

known in the open, the government at Washington will not approve of these cases, which practically all the people of this locality know have no merit and that there has been no violation of law in any particular. The later disclosures in this case will speak for themselves, and show plainly the origin and intent connected with them. The only embarrassment to me in the trial is that many witnesses must be brought from a great distance, and will result in much other expense, which unfortunately I have not the means to bear. However, my numerous friends in Oklahoma, including many republicans, have generously shared the expense up to date, a kindness that I have sincerely appreciated and I only regret the expense of further proceedings on that account."

Congressman William Lorimer of Chicago was elected to the United States senate over Senator Hopkins, by a combination between 55 republicans and 53 democrats. Springfield dispatches give Roger Sullivan credit for Lorimer's election.

Major Israel C. Greene, said to be the man who captured John Brown at Harpers Ferry, died on his farm near Mitchell, South Dakota. On the same day Horace H. Day, a nephew of John Brown, died on the old Brown homestead, near Ottawa, Kansas.

James A. Moffett, a director of the Standard Oil, succeeds the late Henry H. Rogers as vice president of that company.

At a mass meeting held in New York City District Attorney Jerome made a speech reviewing his record. At the close of his speech a motion was made to give him a vote of confidence, but this motion was voted down.

A Washington dispatch under date of May 26 to the Denver News says: "Party lines were more completely obliterated today during a seven-hour discussion of the sugar tariff in the senate than at any time since the consideration of the Payne bill began. Declaring that to 'break down the tariff on sugar will mean the abandonment of every beet sugar factory in the country,' Senator McEnery of Louisiana cut loose from the recognized principles of the democratic party and came out flat-footed for protection. Senator Bristow, the new republican from Kansas, made an equally great sensation when he strongly advocated a material reduction in the sugar tax, as the only way of 'preventing graft and greed on the part of the trust.' Close students of affairs political at the national capital are tonight pointing out that the present trend of events means nothing less than a new political alignment and that the birth of a national party, which will be neither republican nor democratic, but a combination of both, is only the matter of a short time. In support of this argument they lay stress upon the declaration of Senator McEnery that 'there is a great change of sentiment going on in the south in relation to protection' and to the attitude of Senator Bristow and other members of the republican side of the senate, who repeatedly cast their votes in favor of free trade during the present tariff discussion."

An Associated Press dispatch from New York says: "The federal grand jury's investigation of F. Augustus Heinze's affairs in connection with the alleged misapplication of the funds of the Mercantile National bank took a sensational turn today, when United States District Attorney Wise applied to and obtained from Federal Judge Lacombe an order directing certain directors of the

United Copper company to produce the full and complete books of that concern in court forthwith or be declared in contempt. The directors named, Sanford Robinson, Carter Glass, William J. Curtis and Morris Abele, reported to the court at 4 o'clock that they were unable to comply with the court's order, because Mr. Heinze, the president of the United Copper company, had refused to give them the books or tell where they were, giving as his reason that he was under indictment and feared further investigation. They also reported that they were helpless for the moment, but would make every effort to get into the company's vaults and search for the books there if given time."

Four armed men invaded a restaurant at 444 Seventh Avenue, New York and held up the twenty customers. The robbers made their escape.

The Presbyterian assembly at Denver defeated a proposition to give pensions to aged ministers.

Three men have been arrested at South Omaha charged with being the Union Pacific train robbers. Two of them, Fred Torgenson and W. G. Woods, have been identified by the engineer and fireman of the train. The men were apprehended through discoveries made by six South Omaha school children.

The will of Henry H. Rogers, the Standard Oil magnate, leaves all his property to the widow, children and other relatives with the exception of \$100,000 willed to the town of Fair Haven, Mass., for the use of the primary and grammar schools of that town.

Thomas T. Crittenden, former governor of Missouri, is seriously ill at his home in Kansas City. He was stricken with apoplexy while watching a ball game.

President Taft and cabinet considered the Georgia railroad strike and sent Chairman Knapp of the Interstate commerce commission, also Second Assistant Postmaster General Stewart to Atlanta to use their efforts in settling the strike.

PASSOVER IN SENATE

Mr. Lodge—Mr. President, I was called from the senate chamber when paragraph 17 was disposed of. I desire to have it passed over.

Several Senators—It has been.

Mr. Lodge—I was told it had not been.

The Vice President—Paragraph 17 has not been passed over. The senator from Massachusetts now asks that it be passed over.

Mr. Lodge—I desire to have it passed over.

Mr. Penrose—The senator from New Jersey asked to have it passed over.

Mr. Lodge—The chair has just stated that it has not been passed over.

The Vice President—The junior senator from New Jersey requested that it be passed over and afterward withdrew the request.

Mr. Lodge—As I say, I was absent, and I desire to have it passed over. I should have asked that it go over if I had been here. Therefore I ask that the vote by which the paragraph was agreed to be reconsidered and that it shall then be passed over.

The Vice President—Without objection that order will be entered. No objection is heard. The paragraph is passed over.—From the Congressional Record.

In the importation of tea the United States ranks third among the nations.—Ex.

Do you know

(No. 9)

BEANS

AT SAN BENITO, TEXAS

in the Valley of the Lower Rio Grande

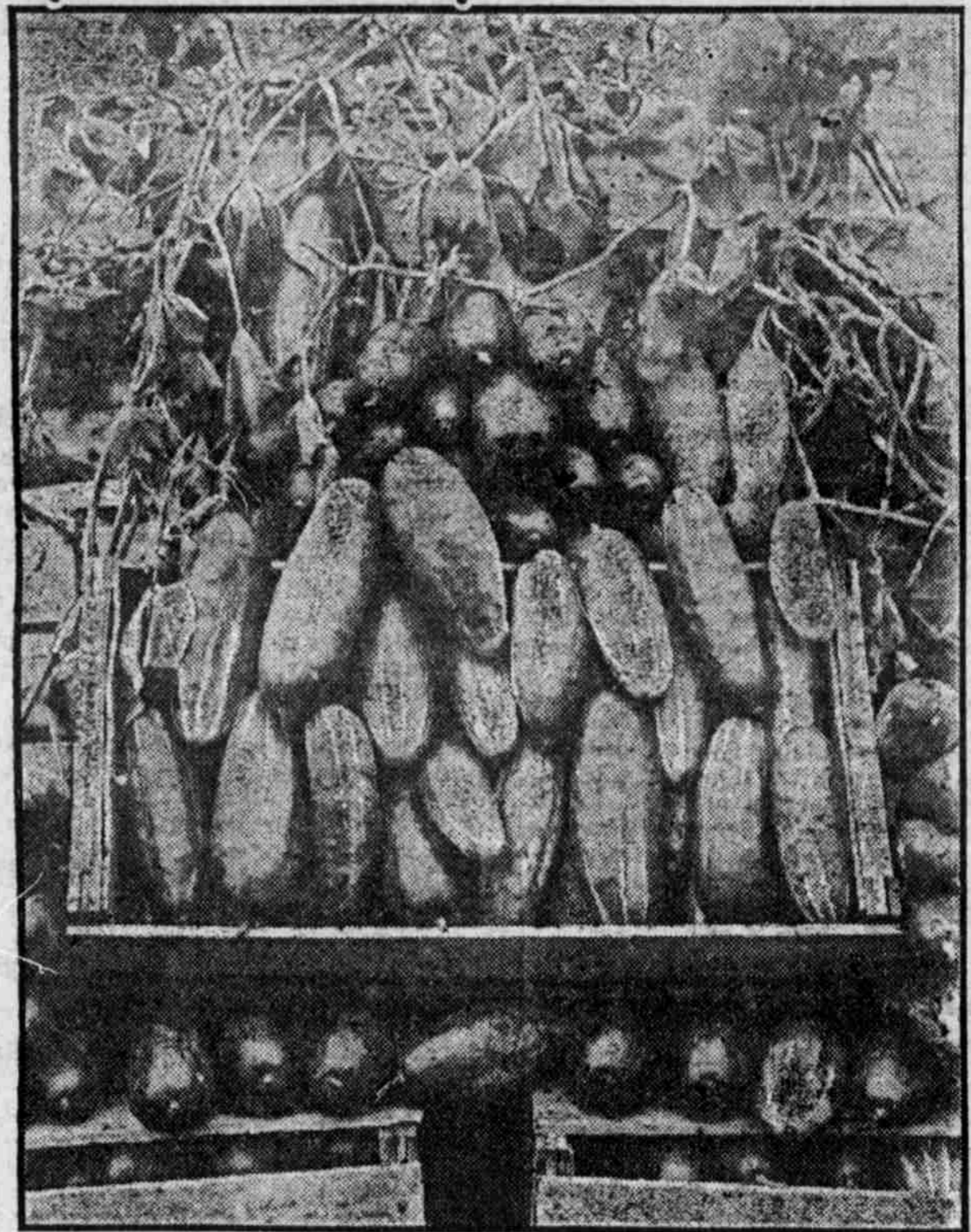
will bring the farmer much larger returns than Corn, Wheat, Oats or Cotton will bring the farmers in regions farther north.

We mean GREEN BEANS, or SNAP BEANS. There is a reason for this. It is that we can, in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, raise beans in mid-winter at a time when they will not grow in any other section of the United States. This is because we are farther south than any other part of the country, have the mildest and most equable climate, and are the nearest immune from frost. Who, in the north, would not pay well for the privilege of eating tender and delicious SNAP BEANS fresh from the fields in December, January, February, March or April?

At San Benito it requires very little effort to mature and harvest snap beans and eight weeks from the time the seed is planted the crop should be harvested and sold.

During the winter months the demand for snap beans is practically unlimited and they are hurried north by express on every train leaving the Lower Rio Grande Valley.

The price is always good, ranging from \$1.00 to \$1.75 per bushel. Since 125 bushels to the acre is not considered an exceptional yield, and since the expense of raising them is very small it is plain that the profits are very large. There are farmers in this valley who have more than paid for their land with one crop of snap beans.



Cucumbers from Farm of H. J. Talbott, San Benito, Tex. Photo May 5, 1909.

Cucumbers

Also pay well at San Benito. They are an inexpensive crop to produce and are ready to harvest within 8 or 10 weeks from the time the seed is planted. They also mature at a time of year when they are in great demand.

The following letter from Mr. W. B. Hinkley, cashier of the San Benito Bank, and practical farmer, will give you an idea of the profits to be made in this valley on cucumbers:

Mr. Frank Caldwell, Sales Manager, San Benito Land and Water Co. San Benito, Texas, May 19, 1909.

Dear Sir: Answering your inquiry regarding my cucumber crop will say that I bought my seed on March 4th and planted them the next day. I began picking about a week ago. From four acres I have already picked to date 260 bushels—100 bushels from a single picking. The vines are just now coming into full bearing, and I expect them to bear for fifteen or twenty days longer. Our cucumbers are selling at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 net per bushel, free on board the cars at San Benito. Comparing my crop with other cucumber crops raised in this valley I can reasonably expect a yield of from 300 to 400 bushels per acre. The cost of raising these cucumbers, outside of the water for irrigation will not exceed \$5 per acre and I get them picked and packed for two cents a bushel by Mexican boys and girls. When the crop is all sold I will be pleased to give you a complete statement if you so desire. Very truly yours,

W. B. HINKLEY.

For further particulars and for illustrated booklet address

San Benito Land & Water Co.,

P. O. Box B, San Benito, Texas

Alba Heywood, President and General Manager