MADE GIFTS BY MILLIONS

Rockefeller's Wealth Exceeds a Billion If He Has Adhered to His Original Biblical Plan of Devoting One-Tenth of His Total did not eventually get along well to-Accumulation to Charity— Much of His Donating Has Been Accomplished with Scriptural Secrecy.

I will surely give the tenth to thee .-Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth.—Matthew 6:3.

John D. Rockefeller, upon whose oil monopoly the United States government has laid a penalty of over \$29,000,000 for alleged violations of the law against rebates, has given away, up to the present time, more than \$100,000,000 "for public good"to churches, schools, hospitals, asylums and missions.

In an address some years ago before a Cleveland religious gathering of his own Baptist faith Mr. Rockefeller told the story of his early struggles. He said he had always followed the Scripture rule adopted by him when a poor clerk, which provides for giving one-tenth of his earnings to charity. Accepting this statement as true, it follows, from a simple mathematical calculation, that the oil king has made during his business career at least a billion dollars, in order to have given away a hundred millions, unless perchance in an excess of zeal for the public weal he has trespassed on his

It is the general testimony of those who have been brought in close contact with Mr. Rockefeller that he has likewise followed, more closely than the ordinary public benefactor, that other Scripture maxim in regard to the right and the left hand in the act of giving. He has never, so far as known, handed out a list of his donations, although it is said that such a list has been compiled by one of his secretaries and is now in the inner archives of the general education

Said to Be an "Easy Mark."

Mr. Rockefeller's reputation among gregationalists, until now he is open professional gift hunters is that of an to the appeals of mission work in any "easy mark;" that is, if approached and all denominations. cautiously and yet frankly and plaus. The cry "tainted money!" was first ibly through properly accredited chan- raised against the Standard Oil head nels he gives up generously and much in connection with his proposed gift of til ten or a dozen years ago he was what was going on. He attended cry having meantime somewhat sub- D. or his son. It is said the elder church and devoted himself to business, and that was about as far as he

Although he has been compelled to take more leisure in the last ten years, on account of his health, and consequently has been drawn into other spheres of experience and observation whereby he has grown interested in the general subject of secular as well as religious education, he has never crossed the threshold of art, of literature or of science. Hence the limited primary scope of his colossal gifts. From this is to be excepted his interest in the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, which was originally aroused, however, by a misfortune in his own immediate family, and not, it is said, by any general considerations for humanity at large.

John D. Rockefeller's charity has assumed four great forms of expression:

churches, parks, hospitals, societies and reformatory and benevolent institutions have absorbed the rest of the

Started with Church Work.

During the first quarter century of his business career Mr. Rockefeller's charities did not extend beyond church and missionary work. He began his activity in that direction in Cleveland, where he gradually built up, in conjunction with other rich Baptists, a splendidly equipped church and parish. He has always considered Cleveland his home city, and has given large amounts to nearly every one of the publicly supported institutions there,

including the parks in his donations. As the oil king grew in fortune he gradually became a dominant figure in the Baptist denomination throughout the United States and gave systematically to the foundation and maintenance of Baptist churches throughout the length and breadth of the

CLOTH FROM IRON AND STOVE.

A Wool Made in Electrical Furnace-

Fabric from Old Ropes.

Cloth of gold the fairy books de-

scribe; cloth of iron is a real product

of the mills. Iron cloth is used large-

ly to-day by tailors for making collars

of coats set fashionably. It is manu-

factured from steel wool by a new

having been woven from horsehair.

It is known by the name of limestone

wool, and is made in an electric fur-

with a certain chemical is thrown into

the furnace and after passing under a

furious blast of air is tossed out as

from the furnace the wool is dyed and

inally made into lengths of cloth. A

ir of trousers or a coat made from is material can be burned or dam-sed by grease and is as flexible as

Powdered limestone mixed

white wool. After coming

Wool which never saw the back of

Some time ago an English clothing never have a meal which isn't perfectmanufacturer succeeded in making a ly balanced as to food values. The fabric from old ropes. He obtained a quantity of old rope and cordage and unraveled them by a secret process into a kind of rough cloth. A suit of clothes made from it and worn by the manufacturer himself proved strong in the extreme and kept its color well. It is said that a number of goods sold by some of the best London tailors at low prices are made process, and has the appearance of of old ropes.

BACK TO BOYHOOD DAYS.

a sheep is being largely utilized on the continent for making men's suits. City Man Reveled in Home-Cooked Dishes of His Youth.

> One satisfied man has just returned from a two weeks' vacation. He spent it on a farm, owned by an old aunt, and the royal way in which she fed him, to use his own description, form-ed the chief delight of his holiday.

"You see," he remarked, confidentially, "my wife is a graduate of a diet and cooking school of the most

country. He eatly became interested go. The late E. R. Harper, head of in the "working church" scheme, and the institution, had heard of the oil king as a great giver, and, trusting to under the guidance of Dr. Judson and others "invested" largely in the new luck, he made what he himself afterward described as a "running leap" ulained to him, would solve the indiftoward him-and landed. Mr. Harper was a fluent and energetic man and one of the most successful money Mr. Rockefeller accordingly estab- raisers that ever entered the educalished, with Rev. Dr. Judson, the fine tional field.

idea. The working church, it was ex-

ference of the masses in the great

religious institution of that kind on

Washington Square South, in Cleve-

land, known as the Judson Memorial.

He likewise stood behind Rev. Daniel

C. Patter in the development of the Baptist tabernacle, on Second avenue,

at St. Mark's place. These two men

gether. Pockefeller was implacable,

and in the end Pastor Potter entered

His Benefactions Sroadened. From church work to mission work

was but a step, and as Mr. Rockefel-

ler grew interested, first in foreign

and then in domestic missions, he

gave up millions for those two causes

In mission work as in church work,

he at first restricted his outpourings

to the Baptists. Little by little,

though, he was drawn toward the Con-

\$102,055,000 Grand Total of

Missions (known)
Baptist Foreign Mission Fund
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research
Barnard College
Southern Education Fund

Cornell University
Bryn Mawr College
Case School of Science, Cleveland
Oberlin College
Spelman Seminary, Atlanta
Newton Theological Seminary
Adelphi College
University of Wooster, O
Children's Scaside Home
Presbyterian work in Egypt and the Soudan
Cleveland Social Settlement
Syracuse University
Smith College

the municipal service.

cities toward the cause of religion.

Under his persuasive eloquence Mr. Rockefeller consented to become the patron of the institution. He laid no restrictions on the faculty or the trustees as to creeds, dogmas or methods of teaching. His initial gift of \$234,000 was made in January, 1889, and was followed up with a gift of \$600,000 in June. Since then he has contributed about \$1,000,000 a year to the foundation and maintenance of the uni-

Enormous Sums to Colleges.

At the same time he has given largely to other colleges throughout the country, his gifts to them, however, being for the most part conditional on their raising at least as much more elsewhere. His gifts to the University of Chicago, on the contrary, have been outright. He has donated more than \$1,250,000 to Barnard college; \$1,100,-000 to Union Theological seminary; \$1,000,000 to Harvard; \$1,000,000 to Yale; \$500.000 to the Teachers' college in New York; \$500,000 to Johns Hopkins; \$400,000 to Vassar; \$325,000 to Brown university, and so on.

It was after he become the patron of the University of Chicago that Mr. Rockefeller's attention was directed by President Harper and others to the need for educational activity among the negroes of the south. He made his first large contribution to the southern educational board in 1901. Robert C. Ogden was one of those who interested Mr. Rockefeller in the movement, which, under the inspiration of Mrs. Rockefeller, soon took the vastly more comprehensive form of a plan to aid the general cause of education among whites and blacks in all parts of the country.

\$43,000,000 for Education.

The general education board was therefore incorporated at Washington. It was said at the time that the board was to be virtually a chartered form for John D. Rockefeller's charities, which was thereafter to be concentrated under that one impersonal and systematic administrative shape. Mr. Rockefeller started off with a donation of \$1,000,000. In 1905 he gave \$10,000, 000, and in February, 1907, he announced a further donation of \$32,-000,000. This doubtless was the largest sum ever given by one individual for a specific purpose. This unsurpassed lonation brings his aggregate contribution to the general education board up to \$43,000,000.

Of the \$43,000,000, the initial \$1,000, 000 was to be devoted to work in the southern states. The second gift of more easily than the great steel king \$100,000 to the Congregational mission \$10,000,000 was to be used to "prowhose benefactions rival those of the board. A New England clergyman mote a comprehensive system of highfounder and preserver of the Standard started the protest, which was taken er education in the United States." Oil company. Mr. Rockefeller, say up by Rev. Washington E. Gladden, of This excluded common schools and his friends, is not a man of the world Chicago, who filled the land with the academies. Of the \$32,000,000 constiin the ordinary sense of the term. Un- reverberations. Rockefeller and his tuting the third gift, one-third is for friends replied to the issue and the the board outright to use as it deems so engrossed in the development of controversy raged for weeks. The best Two-thirds are reserved for disthe oil business that he knew little of gift was finally accepted, the hue and tribution under the direction of John

Rockefeller is preparing a new plan It was in 1888 that Mr. Rockefeller of benefaction, the nature of which took his first important step outside of has not yet been disclosed. His son church and mission work and became now represents him in all his sysinterested in the University of Chica- tematic charities.

things we eat are chosen with refer-

ence to that, and not with regard to

whether we like them especially. Well,

I can tell you, old Aunt Laura, with

her table just groaning with forbidden,

indigestible articles, was a mighty wel-

"She never heard of carbo-hydrates,

or phosphates or cellulose, and she

wouldn't know proteid if she met one

in a bean porridge, where, by the way,

I believe they largely congregate. But,

I tell you, her fried chicken and fresh

pork and doughnuts and biscuits were

the finest things I've had in years.

My wife actually paled when she saw

me eat, and I know she was wor-

ried because we were six miles from

a doctor. I was never sick for a

minute, though, and those two weeks of old-fashioned, unscientific cooking

have made me feel like a new man-

or, rather, a boy again."

come change to me.

the Rockefeller Benefactions

The Dictates of Taskion



other fabric, perhaps, is so great va- shopping and for the theater, too. brocaded, they may be either heavy or into play when choosing gowns.

light in weight as in coloring. recent years the improvements in this voile with hems and collar of pale silk have been so great that even the woman of most modest means may essay a taffeta gown without fear of its cracking as it hangs in the closet. The chiffon weaves are soft and supting through its close weave, yet it is thin and cool to the touch and weighs almost nothing.

The black and white striped cloths in the very light weights, or the voiles, and also the liberty satins, make up most effectively.

.The blue serges for traveling and hackabout wear must not be overlooked. Many severe tailor-mades in blue serge with no other ornament except a few rows of stitching are among the smartest of the traveling costumes in evidence in the smart restaurants and on the avenue and at the railway stations. The chic serge with its perfect lines is as remote from the cheap copy as diamonds from glass. If a woman is so circumstanced as not to be able to afford the former, let her choose some other ma-

The long pongee or rajah traveling coats for train and motor wear are indispensable, and the woman with a small income will find one invaluable. Coming from the neck to the hem of the gown, they protect and conceal a thin frock suitable for luncheon or theater wear, and being light and thin, are not cumbersome to have thrown over one's arm, or temporarily stored away, and as for mussing, they do not muss easily, and when they do a warm fron repairs damage. The heavier rajahs are more satisfactory than pongees, as they do not muss so readily nor spot and crinkle when wet, and anyone addicted to motoring will sometimes get

caught in the rain. Striped materials have been so much the vogue the past spring and also this summer in the ready-made coat costumes that there is little prospect of their being smart for autumn vear. The shepherds' plaids, however, will, as for some years past, be worn by modish women. This particular plaid or check has for several years een more or less worn by well-dressed women, although the great body of women prefer other costume material. This is probably because checked cloths are worn for outdoor, traveling elaborate gowns for formal wear, grace.

This is the day of the filmy frock | while her poorer sister must make and also the day of the heavy linen one or two costumes take the place coat and skirt costume, and as for of the dozen of the woman of wealth, silk, the latter fabric is made up in and so selects fabrics that properly almost every sort of frock, simple or made will look well when she makes elaborate. Silks vary so in every re- a morning call, or attends an afterspect save their material that in no noon tea; one that is suitable for

riety to be found. From the thinnest | Really, no hard and fast lines can of Indias and Chinas to the heavy well be laid down in these matters, faille, silken robes run a long gamut, and the good judgment and taste of and whether plain, figured, chine, or the individual, or the reverse, come

As to the three frocks shown in our Taffeta is a silk always worn. Of large picture, No. 1 is of pale gray



AN ORIGINAL DESIGN. White Cloth Trimmed with White Milltary Braid and Buttons-White Straw Hat Shaded Green Satin

gray cloth, and the gray crinoline hat is covered with ruches of white tulle

hemmed with gray ribbon. No. 2 is a lilac-tinted muslin spotted with white, with a lace vest outlined with a fichu of muslin; and crowned with a white chip hat lined with black and trimmed with white ostrich feathers, it says the last word of dainty

word-that's woman's privilege for all time, and I'll express mine-for the moment-in admiration of that last sketch of a frock of lavender-blue tussore, with bands of ecru lawn em broidery piped with purple silk, the and formal costume generally by the purple hat which completes it bearsmart woman, as well as sometimes in ing purple plumes with becoming

Two Views of Drink. "I ain' had a nip fo' 's much 's a

half houah," remarked the Kentucky Colonel when he and Edje came down to take dinner with the woman. "Now. I suppose you haven't got a little something about the house in a bottle,

have you, to drink?" "No," said the woman, "I haven't I never keep anything of the sort about the house. I'm afraid of drinking it."

"I'd hate to think of keepin' anythin' of the sort about the house without drinkin' it," said the Colonel

He kissed her hand.

She withdrew it hastily and gazed chfully at him. "I didn't think it of you!" she said lmost tearfully. "I had always conidered you a young man with ideals

"I-I am sorry if I have offended,"

Candor. Borem-"Hello, old man! What's he matter? You look disgusted." Cutting-"Yes, I feel that way."

Borem-"Why, what have you run ip against now?" Cutting-"You. I didn't see you soon enough to escape."

Glad He's Living. Mrs. Crimsonheak-This paper says normal man breathes 20,000 times in the course of one day.

Mr. Crimsonbeak-Yes, my dear; that is his privilege while the women are taiking.-Yonkers' Statesman.

A little girl who had listened to discussion of the nature-fakers in literature, when asked to define the human and animal families replied. "A brute is an imperfect beast; man

is a perfect beast."

oney on a tip he got in Wall street? Gotham—Can't say I have. But I've mown men to make money on tips

Washington Gossip

Interesting Bits of News Picked Up Here and There at the National Capital

SENATE "THIRSTS" COST \$76 APIECE LAST YEAR

WASHINGTON. - Senators are a last fiscal year that august body consumed 860 cases of mineral water, costing \$4,504.70. Then there was \$2,025.87 for carbonized mineral water, a total of \$6,849.54 for drinkables, and remembered also that while there some who drink very little, and there is much curiosity here as to who drank | the list. the most last year.

But why in the name of all that is unparliamentary did any senator need a "skirt trunk" costing \$26.70? The official list of expenditures makes no explanation of this interesting item. Another peculiar item is that of "cosmetique, 47 cents," and it is thought An echo of the good old days when the senators received free transporta-

were thus enabled to pocket the 20 cents a mile allowed by the government is contained in the item 'Pass cases, \$9.30." There are \$88 worth of feather dusters on the list, but it is promised that this will not occur again, and it is realized that more effective weapons are required in strife with the president. For sponges the senate made the modest outlay of \$510.21, according to published figures.

ATEW designs for coins which were the St. Gaudens coins would topple phia which Augustus St. Gaudens, the distinguished sculptor, made shortly found especial favor with President suitable in their present shape for style of coinage. Ancient coins are execution with the machinery in use at the mint. Hence, contrary to a jections of the sculptured form. But current report, the government has in the ancient world banking and the not accepted any of them. The gen- handling of immense sums of money eral approval which was expressed by in the manner of to-day were unthe president is not conclusive in an known. official sense. The law requires that they shall be accepted by the secretary of the treasury and the director tiful. The American Numismatic so-

thirsty lot. The report of Charles in the senate a remarkable quantity G. Bennett, secretary of the United of preparations for the hair was used. States senate, shows that during the Here are some of the entries: Bay rum, \$30.25; witch hazel, \$14; hair tonic, \$32.57; brilliantine, \$1.20.

A silver inkstand for the vice president's room costing \$200 has been and \$318.97 for lemons and sugar for noticed before in the public prints. the famous senate lemonade, making Then, on the last day of the last session, when the president and his cabnot a drop of anything "hard," as far inet went to the capitol to help close as the official list shows. Since there up the senate, they ate \$36.35 worth are 90 senators, the per capita con- of food for luncheon. No less than sumption is about \$76. It should be \$209.75 for manicure sets for the members of the senate indicates that the are some senators who drink a great fair manicurists in this town are losdeal of mineral waters there are also ing considerable trade. Six sewing sets at a total cost of \$26.50 are on

> Glove and handkerchief sets figure prominently in the report, as also do opera bags, hand bags, engage-

ment pads, and such like. It is easy to guess that all these articles are utilized by the senators and their families, but it is puzzling to understand who makes way with this may have been incurred about the hundreds of bushels and pounds the same time as the skirt trunk. of oats, flaxseed meal, bran meal, rock salt, etc., and they certainly do not eat axle grease, soap, rosin, tar, spool tion from the railroads and cotton, cheese cloth, pumice stone, Georgia pine, screen tacks, wire head nails, monkey wrenches and paste fillers, nor is it reasonable to suppose that these solons drink mustang liniment, petroleum, turpentine, arnica, mahogany varnish, and a lot of other stuff that is bought in wholesale lots. These probably were bought for the horses that are used to draw the senate mail wagons, and for the vehicles themselves.

to have been minted in Philadel- over.

of the mint before being adopted. upon the coins is too high for convenience of handling at banks or are higher than the rim. A pile of realization.

THE BIOLOGICAL BUREAU

ST. GAUDENS' COINS NOT CONVENIENT FOR HANDLING

It was St. Gaudens' idea which mostly remarkable for strange pro-

The designs made by St. Gaudens have been pronounced extremely beauciety has urgently advocated a more The projection of the sculptures artistic scheme of coinage than that which has been in use in the United States for half a century or more. other large business establishments. St. Gaudens, under the provisions of Coins cannot be well "stacked" unless | the act of congress authorizing the one will lie perfectly flat and snug new coinage, retained the chief genupon another, and this is impossible eral characteristics of the old pieces. where the bas reliefs in the middle but gave them in addition an artistic

much damage as the golden eagle." and to have carried away from one

The report of the survey divides general species as follows: Species wholly beneficial; those chiefly beneficial; those in which beneficial and harmful qualities about balance; harmextremely "undesirable citizens" in an-



AMUSING ANSWERS BY UNCLE SAM'S EMPLOYES

the post office department from government employes replying to a dozen questions, including one as to

One veteran says his "marital" conhis married life is "hell." Still others think the question should bring forth a story of their domestic woes and

death." Yet another insists that his "marital condition is very good, since he has been a widower for ten years." One woman announces that her sex

dition is very "timid." Another man, nine," another says "lady," while a who is younger, gives the reply that | minister who holds the onerous post of postmaster says his sex is "Presby-

A man from Alaska says his color pour out their souls. One said his re- is "pink," another says he has "aulations were "all right, but my wife is burn hair and blue eyes," while still

The Congenial Cocktail.

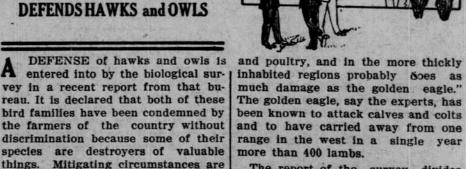
er' cocktail often draws together souls not usually kindred," said the alert bartender to a New York Sun man as he mixed a cocktail for a customer who looked as though he were as dry his legal and medical knowledge came in here, and it was easy to see what he wanted. He is a large, florid man, and there was that look about him a tail, ghostly-looking man with a very pale face and a very black mustache which contrasted strength.

his chalklike skin took a place beside "It is curious how the morning aft- him. Nothing could be more unlikely than these two if appearances count for anything. They studied each other for a moment.

the Saracens, wilt quaff a bowl with

"'Ha, man of the North, I will!' was the solemn reply of the florid one. Then and there they got to be good friends, and they often came in together afterward."

They that make the best use of



found for some otherwise harmless the hawk and owl families into four birds because of a lack of proper food in the country where they live. Incidentally, tales of eagles carrying off children are declared to have little "foundation in fact," but the bald | ful species. Some of these birds may eagle, the emblem of the United be good citizens in one locality and States, is, nevertheless, said to be "unfortunately fond of lambs, pigs other.



MUSING answers are pouring in at | good; my wife is at the point of

their "marital relations."

dead." Another said they were "very more say "Caucasian."

as a covered bridge. "A few mornings ago a citizen who is famous for both that was eloquent of the night before. Just as he ranged up before the bar

"'Ha, man of the desert, slayer of