

IN YORK STATE.

Feeling Strong For Hughes Among Republicans.

A STRONG CANDIDATE.

Hughes Would Heed the Call of the People But Not that of the Politician.—Political Situation in New York Susceptible of Radical Changes.

One of the oldest Republican leaders in this State, says the New York Times, a man who from necessity not from choice, has been during the last four months one of the chief adjuncts of the Hughes administration—in discussing presidential possibilities with a Times correspondent at Albany recently said: "If Governor Hughes would be elected with one word that he desires the presidential nomination, there would be nothing more to it as far as this State is concerned. The Republican leaders in all parts of the State are well aware that public sentiment is with the governor. This, of course, is contingent on the presumption that President Roosevelt will hold to his refusal of a third term, so emphatically uttered when he was informed of his triumphant election in November last." Since that statement was made the Times has made a careful canvass of the real Republican leaders in various parts of the State. This canvass has resulted in a confirmation of the declaration printed above.

"We are for Roosevelt first, but if not Roosevelt, we are for Hughes," is the consensus of opinion among the leaders. Everywhere, also, there seems to be a distinct impression that President Roosevelt will not consent to run a second time—at least for the present. In every instance as well the Times's inquiry has brought out the fact that the support President Roosevelt would receive if he were to be a candidate himself would be transferred to the man he might name as his preference for a successor.

Governor Hughes has made it perfectly clear that he will never speak the word that would bring the leaders of his party to his support. If he is to be the candidate for the office he must first, the invitation to become a candidate for the greatest office in the gift of the American people must come to Governor Hughes in the same manner that did the New York city mayoralty nomination in the case of Mr. La Follette after a Republican city convention had chosen him by acclamation to be the standard bearer of his party in the municipal campaign, because he believed that his acceptance would interfere with his work in the insurance investigation, then pending, and might jeopardize the result; or it must come to him as unsought as did the gubernatorial nomination which he accepted, reluctantly and at a personal sacrifice, a year later, and which he declined because of the unpopularity of the call, and the exigencies that made his party in that campaign the trustees of the conscience and sober sentiment of the people.

That the call will come again as unanimous and unmistakable is the opinion of many who have studied the situation in this State closely, although they fully realize that this situation is susceptible of radical changes during the twelve months which must elapse before the next national election. The call will come so keenly alive to the fact that the governor's absolute refusal to mix in the political game himself, or even permit his friends to play politics for him renders the situation more difficult.

To this circumstance alone they ascribe the fact that while sentiment everywhere in the State among the rank and file of the Republican party—the men who are partisans for the sake of principle and not for selfish ends—is overwhelmingly in favor of the nomination of Hughes for President, it would be impossible to discover anything approaching an active Hughes boom.

That President Roosevelt will never even see his hand landed in the White House—has taken his hand entirely out of New York politics, and who, especially during the last months, has been feeling the political pulse of his native State, does not underestimate the strength of Governor Hughes, and will leave no stone unturned to undermine it, was amply shown by his recent proposal to shelve the governor by suggesting his nomination for vice president, a ticket headed by his own candidate, Secretary Taft.

Already the governor's friends are aware of underground influences emanating from Administration circles and at work in this State with that end in view. Recently he heard also that President Roosevelt intended to send Secretary Cortelyou or some other trusted political emissary into this State to stir up sentiment in favor of the Roosevelt candidate, and incidentally, of course, against Governor Hughes. Already several leaders up-State have been sounded as to where they would stand in any lineup between Governor Hughes and any man Mr. Roosevelt might name for the presidential nomination.

The plan of the administration forces, as outlined by a prominent Republican leader to the Times man, is to effect a union with that element among the bosses which Governor Hughes has done so much to discredit and which is represented by the vanquished "Old Guard" in the State Senate. This element is disgruntled because of the many setbacks it has suffered at the hands of Governor Hughes in the first seven months of his administration and because of his constant turning of a deaf ear to their clamor for the political favors which other governors had always been ready to bestow with lavish hand.

"Before many days," said this politician, "the fight will be in full swing in this State, though possibly not in the open. Of course the President's friends are well aware that a political situation was never hung on a more tender balance than it is in this State at present. They know that openly to oppose the governor would mean to antagonize and alienate the rank and file of the Republican party in the present state of public sentiment, and for that reason they prefer to do their work in secret for a while."

DEMAND MAKES PRICE.

THE VALUE OF WHEAT FIXED IN LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Writer Does Not Look For \$1.25 Wheat.—Four Countries Supply the World.—Crop in United States Does Not Fix the Price.

Mr. Hobart A. Lyons, a traveling expert for one of the big New York grain houses in speaking as reporter of the Washington Post relative to the price of wheat and the size of this year's crop gave the following information as to the real determination of the value of a bushel of the grain:

"Western farmers who are anticipating a big price for their wheat this year had better not spend any of their money in advance. It is probable, as has been said, that the wheat crop in Minnesota, Kansas, the Dakotas, and other States will be short; in fact I should not be surprised if the estimate of a two-thirds crop in Minnesota and three-fourths in Kansas is rather too high.

"But the scarcity of wheat in the United States does not fix the price. It is fixed in Liverpool by the demand in the world's market; and if Argentine Republic, Russia, and the British Indies, the other three great wheat producing countries of the world, show a good production, the small crop here will make little difference. I recall that in one year our crop was so small that we had not more than 4,000,000 bushels to send abroad, and it was thought that England, not being able to get what it needed, would give us a price of \$1.25 a bushel. I should like to see \$1.25 wheat, but I cannot believe that any conditions so far warrant the hope. The crop in the Argentine Republic will be harvested in December, just when we are looking to get a good price, and if it happens to be big, the price in this country will tumble."

"If the wolf be at the door, open it and eat him."—Cymic's Calendar.

"England, there was able to get 85,000,000 bushels from those countries, and while our farmers were laying back waiting for the price to go up, England was buying from the other countries. The result was we had to take what England offered us, and that was not more than usual. While I should like to see \$1.25 wheat, I cannot believe that any conditions so far warrant the hope. The crop in the Argentine Republic will be harvested in December, just when we are looking to get a good price, and if it happens to be big, the price in this country will tumble."

HAVE LAWS ENOUGH.

"THE RELATION OF POLITICS TO SOCIAL UNREST."

Call Into Play Homely Christian Attributes.—Legislation Not a Complete Remedy for Evils.—Content Should be Preached.

On the subject, "The Relation of Politics to Social Unrest," J. W. Wadsworth, speaker of the New York Assembly, addressed the Chautauqua at meeting at Chautauqua, Mr. Wadsworth said in recent years a vast change had taken place in political conditions and more particularly in political methods. The existence of this unrest, Mr. Wadsworth said, could not be prevented. "We must recognize it, meet it and cure it," he said. Legislation is not a complete remedy by any means. The thoughtless agitator seems to think that laws, laws, nothing but laws will cure every evil and so we grind them out by the hundreds every year. Pretty soon, a reaction will set in and we will hear the complaining cry, "It's a terrible death to be governed to death." In my judgment, we have laws enough. We must call into play the homely Christian attributes, generosity and consideration as between man and man, charity within reason, forbearance in word and in deed. A little more content should be preached and a little less discontent. Education must be fostered and allowed to percolate every darkened corner."

LABOR SUNDAY SERVICES.

Special Sunday Set Apart For The Discussion of the Labor Question.

By Presbyterians.

Pastors of eleven thousand Presbyterian churches in the United States have been requested by the Rev. Charles Stetzel, superintendent of the Presbyterian Department of Church and Labor, to discuss some phase of the labor question on September 1, the Sunday before Labor Day. "Labor Sunday" has become a calendar day in this denomination. It announces that it begins just as the democratic days and the several "birthdays" show our appreciation of those who rendered patriotic service, and just as the churches' "holy days" do honor to those who have served mankind spiritually, so "Labor Sunday" should be observed by the churches in honor of the millions of toilers who daily serve mankind in the humbler places of life."

Mysterious Cause of Death in X-Rays.

The death of Dr. Weigel, a surgeon of Rochester from a disease due to the constant use of the X-rays makes the fourth who has lost his life from this cause. The others were an assistant of Thomas Edison, a Boston physician and a woman of San Francisco named Fleischman. In the case of Dr. Weigel since 1904, when his right hand and all but the thumb and a finger of the left hand were removed, he had been four operations in trying to save his life. The first removed a part of the right shoulder; then a part of the muscles covering the right breast. Mystery completely envelops the cause of death, the disease being unknown to medical science, though it is believed to involve some great principle of life. Dr. Weigel was president of the Rochester Academy of Medicine and the American Orthopaedic Society.—Christian Advocate.

In the past they tried to kill a great truth by opposition; now they gently seek to smother by making it fade.—W. G. Jordan.

Subscribe for THE CHRONICLE.

WORTH WHILE.

Make Use Of A Farm Encumbrance And Save Money.

INEXPENSIVE MASONRY

A Good Way to Rid Your Farm of Stones and Make Them Useful.

Mason Work Without a Mason.—Little Cost.—Full Directions for Work.

"Sooner or later there arises a need for stonework or masonry in some form around the home garden or on the farm," writes Henry B. Mitchell in *Gardening*, "and oftentimes when the need is the necessary workman cannot be had, or perhaps the cash cannot be spared.

"I have laid hundreds of cubic feet of rock wall (made from the ordinary picked stone from the fields of my farm), that is as neat, smooth and substantial in its character as though laid of dressed rock or pressed brick by a skilled mason; thereby saving hundreds of dollars besides helping to rid land of a nuisance. Previous to doing this work, I had never laid a rock. The work is so simplified by my method, that the most unskilled laborer can lay rock almost equal to an expert, and at less than one-fourth the expense.

"For a straight plain wall, upon which to rest the sill of a shed, or veranda, procure some inch planks—a foot in width and sixteen feet long is a convenient size. Stand two rows of plank upon edge where the wall is to be. Place these as far apart as the required thickness of the wall. Drive stakes at intervals of three or four feet, against the outside of each plank to hold the plank in place. Be sure they are set firmly in the ground so that the pressure of the rocks will not move them. There will, no doubt, be some among the number who remember with pleasure their former visit to this place and they as well as those who have never experienced Emmitsburg's kindness to strangers will find welcome written everywhere.

"The only special tools needed for the rock work, are a small stone hammer, weighing about two pounds, a mason's trowel and a level. The mason's brick work the hammer can be dispensed with.

"Select flat stones, with at least one straight edge, if possible, but in case none of this sort can be had, the uneven projection of the stone will be smoothed with the hammer, so that an approximately straight edge is formed, while a few loads of any rough boulders, to be broken up, for filling purposes, will not come in amiss.

"The spaces between the stones are to be filled with mortar. It is sometimes convenient to keep a supply of air-slacked lime handy. Partially sink into the ground a watertight barrel. Put three pecks of good unslacked lime in the barrel, pour over it six buckets of water, let it stand till thoroughly slaked, stirring occasionally with a long-handled shovel. In about half an hour it will be ready to use. Thin to the consistency of cream by adding more water.

"While the lime is slacking, construct the mortar-bed. Stand three planks on edge, forming the two sides and end of a box, similar in size and shape to a one-horse wagon body. Lay planks on the ground for the bottom, fitting the edges closely together. For few loads of clean, sharp sand having been hauled, shovel into the mortar a good wheelbarrow load, dig out a hole in the middle, pour in two or three bucketsful of the cream of lime, and with a hoe well mix it together, till the mass is of proper consistency.

"Now you are ready to begin operations; first select those rocks having straight edges and lay a course dry over the bottom of the trough, putting the straight edges against the planks. Then with the trowel hammer break some of the more ill-shaped or larger pieces of rock into small fragments, with which the depressions in the middle may be filled, pounding all well down with the hammer. The next course now being in order, mortar (a little at a time) is placed upon the first course, and a rock laid upon it, so that it will come over the joint formed by two rocks coming together in the first course; remembering always to break joints, as well as to keep straight edges of rock against the plank. Continue this, laying course upon course, filling up the middle with broken stone, or gravel laid in mortar, till the trough is filled, save for the last course, which must be laid thick enough to cover the level with the top of the plank. This leveling up will require rocks thinner than for the other courses, and by passing a straight edge over the top of the wall, letting it touch the edges of both planks at once, a true surface can be secured.

"After the wall has been leveled up to the top of the plank, let it dry for about a week, when the planks may be removed and any holes upon the sides of the wall chinked up with broken stone and mortar.

"If a wall of greater height than one plank width is desired, higher stakes and more courses of plank must be used, fitting all into proper positions. Then carefully number the planks and remove the top courses. When the wall has been built nearly to the top of the form, the second course of planks is put back, and so on to the top.

"The same plan as applied to rock will apply also to brick, but while being less troublesome it is considerably more expensive."

In a Dangerous Condition.

Mr. Frank Whitmore, of Greenacres, who has been visiting Mr. William Gill, was taken ill last week and Dr. D. E. Stone, who was called in pronounced it appendicitis. On the advice of his family Mr. Whitmore was removed to the hospital at Chambersburg where an operation was performed. His condition is very critical.

By royal decree issued by King Alfonso Spain will shortly pay to the United States \$600,000 to wipe out a claim which has been standing since the year 1834.

Gov. Hughes received a Presidential boom in Iowa. That state is almost solid for him.

SYNOD TO MEET HERE.

EIGHTY-SEVEN PASTORATES WILL BE REPRESENTED.

Sessions Will Last Five Days.—Maryland Synod of The Evangelical Lutheran Church To Meet For The Eighty-Eighth Time.

For the sixth time, since the beginning of the annual conventions of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Maryland, this body will meet in Emmitsburg. The sessions which last for five days will begin on Thursday, October 17, and will be presided over by Rev. Mr. Reinwald who was elected president at the last convention held in Waynesboro.

This body was organized in 1820 at Winchester, Va., being separated from the Virginia Synod in 1829. Its eighteenth meeting in 1837 was held in this place, Rev. J. C. Morris, D. D., presiding. Again in 1846, 1858, 1870 and 1882 its sessions were held in Emmitsburg.

Eighty-seven pastorates form this body, and these charges are represented by 114 ministers who with the lay members and visitors will swell the number of delegates to about two hundred. Geographically the Synod comprises Maryland, the District of Columbia, the major part of West Virginia and one charge, Waynesboro, in Pennsylvania. There are 150 churches and twenty-one stations in this territory and 29,317 confirmed members and 35,192 baptized members. Twenty-six thousand dollars were received last year for synodical purposes by the treasurer, Mr. Cornelius Eckhardt, of Washington, D. C.

The people of Emmitsburg will welcome the members of the synod and it goes without saying that every courtesy will be extended to them while they remain in this hospitable town. There will, no doubt, be some among the number who remember with pleasure their former visit to this place and they as well as those who have never experienced Emmitsburg's kindness to strangers will find welcome written everywhere.

VENERABLE CITIZENS.

Full of Years and Esteemed by a Whole Community.—A Remarkable Group.

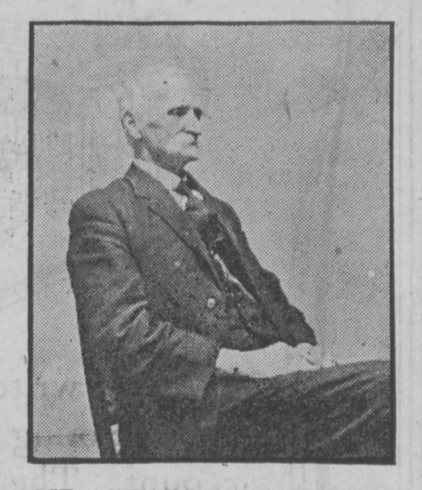
Yesterday was the anniversary of Mr. Nathaniel Rowe's birthday. This venerable gentleman was eighty-six years young on that day. Mr. Rowe is one of a group of five men all over seventy who are by birth, as well as by life-long residence, citizens of this place. Mr. Bennet Tyson, Mr. Charles



MR. NATHANIEL ROWE.

F. Rowe, Mr. James T. Hays, Mr. Isaac S. Aman and Mr. Lewis Motter form this remarkable group. Others there are in this town whose years are over the "three score and ten" but these five are the only ones who are in every sense of the word citizens of Emmitsburg at this age.

Mr. Nathaniel Rowe and Mr. Charles F. Rowe, whose pictures appear in this issue of THE CHRONICLE, come from a remarkable family; they are very distantly related being from the same parent stock. Another descendant of



MR. CHARLES F. ROWE.

the Rowe family has already attained the age of ninety-two years, Mrs. Mary Winter. Both these gentlemen were prominent in all the affairs of this community. They have been and still are esteemed citizens and their children, most of whom still reside here, are held in high regard by all. The CHRONICLE joins with their friends in wishing them in their declining years good health and happiness.

Improvements at Monterey.

The residents of Monterey, under the leadership of Mr. C. B. Keferstein, are making splendid progress with the improvements near that resort. Roads have been made and paths widened and cleared and signs are being placed as a guide to sightseers. Mr. Keferstein is chairman of the road committee of the Monterey Improvement Association.

Murders and assaults in unprecedented numbers are daily committed in New York. Many arrests have been made but as yet the crimes have not diminished.

United States' coins will likely be substituted for the Spanish coins now used in Cuba.

A railroad accident in France killed forty-one persons last Sunday.

NEEDS LEADER.

National Democracy Rich In High Principles.

TARIFF FOR THE ISSUE.

Success Can Come Only With The Leadership of a Sound Man, a Breaking Away From False Policies, a Reorganization and Tariff Revision.

If the Democratic party has any hope of success in the coming presidential campaign, it must once and for all do away with Bryanism. This is the consensus of opinion of that solid and substantial element of the party which insists on clinging to the true principles in which the party is rich. Democracy, the stalwarts declare, must not only have a leader but one that is capable of uniting the factions into which the party is woefully split at present, and one who has force and insistence enough to compel adherence to democratic ideals. The tariff should be the issue, it is claimed, and tariff revision should form the chief plank in the platform to be adopted for next year's fight.

On this subject the *Charleston News and Courier* says, in part: At no time in the history of the party has it been so barren of statesmanlike material. It is no longer the Democracy, but the mob, out of which there must be fashioned a new political entity with something of the courage and constancy of the old Democracy if the conservative people of this country are ever to regain their lost influence in the affairs of the nation. There is really no hope for the business interests in the perpetuation of the Roosevelt policies in the national government; there is equally as little, indeed, there is less, chance for them under the Bryanized Democracy.

To be perfectly frank about it, the Democratic party is in a bad way. It has everything in its favor on the ground of principles if it would only stick to principle; it has everything against it in the present organization of the party and in the disposition of the men who have usurped its leadership and who hold its course steadily in the rapids which lead to destruction. Any Democrat, who is a Democrat, is a good and true Democrat, whether he be from Minnesota or Texas, but the choice of our candidate for President next year we must be entirely frank in our discussion of both men and issues. The man will not make very much difference, but the people of the country will not support the man who is a candidate of the party if it shall persist in the support of policies which can only bring confusion and loss to our material interests.

Time was when Mr. Roosevelt showed some national interest in the form of the duties of the tariff, declares the *Indianapolis News*, referring to trusts and the tariff "He pledged himself at Buffalo, when he succeeded Mr. McKinley, to a continuation of Mr. McKinley's policy. Mr. McKinley's public utterance, just before the fatal shot was fired, had been a recognition of the need for freer trade, for reciprocity, for freer trade. Mr. Roosevelt made some feeble references to the matter in his main address in the White House, but terminated and concluded. All the reciprocity treaties, prepared with so much care and intelligence by Mr. Kassar, were defeated or shelved by the Senate. No strenuous protest or advocacy such as appeared in the railway rate and packing house legislation came from the White House. So far as the country could see the President was utterly indifferent.

So absorbed did he become in his crusade against trusts and combinations that he had no time or thought for international trade relations. He even took the ground that the trust question was utterly dissociated from the tariff question. And yet every one that will take the trouble to see clear and think straight—which it would be no protection-bitten enthusiast will permit himself to do—knows that in the case of some of our most greedy and burdensome trusts the tariff is the main bulwark of their iniquity. Who is so blind as not to see that the gross exactions of the steel trust could not be continued for an hour if the prohibitive tariff barrier were razed? Who does not know that the thread trust could never have dared raise its price if free competition were permitted? How long could the sugar trust exact unholly tribute from every household in the land if the markets were open to the world?

It is all well enough to fight the trusts. We believe in that, and we applaud the President for every step he takes. But let us not shut our eyes to the fact; and in sober earnest now how good good has the fight done? The trusts are in business at the old stand just the same. Perhaps under other forms, or working through different methods; but the results are the same so far as the consuming public is concerned. Indeed, in some instances, as we have noted, prices are even higher than they were before the trusts were speculatively dissolved.

Let us not be deceived, continues the *News*, we are going to have trusts and monopolies until we begin to tap the sources of their power—until we begin to fight them with the only effective means—that is real competition. As long as prohibitive tariffs exist men can organize completely to control the home market in such a way as to exact from the public the last penny that the "protection" permits. Reduce the tariff from robber figures to reasonable rates and the monstrous exactions of the principal trusts and monopolies will instantly vanish and the tap-roots of these unholly parasites of industry and commerce will be cut.

Most Delightful Surprise.

On Monday evening on the eve of his departure for a three-week's vacation Rev. Mr. Reinwald was tendered a most pleasant surprise. A number of his congregation gathered at his home, presented him quite a substantial purse of gold, and wished him a pleasant and profitable vacation. Mr. J. Thomas Gelwick was largely responsible for this pleasant affair as it was he who first conceived of the idea.

May Do One Of Three Things.

There are three courses of life left to Hayward, now that he has been acquitted of the crime of murder. One course is that of going to work in a modest, sensible way in order to prove to the world that he is a desirable citizen. The second is to become a dime museum exhibit or a vaudeville attraction at so much per week. The third is to become the socialist candidate for President. From present indications, it is likely that he will adopt the third course.

The socialist factions in the labor unions are bound to use his acquittal as the basis of future agitation. The question now is whether the Western Federation of Miners proposes to do its utmost to destroy the mining industry of the United States.—*Wall Street Journal*.

Passed By The State Board.

Mr. Carson Frailey has received from the State Pharmacy Board a certificate of proficiency which is a license to practice his profession in this state as an assistant pharmacist.

RISE OF PROHIBITION.

REMARKABLE GROWTH OF SENTIMENT IN SOUTHERN STATES.

Reversal of Feeling In The South Is Due Largely To Economic Considerations.—Industrial Progress Was Threatened.

Friends of temperance everywhere who believe that the saloon is an anachronism in modern society and that it "must go," and particularly Methodists, who have always consistently stood for prohibition of the saloon, will be gratified at the remarkable growth of the prohibition sentiment and practice which is reported from many Southern States. The most sensational news comes from Georgia, that State having passed a bill for bidding the manufacture or sale of liquor in that Commonwealth after Jan. 1, 1908. We say that the news is sensational, not because the act is in any sense unreasonable or ultra, but because any prohibition movement has been supposed to be impossible for the sunny, easy-going South. The old Southern life has been so permeated with the spirit of conviviality that total abstinence has been commonly regarded as a mark of puritanical eccentricity. But old customs must yield to new conditions, and the leaders of opinion in the Southland have come to see that a mixed population such as the average Southern State possesses, should be protected against its own weaknesses. Hence the growth of a prohibition sentiment which, whether directly to be described as such or practically operative under the head of "local option," is spreading rapidly—and we trust being established permanently—in the South.

The reason for the old South's reversal of its cavalier customs of unbridled conviviality under the head of "local option," is spreading rapidly—and we trust being established permanently—in the South. The reason for the old South's reversal of its cavalier customs of unbridled conviviality under the head of "local option," is spreading rapidly—and we trust being established permanently—in the South. The reason for the old South's reversal of its cavalier customs of unbridled conviviality under the head of "local option," is spreading rapidly—and we trust being established permanently—in the South.

WHEAT AT ONE PRICE.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT HITS ON NOVEL STRATAGEM.

Project Rejected by the United States.—Government to Control Price Not Speculators and That Price to be One Dollar.

"When wheat is selling for a dollar a bushel," says F. J. Haskin, "a drop of one cent means a shrinkage of nearly \$35,000,000 in the value of the world's supply. Some time ago the Russian Government hit upon what was considered a happy solution of the problem of maintaining a standard price for wheat. Through the Russian Ambassador at Washington the Czar proposed that the United States join with Russia and form a trust to corner the world's supply of wheat and keep the price at a dollar a bushel. The object was to benefit the farmers of the two great exporting countries beside. The Secretary of State referred the matter to the Secretary of Agriculture, who replied that this country was not interested in making trusts to control the prices of commodities.

The Russian Government argued that speculators controlled wheat prices, and that if the two Governments would fix a price at which the world buy all of its wheat, it would not be actually necessary to buy any of it, but that a dollar would become the recognized price and speculators could not "hammer it down."

BIG MARYLAND WHEAT CROP

Expected to Aggregate 15,000,000 Bushels, the Largest Yield Since 1900.

The wheat crop of Maryland is expected to aggregate 15,000,000 bushels this year, which will be the largest yield since 1900, when the crop was 18,800,000 bushels. Should the price keep up, and they are likely to do, the farmers of the State will receive in cold cash \$12,000,000.

Reports of yields so far have been few, but already 30 to 36 bushels to the acre has been noted, the former being the yield on the farm of the late Senator Gorman.

Success in life is a matter not so much of talent or opportunity as of concentration and perseverance.—Charles W. Wendte.

The annual coal yield of Pennsylvania is valued at \$600,000,000.

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FINED 29,000,000.

Heaviest Penalty Ever Recorded In History.

GUILTY ON 1462 COUNTS

Standard Oil Company Found Guilty and Given the Extreme Penalty for Rebating.—They Are Able to Pay But Are They Likely to Do So?

Standard Oil Company Found Guilty and Given the Extreme Penalty for Rebating.—They Are Able to Pay But Are They Likely to Do So?

Judge Landis, in the United States District Court, Chicago, imposed a fine upon the Standard Oil Company of Indiana of \$29,240,000 the maximum amount upon each one of the 1,462 counts of the indictment on which that company was recently convicted for rebating.

The judge also recommended that a call be issued for a special grand jury which is to consider the other party to the rebating operations of which the Standard Oil Company was found guilty, and it is therefore probable that within a short time proceedings will be begun against the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company for the alleged commission of similar offenses. The dealings of the Standard Oil Company were exclusively with the Chicago and Alton, which rendered all bills for through service.

Various are the comments of the larger papers on Judge Landis's opinion. The *Washington Herald* says—"They (the Standard Oil Company) have long escaped punishment, and their immunity has seemed impregnable, but they have at last been brought to book. Judge Landis was not dealing with a first offender, or with an occasional lapse from virtue, but with a settled and long-continued policy of rebating, with practices which the government has been trying to suppress for years. The rebating, confirmed and unrepentant lawbreaker, the Standard was given the extreme punishment of the law. We have no doubt the general sentiment will be that it deserved all it got, on general principles, whether the application of a maximum fine in the case at bar was justly proportioned to the particular offense or not."

The *Post* (Washington) calls it a "spectacular decision," a kind of a grandstand play on the part of the Judge. Continuing the article reads, "Aside from the technical and legal feature of this judgment resulting from its mere 'bigness' which was no doubt perceived by Judge Landis to be a necessary, if undesirable, accompaniment of punishment, there is no reason to suggest that it is an extraordinary decision or that it will be overruled. Judge Landis was called upon to impose a financial punishment upon a corporation that had knowingly and persistently violated the law. He took care to call before him the president and the chief officials of the corporation and to ascertain from them its approximate income and profits. Then, in order that this flagrant violator of law should feel the pinch of punishment and refrain from further wrongdoing, he imposed upon it the maximum fine in a multitude of proved instances of guilt. "The fine is of staggering enormity, and if finally exacted from the Standard Oil Company will rack that corporation to its very vitals. But it will survive upon the maximum fine in a multitude of proved instances of guilt. "The fine is of staggering enormity, and if finally exacted from the Standard Oil Company will rack that corporation to its very vitals. But it will survive upon the maximum fine in a multitude of proved instances of guilt. "The fine is of staggering enormity, and if finally exacted from the Standard Oil Company will rack that corporation to its very vitals. But it will survive upon the maximum fine in a multitude of proved instances of guilt."

"Before the fine of \$29,240,000 imposed by Judge Landis yesterday on the Standard Oil Company of Indiana is finally established as a lawful penalty," comments the *Philadelphia Press*, "two courts must pass upon it—the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. At least two years, perhaps three, must elapse, and the corporation, if it has either been unjustly convicted or not assessed the maximum fine in a multitude of proved instances of guilt, will probably be numbered among the most law-abiding corporations in the country."

"Neither the larger public of American citizens nor the narrower public of shareholders need fear either that the corporation can be ruined or that it will be compelled to which it is not entitled, or that any it has a right to claim will be denied to it. It has been ably defended by lawyers far more conspicuous and better paid than those representing the people's law, a jury has passed upon the guilt, and if Judge Landis has made any mistakes in interpreting the law they are subject to review by the Courts above."

James R. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior, alluding to the fine said: "The decision and fine are the end of a long fight, and will teach the people of this country that no man, big or little, is above the law. The Standard Oil Company and others like that great corporation have gone ahead on the theory that they were so powerful that they could do things the ordinary citizen could not. We are showing them that they cannot."