

PUTS BLAME ON THE AMERICANS

Failure of Peace Conference at the Hague.

THE LACK OF PREPARATION.

A Foreign Delegate Declares This Was Particularly Striking in the Case of the American Delegation—Was Not in Accord With Latin-American Countries.

The Hague (By Cable).—After having been in session over three months, and with adjournment probably a month in the distance, it is recognized generally, and even by the most optimistic in the peace movement, that the second international peace conference has been and will be at its conclusion barren of results leading to permanent measures of benefit to the peace of the world.

Mr. Choate, of the American delegation, however, is still optimistic regarding the results, even on the great questions, and especially that of a permanent court of arbitration, being satisfied that the principle is admitted. He thinks that once the conference has concluded its session it will be an easy matter to overcome the prejudices concerning the allotment of judges, and that there will be no difficulty in the way of the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration.

At the Standard Oil hearing it was brought out that control of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company was held three years by a son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller for the Standard.

The chief address at the sessions of the National Prison Congress was the address of Attorney General Bonaparte on "Punishment and Pardons."

Richard Sprague, who is wanted in Detroit, Mich., to answer to a charge of forgery, was brought to New York a prisoner on the steamer Oceanic.

At the annual meeting of the officers in dealing with the telegraphers' strike was unanimously approved.

Mrs. Alfred Adler, of New York, had the unusual experience of being a nurse, bride and widow all within a few hours.

Prominent Methodists held a conference at Knoxville, Tenn., for the purpose of promoting mission work.

The structural ironworkers decided to continue their contest with the National Erectors' Association.

True bills have been reported against every railroad in Mississippi for issuing passes contrary to law.

The enrollment of schoolchildren in New York City is 637,387, an increase of 20,000 over last year.

There is likelihood of the renewal of the strike of the machinists on the Grand Trunk Railway.

Marine D. Tackett, former department commander of the Indiana G. A. R., is dead.

Thirty-one cases of bubonic plague and 19 deaths is the record in San Francisco to date.

Miss Jane Adams says charity patients are neglected in American hospitals.

Martin Serrano killed his wife in Chicago and then committed suicide. The steamer City of Glasgow sprang a leak and sank at Superior, Wis.

The heads of delegations represented at the Peace Conference adopted a resolution recommending to the powers the convocation of a third conference.

The Japanese consul general at Ottawa, in speaking of the resolution of the Dominion Trade and Labor Congress, declares the treaty cannot be broken.

The Franco-Canadian commercial treaty was signed in Paris, and it provides for tariff concessions on a long list of articles by each country.

Arthur Preston Green was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for the theft of \$4,500 worth of jewelry in London.

The British government has given orders for the construction of a new warship of the Dreadnought class to be 19,300 tons.

Defense works costing \$19,000,000 are to be erected by Russia in the vicinity of Vladivostok.

King Frederick August of Saxony was thrown from his horse near Dresden and slightly hurt.

The coroner's jury that investigated the wreck on the Canadian Pacific in which seven persons were killed directed the arrest of the engineer and conductor and blamed the company for putting inexperienced men in charge of passenger trains.

Sir James Crichton-Browne is an address to the Sanitary Inspectors' Association in England denounced the prevalent craze for getting thin, and declared many people did not eat enough.

Japan claims the right to occupy Pratas Island on the ground that as it lies between the twentieth and twenty-first parallels it was no man's land.

JAPAN LIKELY TO ANNEX KOREA

Marquis Ito Says They May Have to Do It.

Tokio (By Cable).—The possibility that Japan may have to annex Korea seems to have again arisen. Marquis Ito is quoted as having said that it may be necessary to alter Japan's policy owing to the present situation; and that if the Korean people persist in their attitude of unfriendliness it will be "the last day for them."

Tokio papers are receiving reports that insurgents are gathering from all directions around the city of Seoul to attack it. Their number is unknown, but one band of 800 is reported.

Roving parties of Koreans under the leadership of soldiers are killing Japanese officials and civilians and Koreans suspected of being pro-Japanese. These parties take to the mountains upon the approach of Japanese troops, but not before suffering heavily.

A new official organization of the staff of the resident general for Korea was submitted to the privy council last night. It is believed it will be promulgated on Saturday.

According to the organization the office of deputy resident general has been established, and it is understood that Baron Sone, the late minister of finance in the Katsura cabinet will be appointed to the post.

CAGE DROPS 275 FEET.

Eleven Killed and Seven Fatally Hurt in Michigan Mine.

Negaunee, Mich. (Special).—By the plunging of a cage 275 feet down the shaft of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company mine 11 men were killed and 7 fatally injured.

The cage was making its first descent for the day when the brake on the hoisting drum gave way. Two other men sprang to the assistance of the cage.

Workmen at the bottom of the mine immediately set about revolving the bodies together and they lay in one mass, from which seven still breathing were taken.

Thousands of persons soon congregated about the mine shaft, but the crowd were wives and children of the 200 men employed in the mine. Each thought that her loved one was in the cage. It was fully two hours before the cage was adjusted so that the cage could be raised to the surface and the dead turned over to relatives.

When all the miners came from under ground and many anxious about the mine shaft, but the crowd were wives and children of the 200 men employed in the mine. Each thought that her loved one was in the cage.

It was learned some months ago that the Standard Oil man and his associates had bought up all the available lumber and coal lands in West Virginia. These purchases amounted to thousands of acres and to some future time supply the Tidewater road with traffic.

W. N. Page is president of the Tidewater Railway. When completed the road will extend from Deepwater, W. Va., on the Kanawha River, to Sewalls Point, near Norfolk. The authorized stock is \$35,000,000. The first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, none of which have been placed on the market, are issuable as follows: \$35,000,000 for the construction of the line from Deepwater to Sewalls Point, 442 miles, single track. For each additional mile of single track on the main line \$75,000 bonds may be issued; \$50,000 a mile for branch lines and \$50,000 for main line second track.

Oklahoma's Population 1,414,042. Washington (Special).—Director North of the Census Bureau was advised by census enumerators in Oklahoma, that the final figures for the new state show a total population of 1,414,042, Oklahoma having 721,141 inhabitants and Indian Territory 692,901.

Student Ends His Life. Amherst, Mass. (Special).—Edwin H. Wright, of Adams, N. Y., who endured the sophomore class at Amherst from Colgate University, committed suicide here by cutting his throat. No reason for the act can be ascertained, and temporary insanity or acute melancholia is the only explanation.

Secretary Clark Resigns. Washington (Special).—Leon A. Clark, who for seven years has been private secretary to Victor Metcalf, in Congress, and as a cabinet member, has resigned to become deputy state district attorney at his old home in Oakland, Cal.

Saved His Sister's Life. Chicago (Special).—Through the successful transfusion of two and one-half quarts of her brother's blood into her veins, Mrs. P. H. Welch, wife of a dentist living at 608 North State Street, is on the high road to health. John B. Cooke, president of the Cooke Brewing Company, is the brother who gave his blood to save his sister's life.

Steamer Wrecked; Six Drowned. Chicago (Special).—The steamer Alexander Momiczek went ashore 13 miles west of Whitefish Point, in Lake Superior. Captain Raudal and five sailors were drowned. Eleven members of the crew were rescued. The Momiczek was bound north with coal. It is supposed that the engine broke down and that the vessel drifted ashore during the storm.

Former Mayor An Embezzler. Kenton, O. (Special).—The grand jury reported 13 true bills against former Mayor Thomas B. Black for forgery and three for embezzlement. Each of the forgery bills was on two counts, each count covering a separate offense relating to Attorney Black's alleged misuse of funds entrusted to him by his client, Dr. F. W. Sapp, of Columbus. Mr. Black while in jail is said to have made a complete confession.

Slept While He Broke His Leg. Worcester, Mass. (Special).—This city claims the champion sleeper of the country in Harold J. Stake, the eight-year-old son of Charles G. Stake. While walking in his sleep Harold fell from a second-story window and broke his leg without waking him, and his mother was obliged to shake him before he could be aroused.

There are about 1,530 theatres in Europe. Italy possesses more than any other country.

PUT MANY MILLIONS INTO QUIET RAILROAD

Oil Magnate H. H. Rogers' Costly Enterprise.

OVER FORTY MILLIONS INVESTED.

New Facts Concerning the Tidewater Railway Which Was Built Under Mysterious Circumstances From Sewalls Point, Near Norfolk, Into the Coal Fields of West Virginia.

New York (Special).—The Evening Post says: "Confirmation was obtained in Wall Street of reports to the effect that H. H. Rogers was heavily interested in the Tidewater Railway project.

"According to the stories previously circulated, upwards of 40 per cent. of Mr. Rogers' fortune has been involved in the Tidewater investment, a low-grade road which would parallel the Norfolk and Western. His object was to carry coal and lumber to Tidewater. The line was to be 442 miles long. Only 125 miles have been completed.

"Only a few months ago, in order to raise \$10,000,000 for the Tidewater road, H. H. Rogers issued his personal notes, secured by \$20,000,000 first mortgage bonds, \$10,000,000 stock and \$10,000,000 dividend or interest paying collateral. These 6 per cent. notes were indorsed by H. H. Rogers personally.

"Railway officials who have watched the construction of the road with intense interest from the beginning, say that the project, even at this stage, is more or less problematic. It is confidently believed, however, that it will be sacrificed, as follows: In disposing of high-priced securities Rogers is in a position to gain his end and see the mileage completed.

"It was learned some months ago that the Standard Oil man and his associates had bought up all the available lumber and coal lands in West Virginia. These purchases amounted to thousands of acres and to some future time supply the Tidewater road with traffic.

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The Nation's Capital

Some Interesting Happenings Briefly Told.

Various recommendations were made by the Naval "Turret Board" for measures to prevent accidents from flarebacks.

The chief surgeon of the army of Cuban pacification reports the sanitary condition of the army posts to be good.

The Navy Department awarded contracts for five torpedo-boat destroyers.

President Roosevelt announced the appointment of Walter O. Noyes as United States circuit judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William K. Townsend.

District Commissioner West said he is of the opinion that there are confined in the government insane asylum persons who are not insane.

Applicants for positions as American consuls will have to undergo daily instruction for a month at the State Department.

President Roosevelt will go on a 17-day camping trip in Northeast Louisiana in October.

The Merchants' Coal Company, of West Virginia and Pennsylvania, charges that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is discriminating against the company in favor of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad.

Importance attached in some quarters to Senator Curran's statement that he favors Speaker Cannon for the presidency is viewed with amusement in Washington.

Experts have reported to the Navy Department that the battleship Albatross will be in condition to accompany the battleship fleet to the Pacific.

Chief Powderly, of the Bureau of Information of the Department of Commerce and Labor, reports that he could find jobs for 254,000 aliens.

President Small, of the Telegraphers' Union, and President Gomers, of the American Federation of Labor, have appealed to organized labor throughout the country for financial aid for the striking telegraphers.

Secretary of the Navy Metcalf expects to soon award contracts for supplying the Navy with as many submarine boats as can be purchased for \$3,000,000.

Major James Carroll, surgeon U. S. A., member of the commission which went to Cuba to study yellow fever, died at his home, in Washington.

Sixty of the leading railroads and steamship lines are charged with discrimination by the Forest City Freight Bureau, of Cleveland.

Russell B. Harrison, son of former President Harrison, is vice consul of Mexico at Indianapolis.

LAST HANGING IN JERSEY. Libiola Put to Death For Murder Of John Buglio.

Cape May, N. J. (Special).—Joseph Labriola, said to be the last murderer to be put to death in New Jersey by the use of the guillotine, was hanged here for the killing of John Buglio, his brother-in-law. The law establishing the electric chair did not affect Labriola, as his offense was committed before the law took effect.

Labriola was a dancing master and a musician. He killed Buglio with a club during a quarrel after the latter had refused to permit his wife to go to a dance with the former. The body was thrown into a field by Labriola, Mrs. Buglio and Michael Raymond, her brother, and was found in a few hours by neighbors. Mrs. Buglio is serving a sentence of eight years and Raymond is awaiting trial.

HAZED THE MINISTER. Fifty Young People Give Pastor Spanking With Shingles.

Middletown, N. Y. (Special).—Rev. Thomas Livingston, pastor of the North Congregational Church, was given a sound drubbing after prayer-meeting by about 50 young people of his congregation.

When Rev. Mr. Livingston was conducting services the young people entered the parsonage themselves. All were armed with shingles, and when their pastor entered he was set upon and given a shingling he will not soon forget. The minister fought off his assailants for a while, then it dawned upon him that it was his birthday and he took the drubbing good-naturedly.

WORKHOUSE FOR CARRIE. Mrs. Nation Sentenced To 75 Days In Default Of Fine.

Washington (Special).—In the police court Mrs. Carrie Nation refused to promise not to talk to crowds on the street in the future, and was sent to the workhouse for 75 days in default of the payment of a fine of \$25. She was arrested for disorderly conduct. She was addressing a crowd in front of the Postoffice Department on the evil effects of cigarette smoking, and when she refused to stop was arrested.

IN THE FINANCIAL WORLD. Good commercial paper in Philadelphia still brings 8 1/2 or 7 per cent.

Bell Telephone directors declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent.

Banks of the United States are now lending \$32,900,000 more than they were one year ago.

New Haven Iron & Steel, whose year ended August 31, earned gross \$542,000, while net profits were \$23,500.

SHRINKAGE COST OIL KING \$100,000,000

Rockefeller's Losses Owing to Attacks on Trust.

A DROP OF \$400 A SHARE.

University of Chicago Has Lost Two Millions Owing to Depreciation of Shares of Standard Oil Held by Institution—Trust Has Earned However, Since 1882 Nearly \$900,000,000.

New York (Special).—Records of the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey laid here at the hearing of the government's suit for the dissolution of the alleged oil combine disclosed the fact that John D. Rockefeller owns 247,692 shares, or nearly five times as much stock as any other individual shareholder, and that he and his associates who signed the trust agreement in 1882 still control a majority of the Standard Oil stock. Measured by the present market price of \$440 a share, the holdings of Mr. Rockefeller in the Standard Oil Company have a value of \$109,000,000. The stockholders' record of August 17, 1907, shows that the University of Chicago is the owner of 5,000 shares of Standard Oil stock.

The depreciation in the price of Standard Oil stock within the past 13 years, about the time the agitation against the company began, has been more than \$400 a share. Since the legal proceedings against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey were instituted the stock has steadily declined until it is now around \$440. This represents a loss of over \$100,000,000 on the holdings of John D. Rockefeller. The shrinkage in the market value of the stock also affects the University of Chicago to the extent of about \$2,000,000.

Control Worldwide Trade. Through Wesley H. Tilford, treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, the government's attorney, Frank B. Kellogg, was able to obtain evidence of an understanding or verbal agreement that had been made between the Standard and independent refineries doing business near Cleveland and Pittsburgh. This agreement, which was entered into in the latter part of 1902, provided that these companies should sell their entire output of oil refined for export to the Standard's export department in return for which the Standard was to sell the companies a certain amount of crude oil each day. Mr. Tilford said that previous to the making of the agreement the supply of crude oil to these companies had been reduced.

Mr. Kellogg then developed from the witness that the export business was chiefly handled by the Standard Oil Company of New York, and that in buying oil for export purposes it paid the market price to the independent refineries. Mr. Kellogg asked if the Standard Oil did not determine the market price, and Mr. Tilford replied that it did.

Profits Near A Billion. Some interesting facts concerning the conduct of the marketing of the Standard's product were developed when it was testified by Mr. Tilford that a committee controlled the domestic trade. Mr. Tilford stated that the United States was apportioned in districts and that the selling companies assigned to these districts confined their operations to the territory assigned to them.

The accountants for the government now at work preparing data will be ready to report next week. Mr. Kellogg is declared, with evidence in the hearing that since the inception of the Standard Oil Trust in 1882, up to the present time, the total profits of the oil combine have been between \$800,000,000 and \$900,000,000.

CONDEMNED TO DEATH. More Russians Who Participated In A Revolt.

Riga, Russia (By Cable).—Twenty-two out of 53 men who have been on trial by court martial here charged with participation in the revolt in the Baltic provinces in 1905, by which the control of this section was wrested from the Russian government for several months, have been condemned to death. Several hundred men have heretofore been executed for their connection with this uprising.

Thirty Persons Drowned. Tokio (By Cable).—Thirty persons were drowned and 100 houses burned at the Kosakabi mine, near Kotaru. A fire started in the mining works, and while attempts were being made to save the mine the water reservoir was broken, flooding a portion of the village. Many women and children were among the victims.

Students Destroy Straw Hats. Pittsburgh (Special).—When the Carnegie Technical Schools opened 150 of the 1000 students gathered on the campus wore straw hats. It required just 10 minutes for the other 850 to demolish the hats, and as many of the losers are poor boys who had no other hats, the faculty threatens to take up the matter.

Auto Crashes Into Pole. Colorado Springs, Col. (Special).—A powerful racing automobile, occupied by seven prominent Elks and a chauffeur,