

MR. TAFT IN ATLANTA

This Southern City Entertains in Great Style.

ALL FORMER EFFORTS OUTDONE

After "Talking Through Georgia," Making a Half Dozen Speeches, the President-Elect is Greeted at the Georgia Capital in True Atlanta Style.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—President-elect William H. Taft was Friday in the cordial and hospitable embrace of Georgia. Recognizing the climax of the varied and continuous demonstrations in the brilliant and imposing scene presented at the banquet here he exclaimed with evidences of great feeling:

"I had not hoped to win the South, but the South has won me."

The banquet was the most ambitious event of its kind the city has ever undertaken. Though participated in by more than 500 of the city's representative men, it was gloried in by the entire population. It, and the preceding eloquence of welcome extended to Mr. Taft in his reception at the Capitol and at the Piedmont Hotel, where he was sought by thousands, constitute a brilliant chapter in his record of achievements south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Talks Along the Way.

"Talking through Georgia" is a literal description of his trip from Augusta to Atlanta. And wherever the special train, which Atlanta provided, came to a halt there were cheering crowds evidencing their cordiality by floral tributes, by cheers, bands and speeches in which the President-elect was told that he was respected, admired, loved.

A little bunch of violets plucked from the grave of Alexander Stephens and presented by a grandniece of the distinguished Georgian, touched a tender cord and brought forth a warm tribute to the memory of Stephens at Crawfordville.

The young men of Emory College were cheered on their way at Covington and the girl students of Agnes Scott Institute at Decatur were addressed as "My Girl Friends" and talked to pleasantly. When Mayor Butler, of Madison, predicted "a term of eight years for Taft," the big Ohioan responded by saying he hoped the mayor was a true prophet.

Atlanta's welcome to Mr. Taft began in the railroad yards where all locomotives tied open their whistles and ceased only when he had retired for the night at his hotel. Thousands were at the station, thousands followed him through the streets as he was drawn by four cream-colored horses to the Capitol. Governor Smith and a committee of seventy gave him a formal reception, after which the Governor presented him to the tremendous crowd and Mr. Taft once more voiced his reciprocity of cordiality and good feeling at his reception. He was at once escorted by a squad of mounted police to the Piedmont Hotel, where he was tendered a reception by the chamber of commerce, the Ohio Society and Yale alumni.

Governor-elect Brown came with Mr. Taft, Governor Smith received him and the officials of the city and State generally participated in his welcome.

The features of the banquet included not only the striking appearance of the high, pillared room, with its white walls, and flag scheme of decorations, but a quaint programme of old-time negro songs illustrating the days, sung as solos by preachers, doctors and judges.

The tables were the streamers of two huge flags, the field of each being formed by the speakers' table set before a forest of palms and ferns. Directly behind the guest of honor was an electric flag which not only waved but flashed forth a likeness of Mr. Taft when the President-elect arose to speak.

A "Billy" Possum.

After the possum, "taters and 'simon bear had been served, and the many other courses of the feast, the guests, led by the orchestra, broke into song. Judge Taft joined heartily in the merriment. He was presented with a "billy possum" constructed after the manner of the "teddy bear" to be the emblem of his administration.

He was also made the recipient of a silver pocket water flask, bearing the coat of arms of Georgia, the gift of Mrs. James Longstreet.

What was taken as the most lasting and satisfactory feature of Mr. Taft's speech was his expressed desire to appoint to Federal positions in the South only such men as stand high as citizens in the localities in which they live.

Mr. Taft said with feeling that he was proud to have been the first Republican candidate for the presidency who had carried his onswear south of Mason and Dixon's line.

MR. TAFT TO STUDENTS

Atlanta's Distinguished Guest is Kept on the Go Visiting the Colleges in and Around the City.

Atlanta, Special.—Having proclaimed Friday night what is to be his Southern appointing policy, which is regarded here as constituting the President-elect's important message to the South, Mr. Taft on Saturday manifested his great interest in technical education, in the development of the negro race, in the benefits of university life on the forming character of the youth of the future of women teachers and entered with zest into the most brilliant social function the city of Atlanta has witnessed in years.

Mr. Taft spoke to the students of the Georgia School of Technology then to a mass meeting of negroes in the Bethel church. Saturday afternoon he journeyed to Athens, Ga., where he spoke to the student body of the State University and to the prospective teachers of the normal school, met the people of the city at a reception, and reached Atlanta again in time to attend the reception and dinner in his honor given by the Capital City Club, where he met the men of prominence and the women of the social circles of the city.

Talks to Students.

Interesting among the things Mr. Taft said in the day's speeches was his exhortation to the young men of the technological school not to let their desires for big jobs overbalance their absolute honesty. "The great est liars that I have ever met are unprincipled experts," was his comment. In his four years as Secretary of War Mr. Taft said he had come in direct contact with the best engineers of the world. He gave high praise to the United States army corps of engineers. Having undoubtedly in mind the Panama canal he added: "It is of the greatest aid to men responsible for work, although it involves the expenditure of millions and millions of dollars, to be able to turn it over with entire confidence to a corps like that with absolute confidence that everything will be managed with absolute honesty and on the highest scale of engineering skill."

Score Die in Collision.

Glenwood Springs, Col., Special.—Twenty persons were killed and thirty injured, many of them seriously in a head-on collision between westbound passenger train No. 5 and an eastbound freight train on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad between Dotsero and Spruce creek, 22 miles from Glenwood Springs Friday night. While nothing official has been given out as to the cause of the wreck it is said to have been due to a misunderstanding of orders on the part of Engineer Gustaf Oleson, of the passenger train. Oleson, however claims his instructions were read perfectly, but that he misread his watch, thus encroaching on the time of the freight train which was being drawn by two locomotives, the first of which was in charge of his brother, Sig Oleson. Train No. 1 was made up of an engine and tender, a baggage car, a smoking car, followed by a chair car, a tourist sleeper and a full complement of standard sleepers and a dining car. The locomotives are up on end and joined together as one piece of mechanism. Their wheels were rolled down into the Grand river and pieces of machinery scattered all over the scene of the wreck. The smoking car was only partly derailed while the chair car immediately following was completely telescoped by the touring sleeper. None of the standard sleepers left the track and no one was killed or injured in these cars, most of the dead and injured being removed from the ruins of the chair car which was split completely in two.

Marriages Between Whites and Blacks to be Made a Crime.

Washington, Special.—If Senator Milton, of Florida, can have his way, miscegenation in the District of Columbia hereafter will be treated in the courts as a crime punishable by fine of \$1,000. The Florida Senator has introduced a bill providing that any person who has one-eighth or more of negro blood in his veins shall be considered as of the African race. Such marriages are declared to be null and void, and any issue resulting from them illegitimate and incapable of inheritance.

Tried to Bribe the Judge and is Sent Up.

Leavenworth, Kan., Special.—Acting Judge Neidlinger, of the District Court here fined Attorney Schwartz \$15 and committed him to the county jail for 90 days for offering the judge a bribe. Attorney Schwartz the judge charged, appeared at the Neidlinger home last week and offered the judge \$50 to give a decision favorable to Schwartz in a case set for today.

Taft Will Use Automobiles.

Washington, Special.—The next President of the United States is to pin his faith on the automobile. That became known when the House committee on appropriations included in the urgent deficiency appropriation bill an item of \$12,000 for the purchase and maintenance of automobiles for the White House. The entire amount carried in the bill is \$1,023,602.

BIG LAND FRAUDS

\$110,000,000 Worth Fraudulently Acquired

AN APPROPRIATION IS ASKED

Special Agents Report That \$110,000,000 Worth of Lands Has Been Fraudulently Acquired Within the Past Two Years by Corporations and Individuals—Cases Will be Investigated.

Washington, Special.—Information of a startling character of alleged wholesale and astonishing frauds upon the public lands has come into the possession of Secretary of Interior Garfield through special agents in the field. The serious allegation is made that approximately \$110,000,000 worth of lands in States principally west of the Mississippi river have been fraudulently acquired within the past two years by corporations and individuals.

With a view of recovering these lands, Secretary Garfield on Monday sent letters to Chairman Hale and Tawney of the Senate and House appropriation committees, respectively, asking for additional appropriation of \$500,000, which, if granted, with that already asked for will give the Department \$1,000,000 for that purpose.

It is stated that there is reasonable prospect of recovering much of this alleged fraudulently acquired land if the appropriation is promptly made. It is also pointed out that while a million dollars may seem large it is not one per cent of the commercial value of the land which the government may hope to recover.

Secretary Garfield also submits a statement of H. H. Schwartz, chief of the field service, showing over 32,000 distinct cases of alleged land frauds demanding further investigation. Among such cases awaiting investigation now pending are 1960 divided among Florida, Alabama and Mississippi.

NO LAW FOR LABEL SUIT.

Senator Rayner Wants the Attorney General to Explain Under What Law the Newspapers Can Be Sued For Libel.

Washington, Special.—A resolution was introduced in the Senate Monday by Senator Rayner, of Maryland, calling on the Attorney General for information concerning the bringing of a suit for libel against certain newspapers. Mr. Rayner asked for immediate consideration, saying the only purpose was to get information whether this suit had been ordered, whether it was brought at the instance of the President, under what statute it has been ordered and by what power and authority the courts are being used to forward this suit.

The suit which President Roosevelt is believed to have ordered brought against the Press Publishing Company of New York, on account of charges in The New York World that certain well-known persons, including Douglas Robinson, the brother-in-law of the President, and C. P. Taft, the brother of the President-elect, were interested in the purchase of the Panama canal property, inspired the Rayner resolution.

Addressing the Senate in support of the resolution Mr. Rayner said there was no law which warrants a suit for libel of the government.

On last Saturday six Washington correspondents of out-of-town papers and a local newsboy received subpoenas to appear before federal grand juries and give testimony, presumably in connection with statements appearing in their publications bearing on the Panama canal purchase.

Engineer and Fireman Are Killed.

Beagle, Kansas, Special.—A train ran into an open switch here on Monday and was derailed, the engineer being killed. The engine ran into a string of bunk cars in which Italian laborers were sleeping. Four were killed and several injured. The fireman was dangerously hurt and five mail clerks were slightly hurt.

Anti-Trust Law Constitutional.

Washington, Special.—The Texas State anti-trust law of 1909 and 1903 was held constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States in a decision in the famous Waters-Peirce Oil Company cases. The opinion also decides against the company and affirms the fine of \$1,623,900 originally imposed. September 22d, 1906, the State of Texas brought suit against the oil company in Frairs county to recover penalties and to cancel the company's permit to do business under anti-trust law, June 1st, 1907, the company was found guilty and fined.

Opposed to Increase in Navy.

Boston, Special.—A remonstrance against a further increase of the United States navy, signed by 224 clergymen of various denominations in Boston and vicinity was sent to Congress Monday. It is the belief of the ministers that naval preparations have grown so enormously as to become a distressing burden on the richest nations and an actual menace to the peace of the world.

VETOES STATE-WIDE BILL

Tennessee Senate Hears the Chief Executive's Official Disapproval of the State-Wide Prohibition Bill—Opponents of the Bill See a Ray of Hope—Governor Patterson States His Reasons.

Nashville, Tenn., Special.—Governor Patterson Tuesday afternoon filed with the clerk of the Senate a message vetoing the State-wide prohibition bill which last week passed by both houses of the Legislature. The Governor's action followed adjournment of the Senate, after it had passed, on third reading by a vote of 20 to 13, the bill prohibiting the manufacture in Tennessee of intoxicating liquors. On original passage the vote was 20 to 13.

In his veto message Governor Patterson charges that such legislation is against the Democratic platform and the doctrine of self-government; that it sets aside the recorded will of the people; that experience has taught that no arbitrary prohibition law was ever obeyed and its enactment brings no settlement of the question; that it destroys property, reduces State revenues, increases taxation, takes money from the people to send it elsewhere, foments discord, impairs the dignity of the Commonwealth, fosters hypocrisy and invites evasion and deceit in the people.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson's Address at Chapel Hill.

Chapel Hill, N. C., Special.—Lauding Robert E. Lee as the impersonation of power, puissant but unperverted to a selfish end, held under absolute control by the genius in whom it slumbered, loosed only at the call of exigency and then but for the service of the whole of society, Dr. Woodrow Wilson Tuesday night defined the crucial need of the twentieth century in America as a general living forth of sound principles of sociology and governmental science interpreted according to the lights and the life of to-day.

"The whole face of our national life has changed," declared the speaker. In the economic field the old order of work and enterprise has passed utterly away. We must make use of combinations and of organization upon a great scale such as a past generation had not dreamed of, and because new organization is vast and complicated we can neither express it nor control it by means of the isolated individual endeavor which used to be sufficient for carrying our material enterprises forward. In a return to the principle of individual responsibility in person and fortune for acts of violence to the rights of the people, in the enactment and enforcement of laws regulating giant combinations of capital whose penalties shall be visited on the individuals who are responsible for the acts, Dr. Wilson found what he considered the keynote to remedial measures.

Centennial of Poe's Birth Celebrated at Home and Elsewhere.

Charlottesville, Va., Special.—The Edgar Allan Poe centenary celebration reached its climax Tuesday night when able addresses were delivered by Prof. Bartlett Wendell, of Harvard, on "The Nationalism of Poe," and by Charles Alphonse Smith, of the University of North Carolina, on "Poe's Influence on Southern Literature."

A cablegram was read from the Author's Club of London, and poems by Arthur Christopher Benson, of England, Prof. Edward Dowden, of Ireland, and John Boyd, of Canada, were read. There was also many tributes from distinguished foreigners. Dr. Charles W. Kent presided at the exercises.

The 19th been the centennial anniversary of Poe's birth New York and many other places celebrated the event.

Governor Chamberlain Elected Senator in Oregon.

Salem, Ore., Special.—Gov. George E. Chamberlain a Democrat, was on Tuesday elected United States Senator to succeed C. V. Fulton, receiving a majority of each House of the Legislature, which voted in separate session.

Overman Succeeds Himself as United States Senator.

Raleigh, N. C., Special.—The election of Senator Lee S. Overman to succeed himself for a second term in the Senate of the United States was the feature in both branches of the General Assembly. The vote in the Senate was 36 to 8 and in the House 90 to 26. Judge Spencer B. Adams being honored by the minority with the complimentary nomination. The speeches in nomination were made in the Senate by Senator Klutz and Senator Britt, respectively, and in the House by Representatives Julian and Grant.

Georgia Lumber Company Gets Big Verdict Against Southern.

Macon, Ga., Special.—The Stuart Lumber Company was Tuesday awarded a verdict of \$9,448.43 against the Southern Railway et al. This suit was instituted in connection with the famous Tift Lumber Company suit versus the Southern Railway et al, alleging overcharges. Special Master in Chancery Taltry submitted the report.

STATE-WIDERS WIN

Prohibition Carries in State of Tennessee.

PATTERSON FOR LOCAL OPTION

House Follows Senate in Passing Bill For Prohibition Throughout the State.

Nashville, Special.—The very atmosphere about the capital has been pierced and riven by the various advocates for State-wide prohibition, while a cross or opposing current has been apparently as strong. The opposers of the measure are of course, divided between local option and legal license. Governor Patterson has declared himself as favoring local option.

At 5 o'clock and 2 minutes Tuesday afternoon, Senate Bill No. 1, providing for the prohibition of the sale of liquor within four miles of any schoolhouse in the State of Tennessee passed third and final reading in the Senate. The vote came after five and a half hours of argument, in which almost every Senator on the floor participated. The final vote was 20 to 13, Senator J. T. Baskerville, of Sumner, and Senator Daniel Cooper Swab, of Claiborne, voting with the eighteen Senators comprising the membership of the Grand Alliance. Immediately after the vote was announced the wildest disorder prevailed, and as soon as a motion to adjourn could be put, a wild crowd surrounded Messrs. Holladay and Mansfield, the leaders of the Allies, and the celebration took on the form of a love feast.

The debate was replete with sensational incidents, the most remarkable of all being Ex-Gov. John I. Cox's speech in defense of his past record and his present attitude toward temperance legislation, and the charges of attempted intimidation made by Senator Dancy Fort, of Montgomery, against Dr. E. E. Folk, whom he termed the "high mogul" of the Anti-Saloon League.

On Wednesday the House voted 62 to 36 for the bill.

The measure passed is the one favorably acted upon by the Senate and now goes to Governor Patterson. He is expected to veto it, but under the constitution his veto only operates as a suggestion, not as a stay, and a bare majority may pass the bill over the Executive's unfavorable action. The Governor is allowed to hold a bill five days. If at the expiration of this time it has not been returned to the Assembly it becomes a law without his signature.

The bill provides that prohibition shall become effective July 1st, 1909.

The battle attending the passage of the prohibition bill was probably the fiercest ever known in the Tennessee House of Representatives. For almost seven hours it was waged, the local option, or administration, forces contesting every inch of the ground. Amendment after amendment was presented, and promptly voted down by about the same majority as that given the bill on final passage. A great outpour of oratory came from both sides.

Throughout the discussion the galleries were packed and several times the Speaker, at the request of local optionists, asked the sergeant-at-arms to exclude visitors from the floor of the House. When the final vote was announced the cheers from the galleries were deafening, the demonstration on the floor and in the galleries lasting several minutes.

The State-widers are jubilantly asserting that the bill will be passed over the Governor's veto by about the same vote originally received in each house.

Shoots His Wife, Then Kills Himself.

Alliance, O., Special.—Albert Lazinwood, 50 years of age, a farmer living near Bergesolz, shot and killed his wife, 55 years old, and then himself on the road near Annapolis Friday night. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause. Lazinwood and his wife had been estranged and living apart for several months.

President is Considering Several Names For the Judgeship.

Washington, Special.—At the White House it was stated that the President is considering the names of several men which have been presented to him before sending to the Senate the nomination for Federal judge of the eastern district of North Carolina. No action will be taken on the matter until Monday or Tuesday. It was expected the President would send the nomination of H. F. Seawell, of Carthage, N. C. to the Senate on Thursday.

Charter Granted.

Raleigh, Special.—The State has issued a charter to the Goldsboro Traction Company, the capital stock being \$150,000 and E. T. Oliver, of Raleigh, the chief stockholder. This is the company which is building the street railway at Goldsboro, this being a very important development for that town.

ANOTHER MESSAGE

President Vetoes a Bill and Tells Congress Why

"GREAT WATER POWER TRUST"

Submits Figures to Illustrate the Trust—Bill Does Not Protect the Public Interest.

Washington, Special.—The President in his message to the House Friday vetoing the bill passed by Congress granting water power privileges from the James river, Missouri, submits figures to illustrate the workings of the "water power trust."

He says: I return herewith without my approval House bill 17707 to authorize a dam across James river, Mo., and divert a portion of its waters through a tunnel into the said river again to create electric power. My reasons for not signing the bill are: The bill gives to the grantee a valuable privilege, which by its very nature is monopolistic, and does not contain the conditions essential to protect the public interest. My reason for believing that the Federal government, in granting a license to dam a navigable river, has the power to impose any conditions it finds necessary to protect the public, including a charge and a limitation of the time, is that its consent is legally essential to an enterprise of this character. It follows that Congress can impose conditions upon its consent. Believing that the national government has this power, I am convinced that its power ought to be exercised. The people of the country are threatened by a monopoly far more powerful, because in far closer touch with their domestic and industrial life, than anything known to our experience. To give away, without conditions, this, one of the greatest of our resources, would be an act of folly.

The total water power now in use by power plants of the United States is estimated by the Bureau of the Census at 9,300,000 horse power. Information collected by bureau corporations shows 13 large concerns of which the General Electric Company and Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, are the most important, now hold water power installations and advantageous power sites aggregating 1,046,000 horse power, where control by these concerns practically admitted. It is probable those 13 concerns directly and indirectly control developed water power equal to more than 33 per cent of the total.

The following amendment to authorize this in national forests was inserted in last year's agricultural appropriation bill:

"And hereafter permits for power plants within national forests may be made irrevocable, except for breach of condition, for such term, not exceeding fifty years, as the Secretary of Agriculture may by regulation prescribe, and land covered by such permits issued in pursuance of an application filed before entry, location, or application, subsequently approved under the act of June 11, 1906, shall in perpetuity remain subject to such permit and renewals thereof."

I repeat the words with which I concluded my message vetoing the Rainy river bill:

First. There should be a limited or carefully guarded grant in the nature of an option or opportunity afforded within reasonable time for development of plans and for execution of the project.

Second. Such a grant or concession should be accompanied in the act making the grant by a provision expressly making it the duty of a designated official to annual the grant if the work is not begun or plans are not carried out in accordance with the authority granted.

Third. It should also be the duty of some designated official to see it that in approving the plans the maximum development of the navigation and power is assured, or at least that in making the plans these may not be so developed as ultimately to interfere with the better utilization of the water or complete development of the power.

Fourth. There should be a license fee or charge which, though small or rational at the outset, can in the future be adjusted so as to secure a control in the interest of the public.

Fifth. Provision should be made for the termination of the grant or privilege at a definite time, leaving to future generations the power or authority to renew or extend the concession in accordance with the conditions which may prevail at that time.

Further reflection suggests a sixth condition, viz:

The license should be forfeited upon proof that the licensee has joined in any conspiracy or unlawful combinations in restraint of trade, as is provided for grants of coal lands in Alaska by the act of May 23, 1903.

I will sign no bill granting a privilege of this character which does not contain the substance of these conditions.

I esteem it my duty to use every endeavor to prevent this growing monopoly, the most threatening which has ever appeared, from being fastened upon the people of this nation.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
The White House, Jan. 15, 1908.