

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 exceed 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 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 so

WILLIAMS' KIDNEY PILLS
Have you overworked your nervous system, causing aches, pains, headache? Have you pains in the head, back and bladder? Have you a haggard appearance of the face, and under the eyes? A frequent desire to pass urine? If so, Williams' Kidney Pills will cure you. Prescription Price \$1.00.
Williams Mfg. Co., Freeport, 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	\$ 703,101.72
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	3,203.70
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	120,135.68
Checks and other cash items	10,311.15
Notes of other National Banks	15,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	228.51
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	155,404.45
Specie	34,000.00
Legal-tender notes	71,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	7,000.00
Total	\$1,305,169.87

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
Total	\$1,305,169.87

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.
HENJ. F. HARRIS, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:

GEO. L. CATES.
E. H. CATES.
E. W. McGUIRE.

Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of September, 1910.

Correct—Attest:

GEO. L. CATES.
E. H. CATES.
E. W. McGUIRE.

Directors.

Hay Fever NEED NOT BE DREADED.

VAPOR-OL NO. 7 Special will give instant relief. Absolutely harmless, and is positive in its results. Write for circular. Serial No. 2626. Sold and guaranteed by Leo H. Flie, Richmond, Ind.

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

For example, we find it constantly said by men who should know better that temporary withdrawals, such as the withdrawals 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 hands 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 equalreadiness 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 set 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 dominion no less than the improper economic dominion of the great special interests.

This country, its natural resources, 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.

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 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. These misinterpretations due in part at least to direct misrepresentation by the men to whose interest it is that conservation should not prosper.

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FOR PUBLIC'S INTEREST.

Specifically:

(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 intelligent-ly 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, how-ever, 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. Other-wise there will always be the possi-

bility of protracted litigation to deter-mine the status.

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

(6) Public authorities should re-serve such constitutional compensa-tion or rental as will establish the principle of underlying public interest.

(7) All public easements of navi-gation, fisheries, etc., should be safe-guarded.

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

Finally, the purpose and probable af-fect on the public of any grant should first be fully ascertained and care-fully considered, in order to determine whether public interest justifies be-yond a reasonable doubt the surrender by the public of even a part of its pow-er 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. 6-16

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 old-est

in the city, and located at Sixth

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