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IMPORTANT NEWS NOTES OF A WEEK

LATEST HAPPENINGS THE WORLD OVER TOLD IN ITEMIZED FORM.

EVENTS HERE AND THERE

Condensed Into a Few Lines for the Perusal of the Busy Man—Latest Personal Information.

PERSONAL.

Gifford Pinchot and Theodore Roosevelt are to meet in Copenhagen or London within a short time, according to the admission of the former forester of the United States, who arrived at the former place. Mr. Pinchot would discuss neither the object of the meeting nor any connection it might have with politics.

Theodore Roosevelt bade farewell to Africa and, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Ethel and Kermit, left Alexandria for Naples on the steamer Prinz Heinrich. By Sunday the party will be in Rome. They were given a hearty welcome and farewell.

John Stiebling, deputy United States marshal and an old friend of Theodore Roosevelt, is dead at New York as the result of the shock sustained in the recent Rock Island wreck near Marshalltown, Ia.

Recall of the designs by the National Geographical society prevented Sir Ernest H. Shackleton from wearing his medal of honor at an Explorers' club banquet in New York, and caused much gossip as to the reason for the delay.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt and the members of their family and party arrived in Rome, where they were received in audience by King Victor Emmanuel, Queen Helena and the pope and called on Cardinal Merry Del Val, the papal secretary of state.

Thomas L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, gave the following advice to 2,000 Illinois miners who have stopped work, in an address at a meeting at Belleville: "Don't be alarmed over the outcome of this affair; don't be afraid that we will not be able to sign up an agreement. It will all be over within 30 days. Anyhow, this is good fishing weather."

The secretary of the navy has ordered that the two citizens of Japan who were held by Maj. Gen. Duvall, commanding in the Philippines, on charges of obtaining information about the defenses of Manila, should be turned over to the civil authorities, there being no federal statute covering the case.

Attorney General Wickersham's hand has fallen heavily on the bucket shop industry of the United States and within a few days a blow will be struck that will practically wipe the bucket-shop gamblers out of existence.

The most serious clash that has yet occurred among the members of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation committee marked the resumption of the hearing. A row was precipitated by Chairman Nelson accusing Attorney Brandeis, representing the "prosecution," of attempting to deceive or conceal something from the committee. The attorney, flushed with anger, jumped to his feet and demanded that the chairman's remark be withdrawn.

The New York Central issued a general order increasing by seven per cent. the pay of all employes on the New York Central lines east of Buffalo who now earn $200 a month or less.

Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh has no fear that a decision against the Standard Oil Company or the tobacco trust by the Supreme court will bring on a panic. His information, gleaned from the leading bankers of the country, is that the banks are well fortified with money and even if a slight disturbance was made by the announcement of a decision it will not disturb the credit of the country.

CONGRESS MUST WORK RAPIDLY

Little Progress Has Been Made with Any Measure But Budget Bills.

ATTITUDE OF THE DEMOCRATS

They Probably Will Support Legislation Sanctioned by the People—Republicans Suspicious Because Opponents Urge Nomination of Roosevelt.

Washington.—If congress wishes to go before the country with a record of full accomplishment for the session it will be necessary for it to do a good deal of work within the next six or eight weeks. The house and senate have been in session since the first Monday in December and if the appropriation bills be eliminated, the number of measures which are well forward on the road to passage are comparatively few.

It has been shown by the history of nearly all congresses that when the senators and the representatives make up their minds to go to work, and do it, they manage to get through with a good deal of legislation in short order. The postal savings bank bill has passed the senate, but the house has not yet given it consideration except in committee. The interstate commerce bill was introduced into the senate and into the house at virtually the same moment, and the two bills were identical. The house has made many changes in the measure. The senate also has made changes, but they are not in many respects like those which were made in the house.

No Conservation Bills Passed.

No conservation measures have yet passed congress. President Taft has been urging that at least two comprehensive bills shall be passed to save the country's natural resources. Nearly every day President Taft impresses upon members of congress who call on him personally the necessity for legislation along conservation lines and it is apparent that he hopes his desires will be heeded. It will take some time, however, to pass the conservation bill, for it appears that there is to be considerable debate upon them before they can be enacted into law.

No one yet knows definitely what fate awaits the administration's desires with reference to what is called anti-injunction legislation. Statehood and Alaska matters are still in abey-

licans and Democrats in Washington in different ways. The Democrats see in it a strong possibility that the former president eventually may make up his mind that at the "call of the country" he will feel imperative to answer "here" in the year 1912.

The so-called regular Republicans in congress still pin their faith to the belief that when Mr. Roosevelt finally speaks it will be to voice an indorsement of the Taft administration as far as it has gone, and to voice as well an intimation that if things go on as they are going the colonel may decide to become an editorial prop of Mr. Taft's further presidential ambitions.

The insurgent Republicans do not know exactly how to take the colonel's silence. Mr. Roosevelt was met by a number of men who had with them the insurgents' tale to tell, while there were present only one or two at the meeting with the colonel to enlighten him as to the administration's side of legislative progress in the United States. Of course, Mr. Roosevelt found a letter from Senator Root at the Khartum postoffice, and this probably gave him the most elaborate account of American doings from the administration's point of view.

Some Conflicting Sentiments.

A good many members of the insurgent faction in the lower house of congress are members of what has been called the "Back from Elba club," although it is hardly necessary to say that this club has really no actual existence as an organization.

One of the curious things that have come out of the Roosevelt silence is the recent outspeaking of some of the Democrats who for reasons of their own seem to want to impress it upon the Republicans that Mr. Roosevelt is the only man with whom the latter can hope to win the election in 1912. It is entirely probable that, inasmuch as this is advice from their "friend the enemy," the Republicans will be a little shy of accepting it at its face value.

In a speech delivered in the house recently Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania spoke of Theodore Roosevelt as "the first insurgent of them all." This was intended by the Democratic member to let the insurgents understand that he and presumably others of his party believed that Mr. Roosevelt was the chief apostle of the movement which had resulted in the taking away of some of the power from Speaker Cannon, and in other movements in which the insurgents are or were engaged.

If the Democrats Control?

Republicans in congress are speculating a good while in advance, it is true, as to what the Democrats will do if they secure control of the lower house in the Sixty-second congress. The Democrats themselves are consulting privately as to what will be best for them to do if they come into a partial possession of the legislative fat of the land.

BALLOTING ON PEACE TERMS

STORMY SESSION AND BITTER ARRAIGNMENT OF LEADERS FOR BROKEN PROMISES.

STIRRING SPEECHES BY LEADERS

Sentiment Apparently in Favor of Settlement on As Good Terms As Can be Effected—Cheers for Both Peace and Fight.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The striking car men, in a mass meeting at Labor Lyceum hall, are balloting upon the proposition of accepting the company's terms of peace as submitted to them through Mayor Reyburn.

Sentiment seemed to be overwhelmingly for settlement upon the best terms to be had, and the leaders postponed the vote as long as possible in an effort to stem the tide. Their influence, however, appeared to be on the wane. Stirring speeches by C. O. Pratt and Peter Driscoll met with hot responses from the men themselves, many of them rising in their seats and denying some of the statements of the leaders.

Men were shouting from the floor and the platform at the same time. There were cheers for both peace and fight talk.

There was every indication that Pratt would go down to defeat, that the men were at last able to assert themselves and that the movement for settlement would stampede the entire meeting.

FATAL BALLOON ASCENSION

The Pommern Breaks Away in a Fierce Hurricane With Tragic Ending.

Stettin, Germany.—The German balloon Pommern, which made an ascension here, met with a series of accidents which ended in a disaster under most tragic circumstances in the Baltic sea. Three men lost their lives, including the radical member of the reichstag, Werner Hugo Delbrueck. Herr Delbrueck and another member of the party were drowned, a third occupant of the car was picked up unconscious and he died from his injuries, while the fourth was rescued in a serious condition by a tug.

The wind was blowing a hurricane and the Pommern broke away before she was properly ballasted. The balloon collided with telegraph wires, which broke, almost overturning the basket. It then dashed into the roof

Two of Kentucky's Representatives in Congress.

James Campbell Cantrill, democrat, of Georgetown, Scott county, Ky., was born July 9, 1870; educated at Georgetown (Ky.) college; in 1893 he married Miss Carrie Payne, of Georgetown; in 1895 was elected chairman of the Scott county democratic committee; in 1897 elected a member of the Kentucky house of representatives and re-elected in 1899; in 1901 was elected a member of the Kentucky senate from the Twenty-second senatorial

J. CAMPBELL CANTRILL.
Congressman from Seventh District of Kentucky.

district; in 1906 Mr. Cantrill became active in the work of organizing the tobacco growers of Kentucky, and for several years past has given almost his entire time to this work; January, 1908, he was elected president of the American Society of Equity for Kentucky, an organization for the co-operation of farmers in securing more profitable prices for their products; was elected to the Sixty-first congress, receiving 21,157 votes to 14,706 for L. L. Bristow, republican.

Harvey Helm, democrat, of Stanford, was born at Danville, Boyle county, Ky.; is not married; attended school at the Stanford Male Academy, and graduated from the Central University of Kentucky with the degree of A. B.; was admitted to the practice of law in April, 1892; elected a member of the house of representatives in

HARVEY HELM.
Congressman from Eighth District of Kentucky.

IN HOSPITAL FOR NINE MONTHS.

Awful Tale of Suffering From Kidney Trouble.

Alfred J. O'Brien, Second St., Sterling, Colo., says: "I was in the Baltimore Marine Hospital for nine months. I had a dull pain in the small of my back that completely wore me out. The urine was in a terrible state, and some days I would pass half a gallon of blood. I left the hospital because they wanted to operate on me. I went to St. Joseph's Hospital at Omaha and put in three months there without any gain. I was pretty well discouraged when I was advised to use Doan's Kidney Pills. I did so and by the time I had taken one box, the pain in the back left me. I kept right on and a perfect cure was the result."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

REAL WISE BOY WAS WILLIE

May Not Have Known Proper Answer to Question, But He Knew the Fair Sex.

"Flattery," said William Faversham, at a rehearsal in New York, "has great weight with women.

"This fact was brought home to me in my boyhood. Before entering Chigwell grammar school I attended a kind of kindergarten. My teacher was a very pretty young lady.

"'Willie,' my teacher said to me one morning, 'why was Solomon the wisest man in the world?'

"'Because, ma'am,' said I, 'he had so many wives to advise him.'

"'Well,' said my teacher, with a pleasant smile, 'that is not the precise answer given in the book, but you may go up head.'"

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

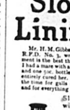
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Too Busy to See.

Patience—Do you believe there are microbes in kisses?

Patrice—I never saw any.—Yonkers Statesman.

Red, Weak, Weary, Watery Eyes.
Relieved By Murine Eye Remedy. Try Murine For Your Eye Troubles. You Will Like Murine. It Soothes. 50c at Your Druggists. Write For Eye Books. Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.



Farmers should eat more oatmeal.

Although the farmer of today is able to buy almost anything he wants to wear or eat he isn't paying enough attention to food values when it comes to his own table.

He feeds his stock carefully, avoids over-feeding and selects the stock food that he believes will give the best returns in strength and general efficiency.

If he has been watching the extensive researches and experiments on the question of the best human food for muscle and brain he will heed the advice from all sides to "eat more Quaker Oats."

Quaker Oats is mentioned because it is recognized in this country and Europe as the best of all oatmeals. Feeding farm hands on Quaker Oats means getting more work out of them than if you feed them on anything else. 61

National Tuberculosis Sunday.

Present indications point to a general observance of National Tuberculosis Sunday in more than 200,000 churches of the country on April 24. Reports from heads of local anti-tuberculosis associations, health officers, pastors, mayors, governors, and numerous interdenominational bodies show much enthusiasm over the movement. The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has prepared an outline for a tuberculosis sermon for use on April 24, which will be sent free of charge to any clergyman applying at 105 East Twenty-second street, New York. Thousands of these outlines are being sent out weekly to all parts of the country.

Prominent churchmen, including bishops and heads of all the leading denominations, have expressed their approval of the movement.

WOMEN AS WOMEN'S EMPLOYERS

By ISABEL WILDER

THE wage-earning woman is pretty well aware of her importance to society in the modern world, but the wage-paying woman seems, for the most part, entirely unconscious of any necessary connection between herself and the world outside her home. The expression "employer" brings to mind the few women of these modern days who, by very unusual ability, have become directors of large business enterprises, rather than the great number of housewives, who are the employers in an important occupation. Domestic service is an occupation in which, in this country alone, over 3,000,000 wage earners are engaged; it is not only the consumer of the products of large numbers of other important industries, but its products or achievements serve the most vital interests of society.

The employer owes it to society to make the occupation in which he employs others an efficient means of satisfying some human need in a way that shall be conducive to the economic welfare of society. The obligations of the employer imposed upon him by this position in the social order may be put into three classes: to those he employs, in the regulation of wages, standards of efficiency, etc., and in maintaining proper conditions for the preservation of health and social welfare; to other employers, in the same occupation, in regulation of wages, class of service and standards of efficiency, and to the employers engaged in the production of supplies for this occupation, in the stability

of the house and rooms that will be considered impossible for any other human being even casually spending the night in the house. They are frequently bare of even common necessities.

The position of those employed in this service, as dwellers under the same roof with their employers, gives the latter no more right to interfere

be able to "train her from the start," not only raises the relative rate of wages, but puts a premium on incompetency. She repudiates her obligations to her own family, for nowhere else is the employment of unskilled labor more extravagant than in domestic service, where processes are so intricate and varied and where routine counts for so little and unskil-

ROOSEVELT REFUSED TO SURRENDER HIS RIGHT TO LIBERTY OF ACTION

Conditions Sought to Be Imposed By Vatican Could Not Be Accepted Although No Engagement Existed With Methodists.

Rome.—The failure to arrange an audience between ex-President Roosevelt and the pope, which was known only in certain circles, is expected to create a tremendous stir here as well as abroad, far overshadowing the importance of the incident in which ex-Vice President Fairbanks was a principal. Although the negotiations technically were between Ambassador Leishman and Mgr. Kennedy, it is well understood in Rome that Mgr. Kennedy was acting under the instructions of Cardinal Merry del Val. The telegrams, therefore, were in reality between ex-President Roosevelt and the papal secretary of state.

When the correspondent called at the vatican great surprise was expressed when it was learned that Mr. Roosevelt had given out the text of the messages exchanged by Mgr. Kennedy and the American ambassador, as they were regarded by the vatican in the light of diplomatic documents.

Mgr. Kennedy explained that on March 21 John W. Garrett, first secretary of the embassy, called upon him to "transmit" Mr. Roosevelt's request for an audience with the pontiff on April 5. He said that Mr. Garrett insisted upon the word "transmit." Mgr. Kennedy informed the secretary that he would immediately present the request to the proper vatican authorities, and promised a response as soon as possible.

"The following day," he said, "I was authorized to send Mr. Roosevelt the first message, which is quoted in his statement. The reference to the Fairbanks incident in the message was intended by the vatican only as a friendly intimation. I notice that my second message is not fully given. It ran thus:

"'His holiness will be much pleased to grant an audience to Mr. Roosevelt, for whom he entertains great esteem, both personally and as president of the United States. His holiness quite recognizes Mr. Roosevelt's entire right to freedom of conduct. On the other hand, in view of the circumstances for which neither his holiness nor Mr. Roosevelt is responsible, an audience could not occur except on the understanding expressed in the former message.'

"After this no further communication reached me from Mr. Roosevelt."

O'Loughlin Intercedes.

The papal secretary even recognized Mr. Roosevelt's right to claim the privilege of visiting the Methodists the day after the audience on condition that he, Merry del Val, had received private assurances that he would not actually do so.

The vatican emphasizes the statement that it did not receive from the American embassy any notification of Mr. Roosevelt's final message that an audience had become impossible.

After being apprised of the contents of the vatican's statement it was explained on Mr. Roosevelt's behalf that his final message had not been communicated to the vatican because Mgr. Kennedy's second telegram was all of the matter so far as he was concerned, but that he wished to keep the door open, not for his own sake, but for the sake of the Catholic church in America. When Mr. O'Loughlin came to Rome it was with the distinct understanding that he did not do so in Mr. Roosevelt's behalf, but in behalf of his co-religionists in America, and that he did not carry any authorization to subtract or add a word to Mr. Roosevelt's position as defined by his telegram for Mgr. Kennedy.

CARDINAL GIBBONS INDISPOSED.

Eminent American Priest Not Reached with Copy of Dispatch.

Baltimore, Md.—A copy of the dispatch from Rome announcing the cancellation of his engagements for an audience with Pope Pius by Col. Roosevelt was taken to the residence of Cardinal Gibbons, but his eminence, being slightly indisposed, had retired and his attendants would not allow the dispatch to be shown him.

ROOSEVELT PARTY CHEERED.

Echoes Awake the Streets of Rome as Family Passes.

Rome.—Although measures had been taken by the police to prevent a large gathering inside the station at the time of the arrival of the Roosevelt party, many Americans and prominent Italians managed to find a way to circumvent these precautions and the depot was well filled when the ex-president made his appearance at the door of the car. Col. Roosevelt was greeted by Mayor Nathan and Sig. Bollati, director general of

IN THIS PAPER

The Island of Regeneration

BY CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

A Gleaming Figure Like an Olympian Goddess.

The Island OF Regeneration

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If you know Brady and his works you will agree that he is a past master with the pen, and you can appreciate the value of this story when we say it is undeniably his masterpiece.

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Unique Situations, Dramatic Intensity and Thrilling Action.

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-:- WHERE IS -:-
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