

HARRIMAN LINES REJECT DEMANDS

Absolutely Refuse to Recognize Federation of Employees.

Kline, for Men, Makes Plea on Economic Grounds—Officials Say Duty to Public Prevents.

San Francisco—The Southern Pacific company, through Julius Kruttschnitt, vice president and director of maintenance of the Harriman lines, absolutely rejected a demand for recognition of the Federation of Railway Employees, composing five shop trades and 25,000 men. This would hamper the company in performing its duty to the public, was the position taken by the officials. Union leaders asked for it on grounds of economy and expedition and admittedly because of a feeling that greater centralization of capital and power made corresponding centralization among various unions desirable.

The unions involved had asked permission of their general officers to strike in event of the refusal of recognition.

A conference lasting three hours and 20 minutes was terminated by Mr. Kruttschnitt's final answer and following it the union representatives, sober-faced, went into session themselves, to consider the strike vote, which they may accept as binding, or may reject, refusing to sanction a strike.

"Our meeting with Mr. Kruttschnitt was without result," said J. W. Kline. "Neither side would concede anything. The demand that he recognize the Federation was presented to Mr. Kruttschnitt, but he refused to grant it. However, we still have hope of avoiding a strike."

Mr. Kline said later: "Owing to the deadlock between the committee and Mr. Kruttschnitt, it is practically certain that the officers and members of the unions involved will be called to San Francisco immediately for consultation."

"The international officers now here have not receded from their demand that the Federation be recognized. "The railroads recognize and deal with collective transportation organizations. They should receive the shop trades on the same basis," Mr. Kline added.

"Joint action is recognized on 14 railroad systems with entire success, and the Harriman lines will have to come to it."

FRANCE IS NERVOUS.

Business Interests Feel Tension of War Situation.

Paris—The nervousness of the business world over the unsettled Franco-German negotiations relative to Morocco reacted Saturday on the Bourse. Transactions were limited, nearly the whole list being weak.

Much uncertainty has been caused in official circles here by the action of the Spanish government in choosing the present time to occupy Sainte Croix la Mineur, on the Moroccan coast, 58 miles south of Agadir, under the terms of the treaty of 1860 with Morocco.

The French foreign office continues to assert confidence in an early settlement, because of the extent of the compensations offered to Germany, but the real difficulty in the way of an early settlement, it is believed, lies in the special commercial and mining guarantees which Germany may seek in Morocco, as nothing can be given Germany in Morocco which Great Britain does not possess. Besides, anything like special privileges would afford endless occasions for the reopening of the controversy on questions of interpretation.

Cough Permit Granted.

Denver—Ole Skinden, a victim of asthma, who came here for his health from New York, appeared before the health officer and requested a permit to cough in Denver streets. He said that when he sits on the curb and begins to cough the first policeman who comes along arrests him and sends him to jail in the ambulance, charging him with disturbing the peace. The health officer issued an order authorizing him to cough in the street and told him to have the captain of police O. K. it.

Mexicans Shout Fraud.

Mexico City—Jose Pino Suarez had 615 votes as a result of the progressive convention's first ballot for a vice presidential candidate. Dr. F. V. Gomez received 600, Fernando Iglesias Calderon, 321, and Alfredo Dominguez 319. Shouting charges of corruption and yelling that the supporters of Suarez had bought votes, the supporters of Gomez marched out of the convention, stopping the balloting for the time.

New Revolt Breaks Out.

El Paso, Texas—According to a special from Hermosilla, the state of Sinaloa, Mexico, is in rebellion against the Mexican government. Governor Juan Banderez heads the revolt, declaring for an independent state.

TRAIN AUDITORS GO.

Southern Pacific Dispenses With Much Extra Help.

San Francisco—When the Southern Pacific offices closed for the day August 31, several hundred employees severed their connections with the company. The retrenchment order, recently made, affects all departments except the operating department.

The biggest cut to be made is in the number of train auditors employed on the Pacific system. Seventy-five per cent of these have been dismissed, and fully 150 auditors will cease taking tickets on the trains leaving this city.

For many years ticket collecting was left to conductors, but the railroad decided that they should give their entire attention to operating trains. A large force of auditors was employed and they supplanted the conductors insofar as dealing directly with passengers was concerned.

When the necessity for economy was felt, however, the railroad company decided that auditors were something of a luxury and so they were cut off, as are several persons working in the auditing department. Railroad officials contend that business is not so rushing that it requires a large force to keep track of its income. There will be no reduction of train crews or equipment for the present.

STANDARD IS DISSOLVED.

"Trust" Non-Existent; Stock to Be Distributed.

New York—The Standard Oil company of New Jersey, parent of all the Standard Oil companies, has ceased to exist as the holding company of the vast interests that in the past it has managed as a trust. The books closed August 31, and the stock in the subsidiary companies will be distributed among the stockholders pro rata. It will take at least three months to perform the clerical work of distribution.

Standard Oil was traded in a last day at about \$625 a share, transactions being restricted to cash dealings. A bid of \$310 a share for Standard Oil "ex-subidiaries," or without rights to participation in the distribution of subsidiaries, was made by a venture-some trader on the "curb," but as no intelligent appraisal can yet be made of the worth of the stock when divested of its outside holdings, the offer was not accepted.

MELON SEED KILLS CHILD.

Case Diagnosed as Diphtheria Proves Mortal.

Logansport, Ind.—While the parents, who had diagnosed the case as diphtheria, administered anti-toxin, pending the arrival of physicians, Dorothy Vickers, 6 years old, died from strangulation, which proved to have been caused by a watermelon seed.

The little girl attended a children's party at a neighbor's house, and among other refreshments watermelons were served. When the little girl returned home she complained of a soreness in her throat. Her mother made an examination and the inflamed condition of the child's throat led her to believe that she had contracted a heavy cold.

The child was very ill next morning and physicians were hurriedly summoned, and pending their arrival anti-toxin was ordered from a druggist and administered. A post mortem examination was held and it was found that a small watermelon seed had lodged in the child's throat and had slowly strangled her to death.

Fire is Beyond Control.

Grass Valley, Cal.—Fire which started on a Placer county ranch four miles from Auburn, is now beyond control. Fanned by high winds, it has jumped the Bear river and swept into Nevada county, threatening bridges, destroying timber belts and sweeping homesteads from the clearings.

Millions of feet of pine and many farms are in its path. The fire is thought to have started from an abandoned camp fire.

Vessel Burns, Crew Gone.

New York—Wireless reports received here Friday from the steamer Oklahoma, bound from New York to Port Arthur, Tex., tell of the burning of an unidentified schooner at sea. Only the mizzenmast of the schooner was standing when the Oklahoma passed her 15 miles southeast of Frynpan shoals.

The Oklahoma tried vainly to make out the name of the vessel and searched the rough seas in the vicinity in an equally vain endeavor to locate the crew.

Woman Cures Snakebite.

Pierre, S. D.—When Myrtle Olson, a 9-year-old girl, was bitten by a rattlesnake her mother, after tying a ligature about the wound, slashed with a table knife the place where the fangs had entered and washed out the cut with kerosene. Later she covered the wound with salt, then waited for a physician. As a result of this treatment there was little swelling from the bite, and the child was walking about next day.

France Feels Suspense.

Paris—France remains in a state of suspense over the outcome of the negotiations between France and Germany relative to Morocco. While in official circles the attitude is maintained that the negotiations to be resumed shortly will lead to a satisfactory settlement, there is a certain anxiety among the people because of the possibility of a rupture.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

MAINE WORK HALTS.

Congress Fails to Provide Fund to Raise All of Wreck.

Washington, D. C.—As much of the wrecked battleship Maine as the available funds will permit will be removed or prepared for the removal from Havana harbor, and the mammoth cofferdam surrounding the ruins will be refilled with water to await an additional appropriation by congress to finish the raising operations.

Congress failed to act on the president's recommendation for an additional \$250,000 and the War department has mapped out its plans for the expenditure of the money on hand, which probably will be exhausted by the time congress convenes in December.

Because of the lack of funds, even funeral services over the recovered remains of the dead and the erection in Arlington National cemetery of the mast of the ill-fated vessel, as a monument to them, must be postponed. The remains and the mast will be sent to the cemetery to be stored there until congress acts.

The terribly-wrecked forward part of the vessel, or about two-thirds of it, will be cut down to the levels already reached by the pumpage, then taken out and dumped into deep water outside Havana harbor.

A small cofferdam will be built inside the main cofferdam to a depth of about 40 feet around the forward part to extricate the rest of it later. One-third of the after portion of the vessel, it is believed, can be floated. It will be pumped out and bulkheaded, but not moved, pending the appropriation of more money.

WILL INSIST ON REVISION.

Taft to Compel Scientific Consideration of Tariff.

Washington, D. C.—If congress seriously intends to revise the tariff at the regular session next winter, it will have to base its revision on the findings of the tariff board, or its work will go for naught.

President Taft has made it plain that he will not approve harum-scarum tariff revision, nor will he approve any tariff bill that does not have due regard for the protective system.

This means two things: First, that any tariff bills, to become laws, must conform strictly to the findings of the tariff board, and second, they cannot be Democratic tariff-revenue bills.

That the president can enforce his mandate was made plain by the failure of congress to pass any of the make-shift bills of the special session over his veto, for it is certain this same congress in the regular session will vote to sustain the presidential veto just as it did a few days ago on the wool and free list bills.

HUGE PAYMENTS FALL DUE.

Banks and Treasury Must Finance \$94,000,000 Next Month.

Washington, D. C.—The treasury and the banks will be called upon to finance no less than \$94,000,000 in dividend and interest payments in September. Of that sum, \$55,000,000 will be in dividends. The great burden of all the financing will fall on the New York banks and the sub-treasury there.

The government will have no important payments to make until October, when the interest on the \$600,000,000 consolidation loan of 1900 falls due and the first interest on the recent \$50,000,000 issue of 3 per cent Panama bonds will be paid.

Army Seriously Crippled.

Washington, D. C.—In his annual report to the War department for the fiscal year just ended as commander of the department of the East, General F. D. Grant says that if all the troops in his command had been ordered out in connection with the mobilization in the South during the Mexican revolution, or if the first field army had been mobilized, the deficiency in the medical department would have caused a breakdown.

Cash for Crops in Sight.

Washington, D. C.—For the first time in many seasons the Federal treasury is making no preparations to meet the autumnal demands for money for moving the crops. Neither do treasury officials expect the usual crop-moving season demand for bills of small denominations. Prospects for medium-sized crops, easy money and the strong cash position of nearly all the country banks are the reasons ascribed for this condition.

Many States to See Taft.

Beverly—Twenty-four states will be visited by President Taft on the "swing around the circle," according to his partly completed schedule. He will start September 15, and will pass through these states: Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Maryland.

Army Eludes Typhoid.

Washington, D. C.—Vaccination against typhoid fever was made compulsory for every officer and enlisted man in the United States army under 45 years old. The only exceptions are those who have had the disease or who have already been vaccinated. The army physicians are enthusiastic over the efficacy of the anti-typhoid inoculation.

PERFECTS NEW GUN.

Army Makes Rifle With Which to Destroy Airships.

Washington, D. C.—A new six-pounder gun, equipped with specially adapted high explosive projectiles and shrapnel shells, to demolish aeroplanes and balloons in battle, has been perfected by the United States army. It can be elevated at any angle, and possesses a maximum effective range of seven miles.

The construction of the new rifle has just been completed at the Rock Island, Ill., arsenal. Experiments with it will be begun at Sandy Hook proving grounds within a fortnight. The army thus is in advance of the navy toward the solution of the problem of defense against airships. The navy only a few days ago conducted its first tests with the carriage of a one-pounder gun.

The shells which this army gun will hurl into the skies are described as remarkable devices. They will be loaded with dunnite, or other high explosives, and on bursting will send forth a shower of shot in a cone-like area, similar to the performance of a skyrocket, almost certain to strike an airship if aimed with any degree of accuracy.

Other projectiles which have been designed for the new gun contain only a high explosive, which, on exploding, would wreck any airship nearby.

Following in the wake of these powerful projectiles will be tracers, which will aid in aiming the gun on the course of a hostile airship. The tracers to be used in daylight will be of smoke, while sparks will show the path of the shell at night.

In the coming experiment the army will shoot at balloons and box kites, and possibly a real airship will be used for the purpose of sighting at great distance.

REAL WAR SIMULATED.

Naval Battle Practice Under Adverse Conditions.]

Washington, D. C.—The Atlantic fleet, the real power of the American navy, will begin its spectacular summer practice off the Chesapeake capes, under simulated battle conditions.

Realizing that future combats will be fought at great distances, not a shot will be fired during the two weeks of the practice at a range less than 9,000 yards. The maximum ranges of the practice will be 16,000 yards, or more than nine miles.

Instead of holding the practice for two or three days, as has been the custom, the Navy department has extended the program over two weeks, that the battleships may be sure to encounter rough weather. It is argued that the sailor cannot choose his time or conditions of battle, and for that reason the elementary exercise of the past has been abandoned for two great battle practices in the open sea each year.

Features of the exercises will be tests with box kites, representing aeroplanes, and experimental work in repelling night attacks by torpedo vessels and submarines.

Before the practice closes the Dreadnaught Delaware will make a second attempt to demolish the San Marcos—the old Texas—and end this ship's existence. Only a few days ago she was almost shattered by the Delaware's 12-inch rifles a ranges of 15,000 and 16,000 yards.

POOR AIM SAVES PANTHER.

Delaware Fires at Repair-Ship By Mistake and Misses.

Norfolk, Va.—According to a report which has caused intense interest in naval circles, Admiral Osterhaus, commanding the Atlantic fleet, has demanded that the captain of the battleship Delaware explain how it was that the repair ship Panther, with 500 men on board, was three times endangered on Monday last by shells from the Delaware.

The Delaware had fired on the sunken San Marcos in Tangier sound, and it is declared that seven miles away the Panther's rig made her look like the sunken San Marcos. The gun crew of the Delaware, it is charged, fired their 31st, 32d and 33d shots at the Panther by mistake, the first striking within 125 yards, the second within 100 yards, the third within 75 yards of the repair ship.

This made things so interesting for the Panther that its wireless was put in operation and the firing suddenly ceased.

Shoot Won By Navy Team.

Camp Perry, Ohio—The navy team of 20 emerged victors from the final contest of the annual National rifle shoot in the United States service match held recently. Close behind the navy's total of 4,263 points was the National guard team, with 4,217. The army team finished third with 4,103, and the marine corps fourth with 3,961. This finishes one of the most successful meetings in the history of the National matches.

Postoffice to Aid Fair.

Washington, D. C.—The Postoffice department has decided to allow the San Francisco postoffice to use a cancellation stamp advertising the Panama-Pacific exposition in 1915. Other offices on the Pacific Coast also wished to use the stamp, to help along the exposition, but the privilege was denied to any but the San Francisco office.

KIND OF GIRL WE ALL LIKE

Car Passengers Rejoice in Shining Example of Beauty and Devotion to Parents.

Father and mother, both elderly, and daughter—they were evidently returning from a bit of an outing at Riverside park. The mother was quite feeble and it was well worth seeing the gentleness and care with which the daughter aided her wavering footsteps as she helped the mother on the car.

"Now for you, pop," said the young girl, as she took hold of the father's hand and pulled him on the car, laughing gaily as she did so. The father wore a bronze button at his coat lapel, showing that he was a veteran who had fought for his country. He was somewhat deaf, too, as could be seen, for he put his hand to his right ear as the girl spoke to him. She seated herself between the two and took off her hat. It must be admitted that, though plain and featherless, it was big enough to be in style, and she took it off that mother and father might sit nearer to her. And she talked and talked, better than a paid entertainer, and the old people looked so proud and so happy.

The daughter's hair, caught by the breeze, curled about her face most charmingly and it was no trouble at all to see, though she was dressed plainly, all in white, that she was a very pretty girl; a slight figure, graceful and tall, bending her well-poised head first to one side then to the other as she spoke to mother or to father. What a clear complexion she had, with just a blush in each cheek. About her neck was a string of small beads. A small gilt cross hung from the strand and lay on her bosom.

When the car stopped she helped her father and mother to alight, using the same care and gentleness that she had used in helping them to get on, and walking between them gave an arm to each on their way to the sidewalk.

"Did yez see that girl?" said a workman on the rear seat. "Did yez see that colleen? That's the kind we have in Ireland, in County Clare." "I hope," said a quiet man nearby, "that we may have many more like her in this country."—Indianapolis News.

Love's Supreme Test.

"Nobody will set out a woman's garbage can for her but her servant, her husband or her lover." This is not the persiflage of a vaudevillian or the epigram of a philosopher or the mockery of a cynic. It is the grave declaration of a referee in a divorce case where it was proved that the defendant husband had not only carried home groceries for the co-respondent, but had looked after the garbage pail. Shakespeare classed the lover along with the poet and the lunatic, because they "are of imagination all compact." The referee in this case classes him with the husband and the servant because of a servitude absolute. The argument of the referee in support of his conclusion was quite simple. "A man's affection for a woman," he said, "is shown by his willingness to take trouble on her behalf, to do little services for her, to do with a willing hand that which a man not in love would deem tiresome, troublesome and disgusting."

Then it is not the champagne dinner nor the lobster supper nor the auto ride nor the diamond ring nor even the sonnet nor the offer of marriage that constitutes the supreme test of love.

Colony Lives as in the Past.

Wrapped in the dark superstition of the middle ages, a colony of Russian Cossacks still endeavors to hide itself away in Anatolia, Asia Minor, affording a rare field for research for the student of the historical. About 3,000 of the forefathers of these Cossacks left Russia for voluntary exile 350 years ago. Their departure was occasioned by an attempt to enroll their names for census purposes in writing. According to the creed of these peasants, the writing down of their names jeopardizes their chances of salvation, for it involves the curse of Antichrist, enabling him to set his seal upon them. During the whole of this time the Cossacks have kept their identity absolutely intact. They speak a Russian dialect bearing the same relation to the language of the present day as does our modern English to that of Chaucer. They wear the Russian dress of three centuries ago, and even grow herbs, uncultivated elsewhere in Anatolia, to make the dishes that were the food of mediæval Russia.

A Tragedy.

All was excitement in the Simperly household, chorles the Philadelphia Times. Ferdie Finklewix was coming from far-off Samoa to claim pretty Sallie Simperly as his bride. Carefully, and with the light of undying love in her eyes, Sallie Simperly took Ferdie's seven photographs from the left hand bureau drawer and arranged them on the piano in the parlor. Tanned by the Samoa trade winds, Ferdie strode into the parlor to take his beloved in his arms.

"And my seven pictures have been ever a source of inspiration to you while you let your fingers stray over the keys in some melody of love!" he cried, as the simpering seven met his gaze. At that moment little Suesie Simperly entered the room. "O-o-o!" she exclaimed in her innocent childish way, "I observe seven likenesses on the piano which I cannot recall having hitherto noticed." "Good night and good-by!" said Ferdie Finklewix.

POPULATION IS MOVING WEST

Center is Found to Have Moved 39 Miles in 10 Years.

Rapid Settlement of West Overbalances Increase of East—First Calculation Error.

Washington, D. C.—The center of population of the United States is announced by Director of the Census Durand to be in the western part of Bloomington, Monroe county, Indiana. This is eight miles west of the location announced July 17, when Director Durand placed it four and a quarter miles south of Unionville, in the same county.

Ten years ago the center of population was six miles southeast of Columbus, Ind., 39 miles east of its new location.

The change in the center of population since July 17 is due to the discovery of an error made in the census office. Two clerks worked separately in computing the geographical point, but both made the same error, and the wrong result was published as the census office's determination of the spot.

The movement of the center of population 39 miles westward is due to the increase of population on the Pacific Coast.

"The great increase in the population of New York, Pennsylvania and center states north of the thirty-ninth parallel has balanced the increase in Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Southern California," said Director Durand.

"The greater advance toward the West is to a large extent due to the increase in population of the Pacific Coast states, their distance from the center giving them much greater weight than the populous states east of the center."

"For instance, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and Sacramento, with a population of 906,016, have as great an influence on the center of population as Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore with a population of 2,778,078."

SECRET SERVICE MAN GOES TO PREPARE WAY

Beverly—So far have plans for President Taft's Western trip advanced that L. C. Wheeler, the advance guard of the secret service, will start out next week to make preparations for the president's appearance.

Mr. Wheeler will visit all towns and cities where the president is to stop, make arrangements for the meetings and dinners in which the president will figure, and see that the police are ready to guard the chief executive.

\$5,000,000 POWER PLANT.

Massachusetts Syndicate to Develop Kootenai Falls, Montana.

Spokane—Six million dollars is to be expended by a Massachusetts syndicate in developing 80,000 horse power electrical energy at Kootenai Falls, Mont., for distribution in western Montana, northern Idaho and northeastern Washington, according to J. A. Coran of Boston, who is in Spokane with his son, Chester D. Coran, and Chandler M. Wood, counsel for the corporation. The plant will be located at a point about seven miles east of Troy, Idaho, and 11 miles west of Libby, Mont., the mile pipe line from the Kootenai river diverting 6000 cubic second feet at 150 feet head. Mr. Coran estimated that two years will be required to complete the works, adding that it is planned to deliver power to the mining camps in Idaho, Montana and Washington and factories in Spokane and other cities at less cost than the present schedule. The principal power transmission lines will be as follows: Kalispell, Mont., 100 miles; Spokane, 90 miles; Wallace, Idaho, 60 miles; Sandpoint, Idaho, 38 miles; and Republic, Wash., the new gold camp, 140 miles.

Boy Dies By Coal Damp.

Seattle—While picking blackberries near Newcastle, 30 miles from Seattle, Victor Newman, aged 9, was overcome with coal damp and fell, striking his head on a pile of rocks and dying almost instantly. The boy left the house early in the morning and with his pail went into the vicinity of Coal creek looking for blackberries. Going near a cave leading to an abandoned mine, he was stretching over the cliff above the cave when he was overcome with the gas and fell to the bottom, 50 feet below.

Three at Kiel Thought Spies.

Kiel—Two Englishmen and a Dane, who for several days have been cruising in the neighborhood of Kiel, were arrested by the harbor police on the suspicion of spying. The suspects declared their innocence and after undergoing a searching examination at the hands of the authorities, were released. The Englishmen said they were a professor and a teacher of a high school, one of them also being commander of a company of boy scouts.

Republic Sees Trouble.

Panama—Advises from Colombia report that the army in that republic had been increased 30,000 men on account of the difficulties arising with Peru. It is rumored that a secret defensive and offensive alliance has been signed with Chile.