



Trusts Are Growing Stronger; They Must Be Repressed.

By SAMUEL UNTERMYER, New York Lawyer.

WHENEVER the government really wants to bring the criminal rich who are managing these conspiracies that are notoriously violating the criminal law within the penalties of that law it will not be difficult.

THERE NEVER HAS BEEN AN HONEST, INTELLIGENT EFFORT TO ENFORCE THE AMPLIFIED PROVISIONS OF THE LAW AGAINST ANY OF THE MONSTER MONOPOLIES.

The government has had no trouble in convicting and driving out of business a few poor, struggling, comparatively HARMLESS COMBINATIONS which were put together to prevent bankruptcy and secure a small profit. But the financial buccaneers who have been "holding up" the country in the necessities of life, keeping out foreign competition through the tariff at one end and crushing home competition at the other until the increase in the cost of living is alarming, have remained immune until every lawyer who has had to deal with this big question knows that the PRETENDED "ENFORCEMENT" OF THE LAW IS A HUGE FARCE.

Every time the government has had a chance to enforce the criminal provisions of the law—which constitute the only effective part, the others being mainly academic—IT HAS RUN. There are always so many reasons for not doing things that it is never difficult to find one.

WE ALL KNOW THAT THE ANTI-TRUST LAW IS BEING OPENLY FLAUNTED AND VIOLATED EVERY DAY BY SOME OF THE MOST POWERFUL MEN IN THE LAND.

Sometimes, it looks as if the POWER OF THESE MEN IS TOO MUCH FOR THE GOVERNMENT. The evidence of crimes has been for years available to the public authorities if they would go about their task as they do in ferreting out smugglers, counterfeiters, postoffice thieves and other classes of criminals.

We are told by a certain section of the press—and some gentlemen around Wall street are regaining their smug confidence in that belief—that there has been a REACTION IN PUBLIC MIND against what they are pleased to call "criminal conspiracies."

FOR THE SAKE OF THE COUNTRY LET US GENTLEMEN ARE MISTAKEN, FOR IF THEY ARE WE SHALL HAVE AN UPEHAVAL HERE AS COMPARED TO WHICH THE MILD AND HARMLESS EXPERIMENTS OF THE LAST ADMINISTRATION WILL SEEM LIKE A MIDSUMMER ZEPHYR ALONGSIDE A CYCLONE. THESE POOLS AND COMBINATIONS ARE GROWING STRONGER AND MORE NUMEROUS. INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE IS BEING STRANGLING. UNLESS THEY ARE BROUGHT WITHIN THE CLUTCH OF THE CRIMINAL LAW AND DESTROYED THE FUTURE IS FRAUGHT WITH DANGER. THE ONLY WAY TO REGULATE THEM IS TO BURY THEM.

America's Taste For Good Music Is Improving.

By REGINALD DE KOVEN, Musical Critic and Composer.

LEGITIMATE light opera was almost the sole form of musical theatrical entertainment twenty years ago—I mean opera of the type created by Offenbach, Suppe, Johann Strauss and Sir Arthur Sullivan.

But the theater going public at that time was small as compared with the present day and generally composed of more or less CULTURED PEOPLE. As the theater became more and more the resort of the MASSES the average of intelligence and the popularity of HIGH CLASS COMIC OPERA DECLINED together as farce comedy, largely composed of the vaudeville element and of popular songs having no particular vitality or merit, grew in popular favor.

IN THE MEANTIME, HOWEVER, SUCH MUSIC AS WE HAVE HAD HAS BROUGHT MUSIC TO A HOST OF PEOPLE THAT NEVER GAVE IT CONSIDERATION BEFORE AND, EVEN THOUGH IT MARKED A DETERIORATION IN MUSICAL TASTE FOR A TIME, IT LED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MUSICAL CULTURE THAT HAS AT LAST BANISHED THE COON SONG AND RAGTIME FROM THE PLACE THEY HELD SO LONG IN POPULAR FAVOR AND HAS BROUGHT ABOUT AN APPRECIATION OF A BETTER CLASS OF MUSIC THAN PREVAILED FIVE YEARS AGO.

That we now have an ENORMOUS PUBLIC THAT IS FOND OF GOOD MUSIC is shown by the great vogue grand opera has been having in the large centers of population the last few years.

We Are Nearing the End of Cheap Food.

By Professor EUGENE DAVENPORT, Dean of the University of Illinois.

IN another hundred years the population of the United States will be one billion four hundred million, or more than four hundred to the square mile of territory.

ANY WAY YOU CAN FIGURE IT, WE ARE NEAR THE END OF CHEAP FOOD IN THIS COUNTRY, WHICH MEANS THAT THE POPULATION IS BEGINNING TO OVERTAKE THE FOOD SUPPLY.

We can increase production yet many fold by means of better methods, more intensive practice and the requisition of undeveloped acres, but the BEST LAND HAS BEEN DEVELOPED, its fertility has been more or less DEPLETED, and some of it has already been ABANDONED. While I have no desire to pose as a prophet and still less to dogmatize, I am ready to venture the opinion that WE HAVE SEEN THE LAST OF CHEAP WHITE BREAD IN THIS COUNTRY.

THE TIME IS COMING WHEN THE LANDLESS FAMILY WILL BE AT A TREMENDOUS DISADVANTAGE, BECAUSE EACH NEW INDIVIDUAL MUST SHIFT FOR HIMSELF.

CIVIC SPIRIT'S VALUE

Important Factor in Winning Home Trade.

PUBLICITY MEANS PROGRESS.

Rightly Used, It Is an Engine For Individual and Municipal Advancement—How a Newspaper and Commercial Club Can Boost a Town.

When all is said and done it is the spirit of a people that makes their institutions. This applies to towns and cities as well as to societies and nations.

In the work of winning home trade and of town growth and improvement it is the spirit of the merchants and of the citizens that counts.

This is an age of intellect and of intellectual forces. We are realizing more and more that mind rules. This truth applies to all departments of life. It applies with especial force to the building of a municipality.

Remove the present inhabitants from any American city and put an equal number of Zulus in their places and what would be the result? Despite all modern improvements, twentieth century buildings, elevators, telephones, telegraph, street cars, water, gas and electricity, palatial homes and the rest, that city in ten years would be but a Zulu habitation, the modern improvements wrecked, grass growing in the streets, all progress obliterated and everything reverted to savagery.

Suppose the process were reversed and the American inhabitants of any city were removed to the middle of Zululand, what then would happen? In ten years they would have builded a city on modern lines. The twentieth century buildings, street cars, water, gas and electricity, telephones, palatial homes and all modern improvements would be reared as if by magic.

The people are the city. Given their constructive spirit and the outer manifestation follows as a matter of course.

When Chicago burned in the seventies a new and greater city arose in its place. The people were undaunted. Their spirit was more determined than before. When San Francisco was destroyed by earthquake and fire the whole world was thrilled by the splendid courage and cheerfulness of the inhabitants. The spirit of the people rose triumphant and assured a new San Francisco better than the old.

It is ever so. The spirit of a town or city determines what that town or city will be. If there is united purpose, energy and will all other things are added.

The first work to do in rebuilding, beautifying and promoting any municipality is to arouse public spirit.

People must believe in their town, must have faith in its future, must wait for its progress.

There is no room for fault finders, knockers, reactionaries and dead-alive human entities on the cur of progress. Only those who believe, who have courage and who work belong there.

The constructive spirit is the spirit of Americanism and of the new age.

What every town that would become a greater and better town needs is this infusion of spirit, of optimism, of united purpose.

Anything that helps to enender this spirit and purpose should be welcomed. Anything that dampens or retards it should be eliminated.

Among the most powerful public agencies in building civic spirit are the newspaper and the commercial club. The newspaper comes first, for in this day the press is the greatest power in the world. This is no idle boast, but is recognized by every student who has true insight.

No one can measure the influence of one public spirited, progressive, wide awake paper in any community. It not only builds local spirit, but it advertises the town to the world. It sows the seeds of suggestion. People are shaped and influenced by it unconsciously. If it is a paper of the right sort it unites sentiment for the town, stirs the citizens to action, brings improvement, induces others to come. Citizens who want to help the community in which they live can do no better than to urge the local editor to take up the cause of larger trade and town improvement and then stand behind that editor, boosting his circulation, his advertising and his power for good.

Publicity is the magic word of our times. It means commerce; it means progress; it means correction; it means success. Rightly used it is an engine for individual and civic advancement. If you would boost your town, boost your local press and set it to preaching the gospel of town advancement.

Side by side with the newspaper goes the commercial club. It is an organic thing and reaches people the use of organic, united action. In organization the strength of the unit increases in geometric ratio. The individual is raised to the nth power. This is but another way of stating the old and true maxim that in union is strength.

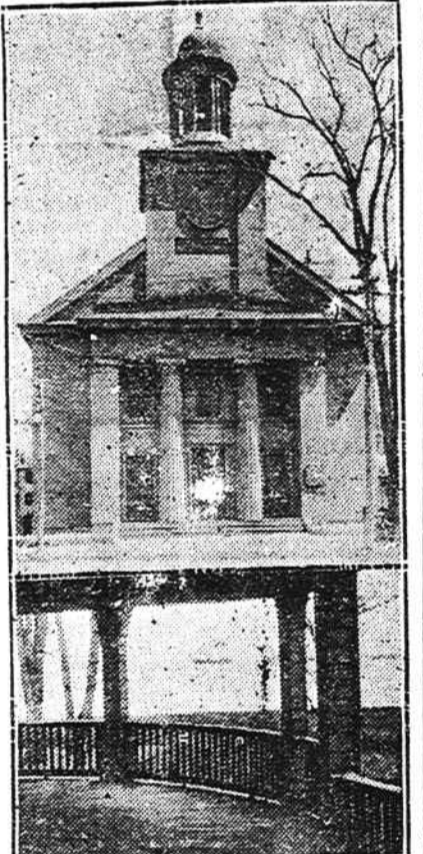
The commercial club, board of trade, town improvement society or other body of like purpose, called by whatever name it may be, serves a double purpose. It both engenders public spirit and furnishes a means of its expression. It makes people want a better town and furnishes them an avenue through which to get a better town. In it the progressives stimulate the laggards and the wideawakes open the eyes of the dullards. The commercial club makes advancement and trade winning fashionable.

Advertise and organize. These are the two watchwords of town improvement. And always and everywhere build up the civic spirit of the people. J. A. EDGERTON.

The New Summer Capital

THE long discussion over the revision of the tariff disarranged the plans of President Taft to take up his residence about the 1st of July in the house he has rented for the summer at Beverly, Mass. But he did not wish to keep his family in Washington on account of necessities of state, so he decided to escort them to Beverly and then return to Washington after participating in several patriotic functions in New England and New York state. Whether or not the president himself gets any chance to recuperate his energies during the hot months amid the cooling breezes which blow from Massachusetts bay will depend on the circumstances pertaining to the debates and conferences of the statesmen at Washington in their deliberations over revision of the tariff schedules, etc.

The chief magistrate feels that his wife needs a relief from her cares as mistress of the executive mansion. Her health has improved, however, since her nervous breakdown a few weeks ago from overstrain in social duties, and it is hoped a quiet summer will restore her to her normal degree of health. Her daughter, Helen, will be with her at Beverly, and also the two sons, Charlie, the mischievous youngster whose pranks have amused so many White House visitors, and Robert, now a dignified Yale man, a member of Skull and Bones and of Phi Beta Kappa and winner of various honors, scholastic and otherwise. Mrs. Taft's health is improving so much that the president and his family might be able to make their contemplated western trip later in the summer if congress adjourned in time to give the president a little rest in between. But the chances of this are not encouraging, and if he were kept in Washington until late in the summer he would hardly want to start out on a long and necessarily fatiguing journey without getting a rest first.



VERANDA OF THE SUMMER WHITE HOUSE AT BEVERLY AND UNITARIAN CHURCH.

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Oyster Bay has been for so many years the summer capital of the United States that it is hard to think of Beverly, Mass. as enjoying that distinction. The Stetson cottage, which the president rented for the summer, is on Woodbury's Point, fronting Massachusetts bay, to the east of the more thickly settled part of Beverly and about nineteen miles from Boston.

The house, though called a cottage, is a large but quite unpretentious dwelling, two and one-half stories high, standing in the midst of spacious grounds, its south side facing the bay. From its wide veranda an attractive view in the direction of Marblehead is obtained.

The Stetson cottage is in easy motor distance of the Myopia Hunt club at Hamilton, where Mr. Taft whenever he is at Beverly will have at his disposal an eighteen hole golf course, covering some 180 acres of land. Near the end of Woodbury's Point is a small pier running out into deep water, which may be used as a landing place. The government yacht Sybil, commanded by Lieutenant Roger Williams, was recently ordered to Beverly so that it might be at the disposal of the president during the summer whenever he chooses to use it.

Quarters in a business block on Cabot street, Beverly, have been offered by the Beverly board of trade to the president for executive offices whenever he wishes to make use of them. The old Unitarian church in the same town, in the familiar New England "meeting house" style of architecture, will doubtless witness scenes of interest in the course of the summer and have congregations of unwonted size when it is anticipated that President Taft will attend the services. Beverly, of course, is very proud of the distinction it enjoys as the summer capital. But it and that portion of Massachusetts are used to distinguished people, for the shores of Massachusetts bay in this neighborhood have in late years become the sites of summer homes owned by many men of note.

The World Of Books

MARK TWAIN recently gave some advice to sweet girl graduates which was a little out of the ordinary in the way of commencement speeches. It was at the graduation exercises of St. Timothy's school in Catonsville, a suburb of Baltimore.

"There are three things," said the humorist, "that young ladies should never do on any occasion.

"First, don't smoke—that is, not to excess. I am seventy-three, and for seventy-three years I have smoked to excess, so I am a living example.

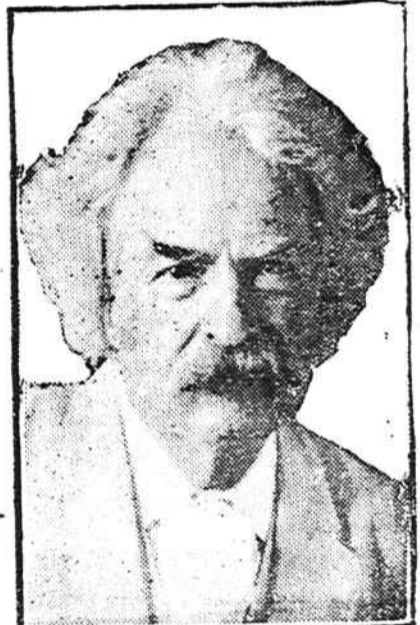
"Second, don't drink—that is, to excess.

"Third, don't marry—that is, to excess.

"And now if you young ladies will refrain from all these things you will have all the virtues that any one will honor and respect."

Twain then said he wished to drive home that honesty is the best policy.

"I remember when I had just written 'Innocents Abroad,'" he said, "My partner and I wanted to start a newspaper syndicate. We needed \$3 and did not know where to get it. While we were in a quandary I espied a valuable dog on the street. I picked up the canine and sold him to a man for \$3. Afterward the owner of the dog came along, and I got \$3 from him for



SAMUEL L. CLEMENS (MARK TWAIN).

telling him where the dog was. So I went back and gave the \$3 to the man whom I sold it to, and I have lived honestly ever since."

Years ago, during Mark Twain's journalistic career and before prosperity had reached him, he found himself with a note coming due and a total lack of funds with which to meet it. Half distracted, he was rushing round the city in a feverish hunt for funds to tide him over the trying time. He rushed a little too quickly, however, for as the tall humorist was turning a corner he collided with a little man and overthrew him. The victim regained his feet and yelled:

"You do that again and I'll knock you into the middle of next week."

"My dear sir," said the apologetic humorist, "do it by all means. If I can get through till then without breaking I'm safe."

Rudyard Kipling has always been keenly interested in hospital work, and when he spoke at the distribution of prizes at the Middlesex hospital he confessed that "but for the infinite mercy of Providence" he would have been a doctor. When he was sixteen he was intended for the practice of medicine, but he gave up the study later. But the author must have retained some of his learning, and he put it to the test when with the troops in South Africa. He struck a good time with a company of Tommies on one occasion, and the day after his departure the captain received from him a packet containing two "bottles of laudanum." The first man who was dosed with it—for colic—thought of preserving the medicine as a memento of the author, but he nobly swallowed it instead and passed the word to his comrades. Before the day was over "R. K.'s Colic Mixture" was as well known in camp as "The Absentminded Beggar."

It is not known that Kipling has given his name to any medicine since.

"The Man From Brodner's" by George Barr McCutcheon, sprung into instant popularity when published last October. It has been one of the "six best sellers" since then and is now at the height of its popularity.

The frequency of climaxes is a very strong point in that interest is not for a moment allowed to lag. It gets a grip on the reader's attention and holds it from chapter to chapter.

On the 26th of GAB. MCCUTCHEON.

July Mr. McCutcheon will celebrate his forty-third birthday. He was born on a farm in Tippecanoe county, Ind., and being a Hoosier, it was necessary, of course, that he break into literature. He did it through journalism, like so many authors of the day. His first successful story, "Graustark," was published in 1900. He has about ten works of fiction to his credit now.



Belgium has heretofore been classed as a low priced country, and the low cost of living attracted there a large class of foreigners, who lived almost luxuriously on modest incomes, which in other lands would barely have covered absolute necessities. Now, however, prices and wages are rising.

What Authors Are Doing

That versatile author and naturalist Ernest Thompson Seton, though he has not escaped censure for alleged nature faking by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, declares that the former president is justified in his lion hunt in Africa, as lions are a pest, and as vermin among animals he maintains they ought to be destroyed.

It is quite possible that the nature faking query may be raised again in connection with Mr. Seton's new book, "The Biography of a Silver Fox," which has for its purpose, in the author's own words, "to show the man world how the fox world lives and, above all, to advertise and emphasize the beautiful monogamy of the better class fox."

"The story of Domino Reynard," said Mr. Seton, "gives the life history of a fox in the form of fiction. It is fiction founded on fact, on my own observations, extending over a period of many years. Domino Reynard, the hero of the story, is a composite of some twenty or thirty foxes that I have watched as they appeared either in a wild state or tamed in different households. Among other moral qualities which I have thus discovered in the fox is a strong monogamous tendency in his family relations, and that is something which I have emphasized in my story."

Ernest Thompson Seton, who started out in life as Ernest Evan Seton-Thompson, will be forty-nine Aug. 14 next. He was born in the north of England; but, as he himself says, he was really born and began to think on the plains of the Assiniboine in 1882. His education has been a curious combination of Toronto college, London Royal academy, roughing it on the Manitoba plains, study under Henri Moseley in Paris, more wild life, this time in the Currumpaw region of New Mexico, and study again in Paris with Gorome, Bouqueron and Ferrier. To this unusual training and environment is due much of the rare charm of his books, "The Biography of a Grizzly," "The Trail of the Sandhill Stag," "Wild Animals I Have Known," "Lives of the Hunted," "Woodmyth and Fable" and now, best of all, "The Biography of a Silver Fox," his latest contribution to animal lore.

Hamilton Garland has turned from writing romances and stirring ones, too—of the Indians and the western plains to the production of dramas. One almost regrets that Mr. Garland stopped writing such stories for the present, even though he is bringing his genius to bear on the production of



HAMILTON GARLAND.

drama. And that will surely mean a good thing for the stage. As in the past, Mr. Garland will doubtless put in a good word for the red man occasionally, whom he has befriended to such good advantage in his novels. Speaking of the motive for his change, he said:

"There are several reasons why I have decided to write nothing but plays—for some time to come at least. I suppose the first one is that a dramatist has opportunity for reaching a far, far greater number of people than has a novelist.

"The modern drama is intimate, and it demands a small auditorium. All the signs point to more intimacy, to finer work, not to spectacular dramas. That is where the managers go wrong in my opinion. They work for large effects, and they work to appeal to the very largest audiences possible. Now, large audiences are not usually highly intelligent audiences. There will be intelligent people in them, of course, but the general average is not high. When I am in New York I live at the Players. And, dear me, every young man in the club is writing a play! But how can they expect to do anything worth while when they simply vibrate between managers' offices and the club? The trouble is we don't as a nation understand the artistic joy of creation. A writer must concentrate, must plan, must be alone with his idea, so that he can get at the soul of it. And then he must work it out with all the craftsmanship of which he is capable."

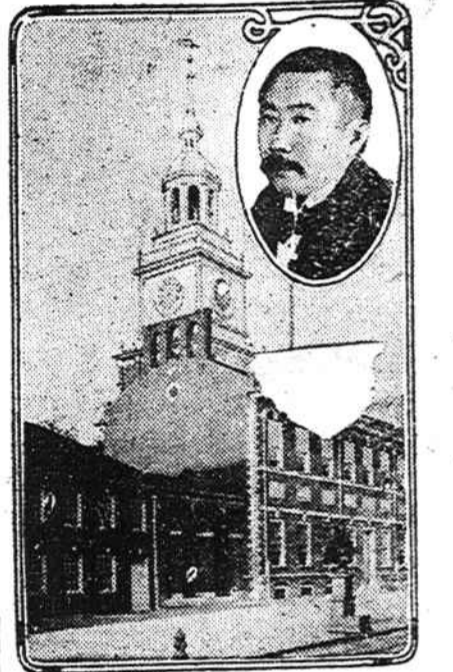
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JAPAN AND THE FOURTH.

Takahira as Independence Day Orator in Independence Hall.

One would scarcely look to Japan for an orator upon the subject of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. But in Philadelphia, where the birth of the nation occurred 133 years ago, the city's councilman committee in arranging for a patriotic celebration in the old Independence hall extended an invitation to Baron Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese ambassador to the United States, to make the principal address of the occasion. The committee arranged also for his reception by city officials at the city hall and his escort from that building to Independence hall by a procession including, besides various military bodies, members of the Society of Descendants of Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Gatherings by the latter society in the historic Christ church, where Washington, Franklin and so many other Revolutionary patriots were accustomed to worship, were also planned for Sunday, July 4, the celebration in Independence hall being on the 5th.

Ambassador Takahira is a great admirer of this country's institutions and



BARON TAKAHIRA AND INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA.

is doing much to influence his own nation to copy them in many ways in the development of a government by the people in Japan. The baron will make a visit to Japan soon.

One of the subjects to be discussed by the Japanese foreign office with the ambassador is a revision of the treaty of commerce and navigation with the United States, which, with a protocol regarding passports, the application of the Japanese tariff to American imports, etc., will expire in 1911. Japan has treaties along similar lines with the other great powers, but they expire by limitation in 1910. This gives the United States a decided advantage in dealing with Japan in the revision of its treaty, as this country will be in a position to ask concessions made to other countries and perhaps additional ones. Japan would like to begin negotiations now with the United States with a view to revision, so that the new treaty may become operative at the same time as those negotiated with other countries, but the Washington administration does not favor it.

The life of the royal family of Norway is very beautiful, it is so open and democratic and devoid of the feeling of superiority to the masses that characterizes many of the courts of Europe. Queen Maud and her little boy, Prince Olaf, are extremely popular with the Norwegians, partly because the queen is so unpretentious in her relations with them. As the Princess Maud of England she was quite unconventional and liked to behave as other girls without royal blood and its

ROYALTY IN NORWAY.

The Queen and Her Son and the Democratic Ways of the Court.

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THE QUEEN OF NORWAY TEACHING PRINCE OLAF TO READ.

accompanying restrictions usually do. She would often do things which shocked her more conventional relatives, but notwithstanding this was quite a favorite with her uncle, the king. Her democratic ways suit the Norwegians, and both she and her husband, King Haakon, seek to adapt themselves to the circumstances under which they came to be rulers of this branch of the Scandinavian race. The king belongs to the royal family of Denmark.