

# Money Kings Made in a Night

## BUMPER CROP OF NEW MILLIONAIRES



**T**HIS year's big and record yield of wheat, corn and other staples has been heralded far and wide. But there is another harvest that has been growing and ripening all unnoticed by government statisticians and by everybody else, and that is the bumper crop of new millionaires and multi-millionaires. Never before were there so many in New York as there are to-day. Millionaires were made in a night by the great wave of consolidation and the merging of hundreds of industrial enterprises that was the feature of the opening years of the twentieth century, just after the close of the Spanish-American war. There were steel kings, steamship kings, pump kings, kings of car springs and of air brakes and of all sorts of things. They blossomed forth between the sunset of one day and the dawn of the next. The select circle of plutocracy widened so swiftly that it broke all barriers and created a new aristocracy of wealth in America. New York was invaded by a horde of westerners whose manners in some cases shocked even the imperturbable servants at the expensive hotels where they monopolized the royal suites. Pittsburgh, from being simply a great mill town, a city of grimy workmen, jumped into world-wide prominence because it was discovered suddenly that it had more millionaires to the square inch than any other spot on earth. In New York all sorts of people achieved fortunes, paper or actual, almost before they were aware: jockeys, waiters, bartenders and other humble folk glanced with amazement at the balances with their brokers and began making plans for yachts and country houses. The history of this period was one of the wonders of America.

Then, two years ago, the panic came and put a dampener on the financial hopes and aspirations of those who had survived the various ills that followed in the wake of industrial over-expansion. But since the panic clouds have cleared away there has come another and even more wonderful appreciation in values, the most remarkable advance in the prices of all commodities and securities that this country has ever known. Probably more millionaires have been made in the last 12 months by the steadily rising tide of tremendous prosperity than history ever has recorded in a similar period of time. The number of those who have grown rich quickly is greater, probably than it was in the time of merger and consolidation, nearly a decade ago. Before the panic of 1907, there were, perhaps, 3,000 millionaires in New York. Now there are anywhere between 5,000 and 10,000.

The advances in the value of securities in the last two years have been almost incredible. There probably are more than 100,000 persons who are stockholders of United States Steel. In October, 1907, Steel Common was 21½; in February, 1909, it was 41¼; this October it has been well above 90. The shares of the Pennsylvania railroad are more widely distributed than any other transportation line, more than 60,000 people being listed on its books of shareholders. Two years ago it was 103; lately it has been above 150. Union Pacific is next to Pennsylvania in the length of its stockholders' list. It is not only one of the most popular investment securities, but also one that is speculated in most largely. Union Pacific common was 100 in 1907; this year it has been above 219, an increase of more than 100 per cent. New York Central, Southern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Atlantic Coast Line, Illinois Central, Great Northern, Standard Oil—practically all the stocks in the long list of railroads and industrials have advanced from 50 to 100 or more per cent. in value since October, 1907.

Thousands of people who are not speculators and who are intolerant of speculation have profited enormously by this wonderful rise in prices. They are the ones who bought for investment when the prices were low and who are now reaping the harvest. During the panic enormous blocks of gilt-edge shares were thrown on the markets when great speculators like Heinze and Morse, and some others who were not so spectacular or daring, had sacrificed anything and everything for ready money. Their holdings now are scattered throughout the country and have been tucked away in tens of thousands of safes and strong boxes.

While some of the new millionaires come from the ranks of those who were bargain hunters in the days of panic, most of the new plutocrats are from the army of speculators.

There are so many of these new millionaires that it would be impossible to list them all indi-

vidually with any degree of accuracy. Comparatively few of the old band of millionaires have failed to add materially to their fortunes since the panic. There are some, it is true, who were more or less disabled in those days, and the period that preceded them who have not succeeded in winning back their lost money and prestige; some who were in the ill-fated trust companies, others of the insurance crowd, and so on. But those who held on and were able to weather the storms have been lifted up and now are richer than ever. Not only that, but a large number of new groups of great financial strength has been developed. There is the Hawley group, for instance, which has made millions and millions in the rise in values of railway shares. Edwin Hawley, the head of this coterie, was not a big Wall Street figure until within the last year or so, but of late he has added immeasurably to his wealth and to his power as a transportation king.

Among those of his friends who have climbed into the chariot of the plutocrats is Frank A. Vanderlip, the president of the National City Bank. He is reputed to have made more than a million out of Chesapeake & Ohio and Union Pacific. When he was assistant secretary of the treasury a few years ago Vanderlip was a man of very moderate means and lived in a modest little flat in Washington. After he came to New York his wealth increased somewhat, but only since the first of this year has he entered the millionaire class.

Another of the Hawley group who is one of the new crop of multi-millionaires is a banker named Scott, who piled up a small fortune, dollar by dollar, in Richmond, Va., and who has increased it many fold of late in Wall Street. Still another of the same group is Robert Fleming. He was not a poor man when the rise in stocks began, but he is said to be a very rich one now. Then there is a new crop of Union Pacific millionaires, Southern Pacific millionaires, Wabash, Rock Island and many other groups of new millionaires who have become wealthy by the tremendous upturn of the shares they were interested in. Some of these men were millionaires before the beginning of this year; these have now moved up to the multi-millionaire class.

There are quite as many who have won fortunes in the field of industrial stocks, especially in United States Steel common. One of these—more than a millionaire when he began buying Steel—is Frank A. Munsey, the publisher. He is said to have started his Steel purchases two years ago, when the stock was around 22, and to have accumulated a total of 100,000 shares at very low prices. His winnings are estimated at more than \$5,000,000.

These instances, taken at random, give an indication of the thousands of fortunes that have



ONE TENTH OF THE PROFITS MADE BY THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE ARE PAID TO THE SMALL BUYERS.

sprung up lately through the upward sweep of prices in Wall Street. Great corporations, like the fire and the life insurance companies, have also profited stupendously. These tremendous reservoirs of money own huge blocks of shares in scores of railway and industrial companies—lots of from 10,000 shares to almost a controlling interest. The most of these are sober, gilt-edged, dividend-paying stocks that have not been spectacular in their advance in price as compared with some of those that have gone up like skyrocket. Yet even these high-priced shares have been enhanced in value from 20 to 50 per cent. in the last 12 months. They were bought at panic prices, so the published records of these companies show, and these institutions now are said to be selling them off, cautiously and carefully at the fancy figures that have been prevailing of late. Unlike the individual investor, they believe in cashing in their winnings and salting them down until there is another chance to buy cheap.

In the commodities there are new groups of millionaires and multi-millionaires also. Some of these have won their wealth in wheat, others in corn, but most of them in cotton. There are more new cotton kings and princes to-day than ever before. Practically all of these are southerners, who have had an expert knowledge of this staple. Most of them have been cotton planters themselves on a large scale, and all their lives they have been studying cotton, its growth and its ever-widening markets.

Almost every day there has been rumors flying about as to what Patten was doing in cotton. But curiously enough there has been never a word said about the real bull leader in the cotton market, the man who has been the biggest speculator in this staple, and who recently has jumped into the multi-millionaire class, Eugene G. Scates of Dallas, Tex. Scates is the most towering bull, probably, that the cotton market ever has known. Mr. Scates is a pliker beside him. Even the celebrated Mr. Sully in his palmiest days never operated on such a huge basis as Scates has been in the last eight months.

This new and mighty multi-millionaire in the cotton market has steadfastly kept himself in the background. He is no amateur speculator, however, for five years ago he was in one of the Sully campaigns and retired from the fight with several large debts in his financial armor. But now he has won back all his losses and a lot more.

Some among the many others who "know cotton" and have won big fortunes through its rise in price are Fergus Reid of Norfolk, Va.; Morris H. Rothschild of Woodville, Miss.; William P. Brown of New Orleans and Louis S. Berg of Mississippi. Berg had charge of the Chalmette terminals at New Orleans not long ago and was a hard-working railroad man. A little later he pieced together a lot of small Mississippi railroads and combined them into an effective and profitable system. Then, with a modest fortune, he came to New York, and since then has been making money out of cotton.

And so the list runs on. Hardly a name among the thousands of new millionaires is familiar to the thousands of the small communities they came from in the west and south. They live in the costliest suites in the most expensive New York hotels. Next summer, if they have no setback they will begin leasing or buying places at Newport, Bar Harbor or other places where the socially elect are supposed to live. Then they will begin trying to break through the imaginary inclosure with which "society" surrounds itself. There are so many of these new millionaires that perhaps like the incursion of a new race they will overwhelm and conquer the relatively small group of people who have been priding themselves on having their wealth for a decade or more. At any rate, the names of most of these new millionaires probably will be read for the first time in print in the next year's books of social registry, which form the nearest approach to the directory of the peerage that the plutocracy of America knows.

From the poet. It was in his own hand and covered four pages. In vain the secretary pored over the manuscript. He turned it over to the president, the board of directors and the members in turn, but all failed to decipher the scrawls. The question before the club was, "Has Miller accepted or has he declined?"

The secretary finally took the matter into his own hands and addressed the following note to Miller:

"My dear Mr. Miller: Your letter received, but I have been unable to determine whether you have accepted or declined our invitation. If you will be present on the date mentioned, will you kindly make a cross on the bottom of this letter? If it will be impossible for you to appear, will you kindly draw a circle?"

In due time the letter came back, but the secretary could not decide whether it was a cross or a circle.—San Francisco Call.

Greek State Monopolies.

Salt, petroleum, matches, playing cards are state monopolies in Greece.

## CONCRETE HOUSE FOR SHELTERING AND FEEDING

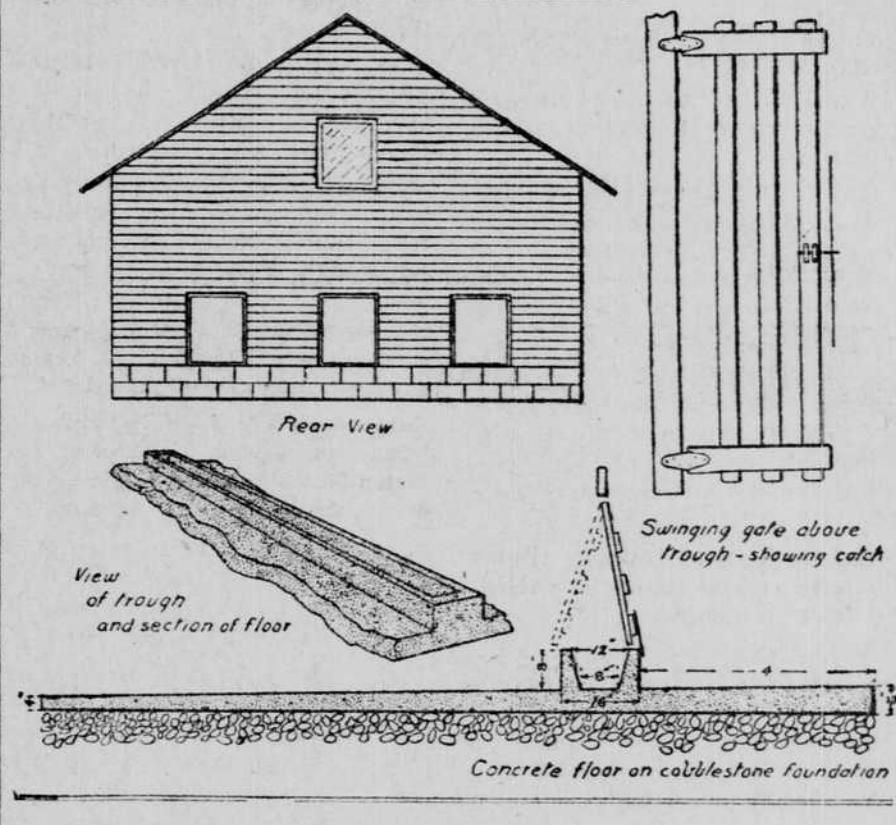
One of the Most Useful Applications of Cement Is Seen in the Erection of Farm Buildings—By H. S. Chamberlain.

One of the most useful applications of Portland cement in farm economy is seen in the construction of buildings for the sheltering and feeding of swine. It was the good fortune of the writer several summers ago to aid in the planning and construction of such a structure on the farm of U. F. Stoner in Stark county, O. As concrete played an important part in the erection of this building, it may possibly be of interest to know how this particular hog house was built.

The ground plan dimensions are 16 x 20 feet. The foundations are made of two layers of heavy building brick set on top of finely crushed stones, filling a trench about 2.5 feet deep. This depth of foundation practically prevents any upheaval from frost in the winter, writes H. S. Chamberlain in Farmer's Review. The space between these foundation walls was filled up, even with the top of the first tier of the wall tiles, with cobble stones picked up in the fields.

The convenient feature of the concrete portion of this hog building is the concrete feeding trough which is an integral part of the floor. Four feet from the front wall is this concrete trough. A temporary mold was constructed from inch boards. Only the outside form was used in making the trough; the interior was shaped by means of trowel and finishing tools without the aid of retaining walls. The inside and outside of the trough is coated with a 1 and 1 mixture of cement and sand to render it impervious to water and thus bar leakage of fluids poured into it.

The frame work of this building for swine is made of 6x6 inch sills with 4x4 inch corner uprights 10 feet high. The rest of the framework is filled in with 2x4 inch studding and rafters of the same size timber. The material used in the frame is oak and maple. The siding is pine laid on in ship lap. In the interior are two wooden partitions dividing the floor space into three parts for convenience in feed-



A Convenient Hog House.

These stones were tamped into place, by means of a heavy block of wood, in preparation for the application of the first layer of concrete. The concrete mixture comprised one part of cement, two parts sand and three parts gravel well incorporated by first mixing in the dry state and afterwards thoroughly remixing with the right amount of water to make it spread well in laying the floor. In order to insure proper drainage to the floor, the concrete was laid six inches deep at the front to a depth of four inches at the rear, thus making a slope of two inches to the floor in a distance of 16 feet. On the top of this first layer of concrete was placed a half inch surfacing of a 1 and 1 mixture of cement and coarse sand. However, the most interesting and

ing and rearing pigs of different ages. At the front portion of the interior is a four-foot wide gangway from which the animals are fed. Just above the trough are suspended two gates from the joists overhead. These are arranged so as to swing forward and back over the trough to facilitate feeding. When the pigs are to be fed the gates are freed by means of a latch and are swung inward, thus placing the trough in the entry so that it may be cleaned out and the food placed in it without loss of temper and patience on the part of the farmer. When the feed is put into the retainer, the gate is swung back towards the entry room and the hungry animals then have a chance to get in place by a vertically acting slide bolt.

## WHERE OX TEAM STILL COMMON



The use of oxen in logging operations in the great forests of pine and hardwoods in Arkansas and other parts of the south is almost as common to-day as in the earlier period of the lumber industry before the introduction of steam roads and modern machinery for skidding and loading the cut timber.

Some of the larger lumber manufacturing concerns in Arkansas have three or four hundred head of oxen constantly employed in handling the logs from the interior of the forests to the landing places. It is found that these patient animals are much more serviceable than mules or horses for this particular purpose. What they lack in quickness of movement they

more than make up in other respects. Another advantage in using oxen in logging operations is that in the forest regions of the south the natives are used to handling them and prefer them to horses or mules. The animals require little care and attention. They will stand an enormous amount of hard work, and, by doubling teams, great loads of logs may be hauled up on a wagon.

The ox drivers in the Arkansas forests are typical natives who possess many interesting characteristics. In most cases they are young men. It is said that a good ox driver has the makings of a good logging man. It is the first step in an industry that requires the exercise of much skill and courage.

## TURTLE FARM IS PROFITABLE

Acres of Ponds Devoted to this Industry in Japan—Separate Places for Young.

In general appearance a turtle farm is, at a first glance, nothing but a number of rectangular ponds, large and small, the large ones having a size of 15,000 to 20,000 square feet. One or more of the ponds is always reserved for large breeding individuals or "parents," as they are called.

In Hattori's farm a person goes around the "parents' pond" once a day or so and covers up with wire baskets all the new deposits made since the last visit. Each basket may be marked with a date if necessary. This covering serves a two-fold purpose—the obvious one of marking the place and in addition that of keeping other females from digging in the same spot. When hundreds, or even thousands, of these baskets are seen along the bank of the "parents' pond" it is a sight to gladden the heart of an embryologist, to say nothing of that of the proprietor.

Mr. Hattori, who has spared no pains to bring his turtle farm to a high pitch of perfection and is able to turn out tens of thousands of these reptiles every year. His are, so far, the only turtle farms in the world which are highly successful.

## Eating for Strength.

The greatest pleasure to be derived from eating is the pleasure one gets in the knowledge that his food is giving him greater strength and vitality.

Because of this fact there is a constant increase in the consumption of Quaker Oats; every time the strength making qualities of Quaker Oats have been tested by scientific investigation or by experiments in families it has been found to be a food without an equal.

It builds the muscles and brain without taxing the digestive organs; it costs so little anyone can afford it, and it is so carefully prepared and packed that it is absolutely pure and clean. A Quaker Oats eating family is always a healthy family.

Quaker Oats is packed in regular size packages and also in large size convenient for those not near the store.

## HER COMPLAINT.



"Only think, Mrs. Blivons! Every time I hear a scandal, and run post-haste over to share the latest news with that Mrs. Spitzentfest, I find she knows every detail already—the shameful thing!"

## A NURSE'S EXPERIENCE.

Backache, Pains in the Kidneys, Bloating, Etc., Overcome.

A nurse is expected to know what to do for common ailments, and women who suffer backache, constant languor, and other common symptoms of kidney complaint, should be grateful to Mrs. Minnie Turner, of E. B. St., Anadarko, Okla., for pointing out the way to find quick relief. Mrs. Turner used Doan's Kidney Pills for a run-down condition, backache, pains in the sides and kidneys, bloated limbs, etc. "The way they have built me up is simply marvelous," says Mrs. Turner, who is a nurse. "My health improved rapidly. Five boxes did so much for me I am telling everybody about it."

Remember the name—Doan's. Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

## Strictly Neutral.

Among the humorous and human stories in Dr. T. L. Pennell's recent book, "Among the Wild Tribes of the Afghan Frontier," is one of a British officer in the Kurram valley who interrogated an Afridi with regard to what was then considered a probable conflict.

"Now tell me," said the officer, "if there were to be war—which God forbid—between Russia and England, what part would you and your people take? Whom would you side with?"

"Do you wish me to tell you what would please you or to tell you the real truth?" was the naive reply.

"I adjure you to tell me what is the 'white word.'"

"Then," said the old graybeard, "we would just sit up here on our mountain tops watching you both fight, until we saw one or the other defeated. Then we would come down and loot the vanquished till the last mule! God is great! What a time that would be for us!"

STATE OF OHIO CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is mayor of the City of Toledo, Ohio, and that he is the owner of the premises on which is situated the CATARRH CURE, and that he is the owner of the right of the CATARRH CURE, and that he is the owner of the right of the CATARRH CURE, and that he is the owner of the right of the CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed by my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888.

SEAL: A. W. GILSON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and sets directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## Good Work Goes On.

During the year that has passed since the international congress on tuberculosis met at Washington, one institution or organization for the treatment or prevention of tuberculosis has been established every day, Sundays and holidays included, according to a bulletin of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. Fifteen new beds in hospitals or sanatoria have been provided also for every day of the year.

## Christmas Post Cards Free.

Send 2c stamp for five samples of our very best Gold and Silk Finish Christmas, Flower and Motto Post Cards, beautiful colors and loveliest designs. Art Post Card Club, 792 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

## Her Observation.

"Love," remarked the romantic young man, "is said to brighten the eye."

"I don't know about that," rejoined the practical maid, "but it has a tendency to disarrange one's hair."

## Pettit's Eye Salve for 25c.

Relieves tired, congested, inflamed and sore eyes, quickly stops eye aches. All druggists or Howard Bros., Buffalo, N. Y.

The grandest time a man has is describing to his wife exactly how an election is coming out and the busiest explaining why it didn't.

## The danger from slight cuts or wounds is always blood poisoning.

The immediate application of Hamlin's Wound Oil makes blood poisoning impossible.

The great and good do not die even in this world, embalmed in books their spirits walk abroad.—Smiles.

The best preparation for the future is the present, well seen to, and the last duty well done.

There are imitations, don't be fooled. There is no substitute! Tell the dealer you want Lewis' Single Binder cigar.

Good company and good discourses are the very signets of virtue.—Isaac Walton.

## SURELY HERE IS THE LIMIT

Undecipherable Handwriting a Minor Thing, According to This Story.

From Horace Greeley's time great men have been noted for their poor chirography, and in this connection Joaquin Miller, the "poet of the Sierras," is no exception. But the best story regarding the versifier's handwriting that I have heard came re-

cently from the secretary of a well-known local club. It seems that the club desired to have the post address the organization at an annual affair at which an elaborate program had been prepared. The secretary addressed a letter to Joaquin telling him of the purpose of the jinks and requesting his co-operation. He was scheduled for a recitation.

In due time, there came an answer from the poet. It was in his own hand and covered four pages. In vain the secretary pored over the manuscript. He turned it over to the president, the board of directors and the members in turn, but all failed to decipher the scrawls. The question before the club was, "Has Miller accepted or has he declined?"

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