

BANK CLERK SHORT.

Will Be Prosecuted by the United States.

HELD UNDER ARREST IN ATLANTA

Hallman Sims, a Trusted Employee of the Gate City National Bank, Charged Heavy Defalcations.

Atlanta, Special.—G. Hallman Sims, collection clerk for the Capital City National Bank, has been placed under arrest by United States Deputy Marshal Scott, upon a warrant sworn out by President Speer, of the bank, charging Sims with embezzling a sum estimated at nearly \$94,000. Sims is now held at the Piedmont Hotel by the deputy marshal. He refuses to talk about the affair.

The first suspicion of a shortage in Sims' accounts arose Saturday. Expert accountants immediately began work on the books and it was soon disclosed that large sums had been abstracted at various times, extending back several years. The warrant was then sworn out by the president of the bank. Sims had been in the service of the bank for 8 years and was considered one of their most trusted employees. He moved in exclusive circles of Atlanta society and was a young man of fashion.

Prominent outside bankers have made a thorough examination of the bank's condition and have given out a signed statement that it is absolutely safe. A portion of the defalcation is covered by Sims' bond and he also owns some property, which will be turned over to the bank. The directors state that the amount of the defalcation has already been charged to undivided profits. National Bank Examiner Desaussure also states that the bank is in no danger. Sims, who has admitted his guilt, will be prosecuted by the United States government. He is unmarried and is the son of Thos. L. Sims, a prominent merchant of Kirkwood, one of Atlanta's suburbs.

Wabash Strike Over.

St. Louis, Special.—After four months of controversy between the employees of the Wabash road and the officials of that system, during which at one time a strike was imminent and was prevented only by an injunction restraining them from vacating their posts, and which injunction was dissolved last Wednesday, the differences were finally adjusted and the controversy satisfactorily settled. Officials of the brotherhoods representing the employees declare the settlement is satisfactory and is a sweeping victory for organized labor. The Wabash officials declare that all differences with the employees have been finally terminated in a satisfactory manner and that their future relations in all probability will be most harmonious. The following are the main points embraced in the settlement: Twelve per cent. increase for conductors, brakemen and baggage men in the passenger services and 15 per cent. for conductors and brakemen in the freight service over the rates which existed January 1, 1902, west of the Mississippi river. For the firemen, increases were granted on the Canadian lines in accordance with the Canada Southern division of the Michigan Central. On the lines in the United States material increases and improvements in working conditions were granted the firemen. East of the Mississippi river the rates will be brought up to this standard when competing lines in the same territory shall grant similar increases. The yardmen received a substantial increase, varying in different localities. There is an entire revision of rules applying to all classes of train service. This was the main bone of contention and was granted in its entirety.

To Discuss Heavy Subjects.

Philadelphia, Special.—The seventh annual meeting of the Academy of Political and Social Science will be held in this city on Friday and Saturday, April 17 and 18. The general topic for discussion will be "The United States and Latin America," and men prominent in diplomatic circles, both in this country and in Latin America, will speak on the relations of the United States to South and Central America. "The policy of the United States in Conflicts Between Europe and Latin America," is one topic to be discussed and will result in consideration of the Venezuelan question.

In Hands of Receiver.

Akron, O., Special.—The plant of the Aultman, Miller & Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements, was, late Saturday, placed in the hands of a receiver, on application of Tom. George B. Crouse, president of the company. He and H. P. McIntosh, of Cleveland, were appointed receivers. The liabilities are placed at \$1,300,000 with assets exceeding that amount.

DEDICATION OF MONUMENTS.

Many Confederate Veterans Attend—Governor Durbin Makes Speech.

Shiloh Battlefield, Special.—Indiana dedicated and presented to the government Monday, the 22 monuments erected at a cost of \$25,000 in honor of the 22 regiments that State had in the battle of Shiloh. Two special trains and a fleet of passenger boats brought 600 people from Indianapolis this morning. General Lew Wallace presided at the dedicatory exercises. The monuments were presented to the State by Colonel James Wright, of the Indiana commission, which has had charge of the erection. Governor Durbin presented the monument to the government and they were accepted by Wm. Carry Sanger, Assistant Secretary of War, who said:

"The Federal government, in accepting these monuments, becomes charged with the duty of guarding them and keeping fresh in the memory of the people a record of the deeds which they commemorate. In creating and keeping these national parks, the country is not merely perpetuating the fame of brave men, it is not only emphasizing the fact that a united country thinks with pride of the valor of all the heroes who fought in that great struggle, but it is putting into visible form the conviction of the people that examples of brave and faithful performance of duty should be ever honored throughout our land. We should never forget the lessons of the war, but imperfectly learned if we think of them as only helping us to bear ourselves bravely in the face of an armed enemy. In times of peace there are battles to be fought and victories to be won, the effect of which upon the destiny of mankind are as far-reaching as the results of an armed conflict. Honor, courage, integrity, devotion to principle, and the faithful performance of duty are just as essential to the greatness of a free people as courage and self-sacrifice are to the success of a fighting army."

The national commission was represented by Colonel Josiah Patterson, of Memphis, Tenn. Governor Frazer, of Tennessee, was represented by General Gordon, of Memphis. Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, made the principal speech.

Arthur Pennell, Defaulter.

Buffalo, Special.—The Commercial publishes a story in which it is alleged that Arthur R. Pennell, who was killed in an automobile accident on March 10th, was a defaulter to the extent of from \$150,000 to \$200,000. The story, The Commercial says, leaked out as the result of a legal dispute over two life insurance policies, and is to the effect that Pennell induced friends who had known his family and the family of his wife, to place money in his hands for investment. He acted, in fact, as their financial agent. He would inform them of some good investment which he had come across, which would pay an excellent rate of interest, and they would send him money. The money which was sent to him for investment, it is alleged, he spent, and when interest payments fell due he made the payments out of his own pocket. Wallace Thayer, who was Pennell's attorney and intimate friend, is referred to by the paper as saying he had suspected irregularities, but that he had no proof of any such wrongdoing.

Incidentally, it has been learned that Pennell made provision for the payment to Mrs. Edwin L. Burdick of several thousand dollars out of his life insurance. Pennell carried over \$200,000 life insurance, in order, The Commercial says, that after his death the Eastern estate to which he had defaulted might recoup the losses which they had sustained through him. In his will Pennell named as administrator of his estate, his brother J. Frederick Pennell. He left to his administrator sealed instructions that upon his death he should make good in full out of his estate losses which had been sustained through his defalcations.

The Commercial adds that Pennell had contemplated suicide for two years and says the fact is known that he tried two years ago to throw himself in front of a train at Peekskill and to make it appear that his death was an accident. He stopped off at Peekskill on the way from New York with the intention of committing suicide in that way, but his nerve failed him. Recently he told the story of the Peekskill incident himself. During the Pan-American Exposition he sought for days for an opportunity to commit suicide in a manner that would make it appear accidental. He had an idea that he could be run over in some way while at the exposition, but he never could nerve himself up to the point where he could throw himself under a train or drop under the wheels of a trolley car.

Negro Lynched.

Little Rock, Ark., Special.—John Turner, colored, was lynched at Warren, Ark., for an attempted assault on Mrs. W. H. Neeley, a white woman. This attempt occurred last Friday and the negro was arrested Saturday and taken before Mrs. Neely, who positively identified him. Shortly after midnight a mob broke into the jail and, taking Turner out, strung him to a limb in front of the court house. Turner denied his guilt to the last. The body of the negro was left for the coroner, who cut it down this forenoon and held an inquest, which developed that the lynching was at the hands of unknown parties.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Meets With Great Ovations at All Stopping Places.

A BIG SPEECH IN MILWAUKEE.

He Addresses the Wisconsin Legislature and Afterwards Speaks to a Much Larger Audience.

Milwaukee, Special.—President Roosevelt was the guest of the Milwaukee Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association at a banquet at the Plankinton House Friday night, the occasion being the climax of the day. The President sat in the center of a long table with other guests of honor. At his immediate right, sat United States Senator Quarles, while E. A. Wadhams, president of the Milwaukee Merchants' and Manufacturers Association and toastmaster of the occasion was seated at his left. After the banquet had been served, Toastmaster Wadhams introduced President Roosevelt who responded to the toast "The President of the United States." The President took occasion to give his views on the subject of trusts.

Mr. Roosevelt's speech in part follows:

Mr. Toastmaster, Gentlemen: I wish to speak to you on the question of the control and regulation of those great corporations which are popularly, although rather vaguely, known as trusts; dealing mostly with what has actually been accomplished in the way of legislation and in the way of enforcement of legislation during the past eighteen months, the period covering the two sessions of the Fifty-seventh Congress. At the outset I shall ask you to remember that I do not approach the subject either from the standpoint of those who speak of themselves as anti-trust or anti-corporation people, nor yet from the standpoint of those who are fond of denying the existence of evils in the trusts, or who apparently proceed upon the assumption that if a corporation is large enough it can do wrong.

DESTRUCTION OF BIG CORPORATIONS NOT DESIRED.

I think I speak for the great majority of the American people when I say that we are not in the least against wealth as such, whether individual or corporate; that we merely desire to see any abuse of corporate or combined wealth corrected and remedied; that we do not desire the abolition or destruction of big corporations, but, on the contrary, recognize them as being in many cases efficient economic instruments, the results of an inevitable process of economic evolution, and only desire to see them regulated and controlled so far as may be necessary to subserve the public good. We should be false to the historic principles of our government if we discriminated, either by legislation or administration, either for or against a man of either his wealth or his poverty. There is no proper place in our society either for the rich man who uses the power conferred by his riches to enable him to oppress and wrong his neighbors, nor yet for the demagogic agitator who, instead of attacking abuses as all abuses should be attacked wherever found, attacks men of wealth, as such, whether they be good or bad, attacks corporations whether they do well or ill, and seeks, in a spirit of ignorant rancor, to overthrow the very foundations upon which rest our national well-being.

In consequence of the extraordinary industrial changes of the last half-century and notably of the last two or three decades, changes due mainly to the rapidity and complexity of our industrial growth, we are confronted with problems which in their present shape were unknown to our forefathers. Our great prosperity with its accompanying concentration of population and of wealth, its extreme specialization of faculties, and its development of giant industrial leaders, has brought much good and some evil, and it is as foolish to ignore the good as wilfully to blind ourselves to the evil.

REMEDIES FOR A PORTION OF THE EVIL.

The evil has been partly in inevitable accompaniment of the social changes, and where this is the case it can be cured neither by law or by the administration of the law, the only remedy lying in the slow change of character and of economic environment. But for a portion of the evil, at least, we think that remedies can be found. We know well the danger of false remedies, and we are against all violent, radical and unwise change. But we believe that by proceeding slowly, yet resolutely, with good sense and moderation, and also with a firm determination not to be swerved from our course either by foolish clamor or by any base or sinister influence, we can accomplish much for the betterment of conditions.

FORMER SPEECHES RECALLED.

Nearly two years ago, speaking at the State Fair in Minnesota, I said: "It is probably true that the large majority of the fortunes that now exist in this country have been amassed, not by injuring our people, but as an incident to the conferring of great benefits upon the community, and this, no matter what may have been the conscious purpose of those amassing them. There is but the scantiest justification for most of the outcry against the men of wealth as such; and it ought to be unnecessary to state that any appeal which directly or indirectly leads to

suspicion and hatred among ourselves, which tends to limit opportunity, and therefore to slant the door of success against poor men of tale t, and, finally, which entails the possibility of lawlessness and violence, is an attack upon the fundamental properties of American citizenship. Our interests are at bottom common; in the long run we go up or go down together. Yet more and more it is evident that the State, and if necessary the nation, has got to possess the right of supervision and control as regards great corporations which are in their great business combinations, to have a portion of their imports, in the existence of some monopoly, tendency. The right should be exercised with caution and self-restraint, but it should exist, so that it may be invoked if the need arises."

Last fall in speaking at Cincinnati I said: "The necessary supervision and control in which I firmly believe as the only method of eliminating the real evils of the trusts, must come through wisely and cautiously 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 the confidence born of the possession of power to deal with the subject, and of a thorough knowledge of what should and can be done in the matter. We need additional power, and we need knowledge. Such legislation—whether obtainable now or obtainable only after a constitutional amendment—should provide for a reasonable supervision, the most prominent feature of which at first should be publicity; that is, the making public, both to the government authorities and to the people at large, the essential facts in which the public is concerned. This would give us exact knowledge of many points which are now not only in doubt but the subject of fierce controversy. Moreover, the mere fact of the publication would do some very grave evils, for the light of day is a deterrent to wrongdoing."

SUIT AGAINST THE FEDERAL SALT COMPANY.

In November, 1902, the Attorney General directed that a bill for an injunction be filed in the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco against the Federal Salt Company—a corporation which had been organized under the laws of an Eastern State, but had its main office and principal place of business in California—and against a number of other companies and persons constituting what was known as the salt trust. These injunctions were to restrain the execution of certain contracts between the Federal Salt Company and the other defendants, by which the latter agreed neither to import, buy, or sell salt, except from and to the Federal Salt Company, and not to engage or assist in the production of salt west of the Mississippi river during the continuance of such contracts. As the result of these agreements the price of salt had been advanced about 400 per cent. A temporary injunction order was obtained, which the defendants asked the court to modify on the ground that the anti-trust law had no application to contracts for purchases and sales within a State. The Circuit Court overruled this contention and sustained the government's position. This practically concluded the case, and it is understood that in consequence the Federal Salt Company is about to be dissolved and that no further contest will be made.

A SUCCESSFUL EFFORT.

The above is a brief outline of the most important steps, legislative and administrative, taken during the past eighteen months in the direction of solving, so far as at present it seems practicable by national legislation or administration to solve, what we call the trust problem. They represent a sum of very substantial achievement. They represent a successful effort to devise any apply real remedies; an effort which so far succeeded because it was made not only with resolute purpose and determination, but also in a spirit of common sense and justice, as far removed as possible from rancor, hysteria, and unworthy demagogic appeal. In the same spirit the laws will continue to be enforced. Not only is the legislation recently enacted effective, but in my judgment it was impracticable to attempt more. Nothing of value is to be attempted from ceaseless agitation for radical and extreme legislation. The people may wisely, and with confidence, await the results which are reasonably to be expected from the impartial enforcement of the laws which have recently been placed upon the statute books. Legislation of a general and indiscriminate character would be sure to fail, either because it would involve all interests in a common ruin, or because it would not really reach any evil. We have endeavored to provide a discriminating adaptation of the remedy to the real mischief.

ALLEGED REMEDIES TOO DRASTIC

Many of the alleged remedies advocated are of the unpleasantly drastic type which seeks to destroy the disease by killing the patient. Others are so obviously futile that it is somewhat difficult to treat them seriously or as being advanced in good faith. High among the latter I place the effort to reach the trust question by means of the tariff. You can, of course, put an end to the prosperity of the trusts by putting an end to the prosperity of the nation; but the price for such action seems high. The alternative is to do exactly what has been done during the life of the Congress which has just

closed—that is, to endeavor, not to regulate corporations, but to destroy them with a view of doing away with whatever is of evil in them and of making them subserve the public use. The law is not to be administered in the interest of the poor man as such, nor yet in the interest of the rich man as such, but in the interest of the law-abiding man, rich or poor. We are no more against organizations of capital than against organizations of labor. We welcome both, demanding only that each shall do right and shall remember its duty to the republic. Such a course, we consider not merely a benefit to the poor man. We do not man an injustice when we require him to obey the law. On the contrary, if he is a man whose safety and well-being depend in a peculiar degree upon the existence of the spirit of law and order, we are rendering him the greatest service when we require him to be himself an exemplar of that spirit.

Sailors Desert.

Norfolk, Special.—At police headquarters here it was stated that Captain Thomas, of the receiving ship Franklin, now under quarantine, on account of diphtheria, had notified the police to arrest and hold all sailors from that vessel found in Norfolk. The police say that between 50 and 100 sailors deserted the ship on account of the quarantine.

Campbell Resists.

Richmond, Special.—The answer of Clarence J. Campbell, of Amherst county, to alleged causes of removal, was presented in both houses of the General Assembly. Judge Campbell denies the right of the General Assembly to remove him and set forth his reasons. One of his main contentions is that he holds office under the new constitution, which he swore to support July 1, 1902, and that the Assembly, therefore, cannot hold him amenable for any matters which occurred prior to that date.

Will Get Increase.

Denver, Special.—Subject to the approval of General Manager Harding, an agreement has been reached between Manager Edson, of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and representatives of the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The new schedule gives the Tassenger conductors and trainmen an approximate increase in wages of 12 per cent, and freight men an increase of 15 per cent.

Four Burned to Death.

Raleigh, N. C., Special.—A special from Franklinton, N. C., says: "A tenant house on the land of I. H. Kearney, about two miles west of here, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. The house was occupied by Rufus Daniel, colored, his wife and seven children. Four of the children who were sleeping up-stairs were burned to death. The roof was falling in before the occupants of the lower room were awakened. There were no windows in the upper room and the children being cut off from the stairway were suffocated."

Injured in Wreck.

Montgomery, Special.—Southbound passenger train on the Louisville & Nashville Railway, which left Montgomery Tuesday night, was wrecked near Sparta, 85 miles south of here early Wednesday. Two passengers, an invalid woman and a man, whose names cannot be learned, were injured. The entire train left the track and the Pullman and day coaches were badly smashed. It is said that the wreck was caused by misplaced rails, supposed to be the work of vandals.

Many Quit Work

Chicago, Special.—Five strikes, involving over 5,000 men, were inaugurated Wednesday in addition to the spreading of that of the taners and carriers which began with 300 men out. Two thousand of the latter refused to go to work. Lake vessels are tied up by a strike of marine firemen, oilers and water tenders. Five hundred tailors demand rooms in which to work in lieu of using their homes as a workshop. Excavating teamsters called a strike in all barns where the union scale is not paid. Steam fitters numbering 700 struck for advance in pay.

Unfinished Still.

A baby's boot, and skein of wool. Faded, and soiled, and soft. Odd things, you say, and no doubt you're right. Round a seaman's neck this stormy night Up in the yards aloft.

Most like it's folly, but, mate, look here. When I first went to sea. A woman stood on the far-off strand. With a wedding ring on her small, soft hand. Which clung so close to me.

My wife, God bless her! the day before. She sat beside my foot. And the sunlight kissed her yellow hair. And the dainty fingers, deft and fair, Knitted a baby's boot.

The voyage was over; I came ashore; What, think you, found I there? A grave the daisies had sprinkled white. A cottage empty, and dark as night. And this beside the chair.

The little boot, 'twas unfinished still. The tangled skein lay near; But the knitter had gone away to rest. With the babe to sleep on her quiet breast. Down in the churchyard drear.

NO MORE INJUNCTION

Judge Adams Withdraws His Famous Restraining Order

WABASH MEN MAY NOW STRIKE

The Court Finds the Statement That the Men Are Satisfied is Not to Be Credited.

St. Louis, Special.—The injunction issued March 3, by Judge Elmer B. Adams, of the United States district court, at the instance of the Wabash Railroad officials to restrain the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Firemen from ordering a strike on that system, was dissolved Wednesday in a decision handed down by Judge Adams, a week after the hearing of arguments for and against the removal of the legal obstacle.

While no one will express an opinion as to the next probable move on either side, remarks dropped indicate that every effort will be made to effect a settlement and avert a strike. But if a settlement shall not be effected, the understanding seems to be general that a strike is sure to result. At Wabash headquarters it was stated that amicable adjustment of the controversy is hoped for. The same sentiment was expressed at the hotels, where are quartered the few representatives of the officials of the trainmen and firemen now in the city. Counsel for both sides spent the afternoon in conference, but no agreement was reached.

Judge Adams announced that court would be in session and retain jurisdiction of the case, if desired, so that in the event of any molestation or interference with, inter-State commerce or the mail service, all its lawful powers may be invoked to restrain the same, with the confident assurance that they will be fearlessly and effectively exercised.

The temporary injunction was granted by Judge Adams on allegations made by officials of the Wabash system that the defendants were conspiring to interfere with inter-State traffic and in the transmission of United States mails. Judge Adams in his decision says the provisional restraining order was made without notice to the defendants, under the stress of the facts disclosed by the bill and was fully authorized by section 718, Revised Statutes of the United States, and was imperatively demanded by the general principles of equity jurisprudence recognized and enforced in many similar cases in the United States and England, and many authorities warranting the provisional restraining order in question in cases of conspiracies to interfere with inter-State commerce and otherwise are cited in support of this last proposition.

Within the time allowed by the restraining order the defendants duly appeared and filed their sworn answer, denying the alleged conspiracy in all its phases and particularly denying any purpose to interfere with inter-State commerce or the mails of the United States, and especially denying that the employees were satisfied with wages and conditions of their service and denying the practice of any and all coercion or false representations to bring about a strike; averring that the only purpose of the present defendants in consenting to a strike was to better the condition of their members who were in the employment of the railroad by the exercise of their undoubted right to peacefully withdraw from such service until such time as their demands of wages, etc., should be conceded.

The court, after fully considering all the proof, finds that the statements of the complaint to the effect that the employees were satisfied with their wages and conditions of service are not supported. Irrespective of the question whether the men or the committee of brotherhood representing them first suggested the increase of wages and change of rules, the employees themselves at and for a long time prior to the filing of the bill of complaint were dissatisfied with their wages and conditions of service, and a real difference of opinion existed between the railroad and a large majority of its employees, members of the brotherhoods, with respect to their wages and that the defendants as officer and committee of the brotherhoods were fully authorized both by reason of their official relation to their members and also by direct written authority to represent them in the effort to secure higher wages and change conditions of service and the proposed strike instead of being officially ordered by defendants was a result of the vote of the employees acting without coercion and directly authorizing the same. The court further finds after a full examination of the evidence that the charge of conspiracy to interfere with the inter-State commerce of the United States or the mail service of the United States, is not sustained.

Crew Rescued.

Cape Henry, Va., Special.—The three masted schooner Benjamin Russell, Capt. Cranmer, with lumber from Bogue Inlet, N. C., for New Haven, Conn., went ashore Sunday, one mile south of Creed's Hill life-saving station. Her crew of five men were taken off in breeches buoy. Her deck load will be taken off.

Offers \$50,000.

Boston, Special.—The Congregational Educational Society received word from Dr. Persons, of Chicago, that he had made an offer of \$50,000 as a gift to Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., provided the college shall raise \$150,000 additional. Rollins College is aided by the Congregational Educational Society.