

PACKERS IN COURT

SEVEN OF THEM FURNISH THREE BONDS FOR \$10,000 EACH.

REFUSE TO DISCUSS CHARGES

It is intimated, however, that Meat Officials Have Decided to Make a Firm Stand and Thorough Test of Cases Against Them.

Chicago.—Seven of the ten officials of the Chicago packing companies indicted by a federal grand jury for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law appeared in the federal court Tuesday and gave bail for their appearance.

Judge Landis ordered bench warrants issued for the defendants, but after attorneys for the absentees explained why they had failed to appear in court the order was recalled and the warrants were not issued.

The packing company officials refused to discuss the charges made in the indictments. All gave personal bonds signed by men who scheduled real estate in Cook county. Surety company bonds were refused by Judge Landis, who ruled against them a year ago.

It is said that the packers will make no plea until the return from Europe of Louis Swift. Then a conference will probably be held by the indicted men.

While no person representing the packers would make a statement, it was reported that the federal building that the big meat interests had decided to make a thorough test of the present cases. Without admitting that there exists any combination contrary to the Sherman law, they will contend that it is impossible to conduct the packing business on different lines, and that any association of the packing companies in a holding company is one by which the consumer is the chief beneficiary.

JAIL BREAK IS FRUSTRATED

Alleged Newark, Ohio, Lynchers Attempt to Saw Their Way Out.

Newark, O.—What is thought to have been an attempt to liberate the fifty or more men who are in jail here on charges of participating in the recent lynching of Carl Ehringston was frustrated by Sheriff Stabaugh Tuesday. Three men in an automobile halted in front of the jail and began tinkering with the machine, cutting off the muffler and running the engine so that a terrific noise resulted.

Under cover of this, prisoners began to file the bars of the upper section of the jail. Their actions were discovered by the sheriff and after the safety of his prisoners had been assured he left for Columbus to notify the state authorities of the attempt.

The Fisheries Award.

The Hague.—The award of the international court of arbitration in the Newfoundland fisheries case became irrevocable with the expiration of the five days allowed for an appeal without either the United States or Great Britain having entered a protest against the findings.

Poindexter Nominated.

Seattle, Wash.—The insurgents' victory in the Republican state primaries has exceeded all expectations. Miles Poindexter of Spokane, one of the most radical insurgents in the house, has been nominated for United States senator by a plurality which his headquarters in this city estimate at 39,000.

Presides at Disinterment.

Montreal.—Cardinal Vannutelli presided at the disinterment of the body of Mother Marguerite Bourdois, founder of the Order of Congregation of Notre Dame, who will be canonized. The remains were identified by the cardinal, who subsequently placed his seal on the casket.

Sioux City Live Stock Market.

Sioux City.—Tuesday quotations on the Sioux City live stock market follow: Top heaves, \$7.40. Top hogs, \$9.20.

No One Is Injured.

Roanoke, Va.—A special train on the Norfolk and Western railroad bearing President L. E. Johnson and General Manager N. D. Maher was wrecked at Delorme, W. Va. Neither President Johnson nor Mr. Maher were injured.

Rains Cause Heavy Losses.

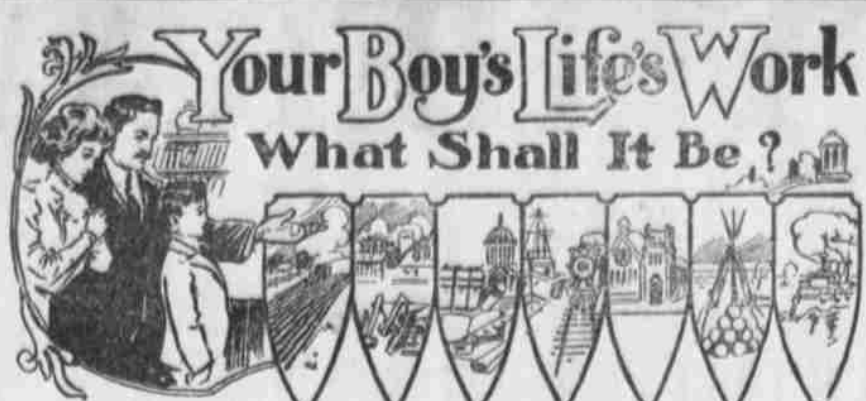
Stockholm.—Destructive rains have caused heavy losses in the southern province of Scandia. Much grain has been ruined and the sugar beet crop has suffered severely.

Ready to Enter Office.

Washington, D. C.—George E. Roberts has returned to Washington to take his former position as director of the mint after an absence of three years. His appointment by President Taft was announced several days ago.

Lucius Tuttle Resigns.

Boston.—Lucius Tuttle resigned the presidency of the Boston and Maine railroad. Charles S. Mellen, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, is acting president of the Boston & Maine.



MERCHANT PRINCE?

Unattainable?—Not a bit of it, for most of the merchant princes have started in right down at the bottom—Just how your boy, by becoming a messenger or a parcel wrapper, in a big department store, can travel along the glittering road to head buyer or general manager of a great retail business—

Also, how he may improve his education and get healthful recreation while he is going upward, step by step. By C. W. JENNINGS.

MERCHANT PRINCE—Does the phrase, tersely descriptive of great commercial power and attendant riches, sound too formidable to you to apply to your own boy even in your most ambitious dreams regarding his life's work? Yet it is a fact that most Americans who have been designated as merchant princes, since the day when the phrase was made famous as applied to A. T. Stewart, have sprung from the ranks of the wage earners, many of them winning their way to this distinction in spite of poverty and other equally hazardous handicaps.

The careers of the men who have given us our big retail stores—our department stores—thus go to prove that it is entirely reasonable for you to dream of, and plan for your boy to be, a merchant prince some day. Also, these careers should convince your boy—and you, too—that it is not so difficult to become a merchant prince as he and you may have been led to believe—at least, not so difficult to make the start and get an appreciable distance along the glittering highway.

It is universally recognized economy for a store to promote its employees as rapidly as they are worthy of it, since it is a well known business law that it is easier for an employer to find beginners than experienced men.

Therefore, from his humble beginnings as messenger or parcel wrapper, a boy who is ordinarily bright and chock full of ambition will not be long becoming a full-fledged salesman behind one of the less important counters and earning eight to twelve dollars a week. There are plenty of cases where bright boys have been salesmen within a year after entering a department store as messenger or parcel wrapper.

After a clerkship has been attained and its work fully mastered and improved, if possible, there are two pretty distinct lines of advancement in department store life that lead to the Merchandise Kingdoms. One is the executive end, which has entire charge of the business; the other is the buying department. There is little choice in point of reward, though there is more public honor in being known as the head of a great business.

However, the head buyer for a large establishment is always a man of such proved attainments that he virtually commands his own salary. He is growing up through every department of merchandise—knows all about where and how it is produced, its cost, etc., and has to keep in close touch, through his own private sources of information and his assistants, with exceptional opportunities for getting large quantities of goods at the lowest possible prices.

It is a great stroke for a buyer to discover where a fine lot of goods can be acquired at a bargain; for nowhere is competition more keen than in the merchandise business, and such a stroke will enable a store to get ahead of its rivals. Indeed, it is in the power of the buyer to save his house thousands of dollars annually; just as his mistakes will have the reverse effect. It is by no means an overstatement to say that the success or failure of the greatest as well as the smallest department stores rests largely upon the ability and faithfulness of the buying end. And the head of this branch is quite as much the Merchant Prince, though possibly not so picturesque, as the general manager.

If your boy wishes to follow up this buying end, he goes to the stock department, after he has had considerable experience at selling, and becomes an assistant buyer in one of the branches. From here, after getting a pretty intimate knowledge of

its details, he goes to another branch, and so on, and before long finds himself a sort of general overseer, then an assistant to the head buyer, and finally reaches that coveted goal himself.

In some stores, however, the different departments are run more separately, there being a distinct head buyer for the grocery, the millinery, the men's clothing, the hardware, the crockery and other departments, who set together at times and confer with the general manager. In such cases there is no formal head buyer by that title, his functions being performed by the general manager. The salary of a buyer for a department varies all the way from \$1,500 to \$3,000 and sometimes in two and three times that number of dollars a year, according to the importance of the department.

It is quite likely, however, that your boy will prefer to work up through the executive end, as to be a head buyer requires special talents in the way of dealing with outsiders and striking shrewd bargains that only the exceptional young man possesses. And so, after his salesmanship, he will become a floorwalker at anywhere from \$15 to \$25 a week. This man has direct charge of the salesmen and saleswomen in his particular department, and is in direct line for an assistant superintendency. The latter, under the superintendents, are heads of floors or entire departments of certain lines of goods, and supervise the floorwalkers. Their salaries are from \$25 to \$40 or so a week, while the superintendents get as high as \$3,000 or \$4,000 a year.

Then come the assistant managers, managers, and finally the general manager of the entire business at any salary the house can afford to pay. It is a fact that in some large stores not even the president of the United States has much financial advantage over him.

Now, all this is open to the boy who makes his first little start as a messenger; for, as I have already said, it is always to the advantage of any store to select its executive heads from the employees when they show sufficient capacity. It would be useless to attempt to give names of big department store managers who have risen from the bottom; for, like Solfridge, the famous London merchant, who began wrapping parcels in a little American store, most of them started at the very beginning.

The boy that makes his beginning now, however, has an advantage over those of previous generations; for he is better trained by his employers and has more opportunities. It is not at all uncommon for young men to have become floorwalkers or assistant superintendents by the time they are twenty-five or thirty, respectively.

It all depends upon a boy making the best of his opportunities, which have been greatly increased during the last few years by the establishment of real schools in connection with the department stores.

Thus, here is being solved one of the most vital problems that confront the poor man who cannot afford to let his boys go to more than the veriest rudimentary schools, and some of them not that, but has to have their help in supporting the family. It is solved because the boy is earning a salary in a business in which he can grow as far as he has it in him, even; and at the same time he can acquire a good, ordinary education.

This schooling is looked upon in the stores that have worked it out as being a pretty good try-out for the new-comer. If a boy is dilatory in his studies, or not tidy, or shirks, or manifests symptoms of dishonesty in his school life, he is not apt to be different in his work, and he must overcome these tendencies if he expects to get far in the store through promotion.

If, however, he is earnest in his endeavors, and determined to get all he can in his schooling, and apply the lessons learned to his work, his future will be easy and he will become a successful, valuable American citizen, an honor to himself and to his country. And while he is making this progress he will have the advantage of school opportunities furnished by literary and social clubs fostered by his employer; concerts, recreation and lunch rooms, and annual vacations under way, probably at resorts established by the store proprietors; features not given, as a rule, to employees in other lines.

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Won't Economize on Daylight.

A year ago quite a furor was made over the proposed plan, which if not to prolong our lives was literally to lengthen our days by setting the clock hands an hour ahead in early summer and back again to first principles when the sun resumed getting up late mornings. The daylight-saving bill was seriously considered in parliament, but failed to become law, although Birmingham, England, and Cincinnati, O., actually passed ordinances. Both cities after a futile attempt to enforce the undesirable measure, repealed it. The idea, which like most fads, was not without its good features, was given the widest possible publicity in the press, but public opinion was against it. The interesting thing is how soon the pendulum swings to the other extreme, for in the space of 12 months a most talked-of incident has become the most forgotten—Popular Mechanics.

St. Peter's Retains Supremacy. St. Peter's, at Rome, reared centuries before the age of steam and electricity began, is still the biggest of churches, the most colossal of all places of worship.

National Menace Banker Criticises Conduct of American People

By JOS. T. TALBERT, Vice President of National City Bank, New York

EXTRAVAGANCE has become not only a national vice but is in fact becoming a national menace. There does not appear anywhere to exist in the conduct of national, municipal or individual affairs, that appreciation of the economical and prudent use of resources and that adjustment of expenditures to means and incomes which always has been found necessary to the support of prosperity and to the maintenance of a condition of solvency.

We are squandering on pleasure vehicles annually sums of money running into hundreds of millions of dollars. The initial cost of automobiles to American users amounts to not less than \$20,000,000 a year. The upkeep and other necessary expenditures, as well as incidentals, which would not otherwise be incurred, amount to at least as much more. This vast sum is equivalent in actual economic waste each year to more than the value of property destroyed in the San Francisco fire—perhaps to twice as much. This sum, as large as it is, does not include the whole economic loss growing out of this single item of indulgence. The thousands of young and able-bodied men employed in manufacturing machines and in running and caring for cars are all withdrawn from productive usefulness; they become consumers of our diminishing surplus products and constitute an added burden to the producers. The economic influence of this withdrawal from the producing and addition to the consuming class, is bound to be manifested in a tendency to higher prices. Its effect already must be considerable, and is comparable only to the maintenance of an enormous standing army.

Thousands upon thousands of our people, frenzied by desire for pleasure and crazed by passion to spend, have mortgaged their homes, pledged their life insurance policies, withdrawn their hard-earned savings from banks to buy automobiles; and have thereby converted their modest assets into expanding and devouring liabilities. The spectacle is astounding.

Location of Original "Old Glory" By GEORGE A. VINTON Chicago

It is true that Capt. William Driver first named the stars and stripes "Old Glory" in 1831, as a recent article said, but the original flag is now in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Mary F. D. Roland of Wells, Nev.

I have in my keeping the portrait of that staunch old unionist, who saved "Old Glory," from being destroyed in Nashville, Tenn., during the civil war, and I have shreds of that same "Old Glory" and all the facts and history that Mrs. Roland has most kindly and generously donated to Old Glory post, No. 798, G. A. R., of Chicago, of which I am a member, and Commander W. W. Fletcher the founder and organizer.

At our next open meeting I, as Mrs. Roland's representative, will present her rich donation to Old Glory post.

We do not indorse the statement that the "Essex Institute of Salem, Mass., has the original 'Old Glory.'"

I have the documents and facts to disprove it, and W. U. Summers of Park Ridge, Ill., near Chicago, who married Capt. William Driver's daughter, also has the facts and more documents and small shreds of the flag, which he will also donate to Old Glory post at our next open meeting.

Farm Boys Should Be Given More Fun By C. S. MORGAN Dayton, Ohio

A son of my neighbor left the farm when he was eighteen years old and came back from the city on a visit the other day. He has not succeeded very well in the city and has an intense love for farm life, but lacks the capital to buy a farm and start right. I asked why he left the old homestead and he replied, "Because it is all work and no profit. My brothers and I led a hard life. Father did not mean to be an unkind man but he seemed to have forgotten that he had ever been a boy himself. We were never allowed to go to a circus nor even to the county seat, except on rare occasions and then only for business reasons. We were not even allowed to play baseball because father thought it was time wasted. The few little, pitiful pleasures we had were all stolen and in time we began to hate the farm and everything connected with it. I am sorry that father did not see things in a different light, because if he had given us a boy's chance we would all have been with him yet."

Protect Against Awful Forest Fires By ALEX. TRUESDALE

Speaking of the conservation of our natural resources, what greater resource is at stake than the welfare of our hardy pioneers?

Up in the wilderness, away from the pathway of civilization, are men with brains and brawn. Their wives are with them and their children are growing up in the same surroundings that our forefathers had.

They are making sacrifices and enduring hardships and privations. Usually they are men of very limited means, these hardy pioneers who hew out a home in the almost impenetrable wild and make fertile farms in the most unfavorable sections for agriculture.

Year after year the newspapers are filled with graphic accounts of disastrous forest fires in the northern and western states of the Union.

Many Benefits Derived From Boxing By MYER HALPER

I believe that boxing is in a large sense responsible for the fact that the young men of America and Great Britain are superior to the young men of Mexico or Spain. If two young Americans or Englishmen have a quarrel, it is quickly settled by a fair fist fight. But let two Mexicans (although not all are so) get into a quarrel and knives are likely to flash and inside of five or ten minutes one or probably both of them are hustled off to the hospital. In Mexico there are hardly ever any prize fights.

Many of our prominent citizens are firm advocates of all athletic games and exercises and boxing is certainly as healthful a sport as football, cricket, basketball and many other of our most popular sports. And by contrasting the number of fatalities on both sides boxing is seen not to be a bit more dangerous.



Mendacious Journalism

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In the New York Evening Post of Friday, August 26, there appeared in an editorial article the following statements:

"I will make the corporations come to time," shouted Roosevelt to the mob. But did he not really mean that he would make them come down with the cash to elect him, as he did before? For a man with Mr. Roosevelt's proved record it is simply disgusting humbug for him to rant about the corporations upon whose treasurers he fawned when he was president and wanted their money for his campaign. Does he think that nobody has a memory which goes back to the life insurance investigations, and that everybody has forgotten the \$50,000 taken from widows and orphans and added to Theodore Roosevelt's political corruption fund? Did he not take a big check from the Beef trust, and glad to get it? And now he is going to make the corporations come to time! One can have respect for a sincere radical, for an honest fanatic, for an agitator or leveler who believes that he is doing God's will; but it is hard to be patient with a man who talks big but acts mean, whose eye is always to the main chance politically, and who lets no friendship, no generosity, no principle, no moral scruple stand for a moment between himself and the goal upon which he has set his overmastering ambition.

"This champion of purity, this roarer for political virtue, is the man who was for years, when in political life, hand in glove with the worst political corruptionists of his day; who toiled to Flatt, who praised Quay, who paid court to Hanna; under him as president Aldrich rose to the height of his power, always on good terms with Roosevelt; it was Roosevelt who, in 1906, wrote an open letter urging the re-election of Speaker Cannon, against whom mutterings had then begun to rise; it was Roosevelt who asked Harriman to come to the White House secretly, who took his money to buy votes in New York, and who afterwards wrote to 'My Dear Sherman'—yes, the same Sherman—reviling the capitalist to whom he had previously written saying: 'You and I are practical men.'"

The Evening Post is not in itself sufficiently important to warrant an answer, but as representing a class with whose hostility it is necessary to reckon in any genuine movement for decent government, it is worth while to speak of it. There are plenty of wealthy people in this country, and of intellectual hangers-on of wealthy people, who are delighted to engage in any movement for reform which does not touch the wickedness of certain great corporations and of certain men of great wealth. People of this class will be in favor of any aesthetic movement; they will favor any movement against the small grating politician, against the grafting labor leader, or any man of that stamp; but they cannot be trusted the minute that the reform assumes sufficient dimensions to jeopardize so much of the established order of things as gives an unfair and improper advantage to the great corporation, and to those directly and indirectly responsive to its wishes and dependent upon it. The Evening Post and papers of the same kind, and the people whose views they represent, would favor attacking a gang of small bosses who wish to control the Republican party; but they would, as the Evening Post has shown, far rather see these small bosses win than see a movement triumph which aims not merely at the overthrow of the small political boss, but at depriving the corporation of its improper influence over politics, depriving the man of wealth of any advantage beyond that which belongs to him as a simple American citizen. They would be against corporations only after such corporations had been caught in the crudest kind of criminality.

I have never for one moment counted upon the support of the Evening Post or of those whom it represents in the effort for cleanliness and decency within the Republican party, because the Evening Post would support such a movement only on condition that it was not part of a larger movement for the betterment of social conditions. But this is not all. In the struggle for honest politics there is no more a place for a liar than there is for the thief, and in a movement destined to put an end to the dominion of the thief but little good can be derived from the assistance of the liar. Of course objection will be made to my use of this language. My answer is that I am using it merely scientifically and descriptively, and because no other terms express the facts with the necessary precision. In the article in which the Evening Post comes

to the defense of those in present control of the Republican party in New York state, whom it has affected to oppose in the past, the Evening Post through whatever editor personally wrote the article, practised every known form of mendacity. Probably the Evening Post regards the denouement as outworn; but if it will turn to it and read the eighth and ninth commandments, it will see that bearing false witness is condemned as strongly as theft itself. To take but one instance out of the many in this article, the Evening Post says: "It was Roosevelt who asked Harriman to come to the White House secretly, who took his money to buy votes in New York, and who afterwards wrote to 'My Dear Sherman'—yes, the same Sherman—reviling the capitalist to whom he had previously written, saying: 'You and I are practical men.'" Not only is every important statement in this sentence false, but the writer who wrote it knew it was false. As far as I was concerned, every man visited the White House openly, and Mr. Harriman among the others. I took no money from Mr. Harriman or for any other purpose. Whoever wrote the article in the Evening Post, in question knew that this was the foulest and basest lie when he wrote the sentence, for he quotes the same letter in which I had written to Mr. Harriman as follows: "What I have to say to you can be said to you as well after election as before, but I would like to see you some time before I write my message." I am quoting without the letter before me, but the quotation is substantially, if not verbally, accurate. That statement in this letter to Harriman is of course on its face absolutely incompatible with any thought that I was asking him for campaign funds, for it is of course out of the question that I could tell him equally well what I had to say after election if it referred in any possible way to getting money before election. This is so clear that any pretense of misunderstanding is proof positive of the basest dishonesty in whoever wrote the article in question. As a matter of fact, when Mr. Harriman called it was to complain that the national committee would not turn over for the use of the state campaign in which he was interested funds to run that campaign, and to ask me to tell Cortelyou to give him aid for the state campaign. Mr. Cortelyou is familiar with the facts. In other words, the statement of the Evening Post is not only false and malicious, is not only in direct contradiction of the facts, but is such that it could only have been made by a man who, knowing the facts, deliberately intended to pervert them. Such an act stands on a level of infamy with the worst act ever performed by a corrupt member of the legislature or city official, and stamps the writer with the same moral brand that stamps the bribe-taker.

I have seen only a telegraphic abstract of the article, apparently containing quotations from it. Practically every statement made in these quotations is a falsehood.

To but one more shall I allude. The article speaks of my having attacked corporations, and referring directly to my Ohio speeches, of my having "sought to inflame the mob and make mischief." In those speeches the prime stand I took was against mob violence, as shown by the labor people who are engaged in controversy with a corporation. My statement was in effect that the first duty of the state and the first duty of the officials was to put down disorder and to put down mob violence, and that after such action had been taken, then it was the duty of officials to investigate the corporation, and if it had done wrong to make it pay the penalty of its wrongs and to provide against the wrongdoing in the future. It is but another instance of the peculiar baseness, the peculiar moral obliquity, of the Evening Post that it should pervert the truth in so shameless a fashion.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT. Cheyenne, Wyo., August 27, 1910.

The Only Way. "Why did he leave all his money to the black sheep of the family?" "He said the other children were too good to go to jail." "Well?" "And he wanted to fix it so the black sheep would be too rich."

Pa's Idea of It. Little Willie—Say, pa, what is pride? Pa—Pride, my son, is walking with a gold-headed cane when you are not lame.

Right Off the Reel. "When is an actor not an actor?" asked the man with the coquettish habit. "The man who had passed the afternoon at a vaudeville house never hesitated a minute." "About nine times out of ten," he replied.

Doubtful Proposition. "The Bohemian life is the one that is frank and sincere," said the man with the artistic temperament. "Perhaps," replied the practical youth. "But I can't help having my doubts about the frankness and sincerity of anybody who tries to convince you that he enjoys being broke."

Noncommittal. Lawyer—Did the prisoner when he stabbed his victim seem to recognize him? Witness—Well, he cut him dead.

A Conservative. "Do you take much interest in these new thought movements?" "No. There's a great deal of old thought I don't understand yet."