

STATUTE PLEASES LABOR LEADERS

MICHIGAN COMPENSATION LAW
DECLARED TO BE SECOND TO
NONE IN COUNTRY.

GATHER FACTS AT LANSING

Go Over Details of Work of Industrial
Accident Board for Last Twelve
Months—John Mitchell at
Conference.

Lansing.—After going over the details of the work of the industrial accident board for the last twelve months Cyrus W. Phillips of Rochester, N. Y., chairman of the National Civic Federation of Labor, expressed the opinion that the workingmen's compensation and employer's liability law of Michigan was second to none in the country.

The easterners will visit Ohio and Wisconsin and personally inspect the merits of the compensation laws in operation in those states.

"A number of the states have workingmen's compensation laws in force. All have had a certain amount of experience. Each knows its own business, but practically nothing about the operation of the laws in other states," said Phillips.

"What this committee expects to accomplish is the gathering of all this miscellaneous information together, so that the experiences of all the states may be studied and made of benefit to the states that have no compensation laws, but expect before long to enact them."

Among the men at the conference were: John Mitchell, J. Walter Lord, chairman of the Maryland commission of employers liability and workingmen's compensation; Louis H. Schram, chairman of the labor committee of the United States Brewers' association; all members of the Civic Federation committee; Joseph Smith, Bay City, president of the coal miners' union of Michigan; J. M. Eaton, Olin K. Underwood and F. N. Dull of Detroit, insurance men; and Claude O. Taylor and Homer F. Waterman, officers of the Michigan Federation of Labor.

City Itself Must Decide.

After reading the decision of Judge Murphy of Detroit, in the moving picture theater cases, State Fire Marshal Winship gave out the following statement:

"With regard to the press dispatch from Detroit, indicating that Judge Murphy has denied the demurrer of the state authorities to the restraining order preventing us from closing certain moving picture theaters in that city, operating on the second floor, I have only this to say:

"The decision, as rendered by the Detroit judge takes up only one phase of the law, and seems to indicate that the state law is annulling the local ordinance.

"He does not go into the merits of the case, as to whether these theaters are dangerous to life and we are pleased to note that the newspapers of Detroit stand with the state authorities absolutely, in condemning these theaters as dangerous. If this decision of Judge Murphy stands as the law, and the people of Detroit are satisfied with maintaining such dangerous places of amusement it is more their concern than ours. We are attempting to do our duty, as state officials, in enforcing a law designed for the protection of life and limb."

Has Fight for Life.

Clanking desperately with one hand to a slender steel rod, and battling with the others, against a swarm of yellow jackets, DeForest N. Tickner of this city narrowly escaped with his life, when he disturbed their nest in the capitol dome, 275 feet in the air.

Tickner was engaged by the board of state auditors to paint the capitol dome. Lofly places hold no terrors for him, and after climbing the spiral ladder to the top rung, he stepped through the little window far up in the dome, and started to scale the outside of the steel shell.

Near the top of the ball, and as Tickner proceeded upward, he heard a faint buzzing sound, but never realizing that he was approaching the "hangout" of a hornet colony, he continued his ascent. Suddenly, out of a crevice in the ball section of the dome, came a big yellow jacket. Another followed and then another. Soon there was hundreds of them.

The hornets followed. One alighted on Tickner's bare arm, and stung him. Although suffering intensely, he fought them off with the other hand as he quickly worked his way down the outside of the dome, until he reached the window.

Bread Under Weight.

A campaign to enforce the city charter requirement that all bread sold in Lansing shall be either in 16 or 32-ounce loaves, was inaugurated Monday when the city sealer of weights and measures, Arthur P. Rogers, made an inspection of bread weights.

With three exceptions all loaves were found to be under weight. Ten different makes of bread were inspected by the city official. The large sized loaves ran from two ounces to half a pound short.

Analyze Soil for Farmers.

"Mismanagement of soils has as much to do with the increased cost of living as any other one thing," said F. B. Ransford, superintendent of the agricultural department of the Michigan state fair, in speaking of the educational value of the land show at this year's fair.

"On the surface this may sound like a rather broad statement but it is nevertheless the cold truth," continued Mr. Ransford. "Why, soil and the possibility of increasing its yield is the very basis of the nation's prosperity. Soil exhaustion is altogether unlikely, but the very possibility should be given grave consideration."

"Scientists agree that only as the means of keeping the yield apace with the ever-increasing population will there be any decrease in the cost of living. The soil and its management, then, form the bulwark for the campaign for decreased cost of living. That wrong usage of soil has been general in America is properly demonstrated by the fact that the older soils of Europe produce double the amount per acre that land on this continent does. The intensive methods of farming in Germany and France are examples of what better management means in the matter of increased crops."

"The systems the European farmers employ are merely the judicious use of fertilizers and wise rotation of crops. The failure of many American farmers is caused by their attempting to produce certain crops on soils which are not all adapted to their cultivation. This runs the land down, instead of building it up."

"This year at the state fair we will analyze soils free of charge. We will point out to the producer the results of soil surveys all over the country. Show him how it means money in his pocket to grow crops which are adapted to his particular soil. In other words show him that any failures he has made are personal ones and not the infertility of his land."

"Blue Sky" Warning Out.

State Treasurer John Haarer, who is a member of the securities commission of the last legislature, calls attention to the fact that companies offering stocks and bonds for sale will not be under same supervision as a bank and a certain concern in this state which is using this sort of literature may encounter some trouble when the new law goes into effect, August 15.

Haarer says that the following prospectus issued by one company in Michigan is misleading and without much foundation: "The law creating the securities commission goes into effect August 15. In offering this issue of stock we have furnished complete information in detail of our financial condition, and placed our proposition before you in a manner that will in every respect comply with the provisions of this act."

"On August 15 when the Michigan securities commission convenes the company will formally comply with the law. Under the law the company will be under the general supervision of the securities commission in exactly the same manner that a state bank is under the supervision of the banking department. Therefore every investor in the stock of the company is protected by law in the same manner as the depositors and stockholders of the state banks are protected."

State Treasurer Haarer, who is one of the members of the commission, says that neither the blue-sky law nor the securities commission afford the investor the same protection as a state bank.

Deaf School Dedicated.

With impressive ceremonies, the cornerstone of the new administration building of the Michigan School for the Deaf, was laid at Flint by Grand Master Dr. Francis D. D. Clarke of the Grand lodge, F. & A. M., under whose auspices the event was conducted.

Doctor Clarke is also head of the school, thus bringing about a coincidence that has probably never occurred in the history of the lodge.

Prior to the exercises at the school there was a parade from the Masonic temple. It was headed by the Salvation Army band of 30 pieces. Following the band was Genesee Valley commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar, acting as escort of honor to the members of the Grand lodge. Then came members of Genesee and Flint lodges, F. & A. M., and members of visiting lodges.

The last division consisted of the members of the Michigan Grand lodge, and the members of the school board of control in automobiles.

George Dumphy Named.

George Dumphy of Rochester has been appointed state veterinarian by Governor Ferris. The appointment is for five years, beginning September 2. O. J. Howard of Coloma, Berrien county, is the incumbent.

Gets Into Wrong Paw.

George Lewis, colored, of Louisville, Ky., called at the executive office in the capitol for a marriage license.

"This is the limit," announced Clark Austin, executive clerk. "The governor has been singled out as a chemist and chiropodist, but we draw the line at his being mistaken for a locksmith."

"Ah thinks youse foolin' me," said Lewis. "Ah wants to get married, man." A capitol policeman finally set him right.

GOVERNOR SULZER MUST FACE TRIAL

Chief Executive of New York Is
Impeached by the State
Assembly.

RESULT OF TAMMANY'S FIGHT

Charges Include Perjury, Larceny of
Campaign Funds for Stock Specu-
lation and Other "High Crimes
and Misdemeanors."

Albany, N. Y.—Accused of larceny of campaign funds, perjury and various other "high crimes and misdemeanors," Governor William Sulzer has been impeached by the state assembly. The senate has received the articles of impeachment and has summoned Sulzer to stand trial before that body and the circuit court of appeals sitting together as a court of impeachment. The articles were adopted by a vote of 79 to 45.

An important part of the charge is that Mr. Sulzer diverted campaign contributions to his private use and invested them in stocks. Just before the impeachment Mrs. Sulzer made a statement to the effect that she had taken part of the campaign money and bought stocks with it in Wall street. She will probably take the witness stand at the trial to tell this story.

Charges Against Sulzer

Stripped of their legal verbiage, the articles of impeachment against Governor Sulzer are as follows:

1.—That Governor Sulzer, in filing his statement of campaign expenses, set forth that his entire receipts were \$5,460 and his expenditures \$7,724; that this statement "was false and was intended by him to be false;" that his list of receipts failed to include 11 specific contributions, ranging in amount from \$100 to \$2,500.

2.—That Governor Sulzer attached to his statement of campaign expenses an affidavit declaring that the statement was "a full and detailed statement of all moneys received or contributed or expended by him directly or indirectly." That this affidavit "was false and was corruptly made by him," and that he was "guilty of willful and corrupt perjury."

3.—That Governor Sulzer "was guilty of mal and corrupt conduct in his office as governor and was guilty of bribing witnesses." The specific charge is that while the Frawley committee was investigating the governor's campaign accounts he "fraudulently induced" three witnesses (his campaign manager, a personal friend, and a stock broker) "to withhold their testimony from said committee."

4.—That the governor was guilty of "suppressing evidence" in violation of the state penal law. The specific charge is that he "practiced deceit and fraud and used threats and menaces with intent to prevent the Frawley committee from procuring the attendance and testimony of certain witnesses."

5.—That the governor was guilty of "preventing and dissuading a witness from attending under a subpoena" the sessions of the Frawley committee. The witness referred to is Frederick L. Colwell, alleged to have acted as Sulzer's agent in certain stock transactions.

6.—That prior to his election the governor appropriated campaign contributions to his own use, "and used the same, or a large part thereof, in speculating in stocks . . . and thereby stole such checks and was guilty of larceny."

7.—That Governor Sulzer promised and threatened to use the authority and influence of his office for the purpose of affecting the vote or political action of certain public officers, including two assemblymen.

8.—That he "corruptly used his authority as governor to affect the prices of securities on the New York stock exchange, in some of which he was speculating."

How It All Started.

When Governor Sulzer, the "people's governor," and the "poor man's friend," refused to do the bidding of Boss Murphy of Tammany Hall, the most remarkable political drama New York state had ever seen was begun. From that very moment Tammany Hall carried out a steady and consistent program of warfare against Sulzer and all things Sulzer. The governor replied in kind, as well as he could. A Tammanyized legislature instituted an "investigation" of Sulzer, and Sulzer reciprocated with an "investigation" of some Tammany-controlled state department.

What was it all about? Direct primaries, mainly. Also about appointments. Boss Murphy sought to have certain organization men appointed to office. Sulzer declined to appoint them, although he had been something of an organization man himself for a great many years, and immediately after his election to the governorship had been intimate with Murphy, so intimate that

Parochial Creatures.

Women who lived merely womanish lives without knowledge of and comradeship with men, seemed to her limited and parochial creatures. She was impatient of her sex, and the narrowness of her sex's sphere. She dreamed of a broadly human, practical, disinterested relation between men and women, based on the actual work of the world; its social, artistic, intellectual work; all that has made civilization.—Mrs. Humphrey Ward in "The Netting of Lydia."

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy were welcome at the "People's House," as Governor Sulzer asserted himself in an interview.

Sulzer may have told the truth when he said his life was in danger. He declared, after his break with Tammany Hall, that he had employed guards to protect him against possible assassination. Attack after attack, mostly traceable to political enemies, was made on Sulzer. He was accused of perjury, the alleged offense having been committed, according to his accuser, in 1890. That accusation didn't seem to have much effect in the way of ruining Sulzer, so suit was filed in Philadelphia by a young woman of the name of Mignon (Polly) Hopkins, charging Sulzer with breach of promise. This action, Sulzer said also, was a move on the part of his political enemies. Miss Hopkins asked \$30,000 damages for her wounded heart. Sulzer admitted having known Miss Hopkins some years ago, but denied that he had ever proposed marriage to her.

Row Over Direct Primaries.

When Sulzer promised real direct primaries to the people of New York, he evidently meant what he said. When he went into office he made it his business to start legislation for direct primaries on its way. He discovered, however, that he and his political associates had very different ideas of the kind of direct primaries New York wanted. A bill was introduced at the instigation of Sulzer, but before it was voted upon another direct primary bill, which Sulzer characterized a "fraud upon the people," was introduced in both branches of the legislature and passed. Governor Sulzer vetoed it, and then called upon the legislators to pass his bill. The assembly and then the senate killed the Sulzer bill, amid scenes such as never before seen. There were shouts of rage and shakings of fists in the direction of the capitol. There were cheers and shouts when it was announced that the bills had been killed.

Sulzer then started a campaign to obtain direct primaries. He enlisted many well known men in his cause, and called the legislature in extraordinary session. It had then become a case of open warfare.

His Campaign Fund Investigated.

The governor instigated investigations of several state departments, and then Tammany retaliated in kind with an investigation of Sulzer's campaign fund by a legislative committee. Senator Frawley, a Tammany chief, was the chairman of the committee and it commenced its sittings in Albany. It was intimated that Sulzer had received checks for his campaign fund which he had not listed in his sworn statement, a misdemeanor under the laws of New York state. Two checks were introduced into the evidence. One was for \$2,500 from Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the bankers, and endorsed "Mr. Schiff's contribution to the Sulzer campaign." The other check was for \$500 and was signed by Abram I. Elkus, a prominent New York city lawyer. It was alleged by the Frawley committee that neither of these checks appeared in Sulzer's campaign list.

At a later session of the Frawley committee, held in New York, it developed that Sulzer had owed the stock brokerage firm of Harris & Fuller \$48,599.35 on January 1, 1912, when Sulzer was in congress. According to testimony and evidence offered, Sulzer had been a steady loser in the stock market. The brokers to whom he owed money dunned him for payment, according to the testimony, and Sulzer was finally rescued by his business partner, ex-Governor A. E. Spriggs, of Montana, who paid \$5,000, and Louis M. Josephthal of New York, who, on July 19 last, paid \$26,749.21.

It also developed before the committee that Sulzer had traded with Boyer, Griswold & Co. Charles H. Reynolds, formerly cashier for the firm, testified that on October 16 last, Frederick L. Colwell, whom he understood to be an agent for Sulzer, had bought 200 shares of Big Four for \$12,625. The stock was paid for the same day with eight checks and \$7,125 in cash. One check given in payment for the stock was a campaign contribution. The Frawley committee alleged that the seven other checks were also campaign contributions, and asserted that this would be proved.

Other Governors Impeached.

Seven other governors in the United States have faced impeachment proceedings. These men and the results that followed were:

Charles Robinson, Kansas, 1862, acquitted.

Harrison Reed, Florida, 1868, charges dropped.

William W. Holden, North Carolina, 1870, removed.

Powell Clayton, Arkansas, 1871, charges dropped.

David Butler, Nebraska, 1871, removed.

Henry C. Warmoth, Louisiana, 1872, term expired and proceedings dropped.

Adelbert Ames, Mississippi, 1876, resigned.

Watch Well the Tongue.

The tongue is boneless, yet it can strike harder than the fist.—Boston Transcript.

Prisoner Attached to Pet Mice.

A great cruelty has been perpetrated on a prisoner by the British government. He was removed from one prison to another, and at his second abode was not allowed to keep his pet mice. When he parted with them strong men turned away their heads, so affecting was the scene. And the prison commissioner who witnessed it promised him that he would see that the mice were taken care of, and is said to have been as good as his word.

DEVELOPMENT OF WISCONSIN URGED

Badger State Editorial Association
Hears Presentation
of Important Subject.

Milwaukee.—A feature of the Wisconsin Press association meeting in this city was the attention given to the subject of the development of the state. The leading address on this topic was prepared by A. D. Campbell, manager of the Wisconsin Advancement association and delivered by Ira D. Bush, the assistant manager. Mr. Campbell being prevented from attending on account of the illness of his daughter, Mr. Bush said in part:

What does the development of the land and other resources of Wisconsin mean to the people of the state? The unoccupied and undeveloped areas combined constitute at least 10,000,000 acres of good agricultural lands. The undeveloped water powers of the northern portion of the state, that in the natural order of things will not be generally developed except concurrently with agricultural development, constitute 500,000 to 750,000 horse power.

These vacant and undeveloped lands are good lands. How good is shown to some extent by the following table of production, which is taken from the latest United States census, being a comparison of the yields of the twenty-five most northern counties, the state as a whole and the United States:

	25 Upper Counties.	Wis- consin.	United States.
Corn	31.3	33.7	25.9
Oats	32.0	33.0	28.6
Wheat	18.0	18.4	15.4
Barley	26.5	27.1	22.5
Rye	17.7	14.1	13.4
Potatoes	114.6	110.2	104.1
An acre of each	240.2	236.9	211.9
Average per acre	40.0	39.5	35.3

When we take into consideration on the one hand that in many states there is an enormous expense for commercial fertilizer and in others a terrific cost for irrigation, while in still others distance to the market destroys all profits in crops, and on the other hand there are many special crops common to upper Wisconsin, and not included in the above, that yield handsome returns, when these facts are taken under consideration, we begin to realize what we have in the undeveloped land of Wisconsin.

A few years ago the undeveloped lands of upper Wisconsin were generally deemed worthless. They were so treated by the eastern press, especially the magazines that then were looking for the material upon which to base their lurid articles. Nowhere in the Federal agricultural department could there be found a man who would say a good word for this great region. I am glad to have had a part in changing this condition. Today we are getting good words from the eastern publications. A recent publication under the authorship of a member of the Federal agricultural department gives a description of the opportunities in all the states and Wisconsin leads all the rest. Everywhere people are looking to Wisconsin as the place for agricultural extension.

But this is a time of commercialism, and land settlement is no exception. Concerns in all parts of the country are appealing for patronage. Great railroads are making their greatest endeavor to settle the vacant lands along their lines in the west and south. Many states are making large appropriations—many times larger than Wisconsin—so that many homeseekers go to other regions who would have done much better to have come to Wisconsin. If we are to get the people we should have for the more complete development of the state, we must enter the competition aggressively.

As the Wisconsin Advancement association is engaged in a campaign for development rather than for the mere sale of land, it is essential that settlers shall not be disappointed when they come to the state. My conception (and in this I am supported by my superior officers) is that we must convince, not merely influence, the people who are to be the farmers of upper Wisconsin. We must provoke inquiry on the substantial phases of the situation, and to do so, we put forth the following questions:

Why does Wisconsin grow larger crops on the average than other states?

Why does Wisconsin sell more high-priced seed grains than all other states combined?

Why has Wisconsin more dairy cows than any other state?

Why is the dairy industry increasing in Wisconsin faster than in any other state?

Why does Wisconsin capture more prizes in national contest than any other state?

Why does upper Wisconsin take the world's championship award in alfalfa at the last world-wide contest?

Why are the pea canning concerns placing nearly all the new factories in upper Wisconsin?

Why are the beet sugar factories looking to upper Wisconsin for increased product?

Why does the best clover seed come from upper Wisconsin?

Why are the pastures good in upper Wisconsin when dried out elsewhere?

Why are several of the world's largest manufacturing creameries in the upper Wisconsin counties?

Why are so many pickle factories and salting works being located in the upper Wisconsin counties?

These are but a few of the salient points in which the vacant lands of Wisconsin have advantages over other regions of cheap lands, but they are enough to be convincing when fully digested. They open the way to a more complete consideration of the situation. In this more complete consideration, we make full use of the United States census, the record made by Wisconsin in the National Corn show, which is the only recognized international contest; the weather records and other unquestionable data. It is thus seen that there is no buncombe in our campaigns for development—likewise why we get scores of letters complimenting us upon our methods. The state is to be congratulated that it is unnecessary to do otherwise than give the actual, unquestioned and unquestionable facts.

I have spoken of everyone's interest in development. I believe that we have too long looked only to the people who sell land for farms or sites for factories, assuming that they were the only ones receiving benefits from the transactions. For illustration, we will take an ordinary Wisconsin town. A factory is located by some enterprising real estate man. Is that the end, or is it only the beginning of the benefits resulting from the sale of the site? Or, taking the farm land situation, we find that the man who sells a tract of wild land for a farm merely starts a chain of transactions that end, or rather never end, with the merchant, banker, printer, doctor, lawyer, and all others in profits, and to the community, county and state in taxes. The landman spent most of his profits getting his customer and is through in the single transaction, while the others had no initial expense and are never through. Who, then, as a matter of fact, is the most interested in the matter? It is so with new factories and in practically every move calculated to bring about more complete development of any section. To carry the matter a little farther, what would be the effect upon the factories, jobbers, banks and other institutions of Milwaukee and other Wisconsin cities, if 250,000 new farmers were located in upper Wisconsin, if scores of water powers were harnessed, if hundreds of cities and towns were founded, if the population of the state were doubled (for this matter of development is a statewide proposition)—in the ultimate it is a proposition of millions of people and billions of wealth.

I believe that many, if not most, of the cities and towns of this state should enter the publicity field. We are in an advertising era. Everywhere publicity is shaping largely the destinies of people and communities. The pessimistic will harangue against it as a useless expense, the lethargic will ignore it, but the fact remains that the successful are awake to the dynamic effect of publicity.

Once this nation was termed the "world's bread basket." Today we are close to the border of an importer of foodstuffs. Soon, at the present rate of progress, we will find our lightly mentioned "high cost of living" a permanent social and economic problem, and attention must be given to greater yields from the lands now under cultivation.

It is easy to say that we are making marvelous strides in increased yields, and figures can be found upon which to base the assertion—but the fact remains that we are merely maintaining the level of production. It is equally easy to point to the much larger yields of certain European countries, and discourse upon the fact that those lands have been farmed for centuries, but the fact remains that they were once depleted and it has taken decades and tremendous expense to bring them back to their present productiveness. If we are to bank upon the progress of these European people we should appreciate the pressure and distress that drove them to it—and the time it required. I am sure that no one here wishes such experiences in America. We are in position to contribute largely and profitably to the food necessities of the future, and in doing so strengthen our position as a manufacturing state, for in the future distribution in industrial activities the cost of living will be a material element.

Care of Broken China.

When mending broken china always place it to set in a large box filled with sawdust. By this means it is easy to stand the article in any desired position, so that its own weight holds the pieces in place, while the cement is hardening.

Stopping Over.

New Minister—"How did you like my sermon this morning?" Enthusiastic Parishioner—"It was simply grandiose!"—Baltimore American.

Let Him Cultivate Patience.

The members of a church in the southwest have given their pastor an automobile. It is hoped that no member of his congregation may be present the first time the crank handle hits him on the elbow.

Pay Big Price for Water.

Water is sold by the ton at Pernambuco, Brazil. It is piped from springs eight miles out from the city, and is furnished to ships at eighty-one cents a ton within the harbor.