. . The . . Danger of Over-Capitalization

Railroads Need Federal Control.

By John D. Rockefeller.

RAILROADS and other large corporations are vastly overcapitalized. That is not a [illegible] statement. One result of it I saw last summer [illegible] I was abroad. The American railroads needed $2[illegible] to carry on some of their improvements. The [illegible] in this country and they had to let their [illegible] at sixty per [illegible]. That interest must be paid no matter what happens to the dividends. The American [illegible]

I [illegible] some of those who have done [illegible] called an old fogy for not [illegible]

If a man goes into Wall Street [illegible] declining constantly, [illegible] strange that he [illegible] proposition [illegible] not keep it in their control. [illegible] do so [illegible]

[illegible] I think [illegible]

On the surface the general [illegible] Business is [illegible] underpaying [illegible] the increased production of gold is [illegible] to see how such a [illegible] book.

I do not think [illegible] The nation as a [illegible] not show that [illegible] making more money and [illegible]

In my judgment it would be [illegible] tions. Just think of the [illegible] supreme court decisions and [illegible] the law, and by one of the big corporations would pay [illegible] considered that a great deal, and I [illegible] done without [illegible]

The College of Love-Making

By Nixola Greeley Smith.

PROF. CHARLES H. HENDERSON, [illegible] University of Chicago, [illegible] the North, [illegible] principles of courtship would be [illegible] the crying need of our times. Representing modern [illegible] classes, the professor [illegible] of the laboratory into which the love of today has turned. He gives an example of the decline of true love [illegible] where the wife is bought from the parent like a cow or where she is compelled to marry to secure a fortune from a rich fool, and denounces "staring, boasting of conquests, acceptance of costly presents and courtship without intent to marry."

Prof. Henderson must increase his off in the twelfth century. For in no age has there been so little trafficking in the lives and loves of women as there is today. Formerly when a girl was sold into matrimony "like a cow" as Prof. Hende[illegible] the parents got the purchase money. Today she gets it, a[illegible] must be regarded as an improvement, not as a lapse into [illegible]

It is [illegible] conceded that women do the courting [illegible] where [illegible] strain from the pursuit of the [illegible] man [illegible] betrays his choice. If courtship is to be taught today it is the women who must be sent to college. And who shall teach them? Perhaps a married woman can teach a maiden, a widow give a married woman points, but how may the general instructors of the sex be chosen? What sort of experience must a teacher have, what examination must he pass to be eligible? There are those who think that to make man happy it is only necessary to feed him. And if the word be taken in its largest sense, if we feed soul as well as sense, if we give him real food for thought as well as real food for dinner, the theory is the best that has been evolved. I am sure, however, that Prof. Henderson did not mean to suggest women teachers for his college of courtship. With the frequent frivolity of the masculine pedagogue he probably supposes that men would make competent instructors of love making.

As a matter of fact, anything a man knows about love-making has been learned from some woman or from many women and that is the reason the man of many adventures has too often an advantage over the honest, straightforward, but untaught amateur of the women's hearts. Let us be sure, then. And if it is taught scientifically, we will have to teach it. The college of courtship is necessarily a woman's college. (New York Evening World.)

Young Men and New Countries

By William Whyte,

Second Vice-President of Canadian Pacific Railway

IT goes without saying that the new country is the country for the young man. It also [illegible] the greatest [illegible] for individual effort and affords the first opportunity of [illegible] our own destiny. Western Canada is the young man's country. [illegible] is no [illegible] and for which the conditions [illegible] exchange. With [illegible] ment, the young man [illegible] ence and continually increase [illegible] tunity the young man [illegible] had more, but this alone will [illegible] capital. Industry was about [illegible] who first laid the foundations for [illegible] perity, into Portland and [illegible] too. Prices have to place in a new country. [illegible] country. The projects of all [illegible] hearted, optimistic, hopeful young men, [illegible] Gospel of Work. In Western Canada [illegible] have each season returned to the office [illegible] need for young men. The consumption of [illegible] greater than the production. There is need for mills and [illegible] ties, and mechanics to build them and men [illegible] there are scores of other things to be [illegible] made than in any other country. There are opportunities everywhere for young men, but none so good and so sure of a [illegible] in the new country—the last new country—Western Canada, the Land of Opportunity. (The Home Magazine.)

A Million Dollar Gift.

The Rev. T. E. Davies of Hartford, Conn., has made a most generous [illegible] to the Hartford Theological Seminary. [illegible] He has made a [illegible] this school's [illegible] officer in [illegible] a salary [illegible] interest [illegible] in figure out how [illegible] Spring. H. R. [illegible]

Increase of Insane Britons.

After fifty years at one [illegible] Commissioner [illegible] has [illegible] 1,150 [illegible]

POSTAL'S MEN QUIT

Telegraphers in Chicago Walk Out By Hundreds

BUSINESS SERIOUSLY CRIPPLED

Resolution Adopted in Meeting of Strikers That Every Operator in the City Holding a Card Shall be Called Out—Postal Men Demand 25 Per Cent Increase, 8-Hour Day and Recognition of Union With Ultimate Aim of Aiding Western Union Strikers.

Chicago, Ill., Special.—The [illegible] ratives of the Postal Telegraph Company [illegible] strike Friday night [illegible] 1,200 men went out from [illegible] Western Union [illegible] 3,000 men [illegible]

[illegible]

The strike throughout the day has been marked by absence of trouble of any kind. Chief of Police Shippe informed the leaders in the afternoon that he would not allow [illegible] peaceable.

The general situation throughout the West became more serious as the day lengthened.

When the strike of the Postal employes, Chicago is left with about 35 commercial telegraphers, who are engaging to transact the business of both telegraph companies, whereas under normal conditions [illegible] are necessary to do the work in Chicago.

Other Western Union offices which became involved in the tie-up together with the number of men who quit work are:

Salt Lake City, 30; Helena, 10; Kansas City, 150; Dallas, 105; Fort Worth, Tex., 30; Colorado Springs, 10; Denver, 81; New Orleans, 60.

Four Dead; Three Badly Hurt.

[illegible]

Dr. J. F. Error Dead.

[illegible]

Cotton Capitalist Dead in Hotel.

[illegible]

GREAT STRIKE SPREADING

Officers of Telegraphers' Union Are Planning to Carry Strike to All Parts of United States and Canada—Some 4,000 Men Are Now Out in 50 Cities From Ohio to California

Chicago, Special.—With some 4,000 telegraphers on strike in about 50 cities from Ohio to California, and encouraged by their success in hampering telegraph facilities of both commercial telegraph companies in Chicago, where all but leased wire men are out, officers of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union are planning to carry the strike to all parts of the United States and Canada.

Instructions were telegraphed by National Secretary Russell to union telegraphers in New York and other cities where men are still at work, to "[illegible] and await orders."

[illegible]

Cities Affected by Strike.

According to information received in Chicago Saturday night the points affected outside of Chicago and the number of men are:

Ohio—Western Union, 1,150; Postal, 200.

Illinois—Western Union, 30; Postal.

Kansas—Western Union, 330; Postal, 70.

Texas—Western Union, 8; Postal, 3.

Oklahoma—Western Union, 10; Postal, 10.

Louisiana—Western Union, 8; Postal, 1.

New Orleans—Western Union, 10; [illegible]

New York—Western Union, 75; [illegible]

Maryland—Western Union, 10; [illegible]

Indiana—Western Union, 105; Postal, [illegible]

Michigan—Western Union, 10; [illegible]

Jackson, Miss.—Western Union, 15; Postal.

Meridian—Western Union, 30; Postal.

Milwaukee—Western Union, 50; Postal, 15.

St. Louis—Western Union, 300; Postal, 100.

Helena, Mont.—Western Union, 10; Postal.

Colorado Springs—Western Union, 10; Postal.

Denver—Western Union, 75; Postal, [illegible]

[illegible] Western Union, [illegible]

[illegible] Western Union, Postal.

St. Paul—Western Union, 100; Postal.

Los Angeles—Western Union, 50; Postal.

Fresno—Western Union, 10; Postal.

Omaha—Western Union, 60; Postal, 25.

Sioux City—Western Union, 25; Postal.

Knoxville—Western Union, 35; Postal.

Bloomington—Western Union, 35; Postal, 25.

Jackson, Mich.—Western Union, [illegible]; Postal, 5.

Augusta—Western Union, 5; Postal, 25.

[illegible] as rapidly as possible. [illegible] P. C. Conn, general superintendent of the Western Union, and [illegible] to be prepared to meet the expected tie-up. We will not [illegible] Western Union [illegible] Chicago [illegible] 50 operators who are [illegible] for the commercial companies, [illegible] under normal conditions the number amounts to 1,500. We are [illegible] to stay, and we will have to [illegible] our men right as we [illegible] of business."

The day [illegible] Sunday in the great study [illegible] telegraphers were [illegible]

[illegible]

PRESS MEN GO OUT

News Service Crippled in All Parts of the Country

TELEGRAPH BUSINESS HARD HIT

Three Spontaneous Walk-Outs Follow in Rapid Succession, Directed Against Western Union, Postal and Assocated Press—Situation Unparalleled Presented, Telegraph Being Seriously Handicapped, Though by No Means Tied Up.

New York, Special.—The strike of telegraphers which, originating last Friday in Los Angeles, where it was directed against the Western Union Company, rapidly spread eastward and Monday reached New York City, where three spontaneous walk-outs followed in rapid succession. These were directed against the Western Union, the Postal Telegraph Company and the Associated Press. In the latter instance the strike was the first against the news organization and was fairly general throughout the east, including New England. Work was stopped and work by a majority of press operators here, a strategic map tacked for and the telegraph, [illegible] to some being tied up, was seriously handicapped.

Unexpectedly, also, when it had been generally supposed that no action would be taken locally, pending a conference of labor commissioner Neill with influential labor representatives in Chicago, the union operators declared a strike in the office of the Western Union. In explanation it was stated that a secret understanding was reached Sunday, through which authority was given to the local employes of the two telegraph companies to go out any time that their interests seemed to demand immediate action. Just how effective the strike was was a matter of dispute.

The Western Union people claimed to be doing business as usual in this city and to have all the help needed. In fact they said that they could not [illegible] all the men seeking employment. On the other hand, the union men claim that very few competent men were working and that the company was being tied up.

The Postal people claim to have 85 out of a force of about 300 working, and that they were doing business without much delay. The strikers reported that the Postal had not more than 12 operators at work.

The strike against the Associated Press began at 8:30 o'clock (Eastern time), Monday night. It was distinct from the other strikes, as the Associated Press controls its own leased wires and the operators are in the direct employ of the news organization.

Though no demands had been made recently by the men, the strike had been foreshadowed.

[illegible] Manager Stone received [illegible] that night and were put into the form of a petition, which reached Mr. Stone Monday morning. The petition was signed by many of the telegraph operators of the Associated Press throughout the country, and in brief requested a reduction in the hours of service and an increase of wages.

During the afternoon Mr. Stone formulated his reply to the operators which was as follows:

Statement to Operators.

Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, replied to the requests of the telegraphers employed by the Associated Press. The requests were:

Day work—Six days, eight hours daily, $30 per week and overtime and extra at the rate of 60 cents per hour.

Night work—Six nights, eight hours $35 per week, and overtime and extra at the rate of 70 cents per hour.

The Associated to remain as at present.

A proportionate increase for chiefs and sub-chief operators.

The telegraphers requested a reply by 7:30 o'clock Monday evening. Mr. Stone's reply follows:

New York, Aug. 12, 1907.

To Operators:

I received this morning a communication from a large number of the operators in the service of the Associated Press asking for a change of scale of wages and hours and requesting a reply by 7:30 o'clock Monday evening.

The changes asked are so radical in their nature as to add over $200,000 a year and probably more to the expense of this organization. The Associated Press is equal in its efforts to satisfy its employes and has to supply revenue of which such a [illegible] be paid. As such an increase must at present be levied back upon the subscribers as a part of [illegible] As general manager I have no power to make such an increase either in salaries or expenses without authority from the board of directors and it is impossible to call [illegible] together within the time named. The board consists of fifteen members scattered throughout the entire country.

At the same time acting under an implied authority conferred upon me by the board of directors I shall be very glad at any time to meet a committee of our own operators and confer with them respecting hours of service and compensation with a view to making some recommendation to the next meeting of the board of directors which shall meet all fair or just expectation of those in our operating service.

Even were I free to act I think you will agree with me that a direct [illegible] against the service would not be [illegible] MELVILLE E. STONE,
General Manager.

WILLIAMS A WINNER

But It Required Official Count to Settle Mississippi Primary

VARDAMAN ACCEPTS RESULT

State Executive Committee Meets at Jackson and Declares Result of United States Senatorial Contest, Friends of Vardaman Seconding Motion to Declare Williams Nominee After Short Caucus Between Two Factions.

Jackson, Miss., Special.—The Democratic State executive committee met at noon Thursday and declared Congressman John Sharp Williams the party nominee for the United States Senate.

The canvass of the returns showed a majority of 648 votes for Williams the totals being as follows:

Williams 59,496; Vardaman 58,848.

There will be no contest over the result.

After a short caucus between the two factions it was finally agreed to accept the unofficial returns as furnished Secretary of State Power from the various counties and which show that Mr. Williams has a majority of 648 votes. This motion to declare Mr. Williams the nominee was seconded by the friends of Governor Vardaman. The committee then formally declared Mr. Williams nominated as United States Senator. This is considered the final settlement of the celebrated contest.

Governor Vardaman conceded the nomination of Mr. Williams by sending the following note to the committee:

"The Democratic party, through its executive committee, has declared Mr. Williams the nominee and I accept the arbitration of that tribunal without a tinge of resentment or regret for anything done or said by my friends for me during the campaign.

"I am for the nominee and hope that he will make the people of Mississippi a great United States Senator. I have made the campaign upon living important and pertinent principles and while I have lost the nomination, I am thoroughly convinced that the large majority of the white members of this State agree with my views upon public questions, and I shall continue to fight for those principles as earnestly in the future as I have in the past.

"No man was ever blessed by more loyal and more faithful hands than those who favored my fortunes in this contest. I want them to feel as I do, that we have not been defeated, but that the victory is only postponed for a season. I have been a candidate several times in my life, and lost the fight, but never have I felt the sting of defeat, and I am not defeated today."

All Memphis Will March.

Memphis, Special.—The Executive Committee of the [illegible] Waterways [illegible] a meeting [illegible] chairman, [illegible] take charge of the [illegible] convention. One of the chief features of the convention will be the mammoth parade which will take place on the day the President and the Governors arrive. Gen. George W. Gordon, a Confederate General and member of Congress from this district, will be chairman of this committee. The parade will be led by mounted police officers, followed by Company A and other Confederate companies, members of the United Commercial Travelers from several States, members of the Lakes to the Gulf Deep Waterways Association, and chairmen of committees in carriages, prominent business men and club members and companies of the State militia. It is planned by those interested to make the parade one of the features of the big convention.

Priest Kills Hotel Man.

Pittsburg, Special.—Ludwig Sczegied, said to be an unattached Polish priest, of Chicago, walked into a South Side hotel at 1111 Carson street and without warning, it is said whipped out a 38-calibre revolver and opened fire upon the two proprietors, twin brothers named Steven and Andrew Szczygynski. Steven died within an hour and Andrew may not recover. The cause of the shooting is unknown.

Big Fire in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Special.—Fire Thursday destroyed the gigantic grain elevator of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, with a loss to the building alone of $175,000. No estimate of the loss to the contents of the building is yet obtainable. Many women had narrow escapes, fire having started in the big stables of the Baltimore Transfer Company, spreading to the chair factory of Hechinger Brothers. The flames spread rapidly and it is feared both buildings may be an entirely consumed.

True Bill Against Kline.

Beaufort, N. C., Special.—Soon after the opening of Federal Court Judge Purnell announced that the foreman of the grand jury had returned a true bill of indictment for perjury against E. A. Kline. Attorney Clark, for defense, stated that he understood the bill contained 96 counts. Counsel for the defense asked the privilege of examining the bill to enable them to prepare their defense.

Western Union Operators Strike

Los Angeles, Cal., Special.—Following the refusal of the Western Union Telegraph Co. officers to reinstate a discharged operator, nearly 70 members of Los Angeles local Company of Telegraphers of America walked out of the operating department at 5:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon. At 6:30 o'clock there were five men working at the keys, while a block away more than 50 operators were holding a meeting to decide on future action.

Late News In Brief

MINOR MATTERS OF INTEREST

A combination of 56 big spice firms was formed in New York.

A Chinaman adopted Charles Hunt a white boy of Pottsville, Pa.

The Southern Railway surrendered to Alabama over the rate question.

A big smelter at Colorado City was burned causing a loss of $750,000.

Storms did much damage in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Northern Iowa.

Many artists attended the funeral of A. St. Gaudens, at Cornish, N. H.

Two persons were killed in a race for $25 between automobiles in Milwaukee.

Four hotel employes were killed while summer visitors at Allenhurst, N. J., watched.

All the Central American Republics are said to be ready to join in a peace conference.

The fight over Arkansas law to [illegible] railroads that remove cases from State courts is spreading.

New Jersey's Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the act taxing "main stem" railroads.

George Delamater who once ran for Governor of Pennsylvania shot himself in his office in Pittsburg.

Governor Comer, of Alabama announced that the Southern Railway must obey the 2 1-2 cent rate law.

The first testimony in the suit to dissolve the Standard Oil Company will be taken in New York, September 3.

John Sharp Williams was officially declared to have a majority of 648 votes in the Mississippi Senatorial fight.

It is reported that Peary has abandoned his plan to sail for the North Pole because of the delay in repairing his ship.

Ludwig Sczegied, a Polish priest without a charge, shot and killed a Pittsburg hotel keeper and wounded his brother.

A vaudeville actress rode through the streets of Coventry, reviving the old pageants based on the legendary ride of Lady Godiva.

Another drop in stocks demoralized Wall street, but a rally led to the belief that the worst of the present liquidation was over.

Minister Russell has been instructed to press President Castro for the arbitration of five American claims against Venezuela.

Final contracts for the two new 20,000-ton battleships were signed, and they are to be pushed to completion as fast as possible.

T. J. Wingfield, aged 55, shot and killed his wife, aged 25, and then committed suicide in the Wingfield home, in Northwest R[illegible].

Acting Attorney-General Russell states that the Government does not contemplate a general prosecution of railroads and large corporations.

Dr. C. P. Densmore, a well-known physician of near Littleton, Va., is dead, and four others are dying as a result of eating toadstools for mushrooms.

The finding of a skeleton in a Telluride mine is expected to prove true the confession "Steve" Adams made and repudiated before the Haywood trial.

Edward Mulvaney, who was acting as peacemaker in a New York fight, lost his temper and killed Robert Scalander, a contractor, whose daughter he was to wed.

The Interstate Commerce Commission decides that a railroad must charge the full published rate, which is as "fixed and unalterable" as if it were a "special act of Congress."

Pope Pius celebrated the anniversary of his coronation.

Holcomb Bacon, of Albany, Ga., was found dead in an Atlanta hotel.

Tales of murder and pillage by the Moors during the bombardment of Casa Blanca are told by passengers from there.

Koreans who are fighting the Japanese Army have called on the Christians there to help save the country from the invaders.

The New York subway may be taken from the Ryan-Belmont syndicate and given to another lessee.

The Steel Trust has determined to spend a total of $120,000,000 in building a city at Gary, Ind.

"Bill" Quantrell the famous Kansas raider is said to be living on Vancouver Island.

Brick manufactureres obtained an injunction in Pittsburg against several railroads because of new rates on the product.

Secretary Straus is investigating condition in Hawaii where the Japanese now outnumber all other nationalities.

Government statistics estimate the yield of winter wheat at 409,530,000 bushels.

An interesting reunion of the Lewis family was held at the Moorings, near Charleston, W. Va.

Ernest Lemers accused of causing the automobile accident which resulted in the death of Miss May Bushnell was held without bail at Barryville.

Mgr. Falconio expressed himself as being delighted with the Jamestown Exposition.

R. P. C. Sanderson superintendent of motive power of the Seaboard Air Line Railway has accepted a similar position with the Virginia road.

President Roosevelt is said to have taken up with Attorney-General Bonaparte the question of conflicting State and Federal jurisdictions in railroad rate regulations.

Fines to a total of $18,240,000 are possible under indictments found in New York against the Standard and Vacuum Oil Companies and the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads.