

THIS FEATURE IS INTENDED ESPECIALLY FOR THE BUSY MAN

Constant Reader Tells What He Missed in Last Week's Papers.

"Well, war has actually broken out!" exclaimed Busy Man, as he met Constant Reader last evening. "I never really expected it."

"It certainly was not expected to break out where it did," was the reply. "For months, even years, the war prophets have been warning us to look out for the beginning of hostilities between France and Germany, between Germany and England, between Russia and any of the other European powers, between Turkey and Greece; but none of them, so far as I remember, picked upon Italy to start the ball rolling. The Italian jumped into the ring so suddenly that he fairly took Europe's breath away. Sending Turkey an ultimatum on Thursday he demanded a satisfactory answer in twenty-four hours, and not getting it, declared war on Friday. Troops were at once landed in Tripoli and also in European Turkey. A Turkish destroyer flotilla was attacked off Creva, a Turkish port in the Adriatic. One was wrecked and five others escaped to the open sea."

"Reminds one of the foreboding ones with which Japan began her war upon Russia," commented Busy Man. "I see that the newspapers have been giving up a lot of space this week to the speeches of President Taft, but to tell you the truth I could not find time to read them. Will you tell me briefly the most important things he said?"

"I will," was the reply. "At Waterloo, in the heart of Iowa, where Progressives of the Cummins type are numerous, President Taft declared that it was the sworn duty of the Executive to enforce the law, and therefore the managers of big enterprises could expect no cessation of prosecutions of violations of the anti-trust law; yet he affirmed his confidence that business men would make their affairs conform to the law, and he urged a trust in that warfare on a spirit which consists of 'appeals to the theory that no one can be coerced without dishonesty,' adding: 'It is not a progressive policy in any true sense to be hostile to the prosperity of any part of the country.' The President then appealed to all the people to put their shoulders to the wheel 'in a movement to promote the business prosperity of the country by bringing down those attacks that are engendered not by a real desire to eliminate abuses, but by a wish to arouse in the people an unjust enmity, and take away from them their just reputation for their real interest in encouraging the investment of capital in securing its thrifty, wise and lawful use to secure good and reasonable profit.'

"The President spoke at St. Louis on the reform in judicial procedure, saying: 'The tendency of legislation ought to be toward giving the judges more power and then making the judges responsible. There is no difficulty about making the judges responsible, either. I know it is proposed to make a short cut and cut his head off without any reason, just because the people wish it, under the theory of a judicial recall. I agree that the courts have not fulfilled the function they ought to fulfill—but I do not agree that therefore you ought to kill the court, and that is what I think you are doing if you make every tenure of office dependent on an election. Gentlemen, that would be to make your judges responsible. I beseech them, if they are to be a judge would be a very healthful thing in these times.'

"In an address at Baldwin, Kan., the President deprecated the attack made by Charles R. Crane on the morality of college students. 'I resent,' he said, 'the scandal making and muckraking with reference to the standard of universities when they are doing such good work and are putting out men into the community with higher moral ideals than any I know of. It might have been better, and I know it might have been better, if I might have contributed something to the detectives' knowledge in those days, possibly, but today there is a higher standard of morality. Dissipation and drinking are frowned upon by the public opinion of the college.'

"At Kansas City the President said: 'The increase of divorces in this country is a reflection upon the laws and their loose administration. We ought not to permit the marriage tie to be dissolved at will. It is the ability to get and the prospect of getting a divorce that demoralize. We ought to have a general divorce law on that subject that stiffens up and makes sacred the marriage tie. I agree that it is not possible in this stage, and under present conditions, to make marriage absolutely indissoluble, but it is possible to make divorce difficult.

DIX AND THE LEGISLATURE.

"What have our other Statesmen and politicians been doing?" asked Busy Man. "Deploping the defeat of Canadian reciprocity, declaring it was largely the result of the annexation bogle and putting the blame on Champ Clark, William Jennings Bryan discussed the outcome in his 'Commons' He said: 'Speaker Clark's declaration in favor of annexation was a very indiscreet utterance for one occupying a position of authority, and it had much to do with the result because of the use made of it.'

"Governor Dix made what is expected to be his final appeal to the Legislature to enact a state-wide direct nominations law. In a special message sent to the Senate Assembly he declared that the Democratic party promised a statute, and that the people have a right to demand that the pledge made by the party convention and by individual candidates for the Legislature shall be fully redeemed. The message was read in both houses and referred to the judiciary committees, which have charge of direct nominations measures.

"The Governor issued an order to remove Lawrence Greaser from the presidency of the Borough of Queens, confirming the report of Samuel H. Ordway, who was appointed by Governor Hughes in September, 1910, to hear the charges made against him. The Governor in his statement accompanying the order said that he finds from the report and from the evidence that corruption and incompetence were general in the departments of Queens Borough from April, 1908, down to and including the first six months of 1910, and that the existence of such conditions is not compatible with the existence of reasonable competency and efficiency in the Borough President or in the view that he has actively exercised his duties.

"The new charter for New York City passed the Assembly by a vote of: Ayes, 76; nays, 57. The charter had not a single vote to spare, as it required just 76 votes to pass it.

"The two commissioners of the State Boxing Commission voted to revoke the license of the Madison Square Athletic Club, and of the 'Garden lights,' which promised to assume almost the proportions of the old Horton law days, have gone by the board.

"A demand was made by Governor Dix for the repeal of the Frawley boxing law, for the repeal of the same by the Legislature, but it was dissolved at will. It is the representatives of his party in the Senate. Not a Democratic Senator made a move to introduce the bill to accomplish the purpose recommended in his message. Senator Newcomb, a Republican, came to the rescue of the Executive and presented a measure providing for the repeal of the Frawley law. An effort made by him to stumping the state. It is thought that both suffrage and the recall will be adopted.

"While the postal savings banks established in this city and Oakland have met with wonderful success, it is interesting to note that Uncle Sam has failed utterly to interest the students of Stanford University in his plan. Although a postal bank has been in existence at the university since early in this month, not a single deposit was recorded up to the end of the week.

"The action of Mayor McCarthy and his supporters in removing the cornerstone of the new county hospital, which was laid by Mayor Taylor during the previous administration, and preparing another bearing the names of McCarthy and others of the city administration, has resulted in the decision by the Public Buildings Committee of the Board of Supervisors that no names shall be placed on the cornerstone.

"There is intense dissatisfaction among enlisted men at the Mare Island Navy Yard because they are compelled to do much of the menial work formerly done by the naval prisoners. It is said that owing to this cause few of those whose enlistments are now expiring are re-enlisting. The change of policy was brought about by the shortage of men, which caused the officers to be treated with leniency in order to get them back into active service.

"The shovel with which President Taft will turn the first earth at the ground-breaking for the exposition has been made. The shovel was given by George Lewis. The handle is of polished redwood, four feet in length, and the spade is of sterling silver and has the monogram of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in gold. On the upper portion of the handle are the coats-of-arms of the city and county in gold. The architects who are at work on detailed plans for the exposition are making such good progress that they expect to be able to present a general ground plan to the directors soon after the ground-breaking ceremonies are held.

"Owing to the sudden slump in fruit prices in the Middle West and the East, the California fruit shippers have not had so prosperous a season as was expected. On many of the shipments there was an actual loss. As a result of these conditions there is a plan under consideration to form an organization which will control the shipments. When market conditions are not right no fruit will be sent East. It is not planned to attempt to fix prices, but merely to save shippers from the consequences of a slump in fruit on an overloaded market.

DIRECT PRIMARIES.

"Primary elections were held in New York City and in the states of New Jersey, Massachusetts and California. General interest attached to the results, because in each a new direct nomination law received its first test.

"With few exceptions, the regulars of the two big political parties in New Jersey nominated all their candidates at the primaries, the first to be held under the new control in the upper branch of Congress than at any time for a decade. The Republican representation will stand at 49 and the Democratic at 42, there being one vacancy from Colorado.

"Theodore Douglas Robinson, nephew of ex-President Roosevelt, won his fight for nomination for member of the Assembly on the Republican ticket at Little Falls, N. Y. John C. Knight, an Oswego manufacturer, was nominated as candidate for member of the Assembly at the Republican convention at Plauski. At the Republican convention of the 23rd District of Orange, held in Goshen, John D. Stivers was nominated for member of the Assembly. Harold J. Hinman was renominated for the Assembly by control in the upper branch of Congress than at any time for a decade. The Republican representation will stand at 49 and the Democratic at 42, there being one vacancy from Colorado.

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"James Rolph, Jr., was elected Mayor of San Francisco at the first direct primary election to determine the personnel of municipal officers of the city and county ever held there."

"The alarming reports as to impending prosecution of the Steel Trust and other large corporations were met with an emphatic statement on the part of George W. Wickersham, Attorney General, that the Department of Justice did not contemplate a campaign against the business interests of the country or an indiscriminate attack on all large prosperous concerns. 'On the contrary,' Mr. Wickersham said, 'the care and caution with which the law officers of the government are proceeding to the examination of each case should be a guarantee to the country that the department is proposing to enter the law with care not to unnecessarily injure any interests.'

"As to the policy of the government to enforce the Sherman anti-trust law, Mr. Wickersham simply referred to his statements made recently by himself and by President Taft. In speaking directly of the United States Steel Corporation he said it should go without saying that a great, complex combination of corporations and a centralized control, dominating the trade of the country in an important industry, would not escape the careful study and consideration of the department.

"A statement signed by J. Pierpont Morgan and ex-Governor Elbert H. Gary set at rest the rumors that the United States Steel Corporation was contemplating dissolution or disintegration, either voluntarily or at the demand of the federal government. It is the belief of the directors of the company that the organization is legal and that the management is proper. According to the statement the directors are advised by its counsel that its existence is not in violation of the Sherman act as interpreted in the recent decision of the Supreme Court.

"Charges that the so-called Lumber Trust dominates the trade of at least twenty states by maintaining a spy system, blacklists, division of territory and other illegal methods conducted through a central agency in Chicago called the Lumber Secretaries' Bureau of Information, were made in a suit filed in the United States District Court in Denver by the department of justice. This is the government's fourth move in a nation-wide fight against the Lumber Trust, in addition to the criminal indictments already standing against the secretaries of fourteen lumbermen's associations. Against most of the secretaries suits are now pending against the Michigan and the Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' association, the Secretaries' Bureau of the Colorado and Wyoming Lumber Dealers' Association and defendants in the last action. The government asks the court to enjoin the bureau from continuing espionage on lumbermen by paid spies and circulating 'blacklists' and other 'confidential information.' It asks that the Colorado and Wyoming association be enjoined from contributing to the aid of the bureau.

"Gross overcapitalization, excessive profits and the diversion of the major portion of these profits from the stockholders in general to the group of men in control were charged in the second part of the report of Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, on the American Tobacco Company and its subsidiaries, a summary of which was made public. Since the issue of the first part of Mr. Smith's report the American Tobacco Company has been denounced by the Supreme Court as a combination in restraint of trade, and its dissolution has been ordered. Mr. Smith says that the earnings of the trust have far exceeded the earnings of its competitors, being about two and a half times the average level of earnings on its share of the business, adding: 'These enormous profits resulting from the inflation of the securities and the dividends paid thereon rest, in their ultimate analysis, upon the monopolistic advantages obtained in this industry through concentration of control.'

"After a long conference by counsel for the American Tobacco Company and I President Taft, on the 19th of September, the company, while not yet completed, would be filed next week. By the reorganization of the American Tobacco Company will be split into three or four major companies, each having subsidiaries. Three of the companies will be known as the American Tobacco Company, the P. Lorillard Company and the Liggett Meyer Company.

"Sweeping changes in the operating organization of the Southern Pacific and Southern Pacific systems were announced, following meetings of the boards of directors of both companies at the latter was approved. Ex-Judge R. S. Lovett retired from his various presidencies, which have been turned over to practical operating men, but remains as chairman of the executive committee and chairman of the chief of the system. His successor as president of the Oregon Pacific Railroad Company and the Union Pacific Railroad Company is to be A. L. Mohler, now vice-president and general manager of the Union Pacific, whose headquarters will be at Omaha. William Sprague, who was for a number of years freight traffic manager of the Southern Pacific Company and has been president of Wells, Fargo & Co., succeeds Judge Lovett as president of the Southern Pacific, with Lovett's place as president of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of Mexico is

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"LEGGIO!"

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



ADMIRALS OF THE PACIFIC. The certainty of it, here is our contribution.

The Pacific Slope

[By Telegraph to the Tribune.]

San Francisco, Sept. 26.—The primary election held on Tuesday, resulting in the overthrow of Mayor McCarthy, Labor Union candidate, and the selection of James Rolph, Jr., for Mayor, was the first test of the new direct primary system by which those candidates receive a majority at the primary are elected. The new law proved most satisfactory, and the results speak well for the intelligence of the voters. The vote was the heaviest in the history of the city, and the size of the vote proves conclusively that the people will go to the polls at a primary if interest is aroused. Out of a total registration of something over 26,000 there were more than 7,000 votes cast. In some of the precincts in the better residential portions of the city over 80 per cent of the registered voters were cast. Although there were more than one hundred candidates for sixteen supervisors' places and there were no party designations on the ballot, the voters selected with remarkable discrimination the men they desired. Practically all the men nominated Rolph were victorious and will take part in the final contest in November. Opposed to these men will be a large number of the present board who are candidates for re-election. On the final returns Rolph received 46,000 votes, against 2,800 for McCarthy. An analysis of the vote shows that McCarthy was abandoned by a large number of the union labor leaders. His total vote drops 3,000 below the vote which elected him two years ago. At that time there were three candidates in the field, and only a plurality was required to elect. The decisive defeat of McCarthy, it is believed, gives a death blow to union labor in politics, not only to the city but in the entire state. The new primary law makes it necessary for labor to secure a majority, and this is impossible. The defeat of McCarthy was due to the conviction of all classes of voters that the preparations for the coming exposition campaign.

Now that the municipal campaign is out of the way, political interest centres in the special election to be held throughout the state on October 10 to vote on amendments to the state constitution, including a proposition to grant the franchise to women, the adoption of a recall applied to the judiciary as well as to executive officers, and other radical changes due to the activity of Governor Johnson and the insurgent Legislature. Although suffrage has attracted the most attention so far, the recall is being strongly advocated by the Governor, Francis J. McManis and others, who are



REJECTED. Uncle Sam—Well, I'll be jiggered!

National Guard

In the opinion of the new New York State National Guard, the New York State Rifle Association could be a little more liberal during its annual matches in allowing facilities for qualification to sharpshooters, guardsmen in the grades of sergeant, during expert and metrical expert, during the recent meeting a guardsman to qualify in all three of the grades named would have to enter a score of 31 to each match. In addition, he had his railroad fare and dinner to pay for, and he could not qualify in all three grades in one day, as the matches he could enter were shot on different days. This meant several days' absence from the range to qualify in this matter said: "It is not the case and also many others that when the State and also many others to the range, which cost the people \$200,000, to a private corporation free to offer some inducements to the national guardsmen of limited means, and these comprise the majority in the guard. The entrance fee to any match, in which the national guardsman can qualify, be more than 25 cents, and the understanding that a better plan yet would be to assign two or more targets exclusively for qualification, at an entrance fee of 25 cents. Under the rules in the recent matches it would cost a man about \$10 to qualify in all grades. A more liberal policy would help marksmanship among the military, rather than handicap its progress."

It is said to be not unlikely that a legislative investigation may be asked for relative to the range at Blauvelt, touching on the expenditures of the past and what it will require in the future to complete it.

It is also said that complaints as to its danger to citizens living on the Hudson to the east of the range may be heard, as it is said to be situated in a very dangerous area. There is considerable dissatisfaction among those guardsmen who are given the range as to its lack of completeness and the slow manner in which the work has been prosecuted. A much better site, it is also said, could have been found on Long Island.

Supplementary practice days for rifle shooting at Blauvelt range for members of the national guard in qualifying for the state decorations have been arranged as follows: For marksmen and experts, October 17 and 28; for sharpshooters and experts, October 15, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25 and 26.

Colonel Bates of the 7th Regiment has declined to resume drills and to-morrow night, with Companies A, G and I on the floor. These companies will use the new drill regulations. Lieutenant Colonel James H. Wells, Major J. M. Hutchinson and Lieutenant H. A. Kehlbach are to conduct all theoretical drills, lectures and non-commissioned officers' Army rifle practice will begin on October 16.

Members of the 7th Regiment will be pleased to learn that the regimental mess will not be run by an outside firm this season, but will be conducted by the regiment itself, under the direction of Com-

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"Has anything else happened that a well-informed citizen ought to remember?" asked Busy Man.

"The French battleship Liberté was torn apart and destroyed by an explosion of her magazines at Toulon. More than 200 officers and men were killed. The battleship République was badly damaged, and the battleships Démocratie and Verité also suffered severely from the masses of twisted armor plate hurled upon their decks. The explosion, which wiped out one of France's most powerful battleships, was preceded by and was the result of an outbreak of fire. The flames spread rapidly, in spite of the efforts to master them, and reached the magazines before there was time to flood them."

"The Argentine battleship Moreno, planned to be one of the most formidable dreadnoughts in the world, was launched from the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Company, at Camden, N. J. The only other vessel the equal of the Moreno now afloat is the sister ship, the Rivadavia, recently launched by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, at Quincy, Mass. The Moreno will have a displacement of 12,000 tons and a great cost of \$12,000,000.

"A victory was won by the anti-prize-fighting party in stopping the Johnson-Wells bout in London.

"SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

"Testimony in the suit for divorce brought by Walter Lisenpander Snydman, Jr., against his wife, Louise Lawrence Snydman, naming Frederick Noble as corespondent, was rushed through in thirty-five minutes before Justice Clark, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. A surprise was sprung when it became known that the papers in the action had been served on Mrs. Snydman before she left her home in the Bronx to make a tour of the Regina apartments, in Manhattan. The entire testimony was uncontradicted, and neither Mrs. Snydman nor Noble appeared in the courtroom. Justice Clark reserved decision pending the presentation of all papers in the case. However, he has indicated that an interlocutory decree in Mr. Snydman's favor would be granted.

"Charles G. Gates, son of John W. Gates, and Florence E. Hopwood, daughter of Frank P. Hopwood, of Minneapolis, was married in Hoptonwood, Penn., at the home of Robert F. Hopwood, an uncle of the bride.

"Dr. C. B. Clarke, an amateur aviator, who was flying over the field at Nassau Boulevard, fell headlong out of the sky from a passenger carrying Cereus-Berlin monoplane. He was killed.

"Comparing last year's aeroplane flights of over an hour's duration with those of this year, it is estimated that an English aviator figured out that while one aviator was killed last year for every 1,200 miles of flight, this year the number of flying miles made for each death has risen to 1,450.

"Harvard University opened its doors for its 276th year, with a registration of 236 students in the department of arts and sciences. Registrations in the Law and Medical schools will increase this number to considerably over 3,000. The freshman number exceeds in number any ever admitted to the university. Yale opened its 21st year with increased attendance. The freshman class in the academic department will number about 385 and in the Sheffield Scientific School about 40, and the university membership is likely to exceed 3,000, an increase of about 100. Columbia showed an increase also and a total enrollment of over 800.

"These figures seem to argue a lamentable inference on the part of parents in the present alleged 'exposure' of the corrupting influences of college life," chuckled Busy Man.

For its work at the state camp, 1st Regiment, last summer, the 23d Regiment, Colonel Walter H. Hotelink, has received high praise in a report made by Lieutenant W. D. A. Anderson, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., who was detailed by the War Department as an inspector-instructor of the high regiment. Lieutenant Anderson speaks in high praise of the efficiency of officers of the regiment and the high quality of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regiment and the men. He also praised the class of men enlisted in the regiment. Lieutenant Anderson was also much impressed with the system of appointing officers adopted in the 23d, in place of the system of election, that has been recommended its adoption by the entire national guard of the United States.

Two new lieutenants have been nominated for appointment in the 2d Battalion of field artillery by Major John F. O'Ryan commanding. They are Captain George Hamilton, from the Connecticut coast artillery, who will be first lieutenant, and Corporal Henry E. Shady, from Company M, of the 7th Regiment, who will be a second lieutenant.

Captain William B. Meister, assistant surgeon in the 23d Regiment, has resigned and entered the medical corps of the army. First Lieutenant F. H. Barnes, Company M, and Second Lieutenant Everett Stanton, Company A, have also resigned on account of illness.

Colonel Barthman, of the 6th Regiment, has received the resignation of Captain and Assistant Surgeon John H. Long. He has been a member of the regiment since 1884.

General John G. Eddy and Major F. N. Whitley, Second Brigade Headquarters, Major A. H. Abel and Major G. H. Clark and Arthur L. Lenoir, of the 1st Brigade Headquarters, Colonel E. F. Austin, of the 8th Regiment, and Major Robert McLaughlin, 7th Regiment, have qualified as distinguished experts at the rifle range at Newburg.

Those who have qualified as experts are: General George Moore Smith, Major Nathan S. Thur, Little, Harris B. Fisher, Nathan S. Jarvis, Oscar Erlanson and Lieutenant Arthur J. Slade, First Brigade Headquarters; Captain T. F. Barnes, Albert E. Steer, Majors W. F. Harney, Clarence W. Smith and Elliott Bigelow, Major J. H. McLean, Second Brigade Headquarters; Major J. B. Kevin, medical corps, 23d Regiment, and Major J. B. Christie, of the 1st Regiment.

Squadron A will begin its indoor drills on October 13. The annual meeting of the squadron will also be held on the same evening.