

HUGHES DRAWS 25,000. ASKS INDIVIDUAL WORK.

Governor Speaks at Central New York Fair at Onconota.

Onconota, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Governor's Day at the Central New York Fair witnessed the largest crowd ever assembled on the grounds in spite of threatening weather. It was variously estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000. Three special excursion trains from Schenectady, Binghamton and Kingston brought throngs from those cities.

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Governor Hughes said, in part: We sometimes make the mistake of believing that the interests of the state hinge upon matters of administration which are remote from us. The best way to begin with is to place where we live, to feel proud in its development, to watch anxiously over its progress, to devote ourselves individually, as far as we can, to making it an ideal community in everything that goes to make up a community life.

A BRITISH LABOR WAR. BOILERMAKERS' LOCKOUT.

Over Forty Thousand Men Affected—Impending Railway Strike.

London, Sept. 18.—Between forty thousand and fifty thousand members of the Boilermakers' Society will be locked out on October 5. Notices to that effect are being posted to-day by the Shipbuilders' Federation. The men affected are employed chiefly at the east coast ports, at Barrow and on the Clyde.

TRAINING SHIP MISSING.

Fears Entertained for Huntress, Overdue at New Orleans.

New Orleans, Sept. 18.—The United States naval training ship Huntress, on her way to St. Louis by way of this port, is two days overdue here. Dispatches cannot locate her. She left Pensacola late last week. There have been heavy storms on the Gulf, and it is feared she may be lost.

TROUT SEIZURE AT MORGAN CAMP.

Fines Aggregating \$155 Paid for Violating Law in Adirondacks.

Albany, Sept. 18.—James S. Whipple, State Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner, announced to-day that he had received word from Raquette Lake that trout out of season had been found at the camp of J. Pierpont Morgan, in the Adirondacks, and fines aggregating \$155 had been paid for violating the law.

TORRE JAMESTOWN FLAG DOWN.

Government Officials Put It Up Again—Richmond Banker Exonerated.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 18.—Acting presumably under a misapprehension, Robert A. Lancaster, a well known banker of this city, recently ordered the American flag torn from the staff planted by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities on Jamestown Island.

NARROW ESCAPE FOR EMPIRE EXPRESS.

Passes Scene of Freight Wreck Twenty Seconds Before Accident Occurred.

Utica, N. Y., Sept. 18.—A freight train was wrecked on the Central at Oriskany this afternoon. Twenty or thirty cars were strewn over all four tracks, and the road was blocked until well into the night.

CZOLGOSZ'S PARENTS DESTITUTE.

Cleveland, Sept. 18.—M. Czolgosz and his wife, parents of Leon Czolgosz, assassin of President McKinley, have applied to the Charity Department of the city for assistance.

MRS. GREEN A NEWPORT COTTAGER?

Newport, R. I., Sept. 18.—Mrs. Hetty Green may become a member of Newport's summer colony next season. She has been the guest of Miss Annie Leary at the latter's summer home, Park Gate.

AN AMERICAN MISSING IN ALPS.

Berne, Sept. 18.—No trace has yet been found of Harold Telford, who left Engelberg on August 29 on a mountain climbing expedition.

INDICTED ON CAPITOL GRAFT CHARGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

JOSEPH M. HUSTON, Architect. GEORGE F. PATNE. H. BIRD CASSEL.



JOSEPH M. HUSTON, Architect.

FOR CAPITOL FRAUDS. MURPHY DIGS UP PLOT.

ARRESTS IN HARRISBURG. JEROME EXPECTS FRAUD.

Harrisburg, Penn., Sept. 18.—The long expected arrests of those held to be responsible for the frauds committed in the furnishing and decorating of Pennsylvania's \$13,000,000 Capitol were made to-day, the Attorney General causing warrants to be issued for fourteen of the eighteen persons and firms named by the Capitol Investigating Commission as being involved in the scandal.

Justice Seabury Holds Democratic Primary Call Valid.

The daily "plot" at the Tammany Wigwain yesterday turned out to be the warmed over plot of the night before—the one about the wicked McClellan Board of Elections shifting inspectors to strange districts and summoning Tammany Hebrews to work on the Jewish Day of Atonement.

Charles F. Murphy's imagination these days, after a long rest at Good Ground, possesses the resiliency of a volunteer organist, and he keeps the typewriters at Tammany Hall busy recording his mental impressions.

James H. Shumaker, of Johnstown, Penn., formerly superintendent of public grounds and buildings, who received for the furnishings, George F. Payne and his partner, Charles G. Wetter, of Philadelphia, builders of the Capitol and contractors for the \$308,000 attic.

William P. Snyder, of Spring City, Penn., formerly Auditor General, who approved the warrants of the contractors. William L. Mathews, of Media, Penn., former State Treasurer, who paid the bills of the contractors.

Charles F. Kinsman, Wallis Boleau, John G. Neiderer and George K. Storm, of Philadelphia, stockholders in the Pennsylvania Bronze Company, organized by Sanderson for the manufacture of the \$2,600,000 lighting fixtures.

Frank Irvine, auditor in the Auditor General's office, who added the accounts of the contractors. The men for whom warrants were issued include all the persons and firms mentioned by the investigating commission in its report to Governor Stuart as being involved in the Capitol contracts, with the exception of Frank G. Harris, former State Treasurer, and Edward B. Hardenbergh, former Auditor General, both of whom were members of the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings that awarded the Cassel contract.

The warrants were sworn out before Harrisburg aldermen, and nearly all the defendants, who had been informed by the Attorney General of the action he had taken, appeared, waived a hearing and gave bail for their appearance in the Dauphin County Court. Several were unable to appear because of illness, and will make their appearance later. The principal defendants were held in \$60,000 bail each, which was furnished in every instance by surety companies.

All the defendants are charged with conspiracy to cheat and defraud the state by making false invoices, which were approved by Huston and Shumaker. Charges of obtaining money by false pretences were also made against Sanderson, Cassel, Payne and Wetter, it being alleged they furnished fictitious bills for a greater amount than they were entitled to receive under their contracts.

The prosecutions begun to-day are the outcome of the political upheaval in Philadelphia in 1905, when Mayor Weaver quarrelled with the Republican organization. The independent movement against the Republicans in Philadelphia that year spread throughout the state, and led to the election as State Treasurer of William H. Berry, a Democrat, on the fusion ticket. Berry took office in 1906, being the first Democrat to occupy that place in twenty-five years.

In the fall campaign of last year Berry startled the state by charging that according to the Treasury books, the building and furnishing of the Capitol had cost \$13,000,000, and not \$5,000,000, as had been generally believed, and that \$8,000,000 of the money went to furnish the building.

He charged that \$5,000,000 of the \$9,000,000 was pure graft. Governor Pennypacker, other state officials and the contractors denied the charges, but the agitation for an investigation which immediately began continued until the last Legislature appointed a commission to investigate the whole affair. Much sensational testimony was brought out at the hearings, which lasted about six months. The commission made a report to Governor Stuart, who turned it over to Attorney General Todd. The latter thought the evidence of fraud was so strong that he at once decided to bring criminal and civil suits against those held to be responsible for the frauds.

THE CAPITOL SCANDAL.

Men Involved in It, and Money They Collected.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18.—John H. Sanderson and Joseph M. Huston, of this city, for whom war-

DOCTOR'S SON, BEGGAR.

DRAMA IN NIGHT COURT. Cripple and Father Reconciled After Over a Year's Separation.

Through Magistrate Breen's questions in the night court last night a young man with one leg, arrested for begging, who proved to be Floyd Whitney and his father, Dr. C. A. Whitney, of No. 120 East 24th street, will probably be reconciled after a separation of more than a year, because of a difference of opinion.

When told of his son's arrest early this morning, Dr. Whitney went to the Jefferson Market prison, where his son had been sent by the magistrate.

During the evening a policeman saw young Whitney on the platform of the elevated station at Chatham Square soliciting alms. He was arrested, and in court said he was Frank Thomas, of No. 150 Park Row, but Magistrate Breen's question showed that the prisoner had given a fictitious name.

At first he refused to say anything about himself, but the magistrate finally managed to get him to tell the story of his life. With tears in his eyes, the young prisoner said that his right name was Lloyd Whitney, and that he was a son of Dr. C. A. Whitney. Four years ago he attended a boarding school in Caldwell, N. J. While there he fell, and a rusty nail pierced his knee. Blood poisoning set in, he said, and his father had him removed to the Polyclinic Hospital, where his leg was amputated.

A short while after he had recovered from the operation, young Whitney said, he and his father quarrelled, and he left home. He got several jobs, but was unable to keep them because of his wooden leg. Finally this wore out, and he was compelled to use crutches. There he sold papers. The rain yesterday made this impossible, and he said he asked a few pennies on the elevated station.

Dr. Whitney at his home this morning said all this was undoubtedly true. "The young man is probably my son," he said. "I cannot say anything at this time. I have not seen him in more than a year. I am going to court immediately, and will try to persuade him to return to his home."

In court father and son met and had a long talk. At its end Dr. Whitney said his son had agreed to go home and he would be taken care of there. Young Whitney was then discharged.

AERONAUT'S FATAL FALL.

Five Thousand See Tragedy at Miami County Fair, Ohio.

Troy, Ohio, Sept. 18.—Edward Richard, of Dayton, an aeronaut, plunged to his death to-day from the parachute in which he was descending from a balloon during an ascension from the Miami County fair grounds here. Five thousand persons watched in horror the 1,000-foot drop which ended in the young man's instant death.

Richard was employed by a well known aeronaut. It is said he disregarded a warning against making an ascension in the face of the storm which wrecked the parachute and killed him. The ascent was made in good time and without difficulty, though the breeze was freshening at the time the young man entered the balloon car. When up 1,300 feet he cast loose in a parachute after some difficulty. After dropping a few hundred feet a gust of wind twisted the parachute into a shapeless mass. Richard plunged downward with terrible velocity and struck a tree.

"I guess I can stand a little breeze," he is said to have responded to warnings before he ascended.

JOHNSON TO BURTON.

Criticises Statement Accompanying the President's Letter.

Cleveland, Sept. 18.—Mayor Johnson to-day made the following reply to Mr. Burton's statement of yesterday, making public President Roosevelt's letter:

The President's letter fails to disclose the grounds of his "profound conviction" that the suppressed telegram and letter from Mr. Taft and the secretary of the Standard Oil Company would reveal the real reason for Mr. Burton's candidacy at the outset. But Mr. Burton's comment on the subject is a secret accusation, with no basis in fact.

Our side of the question is simple, plain and complete, set forth in the ordinance already passed, and means a three-cent fare, revocable franchisees in the Council to reduce fares to the cost of the fare. Mr. Burton's platform means that this monopoly is too big to be controlled by the people, and that the government is to surrender the monopoly already won and postpone its fruits for twenty years by an immediate and cowardly compromise. Our proposition is to finish the fight now, and taking advantage of the victory already gained, forever settle the traction question by restoring to the people the ownership and control of their own streets.

MRS. LEWIS MARRIED IN LONDON.

Liberal Member of Parliament Weds Daughter of Blanton Duncan.

London, Sept. 18.—Mrs. Katherine Duncan Lewis, a widow, daughter of Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, was married to-day at the Registry Office in Westminster to Alfred Henry Scott, Liberal Member of the House of Commons for Ashton-under-Lyne.

The bride had just recovered from a severe case of bronchitis, and only a few intimate friends were invited to the ceremony. Mr. Scott, who has been a widower for some years, met Mrs. Lewis last July at a reception at the Hotel Cecil, and to-day a reception followed the wedding at the place where the romances had its beginning.

A RUSSIAN BREADWORK.

Order for Battleship of 22,300 Tons Given to Baltic Shipyards.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 18.—The Russian Admiralty has ordered a battleship of 22,300 tons from the Baltic Shipyards Works.

AFTER ALL, USHER'S THE SCOTCH THAT MADE THE HIGHBALL FAMOUS.—Adv.

STANDARD CLEANS UP A PROFIT OF 1,000%.

COUNSEL SAYS DIVIDEND IS NOT LARGE.

Mr. Pratt Tells of Transfers of Waters-Pierce—Government Gets List of Seventeen Companies.

Some more impressive figures as to the profits which accrue yearly to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey from its business were placed on the records at yesterday's hearing in the suit of the government to dissolve that corporation when Clarence G. Fay, acting controller of the company, was called upon to testify to the correctness of the capitalization of some seventeen corporations in which the New Jersey corporation owns a stock control. The list furnished was not a complete one of the subsidiary corporations of Standard Oil, much to the dissatisfaction of Frank B. Kellogg, of St. Paul, the government's attorney in charge of the suit, for he had specially requested at the opening session on Monday that an authentic and accurate tabulation of the capital of every one of the Standard's corporations be provided.

The dividends paid out and the profits made by the seventeen companies in the list were shown for only two years, 1903 and 1906, but the figures were considered significant by the government's lawyers. Take the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, for instance. It has a capital of \$1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of the par value of \$100, 9,990 of these shares being owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. In 1903 it paid out in dividends almost eight and one-half times its capitalization, or in plain figures \$8,491,500. The same year the company cleaned up profits of \$8,733,410. Last year the Indiana corporation had profits of \$10,516,082 and its dividends aggregated \$4,405,500, which, it is thought, may shed some light on its ability to pay the fine of \$29,240,000 which was imposed on it for rebating by Judge Landis in Chicago.

Another good earner in the Standard Oil group of corporations is the Atlantic Refining Company, which on a capital of \$5,000,000 had in 1903 profits of \$9,794,190, and paid out dividends of \$8,499,830. Last year the profits and dividends were substantially smaller, but still of fair size. The former totaled \$5,506,237, which enabled them to pay dividends of \$2,248,955. Stockholders in Continental Oil, Indiana Pipe Line, Solar Refining Company (which bought out Benedict & Brady's Manhattan Oil Company), Standard Oil of Kentucky and Standard Oil of New York, had no real cause for complaint, either last year or in 1903, as will be seen from the table furnished by the oil trust officials.

ONE THOUSAND PER CENT PROFIT.

A clear 1,000 per cent profit was made by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana last year. A mere seventeen of the seventy odd companies in the oil industry which are controlled by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey had profits last year of \$57,349,032 and paid dividends amounting to \$41,369,625. In 1903 the profits of these companies totaled \$63,535,958 and the dividends amounted to \$47,846,285.

Moritz Rosenthal, of Chicago, who with John G. Milburn, of this city, is in charge of the defence, took occasion to tell the reporters yesterday morning that Standard Oil profits were really not excessive after all. The profits and dividends might appear big to the public, said Mr. Rosenthal, but, taking into account the investment in the business, they were no larger than in an ordinary manufacturing business. Mr. Rosenthal also said plainly that his client had nothing in its records or on its books that was trying to conceal.

Despite this assurance Mr. Kellogg and his associates found it no easy task to get from the three witnesses examined at the two sessions yesterday the information which they were seeking in their endeavor to prove that the Standard Oil Company is a monopoly, and as such should be dissolved. Progress in finding out where books and records might be found which would show the formation of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey on January 1, 1899, from the original oil trust, composed of nineteen companies, which had been dissolved as illegal by the State of Ohio in 1892, was not so great as the government's attorneys had hoped to make. But Mr. Kellogg had much better cause to feel satisfied with his day's work than he did on Monday.

Besides getting the figures as to the profits of the companies, he succeeded in getting into the record a much more comprehensible idea of the manipulation of the stock of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. He also threw some light on the "C. M. Pratt investment," a "more convenient" alias for the Standard's holding of Waters-Pierce stock, and got half a dozen or more names of employes of the Standard Oil Company who may know something about records of the corporation. These will undoubtedly be subpoenaed in Mr. Kellogg's chase for the information he is after.

OBJECTION TO EVIDENCE.

Finally, when Mr. Kellogg had got on the stand one of the men who signed the agreement in 1882 by which the original trust was formed out of the nineteen companies, he drew forth from the Standard Oil's attorneys an objection to the admission of any evidence concerning transactions of the defendants antedating the enactment of the Sherman anti-trust law.

This law went into effect on July 2, 1890. Mr. Milburn also said he would enter an objection to placing on the records any testimony concerning transactions in which his clients were concerned prior to January 1, 1899. If such objections are sustained by the United States Circuit Court in St. Louis when Special Examiner Ferris submits his findings, Mr. Kellogg and his associates will have to confine their attempts to the proof of monopoly in the oil business to what happened after the Standard Oil Company became a corporation under the laws of the State of New Jersey.

The man who was one of the signers of the original trust agreement in 1882 was Wesley H. Tilford, a director of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and its treasurer since its organization in 1899. He was also one of the liquidating trustees appointed when the old trust in Ohio was dissolved. Mr. Tilford was not long on the witness stand, as he was not called until late in the afternoon session, and Mr. Kellogg did not get very far in his examination.

The Standard Oil director did not seem to relish his enforced attendance at the hearing any more than did his predecessors yesterday in the chair. Clarence G. Fay and Charles M. Pratt, and at least, from the point of view of Mr. Kellogg, he was hardly more satisfactory as a witness. The government's attorney did learn from him that he had been an official of the Standard Oil Company of New York for 1799

DEWEY'S CLARETS AND OLD BURGUNDY. Taken with the meal, enriches the blood. Dewey & Sons Co., 125 Fulton St., New York.

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