

## LOOK OUT FOR TRUSTS, ROOSEVELT WARNS

This is the Advice He Gave Conservationists at St. Paul Today—Special Interests Must Be Controlled, He Says.

St. Paul, Sept. 6.—America's reputation for efficiency stands deservedly high throughout the world. We are efficient probably to the full limit that any nation can attain by the methods hitherto used. There is great reason to be proud of our achievements and yet no reason to believe that we cannot excel our past. Through a practically unrestrained individualism we have reached a pitch of literally unexampled material prosperity, although the distribution of this prosperity leaves much to be desired from the standpoint of justice and fair dealing.

But we have not only allowed the individual a free hand, which was in the main right; we have also allowed great corporations to act as though they were individuals and to exercise the rights of individuals, in addition to using the vast combined power of high organization and enormous wealth for their own advantage.

This development of corporate action, it is true, is doubtless in large part responsible for the gigantic development of our natural resources, but it is not less responsible for waste, destruction and monopoly on an equally gigantic scale.

The method of reckless and uncontrolled private use and waste has done for us all the good it ever can, and it is time to put an end to it before it does all the evil it easily may. We have passed the time when heedless waste and destruction and arrogant monopoly are any longer permissible.

Henceforth we must seek national efficiency by a new and a better way, by the way of the orderly development and use, coupled with the preservation of our natural resources, by making the most of what we have for the benefit of all of us, instead of leaving the sources of material prosperity open to indiscriminate exploitation.

These are some of the reasons why it is wise that we should abandon the old point of view and why conservation has become a patriotic duty.

### Waterways.

One of the greatest of our conservation problems is the wise and prompt development and use of the waterways of this nation.

The Twin Cities, lying as they do at the headwaters of the Mississippi, are not upon the direct line of the proposed lakes to the gulf deep waterway. Yet they are deeply interested in its prompt completion, as well as in the deepening and regulation of the Mississippi to the mouth of the Missouri and to the gulf.

The project for a great trunk waterway, an arm of the sea, extending from the gulf of Mexico to the great lakes, should not be abandoned. The lakes to the gulf deep waterway and the development of the rivers which flow into it should be pushed to completion vigorously and without delay. But we must recognize at the outset that there are certain conditions without which the people cannot hope to derive from it the benefits they have a right to expect.

In nearly every river city from St. Paul to the Gulf the water front is controlled by the railways. Nearly every artificial waterway in the United States, either directly or indirectly, is under the same control.

It goes without saying that unless the people prevent it in advance the railways will attempt to take control of our waterways as fast as they are improved and completed, nor would I blame them if we, the people, are susceptible to the same temptation.

### WILLIAMS' KIDNEY PILLS

Have you overworked your nervous system and caused trouble with your kidneys and bladder? Have you pains in your back and bladder? Have you a feeble appearance of the face, and under the eyes? A frequent desire to pass urine? If so, Williams' Kidney Pills will cure you—Druggists. Price 50c.

WILLIAMS' MED. CO., Prop., Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by Conkey Drug Co.

## BANK STATEMENT

No. 3413.  
Report of the Condition of the Union National Bank, at Richmond, in the State of Indiana, at the close of business September 1, 1910.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$ 703,161.72
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	3,263.70
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	140,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits	1,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand	49,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.	135,960.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	2,500.00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	\$ 12,679.14
Due from approved reserve agents	120,155.63
Checks and other cash items	10,311.15
Notes of other National Banks	15,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	228.51
Legal Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
Specie	34,000.00
Legal-tender notes	71,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	7,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,305,169.87</b>
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 150,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	22,719.05
National Bank notes outstanding	140,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	722,269.76
Demand certificates of deposit	129,181.06
United States deposits	1,000.00
U. S. Bond Acct.	40,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,305,169.87</b>

State of Indiana, County of Wayne, ss:  
I, H. J. HANES, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. J. HANES, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of September, 1910.  
BENJ. F. HARRIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:  
GEO. L. CATES.  
E. H. CATES.  
E. W. McGUIRE.  
Directors.

tion. The means for better farming we have studied with care, but to better living on the farm and to better business on the farm the farmers themselves have given scant attention.

Last spring while visiting the capital of Hungary, Budapest, I was immensely impressed by the Museum of Country Life, containing an extraordinary series of studies in agriculture, in stock raising, in forestry, in mining. The exhibits were of the utmost practical importance and were also intensely interesting and instructive.

I greatly wish we had such a museum in Washington, and some of our farmer congressmen ought to get a full and detailed report of this Budapest museum to be printed for distribution in a public document.

### Human Efficiency.

As a people we have not yet learned to economize. One of the virtues we Americans most need is thrift. It is a mere truism to say that luxury and extravagance are not good for a nation. So far as they affect character, the loss they cause may be beyond computation. But in the material sense there is a loss greater than is caused by both extravagance and luxury put together.

I mean the needless, useless and excessive loss to our people from premature death and avoidable diseases. Wholly apart from the grief, the suffering and the wretchedness which they cause, the material loss each year has been calculated at nearly twice what it costs to run the federal government.

In addition to the state and city health officers and organizations, there is urgently needed a federal bureau of health, to act, so far as the national government properly may, to relieve our people from this dreadful burden.

The National Conservation Commission.

One of the most important meetings in our recent history was that of the governors in the White House in May, 1908, to consider the conservation question. By the advice of the governors the meeting was followed by the appointment of a national conservation commission. The meeting of the governors directed the attention of the country to conservation as nothing else could have done, while the work of the commission gave the movement definiteness and supplied it with a practical program. But at the moment when the commission was ready to begin the campaign for putting its program into effect an amendment to the sundry civil service bill was introduced by a congressman from Minnesota with the purpose of putting a stop to the work so admirably begun. Congress passed the amendment.

It deserves the confidence and support of every citizen interested in the wise development and preservation of our natural resources and in preventing them from passing into the hands of uncontrolled monopolies. It joins with the national conservation congress in holding this meeting. I am here by the joint invitation of both.

State and Federal Control.

But, while we of the United States are anxious as I believe we are able to be of assistance to others, there are problems of our own which we must not overlook. One of the most important conservation questions of the moment relates to the control of water power monopoly in the public interest.

There is apparent to the judicious observer a distinct tendency on the part of our opponents to cloud the issue by raising the question of state as against federal jurisdiction. We are ready to meet that issue if it is forced upon us. But there is no hope for the plain people in such conflicts of jurisdiction.

The essential question is not one of hair-splitting legal technicalities. It is simply this: Who can best regulate the special interests for the public good?

Most of the predatory corporations are interstate or have interstate affiliations; therefore they are largely out of reach of effective state control and fall of necessity within the federal jurisdiction. One of the prime objects of those among them that are grasping and greedy is to avoid any effective control either by state or nation and they advocate at this time state control simply because they believe it to be the least effective.

In the great fight of the people to drive the special interests from the domination of our government the nation is stronger and its jurisdiction is more effective than that of any state. The most effective weapon against these great corporations, most of which are financed and owned on the Atlantic coast, will be federal laws and the federal executive.

That is why I so strongly oppose the demand to turn these matters over to the states. It is fundamentally a demand against the interest of the plain people, of the people of small means, against the interest of our children and our children's children, and it is primarily in the interest of the great corporations, which desire to escape all government control.

The Conservation Fight.

One of the difficulties in putting into practice the conservation idea is that the field to which it applies is constantly growing in the public mind. It has been no slight task to bring before 100,000,000 people a great conception like that of conservation and convince them that it is right.

This much we have accomplished. But there remain much to be cleared up and many misunderstandings to be removed.

For example, we find it constantly said by men who should know better that temporary withdrawals, such as the withdrawal of coal lands, will permanently check development.

Yet the fact is that these withdrawals have no purpose except to prevent the coal lands from passing into private ownership until congress can pass laws to open them to development under conditions just alike to the public and to the men who will do the developing.

If there is delay the responsibility for it rests not on the men who made the withdrawals to protect the public interest, but on those who prevent congress from passing wise legislation and so putting an end to the need for withdrawals.

We have a right to congratulate ourselves on this marvelous progress. But there is no reason for believing that the fight is won. In the beginning the special interests, who are our chief opponents in the conservation fight, paid little heed to the movement, because they neither understood it nor saw that if it won they might lose. But with the progress of conservation in the minds of our people the fight is getting sharper.

The nearer we approach to victory the bitterer the opposition that we must meet and the greater the need for caution and watchfulness. Open opposition we can overcome, but I warn you especially against the men who come to congresses such as this, ostensibly as disinterested citizens, but actually as the paid agents of the special interests.

I heartily approve the attitude of any corporation, interested in the deliberations of a meeting such as this, which comes hither to advocate by its openly accredited agents views which it believes the meeting should have in mind. But I condemn with equal readiness the appearance of a corporate agent before any convention who does not declare himself frankly as such.

This congress is a direct appeal to the patriotism of our whole people. The nation wisely looks to such gatherings for counsel and leadership. Let that leadership be sound, definite, practical and on the side of all the people. It would be no small misfortune if a meeting such as this should ever fall into the hands of the open enemies or false friends of the great movement which it represents.

What this country needs is what every free country must before it as the great goal toward which it works—an equal opportunity for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for every one of its citizens. To achieve this end we must put a stop to the improper political domination no less than the improper economic domination of the great special interests.

removed. These lands should not be taken in part at least to direct misrepresentation by the men to whose interest it is that conservation should not prosper.

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Its natural advantages, its opportunities and its institutions belong to all its citizens.

They cannot be enjoyed fully and freely under any government in which the special interests as such have a voice. The supreme political task of our day, the indispensable condition of national efficiency and national welfare is to drive the special interests out of our public life.

## NOT A RAP HANDED TAFT BY COLONEL

(Continued From Page One.)

subvert the real purposes of the organization.

H. C. SMITH'S ADDRESS.

Speaking on the subject of water power, Herbert Knox Smith, United States Commissioner of Corporations, said, in part, as follows:

The scope of the Federal jurisdiction is of first importance, because the water power problem is, in the main, a national one. Much of the power is transmitted across state lines or is used by interstate carriers, the bulk of the capital that is developing our most important powers comes from interests outside the states where the powers are located, and from the brief survey I have already given of the interrelations existing between public service companies it is obvious that state lines and state jurisdiction have no practical relation whatsoever to the sweep of these forces. The hydro-electric business has been largely nationalized by those who are foremost in it.

The Nation and the State will have to use their full powers to meet the water power situation. The most effective time to use them is before, not after, private rights accrue. The one certain method is for the State or the Federal Government, to retain its interest, or impose its conditions, at the inception, as a part of the grant. Then public control and private rights go together, as they must if we are to safeguard the public interest in water power.

Let there be no unnecessary marring of hydro-electric development, but let the public be in on the ground floor at the start, for at the start the public must grant the power and for all time the public will be the party chiefly interested in its use.

For Public's Interest.

(1) The status quo of powers still controlled by the Nation or State should be maintained until we know what we have, and can act intelligently thereon.

(2) No grant should be made except for a fixed period, with at least the reserved right to readjust terms at the end thereof. That period, however, should be long enough to permit adequate financing and complete development.

(3) Complete publicity of accounts and transactions should be required as well as a record of cost, and the real relation of investment to stock and bond issues.

(4) Power to revoke the grant for breach of conditions should be lodged in a specified public authority. Otherwise there will always be the possibility of protracted litigation to determine the status.

(5) So far as possible, direct provision should be made against excessive charges and monopolistic abuse.

(6) Public authorities should reserve such constitutional compensation or rental as will establish the principle of underlying public interest.

(7) All public easements of navigation, fisheries, etc., should be safeguarded.

(8) In the case of new grants, all these provisions should be made conditions of the grant.

Finally, the purpose and probable effect on the public of any grant should first be fully ascertained and carefully considered, in order to determine whether public interest justifies beyond a reasonable doubt the surrender by the public of even a part of its power over this great public resource. Where reasonable doubt exists, the status quo should be maintained.

Wanted—Experienced grocery clerk. Apply at once to H. G. Hadley. 6-17

SELLS HIS GROCERY

Henry Deuker Retires From Business After Running Store 24 Years.

WORKING FOR UNCLE SAM

After spending 35 years and 10 months in the grocery business in one neighborhood and 24 years at one stand, Assistant Postmaster Henry Deuker has retired entirely from the business. The deal for the disposal of his grocery, which is the second oldest in the city, and located at Sixth street and Fort Wayne avenue, was consummated Tuesday. Will Pickett and Andrew Witte purchasing the stock and fixtures.

Owing to the fact that he is an employee of the government, Dr. Deuker could not be connected actively in any other business. After a few years service on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as an engineer he entered the grocery business, and staid with it day and night for 35 years. About the only vacations which he secured were the Monday evenings when council met, and he had to attend these as he was one of the city fathers for several years.

Deaths and Funerals.

SIMCOKE—The funeral of Isaac A. Simcoke, who died from apoplexy, Monday, will be held Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the home, 207 North Third street. The Rev. Joseph Beck, of Trinity Lutheran church, will be in charge of the services. Burial will be in Earlham cemetery. Friends may call any time after Wednesday morning.

BARNES—Elizabeth Barnes, aged 79 years, died Monday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George W. Hawkins, 34 North Sixth street. Surviving the deceased are two sons and two daughters. Short funeral services will be held at the home of Mrs. Hawkins, Wednesday at noon. The regular funeral service will take place at the Hopewell church, two miles north of Fountain City at three o'clock. Burial will be in a cemetery nearby. The Rev. Truman Kenworthy, of East Main Street Friends' church will be in charge. Friends may call at any time.

QUILL—Deborah Quill, aged 84 years, died Monday at the home of a daughter, Mrs. Daniel Galvin, 401 South Ninth street. Those surviving the deceased are, besides the daughter, Mrs. Galvin, a son, John Quill, and a brother, John Breen. The deceased is a member of the St. Mary's Catholic church, where the funeral will be held at nine o'clock Thursday morning. Burial will be at St. Mary's cemetery. Friends may call at any time.

BIRTHS.

Rader Benson and wife, 807 North Fourteenth street, girl; third child.

FOR TEACHERS.

Beginning teachers will meet on September 7 and be instructed in the methods of pedagogues while the town and township teachers will meet with the county superintendent on Thursday and consider the work for the ensuing year. Reading circle work also will be discussed.

NEGROES AND HILLARCY.

Illiteracy among the negroes of the United States is seven times as common as among the whites.

PROTESTANTISM A FAST DYING CREED

Is Startling Statement Made at Eucharist Congress at Montreal.

MUST STOP RACE SUICIDE

AMONG THEIR OWN PEOPLE, DECLARED REV. VAUGHAN—THE HOST IS TO BE CARRIED THROUGH THE STREETS.

(American News Service.)

Montreal, Sept. 6.—"Protestantism is dying out and before long the last vestige of it will have disappeared. If the protestants wish to conserve their own religion they must work diligently to abolish race suicide among their own people." This was the startling statement in a lecture of the Rev. Bernard Vaughan of London, a noted Jesuit priest, before the Eucharist congress meeting today, to which the general public had been invited. Archbishop Bruchet of Montreal also caused a sensation with his lecture on "Montreal, the Rome of the New World."

The congress will be formally started with the magnificent reception to Cardinal Vannutelli, the Papal legate, tonight in historic St. James cathedral where there will be assembled some of the foremost churchmen in the world.

To Carry the Host.

This reception, a spectacle like which has never before been seen in Canada, or probably in all America, which began the events of the six days' program ranks second only to the procession through the city's streets next Saturday, when the host will be borne before an army of the devout.

Among those taking important parts in the events are archbishop Heylen, Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis, and Archbishop O'Connell of Boston.

Special services were held today in the chapel which mayor Guerin has had constructed adjoining his home.

The attitude of the British authorities here is of particular interest in view of England's stand in 1908, when the premier forbade the carrying of the Host through the streets, on the grounds that it would cause a hostile demonstration.

It is noteworthy, however, that Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli was received cordially in England on his way here, in spite of a statute forbidding the entrance into Great Britain of papal legates. He was the first of that rank to enter the island in 300 years.

SHE DIED IN EAST

Mrs. Emily W. Chandlee, widow of the late Webster Chandlee, died Monday at Philadelphia, where she has been living for the last few years. The body will be brought to Richmond for burial. Services will be held at the North A street Friends' Meeting House on Thursday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Burial will be in Earlham cemetery.

The deceased is survived by five daughters, including the Misses Edith, Rae, Edna, Elenora and Ruth, all of Philadelphia, and a son, also of that city. While residents of the city, the family lived at West Third and National avenue.

VETERANS OF SOUTH

(American News Service.)

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 6.—Norfolk is a mass of bunting and flags in honor of the North Carolina division of the United Confederate Veterans, whose annual reunion began here today. It is the first time the North Carolina veterans have ever met outside their own state. The attendance of visitors is large and all indications are that the reunion, which will last three days, will be one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings ever held by the North Carolina veterans.

Negroes and Hillaracy.

Illiteracy among the negroes of the United States is seven times as common as among the whites.

DON'T BE AILING

We Are in a Position to Make You Well

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF TREATING CHRONIC COMPLAINTS. DRUGS AND SURGICAL OPERATIONS ARE ENTIRELY ELIMINATED. WE USE A COMBINATION OF SPECIAL METHODS THAT CURE even where all other remedies have failed. THERE IS NO OTHER SYSTEM LIKE OURS IN THIS PART OF THE COUNTRY. THAT IS WHY WE CURE WHERE OTHERS FAIL.

We are particularly successful in all cases of NERVOUS DISORDERS, RHEUMATISM, Headaches, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Stiff Joints, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, STOMACH DISORDERS, Painful and Irregular Periods, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Colitis, Neuritis, LIVER AND KIDNEY TROUBLES, SPINAL AFFECTIONS, Lame Back, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Failing Hearing and Eyesight, Weak Heart and Lungs, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Etc.

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1118 NORTH ALABAMA STREET, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

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## City Statistics

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