

Patrick Dolan, formerly president of the Pittsburgh District, No. 5, of the United Mineworkers of America, who was defeated for re-election following the last great bituminous coal strike, will again contest for the presidency.

From statements compiled from the Galena Signal Oil Company's books it was shown that the amount of the refund of railroads on the invoice prices of oil was in some cases nearly 50 per cent.

An extensive campaign for the improvement of the milk supply and betterment of sanitary conditions in markets will be made throughout the United States by club women.

H. J. McCracken & Co., the oldest wholesale produce commission firm in Pittsburgh, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court.

In an address before the Chicago Women's Club Superintendent Elson, of the public schools of Cleveland, O., advocated higher salaries for male teachers.

The Wholesale Druggists' Association declares the Anti-Trust Law is too radical and recommends legislation that will permit reasonable trade agreements.

Dr. Willis James bequeaths the sum of \$1,000,000, divided into portions of \$100,000, to colleges and church and charitable organizations.

Four Italians were hanged at one time in the Lancaster County jail for the murder of one of their fellow-countrymen.

Formal announcement of the engagement of Miss Gladys Vanderbilt to Count Laszlo Szechenyi, of Budapest, has been made.

Senator Foraker, in an address before the Grain Dealers' National Convention, denounced that pessimism which emanates from critics to the President's efforts to enforce laws of the country and bring offenders to justice.

Rev. Wilbert P. Ferguson, of Lincoln, Neb., who resigned from the Methodist Episcopal ministry following charges of immorality, has sued several Nebraskan clergymen for \$25,000 damages, charging slander.

The unveiling of a memorial tablet at the birthplace of Gen. U. S. Grant at Point Pleasant, O., was the feature of the first day's celebration of the centennial and home-coming week of Clermont County.

The Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies were ordered to show cause why they should not forfeit their charters on the ground that they combine to increase telegraph tolls.

Directors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company named eight new members to represent the interests of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railway Company.

The 200 boys who struck at the Libby Glass Works, Toledo, causing 500 men to remain idle, will not only fall to receive increased wages, but will lose their jobs.

In an ante-mortem statement former Sheriff Harvey K. Brown, of Baker City, Ore., accused the Western Federation of Miners of instigating his death.

The prohibition party of Massachusetts will be led by Prof. Harvey S. Cowell, of Ashburnham, his nomination for governor being unanimous.

The demand for the books of the Southern Railway made at the rate hearing by counsel for the State was resisted by the railroad.

Announcement was made that the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, of Pittsburgh, will at once begin the erection of four additional open hearth furnaces. The improvement involves an actual outlay of capital of considerably over \$1,000,000.

The controversy between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroad systems was settled, the adjustment covering all points at issue.

Foreign.

The Rev. George Boardman Taylor, first pastor of the Franklin Square Baptist Church, of Baltimore, and for 34 years president of the Baptist Mission in Italy, died in Rome.

The strike of the railroad employees of Australia for increased wages, which began October 1, is spreading and the serious inconvenience to the public is growing every day.

Mulai Hafid, with his army, plans to capture his brother, the Sultan Abdul Aziz, and then proclaim himself sultan.

Valentine Cotrel, a woman of Rouen, was sentenced to six months in prison for mutilating a painting in the Louvre.

During the year 1906 there were 180 attempts to commit suicide among the pupils of the Russian high schools.

The divorce decree obtained by Mme. Anna Gould from Count de Castellane has been made absolute.

French physicians have decided to increase rates to patients owing to the rise in the cost of living.

Eight workmen of the Narva flax spinning mills in St. Petersburg were sentenced to death by a military court for the murder of the manager of the works.

Speakers at the opening of medical schools in London said the medical practitioner would disappear and his place be taken by the health officer.

The German government has decided to move naval headquarters from Kiel to Wilhelmshaven.

The Cook polar expedition is reported to be wintering at Smith's Island, lat. 79 N.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary has an attack of bronchial catarrh.

Secretary Taft was received in private audience by the Emperor of Japan.

The restriction against Jews in Russian high schools has been removed.

SAYS HIS WEALTH IS ONLY A TRUST

Rockefeller's Attitude Toward His Fortune.

RESPONSIBLE TO GOD ALONE.

Regards Himself Only as Steward of the Standard Oil Wealth, and Believes He Has Been Entrusted by Providence With Care of Property of Many Widows and Orphans.

New York (Special).—John D. Rockefeller's private conception of himself, heretofore never allowed to become public, which is that he is only the steward of the Standard Oil wealth, responsible to God alone for his stewardship, was announced Sunday morning by the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, the rector of Calvary Baptist Church, at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, before his regular young people's Sunday morning class. Mr. MacArthur in the course of a defense of Mr. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Company said:

"A few years ago someone asked Mr. Rockefeller privately why it was that, since he had such a tremendous fortune and his tastes were so simple that he could not possibly use one-tenth of his income, he did not retire. Mr. Rockefeller then made a reply which he did not intend should be made public and which gives an attitude of his mind not appreciable by the public.

"I am the trustee of the property of others," he said, "through the providence of God committed to my care. I am the steward of vast interests belonging in great part to widows and orphans and others who are actually or relatively poor. For this holding I am responsible to God. Were I to give up my interest in the Standard Oil Company I would imperil the interests of these people, according to the popular supposition that my withdrawal would hurt the company's business. Therefore, I feel it my duty to God and to the people whose money is invested in my company to continue active in its welfare."

The Rev. Mr. MacArthur was asked after his address about the correctness of the quotation he had cited. He said that it was absolutely authentic, and he intimated that he himself was the one who had heard Mr. Rockefeller so characterize his position in the world. In his address, which was upon "The Virtues of the Standard Oil Company," Dr. MacArthur had something to say about the character of Rockefeller.

"Everything connected with the Standard Oil Company is colossal," he said. "Mr. Rockefeller's income is enormously great, and his benevolent contributions are correspondingly great. He has given a larger amount of money to educational, humanitarian and missionary endeavors than has ever before been given in the history of the race. Probably no man in the past quarter century has had so large an income, and certainly no man has given so large a proportion of his income to these benevolent enterprises.

"When the hue and cry of the present time against Mr. Rockefeller and the company which he heads has passed away I am confident that he will take his place in the history of the world as a marvelous genius, the organizer of the vastest of industries and a generous giver for the welfare of the human race. Mr. Rockefeller need not disturb himself with all the present poster against him. He can calmly await the unprejudiced judgment of posterity."

FOUR COOKED ALIVE.

Twenty Others Are Fatally Injured By Explosion.

Butler, Pa. (Special).—An explosion, caused by the upsetting of the metal pot in the No. 1 copola of the Standard Steel Company here, caused the death of 4 men, fatally injured 20 and seriously injured 10 others. Nearly all the men were foreigners.

The large wheel plant, 150 by 100 feet, was demolished, causing a loss estimated at \$100,000.

The hot metal was showered over the men, causing horrible injuries. Arms, fingers and ears were torn off, while a number of the men had their eyes burned out. Several men are in the hospital, with their legs burned to a crisp.

At midnight the physicians attending the injured said that at least 10 of the men would die. Buildings in the city, from the force of the explosion, shivered as if shaken by an earthquake and people rushed from their homes panic-stricken. When flames shot from the burning car works fully 10,000 people rushed to the scene, blocking streets and interfering with fire companies and ambulances. Twenty minutes after the accident 15 doctors were on the scene and the wounded were carried into the office of the car company, where they were cared for.

Through lack of room many of the injured were compelled to lie for an hour on cots in street cars, before it was possible to take them to the hospital, a mile and a half away. Members of the fire department and citizens assisted in caring for the men, who were totally naked and suffering intensely with the cold.

Roosevelt Still Gaining Flesh.

Washington (Special).—In the few days that President Roosevelt spent in Washington, after his return from Oyster Bay and before leaving for the West and South, it was a matter of remark among persons who saw him here that he had gained weight during his sojourn at Sagamore Hill. Just before leaving for Canton the President, in conversation with one of his friends, owned up to 210 pounds.

SUPPLIES FOR BIG FLEET

Great Amount of Food to Be Contracted For.

Washington (Special).—Bids were opened at the Navy Department for furnishing food supplies for the vessels of Admiral Evans' battleship fleet on its coming trip to the Pacific Coast.

Soon after the determination was reached to dispatch the fleet on its long cruise, the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts began preparing advertisements asking for bids for furnishing the necessary food supplies, and these were accompanied by detailed schedules indicating just what is wanted. These advertisements and schedules were sent to large dealers throughout the country. The amount asked for approximates 6,000,000 pounds, made up, perhaps, of two dozen kinds of articles of food, besides quantities of fruit extracts, eggs and table delicacies, are to be delivered at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The items for which proposals were asked included the following:

Twenty thousands pounds of prunes, 475,000 pounds of tinned peaches, 50,000 pounds of tinned pears, 225,000 pounds of tinned apricots, 30,000 pounds of evaporated apples, a similar amount of evaporated peaches, 15,000 pounds of pickles, 10,000 gallons of vinegar, 25,000 pounds of evaporated milk, 75,000 pounds of condensed milk, 30,000 pounds of beans, 65,000 pounds of lima beans, 250,000 pounds of string beans, 200,000 pounds of tinned peas, a similar amount of tinned corn, 150,000 pounds of tinned tomatoes, 8,000 pounds of pepper, 2,000 pounds of mustard, 25,000 pounds of salt, 100,000 pounds of rice, 10,000 pounds of raisins, 5,000 gallons of syrup, 25,000 pounds of cocoa, 10,000 pounds of macaroni, 1,200,000 pounds of spring wheat flour, 31,000 pounds of cornmeal, 10,000 of oatmeal, 500 gallons of vanilla and lemon extract, 20,000 pounds of cheese, 5,000 gallons of tomato catsup, 30,000 pounds sauer kraut, 100,000 pounds of onions, 800,000 pounds of potatoes, 50,000 dozen eggs, 80,000 pounds of canned salmon, 150,000 pounds of tinned lard, 1,000,000 pounds of fresh beef, 100,000 pounds of fresh mutton, 50,000 pounds of tinned ham, 150,000 pounds of salt pork, 100,000 pounds of tinned corn beef, 50,000 pounds of tinned bacon, 300,000 pounds of smoked hams, 15,000 pounds of pork loins, 15,000 pounds of veal, 10,000 pounds of frankfurter sausages, a similar amount of bologna and of pork sausages, 5,000 pounds of head cheese, 100,000 pounds of ice, 40,000 pounds of chipped beef, 6,000 pounds of cornstarch, and also various quantities of shredded fish, butter, glucose and fruit delicacies, hops, hominy, mixed nuts, cottonseed oil, potato chips, baking powder, baking soda and tapioca.

The proposals submitted covered 23 out of the 26 classes of supplies called for by the department, the exceptions being two classes of tinned peaches and one class of tinned string beans, in which the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts asked for about 200,000 pounds. The absence of offerings of tinned peaches is attributed to a shortage in the market of this delicacy. Generally all the way from two to nine proposals were submitted in each class. Awards will be made as soon as the proposals can be examined and properly passed upon and samples of various articles tested. For furnishing 1,200,000 pounds of flour there were six bidders, their prices ranging from \$70,800 to \$87,200 for the whole amount.

THEY BOTH WANT PEACE.

Japanese and American Chambers of Commerce.

New York (Special).—A letter from the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, appealing to the New York Chamber of Commerce to do all in its power to prevent a breach in the relations between the United States and Japan over the San Francisco incident, and the reply of the New York organization, expressing confidence that "wholesome public sentiment will arrest itself in the locality where these incidents occurred," were made public at a meeting of the New York Chamber.

The letter from Tokio was signed not only by the Tokio Chamber, but also by the presidents of four other Japanese chambers of commerce.

In reply, President Simmons, of the New York Chamber, wrote that the New York body cordially sympathized with the purpose which prompted the Japanese communication.

TORNADO IN OKLAHOMA.

Nearly Every House In The Village Of Poarch Destroyed.

Oklahoma City, Okla. (Special).—A tornado struck the village of Poarch and is reported to have destroyed the postoffice and to have damaged almost every house in town. No one is reported killed. The wires are down and details lacking. Poarch is a village of about 200 inhabitants, in Roger Mills County, about 20 miles south of Elk City, Oklahoma, and close to the Texas line. It is off the railroad.

Girls Take Strikers' Places.

Toledo, O. (Special).—Men imported to take the place of the striking railway clerks are returning to their homes when they find a strike is on. A number of roads are filling the places of strikers with girl clerks. The Wabash has given their clerks an increase of 5 per cent. These clerks are under contract and did not strike. Twenty-five clerks of the Toledo and Detroit short line left their desks today and joined the strikers.

PRESIDENT DEMANDS A GREATER NAVY

Roosevelt's Strong Plea For National Preparedness.

PLANS FOR THE BATTLESHIPS.

The President's Address to the Men of the Middle West—A Sly Dig at Those Who Criticise the Naval Program—Federal Supervision of Great Corporations.

Cairo, Ill. (Special).—In his speech here, the fourth of the series planned for the trip, President Roosevelt made an emphatic plea for a great navy, uttered the significant statement that the United States was beginning a course, which he hoped would be followed hereafter, of keeping our great battleship fleet alternately in the Pacific and in the Atlantic, and referred to our army as "inducingly small."

The President referred to Charles Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit" as a story which would be beneficial to a pessimist of today, the reading of the gloomy view taken of the Western region by the author, in contrast with the achievements accomplished there and the wonderful development of that county, constituting a wholesome lesson. He spoke of the necessity of warring against evil in politics, business and private life, but referred to the pessimistic view taken by Mr. Dickens as making up a picture which was, on the whole, absurd.

War Against Wrongdoers.

Referring to Dickens' story, he said: "Friends, there is every reason why we should fight whatever is evil in the present. But there is also every reason why we should feel a sturdy and confident hope for the future. There are many wrongs to right; there are many and powerful wrongdoers against whom to war; and it would be base to shrink from the contest, or to fail to wage it with a high, a resolute will. But I am sure that we shall win in the contest, because I know that the heart of our people is sound."

Our average men and women are good men and women—and this is true in all sections of our country and among all classes of our countrymen. There is no other nation on earth with such vast natural resources, or with such a high standard of living and of industrial efficiency among its workers.

We have as a nation an era of unexampled prosperity ahead of us; we shall enjoy it, and our children will enjoy it after us. The trend of well-being in this country is upward, not downward; and this is the trend in the things of the soul as well as in the things of the body.

Government in its application is often a complicated and delicate work, but the principles of government are, after all, fairly simple. In a board general way we should apply in the affairs of the national administration, which deals with the interests of all our eighty-odd millions of people, just the same rules that are necessary in getting on with our neighbors in our several neighborhoods; and the nation as a whole should show substantially the same qualities that we would expect an honorable man to show in dealing with his fellows.

To illustrate this, consider for a moment two phases of governmental action.

Our International Attitude.

First as to international affairs, among your friends, what is the attitude you like to see a man take toward his fellows, the attitude you wish each of your sons to take when he goes out into the world? It is not a combination of readiness and ability to hold his own if anyone tries to wrong him, while at the same time showing careful regard not only for the rights but for the feelings of others? Of course it is!

Of course the type of man whom we respect, whom we are proud of if he is a kinsman, whom we are glad to have as a friend and neighbor, is the man who is no milk-sop, who is not afraid, who will not tolerate nor hesitate to resent insult or injury, but who himself never inflicts insult or injury, is kindly, good-natured, thoughtful of others' rights—in short, a good man to take toward with or have live in the next house or have as a friend. On the other hand, the man who lacks any of those qualities is sure to be objectionable.

If a man is afraid to hold his own, if he will submit tamely to wrongdoing, he is contemptible. If he is a bully, an oppressor, a man who wrongs or insults others, he is even worse and should be hunted out of the community.

But, on the whole, the most contemptible position than can possibly be assumed by any man is that of blustering, of bragging, of insulting or wronging other people, while yet expecting to go through life unchallenged, and being always willing to back down and accept humiliation if readiness to make good is demanded.

Big Shipment Of Coal.

Pittsburg, Pa. (Special).—Over 2,000,000 bushels of coal were shipped to southern points Saturday on a sudden and unexpected rise of the rivers.

Family Nearly Suffocated.

Philadelphia (Special).—The lives of Samuel Radomsky, his wife and four children were endangered by fire in their home, believed to have been started by thieves. The family was nearly suffocated. An infant was dropped from a second story window by Mrs. Radomsky to her husband, and was not harmed. All the other members of the family jumped from the second story, but were not injured.

The Nation's Capital

Some Interesting Happenings Briefly Told.

Secretary Straus is planning a frontier patrol to keep contraband Japanese and other Asiatic laborers from coming in via Mexico and Canada.

Consul W. T. Gracey, at Tsingtan, reports that the supply of anthracite coal in Northern China is comparatively inexhaustible.

Thomas Mead committed suicide on the poor house grounds in Meriden, Ct., just as his father did 10 years ago.

Samuel J. McCarroll, United States attorney for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, has resigned to accept a judgeship in one of the Pennsylvania state courts.

Scores of remonstrances against executive approval of the Oklahoma Constitution have reached the Department of Justice.

Secretary Straus and Commissioner Sargent have determined to eliminate the woman slave traffic from the United States.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has appointed a committee to determine the wear of railway equipment.

Col. Charles S. Smith, of the Ordnance Department, will be appointed a brigadier general.

Attorney General Bonaparte has decided that the Navy may use foreign ships for transporting coal from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The government is preparing to push its pending suit against the Tobacco Trust.

At the request of District Attorney Baker the case of the San Francisco real estate men accused of being involved in land conspiracies in the District Supreme Court was indefinitely postponed.

A chemical laboratory for testing the powder aboard the ships on the Asiatic Station is to be established in the Philippines.

Application was made to the Supreme Court to take jurisdiction in the packing-house rebate cases.

The percentage of desertions from the Navy is smaller than it was last year.

Only one American company accepted President Roosevelt's offer for the transportation of coal to the Pacific fleet.

Capt. T. S. Phelps was designated as the commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard.

William P. Duvall was appointed a major general.

Rear Admiral Sebree, who will command the advance squadron of the battleship fleet that is to sail for the Pacific, will raise his flag on the Tennessee on the 8th.

The Postoffice Department announced the consummation of negotiations with foreign governments for an international reply coupon system.

The new Pure Food Law, requiring accurate labeling of food products, went into effect Tuesday.

A receiver was appointed for the Washington, Arlington and Falls Church Railway Company.

The reduction in the rate of foreign postage went into effect Tuesday.

ORDERS CAPTAIN PUNISHED.

President Says His Misconduct Might Have Caused Accident.

Indianapolis, Ind. (Special).—President Roosevelt telegraphed Captains Moore and Williams, steamboat inspectors at Evansville, directing them to suspend immediately the license of the master of the steamer Fred J. Hartweg, of Paducah, Ky., for his reckless navigation of that boat in the fleet going down the Mississippi from Cairo, Ill., to Memphis. He asked that the license be suspended immediately by telegram.

The Hartweg indulged in a race with another boat and endangered for a few minutes the President's boat, the Mississippi.

President Roosevelt's telegram, which was dated on board the Mississippi, follows: "I direct that the license of the master or whoever is responsible for the Fred Hartweg during the present voyage be suspended at once for 90 days. I wish this done by telegram wherever the boat may be, if such procedure is possible. Colonel Sears can give you the details of the misconduct which has been of a serious nature, and might have at any time caused an accident to this boat as well as to other boats. The Hartweg carried the Pittsburgh delegates."

IN THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

More copper mines were closed and the metal in considerable quantity sold under 15 cents a pound.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY ONLY PAID HALF RATE

An Omnibus Contract With Steamship Companies.

PROTESTS WERE ALL IGNORED.

Testimony of Philip Harrison, Manager of the New York Lubricating Oil Company—W. W. Tarbell, Treasurer of the Pure Oil Company and the United States Pipe Line Company.

New York (Special).—An omnibus contract, whereby the Standard Oil Company obtains from every steamship company operating between New York and all ports in Africa a rate for the shipment of lubricating oil that is about one-half what its competitor, the New York Lubricating Oil Company, was produced in the hearing of the federal suit against the alleged oil combine.

This contract was placed in evidence, and Philip Harrison, a manager of the New York Lubricating Oil Company, declared that his company was forced to pay double the Standard rate, notwithstanding his protests to the steamship companies. Mr. Harrison said that by reason of the freight discrimination the Standard could place its products in Africa at less than the cost price of the oil of his own company, and that to maintain its African trade the New York Lubricating Oil Company was forced to purchase from the Standard the cheaper grade of oils which it sold to its customers.

Mr. Harrison said that shipping charges to his company were increased from about 21 shillings until they reached 42 shillings 6 pence in 1905. The contract which the Standard made on February 10, 1905, with the Hansa, Prince, Houston and American-Africa Steamship Lines made the rate to the Standard for oil shipment slightly less than 17 shillings. The witness declared that he wrote a letter to the steamship agents demanding suitable rates for the company, but no change in the charges was made.

W. W. Tarbell, of Philadelphia, treasurer of the Pure Oil Company and of the United States Pipe Line Company, related the difficulties his companies had encountered in competition with the Standard. Mr. Tarbell stated that the business of the Pure Oil Company was placed in districts selected with a view to avoiding business relation with certain railroads, whose rate discriminations, he continued, were more feared by the company than the opposition of the Standard in open competition.

Mr. Tarbell is a brother of Miss Ida Tarbell, who has written a book about the Standard Oil Company.

Mrs. Sage Gives \$20,000.

St. Paul, Minn. (Special).—The directors of the St. Paul Young Women's Christian Association announced that Mrs. Russell Sage had given the association \$20,000 towards the new building, for which a \$15,000 site was recently donated by a St. Paul citizen. The directors are free to use Mrs. Sage's gift as a part of the general building fund or for some special feature in the building.

Recommends \$3,000,000 Fine.

Memphis, Tenn. (Special).—A special dispatch from Hot Springs, Ark., says that, alleging 500 offenses in violation of the anti-trust laws of the State, District Attorney H. B. Means has entered suits against the Southern Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company asking that penalties aggregating \$3,000,000 be assessed.

Tolstoi Besieged By Beggars.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—A letter was published here from Count Tolstoi asking that the stream of requests for financial assistance addressed to him be discontinued, explaining that 20 years ago he surrendered his property to his heirs as if already dead, and that the sole sums at his disposal now "are occasional foreign contributions which I distribute in the neighborhood."

Historic Mill Destroyed.

Philadelphia (Special).—Fire destroyed the historic Ervin Mill, at Ogontz, near here, last night. The mill was built in 1767, and was one of the bases of supply from which General Washington procured flour for his soldiers while the army was encamped at Valley Forge. The police believe the fire was started by boys who wanted to see a blaze.

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IN THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

More copper mines were closed and the metal in considerable quantity sold under 15 cents a pound.

Brokers say there appears to be a great deal of United States Steel for sale whenever it shows signs of strength.

United States Steel has acquired the National Steel & Wire Company of New Haven, which was recently sold for \$650,000.

In the past five weeks Secretary Cortelyou has deposited nearly \$20,000,000 of Government deposits in national banks.

Louisville & Nashville's annual report showed gross earnings of \$48,263,945, against \$43,008,996 in 1906, while net profits were \$12,482,643, against \$12,075,532.

In 1906 the State of Pennsylvania produced over 200,000,000 tons of coal, which was half of the entire country's output and a little more than the whole country produced in 1897.

In the last fiscal year ending June 30, the New York, New Haven & Hartford earned net \$10,000 less than in the preceding year, although gross earnings increased \$2,700,000.