French and Spanish Cruisers Open is not at all contrite over his deed. He says he killed his mother because she was

barded Casablanca as the result of Moorish tribesmen firing upon troops

fanatic fears that invasion of their ped him. He did not weep then, and he hasn't wept since over her death. of their rule, they are preparing themselves for a stubborn defense of what they deem their rights.

A dispatch from Tangler describing the bombardment of Casablanca says

Freekle-Faced Boy Does Not Regret Fatal Scheme of Revenge. A freckle-faced lad of 11 years, the murderer of his widowed mother, has begun a sentence of ten years in the State reform school at Lincoln, Neb. He is Calif McCoy, an alert little lad. men-Holy War Declared to Be mean to him. Rock county is up on the edge of the sandbills, and on a quarter Begun-Two Nations Land Troops. section lived the Widow McCoy and her three sons. It was a hard life the fam-French and Spanish warships bonn- ily led. Work all day, little pleasure, no schooling-this was the program the lad | Company,-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

was familiar with from infancy. The widow was a bard taskmaster and landed to protect the French Consulate. she did not spare the rod. On June 6 Many casualties are reported. The she gave Calif a sound whipping for fail-French Admiral ordered 150 sallors to ure to perform a task to her liking. Calif go ashore from the crulser Gallice to protect the French consulate. The Moorish troops and tribesmen looked come with her to the field to plant beans. upon the landing of the men as an in- Calif slipped into the klichen and got the vasion and opened fire upon them. Be- family revolver. Hiding it under his coat, Bides many casualties among the Moors, he went to the field. While his mother it is reported that five French officers was crouched down at her task be walked and six sailors fell in the opening of hostilities.

up to within five or six feet of her and shot her through the head. She died in a few cents a gailon, and the consumers

hostilities.

When the shells began breaking over the town, the Moors quickly fell back wint he had done. He said she had whip
a few moments.

Calif made no pretense of lying about whith he had done. He said she had whip
a method which inevitably reacts upon a method which inevitably reacts upon and the French sailors were able to ped him a number of times without cause, take up the wounded and care for them. that she was mean to him and to his The Moors are aroused as they never brothers and that he had but carried out were before, and, spurred on by their his open threat to her when last she whip-

SECOND COAL FAMINE.

Another Shortage Threatens Region

Beyond Upper Lakes. A coal famine far more serious than that the French cruiser Du Chayla and the one which caused such immense hardthe Spanish gunboat Don Alvara de ship and cost so many lives last year will Bazan participated with the Galilee in the bombardment of the villages surrounding Casablanca, which were destroyed by the fire of the warships.

Thering the bembardment large role.

Thering the bembardment large role of the railroads to supply the boats with the fire of the warships. During the bombardment large rein-forcements of tribesmen came up, and ore occasioned by the closing of the strike some of its officials or agents who de-

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 transpor-tation.—Philadelphia Press.

There is at present no visible golden lining to the cloud which seems to have darkened the horizon of the Standard Oil

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, it the law was to be upheld and punishment for its violation made deterrent, it seemed necessary to resort to extreme

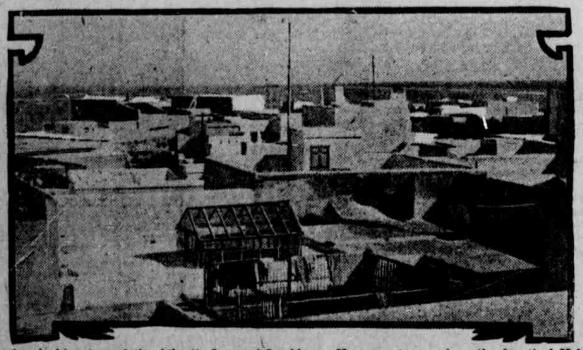
penalties,-Chicago Inter Ocean. The Standard Oil Company, with its practical monopoly of the market, has will pay the fine .- Detroit Free Press.

themselves, will speedlly 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.

STREET IN MOORISH CITY BOMBARDED BY FRENCH.



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

of them were killed or wounded. fring 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. This was refused, and the admiral sent a peremptory order to the Moorish commander to surrender himself to the

French consul. Morocco has warned all foreigners to leave Rabat, the seaport on its west coast, as a massacre is believed to be imminent. Europeans are terrorstricken 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

Orgies in Holy War. The declaration of a boly war such as has just broken out in Casabianca, Mo-Pocco, 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

It is always attended with fanatical orgies of the wildest kind, and the life f 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 thrilling. The white-robed fanatics, with coal black faces, blazing eyes and bared, white teeth, dash hither and, thither through the narrow streets, sometimes shricking 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 Mo-

hammed his prophet.

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

Greek-American Steamship Line. The establishment of the first steamship line operating between Greece and United States was signalized by the nt arrival in New York harbor of the Greek ship Moraltis 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. s and steerage quarters for 1,000. Her capacity is 6,000 tons and er speed about fourteen knots. The intention is to add two more vessels to the line so as to give a ten-day sailing

Fatal Train Wreck.

service in the near future.

wreck of an excursion train at Isle Station, about ten miles from But-ier, Pa., on the Alleghany and Western road, three persons were killed and over a score more or less seriously injured. broken rail was the cause of the disas-

According to the accident bulletin re-ntly is-used by the Interstate Commerce manission 621 passengers and employes are killed in train accidents on the rail-

Crowd of white-robed Mohammedans in a narrow street in Casa. blanca.

of ore handlers, will bring about a farreaching shortage of fuel at upper lake Republic. points.

With the best of fortune and if all the prominent shippers. Ohio shippers are Sun. rushing fuel to upper lake ports in every vessel they can charter. Since the open ing 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 prohibiion bill practically as it came from the

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 recog-

nize Edward R. Taylor as mayor. The question of validity of the many ore of indictments returned recently by the grand jury in San Francisco has at inst been submitted to the Supreme Court

of California. The Rev. Minot J. Savage of New York arrived at Boston on the steamer Sax-onia 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.

serve to be in the penitentiary .- St. Louis

If the Supreme Court should sustain the decision of Judge Landis we may con nopes of vessel men are fulfilled the re- fidently expect an advance in the price of gion beyond the upper lakes will have a oil. The oil trust will not pay fines ou shortage of from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 of its coffers when it can force the people tons of coal, according to estimates by to open their pocketbooks.—Baltimore

Judge Landis' action should prove sharp rebuke to much incendiary talk that has lately been heard about the use of the federal courts as a shield for corpo rate oppression. Mr. Rockefeller, at least, will not to-day share that delusion .- New

York World. If great corporations were as eager and industrious in observing the statutes n letter and in spirit as they often seem to be in skirting and straining them there would be little occasion for those corporations to complain that they are being unfairly treated by juries and fittle fear of their facing a monumental cash for feiture like that now hanging over the Standard Oil Company of Indiana .- New York Tribune.

Whatever dimensions the punishm against the Standard may take in this case, combines will be less likely to ask special favors from the roads and the roads will be less likely to grant them, if asked .- St. Louis Gobe-Democrat.

The moment the Rockefeller gang pro ceeds to recoup by collecting from the public that patient beast of burden may be expected to awaken, at last, to the absurdity and injustice of punishing the consumer for the crimes of monopoly .-Omaha Wonld-Herald.

Prohibition struggle in Georgia Hot

led to fist fight

SAD NEWS FOR TRAMPS.

For years and years the mendicity experts of all sorts, ranging from the practical students of the subject, like "Josiah Flynt" and Jack London, up to the more entific 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. The tramp, they said, if reduced to immobility, or even to the mobility given by his own legs, would be almost impossible.

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 stories of temporary lack of money and of em-ployment walting a few miles beyond would not be accepted at kitchen doors from a sturdy beggar in his own vicinage, and it is only by making those stories believed that the tramp can live at all. As a rule, he applies only once at the same door, and of necessity, at least, he puts enough space between his visits to endure forgetfulness of his identity. This he can do only because he is allowed to ride free on freight trains, practically when and where he chooses.

The railway companies have always recognized the tramp as a nuisance and a danger, and innumerable half-bearted efforts have been made to bar him from the cars and bumpers and trucks, but for the most part the train crews leave the unwelcome passengers alone, partly because to put them off means trouble and delay, with occasional fights with men who do not hesitate at murder, and partly because even the tramps will pay a little something to be ignored, and these fares go no further than the recipient's pocket. At last, however, the charity workers and the railway officials seem to be getting together for the remedying of this great abuse.

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 Presidents Murray and Delano, that it will receive all possible assistance in putting an end to this most vicious class of travel.

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:

Total\$1,273,275,342

This amount, however, does not include \$1,174,889,869 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash held for

The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Against which there are demand habilities outstanding to \$1,296,031,654, which leaves a cash balance on hand of \$388,574,188

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 inngle very rarely communicate with one another by vocal sounds, they having learned that "silence promotes peace and long life." 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 intimactes 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 deni-It is necessary to live among them

in a state of nature for an indefinite

Contradicting Hornaday, Garner denies that silence is an important element of safety in wild animal life. The carnivorous, the only natural enemies to which other animals have any cause of fear of betrayal by the sound of their voices, depend almost wholly upon the sense of smell in pursuing their game, every species having its peculiar odor. Also the carnivores generally hunt at night, seizing the prey while asleep. The animals which have the fewest reasons to fear betrayal by their voices are by nature the most silent ones. 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 unimals. The gorilla is less loquacious, but there are times when 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 bellowing of the hippopotamus by day and night. The antelopes cry at night when the leopard is on the hunt for them, the latter also grunting.

Banker Assails Trust Makers. Henry Clews, the millionaire banker of and social unrest at Chautauqua, 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 malicious 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. Clews 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, endowed 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 Calboun, president of the United Railroads, because he is under indictment under charges of brib-

Now on He Will Find It More STANDARD OIL COMPANY FINED \$29,240,000



Federal District Court in Chicago on Saturday fined the Standard Oil Company \$29,240,000 for having violated the Elkins law pertaining to rebates, on 1,462 counts. It was the maximum penalty permitted by the statutes. And It is the largest assessment for an infraction of law that is recorded in all Total\$1,684,605,842 history, for all governments. This vast sum of money is not to be paid without protest, however. Attorneys for the oil corporation announced their intention of perfecting an appeal to the United States Court of Appeals. From there It is announced the case will go to the Federal Supreme Court.

Judge Kenesaw M. Landis of the United States District Court, who inflicted the unprecedented penalty, did not stop with the imposition of the fine. He directed attention to the "studied insolence" of the legal representatives of the corporation to the court of which he was the representative and commented forcefully upon it. After denouncing the methods of the oil company, which he declared imposed burdens upon every class of citizens and wounded society more deeply than open depredations of criminals, the jurist expressed regret that only a fine could be imposed for violations of the law under which the company was indicted. While this regret was being voiced it was recalled that there still are pending against the oil corporations seven indictments like the one just disposed of, containing 4,422 counts. Should there be convictions on all these counts there would be possible additional fines of \$88,440,000.

Springs Second Sensation. While occupants of the crowded courtroom leaned forward in amazement at the drastic arraignment of the corporation and the gigantic penalty meted out to it, the jurist stirred them anew. Judge Landis had no sooner mentioned the amount of the \$29,240, 000 fine than he caused a second tremendous sensation that he would call a grand jury to investigate the relations of the railroads to the big rebate conspiracy. In view of his remark that the penitentiary was the place for the offenders, and that Congress at the last session passed an act under which they may be sentenced to serve time, railroad officials on charges of conspirthe effect was electric. "Rockefeller and his associates, to-

gether with the officials of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, might be sent to New York, in an address on great wealth | the penitentiary as the result of this new investigation," admitted one of the attaches of the District Attorney's office. "This could only be done if the offenses have been continued since Congress made conspiracy in restraint of trade a penitentiary offense."

It was a dramatic morning to court, What Judge Landis had to say to John D. Rockefeller's trust will live as one of the most remarkable utterances coming from the bench. Twice Judge Landis was applauded. But he halted the demonstration himself, rapping flercely on the wooden desk in front of him with his bare knuckles. Officials to Be Prosecuted.

Backed by the cohesive forces of the United States authorities, it is expected that Judge Landis will proceed against the railroad companies that gave to Mr. Rockefeller's oil trust illegal rebates. And he will attack the individuals of both the oil and the railroad corporations instituting and permitting such preferential rates. The railroads are likely to be indicted on when flashed in the air will be visible at lines identical with the procedure in Rochester and Toronto.



the Standard Oil cases fined by Judge Landis. The individuals will be prosecuted under the conspiracy act under which, after conviction, there is prescribed a penitentiary sentence.

Thus John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, John D. Archbold, H.- II. Rogers, J. A. Moffett and other officers of the Standard Oll Company, together with the contracting freight officers, anditors and other executives of the offending railroad companies are to be indicted with the end in view of placing them in prison.

Epoch-Making Session.

The session was declared by many of the lawyers to be an epoch-making one in national history. From the Federal bench and with the co-operation of the United States Government prosecutors the Standard Oil Company had received a penalty commensurate with the vastness of its holdings. If the parent body of New Jersey does not come to the assistance of its subsidiary branch it is considered likely the Indi-

ana company will succumb. From the bench it has been de nounced as lawless, insolent and menacing to the nation. The accepting and granting of rebates has been declared to be the chief cause of its wealth and the reason for the death of its rivals

The infliction of the maximum fines has established a precedent that is taken to mean the elimination of rebating and the probable prosecution of mey to violate the interstate commerce law, punishable by penal imprisonment.

TO LIGHT UP NIAGARA

Illumination of Famous Cataract p Remarkable Scheme. The contract has been closed for the night illumination of Niagara Falls, and the proposed plan for lighting the mighty

orrent will be the greatest feat ever con-

wived in electrical illumination. The illuminating scheme calls for nearly 50 large searchlights, several of them the largest of their kind and capable of throwing a beam of light a hundred miles. and the new color scintillator, a late invention. The projectors will be located elow the fails in two batteries, one at the water's edge and the other on the high

ground of the Canadian side. Every inch of the two falls will be under light The new color scintillator is an attach ment fitted to the searchlights by which the beams of light can be made any color at will. Thus the mist and water, bathed in all the colors of the rainbow, will surpass anything in spectacular effect save

the great Northern Lights. The proposition is to illuminate Niagara on a scale in keeping with the surroundings. It is said by the illuminating experts that the rays of colored lights

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

It is the business of a judge to administer the law as he finds it, rather than toexpatiate 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 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 in-

terstate commerce law as would be the

case if the carrier owned and operated the ine through to destination. Motive is not material in a case where the proof is clear that it was the de-

fendant who committed the crime. The court is not impressed by the doleant 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 taking of whose property by condemnation rendered possible 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 commercial policy necessarily involves the contamination of subordinate officers or employes, 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 quarely. The men who thus deliberately violate this law wound 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.

011 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. a previous report the means and methods of the Standard were explained. The present report sets forth the results of hose 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 provedfacts which make the Standard Oil appear in a more unenviable light than

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.