

ROCKAFELLER MYSTERY.

Shot His Own Son in Battle.

Heart Thrilling Tragedy in the Philippines.

The great mystery of the war in the Philippines—the disappearance of Major Charles N. Rockefeller of the Fifth Infantry, has been solved, and its solution brings with it the reminiscences of the most tragic mystery of a life of sorrow—the theft of a child from its parents, the death of the mother, and then the death of the son at the hands of the father, while the two were soldiers in opposing armies in the Philippines. Then follows the desertion of the grief-stricken father, who has sought oblivion in an obscure part of Central America.

War in the Philippines has had its tragedies that sound supreme. There was the death of Egbert, veteran of the civil war, survivor of wounds at San Juan, killed in the outskirts of Manila; there was the peerless Lawton, bearer of a charmed life, who calmly whistled as he sat on a box under a tree at El Caney with the Mauser bullets singing about his ears. But these were the deaths of soldiers—death only, the end of all things, sudden, sure and soothing.

Rockefeller's fate is worse than a

wishes, and the merry laugh of Mrs. Rockefeller, who was overjoyed at the prospect of once again seeing her native land. Only the nurse woman, Yen, seemed sad. She dreaded parting with her little charge.

Two days before the date of the sailing of the steamer Yen disappeared and the child disappeared with her. The Rockefeller's were frantic. The whole foreign, or white, city was aroused. Tremendous rewards were offered. The English governor of Hong Kong caused the city to be scoured. Police and troops invaded the native city and made a house-to-house search. It was all in vain. Neither Yen nor the child could be found.

Years have since passed away. Lieut. Lawton is now a major general in the war against the Filipinos. He has just led a successful charge on a band that had surprised the American bivouac. Its leader was a white man, clad in immaculate white, young, tall and handsome, and he rushed forward ahead of his men with the genius of command of courage coupled with power.

found, showing that the possessor was Paul Stanhope of Hong Kong. It recounted his adventures in the war, sometimes even jocularly alluding to severe engagements in which he had barely escaped with his life.

The report of the engagement was sent to headquarters, but for some reason Major Rockefeller retained the diary. Events followed fast, engagements succeeding engagements, skirmishes, attacks and the capture of villages being of daily occurrence.

The guard noticed that the major's light burned late one night and that there were low queries as to what the "old man" was likely to do next.

Instantly there was an alarm. The guard of the night before was aroused, but they knew nothing. Every inch of the camp was examined. Searching parties were sent out in every direction—no trace of the major was found. Old scouts examined every blade of grass. The major was gone!

The day passed, and a night, Major Rockefeller was missing. The senior captain took command and ordered the major's effects sealed up. Everything was in order, down to the last detail, and the orderly at the major's headquarters declared that practical-

WHERE DUTY LIES.

MOTTO OF ALL AMERICANS MUST BE "PRESS AHEAD."

False Issues Raised to Blind the Eyes to the Danger of Reputation and Needless Labor Troubles—The Great Democratic "Fake" Issue.

Questions are upon us in this campaign to test the stuff we are made of as to its far-sighted intelligence, its radical honesty and its Saxon courage. In this presidential canvass are solved the magnificent prosperities of the past three years, an honest dollar, the degradation of the judiciary, the fate of an honest civil service, the just administration of the great affairs of our new dependencies in the far east, our continued beneficent influence in the concert of the powers in the settlement of the destinies of the Chinese empire, and a masterful hand in the great world-movements of the twentieth century. For such a benign efficiency we are better placed than any other power on earth.

We cannot abdicate without shame. We cannot withdraw from our place of world power without a breach of faith with the nations and with humanity itself.

Who tries to shake us with terrors of imperialism wantonly blasphemes the character, the intelligence and the will of his countrymen. It is but triple-tongued demagoguery that talk one thing in one section, another in another and a third in a third; consent of the governed on one stump and suppression of votes of a constitutional majority on another; one section of the republic to another section, "the enemy's country."

In this campaign lie, not half hidden, all those insurgent questions which perturb the world of capital and labor. Socialistic madness is in the mixture and the gaunt specter of the anarchist stirring the pot is in full view of the man with vision.

The poor are being inflamed against the rich. Men with their pockets stuffed with the stock of oppressive trusts are declaiming against combinations of capital.

An irruption of the barbarians is at the gates of Rome. The eyes of the civilized world are upon us to see whether honesty, intelligence, courage and patriotism are guarding the glories of the young republic. Has popular intelligence risen to the point of safety; popular virtue to the point of secure sovereignty? Have we vision for our own security, virtue for political morality, national righteousness and sturdiness for international leadership. Great salvations or awful abysses are ahead. We must share the great world's destinies. We must share their shaping. We must bravely meet the responsibilities of our greatness. —Rev. A. S. Flisk, D. D., Washington, D. C.

APPEAL OF THE A. O. U. W.

We submit the question fairly and honestly to our brethren. Can we afford by voice or vote to do anything that will disturb the present prosperous condition of our country, which has resulted in a most magnificent growth of our order, and which means to us additional and absolute security for our beneficiary certificates, held by us sacredly for the future benefit of the widows and orphans of our membership? To the jurisdictions of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, New York, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, California, Georgia, Nevada, Utah and Louisiana, to whom we paid more than half a million of relief, we ask, can you afford, for the sake of yielding to political excitement engendered for purely political purposes, to do anything that shall in the slightest degree disturb your own prosperity, and that of the jurisdictions who so willingly and lavishly contributed to your relief? You know as well as we can tell you how sensitive our order is in relation to the relief fund, and if, as the outcome of this political campaign, there should be a season of business reverses, hard times, and as a result our order's growth should be impaired, can you not see, as the grand master workman of New York says, how much more important it is for you to protect this order, than you shall "be the next President of the United States?"

Our brethren in Nebraska who are now flourishing, can you afford to hazard the future of your eastern brethren at this time, having in mind their generosity when, but a few years since, they contributed nearly twenty thousand dollars to purchase seed and otherwise assist you in the dark days of your dreadful drought?—A. O. U. W. Monthly.

DISCOURAGING THE SOLDIERS.

Lieutenant L. A. Darrington of Alliance, Neb., now in the Philippines, writes:

"There is one saying of Decatur's that rings in my ears, whether in the mountains or in the swamps, along the battle line or away from it, 'My country, may she be always right, but right or wrong, my country.'

"A soldier's heart is not made glad when he reads in the papers from home that he is a cutthroat and fighting a people who are fighting for their liberty. That is a lie! The people here want our liberty, our flag as their flag, and our laws to govern them. It is a band of highwaymen and cutthroats who pose no place as patriots except in the papers and minds of some of their friends in the United States that are once silenced you will hear

of and see the beginning of the end of all this trouble in the Philippine Islands."

OUR LARGE STANDING ARMY.

Our "large standing army," of which the Democracy is in such a state of fear consists of 65,000 men. Switzerland keeps nearly two and one-half times as many in her standing army of 148,000 men, and besides has 361,000 men in reserve.

The United States proportionately has the smallest army in the world. The ratio of soldiers to total population is shown in the following:

Soldiers per 1,000 population.	
France	14.05
Germany	11.05
Austro-Hungary	6.07
Russia	6.01
Turkey	7.01
Great Britain	5.06
Italy	7.01
United States	0.86

We do not have one soldier for every thousand people.

FEELINGS OF SOLDIERS' MOTHERS.

"If the mothers of the soldiers who are fighting in the Philippines could vote," said Mr. H. C. Maurice of Vermont, while at Washington, "I do not believe many of them would give William Jennings Bryan the benefit of their suffrage. The women of America have ever been patriotic, and it would not be natural for a mother to waste her sympathy upon the men who are trying to take the life of her son. While there has been heartbreaking sorrow at their going, no Spartan mother ever sent her son forth to battle with a braver heart than the American mothers who have sent their boys to fight their country's battles on the other side of the world, and much as they would have them back home, not one in a hundred would call them back until the work there is done."

DIFFERENCE IN HAY PRICES.

The little table which follows shows the importations, the home production, the value of the home crop and the price per ton of hay in the United States in 1896, under the Democratic low tariff and business depression which then existed, and in 1899, under protection and prosperity:

Year.	Imports.	Production.	Tons.	Value.	Price per ton.
1896.	302,652	59,263	487,388,887	649	6.56
1899.	19,872	56,655,756	411,926,187	7.27	

Our imports of hay which, in 1896 under the low tariff, amounted to over 300,000 tons, were in 1899, under protection, less than 20,000 tons.

The average price per ton during the depression of 1896 was but \$6.57 per ton. In 1899 it was \$7.27.

BRYANISM AND CORN PRICES.

When the Bryan boom culminated in September, 1896, corn had reached the lowest record of the year at 19½ cents a bushel. Then as the Bryan boom began to subside and McKinley's election to look probable the price improved, and in November, right after the election of McKinley, the best price of the last six months of 1896 was reached, at 25½ cents a bushel. Between the low price just at the height of the Bryan boom in September and the high price just after the election of McKinley there was a difference of 6 cents a bushel, which made a difference of \$120,000,000 in the value of the crop.

THE POPOCRATIC CRY.

The popocratics are a little early this year with their outcries about coercion of wage earners. Four years ago they deferred this trick until a week before election. Now, as then, the reply to it is the same. No one has voiced it better than President McKinley did in a speech to a Cleveland club of wage workers, Oct. 24:

"They talk about coercion, the coercion of the employe by employer. They mistake the spirit of the campaign. It is not coercion but cohesion—cohesion between employer and employe, made stronger by a common interest and a common experience."

REMEMBER.

Remember '92. During the campaign of '92 you thought you were too busy to take an active interest in politics. Remember the result:

- Consternation.
- Lack of confidence.
- Empty pocketbooks.
- Vicious tariff laws.
- Emergency bond issues.
- Losses in bond issues.
- Losses in business.
- Assignments.
- No employment.
- Distress.

Do not make the same mistake this year.

COCKRAN ON DEMOCRACY.

"Democratic leaders may betray a convention to the Populists, but they cannot seduce the footsteps of Democracy voters from the pathway of honor and justice."—Hon. W. Bourke Cockran, Democrat, Madison Square Garden, New York city, Aug. 18, 1896.

DESPAIR IS DROWNED.

"The hum of industry has drowned the voice of calamity, and the voice of despair is no longer heard in the United States, and the orators without occupation here are now looking to the Philippines for comfort."—William McKinley.

MCKINLEY'S POLICY RIGHT.

Events in China Have Vindicated His Judgment.

The Boxer insurrection in China, animated by a fanatical hatred of foreign ideas, methods and purposes, and resulting in unexampled outrages upon the life and property of foreigners, has created one of the most difficult problems in diplomatic history. The emperor of China, personally desirous of reforming and modernizing the ancient institutions of his country and of adapting them to the conditions of modern life, has been surrounded by a conservative, reactionary and anti-foreign element which has rendered his position not only difficult, but precarious. The Boxer movement, rising ostensibly from the great masses of the Chinese population, has undoubtedly been aided and abetted by powerful persons in high places, some of them influential in the innermost circles of the Chinese imperial court.

To have held the Chinese government to a strict and immediate account for its non-suppression of the Boxer movement would undoubtedly have precipitated a general war between the foreign powers whose interests were imperiled in China and the feeble government which has been unable to suppress the insurrection. Such a war would have led inevitably to the conquest of China by a number of foreign powers, a result fatal to the policy of the "open door" of trade and commerce, for it would have subdivided the Chinese empire not only into spheres of foreign influence, but of actual occupation and possession, each encompassed by a barrier of discrimination or exclusion erected against the importation of American products. The spirit and traditions of the American republic would not permit the participation in such an act of dismemberment, but without a partnership in determining the destiny of the empire it is difficult to perceive how our treaty rights with China could have been protected.

In dealing with this delicate and complicated situation the United States took the lead in trying to preserve the existing central government of China, and thus open the way for the maintenance of the integrity of the empire.

The greatness of the president's policy in dealing with the Chinese problem stands out clear and luminous when we contemplate any alternative course that has been proposed or can be suggested.—George D. Meiklejohn, Assistant Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

NO PAY NO TALK.

Even at this stage of the campaign Mr. Bryan adheres to the doctrine of "No Pay No Talk." He was at Chillicothe, Ohio, the morning of the 14th of October, and delayed the meeting there for at least half an hour until the necessary \$75 to insure the wagging of his jaw was forthcoming. When the necessary sum had been raised he spoke for about eighteen minutes, which is a very liberal rate of a little over \$3 per minute, and he had considerable trouble in inducing the people of the old time city of Allen G. Thurman to give up the needful coin.

THEN AND NOW.

Four years ago we laid off about one-half of our men, on account of insufficient business, and the other half were employed only six hours with six hours' pay.

Today every man is working full time and receiving ten hours' pay for nine and a quarter hours' work. We believe that our condition is similar to that of all other electrical manufacturing concerns. Yours truly,
The Cutler Hammer Mfg. Co.,
J. G. Hickox, Sec. and Treas.
Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 6, 1900.

IMPERIALISM 36 YEARS AGO.

If Abraham Lincoln is re-elected President, the liberties of the people are gone forever. Military despotism will rule. There will be no liberty of speech or press. Anarchy, bloody anarchy, will follow. Taxation without limit will grind the people to the dust. There will be more widows and orphans and more tyranny and oppression than the world has seen for centuries.—Niles' Republican, 1864.

PANIC WOULD SURELY SET IN.

The agitation which would inevitably follow a Democratic triumph next November would check the volume of business, delay improvements, curtail the output of mine, furnace and loom, and another era of retrenchment with the corresponding lack of work, lack of confidence, lack of comforts, would be inaugurated. The wise business man lets well enough alone, and the wise voter will do the same.

TREASONABLE OPPOSITION.

And if, in performing this work of civilization, American blood should be shed the position of our antiexpansionists would not be enviable. The first shot fired against the American flag would make domestic opposition to the measures of our government avert treason. And those who practice treason find small indulgence in any country.—New York Journal, Jan. 6, 1899.

SMALL AND AQUINALDO.

"I will not vote for a candidate for the Presidency, or help to bring a party into power who, while they plant one heel on the forehead of Booker Washington, and the other on the forehead of Robert Small, wave the flag over Aguinaldo and Mabini."—George F. Hoar.



thousand deaths. He is a living man with "his heart dead within his breast. He knows that his child was killed by his own hand. Father and son separated by years and half a world, were facing each other upon the battlefield, and the boy fell by the father's hand. Both were leaders. When the lad fell his followers fled and the father, all unconscious that the body that lay upon the ground was that of the child he had not seen since its infancy, registered a victory for his men.

The story goes back nearly twenty years. At that time Rockefeller, yet a young man, only a few years married, was stationed at Hong Kong upon official duty. With him was his young wife and their little child, Lieutenant Rockefeller, as he then was, lived at one of the principal hotels of the city and was one of the most popular of the official set. His wife, a lovely representative of the west, had won admiration by her frankness and cordiality. A Chinese nurse woman had charge of the little boy, and her devotion to it was remarked by all who saw her.

Thus passed the two years that marked Lieutenant Rockefeller's term of duty at Hong Kong. Then he arranged to return home, engaging passage by the Pacific Mail steamer for San Francisco. There were the usual farewells, the little social festivities that speed the parting guests, the jovial, hearty handshakes and good

Railway Reorganization.

The experience of the Hocking Valley railway under its reorganization suggests that to go through a similar course would help many railroads and their customers. The annual report just published shows that in a year the fixed charges have been cut down about one-third, while earnings have been increased. The gain in gross earnings was \$1,543,232, and the gain in net \$861,545, increases of over 50 per cent in one case and nearly 100 per cent in the other. These decreases of expense were accompanied by the pro-

Then Rockefeller turned. Right by his side was a company of veteran fighters and these he selected to bear the shock of the coming onslaught. Himself in the lead, the little band rushed forward, firing, yelling and furious. Rockefeller looked ahead at the young officer leading the foe, and the young man looked, almost smiling, at the veteran officer before him. They were father and son, but the lad's smiles did not tell it. Neither man seemed to know the other. But the rush thickened—it even looked, for a moment, as if the American skirmish line would be overborne.

Then the old man, shouting "Steady there, steady!" drew his revolver and fired. The young insurgent stiffened, threw up his arms and tumbled to the ground. There was a pause of a moment, a volley from the prostrate men behind, and the insurgents broke in confusion and fled, leaving the body of their young leader and their other dead upon the field.

When the body was searched for evidences of identity a diary was found of improved equipment, 4,500 cars having been bought, and \$3,132,757 in all being spent for property. Rates were not increased, but the satisfactory earnings were due to the improvements of the property and the increased facilities offered the public. The same methods might well be applied to other roads. There are many that are eating their heads off, money being wasted in salaries while the equipment is spoiling. A reduction of operating expenses, together with an improvement in equipment, would bring about a change for the better for both stockholders and the public.

nese woman placed a white child named by her Paul Yet in the Jesuit college at Hong Kong, the boy being about nine years old. Her own name she gave as Yen Lai.

About two years later the boy, then a bright lad of eleven years, was adopted by Walter Stanhope, and was thereafter known as Paul Stanhope. His education was completed here and he entered his foster father's counting house to learn the business. However, when the Filipinos rebelled against the Spaniards a few years ago he sought and secured Mr. Stanhope's permission to go to the scene of the fighting and later on wrote that he had accepted the commission of colonel in the Filipino ranks. Since then his communications have been infrequent, but he is believed to be still in his position in the Filipino army.

"If you deem these facts of sufficient importance I am at your service to make any other inquiries you may deem necessary. Very respectfully,
"E. WILDMAN."

Sherman and Grow.

With the death of John Sherman there passes from the scene a man whose life was for nearly forty-four years a part of the political history of his country. Of the men who entered public life about the time he did, Mr. Galusha A. Grow is the only one who remains. He, however, never played the long, conspicuous part in public affairs which the Ohio statesman did. The latter appeared upon the stage before the Republican party was born. He ceased to be conspicuous in its councils only a little over two years ago.