

The Federal Government Must Control the Trusts

So Says the President in a Speech Discussing the Blessings and Evils of Enormous Wealth

Providence, R. I., Aug. 23.—President Roosevelt arrived here this morning, during the drive about the city he made a brief speech. He said:

"We are passing through a period of great material prosperity and such a period is as sure as adversity itself to bring with it the blessings of a more abundant life. At a time when most men prosper somewhat, it always happens that a few men prosper greatly and it is as true now as it was when the tower of Babel fell upon all who were under it, that good fortune does not come only to the just; nor bad fortune only to the unjust. When the weather is good for crops it is also good for weeds. Moreover, not only do we work for wealth when the times are such that most men flourish, but when it is worse, the spirit of envy and jealousy and hatred spring up in the breasts of those who, though they may be doing fairly well themselves yet see others who are no more deserving doing far better."

"Wise laws and fearless and upright administration of the laws can give the opportunity for such prosperity as that we see about us. But this is all that we can do. When the conditions have been created which make prosperity possible, then each individual man must achieve it for himself by his own effort, intelligence, energy, industry and prudent purpose. If when people wax fat they kick, as they have been prone to do since the days of Jeahurun, they will speedily destroy their own prosperity. If they go into wild schemes and lose their heads they have lost that which no legislation can supply, and the better world will suffer in consequence. If in a spirit of sullen envy they rest upon pulling down those who have profited most by the years of fatness they will bury themselves in the crash of the common disaster. It is difficult to make our material condition better by the best of laws, but it is not enough by bad laws to throw the whole nation into an abyss of misery."

"There are real and great evils in our social and economic life and these evils stand out with ugly boldness during our times. For the wicked who prosper are never a pleasant sight. There is every need of striving in all possible ways, individually and collectively, by combinations among ourselves in private life and through the recognized organs of government for the cutting out of these evils. Only let us be sure that we do not use the knife with an ignorant zeal which would make it more dangerous to the patient than to the disease."

"One of the features of the tremendous industrial growth of the last generation has been the very great increase in large private and especially in large incorporated fortunes. We may like this sort of thing as we please, but it is a fact, nevertheless, and so far as we can see it is an inevitable result of the work of various causes, prominent among which has been the immense importance of steam and electricity have assumed in modern life. Urban population has grown in this country as in all civilized countries, much faster than the population as a whole during the last century and where men are gathered together in great masses it inevitably results that they must work far more largely by means of combinations among themselves than when they live isolated from one another."

"It is not true that the poor have become poorer, but some of the rich have grown so very much richer that where multitudes of men are herded together in a limited space, the contrast strikes the onlooker as more violent than for-

merly. On the whole, our people earn more and live better than ever before, and the progress of which we are so proud could not have taken place had it not been for the great upbuilding of industrial centers, such as our commercial and manufacturing cities. But together with the good there has come a measure of evil. Life is not so simple as it was, and so is both for the individual and the community the simple life is normally the healthy life. There is not in the cities the same sense of common underlying brotherhood as there is still in country localities and the lines of social cleavage are far more clearly marked."

"A great fortune, if not used aright, makes its possessor in a peculiar sense a menace to the community as a whole, just as a great intellect does if it is unaccompanied by developed conscience, by character. But obviously this no more affords grounds for condemning wealth than it does for condemning intellect. Every man of power by the very fact of power, is capable of doing damage to his neighbors, but we cannot afford to discourage the development of such men merely because it is possible they may use their power to wrong ends. If we did so we should leave our history a blank, for we should have no great statesmen, soldiers or merchants, no great men of arts or letters or of science. Doubtless on the average the most useful man to his fellow citizens is apt to be he to whom has been given what the pessimist prayed for, neither poverty nor riches, but the great captain of industry, the man of wealth, who alone or in combination with his fellows, drives through our great business enterprises is a factor without which this country could not possibly maintain its present industrial position in the world."

"Some of our states have excellent laws; laws which it would be well, indeed, to have enacted by the national legislature, but the wide difference in these laws, even between adjacent states and the uncertainty of the power of enforcement, result practically in altogether insufficient control. I believe that the nation must assume this power of control by legislation, and if it becomes evident that the constitution will not permit needed legislation, then by constitutional amendment. The immediate need in dealing with trusts is to place them under the real, not criminal control of some sovereign to which, as its creature, the trusts shall owe allegiance, and in whose courts the sovereign's orders may with certainty be enforced. This is not the case with the ordinary, so-called 'trust' today, for the trust is a large state corporation, generally doing business in other states also, and often with a tendency to monopoly. Such a trust is an artificial creature, not wholly responsible to our or controllable by any legislature nor wholly subject to the jurisdiction of any one court. Some governmental sovereign must be given full power over these artificial and very powerful corporate beings."

"In my judgment this sovereign must be the national government. When it has been given full power, then this full power can be used to control any evil influence, exactly as the government is now using the power conferred upon it under the Sherman anti-trust law. Even when the full power has been conferred it would be highly undesirable to attempt too much or to begin by stringent legislation. The mechanism of modern business is as delicate and complicated as it is vast, and nothing would be more productive of evil to all of us and especially to those least well off in this world's goods than ignorant meddling with this mechanism, and, above all, if the meddling were done in a spirit of class or sectional rivalry. It is desirable that this power should be possessed by the nation, but it is quite as desirable that the power should be exercised with moderation and self-restraint. The first exercise of that power should be the securing of publicity among all great corporations doing an interstate business. The publicity, though non-inquisitorial, should be real and thorough as to all important facts with which the public has concern."

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into the house and pulled her out and across the yard and over the fence and about one hundred yards from the house to a small clump of bushes where he committed a nameless crime. The footprints in the yard and along the route give evidence that the lady offered all the resistance that her frail strength would permit. The children, seeing their mother pulled along by the brute, and noticing her tears and hearing her pitiful cries ran from the house weeping and finally reached the home of a neighbor, where they told as best they could.

But help came too late. The black devil had accomplished his purpose and fled, leaving his victim unconscious on the spot where he had disfigured her fair countenance. The news soon spread and hundreds of people were on the highways armed and searching for the coward. A phone message was sent to La Grange from Seven Springs and from La Grange a telegram came to Sheriff Scott, telling of the horrible deed and asking him to come at once and bring bloodhounds. The sheriff left for the scene about 10 o'clock. He came back to the city this morning and said that the negro had not been captured. He said that the roads in every direction were being guarded by armed citizens and that there was not a man in that whole section that closed his eyes for sleep all night. In coming home this morning the sheriff said he passed nineteen ladies who were stationed with firearms at different places in the road. The woods are being scoured and if the wretch as caught summary and swift-winded awful justice will be meted out to him.

The negro had lately come into that community. He had been pulling fodder on the plantation and was familiar with the fact that Mr. Smith had gone to town yesterday.

"DEFEAT FOR BOTH" Watson's Idea of the Effect of Glenn's Position

Winston-Salem, N. C., Aug. 23.—Special.—Mr. C. B. Watson, who is attending Davidson college, was called over the long distance 'phone this afternoon and asked if he had any comment to make on Capt. Glenn's letter, in reply to the one issued by Mr. Watson a week ago. Mr. Watson replied that Capt. Glenn's proposition to leave their contest till the legislative assemblies "means defeat for both of us. I think the matter should be settled at once," continued Mr. Watson, who added:

"So far as my kinfolks are concerned, as referred to by Mr. Glenn, he can take a census of them and I will permit him to add them to his column. Perhaps I was a little slow in filling my lien or staking off my claim (if I had any) for the senatorship. I don't ask Mr. Glenn to withdraw from the race should Forsyth give me her endorsement. He can still remain in the field, but I will agree to withdraw and endorse him if the convention thinks he is the strongest and best man for the place. I shall only ask the convention to settle the contest between us so far as the vote of Forsyth's representatives in the legislature is concerned."

The Winston lawyers today issued a unique challenge to the physicians to play a game of ball, the proceeds of the game to be donated to the hospital; provided the maimed players will be cared for in the charity ward free of charge. Winston defeated Kernersville-Oak Ridge in a slow game of ball this afternoon. Score 7 to 6. Batteries: Winston, Walters and Nelson; for the visitors, Walker and Holt.

MOVE TO ATLANTA Southern Freight Department Will Make Change of Base

Washington, Aug. 23.—It was officially announced today that the general freight department of the Southern Railway Company would be transferred from this city to Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Lincoln Greene, assistant general freight agent, said the freight department would be moved during the month of September, and that it will be open for business at Atlanta by the 1st of October.

Mr. Greene has just returned from Atlanta, where he engaged quarters for the freight department and made all necessary arrangements for the removal to that city. The transfer, Mr. Greene said, is deemed advisable by the officials of the company for the reason that Atlanta is about the most central point of the general freight department as that place will greatly facilitate the work of the office.

It was also learned that there would be no changes made in the heads of the departments. Sixty-five clerks will move to Atlanta.

CITIZENS TICKET IN FRANKLIN COUNTY

Louisburg, N. C., Aug. 23.—Special.—The Republican convention was held here today. There was a large crowd in attendance and much enthusiasm was manifested. Delegates were elected to the state, congressional, judicial and senatorial conventions and the executive committee was chosen. There was a large gathering of the citizens of the county who are opposed to the ticket nominated by the recent Democratic convention. After the appointment of delegates and the executive committee the Republican convention adjourned and met in a mass meeting with opponents of the Democratic ticket and a citizens' ticket was nominated. It is as follows: For the legislature, Hon. John F.

Mitchell; for sheriff, W. H. Harris; for clerk of Superior court, R. R. Harris; for register of deeds, R. E. King; for treasurer, Rufus Sanderling; for coroner, W. W. Holmes.

Mr. W. H. Yearborough addressed the meeting and pledged his support to the citizens' ticket.

Hon. John F. Mitchell made a ringing speech, accepting the nomination of the mass meeting.

There seems to be perfect harmony and much enthusiasm.

Mr. P. A. Reavis, chairman of the Republican convention, predicts the election of the ticket nominated by a large majority and the other leaders seem to share his confidence. There is every evidence of a lively time in Franklin.

Hiss Endorsed in Gaston

Gastonia, N. C., Aug. 23.—Special.—Gaston county Republican convention today elected delegates to the state congressional and judicial conventions. George B. Hiss was endorsed for Congress. The nomination of county officers was deferred till the convention to be called in future by the executive committee. Will probably endorse independents.

REUNION AND RALLY

Old Confederates and Young Educators Have a Good Time

Warrenton, N. C., Aug. 23.—Special.—The Confederate reunion and educational rally held here today was attended by a number of people. It was held in a large grove on the edge of town, where seats had been provided in front of a large speaker's stand. Fifteen hundred people heard the eloquent speeches of the orators.

After prayer by the Rev. T. J. Taylor, Tasker Cook, Esq., introduced Hon. Darby Hugh McLean of Dunn, who in a beautifully worded oration paid tribute to the valor and courage of the Confederate soldier. Prof. John Graham introduced Dr. B. F. Dixon. He delivered an educational address in a humorous way, that made a dry subject acceptable to all. Dr. Dixon sandwiched his plea for more education for the masses with witticisms that brought cheers from the old soldiers and young educators.

After the speaking, a bountiful dinner was provided for all who cared for it. The best of order was preserved, and this occasion was pronounced the best ever experienced.

ALL WHITE

Guilford Republicans Ignore the Colored Voter

Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 23.—Special.—The Republican county convention this afternoon was attended by eighty-one white men to select delegates to various conventions. A typewritten list previously prepared went through after a few strenuous kicks. Not a single negro was present or allowed on the list of twenty-four delegates and alternates. Speeches were made by Douglas, Steel and Ragan. Resolutions endorsing Roosevelt and Pritchard and opposing Democrats for was not one of the state funds and for the constitutional amendment in so far as it deprives white men were adopted.

WHERE WE GET LEFT

Millennium Prophet Leaves America Out of His Calculations

London, Aug. 23.—There appears today in the most expensive column of London newspapers of the biggest circulation, one of the most curious advertisements ever published. It consists of a long prophetic occupying two and a half columns, and describing a series of momentous events which are to occur between 1906 and 1920, and which will culminate with the second coming of Christ and the beginning of the millennium. The prophet is an individual who describes himself as Rev. M. Baxter of London and his creed is another of those elaborate deductions from figures and signs in the books of Daniel and Revelation. He declares that what was formerly Caesar's empire will be divided between 1906 and 1920 into ten kingdoms including France extended to the Rhine, taking in Great Britain without Ireland and India, Spain, Austria, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Egypt and the Balkans. These ten kingdoms will form a Latin confederacy, which will be league against Germany and Russia. The prophet says that a lot of terrible things will happen in the ensuing 10 years. Poor America doesn't figure in the awful chronicle, presumably because she finds no place in biblical history.

Blackburn Still Retreating

Salisbury, N. C., Aug. 23.—Special.—Hon. Theo. F. Kluttz this week again challenged Spencer Blackburn to a joint canvass of this congressional district. Mr. Blackburn replied yesterday to Mr. Kluttz. He stated that he knew no reason why he should reconsider his determination of two weeks ago. Mr. Kluttz will consequently make his canvass alone.

Mrs. M. H. Boyden fell in her yard last night and broke her arm, the fracture being a very serious one.

Concord, N. C., Aug. 23.—Special.—The Republican county convention today put out a full ticket. After this Spencer Blackburn spoke, making a characteristic speech.

Pou Captivates Pine Tree State Democrats

He Is Making an Effective Canvass—Speech by Senator Simmons as a Campaign Document

By THOMAS J. FENCE

Washington, Aug. 23.—Special.—Advices received at Democratic headquarters are to the effect that Congressman Pou is making a winning fight in Maine, where he has been delivering campaign speeches for the past week. Mr. H. A. Arthur who heard Mr. Pou speak at Rockland, Me., last Wednesday, was here today and he stated that Mr. Pou was greeted by a large crowd, whom he completely captivated. He said that the New England folks were greatly pleased with the young southern orator and that when he concluded every man passed forward to shake his hand. He described Mr. Pou's effort as eloquent and forcible and declared that it produced a fine effect on the large crowd. The Rockland Daily Star said among other things of Mr. Pou's effort:

"Congressman Edw. W. Pou of North Carolina addressed the Jackson club at the club rooms last evening. The two topics which were the burden of his address were trusts and the Philippines. Mr. Pou is a typical southerner with a pleasing and unaffected style of oratory. He used plain language and few gestures and his attractive style and pleasing presence held the audience in closest attention. He charged the Republican party with fostering the trusts after creating them by high protection and referred to President Roosevelt's strenuous attitude against trusts as a huge joke. He said that at Pittsburg the president bitterly denounced trusts and combinations of capital to the people and after his speech he dined with H. C. Frick of the steel trust. The only anti-trust legislation that had been enacted was done by the Democratic party, aided by thirty-three Republicans in abolishing the differential duty on Cuban sugar. Although the house passed the bill, the Republican Senate pigeon-holed it and there is sleeps today. He said that Congressman Littlefield was one of the Republicans who for a time was a Democrat and remarked that he regretted that Mr. Littlefield didn't stay with the party longer."

A resume of the speech follows in the Star.

Senator Simmons returned home today, and he carried with him a large batch of literature from Democratic headquarters, taking a copy of every speech and document that has been issued for consumption in the campaign. Senator Simmons will have some of this literature printed for circulation in North Carolina.

Senator Carmack who is chairman of the committee on literature for the campaign committee stated yesterday that Mr. Simmons' speech on the Philippine civil government bill would be printed and circulated as a campaign document. So far only the speeches of Senators Hoar and Bacon on the Philippine subject have been printed for circulation and the selection of Senator Simmons' speech out of the large number delivered on this subject is a fine compliment to him. Senator Carmack spoke very highly of Senator Simmons' speech which in his opinion combats the commercial and trade argument of the expansionists better than any other delivered in the Senate.

Postmaster Joyce of Danbury is under fire and Senator Pritchard called

at the post office department this morning to have final action stayed until the postmaster is able to make his defense. The Danbury Postmaster is charged with dereliction of duty, a report on his case having been made by a post office inspector.

Senator Pritchard who is taking a quiet rest will remain here tomorrow with his son.

Next week the sites for public buildings at Durham and Goldsboro will be selected. Special Agent Ellsworth who visited both points has completed his report. But the assistant secretary will not press on them until the latter part of the week and until then they cannot be made public.

It is understood that the owners of the Parsley property at Wilmington have agreed to accept the compromise offer of the government which is \$14,250. Congress appropriated sixteen thousand dollars for the purchase and though this amount was available the special agent who made an inspection cut down this sum.

The Democratic campaign document is now on the press and will make its appearance next week. There is no danger of a recall of this publication. It will assail vigorously the Republican party for its position with regard to the trusts, the tariff, Cuban reciprocity and expansion.

The Times this evening says that the passenger department of the Southern Railway is to remain in Washington only temporarily and that it will soon follow the freight department to Atlanta.

In the Boston Herald yesterday was an editorial urging Governor Crane of Massachusetts to grant Governor Aycock's requisition for Monroe Rogers, who is wanted in Durham. The Boston paper justifies the action of Governor Crane in giving a hearing to those persons who protested against the extradition. The paper goes on to say, however, that had Rogers been a white man "it is improbable that any one would have thought for a moment of asking Governor Crane not to recognize the official request which has come from the chief magistrate of a sister state." The Herald says, among other things in this lengthy editorial:

"It seems to us that a very little consideration of the subject will convince disinterested citizens that the governor of the state of Massachusetts has in this respect but one course to follow—that is to comply with the requisition of Governor Aycock, provided it is in all respects in regular and legal form. To take any other course would be an insult to a sister state of a wholly gratuitous character. When it can be asked, has it ever happened that a prisoner brought into the state of North Carolina by requisition methods has been trampled or has received an unfair trial? To say that it may happen is to assume to act before a precedent rather than after one, and this the dignity of our state would forbid. If the governor of the state of Massachusetts has in this respect then a future request coming from him or one of his successors might be properly declined."

"But it has to be borne in mind that North Carolina is not the only state concerned. If the colored man Rogers had escaped from any of the states south of Mason and Dixon's line, the same argument would have been raised by those who have appeared asking that the requisition be set aside. We should in this respect not North Carolina alone, but all of the states of the south, and this, as we said above, without the least reason, because whatever these commonwealths may have done in their local affairs, they apparently have never yet failed to observe good faith in the treatment of alleged wrong-doers brought from other states. If the wishes of the gentlemen who expressed their views on the attorney general were carried out, Massachusetts would be converted into a place of refuge for negro criminals from all the southern states."

A Consequential Visitor Takes Leave of England

The Maharajah Regulates His Travels by the Planets. His Family God Rides in a Big Box

London, Aug. 23.—One of the most picturesque sights in connection with the coronation was witnessed yesterday at Dover when the maharajah of Jaihur, the most important coronation guest from India, embarked on his return journey. The maharajah is a most scrupulous observer of his faith. He never undertakes a journey until the state astrologer has ascertained if the planets are propitious. Thursday was the day originally settled for his departure, and the planets ruled that Thursday was the right day for the maharajah to start, but at the last moment his engagements interfered so that his departure had to be made by a deputy, Dhanbat Rai Bahadur, the maharajah's director of transports, and the coronation was postponed until the maharajah arrived punctually at 11:30 with thirty tons of personal luggage and 150 members of his suite, and immediately proceeded to the captain's bridge. The maharajah personally supervised the embarkation of his baggage, which was divided into two classes—secular and religious. The porters and boat's crew were allowed to help handle the former, but none except the members of his own suite were permitted to touch the latter. The most important items in the religious collections were the maharajah's family god, who was packed in a large wooden box with strange signs in Hindustanee and "with care" in English, and half a dozen vessels resembling huge canteens placed

in two zinc tanks and requiring four men each to carry them. These contained the sacred water of the Ganges. The removal of the family god was the occasion of a religious ceremony. The high priest in full vestments and jewelry walked in front muttering prayers, while four Hindus carried the case, which was placed below and surrounded by a personal escort.

The secular baggage included a strange medley of articles purchased in London, such as several of the most modern rifles, silver-plated harness, a tricycle, a number of children's mechanical toys, like a horse bicycle, a clockwork engine and jumping jacks.

While the entire suite of 150 swarmed on the deck in handling the baggage, they chanted a song describing their cordial reception and how they improved their physical health during the visit. The maharajah's devotion to his family god was responsible for a peculiar error in the report of several noble ladies in London who wished to detain him. The maharajah's cards were engraved in Hindustanee characters and many invitations which were sent to him concluded in the third person and addressed to his residence, received no acknowledgment, although his name was copied with careful accuracy. Subsequently it was ascertained that the maharajah's piety was such that the family god occupied the place of honor on his visiting cards and his own was placed below it. Consequently the invitations were made to the god, who apparently did not deign to notice such trivial things.

Fatal Shooting

Lumberton, N. C., Aug. 23.—Special.—In a fracas between Enoch Walters and Richard Britt the latter was shot through the stomach and the wound is considered fatal. The shooting occurred near Raynham about 11 miles west of Lumberton. The cause is unknown.

Wayne County the Scene of a Shocking Outrage

A Whole Community Aroused and Searching for a Brutal Negro—All in a Mood for Lynching

Goldboro, N. C., Aug. 23.—Special.—Indian Springs township has been visited by the foulest crime that ever tarred the fair name of Wayne county. Lying on a bed in her humble home about three miles from Seven Springs today is Mrs. Willie Smith, the young wife of a plain farmer of that section, who is still unconscious with her neck and face as black as the color of the brand's hands who grasped her delicate throat. Her left eye is black and swollen out of all proportion and may be knocked out by the fist of the black fiend who is responsible for her critical condition. Hundreds of people have visited this sorrowful home since last night to look upon the disfigured countenance of this dutiful wife and loving mother. She is 24 years old and has a husband and two small children. Every person who goes to the house, which is a small frame building situated in the

midst of a big plantation quite a distance from the county road, leaves with a vow to wreak vengeance upon the head of the dark devil who came near committing murder in order to gratify his beastly passion.

Yesterday morning the husband of this unfortunate woman, who is the object of sympathy and tender solicitude on the part of every human being whose veins contain a drop of Anglo-Saxon blood, kissed his loving wife good bye and left for town with a load of leaf tobacco, little thinking that the fair countenance and bright eyes which he looked lovingly upon at the little gate in front of their unpretentious abode, would be mutilated beyond recognition when he returned from town in the evening with a few plain luxuries for wife and babies.

During his absence and about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, just at the time when the husband was expected every moment and the wife was preparing the evening meal a big burly black negro appeared at the kitchen door. There was no one in the house but Mrs. Smith and two small children. The fiend, whose name is Tom Jones, made improper proposals which were met with a contemptuous refusal. He then forced his way