



There Have Been Numerous Personal "Disagreements" In Both Senate and House of Representatives.

PRECEDENTS more or less respectable are not wanting for the recent congressional fist fight between Mr. Williams of Mississippi and Mr. De Armond of Missouri. In times past some of the most content representatives and senators have fought furiously in the legislative chambers with fists, finger nails, canes, clubs, cuspidors or bound copies of the Congressional Record. To cite a recent applying to the identical case of the latest belligerents, in the august senate, an earlier Mississippian, who had a pistol and retreated from an earlier Missouriian, who bared his teeth and invited the other to shoot. Other senators grabbed Pootie and his pistol. Still others grabbed the towering Benton. There was no shouting, thanks to this interference. Congressmen are just about as human as other men. Some congressmen can stand much abuse, but few can stand being called liars in open session without trying to resent it. Usually it is "the passing of the lie" that causes the fist encounters in congress. Some members call others liars in longer words, using more language to express their meaning than is necessary, while now and then "the lie direct" is given. School boys frequently content themselves with shouting "You're another!" but congressional dignity precludes this as a method of evening up scores.

A Memorable "Disagreement."

What undoubtedly stands as the champion free for all fight in the history of congress, however, was not fought about by giving the lie. One gentleman called another gentleman a puppy, adding injury to insult by choking him at the same instant. This compound infraction of the rules of courtesy opened the famous fracas of Feb. 2, 1858, nearly half a century ago. There was an all night session of the house. The matter under consideration was President Buchanan's message on the celebrated LeCompton constitution for Kansas. Should it be referred to the regular committee on territories, which was Democratic, or to a special committee? Shortly before 1 o'clock in the morning young Galusha A. Kett of Pennsylvania walked over to the Democratic side of the house. While standing there he made objection to a certain member having the floor. Lawrence M. Kett of South Carolina, a slaveholder, occupied a seat near by. Kett said sharply to Grow: "If you are going to object, go back to your own side of the hall."

"This is a free hall, and every member has a right to go where he pleases," retorted Grow.

"I want to know what you mean by an answer as that," demanded Kett, arising and striding over to Grow.

"I meant just what I said—that this is a free hall and any man may go where he pleases."

"I'll let you know," cried Kett, clutching Grow by the throat, "that you are a black Republican puppy!"

Grow threw up his arm and knocked Kett's grip loose.

"Never mind," he said. "I shall occupy such place in this hall as I please, and no negro driver shall crack his whip over me."

With this the general engagement opened. Kett made another grab for Grow's throat. The Pennsylvania

fare out in Kansas was tame in comparison, though more fatal to the participants. Dignified history does not include this after midnight battle in the story of the struggle over the LeCompton constitution, the free soil fight in Kansas. Yet Mr. Grow was fighting for the freedom of the hall, and it would seem that history should give

Barksdale. The latter, thinking it was Elihu Washburne who had struck him, lunged fiercely at Elihu. Cadwalader Washburne went frantically to the rescue of his brother. It had become a family affair, and blood is thicker than water.

Mr. Barksdale, be it known, wore a wig. Cadwalader was not aware of

wrong side before. Striding down the aisle in this awry condition as to his hair, Mr. Barksdale brought down the house. Everybody stopped fighting and broke into laughter.

Two important historical personages were prominent in this fracas. On the one side was the father of the free homestead act, which has peopled

even killed, but for the timely close of the affray may be indicated by the fact that one member was observed hugging to the rear of the hall a huge metallic spittoon which he had carried down to "the front" for use as a weapon.

A Midsummer Hot Wave.

Aug. 27, 1890, was a hot day in Washington. A fight on the Republican side of the house increased the torridity. Mr. Wilson of the state of Washington and Mr. Beckwith of New Jersey were the hand to hand belligerents, but no less a personage than Uncle Joe Cannon, the present speaker of the house, indulged in a line of talk which precipitated the fight. It appears that Mr. Cannon and Billy Mason, one of his Illinois colleagues, who later became a senator, were engaged in a heated interchange of language. Cannon called Mason a loafer, with a qualifying adjective in front. Mason called Cannon an old blackguard, with several qualifying adjectives. Mr. McAdoo of New Jersey remarked that Cannon's language was that of a stable boy. Mr. Beckwith remarked that "Cannon's language was outrageous and he ought to be censured by the house."

Wilson of Washington, a little fellow weighing about a hundred pounds, turned to Beckwith and said:

"What do you know about Cannon? You are not here often enough to know what is going on."

"You're a liar!" shouted Beckwith. More words, fiercer words, passed. Both men struck at each other. One hit a third member who happened to be in front of the firing line. Three or four other members got mixed up in the fight. All were Republicans. The Democrats looked on in glee. Some of them offered bets on certain belligerents to win. Finally the principals were caught and held down in their seats, and the affair blew over. Mr. Cannon was preserved to history and now has the prerogative of censoring the house instead of being censured by it.

Senatorial Spats.

In the senate since the Pootie-Benton foot race of more than half a century ago there have been several actual fights, with some little bloodshed, but no fatalities. Two of the most notable of such affairs took place in 1902. The first was between Senators Tillman and McLaughlin, both of South Carolina, who celebrated Washington's birthday by a rough and tumble fight in open session of the senate. Tillman had accused McLaughlin of having voted for the Spanish war treaty in exchange for certain patronage. McLaughlin, white with rage, arose and declared that the statement was "a willful and deliberate and malicious lie."

Senator Tillman did not pause for reflection. He took a flying leap over three or four chairs, Senator Teller of Colorado being the occupant of one, and landed on Senator McLaughlin's face. McLaughlin in turn landed on Tillman's countenance. Mr. Layton, the assistant sergeant at arms, sought to separate the combatants, getting a few hard kicks himself. Senator Teller and others finally assisted the official in parting the two principals. Tillman wiped a little blood from his face, and McLaughlin rearranged his collar. The senate immediately went into executive session to preserve its dignity so far as was possible, the galleries being full of spectators.

The next foray in the senate took place the 30th of June following. It was a matter of four months between fights. The participants were two of the youngest and most eloquent senators

of the house. The fight was a matter of four months between fights. The participants were two of the youngest and most eloquent senators

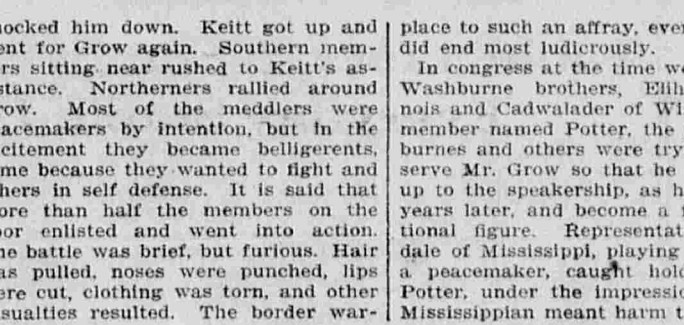
of the house. The fight was a matter of four months between fights. The participants were two of the youngest and most eloquent senators

of the house. The fight was a matter of four months between fights. The participants were two of the youngest and most eloquent senators

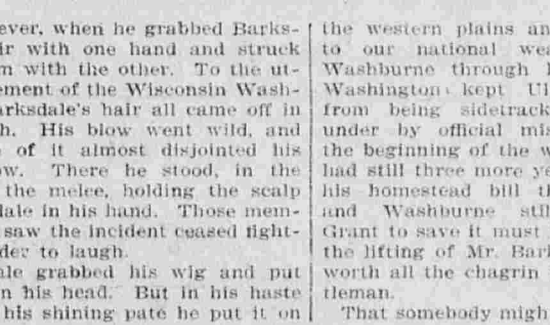
of the house. The fight was a matter of four months between fights. The participants were two of the youngest and most eloquent senators

of the house. The fight was a matter of four months between fights. The participants were two of the youngest and most eloquent senators

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS.



REPRESENTATIVE DAVID A. DE ARMOND.



John D. Archbold, New Ruler of Standard Oil; A Man Practically Unknown to the Outside World

THE new ruler of Standard Oil is John D. Archbold, and with his advent to leadership a change has been noted in the policy of the greatest of trusts.

Once the oil monopoly made it a point to say nothing, whatever the character of the attacks upon it. A policy of silence and secretiveness was maintained whatever the occasion. The castle at 28 Broadway might have been guarded by a moat, so difficult was it to obtain information of the sayings and doings of the men of millions having their offices there, John D. Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers and the system of industrial conquest for which they stood might be held up to public opprobrium by Ida Tarbell and Thomas W. Lawson and by much rakers high and low, in magazines, books and in newspaper advertisements, but Standard Oil officials gave no sign. Apparently they wished it believed that they neither heard nor cared what was being said about them and their methods. Silence and secretiveness were the watchwords passed along the line and faithfully lived up to by the loyal servants of A. W. J. D.

But, lo, a newer and younger J. D. now appears upon the scene as the ruler of Standard destinies. He is not yet old, for he has been in the service of the Standard for more than thirty years and has fought its battles on many a hotly contested field, yet it is only a short time since he was recognized as the present controlling factor in its affairs. It is only a few months at most since the general public came to understand that John D. Rockefeller was no longer king and H. H. Rogers no longer his prime minister. But now that it is known that these men have yielded to advancing years and increasing infirmities, now that it is understood that Mr. Archbold, though titularly only vice president, is actually the managing head of the institution, the public has awakened to the fact that new ideas have taken the place of the old in the conduct and operation. This was strikingly shown recently when Mr. Archbold actually went to the extent of publishing in a leading periodical under his own signature an article explaining the policies of the Standard Oil trust as a great industrial institution, pointing

out the benefits it had wrought, in his estimation, and championing at all points the plan of operations it has adopted. Such a thing would have been undreamed of in the days of the elder Rockefeller's pristine vigor, for his policy was one of consistent and persistent secretiveness.

A Mistaken Policy.

"I say with the utmost frankness," declared Mr. Archbold in the article mentioned, "that I now believe the policy of silence which the company maintained for so many years, amid the misrepresentations which assailed it, was a mistaken policy which, if earlier abandoned, would have saved the company from the injurious effects of much of such misrepresentation." Mr. Archbold then went on to state many facts about the Standard Oil company which are interesting whether viewed from the standpoint of a friend or a foe. Among them is what he had to say about the Standard's system of pensioning employees. "It has aimed," he wrote, "to secure the contentment of its employees by liberal and considerate treatment allied with a pension system assuring a competency for waning years. About 65,000 employees are or may become eligible for this pension, and no less than half a million men, women and children are directly or indirectly interested in the preservation of the company. It may further be declared that the rights and equities of not even the smallest of its thousands of shareholders have ever been disregarded or sacrificed."

John D. Archbold started out as an oil man by fighting Mr. Rockefeller and the latter's infant trust, the South Improvement company. Born in Leesburg, O., of Scotch parents not quite sixty years ago, fate transferred him from Ohio to Pennsylvania just before the oil boom struck the Keystone State. He had been a clerk in a store, but even though a young man he had the shrewdness to see that a great future existed for the oil industry and determined to invest every cent he could save or borrow in it. From an opponent of Mr. Rockefeller he became one of his most trusted lieutenants, and when the first trust was organized, in 1882, he was one of the original nine trustees.

Mr. Archbold has always been ready to fight for Standard Oil at the drop of the hat, yet he is naturally good humored and jovial, and he has a

place to such an affray, even though it did end most ludicrously.

In congress at the time were the two Washburne brothers, Elihu of Illinois and Cadwalader of Wisconsin. A member named Potter, the two Washburnes and others were trying to preserve Mr. Grow so that he could grow up to the speakership, as he did three years later, and become a famous national figure. Representative Barksdale of Mississippi, playing the role of a peacemaker, caught hold of Grow. Potter, under the impression that the Mississippian meant harm to Grow, hit

this, however, when he grabbed Barksdale's hair with one hand and struck out at him with the other. To the utter amazement of the Wisconsin Washburne, Barksdale's hair all came off in one bunch. His blow went wild, and the force of it almost disjoined his own elbow. There he stood, in the midst of the melee, holding the scalp of Barksdale in his hand. "Those members who saw the incident ceased fighting in order to laugh."

Barksdale grabbed his wig and put it back on his head. But in his haste to rewig his shining pate he put it on

the western plains and added billions to our national wealth. Elihu B. Washburne through his influence at Washington kept Ulysses S. Grant from being sidetracked and snowed under by official mismanagement at the beginning of the war. Since Grow had still three more years' work to get his homestead bill through congress and Washburne still had General Grant to save it must be admitted that the lifting of Mr. Barksdale's wig was worth all the chagrin it cost that gentleman.

"That somebody might have been hurt,"

laugh that proves him a lover of fun. It used to be said that he laughed his way to success. Certain it is that his capacity for humor has had considerable to do with his rise to power and has often enabled him to win where a man of more serious cast of mind might have failed. "Little John D." is what they call him at 28 Broadway, for he is shorter in stature than the other John D., President Rockefeller, and is not far from the height of the great Napoleon. The top of his head is bald, revealing bumps indicating the strength of his personality.

The Real Executive.

Mr. Archbold has for some years been recognized by those inside the trust as the virtual head of what Attorney General Hadley of Missouri, in his investigation of the monopoly, called "the oil end of the Standard." Of course the Standard as a trust or combination of kindred industrial interests embraces in its operation and supervision many activities besides the production and refining of petroleum. But that was the purpose for which the trust was originally organized, and Mr. Archbold has always devoted himself especially to this part of the business. The retirement of Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Rogers from active participation in Standard Oil affairs has caused him recently to take a more active part in some other lines of Standard operation.

Mr. Archbold has been a large contributor to charities and educational institutions and has given about three-quarters of a million dollars to Syracuse university. His benefactions to this institution were made anonymously for some years, and the identity of the giver was known only to his friend Chancellor Day and the college trustees. One of his recent gifts is a great stadium, costing \$250,000, for the athletic sports of the students.

There is a new song at the university which runs:

We have a Standard oil pipe running up to John Crouse hall. And a gutter in the stadium will be flowing full next fall.

We need the money, Mr. Archbold, we need it right away.

It's the biggest ad. we've had. Since the building went away.

It may be remarked in explanation of the last line that some time ago the building owned by students were banished by executive decree.

Mr. Archbold has an aversion to seeing himself caricatured in the newspapers or to having his portrait in the papers at all, and for this reason comparatively few people know how he looks. The countenances of John D. Rockefeller and H. H. Rogers have long been familiar to the public, but there are not many who would know Mr. Archbold from having seen his portrait in print. At the time of the proceedings conducted by Attorney General Hadley an artist began sketching Mr. Archbold as he sat in the courtroom. Suddenly with a leap from his chair the Standard man was across the room and struck the paper and pencil from the artist's hands. "How dare you take my picture!" he shouted. "I forbid you!"

Again he appealed to the commissioner for protection from the artists while he was in the witness chair. To the reporters he said: "You newspaper chaps are all right, but the artists are infamous."

ANIMAL HUMORISTS.

Many instances have been collected to prove that the sense of humor exists in the lower animals. A puppy on one occasion stole a bone from a dog that was chained up and sat gnawing its capture just out of reach of the chain, wagging its tail and apparently enjoying the humor of the situation to the full.

Monkeys will chatter in huge glee when they succeed in afflicting the spectacles of an old lady, and cuts have been known to run with delight when they have been successful in cheating a rival of some duty morsel.

Animals are also subject to sorrow, and horses, cattle and deer have been known to weep at the loss of their progeny.

GREEK EMIGRATION.

Greece, like Ireland, is suffering severely owing to the large number of its people who emigrate to the United States. This has resulted in a considerable shortage of labor and has at the same time given cause for alarm to the government on account of the consequent shrinkage of the able-bodied population liable to military service. There are hints as to the probability of legislation to stop the emigration of young men who have not fulfilled their military obligations.

Of the females the corresponding totals were 5 and 5.

During the period 1901-5 the amount derived from beet wine and spruce revenue purposes in the United States averaged over \$200,000,000 annually, compared with \$180,000,000 in Great Britain and \$170,000,000 in Russia. France comes next, with \$55,000,000, followed by Germany, with \$67,000,000, and Austria,

value was \$740,000. More than 6,000 acres have been added to the rose fields during the past eight years.

The committee of the London police states that last year 598 males and 57 females were convicted of simple drunkenness and 240 males and 69 females of drunkenness with disorderly conduct. Of the male offenders 55 were between the ages of sixteen and twenty.

Bulgaria is famous for the abundant cultivation of roses. In 1881 the coun-

try produced 1,000,000 pounds of rose oil, valued at 1,000,000 pounds. In 1881 the coun-

try produced 1,000,000 pounds of rose oil, valued at 1,000,000 pounds. In 1881 the coun-

try produced 1,000,000 pounds of rose oil, valued at 1,000,000 pounds. In 1881 the coun-

try produced 1,000,000 pounds of rose oil, valued at 1,000,000 pounds. In 1881 the coun-

try produced 1,000,000 pounds of rose oil, valued at 1,000,000 pounds. In 1881 the coun-

try produced 1,000,000 pounds of rose oil, valued at 1,000,000 pounds. In 1881 the coun-

try produced 1,000,000 pounds of rose oil, valued at 1,000,000 pounds. In 1881 the coun-

try produced 1,000,000 pounds of rose oil, valued at 1,000,000 pounds. In 1881 the coun-

try produced 1,000,000 pounds of rose oil, valued at 1,000,000 pounds. In 1881 the coun-

try produced 1,000,000 pounds of rose oil, valued at 1,000,000 pounds. In 1881 the coun-



JOHN D. ARCHBOLD, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT OF STANDARD OIL.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

There are at present 250,000 miles of cable in all at the bottom of the sea, representing \$250,000,000. This works out at about \$1,000 per mile to make and lay.

During 1906 no less than 800 miles of new lines were added to Indian railways, making a total of 29,997 miles.

compared with 1905, the figures being 212,997, as against 214,940. The number of visitors to the natural history branch of the museum at South Kensington during 1906 showed a reduction from 666,512 in 1905 to 472,557, this number, however, being an increase of 2,000 over that of 1904.

The total number of motor vehicles of all kinds, including cycles, which are

which 61,617 are pleasure cars, 4,124 are commercial and heavy motors, and 52,877 are motor cycles. These figures show that nearly 16,000 more pleasure cars were registered in 1907 than in 1906.

Prior to 1893 Victoria was almost invariably the leading gold producing state of Australia, but in 1904 its yield was about 60,400 ounces less than in

than in western Australia, which has in recent years increased its production from 110,000 ounces in 1897 to more than 2,250,000 ounces per annum.

According to the bankruptcy acts report creditors' losses throughout Great Britain in 1906 were estimated at \$43,441,170.

value was \$740,000. More than 6,000 acres have been added to the rose fields during the past eight years.

The committee of the London police states that last year 598 males and 57 females were convicted of simple drunkenness and 240 males and 69 females of drunkenness with disorderly conduct. Of the male offenders 55 were between the ages of sixteen and twenty.

Bulgaria is famous for the abundant cultivation of roses. In 1881 the coun-

try produced 1,000,000 pounds of rose oil, valued at 1,000,000 pounds. In 1881 the coun-

try produced 1,000,000 pounds of rose oil, valued at 1,000,000 pounds. In 1881 the coun-

try produced 1,000,000 pounds of rose oil, valued at 1,000,000 pounds. In 1881 the coun-

try produced 1,000,000 pounds of rose oil, valued at 1,000,000 pounds. In 1881 the coun-

try produced 1,000,000 pounds of rose oil, valued at 1,000,000 pounds. In 1881 the coun-

try produced 1,000,000 pounds of rose oil, valued at 1,000,000 pounds. In 1881 the coun-

try produced 1,000,000 pounds of rose oil, valued at 1,000,000 pounds. In 1881 the coun-

try produced 1,000,000 pounds of rose oil, valued at 1,000,000 pounds. In 1881 the coun-

try produced 1,000,000 pounds of rose oil, valued at 1,000,000 pounds. In 1881 the coun-

try produced 1,000,000 pounds of rose oil, valued at 1,000,000 pounds. In 1881 the coun-

try produced 1,000,000 pounds of rose oil, valued at 1,000,000 pounds. In 1881 the coun-

try produced 1,000,000 pounds of rose oil, valued at 1,000,000 pounds. In 1881 the coun-

try produced 1,000,000 pounds of rose oil, valued at 1,000,000 pounds. In 1881 the coun-

try produced 1,000,000 pounds of rose oil, valued at 1,000,000 pounds. In 1881 the coun-

try produced 1,000,000 pounds of rose oil, valued at 1,000,000 pounds. In 1881 the coun-

try produced 1,000,000 pounds of rose oil, valued at 1,000,000 pounds. In 1881 the coun-

try produced 1,000,000 pounds of rose oil, valued at 1,000,000 pounds. In 1881 the coun-