

LEADS KANSAS FIGHT

GOV. HOCH'S CRUSADE AGAINST STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Executive Declares State Only Wants Fair Play and Seeks No Injustice—Refinery Bill Plain Business.

Topeka, Kan.—Gov. Hoch, a county editor with high ideals, elected to the governorship last November, began the big fight now on between the state of Kansas and the Standard Oil company. He started it in his message by asking the legislature to establish a state refinery. This he followed with a speech demanding that the Standard company be "throttled." Then came charges in the newspapers of attempted bribery of legislators. Recently the Standard company announced it would accept no more oil from the Kansas fields. This, instead of "bringing the state to time," seems to have had the effect of uniting the people on the project for a refinery to be owned by the state.

The legislature took up the war begun by Hoch and made an appropriation for a state refinery with a capacity of 2,000 barrels a day. Gov. Hoch's record and convictions insure a fair trial of the state refinery enterprise. He is close to the people and has just entered office free from corporation attachments and even from obligations to a political machine.

Gov. Hoch's chief concern in connection with the crusade against the Standard Oil company is to make it clear that the state refinery project is not the result of a socialistic outbreak in Kansas. He insists that it was not the outcome of a desire on the part of the state to go into the oil business, but that the action was taken because it appeared to be the most effective way of destroying a monopoly.

"These are new times, and we are confronted by new problems," he says,



GOV. HOCH OF KANSAS. (Leader of Kansas Battle with Standard Oil Company.)

"and they must be met in new ways, not as our fathers would have met them."

"It is not socialistic," says the governor, referring to the state refinery project, "but the reverse of it."

"The state refinery and the supplementary laws that have been enacted will promote competition. We are not trying to drive the Standard Oil company out of the state or to deprive it of legitimate profits. No one denies the right of the Standard Oil company to own oil properties or to deal in oils. This company has invested vast sums of money in Kansas, and certainly no one has objected to these investments. They are entitled to the protection accorded to all other investments. It is not the possession and exercise of these property rights, but the abuse of them, to which objection is made.

"It is an attempt to compel the Standard to treat the state fairly. These new laws will safeguard investments in oil property in this state. They will promote the erection of refineries. The state is not seeking a monopoly. Its object is to make possible competition, which has been stifled by existing conditions.

"The fight Kansas is making is a fight for fair play—a fight to restore competition and to relieve a great and growing industry from the grasp of industrial despotism. We hope to prove by actual demonstration that the Standard Oil company has robbed the oil producers on one hand and the consumer on the other. By engaging in this battle as a state we hope, first, to encourage the location of independent refineries, and, second, to enlist other states and the general government in the battle against monopolistic tyranny. The proposed state refinery is simply a means to an end, and not the end itself.

"When these good conditions have been made permanent the state will not only be willing, but will be glad to retire from the refining of oil and leave that, as well as other lines of industry, in the hands of private competitors, where it legitimately belongs, but where it is now impossible on account of the greatest socialistic corporation now doing business on earth, the Standard Oil company."

Status for Pulaski.

Pulaski, the Polish hero of the revolutionary war, is to be perpetuated in a bronze equestrian statue, which will be placed in a conspicuous triangle in Pennsylvania avenue, at Washington. The plaster model of the statue is now on exhibition in the Corcoran Gallery of Art. The members of the commission who are to pass judgment on the work—Secretary Taft, Senator Wetmore, Representative McClary and T. M. Bellusci—are much pleased with the model, but have postponed final action in accepting it until the arrival of St. Gaudens, the sculptor, who will give his opinion.

NOT ANXIOUS TO MARRY.

King Alfonso of Spain Disgusted with Matchmakers—Will Remain Single for Awhile.

Madrid.—Too many proposals of marriage made to the young king have so disgusted him that he now declares he will not marry before he is 21 years old.

The ministers of the kingdom were the first to suggest the advisability of an early marriage to the king, and because of the advantages resulting from a closer alliance with the royal family of England they selected one of the duke of Connaught's daughters.

Assurances were obtained that no opposition would be made on the part of the pope, provided the young princess



KING ALPHONSO OF SPAIN. (He Declares He Will Not Marry Before He Is 21 Years Old.)

became a Catholic. In some way or other, however, the plans miscarried in diplomatic quarters. The duke of Connaught will not visit Madrid even on his return journey to England, and the Spanish ambassador in London has just tendered his resignation.

Then came the pet project of Emperor William of Germany, who wanted Princess Marie Von Mecklenburg to become queen of Spain. The pope's good offices were also enlisted in this scheme, but nothing has come of it.

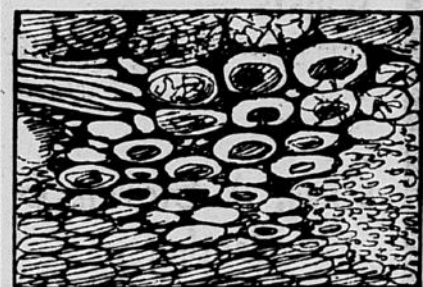
Family considerations suggested the desirability of the king's marriage with his cousin Gabrielle, daughter of Archduke Frederick of Austria. The queen mother was so much taken with this idea that the whole family, which includes three marriageable daughters, was recently sent for in great haste, and has just ended a three weeks' sojourn at the Spanish court.

Nothing, however, has materialized, and the young king is still heart whole and fancy free. In fact, he has now taken absolutely upon himself the selection of a suitable wife and will not listen to suggestions from anyone.

PAVED WITH WHALES' BONES

Walk Made of Unusual Substance in California City Many Years Ago Still in Good Condition.

San Francisco.—One of the most picturesque towns in California or on the Pacific slope is Monterey. Historically, it is the most interesting town in the western states. It was the capital of Alta California when the Spanish held sway, in the days "before the Gringo came." Father Junipero Serra landed at Monterey, which is on the bay of the



A UNIQUE PAVEMENT. (Made of Whales' Vertebrae and Other Bones.)

same name, on June 3, 1770, more than six years before the signing of the declaration of independence. The missionary priest preached to the Indians and founded the mission church of San Carlos, which is still in excellent preservation. Many relics of Spanish rule are to be seen in Monterey, such as the old custom house, the jail, etc.

Besides being the capital of the Spanish province, Monterey was an important whaling station, many of those great mammals being found in Monterey bay. The walk leading from the street to the main door of San Carlos mission church is paved with the vertebrae and other bones of whales. The accompanying cut from a photograph, made at the end of August last, shows the composition and present condition of this remarkable pavement.

Senator Reads Dime Novels.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, belongs to the dime novel reading class of senators. Like the late Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, he often seeks mental relaxation in reading the yellow-backed thrillers. One night not long since Mr. Platt was unable to sleep. Finally he rang for a bellboy and told him to go to the room of Secretary of Commerce Metcalf, who lives on the floor below Senator Platt, at the Arlington hotel. "Ask him for some dime novels," said the senator. In a few minutes the boy returned with several choice pieces of literature, among them being "Ante-lope Abe, the Awful, Antagonistic, Annihilating Avenger of Alvarado, Arizona." Another was called "Diamond Dick, the Darling Demon Deed Shot Detective." A few chapters from these intellectual works had the desired effect of bringing on sleep.

SEASON WILL BE GAY

BRILLIANT WOMEN TO RULE WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Mrs. Fairbanks, Wife of Vice President, a Famous Hostess, Will Reign with Helpmeet of the President.

Washington.—Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks' regime as the wife of the vice president of the United States will mark an epoch in the social annals of the national capital. The reign of two such women as Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and Mrs. Fairbanks is without parallel. To express the situation in a few words, it is the case of rival moons shining in the social firmament. It is all in vain that the friends of both these distinguished women repudiate the idea of rivalry. The fact that one is the wife of the president and the other the wife of the vice president, and that both have such attractive, though strikingly different, personalities, means that in juxtaposition, unconsciously and unwillingly, they must be rivals. To hark back to the times of Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Stevenson, or, more recently, to the supremacy of Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Hobart, is not to shed light on the problem that faces Washington society.

Mrs. Cleveland was the youngest as well as one of the most beautiful women who ever presided in the white house. Her romantic courtship and marriage were sufficient to make her the most prominent figure in American social life. Mrs. Stevenson, a woman past middle life, with small experience and less social ambition, was completely eclipsed by the brilliant young wife of the president. In the case of Mrs. Hobart, as in the case of Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Harrison played secondary parts, though nominally they were the first ladies of the land.

But Mrs. Roosevelt is firmly established in the affections of the American



MRS. C. W. FAIRBANKS. (Who, with Mrs. Roosevelt, Will Rule Washington Society.)

public and she can view with complacency the coming of even such a potent personality as Mrs. Fairbanks. The conjunction will only mean that the social participation of the two women will render the second Roosevelt administration one of the most brilliant, intellectually and socially, in our national history.

Mrs. Fairbanks will not for the first time come out prominently before the American people as the wife of the vice president. She was prominent as the wife of a United States senator, and she has been a conspicuous figure in national affairs since she came here, almost 12 years ago. But her proposed course, now that she will be the second lady of the land, is of intense interest to women from Maine to California and from the Canadian boundaries to the gulf. As president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Fairbanks has, perhaps, the widest acquaintance with the American public possessed by any woman in official life, not excepting the wife of the president. She has held the supreme office of this patriotic organization for four years, and she will be the first president general to leave the society without having created factions in its ranks.

Mrs. Fairbanks is a type of woman who does things, rather than one who announces many projects in advance of action. People can only surmise that she is planning a brilliant campaign from the assiduousness with which she has attended to every social duty since her husband's election. Mrs. Fairbanks will have an advantage over Mrs. Roosevelt in that the greater latitude is allowed the wife of the vice president, whereas the wife of the president is hedged in with innumerable traditions and restrictions.

It is not generally known that Mrs. Fairbanks holds three collegiate degrees. She graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan university, at Delaware, O., in 1872, in the same class with her gifted husband. She was married to him a few days afterward and at once began a study of law, also with her husband as a classmate. She received the degree of bachelor of laws and afterward took a full course of international and parliamentary law at the Western Reserve university, of Ohio. During the infancy of her children, Mrs. Fairbanks studied medicine, and one of the most charming traits of her character is her sympathy and generous aid to sick and ailing children and old people. It only remains to be said that in spite of these varied accomplishments the coming second lady of the land is one of the gentlest and most lovable of women and is infinitely removed from the type known as the strong-minded or the club-frequenting woman.

Nobleman a Musical Director. Conte Guido, Visconti di Mirona, a young millionaire well known in society and sporting circles in Milan, has decided to devote himself entirely to music, and has accepted the directorship of important operatic performances to be given in Palermo.

A ROYAL AFFAIRITION.

Heir to Austrian Throne, Thought to Have Killed Himself, Said to Be in Boston.

Boston.—A tale of beholding a royal apparition, as strange as that related by Horatio, Bernardo and Marcellus to Hamlet, is told by Eugene Muriati, A. Anton Stanich and Benjamin Cortes, of this city, former Austrian soldiers and members of the special regiment of Crown Prince Rudolph, long lamented by them as dead.

It is this very prince of the unhappy house of Hapsburg, whom his three faithful soldiers now assert, with many solemn oaths, that they have seen and spoken with at night on a lonely street



CROWN PRINCE RUDOLPH. (Austrian Heir to Throne Thought to Have Killed Himself.)

of Boston. The prince, say the three ex-guardsmen, whom they would know anywhere, as they enjoyed his especial confidence, is alive and well, though disguised and in incognito.

Under a street lamp where the three were chatting one night recently, the prince, they declare, appeared to them, his large eyes sorrowful and his mien most melancholy. He called them each by name, approached them and, seeing they were horrified at what they believed was a spirit, after revealing his identity, removed the scarf from about his neck and showed them an old scar which they well remembered.

The three Austrian soldiers refuse to say what the prince is doing, fearing to expose him to espionage.

The life story of Crown Prince Rudolph is an unhappy one. The only son of Emperor Francis Joseph and his empress, the former Princess Amalie Eugenie, Rudolph expected to some day sit upon the throne. But in 1889 a passionate love affair with Countess Marie Vetsera caused some difficulties between him and members of his family, and his dead body was found in the imperial shooting lodge in the forest, lying beside that of the countess. There was considerable mystery about the reported suicide and the alleged burial was strictly private. Rudolph was succeeded in line by Archduke Charles Louis, who relinquished his rights in favor of his son, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, now the heir-apparent.

REMARKABLE STREET SIGN.

Watch Five Feet in Diameter Made of Aluminum Displayed on a London Thoroughfare.

London.—Holborn and Higher Holborn, which team with many interesting landmarks, have had an addition during the last few weeks in the shape of a rather remarkable trade sign, which will tell the passer-by the correct time. At first sight this addition would seem to be a public clock, but it is in reality a much more novel arrangement—a public watch, but it is in reality a much more novel arrangement—a public watch. It stands over the premises of a well-known watch company, project-



WATCH AS STREET SIGN. (Unique Timepiece in London of Extraordinary Size.)

ing out boldly into the great thoroughfare of High Holborn. The diameter of the large watch is five feet. The case is made of aluminum, and contains a secondary movement, controlled by a master clock situated in the office. The style of the timepiece is similar to that of an American watch many times enlarged. Each side is provided with a dial, which has a second hand in addition to the hour and minute hands. At night the dials are lighted by two powerful searchlights of 50-candlepower each, one on either side, and these are controlled by a time switch, which turns on the lights at a stated time, and also cuts the illuminants off. Another curiosity of this clock is that the master clock contains a synchronizing device and an alarm signal, and if the large watch outside does not compare exactly with the clock inside as to time, the master clock rings every minute. This is a warning that the batteries are weakened and require to be refilled, and the synchronizing device gives an extra impulse every minute until the watch catches up to the master clock.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

The College.

There is a keen rivalry between a number of North Dakota towns over the location of the Methodist university. Bismarck, Jamestown and Minot, which the trustees decided to remove from Wahpeton. Fargo, Grand Forks and Bismarck are among the cities that would welcome the institution.

The committee on location appointed by the trustees will meet in Fargo on March 24 to report. In the meantime Fargo has two committees at work, one from the Commercial club and another from the First M. E. church, and the city will be canvassed as to its wishes in the matter.

The favorite idea at Fargo is to have Methodists and Presbyterians unite with the Congregationalists, who already have the Fargo College there. The argument is made that on account of the newness of the state and comparatively small population there is no room for any great number of small denominational colleges, but that if all would combine in one large Christian college in Fargo a great work could be done. The Congregationalists have issued a statement in which they announce they are open to a proposition looking forward to the establishment of a union college.

Goes to Portland.

The cabin used by President Roosevelt in North Dakota, during the time he was pursuing his career as a deputy sheriff and stockman, will be brought to Portland from St. Louis, where it was on exhibition, for the Lewis and Clark exposition.

Considering that in a short few years, President Roosevelt, the then assuming young stockman, has changed his abode from a crudely constructed log cabin situated in the heart of North Dakota, to the palatial White House at Washington, this exhibit should arouse unusual interest among the visitors to the Lewis and Clark Centennial.

The North Dakota appropriation now amounts to over \$50,000, and as the exhibit is being steadily increased, it bids fair to surpass any of the state displays. Several excursions will be run to Portland from North Dakota, and the state commission is striving to have the number of visitors registered from that state by the turnstiles equal if not exceed all others. As soon as is practicable, the Roosevelt cabin will be shipped in parts from St. Louis, and erected at the at the Lewis and Clark exposition grounds.

A Bad Buck.

A traveling man mounted a way freight at Grafton to go to Bathgate. Some switching was done, and at last the entire train got under way. A section laborer stood by the track, and the traveling man who was on the steps of the caboose, undertook to stir the laborer up a little. "Get to work!" he shouted. "You slob-sided, ornery critter!" And a volume of choice epithets poured from his mouth. The laborer stared with surprise, and then began to dance with anger. Then an awful thing happened. The train slowed down and stopped, and during the fifteen minutes that elapsed before it started there was as pretty an obstacle race as ever you saw between a wild looking and badly scared traveling man, and about 300 pounds of active and angry section man.

Nearly Killed.

The 12-year-old son of Andrew Peterson, who resides about a mile and a half from Ojata, is in a serious condition as a result of an accident. The boy started out to hunt wolves on horseback. When some distance from the house the horse slipped and fell down, crushing one of the boy's legs badly and breaking the bones. The horse ran home after the accident and for several hours members of the family searched for the boy before he was found. He was badly exhausted from exposure and the loss of blood, but it is believed that the boy will recover.

Enforcement League.

The executive committee of the North Dakota Enforcement League has completed arrangements for the annual convention of the league which is to be held in Fargo Thursday, Mar. 30, at the First Congregational church.

There will be three sessions of the convention, the first being called to order at 9:30 in the morning and another in the afternoon. In the evening there will be a lecture by a distinguished speaker. There are several important items of business to transact and a new force of officers will be elected.

News Notes.

Thieves swiped some meat near Granville. Rev. Macnamara, as field secretary for the state enforcement league, is said to be securing a great success. A young man disappeared from Braddock leaving a number of unpaid bills.

A sidewalk fever struck Sawyer recently and the appearance of the town is greatly improved. Citizens of Rola feared the mill would be burned by the flames which destroyed the National elevator and the firemen did some good work.

A Binford bookkeeper says he worked 3,598 hours during the past year. The telephone companies in many towns in the state publish a list of subscribers.

Bismarck is to get two long distance telephone connections this summer, one up the Soo and another over the N. P.

Gustave Berndt's farmhouse, twelve miles southwest of Hankinson was destroyed by fire, caused by a defective chimney. The building was in ashes twenty minutes after the fire was discovered. Loss, \$1,000, with only about \$250 insurance.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending March 11.

Frank H. Hitchcock, of Massachusetts, has been selected for first assistant postmaster general.

George B. Cortelyou took the oath as postmaster general. The other members of the cabinet also qualified.

The Flovilla, Ga., bank was burglarized and the vaults wrecked with nitroglycerin. The robbers secured \$1,000 in cash.

Henry M. Lewis, of Berwick, Ill., a member of the Thirty-first general assembly of Illinois, is dead. He was 81 years old.

The wholesale grocery house of Williamson, Hallsell, Frazer company, at Chickasaw, I. T., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000.

The United States treasury department will realize over \$400,000 net receipts from duties paid on foreign exhibits at the world's fair at St. Louis.

James Ince, at Danville, Ark., confessed the murder of his wife and three children, because it seemed impossible for him to make a living for his family.

Mount Vesuvius, which has never been completely inactive, has become more agitated. Incandescent lava, accompanied by flashes of light, was thrown out.

As the result of a furnace explosion at the Cambria Steel company's works at Johnstown, Pa., three men, foreigners, were killed. Their bodies were horribly burned.

A fire which started in the general store of A. S. Leyman & Co. burned out over half a dozen of the principal business buildings of Stanfort, Ill. Loss, \$10,000.

Dan Shepherd, charged with murder, was found guilty of manslaughter after a trial of three weeks, at Fairfield, Ia. Shepherd was accused of having murdered an aged German.

A west-bound passenger train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad collided with an east-bound freight train at Mark Center, Ind. Harry Cummins, fireman of the passenger engine, was instantly killed.

Robbers set fire to a warehouse at Muncy, Pa., and the structure, together with the stores of Jacob Per and Lewis Smith & Sons and two dwellings was destroyed. The total loss is placed at \$50,000.

The three upper floors of the seven-story building at No. 1302-4 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa., were destroyed by fire, entailing a loss to the owners and tenants of the structure of about \$100,000.

While seven men were being hoisted in the carriage in the Clear Spring colliery at West Pitton, Pa., the rope broke and the men were hurled to the bottom, a distance of 250 feet. All were killed.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed with the clerk of the United States district court at Springfield, Ill., by Tere A. Clark, a mining promoter of Quincy, Ill. He scheduled his liabilities at \$254,500, and assets at \$50.

An explosion of gas at Granger, Utah, in the basement of the Ward meeting house of the Mormon church, wrecked the structure. Miss Nellie Mackey, the organist, was killed and 26 other young persons were severely injured.

In a decision handed down by the supreme court at Hartford, Conn., the superior court is upheld in declaring that the sealed letter in the Philo S. Bennett will containing a bequest of \$50,000 to William J. Bryan is not a part of the Bennett will.

Mrs. Isaac Abrams, aged 50 years, was beaten to death, and Mrs. Sadie Chatham, aged 30 years, her daughter, was fatally injured by the younger woman's husband, John E. Chatham, 35 years old, a prominent druggist of Chester, Pa. The murderer killed himself.

Although the local leaders are continuing the fight, despite the fact that the national leaders have repudiated their action in calling the men out, the strike on the subway and elevated railway systems in New York has passed the acute stage, and trains are running with little delay.

The big new steamship James C. Wallace, building at the American Shipbuilding company's yards, was successfully launched at Lorain, O. The steamer is one of the largest on the lakes, and will have a capacity of 10,000 tons. She is 552 feet over all, 533 feet keel and 56 feet beam.

THE MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods like LIVE STOCK, WHEAT, FLOUR, etc. Columns include item names and prices.