

CARNEGIE GIVES AWAY MILLIONS

Makes Will and Says He's Glad Load Is Off His Mind.

Corporation Gets All But \$25,000,000 of Vast Estate—Approves Discussion of Pension Plan.

New York—Andrew Carnegie, in a statement Wednesday afternoon, announced that all but \$25,000,000 of his fortune, which will be disposed of under his will, will be left to the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which has been made his residuary legatee, and which will carry on his educational and charitable work.

Mr. Carnegie's statement likewise explains his reasons for planning to pension ex-presidents of the United States, as he provided recently through the Carnegie Corporation.

In making his announcement, telling how he had gone about putting his "gospel of wealth" into practice, Mr. Carnegie said:

"I resolved to fulfill the requirements of the 'gospel of wealth' by transferring funds, and have done so, except that I have found it desirable to retain for a while personal distribution of my United States military telegraph corps pensions and Pennsylvania Railroad pensions to Pittsburgh division men and their widows, because my old boys would dislike the change, and so, no doubt, would others upon my pension list.

"To meet these payments and others under my will, \$25,000,000 of bonds upon which the New York state tax has been paid have been reserved. But the New York corporation has been made my residuary legatee and all surplus left after meeting the provisions of my will goes to it.

"I am happy in getting all this off my mind. It is a greivous business, but I find that this earth is rapidly becoming more heavenly, so that many good men and women I know labor for others. Surely Luther, Franklin and their followers were right, who held that 'service to man is the highest worship of God.'

In explaining his pension plan Mr. Carnegie cited the case of three ex-presidents as affording justification for the project, the announcement of which, he said, was "making the desired impression." His trustees and himself were all hoping, he said, "that congress would meet the situation by proper action."

"Not one of us but will rejoice should this be the result," he said.

CONTRACTORS THREATENED

Plants Dynamited After Refusal to Employ Union Men.

Indianapolis, Ind.—As tending to show the implication of labor union officials in plots, the government introduced at the "dynamite conspiracy" trial testimony that explosions on non-union iron works followed the refusal of contractors to unionize their jobs after personal visits by some of the defendants.

Before two charges of dynamite exploded on a bridge in St. Louis on August 9, 1918, testified John T. Garrett, president of a construction firm, he was visited by John H. Barry, of the local ironworkers' union.

"Harry wanted me to unionize the job," Garrett said.

"You'll find it a great deal cheaper, for you know what will happen," he said. I told him I suspected he was going to dynamite the job and he had better be careful. It was blown up later."

Elliott Orders 4100 Cars.

Tacoma, Wash.—The Northern Pacific Railway company has ordered the building of 500 flat cars at the South Tacoma shops and has also placed orders for 2500 new box cars and 1100 refrigerator cars. The shippers of the Northwest responded splendidly to the plea for co-operation issued early in the fall and the Northern Pacific has had less trouble this year in handling the crop than ever before. Fully 45 per cent of the wheat crop of the Northwest has already been moved.

Trainmen Tie Up Mills.

Pittsburg—Work at the Edgar Thompson and Homestead plants and Carrie furnaces of the Carnegie Steel company is at a standstill and 10,000 mill workmen are idle, due to the strike of 625 trainmen. Only a few of the smaller mills are in operation. The strikers refused the offer made by the Carnegie company, although the company is said to have agreed to all demands except the reinstatement of four discharged employees. The force of police at the Homestead plant has been increased.

Big Sale of Hops Made.

Oroville, Cal.—By a deal completed here S. H. P. Eakle, of Sacramento, who is the leading grower of hops in the Feather River bottom lands near this city, sold his entire crop of 41 acres to Wolf & Netter, of San Francisco. The purchase price was \$6,500. I. S. Marks, a buyer who has inspected the crop, declares the hops grown in the Feather River bottom to be equal to the best in the state.

Epidemic Scars Redding.

Redding, Cal.—On account of the epidemic of smallpox here, the city board of health has ordered all moving picture houses, theaters, churches and lodges closed for a fortnight. The public schools were closed several days ago. During the quarantine no public gatherings of any nature will be allowed. One new case was reported. The disease is reported to be of an unusually mild type.

Continuance of War Wanted.

London—A majority of the ministers at Constantinople favor continuing the war, according to a dispatch from the Turkish capital to the Standard. The minister of war has been ordered not to accept the Bulgarian proposal, but to wait instructions.

LAND SHOW PRIZES SCATTERED

Hood River, Boise and British Columbia Share Honors.

Portland—Hood River won first and second prizes for the best single box of Baldwin at the land products show.

When it came to single boxes of Spitzbergen, Jonathans and Arkansas Blacks, however, Hood River did not do so well, being compelled to share honors with Boise, Idaho, and Summerville, B. C.

Nelson & Ainslee, of Hood River, took first in the Baldwin division, while Charles Reed took second.

M. Stewart, of Summerville, B. C., was first in the single box Spitzbergen division, while W. N. Jost, of Boise, was first in the Jonathon class, Mr. Stewart being second.

John Breckenridge, of Boise, took first for Arkansas Blacks, with A. Hackery, of Hood River, second.

There were eight competitors in the 25-box Spitzbergen class, five of them being from Hood River.

Hood River prides itself particularly in its Spitzbergen and its Yellow Newtowns, and the growers from that district confidently expect to win first and second in both classes.

Competition was close in all the single box classes. In four classes the judges were required to make a second examination to determine first and second places.

Much interest has centered in the Oregon Agricultural college display in the basement. Professors and students were constantly busy explaining to visitors the various features of their exhibits. The soil tests, the moisture experiments, the bacteriological display and the seed analyses held particular interest.

STORM TOLL LARGE.

Jamaica Hurricane Kills 100—Ships Sink With Crews.

Kingston, Ja.—The official estimate of the dead in the hurricane and tidal wave that visited the western part of Jamaica, places the number at more than 100 on the coast towns alone. Details gradually coming in, indicate great devastation in the western section.

Practically all lighters, coasting sloops and small craft in the harbors of Green Island, Montego, Luca and Savanna la Mar foundered and large portions of the crews were drowned. Many persons living in these towns lost their lives in the collapse of buildings.

The houses of the American colony at Montego were badly damaged but no casualties are reported. The governor-general of Jamaica, Sir Sidney Oliver, has reached Montego bay and found conditions so direful that he immediately ordered the dispatch of several hundred additional tents and large quantities of food supplies from Kingston. The railway lines now are working within 20 miles of Montego bay, but the telegraph lines are disorganized.

The tidal wave at Savanna la Mar was the highest in a century. One coasting vessel was washed half a mile up the beach.

PLEA FOR WARSHIPS MADE.

Navy League Prepares to Show Japan Will Soon Lead U. S.

Washington, D. C.—Members of the Navy league of the United States are preparing a statement to be presented to congress to back up the demand of the general navy board, presided over by Admiral Dewey, which recently reported that congress should appropriate for four battleships at the next session if this Nation would fall behind even Japan in the race for naval supremacy.

The statement shows that Germany, the nearest rival of the United States, is rapidly outstripping this country in strength, even if congress appropriates for two battleships a year, as has been the programme for several years, until the last session, when the Democrats refused to allow more than one battleship.

At the present rate of ship building of both countries, Germany in 1915 will possess 21 capital warships and the United States only 11.

Mena is Not Set Free.

Washington, D. C.—Chief Justice Guder, of the Supreme court of the Panama canal zone, has refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus in the case of the Nicaraguan revolutionist leader, General Louis Mena, "detained" at Ancon by the United States. General Mena and his son were taken to Ancon on a United States warship after their surrender to American marines September 26, following the battle at Barranca. It is the intention to restrain them until conditions become normal.

Travelers in Quarantine.

Denver—Eight passengers and a Pullman porter will be compelled to remain under quarantine for two weeks in the sleeper at Castle Rock, Colo., as a result of the discovery of a case of smallpox by the conductor of Santa Fe passenger train No. 5, en route to Denver from Chicago. R. C. Jones, the patient, boarded the sleeper at La Junta, Colo. State Board of Health officials ordered the Pullman cut off the train and the passengers in the car were thoroughly fumigated. Jones was hurried to the pesthouse.

Turks' Rearguard Cut Off.

Athens, Greece—Greek troops have occupied the Turkish town of Florina, to the south of Monastir, and cut off the rear guard of the Turkish army retreating from Monastir after its capture by the Serbians. The Turkish soldiers who succeeded in escaping through the Serbian lines around Monastir number about 30,000. Large quantities of ammunition fell into the hands of the Greeks when they cut off the rear guard of the Turkish forces.

Heroine Saves Sister From Kidnappers.

Chicago—Luigi Naorao, a young Italian girl, threw herself in front of an automobile and thus prevented the kidnapping of her 15-year old sister, Nicolaetta, who had been seized near her home and thrown into the car. Rather than run down Luigi, the driver of the machine stopped and the lady gave the police time to capture the would-be abductors.

TROOPS DESTROY REBEL VILLAGES

Mexicans Push War of Extermination Against Zapata.

But Little Real Headway is Made—Insurrectos Demand Heavy Tribute From Landowners.

Mexico City—No fewer than 25 villages have been destroyed in the state of Oaxaca in the last ten days by government troops. The administration believes the revolutionists in that vicinity have been cowed by the terrible warfare that has been waged, and sanctioned orders for the retirement of the greater part of the federalists from that state.

Five hundred Indians have surrendered, but a large part of these were without arms, affording some basis for the unofficial declarations that little of real value had been accomplished towards the subjugation of the rebels, who it is feared by the residents of the City of Oaxaca will redouble their efforts with the added motive of revenge.

In spite of the fact that the federalists in all districts containing Zapatistas have been using the right conferred by the suspension of the guarantees to execute summarily, there is little, if any, improvement in the general situation. In no fewer than 40 engagements reported last week the federalists claim victories, but these for the most part have been insignificant, since the rebels ordinarily retire as soon as possible, doubtless to save ammunition.

Two circulars have been issued, signed by Zapata. One demands that the owners of the haciendas unite to contribute 3000 pesos a week to the rebels' cause in certain fixed areas, the other urges planters to hurry the work of the peons on their plantations as much as possible, because Zapata soon will require all able-bodied men. Destruction of their properties is the alternative offered.

Plans for withdrawing a large number of federalists from the north to join the campaign against rebels in the south are maturing. Many volunteers who enlisted to fight Orozco are being mustered out, having served the stipulated six months. Efforts are being made to maintain the strength of the army, however, and as a result many prisoners are being drafted, and rebels taken in battle are being forced into the government ranks.

The government is not inclined to regard seriously the movements in Northern Mexico. It insists that the situation throughout the republic is much improved.

DEBS IS INDICTED.

Socialist Leader Charged With "Obstruction of Justice."

Fort Scott, Kan.—On a Federal indictment returned here against Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for president; Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal; and Reason, a Socialist newspaper published at Girard, Kan., and J. I. Shepard, Warren's attorney, Warren and Shepard were arrested here by a deputy United States marshal.

The indictment charged "obstruction of justice by inducing witnesses to leave the country."

Warren and Shepard were released on \$1000 bond each.

The offense charged in the indictment is alleged to have been committed in connection with the case of J. A. Wayland, owner of the Appeal to Reason, City Editor Puffer, of that paper, and Fred Warren, charged in a Federal indictment issued last May with misuse of the mails in posting obscene matter concerning the Federal prison in Leavenworth, Kan.

Wayland committed suicide recently.

Speeder Runs Into Lake.

Chicago—Two Chicago motorcycle policemen pursued a speeder on a machine through Lincoln Park at the rate of 40 miles an hour and were astonished to see the man turn his motorcycle into the lagoon, in which he vanished in a cloud of spray. The officers arrived in time to drag the man from the water. Instead of saying he was going only eight miles an hour he thanked them for saving his life, as it was his maiden ride on a motorcycle and he had forgotten how to stop it.

Wilson Attends Church.

Hamilton, Bermuda—The President-elect, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and family, attended the oldest Presbyterian church in Hamilton. The pastor, the Rev. Archibald Cameron, offered a prayer for the king and then for the success of the close of President Taft's administration, and that the "new president of the United States be imbued with thy spirit, and fearing thee, have no other fear; that he be honored as the leader of a nation and that his administration be one of peace, honor and prosperity."

30,000 March for Peace.

Basel, Switzerland—The opening session of the Socialist international congress, which is being held here in opposition to war, was attended by 500 delegates, representing all nations. Thirty thousand persons joined in a parade through decorated streets to the cathedral, where addresses were delivered in various tongues. Four platforms were erected outside and speakers harangued great crowds unable to find room within.

Anti-War Riots Fatal.

Berlin—According to messages to the Berlin morning papers from Budapest, serious disturbances occurred there Sunday on the occasion of Socialist anti-war meetings. A great procession marched through the streets and sanguinary encounters occurred between the police and demonstrators. Many were wounded by revolver shots and sword thrusts, 14 mortally. Thirty arrests were made.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Suggests the Mounting of American Boy Scouts



WASHINGTON—Curtis Guild, Jr., American ambassador to St. Petersburg, desires to see mounted boy scouts. He believes the United States government should furnish ponies for the boys, give them instruction in horsemanship and train them in skill in riding and develop their hardiness.

He outlines his plan in a letter to the state department, which has been referred to James E. West, chief scout executive of the Boy Scouts of America. West is enthusiastic over the scheme. The scout leaders are taking the matter up with Ambassador Guild and the officials in Washington.

Ambassador Guild got his inspiration from seeing 70 Cossack boys drill before the czar last spring. "At recent events," he writes, "in the presence of the emperor at Krasnoe Selo, there was one thing of particular importance as it opened a new vista of the possibilities of the boy scout movement.

"Early in May some Cossack boys, ranging in age from eleven to fourteen years, left their villages and assembled at Lepinsk, mounted on small and rough but hardy ponies. They marched 500 miles across country to Khabul-Sai on the Tashkent railway where they entrained for St. Petersburg toward the end of July.

"Arriving in St. Petersburg, the 70 boys rode around the city seeing the sights for several days, and they were then given a place in the grand review. The next day they gave a special drill before the emperor. The drill consisted of a little troop work in close order, of the Cossack exercises in the saddle with the pony at full speed, and ended with all the boys standing in their saddles, advancing in line and singing their native songs."

"It was difficult to say who enjoyed it the most, the few spectators or the boys themselves. It made a very pretty sight and the thought at once occurred to me: Why, if Russia can do this much for its boys, cannot America at least do as well for its sons?"

"Would it not be possible out of the vast annual expenditures to devote a few dollars as a reward to some small troop of boy scouts—to equip them temporarily with the few things needed by a troop of boys, to give them a trip to Washington and let them see the president?"

"The horse and all that pertains thereto is fast being forgotten by the people at large. Is it not worth while to again instill the love of riding?"

Washington's Sewerage System Pronounced Best.

WASHINGTON'S sewerage system has been pronounced the finest in the world by a party, including some of the foremost sanitary engineers. This party, which included Dr. John Watson, chief sanitary engineer of Birmingham, England, and formerly chief sanitary engineer of Toronto; Dr. George W. Fuller of New York, author of the standard work on sewerage systems; Dr. Soper, president of the Metropolitan Drainage commission of New York City, and James C. Webster, chief sanitary engineer of Philadelphia, were escorted over the system by Superintendent Asa E. Phillips just at the close of the Congress of Hygiene and Demography. It was the unanimous opinion of this party that no city had a better system except the German municipalities, which were considered to be a model in this regard.

Washington is underlaid by 600 miles of subterranean rivers, an average of nearly nine miles of river to every square mile of land. These are really underground rivers, because they take off the flowage from a half dozen or so streams which used to drain through what is now the central portion of the city. In addition, they handle all the drainage from Washington houses and all the immense amount of rain that falls annually in the District. The system was started in 1810, when an initial appropriation of \$120 was granted for that purpose. The present sewerage system has so far cost \$13,000,000 and the annual expenditure for sewerage runs about \$350,000, and the annual increase in mileage is about 25 miles. To get rid of mosquito breeding, all of the catch basins, of which there are about 5,900, are thoroughly flushed biweekly, and then dosed with mosquito oil during the season. It is estimated that the average cost for this treatment is about six cents a basin. In the hot dry season these basins, uncared for in other cities, hold water and offer breeding places for bugs, mosquitoes and other insects. Washington can well feel proud of the splendid reputation for her sewerage system given by these eminent scientists.



Uncle Sam Makes It Much Easier to Secure a Farm

GENEROUS Uncle Sam who for over a century has been giving away homesteads in the west through his general land office here, has decided that in order to make these lands more attractive to the prospective settlers he must make some concessions which will render them easier to acquire.

As a result of the constant granting of homestead tracts, ranging from 40 to 320 acres, since the enactment of the homestead act of 1863, during which time the government has given away gratis more than 125,540,355 acres in final homestead entries, the land office has found it had on its hands lands less suitable for cultivation and farming purposes than in former years, and consequently fewer applications for homesteads.

According to the latest report of the land office there still remain to be disposed of in homestead, timber, coal, mineral and stone lands 695,401,259 acres, situated in what are commonly known as public land states. About one-quarter of these lands have been surveyed.

In order, then, to induce entries on the remaining lands, congress recently passed a law providing that certain restrictions on these entries in the way of cultivation, residence, etc., be moderated so that settlers would find it less difficult to live up to the specifications set forth in homestead laws. One of the most attractive features of the new law is the three-year residence clause. This provides that in order to entitle a person to a patent upon a homestead it must be shown that he has resided on the farm for three years. Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors are entitled to claim credit for the period of service, after they have resided upon, improved and cultivated the land for a period of at least one year.

Railroad Puts Engine in the City Fire Service

ONE of the big railroads having terminals here has equipped a locomotive with modern fire-fighting apparatus and put it in commission to assist the district firemen in extinguishing flames in the railroad yards, particularly near New Jersey and Virginia avenue.

Because of the high speed of which the engine is capable and the fact that it has right of way all the time, its service will be invaluable, as has already been shown by its efficiency in putting out small flames in the yards without the assistance of the municipal department. The excellent switch-board service, operated from the towers, can give it right of way with scarcely any delay.

The primary use of the engine will be in the yards, but it can be brought to the Union station or elsewhere along the road if necessary. The terminal has been so constructed that water can be reached at any point in the yards.

What We Are Made Of.

The average man contains the ingredients to make fat for seven bars of soap, iron for a medium-sized nail, sugar to fill a small bowl, salt to fill a shaker, lime to whitewash a chicken coop, phosphorus to make 2,200 match tips, magnesium for a dose of magnesia, sodium to neutralize a pint and a half of water, potassium to explode a toy cannon, sulphur to rid a dog of fleas and albuminoids to make a case of eggs.—American Wine Press.

Periodical Drinker.

A doctor's patient in Excelsior Springs the other day was answering the usual list of queries, prior to entering upon a course of treatment.

"Are you a steady or a periodical drinker?" asked the physician.

"Periodical," was the reply.

"How long between periods?"

"The poor fellow studied a moment, that he might answer correctly, and replied:

PROMINENT PEOPLE

HEAD OF WOMEN'S FEDERATED CLUBS



Mrs. Pennybacker, a picture of whom is herewith presented, was recently elected president of the Federation of Women's Clubs. It is said to be her idea that women, whose activities are directed to affairs outside their home circles, consist of three classes: First, those who work for their daily bread; second, those who are moved to action by the economic conditions surrounding working women and political abuses which affect the general public and strike particularly hard at women and children; third, those who are interesting themselves in public affairs as a means of broadening their mental horizons and acquiring a more liberal knowledge of the ways of the world.

In the first class there are in the United States six million women. Six million women are working for their bread and shelter. Their activities are, with few exceptions, compulsory. They work because hard practical necessity compels them.

It is almost impossible to estimate the number of women in the second class. They are in every city and village. From the richest woman in the metropolis who is using her wealth to alleviate the hardships of overburdened girls to the poor woman in the small hamlet who insists that the village constable shall keep children out of the one pool room in the place are found these workers for the betterment of conditions.

The third class form the majority of the club women. There are about eight hundred thousand club members in the United States. Approximately one-third of these work for their living or are engaged in unpaid public service. Two-thirds are students of public affairs for educational reasons.

SIR GEORGE ALARMED BY AMERICA'S GAIN

Anglo-American amity means world supremacy or these two nations, according to the opinion expressed by Sir George Reid, high commissioner for Australia at the British capital, in an interview given out the other day. With a rupture of the friendship between the United States and Great Britain—and he sees no indication of unpleasantness—other powers might seek to change the balance of power, the commissioner said.

Sir George and Lady Reid have just finished a tour of the United States that extended over several weeks. Of course, he is duly impressed with the remarkable growth of American industries and American fortunes. But, do you know, Sir George actually thought at one time that the hally American foundation wasn't solid. He says so himself. Listen:

"To one who lives as far from the United States as I do your tremendous strides and development appear so rapid that it is hard to believe they are built on a solid foundation. One feels that the bubble must burst some day. But my visit has convinced me that you have builded solidly, and that impression of which I spoke has been entirely dissipated."

Sir George also gave an interesting original expression of opinion about the little unpleasantness between the American colonies and England in 1776.

"I wish to emphasize," he declared, "that there never was a war between the people of Great Britain and the people of the United States. At the time of the war with the American colonies it was not the people of England who brought about the strife. The people had really no voice in the matter. The king was influenced by bad advisers, and the people really had no say in the matter."



DR. PAGE MADE BISHOP OF NEW MEXICO

Rev. Herman Page, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, East 50th street and Madison avenue, Chicago, has been chosen bishop of New Mexico by the Episcopal house of bishops.

The announcement of Dr. Page's election came as a surprise to the members of his parish. None of the members had heard of the possibility of such action being taken. Some were inclined to express doubt as to whether Dr. Page would accept the appointment.

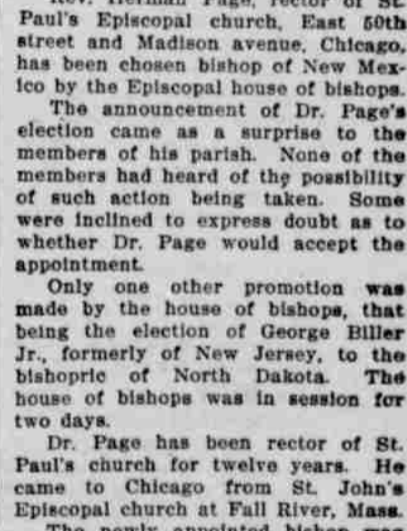
Only one other promotion was made by the house of bishops, that being the election of George Biller Jr., formerly of New Jersey, to the bishopric of North Dakota. The house of bishops was in session for two days.

Dr. Page has been rector of St. Paul's church for twelve years. He came to Chicago from St. John's Episcopal church at Fall River, Mass.

The newly appointed bishop was graduated from Harvard with a degree of bachelor of arts in 1888. In 1891 he received the degree of bachelor of divinity from the Episcopal Theological seminary at Cambridge, Mass. In 1896 he was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of divinity by the University of Pittsburgh.

Dr. Page had been rector of St. John's church in Fall River for seven years when he was called to Chicago to occupy the pulpit of St. Paul's one of the largest Episcopalian congregations in Chicago.

Dr. Page is forty-three years old, married, and has one son, now a student at Harvard.



JILTS A PRINCE TO WED AN AMERICAN

The engagement of Miss Katherine Britton, who it is reported, jilted a prince to wed E. H. Harriman's son, Averill, is expected to be announced shortly. Young Harriman will inherit much of the millions left by his father, and Miss Britton, as the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Britton, will come into a large fortune.

Miss Britton spent the summer in Europe and at Narragansett Pier. She won fame in social circles at the national capital last winter by appearing at a dance with a golden snake twined about her corsage. The effect was so lifelike that it startled the guests until she was assured them it was made of jewels. As a devotee of aviation, she has also gained some prominence, having made several flights on the speedway with famous aviators.

At the time of Miss Britton's debut, several years ago, she was a member of the exclusive coterie of debutantes known as the "Big Six." Her associates of that year were Miss Laura Merriam, Miss Gladys Hinckley, Miss Endora Clover, Miss Marguerite Draper and Miss Sophie Johnston.

With Miss Merriam, Miss Britton helped to organize the Monday Afternoon Skating club and the Dancing Fifty at the Playhouse club at Washington. She has also taken part in various society dramas at the Playhouse and in Mrs. Barney Hemmick's affairs. She was particularly effective in the pantomime given by Mrs. Hemmick last spring. Attired in the colonial costume owned by her great-great-grandmother, she led one division of the minuet at the Southern Relief ball, and won great admiration.

In her mode of dressing Miss Britton has been noted for her originality. She was the first to wear the new Robespierre collar, and she defies convention by wearing a gay black and white cap while driving her automobiles. Her engagement has been rumored before.

