Washington, April 12.—Friday, April 15, at 4:30 o'clock in the morning will be the earliest time at which it will be worth while trying to see Halley's comet, it was reported at Georgetown university observatory. During April and the early part of May the comet will be visible in the east before sunrise, a degree north of east. By May 17 it will be too near in line with the sun to be seen in the morning, but from then on will appear in the west in the evening as soon as it gets dark enough. On May 20 it will set two hours after the sun, with the interval growing longer each day.

THE STORM HANGS A NEGRESS.

Queer Freak of Near-Tornado at Pine Bluffs, Ark.

Pine Bluffs, Ark., April 12.—A dozen or more cottages and small buildings in the southwestern portion of the city were wrecked last night by a fierce wind storm, resembling a tornado in proportions. No lives were lost, but several negro residents of the suburbans were badly bruised by flying timbers. A freak of the wind was the lifting of a negro woman off the ground and whisking her up into a mass of telegraph wires where she hung until men with ladders took her down.