

# AFTER THOSE "HIGHER UP"

## Attorney General After Officials of Lawless Corporations.

### Would Send Guilty Ones to Jail—Proposes to Proceed Against Superiors in Violations of Anti-Trust Law Whenever He Can Be Hopeful of Conviction.

New York, Aug. 8.—A special dispatch to the New York Times from Lenox, Mass., sent under today's date says:

That criminal prosecutions will be taken in the near future as a result of the Interstate Commerce investigation of the Harriman railroad system was the information obtained here upon authority this afternoon on the virtual eve of the return of Attorney General Bonaparte to Washington.

Mr. Bonaparte was asked if action, personally, against individuals would be included in the prosecutions. He replied somewhat emphatically: "I have noticed a good many complaints that criminal prosecutions against trust magnates and sentences of imprisonment for them have been very infrequent and, in fact, for practical purposes unknown. It is perfectly true that, in my opinion at least, a better moral effect would be produced by sending a few prominent men to jail than by a great deal of litigation, however successful, against the corporations they controlled."

"Some time since two corporations and their respective presidents were indicted jointly for violation of the anti-trust law. If the corporations were guilty of such, it would be hard for the lay mind, at least, to see how their presidents could be innocent. Nevertheless the jury convicted the corporations and acquitted their presidents."

"It is the avowed purpose of the department of justice to prosecute criminally any one who is really responsible for violations of the anti-trust law, wherever it can do so with any reasonable probability of success. It does not care to prosecute mere underlings who are known to everyone to have acted under the direct authority of their superiors."

"If it can get a case against any of the superiors such as justifies a reasonable hope on the part of experienced lawyers that he can be punished personally the department will undoubtedly take advantage of the opportunity as soon as it is presented."

## PROTECT ALL EUROPEANS.

### But Morocco Must Also Grant Other Demands of France.

Tangier, Aug. 8.—Upon the demand of the French Charge, Mohammed el Torres, the representative of the Sultan here, has reiterated the instructions he had previously issued to assure the safety of the Europeans at Tangier and other ports and towns.

The French steamer Anatole, which brought the news of the bombardment of Casa Blanca, has been requisitioned by the French Charge, who will use her as a dispatch-boat.

A guard to protect the French Consulate will immediately be landed at Rabat.

The French Charge d'Affaires has made the following formal demands upon the Moroccan government:

"First—That the Moroccan authorities at Casa Blanca place themselves under the orders of the commander of the French forces.

"Second—That the security of the French citizens at Fez and other places in the interior be guaranteed.

"Third—That the Moroccan authorities hasten the reparation for the murder of Dr. Mauchamp.

"Fourth—That the Moroccan authorities expedite the preparation for the application of the reforms agreed upon by the Algeiras convention."

### Brakes Are Bad.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Western railway managers are considerably agitated by the charge that the inability of air-brakes now in use to control fast trains is responsible for many wrecks and the further intimation that they are refusing to equip their trains with new brakes which have been successfully tested by the Pennsylvania system. The Westinghouse people have perfected a brake which, it is alleged, under hard tests is 50 per cent more effective than anything now in use, but the railroads are slow to adopt it.

### Japan Cooling Down.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 8.—Tatsuya, editor of the Japanese Trade Journal of Tokyo, arrived here today to study the condition of Japanese on the Coast. He said little further difficulty was expected with regard to the complaints from San Francisco, Yonkers and Hattori, from Seattle, who went to Japan to represent real conditions to the Japanese had been very successful, and Japanese who had not known the real state of affairs were less prone to complain.

### Disarming Moorish Troops.

Paris, Aug. 8.—A special dispatch from Tangier this afternoon says that the Moorish troops composing the garrison of Casa Blanca have been disarmed and that their arms and ammunition have been deposited at the French consulate. The Moorish officials have confided the protection of the city to the Franco-Spanish forces.

## BLOODY REVENGE.

### French Slay Hundreds of Moors in Punishment for Treachery.

Tangier, Aug. 7.—Casa Blanca, on the Moroccan coast, has been bombarded by French cruisers, and the Moors are reported to have been shot down in large numbers, and the town since last Sunday night has been practically in the possession of landing parties from French and Spanish cruisers. The first shots were fired by the Moors. The French responded with a bayonet charge and the bombardment of the native quarter with melinite shells. The French had six men wounded but no one killed. No European residents were hurt.

The occupation of Casa Blanca is a direct outcome of the native uprising, which resulted in the killing last week of eight Europeans at Casa Blanca. Both France and Spain are hurrying other warships with troops and marines on board to various points on the Moroccan coast for the protection of foreigners.

Under the terms of the Algeiras convention the two powers are charged with the policing of seaports of Morocco and their action at Casa Blanca has brought no protest from any power. The states of Europe have expressed their willingness that France and Spain restore order in Morocco. No other countries are involved.

News of fighting at Casa Blanca was brought here by the steamer Anatole. On Saturday night the French naval officer in command informed the Moorish authorities that he was going to land a force for the protection of the French consul. Authorization to do so was given. The force went ashore Sunday morning at daybreak. The Frenchmen were no sooner on the beach than they were fired upon by Moorish soldiers and in this first encounter the French force sustained all its casualties. The Frenchmen fought their way to the consulate and then signaled the cruiser Galilee to bombard the native quarter.

The Galilee at once opened upon the Moors. She was joined at 11 o'clock by the French cruiser DuChayla and both fired until 2,000 rounds of ammunition had been expended. This fire is said to have been disastrous to the Arabs. The batteries on a fort at the mouth of the harbor fired at one of the French cruisers, but it was quickly silenced and reduced.

A second French landing party went ashore and joined the first party at the consulate. A third party from the Spanish cruiser Don Alvarado Bazen was landed and occupied the Spanish consulate. The European quarter of Casa Blanca was not damaged.

The remainder of the European residents of Casa Blanca are either at their respective consulates or have taken refuge on board a German and English vessel in the harbor.

France and Spain have agreed on the terms of a French-Spanish note informing the powers signatories of the Algeiras convention, including the United States, of their intention to keep within the terms of the convention in dealing with the situation in Morocco. The next measures to be adopted depend largely upon what develops at Casa Blanca as a result of the occupation of that town.

Paris, Aug. 7.—A special dispatch received here from Tangier says the street fighting in the bombardment of Casa Blanca, according to a refugee who arrived from there on the steamer Anatole, continued throughout Sunday, and was still in progress when the Anatole left at 6 o'clock Sunday evening. The French ships fired a total of about 2,000 shells. The number of Moorish dead will run into the hundreds. A single party of Marins killed 150 Moors. The French wounded number about 12. No Frenchmen were killed. The Marabout Sidi Marouf was wounded.

Paris, Aug. 7.—A correspondent of the Matin says the military commander at Casa Blanca sent excuses to the French consulate for the attack on the landing party from the Galilee, for which he blames the customs guards. The consul thereupon demanded that the culprits be given to him. The commander complied and sent the soldier in chains to the consulate. The consul intimated that they would be instantly shot at the first sign of fresh trouble.

### Fines Coal Land Thieves.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 7.—In the Federal Court Judge J. A. Riner this afternoon overruled the motion for a new trial in the cases of E. M. Holbrook, E. E. Lonebaugh and Robert W. Taylor, recently convicted here of conspiracy to defraud the government in the acquisition of coal land. The Judge imposed a fine of \$10,000 each on Holbrook and Lonebaugh and a \$20,000 fine on McPhillips, whom he designated as the tool of the coal miners. Each must pay one third of the costs and stand committed to jail until paid.

### Phone Girls Strike Again.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 7.—Twenty telephone operators went on strike here today in compliance with the request of the Montana Federation of Labor. The strike was ordered as a sympathetic movement for the linemen. Butte and several other cities are without telephone service for a similar reason. The Telephone Company has applied for a temporary injunction restraining a boycott, and argument thereon will be had before United States Judge Hunt tomorrow.

### Lithographers Admit Defeat.

New York, Aug. 7.—The struggle of the Lithographic Artists, Engravers & Designers' League with the National Association of Employing Lithographers, which began in August, 1906, has been ended as a result of the abandonment of the fight by the union.

# HAPPENINGS GATHERED IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON, D. C.

## SAILORS WANT NEW UNIFORM.

### Naval Committee Considering Entire Change of Costume.

New York, Aug. 9.—The jack tars of the United States navy have made such a mighty protest against the time-honored headgear and blouse they wear ashore and on dress occasions aboard ship that the navy department has appointed a committee to decide on changes in the uniform. Captain Hugo Osterhaus, commander of the battleship Connecticut, is chairman of this committee. Captain Osterhaus has sent out a statement to the captains of all warships in the North Atlantic squadron and to the commander of every ship in the service, asking for suggestions.

The enlisted men are desirous of obtaining coats and visor caps. Many of them want the wide flaring trousers changed into the ordinary pattern. But the chief grievance relates to the blouses and the old-fashioned pancake caps. These caps are said by all seamen to be absolutely useless on a windy day, as they cannot be kept on the head. They afford no shade to the eyes and seem to exist merely as a relic of the past.

The protest over the blouse is considered well justified in the navy. In the first place the seamen object to the wide collar, which blows up around their ears on windy days. They want shorter neckerchiefs and coats, but like those of marines. Should the sailors' demands be granted, it would be the first time in the history of the American navy that seamen have worn coats.

## USUAL DEFICIT FOR JULY.

### But U. S. Revenue From All Sources Shows Large Increase.

Washington, Aug. 7.—The comparative monthly statement of the government's receipts and expenditures shows that for the month of July, 1907, the total receipts were \$55,906,466 and the disbursements \$66,813,345, leaving a deficit for the month of about \$11,000,000. This deficit is explained by the fact that at the beginning of each fiscal year nearly all the appropriations made by the last session of congress become available and large sums are immediately withdrawn from the treasury. It is a rule, with hardly an exception, that each July shows a deficit. A year ago it was above \$163,500,000.

The receipts from customs last month amounted to \$28,826,448; which is nearly \$2,700,000 in excess of July, 1906; internal revenue \$22,840,304, increase \$738,000. Miscellaneous \$4,229,712, increase \$10,000.

The expenditures for July, 1907, aggregate almost exactly \$1,000,000 more than for July, 1906, the reductions being balanced by nearly \$4,000,000 increase account construction of Panama canal.

## Navy Department Learns Lesson.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry has acted upon the findings and recommendations of the board which investigated the accident on the battleship Georgia on July 15 last, resulting in the death of ten officers and sailors and the injury of a number of others. The report includes all of the testimony taken by the board.

Almost all of the findings and recommendations, most of which have heretofore been published, were approved by Mr. Newberry, who has ordered them put into effect. The Navy Department is now convinced that the cause of the accident was beyond question a "flareback," which it regards as a welcome conclusion, because it is believed that such flarebacks can be dealt with safely by additional precautions.

## Middies on Torpedo Boats.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Orders issued from the Navy Department show that a number of midshipmen have been placed on torpedo-boat duty. This marks a new policy in the Navy, showing that the Navy is deficient as compared with foreign navies in torpedo-boat work. There are 60 torpedo-boats of various types in our Navy, yet only 16 of them are in active service. This has been caused by the shortage of officers, resulting from the heavy demands for such officers for the new battleships going into commission.

## Can't Fool State Department.

Washington, Aug. 7.—The State Department has been advised that the Swedish government will reappoint Charles E. Ekstromer vice consul at St. Louis. The department consequently will reissue to him the exequatur withdrawn sometime ago because of a letter written by Mr. Ekstromer which was offensive to President Roosevelt. Ekstromer will not be recognized under any consideration.

## Cultivate Land in Forest Reserve.

Washington, Aug. 6.—J. O. Hannum, of Portland, Or., has been granted a permit to cultivate 180 acres in the Cascade National forest (north), applied for by him under the act of June 11, 1906, and to erect a house and other buildings, if he so desires, for the purpose of beginning his improvements before the land is formally listed for filing at the United States Land Office.

## No Protest From Japan.

Washington, Aug. 7.—No protest has been received from the Japanese government against the plan to send the Atlantic battleship fleet to the Pacific and none is expected. It is pointed out there that no basis exists for protest or complaint, as the fleet is to remain in American waters.

## MUST RENDER ACCOUNT

### New Suit by Receiver EarlAGAIN Sugar Trust.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 8.—A bill in equity which calls upon the American Sugar Refining company to give an accounting of its business for the past four years was filed before Chancellor Magee today on behalf of George H. Earl, Jr., receiver of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining company, of Philadelphia. The suit, it is said, is the only one of the kind ever filed in this country, and the step taken by the Pennsylvania company may be the means of opening an entire new field for investigating trusts. The suit is separate from that for \$30,000,000 damages which Mr. Earl instituted against the American Sugar Refining company, of New York.

Mr. Earl holds that in procuring the controlling interest in the Pennsylvania company in 1903, the company became a trustee for the concern and is responsible to it for an accounting, although the American company never operated the opposition company's plants.

## FIRST TESTIMONY.

### Hearing of Standard Oil Case Begins September 3.

St. Louis, Aug. 10.—The first testimony in the government's suit to dissolve the Standard Oil company and kindred companies on the ground that they constitute a trust will be taken in the postoffice building in New York on September 3. Ex-Judge Franklin Ferriss, of St. Louis, who was appointed special examiner to hear testimony, has issued an order for the first testimony as above and copies were mailed today to all the attorneys on both sides, Frank B. Kellogg, of St. Louis, and C. B. Morrison, of Chicago, special counsel for the government, requested Judge Ferriss to issue the order. Judge Ferriss has not been informed what witnesses will be called at the hearing.

The taking of testimony will mark the actual beginning of the government's fight to overthrow the Standard Oil company and the 70 or more subsidiary corporations allied with it. The suit was filed in St. Louis early in the year, and all preliminary matters have been cleared away.

## GOVERNMENT WINS FIGHT.

### Right to Water Under Indian Treaty Is Upheld.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 8.—Federal Judge C. E. Wolverton, of Oregon, who has had under consideration for some months the case of the government against the Conrad Investment Company, involving the right to the use of the waters of Birch Creek, the middle of which marks the southern boundary of the Blackfoot Reservation, in his opinion which was received today, decided for the complainant. The government asserted the right to the use of the waters among other things under a treaty with the Indians, while the chief contention of the defendant was that, having complied with the act of congress of 1891 relating to right of way over public land for irrigation ditches and canals, the government could not go back on that.

W. G. Conrad, of Helena, is the owner of the company, which has expended large sums in reclaiming thousands of acres of land just south of the Blackfoot reservation. The main canal is over 90 miles long and there are many more miles of laterals. It is not known whether the case will be appealed or not.

## Protect O. R. & N. Roadway.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Authority has been granted to the engineer in charge of the Umatilla irrigation project in Oregon to construct a wasteway on the storage feed on the canal about three-fourths of a mile below the town of Echo. The point at which this structure will be built controls the operation of the canal throughout a section about four miles long where the canal very closely parallels the O. R. & N. railroad. This section has been considered as threatening the safety of the railroad.

## Sultan Still Offers Fight.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 8.—The State Department today received a cablegram from American Minister Gummere, now in Tangier, Morocco, stating that the government troops have occupied Mazargan. French cruisers were sent there last night and two other cruisers were sent to Casa Blanca. More refugees from Casa Blanca have arrived at Tangier and report that the town is still occupied by the French forces.

## Trying to Settle Strike.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, is in telegraphic communication with P. H. Morrissey, grand master, and other officers of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, in an endeavor to bring about a peaceful settlement of the strike of switchmen employed by the Colorado & Southern Railway Company, and to prevent, if possible, the enforcement of a general strike order calling out all the trainmen employed by the road.

## New Northwest Postmasters.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Postmasters appointed: Oregon—Pokegama, George W. McIntyre, vice G. B. Walters, resigned. Washington—Hall, William A. Geer, vice O. B. Agard, resigned; Blingen, Melvin Wetherell, vice S. G. Hadley, resigned.



For removing rust from polished steel, an effective mixture is made by taking 10 parts of tin putty, 8 parts of prepared buckhorn and 250 parts spirits of wine. These ingredients are mixed to a soft paste and rubbed in on the surface until the rust disappears.

Practically all the California and Texas fuel oils contain more or less water, sand, asbestos, fiber and marsh gas, says the Paint, Oil and Drug Review. Some grades of oil flow freely, while others are more viscous, even though they have a lower specific gravity.

The Inferior Bohemian graphite, which is too impure or compact for use in pencils, is ground fine and freed from sulphides and other heavy minerals. The refined material does not contain more than 50 or 60 per cent of graphite, and is used in the manufacture of inferior crucibles and for stove polish.

According to the English Mechanic, articles of brass or copper boiled in a solution of stannate of potassium mixed with turnings or scraps of tin in a few moments become covered with a firmly attached layer of fine tin. A similar effect is produced by boiling the articles with tin turnings or scraps and caustic alkali or cream of tartar.

The number of carriages and vehicles of every description crowding the streets of Paris augments continually, and the danger, not only to pedestrians, but to the carriages themselves, has become so great that an engineer, Monsieur Henard, proposes the establishment, at the most dangerous crossings, of a circular "island of refuge" in the center, and the regulation of all traffic in such a manner that every vehicle traversing the crossing-point, no matter what its ultimate direction may be, shall pass round the central plateau in the same direction. Thus the danger of collision and the peril to foot-passengers would be reduced to a minimum. The cut illustrates the operation of this proposed whirlpool of traffic.

The interest of astronomers in the strange red spot, about 30,000 miles in length, which has been visible on the surface of the planet Jupiter since 1878, is intensified by the recent observations of Mr. W. F. Denning, and others, on a remarkable change in its rate of motion. In a period of about three months last year it was displaced some 16 degrees of longitude from the position calculated as the basis of its former motion. This is the greatest change that has ever been observed in its rate of motion. On Jupiter the visible surface of the planet does not revolve, like the surface of the earth, everywhere with the same angular velocity, but, in general, the parts nearest the equator move with the greatest rapidity. Thus the huge planet resembles a rotating ball of constantly changing clouds, and in the midst of these the great red spot seems to float.

## Uncle Job's Lesson.

"Yas, suh," began Uncle Job, surveying his hearers with an expression of virtuous sadness, "yas, suh, I sholy gib dat trifling Ab'aham a lesson he neveh fogot!" Then, seeing an inquiring look in the eyes of some of his hearers, and hearing a question from the lips of one of them, he decided to go more into details about the nature of the lesson he had imparted.

"Ward' I do tuh him? It's gwine tuh tell you-alls. Ab'raham fair drawed de lightning on hisself wen he hed de 'dacity tuh' vite me tuh he house tuh eat eh tukkey dinner."

"Tukkey," repeated Uncle Job, after a telling pause, "wen dat liveroush rascal neveh raised any tukkey in he life 'cept offen some wite man's roost."

"Hit sho was er fine tukkey, but I showed dat Ab'aham dat stolen goods profiteth little. Dat tukkey was er big gobleh, an' dere was nobody but me an' Ab'aham dere; an' I seasoned dat bird wif admonitions tuh be good an' wahmings fom de wrath to come."

"Hit sholy would hev tasted good of hit hed'n't ben stole. But de sauce o'b a deed well did an' a sinneh rebuked almos' made hit relish, an'," concluded Uncle Job, with pious satisfaction, "though hit was er hard pull, I's bound to say I held out to de end an' finished dat tukkey, spite ob Ab'ahams hints dat he spected hit tuh las' him er week."

## Some Long Words.

The comic papers frequently poke fun at the long words of the German language, yet the English language can furnish some pretty long words, too. Here are some of the longest English words: Subconstitutionalist, incomprehensibility, honorificabilitudinitate (It will be noticed that this word contains seven 'i's), anthropophagarian, disproportionableness, velopedeostrainistical, transubstantiationableness, proutrantubstantiationistical. This last word is no doubt the longest in the English language; it contains thirty-three letters.

## A Delicate Hint.

"They say Miss Sharpe can convey a hint with such tact that it is impossible to take offense."

"Yes, she has quite a gift that way. The last time Mr. Staylate called there she asked him to have some slight refreshment and then brought in a plate of breakfast food."—Baltimore American.

When a widower has waited as long as two years before marrying again, he is very proud of the fact.

# USE MILITARY TO FIGHT ROAD

## Alabama Will Treat Southern Like Common Outlaw.

### May Take Possession of Road and Operate it by Armed Force—Extra Session of Legislature May Be Called—Governor Consults With Legal Advisers.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 6.—It is not unlikely that troops will be ordered out within a few days to take possession of the line of the Southern Railway, the cancellation of whose license to operate in the state is calmly ignored by the company. A four-hours' conference held here this afternoon between Governor Comer, Attorney-Gen. Garber and prominent attorneys, including two ex-Chief Justices of the Supreme Court, is believed to have resulted in a determination to make wholesale arrests of officials of the Southern road if that company does not recede from its present position.

A state official close to the Governor made the statement that Governor Comer was going to use every power at his command to make the Southern Railway obey the laws of Alabama.

"If the railroad carries out its threat to stop all business inside the state and confine itself to only interstate business," said this official, "then the Governor will order out the state troops and take possession of the railroad, which has already placed itself in the attitude of a mob, defying the rightful authority of the state. This action would be followed up by an extra session of the legislature, at which a law would be enacted whereby the railroad would be placed in the hands of a receiver in less than 60 days."

## STANDARD CANNOT ESCAPE.

### Only Two Pretexts, and Neither One Will Hold.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Two avenues of possible escape are open to the Standard Oil Company, but whether one or both are taken the government will be found strongly entrenched, confident of repeating the victory it scored in Judge Landis' court. The trust may appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals on a writ of error, or to the Supreme Court of the United States on constitutional grounds. One appeal will not conflict with the other, and no further appeal lies in either case. The Circuit Court of Appeals has final jurisdiction in questions of error affecting the law in the case, and so far as Judge Landis' official acts in the construction of the law are concerned, the Supreme Court of the United States can only consider one question.

Under article 8 of the Constitution, "excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted." In the opinion of officials of the Department of Justice, the case can reach the Supreme Court on the ground that the \$29,240,000 fine is excessive, because the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the defendant, has capital stock of only \$1,000,000 and assets of only \$10,000,000. The astute lawyers employed by the trust may find other constitutional questions to raise in the Supreme Court.

The government is ready to meet such an issue and is confident of victory. It will reply that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana is, as Judge Landis has construed, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the great Standard trust, in fact, and that the fine imposed upon the trust must be measured by the resources of the trust, and not one of the subsidiary, dummy branches.

By the Department of Justice attention is called to the common practice in criminal courts of imposing fines upon vagrants, when the inability of the culprit to pay the fine is known to the court. But such sentences have never been construed as excessive fines.

National Irrigation Congress. Sacramento, Aug. 6.—Plans for what is expected to be the greatest irrigation celebration in the history of this country were announced here today by the Board of Control of the Fifteenth National Irrigation Congress. There will be a two-weeks' session of festivals, celebrations and jubilees held in connection with the congress, which opens in this city September 2. Heretofore the congress has been largely Western in its composition, but this year a special effort has been made to give it a National character.

## About to Start North.

Spitzbergen, July 25, via Tromsø, Aug. 6.—The Wellman-Chicago Record-Herald polar expedition has been hampered greatly by a high wind, which at times became a violent gale, threatening the balloon. The damage done has been repaired and as arrangements now have been perfected and the apparatus has been found to work most satisfactorily, it is hoped, unless further accidents occur, to start for the pole about the middle of August.

## Captured Jap Poachers.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 6.—Advices have been received here of an attempted sealing raid by the Japanese sealing schooners Kalke Maru and Midori Maru on the seal rookeries at Cooper Islands, guarded by Russians. The schooner Kalke Maru has returned to Miyako, Rikusu province, Japan, and reported three of her sealing boats and 12 men captured by Russians.