Melon-cutting time in Wall street, New York, is a pleasing function at any time, but this season the divide vis the largest in history. The July dividend and interest payments of cor- \$2,100,000; government, \$3,528,808; to- Trust company increases its dividend porations reach the stupendous total tal, \$88,328,808, as compared with \$83.- rate from 20 to 32 per cent, New York of \$180,881,849. July and January are 030,840 in July last year. Among the Life Insurance & Trust from 40 to 45 the months when the great bulk of cor- railroads the most notable increases in per cent, Bankers' Trust from 10 to 18, poration profits are up for division. dividends have been made by the Van- Knickerbocker Ice from 40 to 50, Trust The prosperity that reached such great | derbilt lines. The largest amounts to | Company of America from 32 to 40, theadway last year and is still under be disbursed by railroads are Chicago Metropolitan from 20 to 34, and United way is responsible for the magnificent & Northwestern, semi-annual, \$3.486,- States Mortgage & Trust company proportions of the July melon this | 661; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, | from 22 to 24 per cent.

announce an increase over their reguar dividend rates.

The dividends to be paid are: Railroad, \$36,750,089; industrial, \$41,017,trust companies, \$7,700,000; total, \$92,-

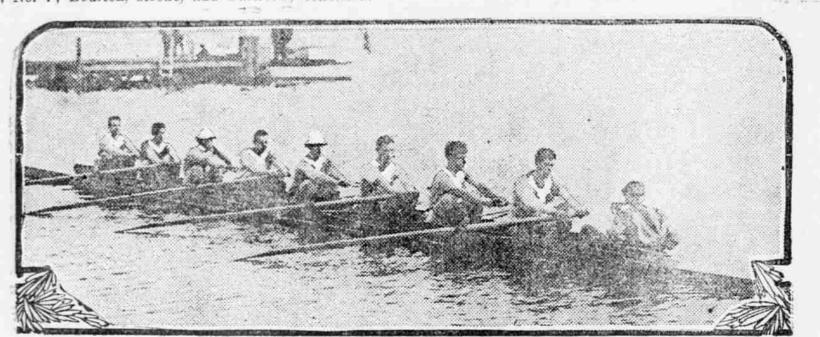
quarterly, \$2.631.028; General Electric, quarterly, \$1,304.314; and Western Union, quarterly, \$1,216,757.

Some of the banks and trust compa-273; traction, \$7,086,675; bank and nies have done very well. The Fifth avenue bank pays a special dividend of 553,037. The amount last July was 150 per cent in addition to the regular \$80,753,331. The interest payments quarterly rate of 25 per cent. The will be as follows: Railroad, \$71,950,- Colonial bank pays a semi-annual divi-000; industrial, \$11,450,000; tractions, dend of 10 per cent. The New York

### YALE AND HARVARD OARSMEN IN ANNUAL RACE.



Yale Varsity eight-Auchineloss, bow; Mayer, No. 2; Rice, No. 3; Hoppin, No. 4; Taft, No. 5; Howe, No. 6; Mde, No. 7; Boulton, stroke, and Bark low, coxswain.



Harvard Varsity eight-Tappin, bow; Fish, No. 2; Falkner, No. 3; Ba con, No. 4; Severence, 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 coat of crime in Greater New York was \$35,562,133.24. The State, county and city authorities outside of Greater New York spent for it \$42,605,472.75. In 45 States (New York excluded) the expenditure was term of office over 4,000 persons have been learn that in spite of this decrease in \$697.080.000. Criminal losses by fire totaled \$100,000,000. By customs frauds the national government lost \$60,000,-000. During this one year the loss in wages of 100,000 State prisoners was \$28,080,000, while the loss in wages of 150,000 prisoners in city and country fails was \$33,000,000. The grand total, therefore, of the cost of crime in the United States reaches the stupendous figmres of \$1,076,327,605.99.

The cost of religious work in the 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,-4000; 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 \$1,076,327,605.99. 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.

### Parole System for Criminals. At the recent National Congress of

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. Durwisely given. To act too soon would be- | borers. little the wrongdoing; to wait too long would embitter and harden the individual into a criminal. Only 14 per cent of the United States is enormous. The cost out their entire time in prison under the tion to this, the Immigration Commis- rearly \$27,000,000. ilies. 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 ham 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

> 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.

> house of correction and there has been

The 10-year-old son of William Larner, living near Dill, O. T., was instantly killed in trying to stop a runaway team. land have gone to make up great estates. Lima, aid to President Cabrera of Guate-

# DEARTH OF FARM LABORERS.

Charities and Corrections at Minneapolis Fully 50,000 of Them Are Needed in New York State.

tural colleges and the agitation for a would amount to nearly \$41,000,000. "return to the land," there are 15,000 fewer farms in the State of New York at the present time than there were in 1890. And it will possibly be equally ing the six years of Mayor Johnson's surprising to the average city man to pardoned or paroled. It is the theory in the number of farms, the shortage of

These facts have been brought out by \$14,000,000. China has already paid Representative Bennett, who is the chairman of a committee appointed by Conparoled men have been returned to the gress to go abroad to study the immigrahouse of correction. According to the tion question from the viewpoint of atstatistics, this is less than the returns of tracting more immigrants from the agri- ment of the balance of \$8,000,000. This those who were released after working cultural countries of Europe. In addi- is in effect making China a present of with the conscientious views of the old regime. The plan has been found to | sion is to make another investigation, the work exceptionally good in the case of scope of which will include all parts of men who neglected or deserted their fam- 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 agri-

culturists 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 the Portland, Nehalem & Tillamook railvast 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

### CHINA IS GRATEFUL.

Many Millions of Dollars. Through her representative to Washtice of the act.

these marched as a united army upon water. Pekin, restoring peace.

Then came up the question of pun-Ishment and indemnity, for, of course, the nations could not be expected to stand the expense of the expedition frowned on this and the proposition reached on September 7, 1901, by which China bound herself to punish the offenders and to pay to the injured nations the following sum:

#### GREAT WATER DUEL

Uncle Sam Makes Her a Present of Cornell Defeats Columbia Oarsmen After Desperate Struggle.

In probably the greatest rowing race ington China has expressed her grati- ever seen in this country Cornell Unitude to the United States for an ex- versity won the blg intercollegiate hibition of consideration not often dis- aquatic event over the Poughkeepsie played by a strong nation toward a course on the Hudson River recently. weaker one. The Empress Dowager Columbia University made a desperate later will personally acknowledge fight for the honor and was beaten China's appreciation of our generosity. only by three feet. The two crews It is not often that one nation practi- rowed side by side for four long, hard cally makes to another a present of miles and the men in both boats were about \$27,000,000, but that is what thoroughly exhausted at the finish. President Roosevelt and Secretary Root | Columbia's grand showing was a big propose to do and the people of the surprise, as it was figured that the United States will agree as to the jus- struggle lay between Cornell and the Annapolls crew. The navy could do no In 1900 there was a sort of rebellion better than third. Pennsylvania was in China on the part of the anti-for- fourth, Wisconsin fifth and Georgetown eign element. This is known as the sixth. Syracuse did not finish, her Boxer outbreak. The legations were shell being swamped in a big swell. besieged and lives and property en- The water was unusually rough and dangered. The European powers and some of the contenders were badly the United States sent soldiers and handicapped by their shells shipping

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 Ithacans dropped their sweeps and fell back, half senseless, in their and dividing the slices, but Uncle Sam victory, not twenty-five feet separated either shell, and at the end the Columwas abandoned. An agreement was bians 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 Russia ..... \$87,500,000 that the glare of the great searchlight Germany ...... 60,000,000 from the United States monitor Askan-

France ..... 56,000,000 sas was thrown over the crews at the United States ...... 23,440,779 finish to aid the judges in their de-Great Britain ..... 24,000,000 Japan ..... 22,500,000 Italy ..... 14,000,000 Austria, Spain and Holland. 39,559,221 Belgium ..... 6,000,000

Total .....\$333,000,000

This tremendous sum was to be paid in annual installments, covering a perlod of forty years, with interest at 4 per cent. Uncle Sam's share af \$23,-Despite the establishment of agricul- 440,799, by the time it was all paid,

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 Cleveland that for a man condemned to farm laborers has grown to such dimen- Roosevelt and Secretary Roof have reprison for the first time there is a psy- sions that the State is advertising in 11 vised our claims and find that our acchological moment in which help can be foreign newspapers for agricultural la- tual expenditures, together with interest up to date, would be covered by us \$6,000,000, and the President and Secretary Root propose to release for their attendance upon court at China from all further claims on pay-

Short News Notes.

All of the mail carriers of Butte, Mont., went on strike, the men declar ing they could not live on \$600 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 7,200 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 way of Oregon.

Dispatches state that Florencio Morales and Bernardo Mora, the Guatemalans who assassinated Gen. Barrillas, ex-president of Guatemala, have, after two days' trial, been sentenced to death. Mora confessed that he was instigated by Gen. At the present time 50,000 farm is- mala, who gave him \$500 to kill Barrillas. | captain who captures cities"

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 Assallant 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 Barksdaie thanked the jurors great sacrifices. He declared he believed the verdict was in accordance jurymen. Foreman McCraw, a merchant and farmer, said that on the first ballot every juryman 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

### A CRY FOR HELP.

Thousands of Men Needed in Rapids ly 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 Paclfic 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 assoclation, 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 1,060,000,000 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 employes 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.

Unresisted by Harriman, the Rock Island Company has declared its purpose of running the Alton system hereafter 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 Duffield 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. It was the first meeting of the new club composed of prominent business and professional men, similar to one in Paris and another in Boston, the purpose being to discuss public interests seriously.

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 Stimson said that the government would be lenient 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 criminally 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.