

SHIPS SHELL A CITY.

MOORISH TOWN OF CASABLANCA BOMBARDED.

French and Spanish Cruisers Open Fire Following Battle with Tribesmen—Holy War Declared to Be Begun—Two Nations Land Troops.

French and Spanish warships bombarded Casablanca as the result of Moorish tribesmen bring upon troops landed to protect the French Consulate. Many casualties are reported.

When the shells began breaking over the town, the Moors quickly fell back and the French sailors were able to take up the wounded and care for them.

A dispatch from Tangier describing the bombardment of Casablanca says that the French cruiser Du Chayla and the Spanish gunboat Don Alvara de Bazan participated with the Gallie in the bombardment of the villages surrounding Casablanca, which were destroyed by the fire of the warships.

KILLED MOTHER; ISN'T SORRY.

Freckle-Faced Boy Does Not Regret Fatal Scheme of Revenge.

A freckle-faced boy of 11 years, the murderer of his widowed mother, has been sentenced to ten years in the State reformatory at Lincoln, Neb. He is Calif McCoy, an alert little lad. Calif is not at all contrite over his deed.

The widow was a hard taskmaster and she did not spare the rod. On June 6 she gave Calif a sound whipping for failure to perform a task to her liking.

SECOND COAL FAMINE.

Another Shortage Threatens Region Beyond Upper Lakes.

A coal famine far more serious than the one which caused such immense hardship and cost so many lives last year will seize the Northwest in its grip during the coming winter, according to the statement of prominent Cleveland fuel shippers.

Press Opinions on Standard Oil Fine

The one object of the law under which this fine is levied is to secure justice and the protection of equal rights in transportation.—Philadelphia Press.

There is at present no visible golden lining to the cloud which seems to have darkened the horizon of the Standard Oil Company.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Whether or not the Supreme Court sustains the decision of Judge Landis in the suit against the Standard Oil Company, there can be no doubt that public opinion will sustain it.—Chicago Post.

The case was plainly one in which, if the law was to be upheld and punishment for its violation made deterrent, it seemed necessary to resort to extreme penalties.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Standard Oil Company, with its practical monopoly of the market, has only to raise the price of its commodity a few cents a gallon, and the consumers will pay the fine.—Detroit Free Press.

The people, intolerant of punishing by a method which inevitably reacts upon themselves, will speedily see to it that the individual criminals are punished by incarceration.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The fine levied by Judge Landis will have a valuable and far-reaching effect in demonstrating the supremacy of the law over powerful and defiant aggregations of lawless wealth.—Chicago News.

The fact that the Standard Oil Company finds itself face to face with a fine sufficient to stagger any corporation must have a sobering and cleansing effect upon the world of big business and "high finance".—Cleveland Leader.

The most obvious comment on the bumper fine imposed by Judge Landis on the Standard Oil Company of Indiana is that if the company deserves this maximum penalty of the law, then there are some of its officials or agents who de-

SAD NEWS FOR TRAMPS.

From Now On He Will Find It More Difficult to Move About.

For years and years the mendacity experts of all sorts, ranging from the practical students of the subject, like "Josiah Flynn" and Jack London, up to the more scientific investigators who looked at it broadly in its sociological relations, have been calling attention to the fact that the solution of the tramp problem lay in the abolition of free railway travel for the wandering brotherhood.

If confined to one town or limited to the few the tramp could reach unaided he would soon become known and be forced to work or go to jail.

The railway companies have always recognized the tramp as a nuisance and a danger, and innumerable half-hearted efforts have been made to bar him from the cars and bumpers and trucks.

The National Conference of Charities and Correction, at Minneapolis, received assurances from the heads of many railways and railway systems, including Messrs. Hill and Harriman, and President Murray and Delano, that it will receive all possible assistance in putting an end to this most vicious class of travel.

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STANDARD OIL COMPANY FINED \$29,240,000

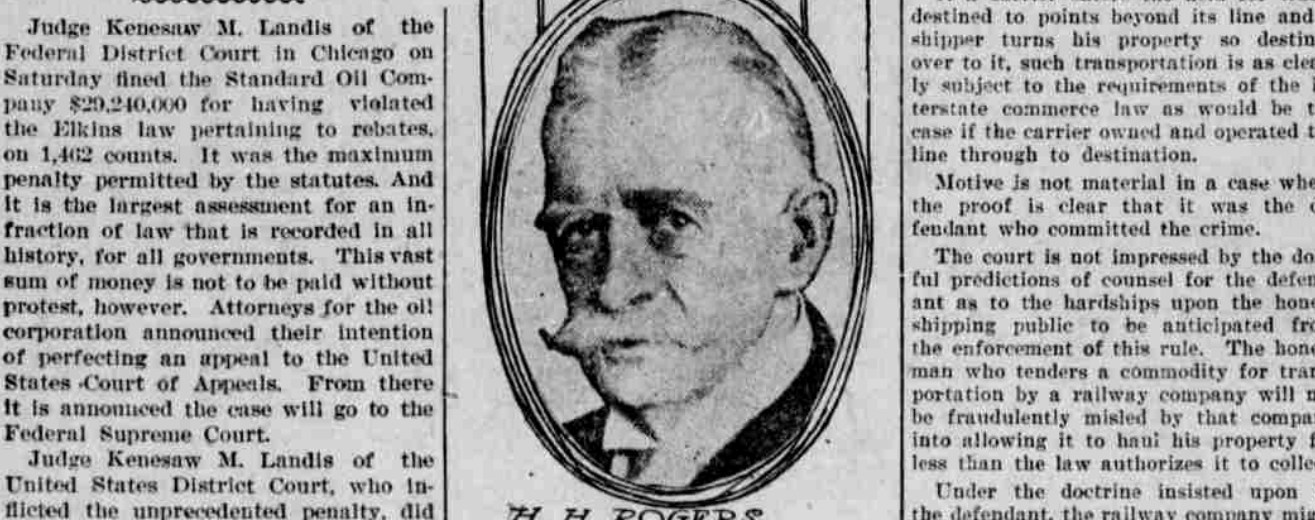


JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

JUDGE KENESAW M. LANDIS



U.S. DIST. ATTORNEY EDW. F. SIMS



H. H. ROGERS

FEATURES OF THE DECISION.

To take from a corporation one-third of its net revenues accrued during a period of violations is not as much real power as is employed when sentence is imposed taking from a human being one day of his liberty.

It is the business of a judge to administer the law as he finds it, rather than to expatiate upon the inadequacy of punishment authorized for its infraction.

Common honesty among men ought not to be altogether ignored in business, even in this day.

It is the substance of the thing and not the mere form with which the law is concerned.

Waiving the question of the studied insolence of this language, in so far as it may be aimed at the present occupant of the bench, the court can, of course, only leave to the discretion of the Standard Oil Company the wisdom and propriety of a \$100,000,000 corporation gratuitously inaugurating agitation about the "mob."

If a carrier enters the field for traffic destined to points beyond its line and a shipper turns his property so destined over to it, such transportation is as clearly subject to the requirements of the interstate commerce law as would be the case if the carrier owned and operated the line through to destination.

Motive is not material in a case where the proof is clear that it was the defendant who committed the crime.

The court is not impressed by the doleful predictions of counsel for the defendant as to the hardships upon the honest shipping public to be anticipated from the enforcement of this rule.

The honest man who tenders a commodity for transportation by a railway company will not be fraudulently misled by that company into allowing it to haul his property for less than the law authorizes it to collect.

Under the doctrine insisted upon by the defendant, the railway company might give the Standard Oil Company a very low transportation rate and, by contract, obligate itself to withhold the same rate from the very man the faking of whose property by contract was rendered possible by the construction of the road.

It is novel indeed for a convicted defendant to urge the complete triumph of a dishonest course as a reason why such course should go unpunished.

The conception and execution of such a commercial policy necessarily involves the contamination of subordinate officers or employees, even looking to the time when testimony will be required for the protection of the revenues of the offender from the exactions of the law for its violation.

We might as well look at this situation squarely. The men who thus deliberately violate this law would society more deeply than does he who counterfeits the coin or steals letters from the mail.

Where the only possible motive of the crime is the enhancement of dividends, and the only punishment authorized is a fine, great caution must be exercised by the court lest the fixing of a small amount encourage the defendant to future violations by esteeming the penalty to be in the nature of a license.

NEW BLOW FALLS.

Oil Monopoly Charged with Unlawful Methods in Raising Prices.

Following close on the track of the \$29,240,000 fine imposed by Judge Landis in Chicago on the Standard Oil Company for violation of the Elkins law in unlawfully swelling its profits by accepting secret rebates from the Chicago and Alton Railroad, significant revelations are made public in a report submitted to President Roosevelt by Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, concerning the operations of the Standard company.

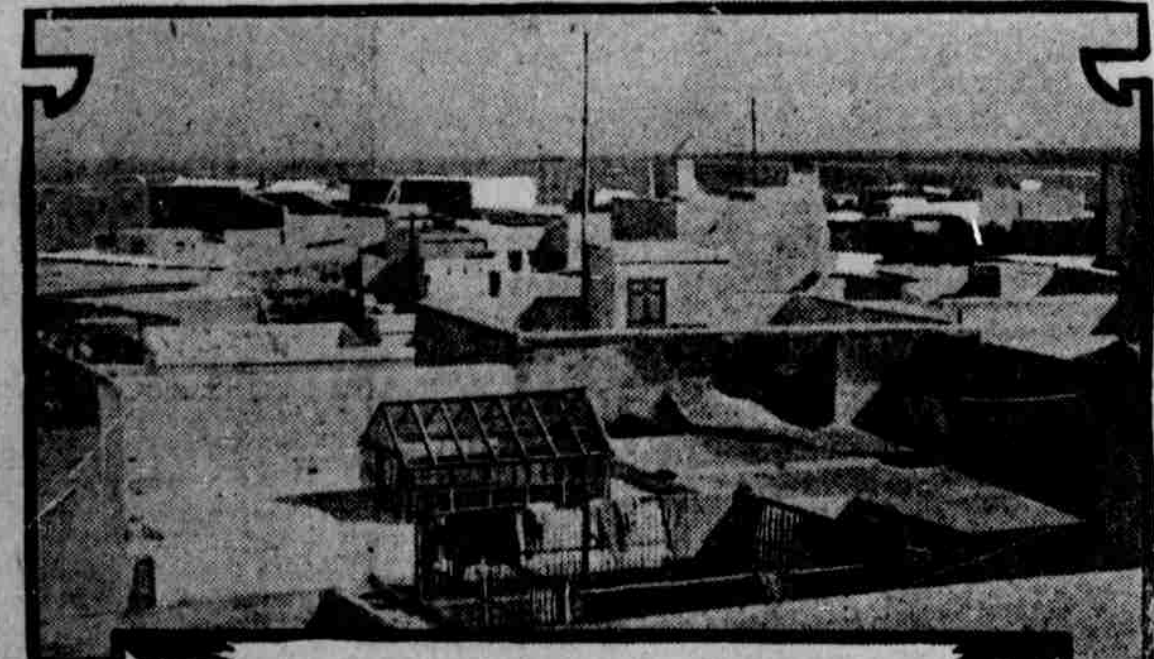
In a previous report the means and methods of the Standard were explained. The present report sets forth the results of those methods and the effect they have had on the consumer of oil and on the profits of the Standard Oil Company. It deals with profits and price, showing just how the manipulation of the oil industry by the Standard has affected the pocketbook of the American people.

The report is accompanied by a letter from Mr. Smith to the President, in which the commissioner makes a scathing summary of the facts found in the report. In concluding his letter Mr. Smith gives a resume of the facts he holds proved—facts which make the Standard Oil appear in a more unenviable light than ever.

Would Keep Children Nude.

Prof. Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago has openly taken the stand that children would be better off if they wore no clothing until they were 10 years old, and several other members of the faculty, together with a few wealthy neighbors in the exclusive South Side section of Chicago, have joined in a movement to establish a residential Utopia, at a cost of \$50,000 or more, for the purpose of putting this theory into practice.

STREET IN MOORISH CITY BOMBARDED BY FRENCH.



A view looking toward the Atlantic Ocean of Casablanca, Moroccan town, where the fanatical Mohammedans declared a holy war and slew with horrible torture a dozen European whites.

Many of them were killed or wounded. The Casablanca battery joined in the firing on the foreign warships, whereupon the guns of the French and Spanish cruisers were turned on the battery, which soon caused the Moorish commander to send a messenger to the French admiral requesting his pardon.

Morocco has warned all foreigners to leave Rabat, the seaport on its west coast, as a measure is believed to be imminent. Europeans are terror-stricken because of the threat of the Moors that all Christians are to be massacred in what is believed will be the greatest holy war in the world's history.

Orgies in Holy War. The declaration of a holy war such as has just broken out in Casablanca, Morocco, with the murder and torture of a number of Christians, or Nazarenes, as the Mohammedans derisively call the whites, is a periodical event in northern Africa.

It is always attended with fanatical orgies of the wildest kind, and the life of a Christian falling into the hands of the religion's crazed mob is not worth a straw. Death is not enough, either, and the most atrocious indignities are visited upon the bodies of the "infidel."

Travelers who have witnessed the beginnings of "holy wars" say that the scenes attending them are weird and thrilling. The white-robed fanatics, with coal black faces, blazing eyes and bared, white teeth, dash hither and thither through the narrow streets, sometimes shrieking curses at Christians and their religion, changing to a chant of passages from the koran and finally throwing themselves to the ground with their faces to the east, and praying to Allah and Mohammed his prophet.

In these frenzies there is no deed that they will not perform; a holy war enthusiast would alone charge a regiment of white soldiers and die with a smile of joyous happiness.

Greek-American Steamship Line. The establishment of the first steamship line operating between Greece and the United States was signalled by the recent arrival in New York harbor of the Greek ship Moraitis of the Hellenic Trans-Atlantic line. She is said to be the first passenger steamship to visit New York, and, incidentally, is the largest merchantman under Grecian colors.

She has cabin accommodations for 100 passengers and stowage quarters for 1,000. Her capacity is 6,000 tons and her speed about fourteen knots. The intention is to add two more vessels to the line so as to give a ten-day sailing service in the near future.

Fatal Train Wreck. In the wreck of an excursion train at Isle Station, about ten miles from Butler, Pa., on the Allegheny and Western road, three persons were killed and over a score more or less seriously injured. A broken rail was the cause of the disaster.

Railroad Death List. According to the accident bulletin recently issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission 621 passengers and employees were killed in train accidents on the railroads of the United States during the three months ending March 31.



Crowd of white-robed Mohammedans in a narrow street in Casablanca.

of ore handlers, will bring about a far-reaching shortage of fuel at upper lake points.

With the best of fortune and if all the hopes of vessel men are fulfilled the region beyond the upper lakes will have a shortage of from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 tons of coal, according to estimates by prominent shippers.

Ohio shippers are rushing fuel to upper lake ports in every vessel they can charter. Since the opening of navigation shipments to the head of the lakes have been considerably greater than they were a year ago.

Sparks from the Wires. The Georgia senate passed the prohibition bill practically as it came from the house.

Workmen excavating in Marysville, N. B., uncovered 102 Spanish gold coins of the eighteenth century. The money is worth about \$2,000.

Mandamus proceedings were brought in the Supreme court at San Francisco to compel City Auditor Horton to recognize Edward R. Taylor as mayor.

The question of validity of the many score of judgments returned recently by the grand jury in San Francisco has at last been submitted to the Supreme Court of California.

The Rev. Minot J. Savage of New York arrived at Boston on the steamer Saxonia from Liverpool. He said his health was not improved and he returned to go to a sanitarium.

It is reported in Paris that a secret trial of the Wright brothers' aeroplane is about to take place in France as the result of an arrangement with the French government. The aeroplane has been shipped from the United States.

PUBLIC DEBT \$1,273,275,342.

Monthly Statement Shows a Decrease of Nearly \$24,000,000.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business on July 31, 1907, the debt amounted to \$1,273,275,342, which was a decrease for the month of nearly \$24,000,000, which is due to the redemption of 4 per cent bonds which matured on July 1. Payments on this and other accounts reduced the amount of cash on hand by a little over \$30,000,000. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Table with columns for debt categories and amounts. Total debt: \$1,273,275,342.

This amount, however, does not include \$1,174,888,300 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are set by an equal amount of cash held for their redemption.

The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Table with columns for treasury fund categories and amounts. Total cash: \$1,084,005,842.

Against which there are demand liabilities amounting to \$1,293,031,054, which leaves a cash balance on hand of \$888,574,188.

Garner on Animal Speech. Prof. R. L. Garner, who for several years has spent the greater part of his time in the forests of Africa, studying the language of monkeys and other animals, replies in the current Independent to the published statements of W. T. Hornaday that wild animals in the jungle rarely converse with one another by means of vocal sounds.

Prof. Garner admits that wild animals are habitually more taciturn than domesticated ones, as are also the wild tribes of human beings. This he attributes to lack of social intimacies and nomadic habits.

But he points out that merely going hunting and camping in the forest with fire and noise gives no opportunity for the methodic study of its denizens. It is necessary to live among them in a state of nature for an indefinite time.

Contradicting Hornaday, Garner denies that silence is an important element of safety in wild animal life. The animals, he says, are not so dumb as is generally supposed, and he believes that they have a language of their own.

Prof. Garner tells of his personal experience during the three years' residence in the jungle, how the chimpanzee frequently breaks the silence of the forest by answering the cries of various other animals. The gorilla, he says, utters the loudest noises, and he ignores all danger of betrayal and gives vent "to a deluge of speech."

Other monkey species are persistent talkers and can be heard at most any hour. The trumpeting of the elephant is common at night and the howling of the hippopotamus by day and night.

The antelope cry at night when the leopard is on the hunt for them, the latter also grunting.

Banker Assails Trust Makers. Henry Clave, the millionaire banker of New York, in an address on great wealth and social unrest at Chautauque, N. Y., likened to the dark ages the attitude of capital toward labor a few years ago, and took the radical ground that officials of illegal trusts should be imprisoned for their crimes.

He endeavored to distinguish, however, between the social unrest which springs from an appreciation of the nation's foundation and "that misguided and unselfish unrest incited by socialism." He particularly approved of those manifestations of unrest which come through organized labor in demands for adequate compensation or the limitation of a day's work.

Mr. Clave denied emphatically that the existing unrest had been brought on by the Roosevelt administration. This, he said, was both surprising and ridiculous.

Industrial Peace Conference. The Industrial Peace Conference, convened by President Roosevelt with \$40,000, received by him as part of the Nobel peace prize, has begun its first meeting at San Francisco by excluding from its deliberations Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads, because of an under indictment under charges of bribery.

Prohibition struggle in Georgia House led to fist fight.