



PRESIDENT WARNS ALDRICH IS AWAY.

Republican Party Must Live Up to Its Promises. Insurgents Take Control of Senate Tariff Debate.

OTHERWISE IT WILL FALL BACK BORAH FOR DIRECT INCOME TAX

If It Does Not Come Up to What People Expect It Will Be Relegated to Position Like His Majesty's Opposition. Idaho Senator Says Great Corporations Have Transferred Their Taxes to Consumer and Can Continue to Do So.

New Haven, Conn., July 1.—President Taft paused in the course of his speech to 1,800 graduates of Yale gathered at the annual alumni feast to issue a serious note of warning to congress and to the leaders of the Republican party.

Washington, July 1.—When the senate met today to resume work on the tariff bill Senator Aldrich, chairman of the finance committee, was absent. There was no little curiosity as to where he had gone on his brief vacation, but the only information on this point forthcoming was that he was "on the water."

Senator Borah of Idaho continued his speech in favor of a straight income tax amendment to the tariff bill. Taking for his text the declaration made by Senator Aldrich that he would vote for the corporation tax amendment only as a means of defeating the income tax, Senator Borah criticized the position of the chairman of the finance committee, who had presented the corporation tax amendment to the senate.

Unquestionably, Mr. Borah said, the great corporations of the country have transferred their taxes to the consumer.

"The men who do not transfer their taxes," he continued, "are the holders of millions of bonds, who are exempted from the operation of the law it is here proposed to pass."

Today, he said, the great corporations, knowing that they can transfer this proposed tax, are advising that the tax be put upon them, preferring it to the income tax.

Favoring a resubmission of the income tax to the supreme court of the United States, Mr. Borah said he did not attack the integrity of that court.

"Yet," he said, "when that court differs and by a bare majority of one overturns the practice of a century, who will tell me that under such circumstances it is an assault upon the dignity of the court to ask them to again consider that question?"

He favored the income tax, he said, because it would make possible a distribution of the burdens of the government between the consumers and wealth. If, he said, it was proposed to lay an additional tax upon consumers in the form of a corporation tax he would prefer following the course suggested at the beginning of the session by the chairman of the finance committee in favor of retrenchment in the expenditures of the government to avoid the necessity for such an additional burden upon the people.

The house committee on appropriations today began the preparation of a deficiency appropriation bill, the total of which will approximate \$1,000,000.

Included in this bill will be an appropriation of \$25,000 with which to pay the traveling expenses of the president, thus leaving intact his salary of \$75,000. Other items which the bill will carry are: One hundred and eight thousand dollars for the equipment of hospitals at Ellis Island, \$300,000 to pay the expenses of this government's participation in the Brussels exposition of 1910 and \$100,000 for special assistants to the department of justice.

STEEL WORKERS STRIKE.

Ten Thousand Skilled Men in Fight Against Open Shop.

Pittsburg, July 1.—More than 10,000 skilled workers, members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, employed by the American Sheet and Tin Plate company in various plants throughout Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Indiana quit work today when the "open shop" order of the company came. The company and the union have both made preparations to fight.

Defeat for the Amalgamated association, it is said, would mean the loss of its power over the United States Steel corporation, of which the American Sheet and Tin Plate company is a subsidiary. That the company is working toward this end is apparent, it is alleged, from orders issued calling for the immediate resumption of several nonunion plants in this vicinity which for over a year have been idle.

A majority of the company's plants in the Pittsburg territory are non-union, and the trouble was not effective here. Wheeling, W. Va.; Newcastle, Sharon and Connellsville, Pa.; Martins Ferry, Bridgeport and Cambridge, O., and Elwood, Anderson, Gas City and Muncie, Ind., are the points involved.

THREE AMERICANS!



What the Fourth of July Means to All Americans

THE Fourth of July is our supreme holiday. It stands for our national idea and mission. It represents our beginning, progress, and destiny. On February 22d we celebrate the birthday of Washington, and on May 30th we decorate the graves of those who laid down their lives for the Union; but the Fourth of July is the birthday and the memorial of all American greatness of character and splendor of heroism.



It is the great festival that is being celebrated all the year round, by the joy of American homes, the inexhaustible wealth of our resources, the peerlessness of our opportunities, the inspiration of our ideals; by the music of our industries and the beauty and fruitfulness of our fields; by the millions of our school children, and the radiant armies of the students in our higher educational institutions; by the constant flood of immigrants from every clime and nation; by all that is vital and true in the thoughts and deeds of our public men; by all that is good and lovely in the lives of lofty and lowly; by the song of our streams, the thunder of our oceans, the majesty of our mountains; by everything that is American in power and promise; by all our achievements, all our influence, and all our hopes.

The Fourth of July, like the stars and stripes, stands for the white country, everywhere, all the time. It is a day that covers all the year, all our past, all our future; and it is being celebrated all the time, for it is the date of everything American that is thought or done. As the supreme festival of freedom and democracy it marks the epoch of the common people in the history of the world, for its sunshine has sent hope into the hearts of those of all the lands still under the rule of tyranny. To the formal celebration of the day every community should give its best—the sweetest music, the noblest oratory. Above all other days in the year it should be joyous. Social re-unions, pastimes, excursions, athletic contests, are in harmony with the spirit of the day, but they should be subordinate to a dignified and attractive ceremonial, popular in interest and stimulating to memory, to patriotism, and to the heart. The flag should be conspicuous in every home and every place of business, and in the hands of every child.

Welcome the glorious Fourth!

CHANGE IN THE NAVY.

Rear Admiral Potter Becomes Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

Washington, July 1.—An important change took place in the navy department today with the assumption of the office of chief of the bureau of navigation, one of the most responsible in the service, by Rear Admiral William F. Potter. He succeeds as bureau chief Rear Admiral John E. Pillsbury, who was placed on the retired list sev-

eral months ago, but has remained in charge of the bureau.

Rear Admiral Potter has had a distinguished career in the navy. He is a native of New York and entered the service in 1865. He was advanced for "eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle during the war with Spain." At the outset of the recent battleship cruise Admiral Potter commanded the Vermont, and on the retirement of Rear Admiral Emory he succeeded to the command of the second squadron of the Atlantic fleet.

READY FOR RACE. JOHNSON IS VICTOR

Harvard and Yale Crews at New London Await Gun. Has Best of Six Round Fight With Tony Ross.

JAM OVERFLOWS THE CITY. HOOTED FOR HIS ROUGH WORK

Record Crowd Out to See Blue and Crimson Oarsmen Struggle For Honors in Eight Oared Contest. Under Pennsylvania Laws Contest Is Officially Declared a Draw. Negro Not In the Best Condition.

New London, Conn., July 1.—With the freshmen and the four oared races out of the way, the scene was set today for the final and crowning event of the Yale-Harvard regatta, the struggle between the varsity eight oared crews.

The minor events have served their purpose—the whetting of the appetites of the immense crowds for the big race. Speaking of crowds, the word seems hardly adequate to give an idea of the number of people that fill this city to overflowing and spill over the edges. Even last year's multitude, drawn here partly by the races and partly by the presence of President Taft, then the Republican candidate, is surpassed today. The long afternoon wait for the big race, which is scheduled for 6 p. m., is filled with the scenes and sounds incident to the gathering of a mass of college humanity. New London is used to the uproar and the sights, having had the college regatta here since 1878, but even the man who remembers the Harvard victory in that year declares that today's crowd is a record breaker.

To account for the scenes, imagine an assemblage of thousands upon thousands of college alumni and undergraduates, accompanied by their women folk, all plentifully bedecked with crimson or blue, wandering through the shady streets of this ancient town in groups and couples, swirling in opposite currents at the street corners, gathering in crowds in front of the hotels and in the squares and waving into one another's faces the flags and pennants with which they express visibly their enthusiastic rivalries.

For the noises, combine in your mind's ear the chattering, laughing, singing and cheering of the aforesaid thousands, mingling in a pleasing medley of noise with the booming of the little cannon on the yachts lining the course of the races, the roaring of the sirens of the same craft and the ceaseless honking and braying of the automobiles drawn hither by the regatta from every point on the compass. And don't forget the cries of the fakers, doing a rushing business in pennants, buttons, rattles, horns, whistles and other things that go with boat races and football games, to say nothing of the vendors of lemonade and sandwiches.

Judging from some of the talk that is going around among persons who say they are disinterested, there will be only one crew in today's big race and that crew will be the one from the university west of here. Not that the Harvard crew has no partisans or that the Crimson hordes are forgetting themselves so far as to concede that Yale will win. Oh, dear, no! But there is so much talk of the wonderfully fast time made in practice by the Yale eight and the possible overtraining of the Harvard men that one can sometimes surprise even a Harvard rooster with an anxious look on his face.

To offset all this confident Yale talk the Crimson people are flaunting in the faces of their foes the Harvard victory of last year, when Griswold of Yale collapsed in the third mile and Hunt's collapse immediately after shattered Yale's hopes. Yale's answer to this historic argument is that not since 1882-3 has Harvard won twice in succession and this is a late day for the upsetting of that long record.

Of course neither Captain Howe of Yale nor Captain Cutler of Harvard is upsetting college tradition by claiming victory before the race. The coaches, Kennedy of Yale and Wray of Harvard, are not quite so reticent or modest, however, and each has been heard to assert that his charges are in good condition and need only the chance to prove their rowing skill.

The start of the big race will be well worth seeing. The Harvard crew knows how to get under way quickly, and the racing starts made by Yale this year have been a revelation even to the old men on the river.

It will be a terrific race until one crew succumbs to the strain, and then the result will have been decided. That is what happened last year. Then, however, Yale was trying to row a very long stroke as fast as Harvard rowed a short one. This year both crews will use a short stroke.

The Usual Sequence. Jag, joy ride, jall!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Pittsburg, July 1.—Jack Johnson, colored heavyweight champion of the world, outboxed Tony Ross of Newcastle, Pa., in a six round contest given under the auspices of the National Athletic club at Duquesne Garden here.

While the bout was declared a draw on account of state laws prohibiting the rendering of a decision in boxing tournaments, public opinion willingly conceded that Johnson had the better of the go from start to finish.

It was a fast fight during the entire six rounds. Johnson, however, seemed to be not in his best condition, repeatedly rushing Ross, but seldom landing effectively. The audience shouted wildly whenever Ross landed a telling blow, but hooted Johnson for his apparently rough work in the clinches.

Referee Dime said after the fight that Ross did remarkably well in the face of the fact that Johnson had the best of him in weight and height.

After the mill Ross anxiously begged for another opportunity to meet the colored fighter.

First Round.—Johnson led left to stomach and repeated this blow with telling effect. Ross led right to jaw. Johnson pushed a stiff one with left to Ross' chin, repeating the blow with a right counter, drawing blood from Ross' nose. With a left and right to face Johnson staggered Ross, who went to his knees, taking the count of nine, the bell saving him. It was Johnson's round.

Second Round.—The men rushed to center of ring, Ross leading with left to jaw. Johnson acknowledged the blow with a smile and sent a wicked left to Ross' face, following it with a counter to stomach. Ross' mouth bled freely. Johnson repeatedly swung a wicked left into Ross' face, rocking the Newcastle boxer on his legs. The men held on in center of the ring, Johnson landing lefts to face with good effect until the bell rang. Johnson's round.

Third Round.—Ross from the center of the ring tried to make a better landing than in the two previous rounds. With a right to stomach and left to the jaw he removed the grin from Johnson's face. Ross showed his extreme nervousness. Johnson continued the use of his vicious left swing. Ross stumbled in an effort to get away from Johnson's jabs and slipped to his knees, taking the count of eight for a rest. With right to stomach Johnson finished the round, with Ross hanging on. Johnson's round.

Fourth Round.—Johnson came smiling, with Ross in distress. Johnson goaded the Newcastle boxer, making remarks concerning his bloody nose and mouth. Johnson led with left to jaw, and the men clinched. Ross made a vicious lunge, swinging his right to Johnson's jaw. This was the first effective blow Ross landed. The round ended with the men in center of ring in a clinch. Johnson's round.

Fifth Round.—Ross came up apparently groggy, with Johnson sarcastically grinning over his easy fight so far. With a vicious left swing to the face Johnson rocked Ross. Ross tried bravely to stand off the big black, but there was no chance. Johnson was in and out like a flash, and Ross could not stop him. The gong saved Ross from further cruel punishment. Johnson's round.

Sixth Round.—Ross came up willing and led with left uppercut on Johnson's jaw. Johnson returned a right uppercut, closing Ross' eyes, the men going to a clinch in center of ring, with Johnson beating Ross unmercifully with his left swing used so effectively in the previous rounds. The gong struck, with Ross hanging on. Johnson's round.

Things Theatrical.

Frederick Perry has been engaged for the cast of "An American Widow." Henry B. Harris has been elected president of the National Association of Producing Managers.

May Robson will begin her next season in "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary" about the middle of August.

Ellen Terry was one of the interested spectators at Rose Stahl's performance in London of "The Chorus Lady."

In a lawsuit over royalties it developed lately that the profits of "The Virginian" up to last June were nearly \$150,000.

Two Mills Sign Union Soale. Steubenville, O., July 1.—Follansbee Bros.' Tin mill at Follansbee, W. Va., and the Pope Tin mill of this city signed the soale asked for by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, thus preventing a strike at these plants. About a thousand men are affected.