

A CRY FOR HELP.

Thousands of Men Needed in Rapidly Growing Northwest. Once more a cry for help is going up from the West. Twenty thousand men are needed by the lumber mills operating in eastern Washington and Oregon and northern Idaho, and as many more are wanted by the Northern Pacific and other railroad companies, building lines in part of the Northwest. The situation has become so acute that unless men can be secured at once much construction work will be delayed and many of the mills will be forced to close, sending their laborers into the woods. H. N. Kennedy, general agent of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, has a dozen representatives scouting for men, but he says, they are not securing more than half of the number required. The Western Pine Shippers' Association will send several agents across the continent as far as Maine to engage men.

W. C. Ulford, president of the association, gave out this statement at the quarterly meeting a few days ago: "It will require 60,000 men to keep 20,000 men at work, and we will give steady employment at good wages to every man we can find. We want skilled labor and men of capability and stability, who will not quit their jobs every few days. To men with families the members of our association, who cut more than 1,000,000,000 feet of lumber in 1906, will pay a higher wage than is offered in any other part of the United States and Canada for similar work. The men in the woods receive from \$45 to \$75 a month and board, while in the mills the scale ranges from \$3.50 to \$10 a day.

"Probably the best answer to the question of the shortage of men is 'too much prosperity.' We cannot get men for railroad work for the reason they are offered higher wages in other branches of labor. This is felt also in the clerical department, where every little while some of the employees leave to go to better paying positions. I have canvassed the situation carefully in the last ten days, and I can say that no able-bodied man in the Northwest is idle except through his own choice."

Gov. Hughes of New York has signed the bill making sixteen hours the maximum day's work for all trainmen or others connected with train service. The representative of eighteen Missouri railroads has asked the United States District Court of Kansas City to restrain the State from enforcing the 2-cent passenger rate law, and also from enforcing the live stock rates enacted by the last Legislature. The new passenger law was to go into effect Friday.

Unrested by Harriman, the Rock Island Company has declared its purpose without the help of the Union Pacific, the joint control to be cancelled after a trial period of two years. This action is understood to be due in some measure to the investigations of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

By sustaining the constitutionality of the Duflief act taxing second-class railroad property at the local tax rate, the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals saves millions of dollars to the State, which must come from the coffers of the railroads. The same principle is involved in the Perkins law taxing the main stems at the average tax rate, a law still before the State Supreme Court.

Stuyvesant Fish, former president of the Illinois Central, who had been advertised to address the Economic Club of New York on the subject, "Is the Overcapitalization of Railroads an Evil?" recently surprised his hearers by announcing that he could not speak on the subject because he did not believe the railroads were overcapitalized. Henry Clews proposed that all interstate railroads employ a man whose sole duty should be to report crooked transactions to the interstate commerce commission and to the executive committee of the road.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad pleaded guilty to two of the twelve counts of the indictment brought by the federal grand jury at New York, charging rebates in favor of the sugar trust. District Attorney Stinson said that the government would be content toward those roads which, by pleading guilty, showed that they intended to obey the law in future. The court imposed a fine of \$1,000 each for the two counts. President Hill of the Great Northern is fighting the indictment on similar charges against his road, having filed a demurrer alleging that the commerce act under which the charges are brought "is discriminatory and unconstitutional" because the same restrictions are not laid against companies transporting wholly by water; also in so far as it aims to punish originally the defendant for acts done by its agents.

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern, upon arriving at New York the other day, gave to the press an interview, in which he said that eventually he believed that the government would be forced to lend its credit to the railroads in order to finance their necessities, based upon the demands of the public for better conditions of the service, and that this would eventually lead to government ownership of the railroads. He added, however, that if such a thing comes to pass it would mean the end of Republican government.

Representatives of the Carnegie and Bethlehem Steel companies have been in conference at Pittsburg over the recent general outcry of railroad men against the quality of the rails being furnished. In an interview Charles M. Schwab, former head of the steel trust, said it was true that many accidents were due to the poor quality of rails. He said he wanted not only an open-hearth rail made, but a nickel alloyed, or Harveyized, rail, which could be depended on forever. The steel men say they have agreed to a new design of rail to be submitted to the committee of the American Railway Association.

CHINA IS GRATEFUL.

Uncle Sam Makes Her a Present of Many Millions of Dollars. Through her representative in Washington China has expressed her gratitude to the United States for an exhibition of consideration not often displayed by a strong nation toward a weaker one. The Empress Dowager later will personally acknowledge China's appreciation of our generosity. It is not often that one nation practically makes to another a present of about \$27,000,000, but that is what President Roosevelt and Secretary Root propose to do and the people of the United States will agree as to the justice of the act.

In 1900 there was a sort of rebellion in China on the part of the anti-foreign element. This is known as the Boxer outbreak. The legations were besieged and lives and property endangered. The European powers and the United States sent soldiers and these marched as a united army upon Peking, restoring peace. Then came up the question of punishment and indemnity, for, of course, the nations could not be expected to stand the expense of the expedition and suffer the wrongs of their citizens to go unrighted. Some of the European nations were for slicing up China and dividing the slices, but Uncle Sam frowned on this and the proposition was abandoned. An agreement was reached on September 7, 1901, by which China bound herself to punish the offenders and to pay to the injured nations the following sum:

Russia \$87,500,000
Germany 60,000,000



France 50,000,000
United States 23,440,770
Great Britain 24,000,000
Japan 22,500,000
Italy 14,000,000
Austria, Spain and Holland 30,550,221
Belgium 6,000,000
Total \$333,000,000

This tremendous sum was to be paid in annual installments, covering a period of forty years, with interest at 4 per cent. Uncle Sam's share at \$23,440,770, by the time it was all paid, would amount to nearly \$41,000,000. The annual revenue of the Chinese government is only about \$68,000,000. Manifestly the exaction of such an enormous sum as agreed upon in the protocol would be a burden upon China not easily to be borne. President Roosevelt and Secretary Root have re-actual expenditures, together with interest up to date, would be covered by \$14,000,000. China has already paid \$5,000,000, and the President and Secretary Root propose to release China from all further claims on payment of the balance of \$8,000,000. This is in effect making China a present of nearly \$27,000,000.

Short News Notes. All of the mail carriers of Butte, Mont., went on strike, the men declaring they could not live on \$900 to \$850 a year, the wages now paid. A severe earthquake shock was felt at Anglesey, England. Buildings were rocked, but no damage was done. Seismographs in Austria and England recorded violent shocks at distances of from 2,500 to 7,300 miles. Henry M. Walker, a resident of New Jersey, has sued Edward H. Harriman, the railway magnate, for \$500,000 damages for alleged breach of contract and conspiracy to prevent the construction of the Portland, Nehalem & Tillamook railway of Oregon.

Dispatches state that Florencio Morales and Bernardo Mora, the Guatemalans who assassinated Gen. Barillas, ex-president of Guatemala, have, after two days' trial, been sentenced to death. Mora confessed that he was instigated by Gen. Lima, aid to President Cabrera of Guatemala, who gave him \$500 to kill Barillas. It is stated that Count von Posadowsky-Welner of Germany, who recently resigned as minister of the interior, has planned an extensive foreign tour to study the developments in social legislation. He will visit the United States, France and England in his tour.

Thousands of soldiers have been thrown into the wine-growing provinces in the south of France. At Narbonne, Montpellier and other points, three persons were killed and more than 100 soldiers and civilians injured, while similar riots were reported at other points. Several of the leaders of the revolt were arrested, including Ferroni.

GREAT WATER DUEL.

Cornell Defeats Columbia Oarsmen After Desperate Struggle. In probably the greatest rowing race ever seen in this country Cornell University won the big intercollegiate aquatic event over the Poughkeepsie course on the Hudson River recently. Columbia University made a desperate fight for the honor and was beaten only by three feet. The two crews rowed side by side for four long, hard miles and the men in both boats were thoroughly exhausted at the finish. Columbia's grand showing was a big surprise, as it was figured that the struggle lay between Cornell and the Annapolis crew. The navy could do no better than third. Pennsylvania was fourth, Wisconsin fifth and Georgetown sixth. Syracuse did not finish, her shell being swamped in a big swell. The water was unusually rough and some of the outlanders were badly handicapped by their shells' shipping water.

Cornell won by a magnificent burst of speed in the last ten strokes, the nose of her shell just sweeping across the finish line ahead of the New Yorkers. But from the first dip of the oars at the head of the course until the winning Ithacas dropped their sweeps and fell back, half senseless, in their victory, not twenty-five feet separated either shell, and at the end the Columbians were so close up that the great crowd on the banks thought the triumph was theirs. Unusual picturesqueness was added to the scene by the fact that darkness closed so quickly that the glare of the great searchlight from the United States monitor Arkan-

del was thrown over the crews at the finish to aid the judges in their decision. Twenty thousand people saw the great struggle from pleasure craft, observation trains and various vantage points along the course. Wisconsin was victorious in the freshman eight-oared event and Syracuse triumphed in the 'varsity four-oared race.

JUDGE LOVING SET FREE. Father Who Kills Daughter's Assailant Acquitted. At Houston, Va., former Judge William G. Loving of Nelson was acquitted of the charge of murder in killing Theodore Estes, son of Sheriff M. K. Estes. Judge Loving shot and killed young Estes on the afternoon of April 22, following a buggy ride Estes had taken with the judge's daughter, Miss Elizabeth Loving, who told her father that her escort had drugged her.

Judge Barksdale thanked the jurors for their attendance upon court at great sacrifice. He declared he believed the verdict was in accordance with the conscientious views of the jurymen. Foreman McCraw, a merchant and farmer, said that on the first ballot every jurymen favored the acquittal of the defendant. When asked what the basis of the verdict was he said "insanity," and that he and other members of the jury believed that Judge Loving was out of his mind at the time he killed young Estes. The stress, he said, had been brought on by the story told him by his daughter.

Need of the Times. Cardinal Gibbons, in a commencement address at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., referring to the great need of our times for the betterment of society, said: "What the times call for is men, sturdy men, endowed with the courage of their convictions. Many a soldier who fearlessly rushed to the cannon's mouth has quailed before the shafts of ridicule and the shouts of popular prejudice. The man who calmly fulfills a duty against public clamor displays greater courage than the captain who captures cities."

Certain Democrats in Chicago and other parts of the West who do not care to accept the leadership of William J. Bryan are now trying to organize a movement to nominate Joseph W. Folk of Missouri for President and John A. Johnson of Minnesota for Vice President.

Cardinal Gibbons says that whatever the opinion of the French episcopate may be with regard to the separation of church and state, it would be better for that country if they could enjoy the full separation of church and state as it is in this country.

GREAT WALL STREET MELON CUTTING.



Melon-cutting time in Wall Street, New York, is a pleasing function at any time, but this season the divide is the largest in history. The July dividend and interest payments of corporations reach the stupendous total of \$180,881,849. July and January are the months when the great bulk of corporation profits are up for division. The prosperity that reached such great headway last year and is still under way is responsible for the magnificent proportions of the July melon this

year. The payments are \$18,097,674 greater than those of last July. Some corporations that never before paid dividends come up smiling with profits for their stockholders. Others that were obliged to suspend dividends now cheerfully renew, and many companies announce an increase over their regular dividend rates. The dividends to be paid are: Railroad, \$36,750,089; Industrial, \$41,017,273; traction, \$7,086,675; bank and trust companies, \$7,700,000; total, \$92,553,037. The amount last July was \$80,753,331. The interest payments will be as follows: Railroad, \$1,950,000; Industrial, \$11,450,000; tractions, \$2,100,000; government, \$5,528,808; total, \$88,328,808, as compared with \$83,430,840 in July last year. Among the railroads the most notable increases in dividends have been made by the Vanderbilt lines. The largest amounts to be disbursed by railroads are Chicago & Northwestern, semi-annual, \$5,486,001; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern,

semi-annual, \$2,967,900, and New York Central, quarterly, \$2,680,230. The largest amounts to be distributed by industrial companies are United States Steel, common stock, quarterly, \$2,541,512; Anaconda, quarterly, \$2,100,000; American Telephone & Telegraph, quarterly, \$2,031,028; General Electric, quarterly, \$1,204,314; and Western Union, quarterly, \$1,216,757. Some of the banks and trust companies have done very well. The Fifth Avenue bank pays a special dividend of 150 per cent in addition to the regular quarterly rate of 25 per cent. The Colonial bank pays a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. The New York Trust company increases its dividend rate from 20 to 32 per cent. New York Life Insurance & Trust from 40 to 45 per cent. Bankers' Trust from 10 to 18, Knickerbocker Ice from 40 to 50, Trust Company of America from 32 to 40, Metropolitan from 20 to 34, and United States Mortgage & Trust company from 22 to 24 per cent.

YALE AND HARVARD OARSMEN IN ANNUAL RACE.



Yale Varsity eight—Auchincloss, bow; Mayer, No. 2; Rice, No. 3; Hoppin, No. 4; Taft, No. 5; Howe, No. 6; No. 7; Boulton, stroke, and Barklow, coxswain.



Harvard Varsity eight—Tappin, bow; Fish, No. 2; Falkner, No. 3; Bacon, No. 4; Severance, No. 5; Glass, No. 6; Richardson, No. 7; Farley, stroke, and Blagden, coxswain.

THE COST OF CRIME.

In One Year It Amounts to More than \$1,000,000,000. The detailed cost of crime in the United States presents some astounding figures. In 1907 the cost of crime in Greater New York was \$35,562,133.24. The State, county and city authorities outside of Greater New York spent for \$42,695,472.75. In 43 States (New York excluded) the expenditure was \$697,080,000. Criminal losses by fire totaled \$100,000,000. By customs frauds the national government lost \$90,000,000. During this one year the loss in wages of 100,000 State prisoners was \$28,080,000, while the loss in wages of 150,400 prisoners in city and county jails was \$23,000,000. The grand total, therefore, of the cost of crime in the United States reaches the stupendous figure of \$1,076,327,005.00.

The cost of religious work in the United States is enormous. The cost of foreign missions, comprising all denominations, is \$7,000,000; home missions expend the same sum. We spend for education, \$200,000,000; for church expenses and ministers' salaries, \$150,000,000. Hospitals and dispensaries for the sick poor cost us \$100,000,000; for sanatoriums of all kinds we spend \$60,000,000. City missions and rescue work of all kinds demand and receive \$3,000,000; humanitarian work of every kind, \$12,000,000. Our Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations cost \$5,000,000; while all other moral and social work in the United States requires an expenditure of \$5,000,000. The total expenditure for humanitarian and religious work is, then, \$549,000,000. As against this, the total cost of crime in the United States for the year reached the incredible total of \$1,076,327,005.00. That is to say we spend more than \$500,000,000 a year more on crime than we do on all spiritual, ecclesiastical, physical, humanitarian, educational and healing agencies put together.

Mrs. Sage's Latest Gift. Mrs. Russell Sage's latest benefaction is an endowment fund of \$300,000 for a pathological institute to be run in connection with the New York city hospital and city home on Blackwell's Island. The purpose of the institute is to inquire into the problems of disease, more especially the diseases of advanced life, and the improvement of the city's poorest sick and aged in two of its largest institutions. The institute will be organized by Drs. E. G. and T. C. Janeway, and will be under their direction, although it is expected to be closely associated with the department of charities.

Parole System for Criminals.

At the recent National Congress of Charities and Corrections at Minneapolis a most interesting paper was read by Harris R. Cooley, director of public service, division of charities and corrections, of Cleveland, Ohio. He described the working of the parole system, which has been greatly extended under the administration of Mayor Tom Johnson. During the six years of Mayor Johnson's term of office over 4,000 persons have been pardoned or paroled. It is the theory in Cleveland that for a man condemned to prison for the first time there is a psychological moment in which help can be wisely given. To act too soon would be to let the wrongdoer go to work untried and unhardened the individual into a criminal. Only 14 per cent of the paroled men have been returned to the house of correction. According to the statistics, this is less than the returns of those who were released after working out their entire term in prison under the old regime. The plan has been found to work exceptionally good in the case of men who neglected or deserted their families. Mr. Cooley strongly opposed the imposition of a fine as an alternative to a term of imprisonment. He claims that a man who tries to steal a franchise or a canal or a million dollars is in need of correctional treatment just as much as the man who tries to steal a lam or an overcoat. He stated that there was a growing sentiment in favor of moving penal institutions to the country, where more of the prisoners could work in the fields under the open sky. This has been tried in connection with the Cleveland house of correction and there has been little trouble with escapes.

Interesting News Items. Roy Nonkin of Peabody, Kan., was drowned in Big Sugar creek. He had gone there with a party of fishermen. The 10-year-old son of William Larner, living near Dill, O. T., was instantly killed in trying to stop a runaway team. While handling a 7-year-old stallion at his farm near Laredo, Mo., Levi Rench, a prominent stock breeder, was knocked down and badly trampled and bitten by the vicious animal. Sixteen cars of meat for Fort Worth, Texas, were wrecked on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad near Paola, Kan. The wreck is supposed to have been caused by a gang of tramps.

F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas State board of agriculture, has accepted an invitation to address the New York State Agricultural Society next December. They want him to talk on alfalfa.

DEARTH OF FARM LABORERS.

Fully 50,000 of Them Are Needed in New York State. Despite the establishment of agricultural colleges and the agitation for a "return to the land," there are 15,000 fewer farms in the State of New York at the present time than there were in 1800. And it will possibly be equally surprising to the average city man to learn that in spite of this decrease in the number of farms, the shortage of farm laborers has grown to such dimensions that the State is advertising in 11 foreign newspapers for agricultural laborers. These facts have been brought out by Representative Bennett, who is the chairman of a committee appointed by Congress to go abroad to study the immigration question from the viewpoint of attracting more immigrants from the agricultural countries of Europe. In addition to this, the Immigration Commission is to make another investigation, the scope of which will include all parts of the country, with a view to getting at the real facts as to the shortage of farm laborers throughout the United States, and by next winter's session of Congress its members hope to be in possession of statistics that will materially help to improve the conditions of employing agriculturists all over the United States.

Bolton Hall, who is a missionary in the cause of people taking up small farms near the large cities and of working them on scientific principles, says the decrease in the number of farms in New York State is owing to two causes. One is the great rise in land values near the large cities, and the other is the creation of vast estates by rich men through the absorption of many small farmers' holdings. Within the last year alone, he estimates, 1,000 farms were sold on Long Island for conversion into building lots. In the counties just north of New York City many thousands of acres of farm land have gone to make up great estates. At the present time 50,000 farm laborers could find employment in New York State.

Holmes Defends Himself. The motion to acquit having been overruled in the trial of Edwin S. Holmes, former assistant statistician of the Agricultural Department, for the sale of crop reports, Holmes took the stand in his own defense. He directly contradicted the testimony of Broker Van Ripper as to the giving of signals to confederates by the height of his office curtain. He said he had no relations with Theodore Price except to try to interest him in a private crop report venture.

OIL KING IS SUMMONED.



"Invitations" bearing the official seal of the United States District Court, for a "heart to heart" talk with Judge Kenesaw M. Landis in Chicago were issued and dispatched to John D. Rockefeller and other officers of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. From Mr. Rockefeller and the oil king's conferees Judge Landis hopes to obtain information concerning the financial resources of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, as well as the corporation's relation to the holding company, before imposing fines for the accepting of concessions from the Chicago and Alton railway.

Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, who issued the subpoena for John D. Rockefeller to come to Chicago and testify in the Standard Oil case, has been United States district judge since March, 1905. He was born in Millville, Ohio, in 1809, and for a time was reporter on a Logansport (Ind.) paper. In 1890 he was graduated from a Chicago law school, and then he became an instructor in the Northwestern university law college. Judge Landis was private secretary to the late Walter G. Grosman when he was Secretary of State under President Cleveland. The latter offered Judge Landis a diplomatic appointment after Mr. Grosman's death, but he preferred to practice law.

Says Holmes Sold Reports. The chief witness against Assistant Statistician Edwin S. Holmes, on trial at Washington for conspiring with F. A. Peckham and Moses Haas of New York to profit from advance knowledge of government crop reports, was Louis C. Van Ripper, a New York mining stock operator. Van Ripper told how he had been introduced to Holmes at Washington by Peckham and how Holmes then explained his ability to let out the crop statistics in advance and how he had already made \$55,000 by selling such information to Theodore H. Price, the well-known cotton operator. The witness told further how he had subsequently paid Holmes about \$52,000 as his share of profits based upon information furnished by him. After this a regular brokerage business was organized, known as Peckham & Mercer, financed by the conspirators, for one of whom, Peckham, a seat on the stock exchange was bought. Witness told where and when profits were divided, Holmes getting his share.

Three Persons Killed by Lightning. A death-dealing electrical storm, following a day of sweltering heat, soaked with humidity, swept over New York City and surrounding territory, killing three persons, injuring several, causing many fires and doing considerable damage.

Insane; Kills Intimate Friend. Insured suddenly insane and mangleing him was pursued by a mob, Charles Adams shot and killed Robert Musgrove, his most intimate friend, in Zanesville, Ohio.

200 Per Cent Express Melon. President Weir of the Adams Express Company issued a circular letter to shareholders that the directors had decided to distribute the surplus, amounting to \$24,000,000 in 4 per cent stock. This would make a dividend of 200 per cent. For each share of the stock \$200 in the bonds will be paid to the holders in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000 or in scrip for fractional amounts. This is the third distribution recently allowed by the large express companies. Wells Fargo and the American cutting melons under pressure from minority holders. This dividend comes un-