

## SPEAKS OF TRUSTS.

### President Roosevelt's Utterances On This Subject

#### SPOKE AT PROVIDENCE SATURDAY.

His Views Supposed to Indicate the Policy and Feeling of the Administration Towards Trusts.

President Roosevelt spoke at Providence, Rhode Island, on Saturday. In discussing the subject of trusts he said in part:

"For some of the evils which have attended upon the good of the changed conditions we can at present see no complete remedy, for the remedy must come by the action of men themselves in their private capacity, whether merely as individuals, or by combination one with another. For yet others some remedy can be found in legislative and executive action, national, State or municipal. Much of the complaint against combinations is entirely unwarranted. Under present day conditions it is as necessary to have corporations in the business world as it is to have organizations among wage-workers. But we have a right to ask in each case that they shall do good and not harm. Exactly as labor organizations, when managed intelligently and in a spirit of justice and fair play, are of great service not only to the wage-workers, but to the whole community, as the history of many labor organizations has conclusively shown, so wealth, not merely individual, or corporate, when used aright, is not merely a benefit to the community as a whole, but indispensable to the upbuilding of the country under the conditions which at present the country has grown not only to accept, but to demand as normal.

"This is so obvious that it seems trite even to state it, and yet, if we are to judge from some of the arguments advanced against, and attacks made upon wealth, as such, it is a fact worth keeping in mind. 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 unaccomplished by developed conscience, by character. But obviously this no more affords grounds for condemning intellect. Every man of power by the very fact of the 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 the most useful man to his fellow citizens is apt to be the one to whom has been given what the Psalmist 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. Good, not harm, normally comes from the piling up of wealth through business enterprises. Probably the most serious has been when we harm ourselves by letting the evil vices of envy and hatred towards our fellows eat into our natures.

"Still there is other harm, of a more evident kind, and such harm it is our duty to try to eradicate, if possible, and in any event to minimize. Those great corporations containing some tendency to monopoly which we have grown to speak of rather loosely as trusts, are the creatures of the State, and the State not only has the right to control them, but is in duty bound to control them wherever the need for such control is shown. There is clearly a need of supervision, need to exercise the power of regulation on the part of the representatives of the public wherever, as in our own country at the present time, business corporations become very strong, both for beneficent work and for work that is not always beneficent. It is idle to say that there is no need for supervision. A sufficient warrant for it is to be found over and over again in any of the various evils resulting from the present system, or rather lack of system.

"There is in our country a peculiar difficulty in the way of exercising such supervision and control, because of the peculiar division of governmental power. When the industrial conditions were simple, very little control was needed, and no trouble was caused by the doubt as to where pow-

er was lodged under the constitution. Now the conditions are complicated, and we find it difficult to frame national legislation which shall be adequate, while as a matter of practical experience State action has proved entirely insufficient and in all human probability cannot or will not be made sufficient, to meet the needs of the case. Some of our States have laws, laws which it would be well indeed to have enacted by the national legislature, but the wide differences in these laws, even between adjacent States and the uncertainty of the power of them, result practically in 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.

**To Dam the Chattahoochee.**  
Atlanta, Ga., Special.—The Atlanta Water Power Company, which will build a \$1,000,000 dam across the Chattahoochee river, with the object of furnishing the city of Atlanta with electricity, was organized Saturday. The following officers were elected: President, S. Morgan Smith, of York, Pa.; vice president, Forest Adair, Atlanta; board of directors, S. Morgan Smith and C. Elmer Smith, of York, Pa.; George C. Smith, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Forest Adair and J. C. Spalding of Atlanta. The company is capitalized at \$1,500,000.

**Taft Arrives at Manila.**  
Manila, By Cable.—Civil Governor Taft reached here Friday morning at daylight on board the United States gun-boat General Alva, from Singapore, Straits Settlement. He was welcomed with an enthusiastic popular demonstration. The day had been made a holiday and the city was decorated. Eight large arches had been erected on the streets. Twenty thousand natives from adjoining provinces participated in the demonstrations in honor of the governor's arrival.

**Killed in Street Car Collision.**  
Norfolk, Va., Special.—In a head-on collision between two cars on the Bay Shore Terminal Line late Sunday afternoon, three people were killed and many others badly injured. The dead are: W. S. Yandle, motorman; C. B. Colden, motorman; Linwood Fentress, aged ten. The seriously injured are: W. R. Waller, R. J. Davis, George Stevenson, Mrs. J. P. Stevenson, Joseph White, conductor; M. V. Ahearn, Benj. Rowson, Miss Lillian Land, John Taylor, colored; Maria Fentress, colored; Miss Ruth Banks, Phoebe Frederick, colored; Corlis Waller, nephew of Maj. Waller, badly injured; Vicker Parks, skull fractured, and Louis Parks, internal injuries, may die.

**Too Much Ovation.**  
Berlin, By Cable.—So much had been said about the ovation at Gumbinnen to Lieutenant Hildebrand, who was pardoned by Emperor Williams, after having served seven months of his sentence of two years imprisonment for killing Lieutenant Blaskowitz in a duel, that a military inquiry has been ordered to ascertain by whose command the cavalry escort occupied a place in the line of the lieutenant's triumphal procession to the railroad station at Gumbinnen.

**Power Released.**  
New York, Special.—Peter Power, who was named as complainant in the suit to prevent the turning over of Northern Pacific stock to the Northern Securities Company, and who was sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment for contempt of court, in failing to obey a subpoena to testify, was released from Ludlow jail. Power gave evidence yesterday before Special Examiner Mable and his lawyer pleaded that this should relieve him of the charge of contempt.

**Navic Warfare.**  
Rockport, Mass., Special.—The battleships of Rear Admiral Higginson's squadron defending the New England coast from imaginary attack by a fleet under command of Admiral Pillsbury, were plainly seen in the clear atmosphere from this point Thursday morning. The other vessels of Admiral Higginson's command were scattered along the horizon, or in view at nearer points maintaining guard of the coast. The night passed without signals from stations along the shore. The coast guard ships were on the move early in the morning.

## HONORED BY CUBA.

### Distinguished Americans Receive the Decoration.

#### GOVERNMENT IS NOT UNGRATEFUL.

The Island Republic Shows its Appreciation of Efforts Made in Securing its Independence.

Havana, By Cable.—It has been decided by the new republic of Cuba to decorate Congressman J. M. Moody, of the Tenth North Carolina district, and other Americans who rendered notable services to the Cuban republic.

Resolutions are now pending in Congress to prepare a list of Cubans and foreigners who rendered special service in the interest of Cuban independence and the establishment of self-government.

The following are among the names which will appear in this list: Senators Morgan, of Alabama; Money, of Mississippi; Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Thurston, of Nebraska; Representative Moody, of North Carolina; William R. Hearst and James Gordon Bennett, of New York, and others.

General Gomez, former commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, favors the payment of pensions to these men, but President Palma says many of them are too distinguished to receive money for their services and will be more honored by the decoration and the presentation of a certificate recounting their deeds and expressing the gratitude of the Cuban republic for the work done to secure for them self-government. This plan will be adopted.

#### Seaboard Not in the Merger.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—With reference to rumors that the Seaboard Air Line would enter into a merger with other Southern roads, under the control of J. Pierpont Morgan, the following telegram was received by an Atlanta paper: "Reports that any negotiations are now or have been under consideration looking to a sale of the controlling interest in this system by its present owners are absolutely without foundation. The Seaboard Air Line system is now and intends to remain independent and will continue to devote its best energies and efforts toward advancing the interests of the territory which it now occupies, or which it may hereafter enter in its work of development. John Skelton Williams, president of the Seaboard Air Line.

#### Farmer Found Dead.

Tifton, Ga., Special.—Hillman Paulk, one of the most prominent farmers of Irwin county, was found dead in a tract of woods two miles northeast of Tifton, with four bullet wounds in his body any one of which would have proved fatal. The discovery was made by a party of men who found blood stains and evidences of a struggle on a highway which led into the woods near by. No weapon, beyond a small pocketknife, was found on or near the body and only 11 cents was in the dead man's pockets. Paulk was last seen alive in Tifton Saturday, and it is said left later for his home, ten miles away, with several companions.

#### Superintendents Changed.

New York, Special.—Belvidere Brooks, general superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has been appointed assistant general superintendent of the Southern division of the same company in place of James Merrihew, resigned, to take effect September 1. This combines the two superintendencies under one head.

#### Ax and Grindstone Trust.

Louisville, Special.—The Times says: "Caleb D. Gates, president and general manager of the Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Company, has just returned from New York, where he conferred with capitalists who are promoting a \$25,000,000 trust, to take in all the axe factories, handle manufacturing and grindstone factories in this country and Canada, the plants to be operated under one management.

## RIOT IN PENITENTIARY.

### Guards in Frankfort, Ky., Thrown into State of Excitement.

Frankfort, Ky., Special.—The officials of the State penitentiary and the citizens of Frankfort were thrown into a state of wild excitement by a riot in the prison, started by an attempt to gain their liberty on the part of three desperate murderers, Lafayette Brooks of Morgan county, and Wallace Bishop and T. Mulligan of Kenton county. Before the riot, which began at 6 o'clock and lasted until after 10, was quelled, the mutinous convicts were captured, Pope being fatally wounded, Mulligan shot in the shoulder and a negro convict, Albert Ransome, of Louisville, whom the desperadoes had pressed into service, was hit by a rifle ball. The rioting started while Brooks, Mulligan and Bishop, one of whom had a pistol concealed about his person, were coming out of the dining room to answer a hospital call. Suddenly one of the convicts drew a weapon and compelled a guard, A. H. Gill, to give up his arms. Guard F. F. Hurst, who rushed to Gill's assistance, was also compelled by the convicts to give up his arms. Capt. Mad. Radigan then rushed forward with six guards and fired on the bunch, but no one was wounded.

The convicts then ran across the yard and at the entrance to the reed department of the chair factory captured Chas. Willis, of Clarke county, a foreman. They covered him with their pistols and placing him between them and the guards retreated to the rocker department, in the chair factory, whence they could command a good view of the entire yard. At a window they stationed Willis and Brooks, with a revolver in his hand, took a position just beside the captive, resting the muzzle of the weapon on the foreman's side. The convicts then defied Warden Lillard to attempt to capture them, shouting that they would kill the foreman at the first move against them.

By this time several hundred citizens, many heavily armed, had gathered at the prison gates, but the warden denied admission to all. He issued orders for all the shops to close and for all the prisoners to be returned at once to their cells. He then placed a guard of 60 men around the building in which the desperadoes had barricaded themselves and called on them to surrender. The convicts' only reply was a taunt. For the protection of Foreman Willis, the warden then determined to starve the desperadoes into submission, James Buckley, former city work house keeper, and Morgan Brewer, a former guard at the prison, climbed to the roof of a residence overlooking the building in which the convicts had taken refuge and fired several shots into the room where the desperadoes were entrenched. They were compelled to desist, however, as Foreman Willis was forced to the window in the line of fire.

Finally a letter was dropped from the window saying that if the warden would come to the head of the steps leading to the reed department, the convicts would surrender, first sending their weapons down by Frank Brooks.

Warden Lillard prepared to accept the terms of this note, and as a matter of precaution a half dozen convicts were placed in the hospital overlooking the reed department. Warden Lillard accompanied by eight men then proceeded to the foot of the stairway. The prisoners emerged from the reed room as they had promised, with hands up, but as they proceeded down the stairway, Bishop dropped his hands to his sides as if to draw a weapon. He had hardly made the motion when one of the warden's party fired, the bullet striking Bishop in the breast, inflicting a fatal wound. When Bishop fell Mulligan and Brooks sank to their knees begging the warden to save their lives and at 10:30 o'clock the two desperadoes were heavily shackled and accompanied by ten men with drawn pistols, were placed in their cells and quiet had been restored.

#### A Big Railroad Merger.

Baltimore, Special.—The stockholders of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Company held a special meeting Thursday and resolution was unanimously adopted to merge the company with the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company. A meeting of the stockholders of the latter was held in Philadelphia for the same purpose, and details of the merger provide for the organization of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company, with a capital stock of 507,000 shares, of the par value of \$50 a share, amounting in the aggregate to \$25,350,450. This stock will be owned almost entirely by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the Northern Central road. The company will also take care of the bonded debt of the two companies absorbed. This amounts to about \$12,500,000.

## SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL.

### African Cotton.

Under date of August 1 there was telegraphed from Philadelphia a story published in one of the local papers to the effect that options had been obtained on 50,000 square miles in the "cotton zone" of Africa, where cotton plantations would be established to meet the competition of the South. The story went on to say that certain great financiers of England interested in South Africa were connected with this scheme, which, it was predicted, was of such gigantic proportions as to threaten the supremacy of the United States as a producer of the staple. The names of Lord Kitchener and Earl Roberts are also linked with the scheme. On its face the story was a dream, and it was denied within forty-eight hours after its first publication. That the growing of cotton in Africa may be extended is a possibility. That its extension shall threaten the supremacy of the United States is a very distant contingency, and an utter impossibility should the cotton-grower of America adopt more generally the policy of increasing the production of the staple per acre along with the natural increase of acreage devoted to the crop.

#### A \$100,000 Addition.

The management of the Standard Cotton Mills, Cedartown, Ga., has for some time past been contemplating the establishment of an additional mill which should utilize the lower grades of cotton. Wm. Parker, the company's manager, has returned from a trip to Boston, and states that while in that city he placed the order for this additional plant. The additional building required will be 75x300 feet in size, and its equipment will manufacture the coarse number of yarns, the output each week to be about 20,000 pounds. This important addition will enable the cotton-growers in the vicinity of Cedartown to dispose of their crop at acceptable prices, whereas heretofore there has been no local demand for coarse grades. The Standard Cotton Mills' present plant has 12,500 spindles and manufactures extra carded double-woven mule-spun hosiery yarns. It is capitalized at \$100,000.

#### The Drayton Mill.

The Drayton Mills of Spartanburg, S. C., which was reported at some length last month, is now laying the foundation for its building. It has been decided that 12,440 spindles and about 360 looms will constitute the principal textile equipment, and that fine goods shall be manufactured. P. J. O. Smith is the contractor for the buildings, and, as stated several weeks ago, the main structure will be three stories high, 150x205 feet; the power-house will be 67x106 feet. Arch B. Calvert has been elected president. The company is capitalized at \$250,000.

#### Will Add 6,000 Spindles.

An addition of 6,000 spindles will be made by the Harriet Cotton Mills of Henderson, N. C. The management has just decided upon this enlargement, and probably about \$100,000 will be expended. This new machinery will utilize the remaining space in the present building and make use of the surplus power. The company is operating 10,500 ring spindles in the production of hosiery yarns, and has been manufacturing just twelve months. Last week it declared a dividend of 3 per cent., and finds its prospects warrant the additions noted herein.

#### Notes of Progress.

Ware Shoals Manufacturing Co. has begun the development of its extensive water-power near Laurens, S. C., and will push the work as rapidly as possible. It is also laying off the ground and preparing to build its mill of 25,000 spindles, previously reported as to be located to utilize the power. Messrs. W. B. Smith Whaley & Co., of Columbia, S. C., are the engineers in charge.

United States Consul J. F. Monaghan writes that there is no question that American manufacturers of cheap cotton half-hose can find a market for their products if the combination of colors which the Oriental people desire is careful provided for.

The Transatlantic Trading Co. of Galveston, Texas, reports the clearance of cottonseed meal from that port for the month of July at 450 tons, and of cottonseed cake 5895 tons, making a total of 10,450 tons.

The Dunn Oil Mills Co. of Dunn, Harnett county, North Carolina, was incorporated last week, with a capital stock of \$22,000, and the right to increase to \$200,000. The incorporators are J. D. Barnes, E. F. Young and M. T. Young.