PRESIDENT IN SPEECH ASKS WHO SHALL RULE.

No Countermarch in Government's Campaign to Punish Wrongdoers-Favors National Incorporation Law and Protection for Workers.

President Roosevelt was the central figure at Provincetown, Mass., at the laying of the corner stone of the Cape Cod Pilgrim Memorial monument. The President delivered the principal address at the ceremony. He reiterated the purpose of the administration to curb the criminal tendencies of great corporations that are engaged in interstate commerce. Punishment for individuals as well as corporations that violate the law was urged, and the executive declared that punishment by imprisonment as well as fine for flagrant offenders would be the aim of the department of justice.

He declared he was determined to find out who was to rule the government-the people through their governmental agents, or the wealthy few?

Mr. Roosevelt gave his direct sanction to a national incorporation law for concerns doing an interstate business, saying that it is his belief that such corporations can be controlled by the federal govern-#ment under the interstate commerce clause and, if necessary, under the post roads clause of the Constitution.

An earnest word was spoken for legislation which will conserve the rights and interests of wage-earners employed by corporations engaged in interstate commerce. Mr. Roosevelt said that if the Maw enacted last winter limiting the hours of work of railway employes was not strong enough it must be strengthened.

For Strong Employers' Liability Law

Declaration was made that a more farreaching and thorough-going employers diability law must be passed. The President said: "It is monstrous that a man or a woman who is crippled in an industry, even as the result of taking what are the necessary risks of the occupation, should be required to bear the whole burden of the loss. By making the employer liable the loss will be distributed ultimately among all the beneficiaries of the business."

Touching the matter of receiverships for trusts that are guilty of wrongdoing Mr. Roosevelt said that the desire is "to do something effective," and that "moreover, when we thus take action against the wealth which works iniquity we are acting in the interest of every man of property who acts decently and fair by his fellows, and we are strengthening the hands of those who propose fearlessly to defend property against all unjust attacks."

Concerning individualism and socialism the President said: "It will be highly disastrous if we permit ourselves to be misded by the pleas of those who see in an unrestricted individualism the all-sufficient panacea for social evils; but it will be even more disastrous to adopt the opposite panacea of any socialistic system which would destroy all individualism, which would root out the fiber of our whole citizenship."

An echo of his recent "undesirable citizen" pronouncement is to be found in this passage from Mr. Roosevelt's speech: "There is unfortunately a certain number of our fellow countrymen who seem to accept the view that unless a man can be proved guilty of some particular crime he shall be counted a good citizen, no matter how infamous the life he has led, no matter how pernicious his doctrines or his practices. This is the view announced from time to time with clamorous insistance, now by a group of predatory capicalists, now by a group of sinister anarchistic leaders and agitators."

Supervise Railways Like Banks.

In touching upon the railroads the President declared: "The national government should exercise over them a su- and others for accounting of the property pervision and control similar to that which it now exercises over national banks. We can do this only by proceed day. ing farther along the line marked out by recent national legislation."

trol as it might conflict with the rights of the States Mr. Roosevelt said:

"It seems to me that such questions as national sovereignty and States' rights meed to be treated not empirically or academically, but from the standpoint of the interests of the people as a whole. National sovereignty is to be upheld in so far as it means the sovereignty of the people used for the real and ultimate good of the people; and States' rights are to be apheld in so far as they mean the people's rights. Especially is this true in dealing with the relations of the people as a whole to the great corporations which are the distinguishing feature of modern business conditions."

Mr. Roosevelt said a word concerning what might be accomplished in time in the way of making easier the path of useful combinations, but he said flatly that the day could not come before there was far more thorough control by the national government. On this matter his words

"Ultimately, and I hope with reasonable speed, the national government must pass laws which, while increasing the supervisory and regulatory power of the government, also permit such useful combinations as are made with absolute openness and as the representatives of the government may previously approve. But it will not be possible to permit such combinations save as the second stage in a course of proceedings of which the first stage must be the exercise of a far more complete control by the national govern ment."

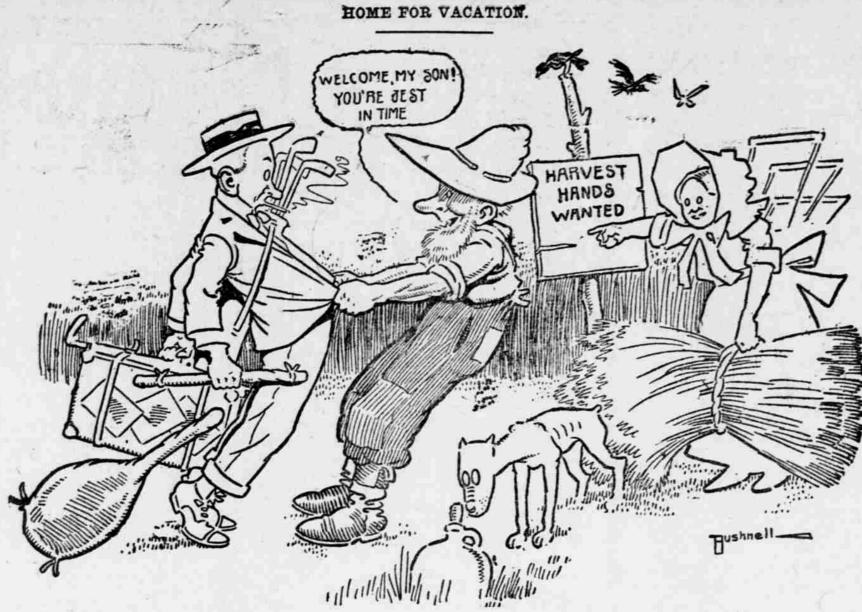
Told in a Few Lines. Postoffice Department orders reduction

of \$1,000,000 in pay to railroads for carrying mails. A 500-mile canal, projected to drain the

great swamps of Florida, would reclaim 6.500,000 acres of land. To-day India has 4,000,000 school chil-

dren. Fifty years ago only 150,000 native children were being educated. It is estimated that the total first cost

-000,000, and about \$390,000,000 has been spent in the last ten years.



Everybody works these days, even poor old father. Mother has quit taking in washing, and so has sister Ann, and no more is the pipe of clay doing "overtime" between the teeth of the old man. Press wires are carrying the news all over the United States that labor never was so scarce in the country districts. North, East, South and West, the cry is going up that there are not enough farm hands to gather crops. Wheat, cotton, oats, hay, everything is suffering for want of harvesters or caretakers. Women are obliged to get into

the fields, and farmers' wives and daughters are working side by side with the men of the families. Percy Hoppergarss, son of the wealthy farmer, has had to lay aside his tennis racket, golf sticks, fishing tackle and cigarettes to get busy tying wheat, hauling hay and all such menial tasks. He has to work every bit as hard as his mother or sister, right out in the hot sun, too, side by side with them. This shows to what straits farmers are being put.-Cincinnati Post.

MANY MOORS SLAIN.

Sultan's Troops Defeat Large Force of Moroccan Rebels.

The Sultan's troops are reported to have defeated again a large force of the Knass tribesmen, in whose territory Caid Sir Harry MacLean has been held captive. Six hundred Moors were killed and several of their villages were burned.

In Paris the Moroccan situation is regarded as having assumed a distinctly more serious aspect. The ferment in the interior of Morocco, the proclamation of Mulai Hafiz, the Sultan's brother, as sultan by a section of the rebels, and the appearance of a new Moorish army before Casablanca have created fear that the whole country soon will be ablaze with

More than 1,000 colonial infantry, cavalry and troops of other arms have been mobilized at Oran and are ready to embark on board transports, and other transports and warships are in readiness at Mediterranean ports to sail for Morocco.

Public sentiment is becoming stronger against the halfway measures, which, it is feared, will lead to disaster. The Paris papers assert that the world must support France if it is decided to send a military expedition to Fez, as in no other way, the newspapers say, can the state of anarchy in Morocco be ended. The government, however, is resisting this pressure, desiring to keep within bounds of the Algeciras convention, and reports that negotiations are under way for an enlargement of the mandate of the powers are emphatically denied. Nevertheless it is admitted, even in official circles, that something might happen which would place an entirely new complexion on the situation and compel France, in the name of the powers, to chastise Mo-

EDDY CASE IS DROPPED.

Those Who Began Case Decide to Dismiss It.

The famous suit in equity brought March 1 by George W. Glover, son of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, and others as "next friends" against Calvin S. Frye of the aged head of the Christian Science church, came to an abrupt end Wednes-

Immediately after the opening of court in the continued hearing regarding Mrs. Concerning the matter of national con- Eddy's competency before Judge Edgar Aldrich and his comasters at Concord, N. H., William E. Chandler, senior counsel for the "next friends," announced that he had filed with the clerk of the court a motion for the dismissal of the suit.

Mr. Chandler said that there were many reasons for this action, but that the principal one was "the unprofitableness of any immediate result of a decision in our favor upon the exact issue as now framed, compared with the burdens and disadvantages to be endured by us, both before and after such a decision."

UNCLE SAM GETTING RICH.

Internal Revenue Receipts Show Great Increase.

Internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, show a large increase over the figures of the previous year, according to a report just issued by the internal revenue bureau.

Following are the figures of the receipts and increases from the various sources of

Products. Increase. Spirits\$156,336,901 \$12,942,846 Tobacco Fermented liquors. 51.811.069 3.388.072 3,925,959 Oleomargarine ... Adulterated butter. 887.641 317,603 12,743 3,485

Process or reno-161,795 23,717 vated butter The revenue from minor miscellaneous products was \$886,052, a decrease of \$40,400 from the previous year.

The aggregate receipts from all sources for the fiscal year of 1907 were \$269,-664,022, an increase of \$20,561,284 over the receipts of 1906.

American Rush to Canada.

Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of Cornell, a member of the United States Immigration Commission, is on a tour of the Canadian Northwest, investigating the matter of American immigration into Canada. He is also looking into the movement of Asiatics to British Columbia. It is said to be his purpose to devise some scheme to turn the American current of England's present navy was \$670,- back to the States. He is expected to make a confidential report to the President on the results of his trip.

FACTS ABOUT ::: ::: THE CENSUS.

Uncle Sam is a successful 'publisher. He issues annually the "horse book," which has an enormous circulation. Over printed, and still the public demand for which attended the departure of the Atit is not satisfied. Another edition of lantic fleet for the Caribbean, in the 250,000 copies of this famous volume, the Spanish war, when it was feared that a full title of which is "Special Diseases of the Horse," has just been ordered. This high seas bound for the North Atlantic makes over a million copies ordered, but before the demand is supplied these will disposition to question the wisdom of a be exhausted and Congressmen will find it necessary to go down in their pockets | York, Philadelphia, Washington, Charlesto have copies of the book printed for ton and other great centers "without proconstituents after using their congressional quota. An idea of the magnitude of the work may be formed from the statement that the first edition of 361,000 copies if laid end to end would cover a the Washington monument.

In 1904 the census bureau started out to ascertain whether the country is getting better and it now announces that, prisons to the entire population has decreased since 1890. Out of every million Americans there now are 1,000 in prison, not including trust magnates, while in 1890 there were 1,067. The census exand parole system. In 1880 8 per cent

FIRES DESTROY FORESTS.

About 7,500 Acres of Timber Destroyed in New England. Unusually dry conditions in the forests

throughout Massachusetts, caused by the absence of rain during the last month, have been responsible to a large extent for the great damage by forest fires, which have swept through southeastern Worcester county, across the Cape Cod district and over Bristol and Plymouth counties. About 7,500 acres have been destroyed, and in several cases the flames have not been checked, despite the fact that 2,500 men are engaged in fighting them.

The extensive fires which have devastated the Cape Cod forests had their origin in small blazes caused by sparks from locomotives, while various causes have been responsible for the others. Blackened trunks and smoldering embers are all that remain in many places where formerly were forests of marketable timber and heavy underbrush.

The most extensive fire is that raging in the Douglas woods, one of the richest areas of timberland in the State. The flames there have devastated 5,000 acres in Massachusetts and have spread into Connecticut, where the damage is believed to be about one-fifth as great. Beginning in Douglas, the fire has eaten its way through the forest land in the towns of Sutton, East Douglas, Webster, Mill bury, Oxford and Bridge, and is still spreading.

Odds and Ends. Danish engineer discovers a process by

which beer is made from tablets. Last year 31 large steel vessels were ouilt for service on the great lakes.

Sweden is the most progressive counry in Europe in use of the telephone. Only 35 per cent of Spain's 20,000,000 opulation are able to read and write.

German steamer lines threaten to stop mail service on Atlantic unless paid more. Elks parade in Philadelphia in hottest day of year; 4,430 persons were sunstruck.

William Abrams Martin, the solitary survivor of the twelve men who convicted John Brown, is still living in Virginia. He has celebrated his seventy-fifth anniversary.

The value of the india rubber imported into the United States during the last year in the crude form aggregated \$50,-000,000. Brazil is the chief source of supply.

A Chinese merchant of Pekin who was awake and on the tenth day he died.

SEA COAST DEFENSES. /

Atlantic Scaboard Can Look After Itself Without Battleships.

The determination to send the batleships of the North Atlantic fleet to the Pacific coast, whence, even in the gravest emergency, they could not return in less than two months, has led to some anxious inquiry regarding the security of the great cities along the Atlantic in the possible event of attack a million copies of the book have been from an enemy's fleet. The grave anxiety part of the Spanish navy was on the has not been forgotten, and there is some move which might leave Boston, New tection."

The conditions are, however, radically different from those which obtained in 1898, and, according to the military experts, the cities and harbors of the Atspace fifty miles long, and if piled up lantic coast would be amply protected flatwise would make 10S piles as high as from capture or bombardment by the coast defenses, which have been so extensively improved in the last ten years. Of course, the presence of a fleet along the Atlantic coast in time of war would be essential to prevent the landing of better or worse, the ratio of persons in an invading army at points not covered by the coast defenses, but the harbors and great cities would be entirely safe. Only one weak spot remains, and plans for its protection have been perfected, although the money necessary has not been perts point out that this decrease may appropriated. The weak spot is the enmean only an extension of the probation | trance to Chesapeake Bay, which is out of range of the great disappearing guns of the prisoners were women; in 1890 7 of Fortress Monroe. In the opinion of per cent, and in 1904 5 per cent. Colored the National Coast Defense Board, "with persons were more common among the the entrance as it now is, unfortified, a prisoners in 1904 than they were in 1890. hostile fleet, should it gain control of the sea, can establish, without coming under the fire of a single gun, a base on its shores, pass in and out at pleasure, have access to large stores of valuable supplies of all kinds, and paralyze the great trunk lines of railways crossing the head of

The entrance to Chesapeake Bay is 12 miles from Fortress Monroe, while the effective range of the big guns there installed is only 12,000 yards. To remedy this defect, it is proposed to construct an artificial island, practically midway between Capes Charles and Henry, and to erect thereon a modern battery of disappearing guns of the most effective character.

But in all the harbors of the Atlantic, on which have been built large cities, giant strides have been made in establishing effective coast defenses. A year ago \$72,750,000 had been expended on the coast defenses of the country, most of this sum being used along the Atlantic coast. Something over \$50,000,000 remains to be spent to complete the defenser in accordance with the present plans. This year Congress has appropriated \$1,-624,000 for the continuance of the work. Of this sum, \$150,000 has been set aside for the construction of a 14-inch gun for the artificial island above referred to. \$475,000 is being expended for submarine mines, \$125,000 for searchlights and \$700,000 for the establishment of fire control stations.

Under the present system every foot of navigable water in the harbors is covered by the powerful guns which have been installed in the coast defenses. Every channel is susceptible of being mined according to plans already worked out the preliminary work, including the as sembling of paraphernalia, having been so carefully done that every harbor or the Atlantic could be effectively mined or 48 hours' notice.

Cinematographs and Vision. The police of Berlin, Germany, are making war on the numerous moving pic ture shows in that city because the doc tors say they are injurious to the eyes especially to those of the young.

Government Best Ship Builder.

The battleship Connecticut, the firs of its class to be built by the gover men instead of by private contract, in a serie of runs over a measured course off th Maine coast has proved herself bette than her sister ship, the Louisiana, buil by the Newport News Company. Th Connecticut made an average speed o convicted of murder was sentenced to 18.73 knots for her five best runs, and death by being deprived of sleep. Four her fastest mile was 19.01, not allow warders kept watch over him to keep him for tidal corrections. The best averof the Louisiana was 18.59 for five run

TALK BY TAFT

Would Revise Tariff and Put Big

Violators of Law in Prison. William Howard Taft, Secretary of War, and the administration's candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, at Columbus detailed his views on pressing public questions before the Buckeye Republican Club. Secretary Taft was received with enthusiasm, every person present rising and

cheering him vigorously. The Secretary's address was the first and most important of a series to be made at various points in the West prior to his sailing for the Philippines and Japan on the 10th of September. From a political standpoint it was noted that Secretary Taft laid down his opinions in such a way that there was no mistaking his candidacy and hardly any doubt, also, that he expects to have as his chief opponent on the Democratic ticket William Jennings Bryan. Mr. Taft singled Mr. Bryan out repeatedly in discussing public questions and the views of other individuals.

The salient features of the Secretary's address were:

He favors additional railroad rate legislation, notably an increase of power to the Interstate Commerce Commission. He favors changes in the anti-trust

law which will more clearly define it. He believes there can be such a thing as a lawful trust, but emphasizes the danger of unlawful monopolies.

He does not agree with Mr. Bryan as to the trust license plan and as to "what should be done with the trusts."

He is in favor of remedying the "swollen fortune" evil and suggests State legislation.

He believes that the graduated inheritance and income tax might be properly resorted to by the government in case of financial emergency.

He denies that Roosevelt's policies are socialistic and that the President was responsible for State legislation reducing railroad passenger rates or for Wall street

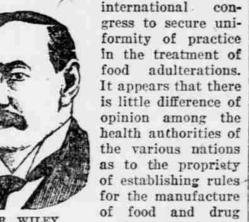
He designated Mr. Bryan's scheme of government as "nerveless" and denies the practicability of a national referendum. He comes out squarely against govern-

ment ownership of railroads. He announces that he is against fre trade, but favors tariff revision and believes there should be no tariff tinkering until after the next presidential election.

WORLD TO WAR ON BAD FOOD.

Uncle Sam's Crusade Becoming of Interest to All Nations.

The present visit to Europe of Dr. Wiley of the Department of Agriculture will probably result in the calling of an international con-



DR. WILEY. products in the interest of the public health, but differences have arisen at each stage of the attempt to frame regulations for the government of the export trade in such

commodities owing to honest difference of opinion as to the proper definition of adulteration. Although taking an advanced position in this matter as revealed in the stringent legislation contained in the pure food law, the government of the United States has been obliged at times to take sharp issue with some of the European government officials as to the harmfulness

of certain ingredients of our food export-

ed. Against purely technical objections

the Agricultural Department has been contending with difficulty for a long time. But with the passage of the pure food act, with the authority contained therein to apply its provisions to imported food and drugs and wines, the department finds its hand much strengthened in dealing the next morning is with European governments, which are now beginning to show a very practical interest in the inquiry which Dr. Wiley is making into the nature of the ingredients of the great quantities of foreign delicatessen and liquors that are flowing



The government has succeeded in putting an end to almost all the lotteries except marriage. That Wisconsin husband who waited 56

years to sue for divorce took a long time to think it over. In spite of the steady work of the bomb-throwers, there are still a few un-

killed Russian generals dodging around. When a New York butler can retire with \$100,000 it indicates that prosperity has trickled right down through the popu-

A pretty Nebraska woman who won her lawsuit promptly kissed the judge. You see, it's worth while being a judge in Ne-A California professor says 10 cents'

worth of peanuts is more nourishing than a porterhouse steak. Walk up to the peanut stand and get a dinner for a dime! That Ohio boy who is to get \$250,000 if he is a patriotic American will proba-

bly put up a Fourth of July celebration that will make the country scream for A lunatic who escaped from the Mid dletown (N. Y.) insane asylum has been

mailing back souvenir post cards from every station. No doubt now about h. being crazy. That Washington girl who sat on recked boat and ate chocolates whi

he waited for the rescuers ought to 1

iven a heroine medal by the "Don

Worry" Club.



The crown prince of Korea, who succeeds to the throne because of the forcible abdication of his father, bears



the name Y! Syek. He is a son of the late Empress Min. who was assassinated in 1895, and was born on the 25th of March. 1874. Little is known of Y! Syck except that he was given what little military training the country affords, and that he is not a man of

EMPEROR OF KOREA. strong opinions. This would seem to be obvious when the Japanese are willing to place him on the throne. It is alleged that Y1 Syek never recovered from the shock

he received at the time his mother was slain, because of the brutality attending her murder. She was first cut down with swords, then taken to a courtyard, wrapped in silk and borne to a grove, where, after wood was piled on the body and kerosene poured over the mass, it was set on fire.

Sir Hiram Stevens Maxim, whose company have been instrumental in forming a huge iron and steel combination in Great

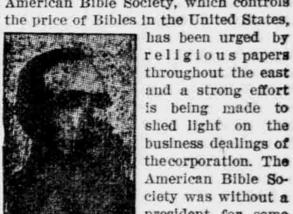
Britain, is a noted civil, mechanical and electrical engineer. He is an American, having been born at Sangerville, Me., in 1840, and he is of Puritan descent. Sir Hiram is the

inventor of the Maxim gun and of SIR HIRAM MAXIM. an automatic system of firearms, and also of cordite, a smokeless powder, and

he has devoted much time and invention to aerial navigation. In 1901 he was knighted by the late Queen Victoria, and he also is a chevalier of the French Legion of Honor. Sir Hiram is a member of various technical and scientific societies, and he has a handsome residence at Thurlow Park, Norwood, London. He has lived in England since 1881.

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Congressional investigation of the American Bible Society, which controls



president for some years when the ven-D. C. GILLMAN. erable Daniel Colt Gilman, formerly head of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, took the place. There are twenty-one vice presidents, many of whom have never attended a meeting. The resources of the American Bible Society are said to be at least \$200,000, but the annual re-

-:--:-That it is only a short time before it will be possible to have dinner in America one day and breakfast in Europe

port sets the assets at \$712,412.75.

a statement credited to Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone. Dr. Bell has great faith in the future progress of aerial navigation and says that he expects an airship

ships.



to be built that will ALEX. G. BELL. make 175 to 200 miles an hour. He also believes that one of the next steps in the progress of navigating the air will be the construction of aerial battle-

The Largest Playground.

Jersey City has authorized a landscape artist to transform a level plot of sixtynine acres west of the city and bordering on the Hackensack river into a mammoth playfield for the benefit of the boys and drls of the city. This will be the largest layground in the world, as it is six imes as large as the Stadium at Athens and half as large again as the Prospect Park (Brooklyn) playground. The Jerey City field will be surrounded by a lrive 100 feet wide for the use of horsemen and automobiles. Near the river will be an immense swimming pool and ecreation piers. Baseball fields, golf inks, tenn's courts and cricket grounds will be laid out on the central portion, and there will be a great fieldhouse where all players may make ready for the rames. In the winter time there will be in immense skating rink free to all.

Erie Canal's Bad Break.

The arches of masonry supporting the ed of the Erie canal where it passes ver Onondaga creek in the city of Syrause gave way, wrecking a large flouring nill and causing the destruction of seval canal boats, which were drawn into e vortex. The water was drawn off of five-mile level in which the break ocrred, thus putting an entire stop to nal traffic. It will be several days be-

re the break can be repaired. All the same stripe-Convicts.