

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DISCUSSES THE TRUSTS

### He Argues That Reducing the Tariff Is Not the Logical Method of Curing the Evil

Cincinnati, Sept. 20.—After a reception from the people of Cincinnati, both this afternoon and this evening, such as he has seldom had from any community under any circumstances, President Roosevelt delivered a speech tonight at the Music Hall which created the deepest impression. It was the speech which was used as the basis of the discussion when the president and the five Senators met in conference at Oyster Bay last Monday afternoon and evening, and which, it was announced afterwards, was regarded by those of the Senators who expressed their opinions as about the best speech the president had ever prepared. The speech is an excellent guide to the temper of that conference.

It must be remembered in reading what the president said that the speech received the approval of Mr. Hanna and Mr. Aldrich on the one hand and of Mr. Spooner and Mr. Allison on the other. Mr. Hanna was not enthusiastic about anything in the speech which indicated any disposition to alter the existing tariff for any reason, but he and all the others united in the warmest praise of the president's announcement that whatever else was done in the way of trust regulation, such regulation must not be attempted through the tariff. It is here that Republicans generally and the congressional campaign managers particularly have said that the speech lays down the lines on which they want to see this fall's campaign carried through.

Reports have come to the president from all over the country that the sort of speeches he has been making are bringing out the votes. It is noticeable, however, that none of the leaders are making these reports as promising support to the president in carrying out the ideas he advances. The president is profoundly impressed with the knowledge that without the aid of congress and statesmen generally he is powerless to do anything towards his ideals. He said so in his speech tonight.

The president talked in the presence of a large audience, addressing the people. He said:

**The President's Speech**  
In dealing with the big corporations we intend to proceed not by revolution, but by evolution. We wish to face the facts, declining to have our vision blinded either by the folly of those who say there are no evils, or by the more dangerous folly of those who either see or make believe that they see nothing but evil in all the existing trusts. We will give their way would destroy the evil by the simple process of bringing ruin and disaster to the entire country.

The evils attendant upon over-capitalization and upon the concentration of control and control than now exists over the great corporations. Wherever a substantial monopoly can be shown to exist we should at once attempt to devise an expedient by which it can be controlled. Doubtless some of the evils existing in or because of the great corporations cannot be cured by any legislation which we can propose, and doubtless others which have really been incident to the sudden development in the formation of corporations of all kinds, will in the end be cured if we only set about curing them with sanity.

The surest way to prevent the possibility of curing any of the evils, is to approach the general prospect of violent warfare complicated with total ignorance of business conditions and of fundamental incapacity or unwillingness to understand the limitations of the power of all law-making bodies. No problems, and least of all so difficult a problem as this, can be solved if the qualities brought to its solution are panic, fear, hatred and ignorance. Any trust which exists in a free republic no man more wicked, no man more dangerous to the people than he who would arouse these feelings in the hope that they may redound to his own political advantage.

Corporations that are handled honestly and fairly, so far from being an evil, are a natural business evolution and make for the general prosperity of our land. We do not wish to destroy corporations. We wish to make them serve the public good. All individuals, high or poor, private or corporate, must be subject to the laws of the land, and the government will hold them to a rigid obedience thereto. The biggest corporation, like the humblest private citizen, must be held to strict compliance with the will of the people as expressed in the fundamental law. The rich man who does not see that this is his interest is indeed short-sighted. When we make him obey the law we insure for him the absolute protection of the law.

The savings banks show what can be done in the way of genuinely beneficent work by large corporations when intelligently administered and supervised. They now hold over twenty-six hundred millions of the people's money and pay annually about \$100,000,000 of interest on profit to their depositors. There is no talk of danger from these corporations, yet they possess great power, holding over three times the amount of our present national debt, more than all our currency—gold, silver, greenbacks, etc.—in circulation in the United States. The chief reason for there being no talk of danger from them is that they are in the hands of the business enterprise, the benefit of all under its administration which require frequent and full publication of their condition and which prescribe certain regulations with which they give full scope for the business enterprise of their managers within these limits. Now, of course, savings banks

are as highly specialized a class of corporations as railroads, and we cannot force too far the analogy with other corporations, but there are certain conditions which I think we can lay down as indispensable to the proper treatment of all corporations which from their size have become important factors in the social development of the community.

A remedy much advocated at the moment is to take off the tariff from all articles which are made by trusts. To do this it will be necessary first to define trusts. The language commonly used by the advocates of the method implies that they mean all articles made by large corporations and that the changes in tariff are to be made with punitive intent toward these large corporations. Of course, if the tariff is to be changed in order to punish them it should be changed so as to punish those that do ill, not merely those that are prosperous. It would be neither just nor expedient to punish the big corporations as big corporations; what we wish to do is to protect the people from any evil that may grow out of their existence or maldistribution.

Some of these corporations do well and others do ill. If in any case the tariff is found to foster a monopoly which does ill why of course no protectionist would object to a modification of the tariff sufficient to remedy the evil. But in very few cases do the so-called trusts really monopolize the market. Take any very big corporation which controls any given industry. Surely in rearranging the schedules affecting a big corporation it would be necessary to consider the interests of its smaller competitors which control the remaining part and which, being weaker, would suffer most from any tariff designed to punish all the producers; for of course the tariff must be made light or heavy for big and little producers alike.

The Standard Oil Company offers a case in point; and the corporations which control the anthracite coal output for another. There is no duty whatever on anthracite coal. I am now discussing the question of the tariff as such whether from the standpoint of the fundamental difference between those who believe in a protective tariff and those who believe in free trade, or from the standpoint of those who, while they believe in a protective tariff, feel that there should be a rearrangement of our schedules, either by direct legislation or by reciprocity treaties, which would result in enlarging our markets; nor yet from the standpoint of those who feel that stability or economic policy is at the moment our economic need, and that the benefits to be derived from any change in schedules would not compensate for the damage to business caused by the widespread agitation which would follow any attempted general revision of the tariff at this moment. Without regard to the wisdom of any one of these positions it remains true that the real evils connected with the trusts cannot be remedied by any change in the tariff laws.

The trusts cannot be damaged by depriving them of the benefits of protective tariff, only on condition of damaging all their smaller competitors and all the wage workers employed in the industry. This point is very important and it is desirable to avoid any willful misunderstanding. I am not now considering whether or not, on grounds unconnected with the trusts, it would be well to lower the duties on various schedules, either by direct legislation or by legislation treaties designed to secure an offset reciprocal advantages from the nations with which we trade. My point is that changes in the tariff would have little appreciable effect on the trusts save as they shared in the general harm or good proceeding from such changes.

No tariff change would help one of our smaller corporations or one of our private individuals in business, still less one of our wage workers as against a large corporation in the same business. On the contrary, if it bore heavily on the large corporations it would inevitably be felt still more by that corporation's weaker rivals, while any injurious result would of necessity be shared by both the employees and employer in the business concerned. The immediate reduction to substantial free trade in all articles manufactured by trusts, that is by the largest and most successful corporations, would not affect our business combinations in the least, save by the damage done to the general business welfare of the country. Others would undoubtedly be seriously affected, but much less so than their weaker rivals, while the loss would be divided between the capitalists and the laborers; and after the years of panic and distress had been lived through and some return to prosperity had occurred, even though all were on a lower plane of prosperity than before, the relative difference between the trusts and their rivals would remain as marked as ever. In other words the trust or big corporation would have suffered in the interest of its foreign competitors, but its relative position towards its American competitor would probably be improved. Little would have been done toward curing out or minimizing the evils in the trusts; nothing

toward securing adequate control and regulation of the large modern corporations. In other words the question of regulating the trusts with a view to minimizing or abolishing the evils existent in them is separate and apart from the question of tariff revision.

You must face the fact that only harm will come from a proposition to take the so-called trusts in a vindictive spirit by measures conceived solely with a desire of hurting them without any regard as to whether or not discrimination should be made between the good and the evil in them and without even any regard as to whether a necessary sequence of the action would be the ruining of other interests. The adoption of such a policy would mean temporary damage to the trusts because it would mean temporary damage to all of our business interests, but the effort would be only temporary for exactly as the damage affected all alike, good and bad, so the reaction would affect all alike, good and bad.

I firmly believe the only method of elimination—the regulation of the trusts—must come through wisely framed legislation which shall aim in the first place to give definite control to some sovereign over the great corporations and which shall be followed when once this power has been conferred by a system giving to the government the full knowledge which is the essential for satisfactory action. Then when this knowledge, one of the essential features of which is proper publicity, has been gained, what further steps of any kind are necessary can be taken with confidence born of the possession of power to deal with the subject, and of a thorough knowledge of what ought and can be done in the matter.

The president repeated his argument in favor of a constitutional amendment giving the government supervisory power over corporations. He alluded to the delays this method would entail, but urged it for this reason: the very fact that there must be delay in securing the adoption of such an amendment insures full discussion and calm consideration on the whole subject and will prevent any ill-considered action. "I have no intention," he said, "of trying to outline the proper phraseology of such an amendment, for I know it must come as a matter of agreement and discussion, but I firmly believe that all these obstacles can be met if only we face them in the way which shall further our industrial development, and help all corporations which work out their success by means which are just and fair toward all men. It is clear that we do not intend to allow wrong-doing by one of the captains of industry any more than by the humblest private in the industrial ranks, we must also avoid cramping strength which, if beneficially used, will be for the good of all of us. The marvelous prosperity we have been enjoying for the past few years has been due to the high average of honesty, thrift and business capacity among our people as a whole, but some of it has also been due to the ability of the men who are the industrial leaders of the country in securing just and fair dealing for these men let us remember to do them justice in return. We are the friends of the honest man, rich or poor; and we intend that all men, rich and poor, shall obey the law alike and receive its protection alike."

## INDIANS DOING WELL Reported Suffering Among Navajos Is Unfounded

Washington, Sept. 20.—The commissioner of Indian affairs today received the following telegram, verifying the former report that there was no suffering among the Navajo Indians on the reservations in Arizona and Utah:

"Fort Defiance, Arizona, Sept. 19. "Have returned from San Juan county, Utah. Find no suffering among the Indians. Report by mail. (Signed) "HAYZLETT, "Agent."

Mr. Hayzlett was directed by the department to investigate the condition of the Indians, which was reported by Senator Rawlins and several citizens of those states to be desperate. It was said that about twenty thousand Indians were nearing starvation and that if immediate assistance was not given by the government there would be great loss of life.

A letter written by Commissioner Jones to Senator Rawlins shows what has been done. The letter in part reads: "In reply to your communication I desire to state that upon receipt of your telegram, stating that 6,000 Indians in San Juan county were suffering, authority was given for the United States Indian agent at the Navajo agency, New Mexico, to expend \$3,000 in the purchase of such subsistence supplies as might be necessary to meet immediate necessities of the Indians. The agent was notified by wire August 29 of the authority granted and also of the contents of your telegram. He wired on September 2 that there was no such suffering among the Indians of San Juan as reported, but that he would investigate the matter and report further on their condition. A telegram received this day states that he has just returned and that he finds no suffering among the Indians, and will submit a report by mail.

"There has also been granted authority for said agent to expend \$10,000 in the employment of Indians at one dollar per day to construct irrigating ditches in the San Juan country. With this opportunity for employment these Indians ought not to suffer from want of subsistence and they ought to be able to irrigate sufficient land to make them self-supporting in the future."

## Young's Trunk in Chicago Tells the Story of Guilt

### Convincing Proof of the Murder of Mrs. Pulitzer—The Criminal Eludes Vigilance of Police

New York, Sept. 20.—The trunk which William Hooper Young, the murderer of Mrs. Pulitzer, shipped to Chicago by the Wells Fargo Express Thursday, was opened in that city today. It contained the final proof of Young's crime. Captain Titus of the detective bureau in this city had asked that it be returned here just as it arrived in Chicago and that precaution be taken to see that it was not tampered with on the way back, but the Chicago police had ideas of their own about what was proper to do, and did it in the trunk were Mrs. Pulitzer's clothing, a suit of clothes belonging to Young, a pawn ticket showing that he had pawned her diamonds for \$50 at William Simpson's, 91 Park Row, Wednesday, and a blood-stained dirk, which was probably the weapon he used in inflicting the wound on the right side of her abdomen.

Before the police here were notified of the findings of the things in the trunk they had by their own efforts located Mrs. Pulitzer's earrings at Simpson's pawn shop. Detective Mooney, of Captain Titus' staff, found them there and got a description of the man who pawned them Wednesday afternoon that fitted Young accurately. The earrings were taken to police headquarters tonight by Joseph Pulitzer, the woman's husband, and were shown to him. At the first glance he said: "Those are Anna's earrings. They are the ones that she wore when she led me last Tuesday night."

This morning Captain Titus got word that the trunk had arrived in Chicago. He then called up Chief O'Neill, of the Chicago police, and asked him to send it back at once without opening it, and to put a seal over the lock. Chief O'Neill was very pleased about the matter and said he would do as requested without delay. Later he telegraphed that the trunk had started. At 3:30 o'clock tonight Captain Titus got the following telegram from Chief O'Neill: "Shipped trunk by Wells Fargo & Co. by Erie 14, leaving here at 3:40 this afternoon. Contains the woman's dress, underclothes, hat, shoes, man's clothing, dirk knife, smeared with blood. Have mailed by special delivery letter explaining. Trunk contains memorandum book having name William Hooper Young and pawn ticket of William Simpson, 91 Park Row, dated September 17."

The contents of the trunk are pretty good evidence in the opinion of the local police that Young had no intention of following it to Chicago. They strengthened the theory which the police held all day today that Young is still in the city or at any rate not very far from it. Captain Titus directed his men tonight to keep up the search and not to relax their vigilance one iota. Half a dozen clues which were found today and run down indicated that when he left the Clarence apartment house Thursday evening with two bundles under his arm Young had planned to hide himself somewhere in this city. The police believe he has done this.

Young pawned Mrs. Pulitzer's earrings at Simpson's early Wednesday afternoon. Undoubtedly he spent the morning preparing the body of the woman for removal that night, then came down town with the earrings and went to Hoboken and the Glen hunting around for a suitable conveyance in which to take the body out to the canal where he concealed it that night.

Young was a dissolute man, fond of idleness and drink, but with a certain sort of personal attractiveness. He often saw Mrs. Pulitzer in the street and the police say he probably marked her for a victim long ago. He got acquainted with her easily enough, for she was by her husband's own admission a woman who would make the acquaintance of men in the street.

## A Wayne County Woman Murdered by Her Husband

### The Man Found With Blood on His Hands—His Little Girl Said She Feared Papa Had Killed Her Mama

Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 20.—Special—Mrs. James Pritchard, who lived on the farm of Mr. E. C. Exum at Faro, in this county, was seen lying on a bed at her home this morning by farm hands who were passing the house. The doors to the house were open and as there was no sign of activity in the house an examination was made when it was found that the woman had been murdered. Suspicion immediately rested upon the husband, due to the fact that their six-year-old daughter went over to a neighbor's house crying and said: "An afraid papa has killed mamma." The news quickly spread and a search was made for Pritchard and he was captured before he could make his escape, which he was attempting to do. The sheriff and coroner have been notified and they left for the scene this afternoon.

Sheriff Scott and County Coroner Thomas Hill returned tonight. The sheriff had the prisoner handcuffed and a large crowd, who were expecting the murderer, were waiting at the depot. The sheriff took his man on to the county jail, where he will possibly remain until the November term of the Superior court. The name of the prisoner is Pritchard and he claims to have come from Greensboro, where he has relatives. He has been married twice and he has two children by his former wife, which his relatives are taking care of.

When Pritchard was yesterday with E. C. Exum on whose plantation he has been working. They returned home about 9 o'clock last night. Pritchard had been drinking. He went home and demanded that his wife give him \$50 which he gave her some time ago. He had several times before last night asked her for the money and he had whipped her because she would not give up the money. When she refused last night he pulled out his pistol and placed it against her arm. The ball broke her arm and entered her right breast and penetrated her lungs.

He then took his little girl who is only 6 years old and carried her to a neighbor's house. He asked her if the neighbor had any whiskey and when he received an answer in the negative he asked that they keep his child while he went off to get whiskey. After he left the child said she was afraid papa had killed mamma. The neighbor did not notice the remark and it was 10 o'clock this morning before anybody went to Pritchard's house. His wife was found lying across the bed.

A search was made for Pritchard and he was found in a canal with his gun. He had blood on his hands. The sheriff and coroner were notified and left for the scene. On the way to the city with the prisoner tonight he stated to the sheriff that he knew nothing about the crime, and that he hoped that the sheriff would feed him well and give him something to drink for the few days he had to live.

An examination of the bodies of the victims shows that very many of them died of suffocation, the congestion of humanity in the vestibule and passage way where the crash occurred being so great. Those who received bodily injuries were the ones who were crushed and trampled under foot. Many had broken limbs and one negro threw himself over the heads of the crowd and had his brains dashed out against the wall.

**Death List Grows**  
Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 20.—The list of dead and injured resulting from the panic at the Baptist church in this city last night, where the National Baptist convention (colored) is being held, is now known to be 110 dead, with no less than forty injured. With the exception of two all the undertaking establishments in Birmingham, both white and colored, have been busy today and police officers have been necessary in front of the various places to prevent big crowds of individuals from flocking in and disturbing the work of preparing the dead for burial.

The nearest speaker's stand seemed to quickly realize that there was no fire and no occasion for a panic, and the speaker and leaders passed outside through a door at the rear of the pulpit, where they addressed the wild mob of struggling humanity in an earnest effort to restore order. Booker Washington was among the number, but even his words fell upon deaf ears.

## Thirty Miles Traveled Way up in the Air

### Spencer Talks Modestly of His Achievement—Considers the Machine Perfect in a Light Breeze

London, Sept. 20.—Stanley Spencer, the aeronaut, who sailed his self-constructed airship a distance of thirty miles yesterday, received many congratulations today. He was not disposed to exaggerate yesterday's achievement in steering an airship across London, yet he claims that his machine is absolutely perfect in a gentle wind. He had intended to cross St. Paul's Cathedral and headed that way. He found it was too foggy, however, and turned toward the west end, where it was clearer. In an interview today he said: "In a strong wind I should require a stronger balloon. The steering was absolutely perfect. She answered her helm beautifully and never made more than a four-foot pitch."

"This was not the impression conveyed to the casual observer, to whom it appeared that the machine was not under anything approaching perfect control. At times it whirled apparently in an eccentric manner, but for considerable stretches it behaved wonderfully well in the wind. The all-important question is whether Spencer would be able to exercise control over its direction in a wind. This question has not yet been settled. Mr. Spencer made no announcement beforehand as to the exact route he would make the machine over. When he started his intention was to go over London in some direction. He says the highest altitude he reached was 1,500 feet. The only exciting moment during the trip was over Chelsea, when the airship went very low, and the balloon pointed toward the earth.

It came down with great rapidity. "When I was about 500 feet from the ground and 500 yards from a church spire," said Spencer, "the people thought I was in danger and yelled frantically,

## London Excited Over a Self-Styled Messiah

### Ire of the Populace Aroused at Pigott's Egotism—Mention of His Name Sufficient to Fire a Mob

London, Sept. 20.—The public excitement in London over the fanatic Pigott who styles himself the Messiah, furnishes a curious study in sociology. It has been proved this week that the mere mention of his name was sufficient cause for the assemblage of a mob of many thousands, all anxious to do grievous bodily harm to this impostor. The common people refuse to treat with indifference or as a joke the sublime irony of this peculiar individual, who, there is some reason to regard as a monomaniac, instead of a mountebank.

It is a strange commentary upon the supposed phlegmatism of the world's metropolis that it is necessary to assemble several hundred policemen for his protection whenever it is known that this pastor of a small parish is going from his house to the church to conduct a service. The offender has never criticized or attacked the interests of the populace. He has done nothing of any public concern except to announce the other day to the members of his little sect that he was the reincarnated Christ. He made no fuss about it. He did not manifest the slightest desire for temporal power or even recognition outside his own small circle of followers. His declaration got into the papers and forthwith the passion seized many thousands of Londoners to tear him to pieces.

## McLean Gets Orders to Keep Transit Open

Washington, Sept. 20.—The attitude of the United States government regarding the interruption of traffic on the isthmus of Panama was outlined today in a dispatch sent by Secretary Moody to Captain McLean of the Cincinnati at Colon. The dispatch was in reply to that of Captain McLean in which he notified both the Colombian soldiers and revolutionists that obstruction of the railroad would not be permitted. Secretary Moody and Acting Secretary of State Adee discussed Captain McLean's report: at a conference this morning and later in the day the following cablegram was sent to the commander of the Cincinnati:

"United States guarantee perfect neutrality of isthmus and that free transit from east to sea be not interrupted or embarrassed. United States of Colombia guarantee right of way for transit across isthmus open and free to government and citizens of the United States and their property. Any transportation of troops which might contravene these provisions of treaty should not be sanctioned by you, nor should use of road be permitted which might convert the line of transit into theatre of hostility. Any transportation of government troops not in violation of treaty and which would not endanger transit or provoke hostilities

may not be objectionable. The department must rely on your judgment to decide such questions as conditions may change from day to day. "Consult department; freely when in doubt." It is the determination of the navy department that Captain McLean shall have a force of marines at his disposal large enough to insure the enforcement of this policy.

Secretary Moody is not entirely satisfied that the marines that are on the way to Colon will be sufficient, and orders were issued at the navy department today for the mobilization of a force of 600 more at Norfolk, Va., where they will be held in readiness for service on the isthmus should conditions there warrant such action.

thinking I would be smashed against the spire. The yells sounded blood-curdling and made me turn cold. I altered the rudder and swept beautifully around the church and glided away on my course.

"I began the ascent at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon and descended at the end of the journey like a butterfly on a flower at six o'clock. I calculated that the entire distance covered was about thirty miles. Before crossing the Thames I made two circular evolutions and circumscribed the big wheel at the Earl's court exposition. The people looked like ants. They could see and hear the propeller working. I thought of alighting at Harrow, but there were many houses, so I proceeded to Bacton, where I descended in perfect safety without any assistance. A few minutes after I got down an old farmer came along. He was too frightened to come very near. Perhaps he took me for the first arrival from Mars. He came to my assistance, however, and between us we managed to deflate the balloon. Others came and assisted me, so that two hours after alighting the whole airship was packed for London."

The skeleton framework of the airship is a frail-looking affair, about fifteen feet long, with a cradle for the aeronaut a few feet from the back end. The tractor, which is made of pine, is placed in the forepart of the framework and draws the ship after it. Mr. Spencer believes that the lightness of the front makes for steadiness, rigidity and progression. The gas bag, which is seventy feet long, is capable of holding 20,000 cubic feet of hydrogen. It is so constructed that if in the event of a mischance it is torn, it acts as a parachute, bringing the aeronaut safely to the earth. It can descend rapidly. The gas can be replaced by air in a very short time.

The motor is the most interesting part of the mechanism. A slender platform of bamboo and rope suspended from the balloon acts as a car and carries the engine. It also provides a footing for three or four persons. A motor, which has a capacity for 30-horse power, is placed as far as possible from the gas valve.

This strange popular craze seems to be more characteristic of English resentment against his amazing egotism than a pious desire to punish his blasphemy. The feeling is so bitter and widespread that the authorities are almost at their wits' ends. There was an astonishing example of this last night. A crowd of men stopped in front of the North London station and remarked jokingly to a bystander that he was waiting for Pigott. The rumor spread like magic and a large crowd which assembled within a few minutes grew to a mob of many thousands. The station and the converging streets were packed. The railway authorities telephoned to Scotland Yard and the reserves hastened from the nearest police station. It was two hours before they succeeded in controlling the mob and traffic was resumed. The people showed a very angry temper. The cry was constantly raised of "Here he comes." This was followed by shouts of "Down with the impostor" and "Let's get at him." Meanwhile the putative Messiah seems to have been rather cowed by the storm he has raised. It is said by his lieutenants that he will remain in retirement for the present.

A Sun reporter endeavored to induce Mr. Pigott to send a special message to American sinners, suggesting that perhaps it would not be received with the same hostility in the United States as in London. Pigott's reply was: "The message that has been sent forth is complete and there is nothing to add to it. No message will be sent separately to any particular nation. Furthermore, we cannot move from our position of not touching or communicating with the press in any way." Journalism, therefore, must be content to rest under the unregenerate ban.

A conference is being held at Panama between Governor Salazar, the foreign consul and General Buedis, a representative of General Herrera, the rebel commander. The marines expected on the Panther will be stationed on the section of Gozon, a village on the isthmus, twenty miles northwest of Panama. A British war ship has just arrived.