

JAPS MAY ANNEX COREA

Punishment for Sending Delegation to The Hague Unknown to Japan.

ENEMIES OF THE JAPS

Unfriendly Feeling in Country Again. at the Mikado's Subjects—Great Influx Is Expected—Action Would Show That Present Government Arrangement Is Not Voluntary.

Seoul, Korea, July 10.—Although convinced of the insincerity of the Korean Emperor's protestations of ignorance of the presence of a delegation representing Korea at the peace congress at the Hague, Marquis Ito finds it impossible to charge bad faith, since the charge would operate to demolish the carefully nursed notion that the existing arrangement with Japan is voluntary on the part of the Korean ruler.

Thorough investigation leads to the conviction that annexation is to be the ultimate fate of Korea. Whether it will be through a peaceful policy or by the "iron hand" is yet to be determined. The success of his policy calls for acquiescence and co-operation from the Emperor and his people, which is by no means attained.

Marquis Ito is honestly solicitous of the welfare of the Koreans and is working to that end, but the prevailing Japanese sentiment demands the treatment of the Koreans as a subject people and the exploitation of the country for the benefit of the Japanese.

Conditions Are Improving.
While there are still many complaints of outrages of various kinds on the Koreans by individual Japanese, conditions are undoubtedly much better than formerly, the Japanese authorities having deported many offenders. The missionaries are generally friendly to the Japanese and confident of the willingness of the Marquis Ito to restrain his countrymen and redress wrongs.

Material undertakings inaugurated by the Japanese officials will insure many greatly needed improvements, from which the country and the Koreans are bound to benefit. These however, tend to pave the way for heavy immigration of Japanese and estimates of the possibilities in this direction run as high as twenty million, approximately twice the present Korean population.

Not Friends of Japanese.
So far the Japanese policy has failed to instill friendship in the hearts of the Koreans, and the universal sentiment is unfriendly.

SPAIN REGULATES INSURANCE.

Foreign Companies Will Be Under a Special Department.

Madrid, July 10.—Minister of Public Works Besada read a bill in the senate, under the terms of which foreign life insurance companies must deposit \$100,000 in cash or acceptable securities, and fire and accident companies \$50,000 in addition to and independent of the reserve fund, which consists of 25 per cent of the premiums.

There will be established a special department under the Ministry of Public Works to carry out a rigorous inspection of the operations of foreign companies. The companies must furnish full and complete information regarding their business and publish a yearly report and balance sheet in Spanish. All infractions of the regulations of the Government are punishable by heavy fines.

EXPRESS COS. SPURN NEW LAW.

Pay No Attention to Nebraska Statue Reducing Rates on State Freight.

Lincoln, Neb., July 10.—The express companies doing business in Nebraska are paying no attention to the new law, effective to-day, reducing charges 25 per cent. on State consignments of four pounds or more weight. The American, Adams, Pacific and United States companies are all charging the same rates as heretofore, notwithstanding that this makes them liable for penalties up to \$10,000 for each offence. The railroads are obeying the law, reducing tariffs on a dozen commodities 15 per cent.

Dr. Aked Renounces King Edward.

New York, July 9.—Following his expressed intention upon his arrival in this country to assume the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. Charles Frederick Aked appeared in the United States District Court to take out his first naturalization papers. The doctor formally renounced his allegiance to King Edward of England and all other foreign potentates and rulers. He stated in answer to the usual questions that he was neither an Anarchist nor a polygamist. He had the preference over a straggling line of torture citizens.

Bombs at Czar's Guards.

Grodno, Russia, July 9.—A number of bombs were thrown at a train carrying a Life Guard regiment to Tsarskoe-Seio. The bombs exploded with terrible force, but the train kept the rails, and nobody was injured.

STATEMENT BY ROCKEFELLER.

Downfall of Oil Trust Would Be a Disaster, He Says.

Chicago, July 10.—A statement in defense of the Standard Oil Company was given out after the hearing before Judge Landis. It was signed by John D. Rockefeller and John D. Archbold. It reads:

"Since the enactment of the Interstate Commerce law in 1887 the Standard Oil Company has most carefully observed its provisions and in no case has willfully violated the law. It welcomed the passage of the law, and the principal of equity which was embodied in it.

"The old system of special rates and rebates was obnoxious, and was never a source of profit to the company. The net rate paid for freight was always used as a basis for the selling price in the markets, and the consumer uniformly had the benefit of it. Moreover, every shipper could secure such special rates, and it was



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

no uncommon experience for the Standard Oil Company to discover that its competitors had lower rates than it was shipping under.

"The assertion so often made by careless and sensational writers and critics that 'rebates' were the basis of Standard Oil prosperity is absolutely untrue. Its prosperity has come through its correct apprehension of the possible magnitude and importance of the petroleum business through its having provided better and more economical methods for doing the business than have its competitors, and through a better service to the public in price and quality than others have given.

"It has made the petroleum industry great; has held it for this country as against foreign competitors, and we assert has been a blessing and not a bane to the country. Its downfall through any cause would be a National disaster."

It is said that the accused represented himself as an acquaintance of a wealthy New Yorker and pretended that he was giving her financial tips. She induced Miss Blount, it is said, to give her money for investment in an alleged syndicate which was fictitious, but of which the accused said the New Yorker was the head.

ACCUSE AMERICAN WOMEN.

English Women Say Mrs. Leslie Got Large Sums From Them.

London, July 10.—An American woman who gave her name as Josephine Leslie and her age as 39, and who was described on the charge sheet as homeless, was charged in the West London police court with obtaining by false pretences from Miss Annie Blount, a member of a well-known Dublin family, \$8,500.

It is said that the accused represented herself as an acquaintance of a wealthy New Yorker and pretended that he was giving her financial tips. She induced Miss Blount, it is said, to give her money for investment in an alleged syndicate which was fictitious, but of which the accused said the New Yorker was the head.

Miss Blount also handed the accused a post-dated check for \$200,000, made payable on April 1, 1908. But her suspicions were aroused and she had the woman arrested.

JILTED SUITOR KILLED TWO.

Set an Infernal Machine for Girl's Brother and Friend.

St. Louis, July 10.—Kate Genetti, sister of August Genetti, who lost his life with Louis Colonia in an explosion at Consolidated Mine No. 17, near Collinsville, Ill., said to-day that she was certain the infernal machine by which the two were killed was prepared by a young man whom she had refused to marry.

The rejected suitor blamed her brother August and had threatened both August's life and her own.

The device did its work and Colonia was so burned that he died a few hours later at St. Mary's Hospital, East St. Louis. Genetti also died.

St. Louis to Have a Jim Crow Law.

St. Louis, July 10.—A bill was introduced by Delegate Vincent McShane, an attorney, in the City House of Delegates provided separate compartments in all street and other railway cars in St. Louis for whites and negroes. The cars are to be equally divided and a penalty of \$100 is provided for a person of either color invading the compartment of the other. The bill was advanced to second reading without opposition and stands a fair show to be passed.

Held Marriage License Twelve Years

El Paso, Tex., July 9.—A marriage license, issued here to Jesse Franco and Antonio Aguirre on December 2, 1895, has just been returned to the county clerk. The certificate of the Rev. A. N. Gentilo, shows that the ceremony was performed on May 1, 1907.

WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK

Covering Minor Happenings from all Over the Globe.

HOME AND FOREIGN

Compiled and Condensed for the Busy Reader—A Complete Record of European Despatches and Important Events from Everywhere Boiled Down for Hasty Perusal.

Tokio despatches declared the voyage of Director Ishii to this country was caused by dissatisfaction with the work of Ambassador Aoki.

British papers generally declared the Americans are taking the course of prudence in sending battle ships to the Pacific.

Mr. Rockefeller said that a man who could hold the championship in golf was capable of obtaining any position in life.

Dr. Walter Benschel took charge of the Street Cleaning Department in New York and said he would reorganize it.

The armored cruisers Tennessee and Washington are to proceed to the Pacific ahead of the battle ships of the Atlantic fleet.

Reports that the United States is negotiating to obtain a naval station in Magdalena Bay were denied by Senator Maniscal Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A Paris editor sees a shadow of war in the transfer of the American fleet to the Pacific.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller celebrated his sixty-eighth birthday by watching the Olympic cup golf tournament at Cleveland.

Judge Landis, in Chicago, announced that he would pronounce sentence against the Standard Oil Company on August 3.

Washington received official news that President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, was fitting out gunboats to convey troops to invade Salvador.

William B. Ellison was removed as Corporation Counsel and Alfred J. Talley as Civil Service Commissioner, and Macdonough Craven resigned as Street Cleaning Commissioner of New York City.

Judge McCall denied Howard Gould's application to have stricken from the record certain matter in his wife's suit for a separation.

Washington diplomats and naval officers pronounce the transfer of battle ships to the Pacific the most important diplomatic move since the Spanish-American war.

Local.
Betrayed by a woman—a casual acquaintance—Chester B. Runyan, who looted the Windsor Trust Company, New York City was arrested with \$54,410 in his case.

Richard F. Carman of New York City overpowered and beat a maniac who, armed with a shotgun, had threatened to destroy the family of the society leader and horseman.

International law authorities in the United States declare the concentration of battle ships in the Pacific is a purely domestic matter, with which other nations have nothing to do.

Many editors from different parts of the country upheld the plan of sending a battle ship fleet to the Pacific.

Great preparations for a possible war with Nicaragua are being made by the Guatemalans.

Rear Admiral Evans will command the big battle ship fleet bound for the Pacific as the President wishes him to continue in sea service.

Proposals were made by naval officials in Washington that the United States would acquire land for a great naval station at Magdalena Bay, Lower California.

One man was killed and others badly hurt when a break in a cable sent two cars plunging to the bottom of the inclined railway in Niagara Falls.

Chester B. Runyan, taunted by his woman companion, forgiven by his wife, was locked in the New York Tombs while the police made a vain search for the \$25,000 still missing from his plunder.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The French government is dissatisfied with the concessions offered by the United States in forming a new tariff agreement.

That Great Britain's navy is equal in power to the navies of any two other nations when judged by modern standards is the conclusion of a naval correspondent.

Growing sentiment in Germany in favor of a rapprochement with France is shown in a semi-official note published in a Berlin paper.

The Governor of the Province of Szechwan, China was murdered at Nanking by a subdirector of police, who was arrested and decapitated on the spot.

Mr. John A. Dix, who has been in Germany studying forestry problems, in an interview says it is too early to introduce the same methods here.

French automobile dealers, says a despatch, are somewhat alarmed by the victory of the Italian competitors in the Grand Prix race.

The French battle ship Hoche, being threatened with destruction by fire, was sunk in a slip at Toulon.

According to a despatch from The Hague, the spirit of the Peace Conference is shaping itself in the direction of an understanding between Germany and Japan.

M. Pichon in the Chamber of Deputies declared that the relations of France and Germany were never better than now.

SPORTING NEWS.

University of Pennsylvania cricketers defeated Marlborough School, in England, by a score of 255 to 258 runs and three wickets to spare.

The fourth annual Glidden automobile tour will start from Cleveland, Ohio, with eighty-one cars competing for the Charles J. Glidden and Howes trophies. The route traverses six States and finishes in New York July 24.

Emil Herz's three-year-old colt, Montgomery, won the Commonwealth Handicap at the Coney Island Jockey Club course, and James R. Keene's Megg's Hill won the Vernal Stake.

Miss May Sutton's success at Wimbledon has caused Miss Lowther to enter the lawn tennis tournament at Newport (England) in order to save the Welch championship from the American girl.

Andrew Crawford's Invader was beaten in trotting a race at the Empire Track for the first time in two years. Ann Direct, bred and driven by James Butler, won the race.

Miss May Sutton, an American girl won the women's lawn tennis championship of England.

The Belgians defeated Christ Church College of Oxford by a length in the final for the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley.

James R. Keene's Cabochon won the Spindrift Stake at the Coney Island Jockey Club course and H. P. Whitney's Dinna Ken won a mile race in 1:39.2-5, equalling the fastest mile yet run at the meeting.

BANDITS TO FEEL STRONG HAND

Governor Magoon Orders the Capture of Gonzalez Brothers.

Havana, Cuba, July 9.—Governor Magoon has decided to use a strong hand against the outlaws from the town of San Antonio, Havana Province, who are merely common criminals.

This band, led by two mulatto brothers called Gonzalez, left San An-



GOV. CHAS. F. MAGOON.

tonio after murdering a half witted negro boy, Agapito Cordoba. They terrorized the town to such a point that neither the police nor the Mayor dared arrest them, but they are now surrounded by three hundred rural guards, commanded by Colonel Aralos, under direct instructions and plans of General Alexander Rodriguez.

Major Slocum, supervisor of rurales, believes the bandits can hardly escape, unless they find protection among the country folk, which is doubtful. Governor Magoon's orders are to bring them in alive or dead. The Mayor of the town and the Chief of Police will be discharged.

News of Governor Magoon's stern attitude published in the Havana papers has caused general satisfaction among the best elements.

ASH FUEL BACKER A SUICIDE.

Doctor Lost Money in Promoting Cobbler Elmire's Scheme.

Altoona, Pa., July 9.—Despondent because the "ashes burning" secret of Cobbler John Elmire lacked the Midas touch and failed to produce the fabulous wealth that was promised, Dr. H. K. Hoy, a homeopathic physician of Altoona, mixed corbolic acid and laudanum and swallowed a quantity sufficient to kill ten men.

Dr. Hoy had every confidence in the merits of Elmire's alleged discovery and believed that it would revolutionize the industrial world. He furnished the funds required to conduct the experiments and was given a half interest in the secret.

Japan Exiles a Korean.

Tokio, July 9.—A despatch from Seoul says that the Supreme Court of Korea sentenced Yi-Yong-Tai, once Premier of Korea, to ten years exile for furnishing secret funds to the conspirators who planned to assassinate the pro-Japanese members of the late Korean Cabinet.

Copper selling agents broke the deadlock between buyers and sellers by reducing prices three cents a pound.

WAR ON TRUSTS OPENS

Bill in Equity Filed Against Principal Offenders.

PLAN EXPERIMENTAL

Bonaparte Convinced That Government by Administration of Trusts Can End Restraint of Trade—First Move is Against the American Tobacco Company.

Washington, July 11.—The Harvester Trust is likely to be reached by the Administration's new anti-trust weapon, the use of injunctions and receiverships. The application of this method to the Powder and Tobacco Trusts had already been determined upon. It is assumed that the first move will be made against the Tobacco Trust, for a bill in equity is to be filed in New York against the combination.

The case of the Powder Trust differs somewhat from that of the Tobacco Trust, as there is only one holding company for the latter. Both are regarded as good targets for the new method, however, for both are accused of violating the Sherman law.

Naturally the plan is only experimental as yet, and the Government will have to be guided by the steps taken after it is put into execution. It goes without saying, however, that no such radical and far-reaching scheme would have been adopted without the fullest consideration as to its probable success. Experimentally as it is, Mr. Bonaparte and Mr. Purdy are convinced that it is feasible, and no one has the least doubt that if feasible it will be tremendously effective.

Heretofore one of the great arguments against trust prosecutions has been that they are as unprofitable as they are expensive. It costs vast exertion and much money to convict a trust, and when the Government has secured a conviction the trust goes on doing business just about as it did before. All the punishments so far devised have proved ineffective except imprisonment, and imprisonment has not been tried because of the enormous difficulties in the way.

This argument, it is believed, will be exploded by the new process. Simple as is the remedy, it would unquestionably be effective, for the reason that the Government could administer the trust's affairs itself through the receiver and compel the abolition of restraint of trade.

None of the officials of the American Tobacco Company was willing to make any comment on the situation.

The company has known for a number of months that the Government was investigating its affairs, and when the investigators went to the offices at 111 Fifth Avenue they were given every opportunity for finding out what they wished to know.

ARMY IS UNDEROFFICERED.

Gen. Bell Says All the Regiments Are Only Partially Equipped.

Omaha, July 10.—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff of the Army, has been visiting all the important army posts in the Department of Missouri.

The governmental departments outside the army are making too



MAJOR GEN. J. FRANKLIN BELL.

great a draft on the army, according to Gen. Bell. Whenever a trained man is wanted the army is called upon for an officer. This, the General says, has resulted in a dearth of officers and has left all the regiments only partially equipped. The result is that the army is ill prepared for actual service on quick notice.

"At times like the present it is quite important that our Philippine Division be kept at a high standard. This is well known impossible when the General Staff is continually called upon for officers for work quite outside the army proper. My plan is to obtain an allowance from Congress for a sufficient number of officers for staff work, in order that the line may have a good quota to be ready for emergencies."

Judge Fort, in the New Jersey Supreme Court, decided that the United Copper Company stockholders had the legal right to examine the company's books, though the charter denied such right.

N. Y. MARKET LETTER

(From our Special Correspondent.)

WHEAT—There was a strong rising trend in the local wheat market during the week, as speculative offerings were light, while sellers for the decline were alarmed by further and more definite reports regarding the foreign crop situation. Subsequently selling pressure developed, and the market closed easy in tone. Since the close of Wednesday Liverpool had made again of 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 by the time the local market opened, while other markets also displayed strength.

CORN—Although a firm undertone developed in the corn market early in the week trading continued quiet with prices fluctuating within comparatively narrow limits. Holders offered sparingly owing to the higher Liverpool cable advices and lighter Argentine shipments for the week than expected. Later, weaker western wires caused an easier feeling and the market closed quiet with prices quoted 1/4c lower to 1/4c higher.

BUTTER—The position of the highest grades of creamery is a trifle firmer than it was last Wednesday, but all interests are opposed to a higher range in prices. The demand for storage purposes is still insignificant, and some of the largest operators openly assert that they will not store butter at present prices.

CHEESE—The market displayed all the dull features that are expected immediately after a holiday. The demand this week has been of moderate volume. Small sizes of colored have had the preference in a majority of the sales. Out-of-town dealers have taken white cheese to some extent, but their purchases have not been for quantities of any size. Lower prices in English markets have discouraged shippers to such an extent that the export demand this week has been entirely dormant. Canadian prices are much lower than those offered here and it is fair to assume that considerable business has been diverted from the home market. Fine skims are rated steady.

LIVE POULTRY—Jobbers will be obliged to carry over about 2 1/2 cars, mostly heavy fowls. The demand this week has been better than was anticipated and the quantities left unsold were not large. Chickens and light weighing fowls have been the best sellers. Heavy fowls have not been in favor with all classes of buyers. But few turkeys have arrived or are wanted. Ducks and geese were fairly cleaned up.

WHEAT
July 10. 1.04% Sept. 1.06% Dec. 1.09

CORN
July 10. 63 Sept. 63% Dec. 63%

OATS—Mixed, @ 51 1/2-52 1/2c.

MILK
Exchange price for standard quality is 2 1/2c. per quart.

BUTTER
CREAMERY.—Western, extra \$ 24.25
Firsts 23.25c. State dairy, finest 22 1/2

CHEESE
State, full cream, 12 1/2 Small, 12 1/2

EGGS
Jersey—Fancy, a20c State—Good to choice, 18-19 Western—Firsts, a16

BEEVES—City dressed, 8.90c.

CALVES—City dressed, 8.90c. Country dressed per lb. 6.10c.

SHEEP—Per 100 lb. \$3.50-7.00.

HOGS—Live per 100 lb. \$6.75-6.80

Country dressed per lb. 8.90c.

HAY—Prime, 100 lbs., \$1.25.

STRAW—Long rye, 65a70c.

LIVE POULTRY
FOWLS.—Per lb. a14.

CHICKENS.—Spring, per lb., a20c.

DUCKS.—Per lb. a18c.

GESE.—Per lb. a10.

DRESSED POULTRY
TURKEYS.—Per lb. 14c.

FOWLS.—Per lb. 12a13c.

VEGETABLES
POTATOES.—Old bbl., 75ca\$1.50.

CUCUMBERS.—Basket, \$1.00a2.50.

ONIONS.—White, per bbl. \$2.25a3.75.

LETTUCE.—Basket, 50ca70c.

SPINACH.—Barrel, 50ca75c.

BERRIES.—per 100 bunches, \$2.00a3.00.

STRAWBERRIES.— 5a14c.

FINANCIAL.

Wall street was mystified by the heavy cash loss of banks as shown in the weekly statement.

Stocks scored general advances and closed firm.

Wabash directors prevented injunction proceedings by interest payment on "B" debenture bonds.

Nearly \$180,000,000 was paid out in July 1 disbursements for dividends, interest and other credits.

BASEBALL LEAGUE SUMMARIES.

Standing of the Clubs.

National.

W. L. P. C.

Chicago 55 17 764

New York 42 20 618

Pittsburg 42 27 609

Philadelphia 38 31 551

Boston 30 38 441

Cincinnati 30 42 417

Brooklyn 29 43 403

St. Louis 17 50 224

American.

W. L. P. C.

Chicago 45 24 652

Cleveland 44 28 611

Detroit 35 29 567