

CHOAS RULES IN MADRIZ CAPITAL

Government is Tottering and People Panic-Stricken

Estrada Army Approaches and Lives and Property of Americans Are in Peril.

Washington.—The provisional government of Nicaragua is tottering to its fall, the Madriz army is demoralized, consternation reigns in Managua and Dr. Madriz, its general-in-chief, Toledo, and general Irias, are preparing to flee the country.

This, in effect, is the news received by the State department from United States Consul Olivares at Managua, and these advices are confirmed by dispatches from Mr. Johnson, United States consul at Corinto.

The panic in the capital is threatening the lives and property of Americans. Crowds are reported traversing the streets crying, "Death to the Americans."

While the cruisers Vicksburg and Yorktown are at Corinto and in close touch with the situation, the legation and consulates in Managua are under heavy police guard and preparations have been made to meet attacks on American lives and property.

The situation grew out of the victory won Thursday by the revolutionists, who defeated a strong column of government troops and crossed the Tipitapa river.

The removal of the government army seems complete. Mr. Olivares reports that General Toledo, who was in command of the Madriz troops, arrived in Managua following his defeat and announced that his force had been seized with panic and fled when attacked. Soldiers made their escape to Granada while others continued their flight to the capital.

Granada appears to be at the mercy of an undisciplined mob of soldiers, who are reported to be pillaging the houses there.

It is added that the Estrada force is already at the gates of the city and is preparing to take the place by assault. From the evident demoralized condition of the Madriz forces, observers believe that Granada will be taken by Estrada with little trouble and the way to the capital thus practically will be clear.

It seems the unanimous opinion in Managua, Mr. Olivares reports, that the power of Madriz is steadily weakening and that his overthrow may be momentarily expected. The revolutionary army is only 20 miles from the capital and the capture of Managua is looked upon as inevitable.

BURBANK'S LATEST A PEACH.

Juice and Color of Crawford Surround Small Colorless Peaches.

Santa Rosa.—Horticulturists and fruitgrowers are united in their praise of the two new varieties of peaches and one of plums produced by Luther Burbank, the plant wizard. Crosses of the Crawford and Muir species have resulted in a fruit of greater commercial value. The Bartlett plum seedling is also a betterment in shape, color and proportion of flesh over pit.

Most of the juicy and high color of the Crawford peach has been transferred by Burbank to the smaller and firmer pit of the Muir. The color-free pit of the Muir is also retained. The vigor and ability of the new trees to resist diseases is still another recommendation of the Burbank creations.

E. J. Wickson, dean of the college of agriculture of the University of California, pronounces the new variety "a peach."

Private Timber Protected.

Clover Creek, Ore.—The forest fire which has been raging here for the past week is still spreading and the soldiers promised have not yet arrived, and there are not men enough to control the flames.

The smoke is heavy and the heat is something awful. The fire is running to the north and east on the government land and to the south on the private holdings. It is being held in check on the west by firefighters. There are between 50 and 60 men fighting fire for the lumber companies.

Coyote Bite; Then Rabies.

Asotin, Wash.—An unknown sheepherder was found along the Snake river 20 miles from here in a very precarious condition with rabies, resulting from a bite of a mad coyote. The sheepherder was coming down the river from the mountains where he had been employed for several months. As he was passing over a high rim rock, he was confronted by a coyote, which, when within a few feet made a spring, burying its teeth deep into the flesh of his body. The herder has slight chance of recovery.

Open Shop Mill Wrecked.

San Francisco.—For the fourth time within two years the mill of the Pacific Coast Mill & Lumber company, in Oakland, was wrecked Saturday night by exploding dynamite. Two years ago the company had a strike of hands and declared for the open shop, and since then they have defied the labor unions. This latest dynamiting was done by men who knew just where the most valuable machinery was located. The explosive was placed under this machinery and it was almost completely wrecked.

Forty Strikers Freed.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Forty strikers, charged with acting as pickets at the Craig shipbuilding works, Long Beach, were discharged from custody by order of Judge Hart and the cases dismissed after they had been in jail ten days awaiting trial. A mistrial and the acquittal by a jury of two of the alleged strongest cases convinced the judge that the police had acted too hastily in making the arrests. He said the city should cut out the expense.

SHOWERS QUENCH FIRES.

Weather Comes to Rescue of Idaho and Montana Forests.

Spokane, Aug. 24.—Light rain began to fall this afternoon in Wallace and other Coeur d'Alene mining towns that have been scorched or threatened by the forest fires, and the weary firefighters took new hope. Nothing but a heavy downpour will quench the flames that are eating up the big trees of Northern Idaho, Northwestern Montana and Northeastern Washington, however.

The Idaho militia and United States troops are on the way to do battle with the red invader, but the soldiers can accomplish little more than protection of the threatened towns.

Ranger Kottkey, who with 200 men was reported as missing, is unharmed. He was never near Wallace, as reported, but was near Adair, Idaho, on the Milwaukee. He reached Missoula this morning and reported his men safe, except two packers. Tonight he left Missoula at the head of a party which went to search for missing fighters along the line of the Milwaukee, where it is believed all will, in time, be located.

Ranger Van Dyke, on Independence creek, and Ranger Derrick, at Saltese, Mont., both reported tonight. It had been feared that Van Dyke's crew of 75 men had been cut off.

The most sensational rumors of loss of life continue to be circulated, but it is impossible to verify them and it seems likely that, aside from losses among the national rangers, the number of dead in the three states will not exceed 100.

The known victims of the forest fires number 53, as follows: In and near Wallace, Idaho, 38; in and near Newport, Wash., 8; near St. Joe, Idaho, 6 men, supposed to be forest rangers; at Saltese, Mont., 1.

The Idaho militiamen are on the way from the encampment at American Lake, near Tacoma, to the Coeur d'Alene. President Taft notified Governor Brady today that he would send to Idaho all the troops available, but that United States soldiers could not be used for police duty. Governor Brady will go to the front tomorrow. None of the towns in Idaho are in immediate danger, it is believed.

WATER FIRM BANKRUPT.

College Professors Prove to Be Poor Business Men.

Boise, Idaho.—The Grandview Land & Irrigation company was declared bankrupt by Judge Bryan, of the Seventh judicial district court, sitting at Caldwell. George F. Fenton was appointed receiver, under \$7,000 bonds. He took immediate charge of the canal system.

Complaint against the company was filed by N. C. and Harriet J. Massey, heavy land owners, who charged that the officers conspired to bankrupt the settlers, that their orchards and crops are ruined, owing to failure to deliver water for irrigation, and that the money paid the officers was used personally by them instead of on the system.

Professor Holden, former president of the University of Iowa, is president of the company.

CLAYTON SURROUNDED BY FIRE

Passengers on Train Bring News That Town Is Doomed.

Spokane, Aug. 24.—Passengers on a Spokane Falls & Northern railroad train which arrived here tonight reported that when the train passed through Clayton, Stevens county, Wash., this afternoon, a great forest fire had almost reached the edge of the town, which apparently was doomed to destruction.

Clayton has several hundred inhabitants and is the seat of an important sewerage industry. Destruction of the town would involve large financial loss, but probably no casualties. There is no way of obtaining further news, wire communication being cut off.

Josephine Has Ten Fires.

Grants Pass, Ore., Aug. 24.—Ten forest fires are burning in Josephine county. The local forest officers are working their men day and night. The force has been doubled. Besides these regular fire fighters farmers are being drafted, while many whose property is endangered are banding together for the best protection that can be had.

Of the ten burning districts, two are taking on a serious aspect. At Six-Mile creek, the fire has spread over a territory 15 miles square.

Man, 80, Walks 1880 Miles.

Portland.—Reaching here on the last leg of his journey half way across the continent on foot, Anderson Love, 83 years of age, was picked up and cared for by the police. The octogenarian started on his Western journey from Minneapolis in March, soon after he was compelled to abandon his employment in the flouring mills of that city because of deafness. Having no living relatives save a grandson on a ranch near Roseburg, the aged man, desiring to be with him, started to walk to his destination with but \$4 in his pockets.

Wind Storm Spreads Fire.

Walla Walla, Aug. 24.—This section tonight experienced one of the worst wind and dust storms of the year, the storm having extended generally over Southeastern Washington and Northeastern Oregon, where forest fires are raging in the Wenaha reserve. Thirty men left Walla Walla for Elgin, Ore., in response to a call issued by Forester J. M. Schmitz, and about 20 left in automobiles to assist in controlling the fire in the timber on Looking Glass Canyon. Another large force will be divided between Toll Gate and Elgin.

Pope Balks at Fashion.

London.—A dispatch from Rome received here by a news agency states that Pope Pius X has requested all bishops to publish pastoral letters disapproving prevailing feminine fashions. Several Italian bishops, says the dispatch, have already done so at Milan, Turin and Venice. At these places priests are denouncing in churches the scandalous attire in which women have been appearing in public places.

FORETS FIRES GET NEW START

Wendling, Ore., Totally Destroyed by Flames.

Yacolt, Wash., Menaced, and Every Available Man Is On Fighting Line—Camps Burning.

Eugene, Or., Aug. 25.—Fire swept into the town of Wendling from slashings nearby early last night and wiped out all but three houses. Heroic work of 150 employees saved the mills of the Booth-Kelly Lumber company.

When the flames entered the town, the women and children were rushed to Marcola, and later came into Eugene, in charge of A. C. Dixon, manager for the company.

Telephone and telegraph wires between here and Wendling went down early, but a courier arrived shortly before midnight with word that when he left the burning town at 9:30 the big mills were in no immediate danger.

The mill men were then taking their first rest in 48 hours. The company store was saved from the flames, but the bankhouse, church and school house and all residences in the village were licked up like so much tinder.

The fire started from slashings near the town. Men had been fighting the fire for two days, but, with the high wind in the afternoon burning, brands were swept over the heads of the firefighters and within an hour the residence section of the town was in ashes.

While the flames were in progress 75 loggers fought their way through the burning district and assisted in saving the mill property.

A telephone message from Hale at 9:45 last night brought the report that the fire raging along the Wild Cat and over the divide from Hale is not so serious, but grave fears are entertained if the winds rise again.

Three families near Walton were driven out and their homes burned. Those who lost their homes are A. E. Whiteaker, W. W. Lyons and Julian Davies.

Hale also reports a big fire over in the Deadwood country, which destroyed the home of A. Almosi.

The stage driver from Hale to Eugene reports that the fire now raging in that vicinity has a frontage of eight or ten miles. He does not think the stage between Hale and Mapleton can make the trip tomorrow.

Yacolt, Wash., Aug. 25.—Between

250 and 300 men, employees of the Twin Falls Logging company, of Yacolt, are penned in behind a fire and are unable to reach Yacolt. Whether or not they have met death is not known. There is only one avenue of escape. They can go down Fly creek and reach Chelatchie prairie. However, they are now doing all they can to stop the flames, which are consuming the fine timber. Camp 5 is reported destroyed and camps 7, 8 and 9 seem doomed. A Northern Pacific engine brought in a man to Yacolt with his arms so badly crushed that one was amputated. A heavy burning limb had struck him.

The fire on Fern Prairie last night swept down on the little town of Shanghai, and at 9 o'clock eight houses had been burned.

The North Bank mill has been burned, with a loss of about \$11,000. The fire has been burning all day in the Weyerhaeuser timber.

A big fire on the Little Washougal is raging five miles above La Camas, and 50 men have been sent from La Camas to make a valiant fight to keep it on the other side of the stream. Reports come in telling of the burning of grain fields and barns filled with hay and grain. Fletcher's woods are on fire.

Being caught in the fire, the fine dairy herd of Mr. Courter perished. Mr. Courter had a good-sized herd and it is said that all were burned to death.

New Fire Threatening.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 25.—Dynamite, men and supplies were rushed to Barnes last night on the Columbia & Puget Sound railroad, about 30 miles east of Seattle, in a desperate effort to check what is considered the worst forest fire that has yet broken out in Western Washington. The Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railroad has sent 20 men into the district to help fight the fire; the Weyerhaeuser Timbers company rushed in 25 men and chief fire warden sent every available man at his disposal.

Town of Ashland Is Saved.

Ashland, Or., Aug. 25.—Three hundred men were desperately fighting fire last night in Ashland canyon, two miles above this city. Last night the wind had died down and much progress was being made. Yesterday was a day of wild excitement in Ashland. Early in the morning the wind was low and no apprehension was felt. About 11 o'clock the wind suddenly gained great velocity and lent an added fury to the flames, which were sweeping down the canyon toward the foothills in which the little city.

Woman May Be Lyncher.

Zanesville, O.—Mabel McManiway was arrested here and will be held for the Newark authorities in connection with the Etherington lynching, July 8. On the night of the lynching a thrill ran through the gathering around the gallows pole when a woman, standing on an automobile, shoved through the crowd into the very heart of the throng. Standing on the seat she cried to the leaders: "Pull him a little higher so that I can see."

Jap to Wed Indian Girl.

Seattle, Wash.—Helen Paynes, an Indian girl, and U. Kagomi, a Japanese, have taken out a license to marry. No objections were made when the license was applied for. The couple left in company with August Bill, a brother of the bride, to find a minister.

HERMIT BUILDS OWN CHURCH

Western Minister Cuts the Number of Shingles by Hand and Erects Place of Worship.

Because he finds no place in established churches to preach the Gospel message which he feels called upon to build a church of his own, the Colville ("ash") correspondent for the Spokane Spokesman Review writes.

It is a wooden building 30x44 feet, with 22-foot walls and will seat 300 or 400 people. Every foot of lumber, every sill and plate, every framed door and window, every cedar shingle was made and put in place by the hands of Nathan B. Fry, without human assistance.

With his own hands and the crude appliances of the backwoods, this determined preacher split, trimmed and put in place 11,844 cedar shingles, the long, slender and handmade sort that outlast two generations.

The preacher-hermit has arranged the auditorium on an angle. As he puts it, "the sills are crooked, the plate is crooked and the floor is crooked," thus giving him a chance to get his seats at obtuse angles to each other and making every seat a good seat from which to see the preacher.

He is making the seats with his own hands, not according to any established pattern, but on an original scheme that is saving of material and yet simple of construction.

Nathan Fry is preaching regularly each Sunday even now, his audience being in the Indian settlements, mill villages and backwoods towns.

The church is nearly square inside the auditorium, as a portion of the front of the building had been used for stairs, opposite which Mr. Fry has established his living rooms. His bed is under the stairs on the second story.

There is a touch of business sagacity in these primitive arrangements, which is even more pronounced in the plan for finishing off 12 rooms above the auditorium, six on the second story and six attic rooms for sleeping chambers. These rooms he proposes to rent to small families to support himself and pay the expenses of running the church.

Women and Politics.

Mrs. Humphry Ward says the normal woman (and especially the married woman) lives in irreparable ignorance of politics because she is so much engrossed in her own business. Does Mrs. Humphry Ward really suppose the normal man has no business of his own, or spends all his time in meditating on the principles of the constitution? In fact, he has so much business that he is shrewdly tempted to leave politics to a professional class—which is notoriously the great drawback and peril of modern democracy. I think the enfranchisement of women would, like proportional representation, tend to counteract this evil. Other good people say the normal woman must not have a vote because she cannot fight. This argument is not only foolish, for several reasons, but insulting to all infirm and ancient men. What! shall I be disfranchised for being old enough to have learned the exercise of the muzzle-loading Enfield?—Sir Frederick Pollock in London Times.

Advertising That Counts.

Four thousand circulars describing an important series of books written by a man who is authority in his field and published by a Boston house of the highest standing, were sent to persons and institutions that seemed likely to need or appreciate the work. Just two replies were received. Yet this is not an isolated instance. Yet for that reason we delight to quote it. For the ten thousandth time it emphasizes the truth that the only advertising which really "counts" is an announcement in a reputable newspaper or periodical that is "at home" in families.

An Exploded Theory.

"Children," said the Sunday school teacher, "there is one thing that I wish to especially impress upon your minds. Always be kind to your parents. Make it as pleasant for them as you can. Remember that none of you can ever have another mother after the one you possess is gone. You can never."

"Oh, yes, we can," interrupted a little boy who had lost most of his buttons. "I lost mine last week, and brought me a new one home the same day he got back from the court-house."

Great Man Fond of Fruit.

No man ever welcomed the return of the fruit season more heartily than did Doctor Johnson. Of strawberries and cream he declared that he could never have enough, though in his later years he devoured enormous quantities of them. A voracious eater at any time, Johnson's appetite for fruit was limitless. Mrs. Thrale says that he used to eat seven or eight peaches before he began his breakfast. Lucy Porter, at Lichfield, used always to keep the best gooseberries on the bushes in her garden until Johnson came down to pick them.

A Grateful Defendant.

"Why didn't you protest when they charged you with violating the speed regulations?" "I was too thankful to kick," replied Mr. Chuggins. "I've been trying to sell that automobile, and it takes a good deal of strain off my conscience to have somebody testify that she can go faster than a mile in ten minutes."—Washington Star.

What Else Could He Do?

At breakfast, recently, Andrew Carnegie indulged in a piece of pie. A diet reformer present remonstrated. "Why, Mr. Carnegie," he said, "do you eat pie?" "Of course," replied the noted philanthropist benignly, "what do you do with it?"

Stupid People.

Traveler.—Haven't you a time table? Station Agent.—We used to have one until the people began to think the trains were supposed to keep to it.—Fliegende Blätter

WISE LITTLE WILLIE

HAD ONLY ONE REQUEST, BUT THAT WAS IMPORTANT.

Well Aware of the Privileges of Prisoners About to Be Sentenced, Culprit Established Good Hard Sense.

"It is my duty to teach you a severe lesson," said Horatio Poppenham, when Willie Poppenham got home, after playing hooky all afternoon. "Now, I want you thoroughly to understand the situation. Don't imagine that I am punishing you because I will give any satisfaction to me personally. And I want you to realize thoroughly that I am not doing this in anger. I do it simply as a duty. It is very often necessary for judges in the courts to sentence men to undergo punishment, and the sheriffs and jailers and wardens have to inflict this punishment."

"Do you suppose the judge gets any personal satisfaction out of it when he sentences a man to be hanged or to undergo imprisonment? Not at all. Very often the judge's heart is almost broken because it is his duty to impose such sentences. And so it is with the men who have to inflict the punishment. They do not administer it in anger. I suppose they would in most cases prefer to let the offender go free, if they could, just as I would much prefer to let you off now, if I had only my own feelings to consult."

"But there are duties which officers of the law owe to society, and so they are compelled, when a man does wrong, to see that he is properly punished. If people could do wrong without being compelled to suffer for it many of them would be doing wrong all the time, thus not only injuring others, but also injuring themselves. It is the same in your case. If I permitted you to go unpunished I should be doing you a wrong, and I should also be wronging the rest of the family. If you were allowed to do such things as you have done, and suffer no chastisement, you would go on from bad to worse, breaking your mother's heart, robbing me of happiness and spoiling your own chances for the future."

"You see, the family represents society, on a small scale, and the family, like society, must have its sacred laws. When these laws are broken—the laws of the family—it is just as important that the one who breaks them shall be punished as it is important that the criminal who breaks the laws which society has made for itself shall be punished. In a small way you represent the prisoner who has been found guilty by the jury, while I, occupying the position of judge, am compelled to pronounce sentence upon you, and—"

"Say, father, in court the prisoner is always asked if he has anything to say before the judge sentences him, isn't he?" "Yes. And I am going to extend that privilege to you. What have you to say?" "Please let mother be the sheriff."

Miraculous Surgery.

The successful "sewing up" of human hearts is getting to be something of a commonplace nowadays. A Philadelphia doctor took five stitches in a wounded heart (cut open by a dagger) and the man is said to be on the road to recovery. It was the second heart operation of this surgeon within a month or two. His previous patient got well.

There are now on record somewhere near a hundred cases of surgical operations upon the human heart, and the death rate, considering the extreme gravity of the operation, is surprisingly low. When it is remembered that the heart is practically in constant motion, that its complete stoppage means immediate death, and that the delicate surgical manipulations necessary to repairing its wounds have to be performed upon a throbbing and more or less inaccessible piece of tissue, the manual skill and coolness demanded of the heart surgeon will be better appreciated.

Scrapping Skyscrapers.

Mr. Dooley once remarked that in Chicago they were tearing down a 20-story building to make way for a modern structure. This was considered a great joke in the Dooley days, yet that is exactly what is happening today in New York. The Gillender building at Wall and Nassau streets, 20 stories high, 12 years old, steel framed and thoroughly substantial, is being torn down to make room for a "skyscraper." There is more rent to be squeezed out of ground, the owner figures, in a tall building than in a squat 20-story structure. We used to let buildings stand until they showed signs of falling; now we tear them down when the profits begin to wobble.—Success Magazine.

Such Beautiful Manners.

"Did your son play football at college?" "Mercy, no! He considered football very rude. Clarence has such lovely manners, you know. You should see him come into a room. He's so particular about the rules of etiquette. Yes, indeed. Why, he's got so now that he won't eat at the same table with his father."

Not an Easy Task.

"It seems to me you take a good while for lunch," said the fussy boss. "You've been gone nearly two hours, yet restaurants are as thick as fleas on a dog's back about here."

"I'm sorry, sir," replied the poorly paid employee, "but I was hunting for a place within my means."

His Role.

"See the queer man in the baggy costume?" "That, my dear, is a sailor."

"He doesn't look like the naval lieutenant I've seen in comic operas." "Pardon me, mum," interposed the jolly tar, "but I belong to the chorus."

He Explains.

"Will you love me always?" murmured the girl. "Certainly, if you wish it," responded the young man. "But I'll only be down here two weeks."

PROMINENT PEOPLE

GOVERNOR STUBBS OF KANSAS



An intimate acquaintance with one feature of railroad affairs, the cost of new lines.

A big man physically, Stubbs has a face that is often boyishly emotional, though it can change into granite hardness when his fighting spirit is aroused. His talk is homely and direct. He frankly admits that he is ambitious to go high in politics. He has hardly any "book learning," and he does not pretend to have any. He has been, however, a very good friend to the state's educational institutions and appreciates education.

Stubbs began his political career in 1903 by going to the legislature. In 1904 he became chairman of the Republican state committee and remained such for four years. He nominated Edward Wallis Hoch for governor, after Hoch had refused to accept the nomination. Stubbs hired two good talkers to use the long-distance telephone from Topeka on every farmer in the state who had a phone in his home. It cost a good deal of money, but Stubbs was satisfied with the result. "They wouldn't have worried about a letter," he said, "but when they got a long-distance call they knew that meant something."

As governor, Stubbs sought unsuccessfully last year to have passed a two-cent passenger-rate law, declaring the statute permitting a three-cent rate to be a humbug. The legislature adopted the report of the railroad commission, recommending that the two-cent bill be not passed.

CARDINAL GIBBONS AT 76



Was invested with the insignia of cardinal. Cardinal Gibbons presided at the third national council of the church, held in Baltimore in 1884. He has written books and pamphlets on religious subjects and is noted for his charitable work.

In the course of a general conversation with the cardinal recently, the subject of divorce came up and he at once opened up on it with all his batteries. The evils of divorce are ever uppermost in his thoughts. "Divorce is a cancer which is eating into the very vitals of our life," he said in the interview, in which he also urged young men to enter politics. "Society—our whole civilization uprears itself upon the sanctity of the home and the unity of the family. When you attack the family you attack government itself. And government to protect and perpetuate itself must expunge from its statutes the criminal divorce laws which the best of our life abhors."

"I pray for the time when men and women may be persuaded to understand the seriousness of marriage. Regardless of religious convictions, they should understand that they are entering upon a contract which is not of a day or a month, but of a lifetime. They should know that they must bear and forbear. The husband cannot pull one way and the wife another. They must pull in the traces together."

WILL GIVE AWAY MILLIONS



are to be great indeed if all that is promised of the Rockefeller Foundation shall be carried out.

Those who have come closely in contact with young Mr. Rockefeller say he has a serious mind and probably would have entered the ministry had he not been destined for great business affairs as the only son of the all-magnate. Born and bred in Cleveland, he was trained in early life, like all the Rockefeller children, to simple living and industry. He was prepared for college by private tutors and sent to Brown university with the intention, it is said, of keeping him from the temptations of larger and more fashionable institutions of learning. Brown university, of course, has Baptist antecedents and affiliations, and all the Rockefellers are of that denomination. As a student Mr. Rockefeller mingled freely with his fellow students, though he was not given to social pleasures.

October 1, 1901, Mr. Rockefeller married Abby Green Aldrich, daughter of Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island. The marriage, which took place in Providence, was a great society event, and was attended by 1,000 guests. The gifts were valued at \$700,000. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller.

Gradually the younger Rockefeller has been relinquishing his responsibilities as a director in large corporations. As a Sunday school teacher Mr. Rockefeller has been an utterer of many precepts for the guidance of his fellow young men. He has advised against living beyond one's means, against borrowing money on friendship, against drinking anything intoxicating, against shirking humble work, against discontent because of poverty, against sourdness, against timidity and several other things that have been the subjects of platitudes and homilies since religion began to be associated with morals.

There is nothing original in his remarks, though they undoubtedly are the outpourings of a sincere, if conventional, mind. His Sunday school class, naturally, has been filled with young men eager to learn the way to success.

WEDS A JAP WAR ADMIRAL



years ago. Admiral Grinnell entered the United States navy at an early age and rose to the rank of lieutenant.

Just before the Chinese-Japanese war Japan asked for an American naval officer in helping to build up and organize its navy. Grinnell was made the choice of the navy board. He was given the rank of rear admiral by the Japanese government and remained in its employ for several years in an advisory capacity.