

## PRESIDENT IS READY FOR GREAT BATTLE

Bruin in Deathly Fear of Rifle and Big Stick Re-treats Into Jungle.

## PRESIDENT MISSES CHURCH

Veteran Bear Hunter From Texas Is Added to the Party.—Will Ride on Ponies.

Stamboul, La., Oct. 7.—When the sun sets tonight the number of live bears in the vicinity of President Roosevelt's camp in these wilds will have been reduced and some new notches will be cut in the barrel of the presidential rifle.

This is the firm belief of the ex-cited residents of this place.

The only doubt on the subject is that the bears known to inhabit these forests have been apprised of the coming of the foe, and have concluded to get beyond the Roosevelt zone.

If this should prove the case the president will not lack sport, however, for deer are browsing all over this section regardless of the presence of visitors, but the disquieting rumor has gone abroad that many of them are dying of the disease known as "black tongue."

The president spent the day quietly in his camp on Tennes bayou with the intention of beginning his hunt early tomorrow. His party will be augmented in the morning by the addition of a Mr. Metcalf, a friend of Messrs. McIlhenny and Parker, who will escort the negro bear killer, Holt Collier, who will bring with him twenty-one of his own dogs. There will be, therefore three professional hunters in the crowd—Collier, Lilley and a negro named Brutus Jackson. All have their own dogs.

### President Misses Church.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Assistant Secretary Latta, who is located about ten miles from the camp, reported to the press representatives here that he has not received a word from his chief since he landed in camp, but he added that he was certain that he had not attended church. Residents who heard this statement confirmed it, because there is, they say, no church for him to attend.

There is quite a canvas village where the camp is pitched. It consists of seven tents, most of which are occupied as living apartments by the president and his party. The president's own tent is a walled structure, about fifteen feet square, and there is a large mess tent and also a cooking tent floored. The president has been supplied with a big bay horse by Manager Shields of the Parker plantations, but will not use him when on the hunt, trained ponies being supplied for this purpose.

**Veteran Bear Hunter in Party.**

Lilley, who is a professional sportsman, emigrated from this section to Texas many years ago, but had even then made an excellent reputation as a nimrod that it has survived all this time and was strong enough to cause him to be sent for and brought all the way from Texas for the present emergency. He has, in former days, hunted all the canebreaks hereabouts and is said to know every nook and cranny in them.

## GEN. BOOTH IN CHICAGO

Veteran Commander of Salvation Army Addresses Vast Audience.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—Forty-two persons from an audience that filled the Auditorium theater last evening went forward in response to the call of General Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, for sinners who wished to get saved.

The venerable commander, despite his long day's journey from New York the day before, and despite the fact that he had addressed two great meetings in the Colonial theater previously yesterday, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon, spoke with a fervor and spirit that did not in the least belie that he had passed three score and ten milestones in his life by more than eight years.

His invitation for sinners to come to the front followed a sermon in which he referred to many who had strayed from the paths of righteousness as Judases and had dwelt upon money as the chief root of evil.

"All the world seems to be going mad with wealth," said General Booth. "The most ignominious and contemptible and ruinous slavery to be found under the sun is slavery to money."

### General Paid Great Tribute.

At the afternoon meeting the aged commander was given a remarkable tribute by the large throng that filled the Colonial theater. Men of all classes joined in signifying their approval of resolutions of gratitude to the general proposed by Luther Laflin Mills and seconded by Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago. This was before the general had dwelt upon the future of the army.

"The Salvation army is young as yet," said General Booth. "It started only forty-two years ago. People who expect wonders of it must give it a chance to breathe a while. It is young yet and still crude and unfinished.

"Many have wondered what would become of the army when the general dies. Well, he will live as long as he can, and when he dies the same flash of electricity that carries the message of his death will have added to it. Long live the general!"

## JOHN D. IN NEW ROLE

Gives Out the Impression as Being Only Steward of the Standard.

New York, Oct. 7.—John D. Rockefeller's private conception of himself heretofore never allowed to become public, which is that he is only the steward of the Standard Oil wealth, responsible to God alone for his stewardship, was quoted yesterday morning by the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, the rector of Calvary Baptist church at Sixty-eighth avenue and West Fifty-seventh street, before his regular young people's Sunday morning class.

The Rev. Mr. MacArthur, in the course of a defense of Mr. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil company, said: "A few years ago some one asked Mr. Rockefeller privately why it was, since he had such a tremendous fortune, and his tastes were so simple that he could not retire. Mr. Rockefeller then made a reply which he did not intend should be made public and which gives an attitude of his mind never before appreciated by the public.

### Heard Mr. Rockefeller Say It.

"I am the trustee of the property of others," he said, "through the Providence of God, committed to my care. I am the steward of vast interests belonging in great part to widows and orphans and others, who are actually or relatively poor. For this holding I am responsible to God. Were I to give up my interest in the Standard Oil company I would imperil the interests of these people according to the popular supposition that my withdrawal would hurt the company's business. Therefore I feel it my duty to God and to the people whose money is invested in my company to continue active in its welfare."

The Rev. Mr. MacArthur was asked after his address about the correctness of the quotation he had cited. He said that it was absolutely authentic, and he intimated that he himself was the one who had heard Mr. Rockefeller so characterize his position in the world. In his address, which was upon "The Virtues of the Standard Oil Company," Dr. MacArthur had something to say about the character of Rockefeller.

## ACCEPT BANDIT'S TERMS

Britons to Meet Raisuli's Reduced Terms for MacLean's Ransom.

Tangier, Oct. 7.—The release of Capt. Harry MacLean, who for some time has been held captive by the bandit, Raisuli, at last seems to be within measurable distance.

It was authoritatively stated yesterday that the British government had accepted Raisuli's reduced terms for MacLean's release, the principal items being \$150,000 ransom and British protection for Raisuli and his family.

Great Britain's advance of the ransom will be guaranteed by Sultan Abd-el-Aziz.

Sir Harry MacLean's brother is now at Rabat bringing the negotiations with the sultan to a close.

### Capture a Daring Feat.

The capture of General MacLean, commander of the sultan's bodyguard and next to him the most powerful man in Morocco, was the most spectacular and amazing of all the feats performed by Raisuli.

The capture was made while the commander was bearing peace offerings to the outlaw, in sight of his stronghold, and was a bold move to force the sultan into granting many heavy demands made by the bandit, among them being that his house at Zinat be rebuilt, that he receive an indemnity of \$200,000, and that he be granted pardon from the charges held against him by the sultan, reappointed governor of Tangier and Fâs, and made commander of police.

Captain Once in British Army.

Up to the time of his capture by the brigand Capt. MacLean was considered invincible by the persons of the Moroccan court. Trained in the British army, he left it to cast his lot with the late Sultan Moulay Hassen. Going there a young man, he offered his services as drill master to the imperial troops.

Gradually he worked himself into the confidence of the ruler and was given the task of putting the entire army on a fighting basis. He substituted modern firearms for the old seven foot long flintlocks, introduced the use of uniforms and cannon, and, although robbing the army of its picturesqueness made it into a good fighting machine.

Then the old ruler died, and it was expected that MacLean would leave the service, but he determined to stick by the new boy sultan and kept his hold on the Moroccan government.

## COURT INTERPRETS FISH LAW.

Holds That Prohibition of Dynamiting Covers All Streams and Lakes.

Frankfort, Ind., Oct. 5.—A decision of the law against killing fish with dynamite, which will be of general interest all over the state, was made Friday by Judge Claybaugh of the circuit court. Joseph Thompson was arrested for dynamiting a small creek and the question was raised by the court that there was a doubt as to just what the phrase "waters of the state" means, and the decision was withheld until Judge Claybaugh made an examination of the authorities on the question. The point was whether the phrase meant simply lakes and larger streams, or all streams of whatsoever size.

Today Judge Claybaugh decided that the law shall cover any and all kinds of waters, small or large, whether lakes or streams.

A merchant who has the "courage" to pay high rent, and to buy costly stocks of goods, should not weaken when it comes to advertising.

## FIGHT SOON TO OPEN FOR NEW LADING BILL

Conference for Amendments Will Begin in New York Friday.

## LARGE BODIES CONCERNED

Demand Growing For Uniform Document Covering Shipments Over All Roads.

New York, Oct. 7.—The conference hoped to arrange the terms of the proposed amendments to the uniform bill of lading to be authorized by the Interstate commerce commission will be held in this city on Oct. 11.

Should the object of the meeting fail, it is said that the fight, with the railroads on the one side and the big shippers and bankers of the country on the other, will be waged to a finish.

In this event the Interstate commerce commission will be the court of last resort, that body having been given full power under the new railroad rate law to prescribe the form of the new bill. Representatives of all the leading railroads, many of the prominent bankers and shippers of the country, and a committee representing a large number of prominent commercial bodies have signified their intention of taking part in the conference.

### All Points to Be Discussed.

All the questions involved in the various amendments will be discussed, the avowed purpose of the bankers and shippers being to induce the railroads to endorse all the amendments as proposed. If these amendments are adopted, business men generally contend, they will remedy what are now regarded as the real dangers of the law in its present form, which already have resulted in bankers in various sections of the country in refusing to loan money on bills of lading as collateral.

The dangers of the present law, which it is sought to remove by the adoption of the proposed amendments, include, according to the supporters of the new measure, loss now frequently incurred by merchants paying bill of lading drafts, by bankers making advances on bills of lading, and by third parties giving advances on these instruments.

The specially appointed committee from various commercial bodies which will attend the conference in support of the adoption of the proposed amendments, includes representatives from the New York cotton exchange, the New York board of trade and transportation, the Merchants' association, the New York Mercantile exchange, the National Hay association, the National Poultry association, and many other organizations.

The joint meeting of these several bodies, which appointed the committee to attend the New York conference, adopted resolutions demanding that the responsibility of the railroads be more clearly defined in the new bill of lading than it is under the present law.

## BOMB 13 IS HURLED

Negro is Latest Victim—Porch is Wrecked—Players Flee in Panic.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—Chicago gamblers were not allowed a peaceful Sunday. With the grand jury thunder cloud vanishing into thin mist on the horizon and the poolrooms and handbooks preparing for a gradual resumption of business, another bomb tore open the aching wound and cast a new cloud of dust and conjectures into the eyes of the puzzled authorities.

The victim of bomb No. 13 was the Needmore club, a negro gambling resort at 509 West Lake street, that long has enjoyed immunity from police interference. Although the attack cannot be traced directly to the war on the Mont Tennes gambling syndicate, it is part and parcel of the present chaotic situation and bears the earmarks of the same artist that threw the other twelve sticks of dynamite or bottles of nitroglycerine.

The explosion occurred shortly before 2 o'clock in the morning. It awoke most of the residents of the neighborhood and sent the policemen on nearby streets scampering to the spot, but nothing was discovered, and the matter was not even reported at the West Lake street police station.

### Gamblers Flee in Terror.

"Bob" Thomas, proprietor of the Needmore club, was one of the persons disturbed. He was looking after the pleasure and amusement of the patrons of his resort when the bomb vented its wrath upon his back porch and "getaway" emergency exit of the two story club building and saloon. The negro gamblers were thrown into a panic and a rush was made for the door. No damage was done beyond shattered woodwork and broken windows. The same care had been exhibited by the bomb thrower that has been shown in all the other mysteries of the kind.

Thomas was arrested late in the afternoon after he had used a revolver in an attempt to drive Lyman Atwell, a newspaper photographer, away from the front of the club building. Atwell had taken up a position with his camera across the street from Thomas' place and was preparing to take a picture, when the negro rushed from the door of the saloon.

The few citizens who had arrived at the scene were terrorized by the robbers, who ran through the street, carrying their booty with them and firing as they ran. They went northward to the yards of the Southern railway, where they secured a hand car, boarded it with their plunder, and sped off.

**EXPLOSION KILLS FOUR**

Butler, Pa., Oct. 7.—Four men were killed, twenty mortally injured, and ten others badly injured in an explosion caused by the upsetting of the metal pot in the No. 1 cupola of the Standard Steel company here late last night.

Nearly all the men were foreigners.

**Loss to Plant \$100,000.**

The large wheel plant, 150x100 feet, was demolished, causing a loss estimated at \$100,000.

The dead:

DORNA, NICK; dismembered. ELOTAR NICHOLAS; burned to a crisp. VERECK, JOHN; skull crushed. UNIDENTIFIED MAN; totally dismembered.

**Wounded in Pitiable Condition.**

The condition of the thirty men injured is pitiable. Although still alive, the features of a majority are mutilated beyond recognition.

The hot metal was showered over them, causing horrible injuries. Arms, fingers, and ears were torn off, while a number of men had their eyes burned out.

Several men are in the hospital with their legs burned to a crisp. At midnight the physicians attending the injured said that at least ten of the men would die.

**Tomorrow's most profitable classified advertisement "might as well be yours."**

## WOULD BAR COOLIES

More Inspectors Sent to Canadian Border—Japanese Chief Offenders.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 6.—Immigration of Japanese into America is increasing at so alarming a rate that it has been determined by the government to adopt extraordinary measures to prevent the introduction into the United States not only of Japanese but of other Asiatic coolie laborers. One result of the trip of Secretary Straus of the department of commerce and labor along the Canadian border and the Pacific coast has been an increase of the force of immigration inspectors along the Canadian border.

Official figures of the immigration of Japanese into America are not available, because Secretary Straus declines at this time to make them public, but it is known that more than double the number of Japanese have come into the United States thus far in the year 1907 than came here during the same period last year.

Naturally the figures of the government do not include the hundreds of Japanese who have come into the country surreptitiously. They have come across the Canadian and Mexican borders practically without hindrance despite the regulations adopted by the government to prevent the introduction of Japanese laborers.

### Drop Off in United States.

The government of Japan does not issue passports to laborers for America. It does, however, issue passports to them for the Hawaiian Islands and Canada. Once in the Hawaiian Islands they can take passage either to Mexico or Canada and their way across the border line into this country from either Mexico or the dominions is easy. They take train, for instance, from Mexico to Canada, through the United States. The railroads are not bonded, as they are in the case of Chinese passengers, to deliver them at a specified destination. The result is that the Japanese leave the train at any point in the United States they may choose. They disappear and it is practically impossible to find them, even if they are known to have left the train, which is entirely unlikely.

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