

Judge Also Takes Occasion to Score Officials of Long Branch.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Sept. 8.-The men arrested in connection with the raid on alleged gambling establishments at Long Branch, some weeks ago, were arraigned before Supreme Court Justice J. Franklin Fort today for sentence. Ernest Witte, of the Casino, and Graham Woodward, of the Hollywood Hotel, will stand trial and their cases went over. The other men who were indicted by the grand jury pleaded nonsult to the charge of keeping disorderly houses. Justice Fort imposed a fine on each. In each case the court announced that if the accused were again found guilty of similar practices sentence of imprisonment would be im-

The fines were as follows: William P. Janes, David Johnson and Sam Emery, of the New York Club, \$2000 each; Phil Daly, Jr., of the Pennsylvania Club, \$1000, and William H, Hallowell, keeper of the restaurant at the Pennsylvania Club, \$5000.

Justice Fort was very severe upon the local authorities of Long Branch. He said it would be a much more pleasant duty if the court were able to pronounce sentence upon those who had been guilty of misconduct in office. He said that gambling had been carried on at Long Branch with the acquiescence, if not with the approval, of those who were sworn to uphold the law.

#### EMULATING HARRY TRACY.

#### Posse in Pursuit of Murderer, Who Is Terrorising Nebraska.

OMAHA, Sept. 8.-A posse is pursuing Frederick Carns, the slayer of Sheriff Strain, of Whiting, Ia., who is supposed to be hiding on the Winnebago reservation, northwest of this city. Carns has armed himself with a rifle, and carries a large amount of ammunition, and is said to be emulating Tracy, the Oregon con-vict. At several farmhouses he has se-cured meals and left words of defiance for his pursuers.

#### Shortage Now Reaches \$150,000.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 .- New defalcations are daily coming to light in the case of William Malcolm, treasurer of the Passale Building & Loan "Association, who has disappeared. The shortage, at first thought to be \$50,000, has now reached Over \$150.000.

#### Murderer Electrocuted at Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 9 .- John C. Best was electrocuted at the State Prison at 12:22 this morning. Best's crime was the particularly atrocious murder of his employer and supposed rival, George E. Balley, manager of the Break Heart Hill Farm, at Saugus, and whose dism bered body was found in sucks in a pond.

### Mob Lynches a Negro in Georgia.

CORDELL, Ga., Sept. 8 .- News has been received of the lynching of a negro named William Mobicy near Wenona, five miles south of here. Mobley attempted to as-snult the young daughter of a farmer named Granger. He was taken from the jaller by a mob and put to death.

#### \$70,000 Fire in Iowa Town

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 8 .- Fire at Gilmore, Ia., this morning destroyed \$70,000 worth of property. The fire originated in the Willis lumber-yard from an unknown

#### Indians Quarrel on Train.

protracted term of service. This is cleary incompatible with a vacation in Europe every six months, with whatever lesser interruptions it-may be held to be com patibl

As it is part of the trust theory that the man who has under his single control the multitudinous detail of its vast busiontrol ness is a vitally essential element of the combination, the power of the human nind and body to stand the strain of its administration must be held to interpose a limit to the growth of the system. Mr. Havemeyer has testified to the burden, almost too heavy to be borne, of the com-paratively simple management of the sugar trust; Mr. Schwab must apparently itintive. be accepted as a demonstration that the much more complicated business of the United States Steel Corporation may get on the nerves of its representative h in a very short space of time. W What avails it, then, to have 100 plants conducted under one consolidated manage-ment if one head cannot contain all the problems which their supervision in-volves? Not the least of these problems must always pertain to the coming of outside plants into the field which the combination has marked as its own, and to the devising of means to lay the specter of competition. If the brute strength of capital finds its crowning triumph in the colossal trust, it also challenges the unreleating opposition of every interest whose sphere of action it has thus cir-cumscribed. Hence it may happen that

the head of such a combination may be more acutely impressed with the idea that every man's hand is against him than he is with the plentitude of his own power. A year ago Mr. Schwab thought it marvelous that the wisdom of huge industrial combinations should still be challenged in the most intelligent quarters. He may think so still, but it is probably dawning on him that it was the operation of the law of competition which placed him where he is, and that the attempt to defy that law may easily prove too much for his strength and capacity. It was the law of competition which made the Carnegie plants indispensable to the United States Steel Corporation. As the As the Iron Age truthfully said of Mr. Andrew Carnegie in 1899: "He has set a pace on the iron trade of the country which all have been forced to follow. He has been, more than any other man, the type of the untiring, incalculable exponent of unrestrained competition, which the younger generation of manufacturers and busi-ness men may admire, but do not care to imitate." Yet Mr. Carnegie could take a Yet Mr. Carnegie could take a imitate. Yet Mr. Carnegie could take a holiday when the desire came to him, without raising doubts as to the con-tinued value of the property of which he was the head, and could go on for years developing that property, after a highly aggressive fashion, without any signs of nervous prostration.

nervous prostration PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE.

PILES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE. Itching, Bund, Bleeding or Protruding Piles, No Cure, No Fay, Drugsies are justicorised by manufacturers of Pase Olniment to refund money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cured ordi-nary cases in six days, the woort cases in four-teen days. One application gives case and rest. Relieves itching instantify. This is a new dis-covery and is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure no pay. Price, 80c. If your druggins don't keep it in stock send us 50c in stamps and we will forward same by mail. Manufactured by Paris Med. Co., St Louin, Mo., who also manufacture the celebrat-ed coid cure. Laxative Bromo-Quining Tablets.

\$2 to coast.-During Elks' Carnival, to and including September 11, O. R. & N. makes a rate of \$3 for round trip. In-quire city ticket office, Third and Wash-

#### E. W. Grove.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. & --Returning from a circus at Perry, Okla., tonight, remedy that curss a cold in one day. 25 cents.

you also teach the indispensable need of keeping; absolutely unimpaired the fac-uity of individual initiative; the faculty ulty of individual initiative; the faculty by which each man brings himself to the highest point of perfection by exercising the special qualities with which he is him-self endowed. The Brotherhood has deceloned to this enormous extent since the days, now many years ago, when the first little band came together; and it has decloped not by crushing out individual in-

The Man Who Counts.

"The Brotherhood of Firemen much for all firemen, but I firmly believe that the individual fireman, since the growth of the Brotherhood, has been more, not less, efficient than he was 20 years ago. Membership in the Brother-hood comes, as I understand it, after a nine months' probationary period; after a man has shown his worth, he is then ad-mitted and stands on his footing as a rother. Now, any man who enters with the purpose of letting the Brotherhood carry him is not worth much. The man who counts in the Brotherhood is the man that pulls his own weight and a little more. Much-can be done by the Brotherhood.

Brotherhood and everywhere else throughout American life that nothing, in ganization is outside. There is just as much need now of nerve, hardihood, power to face risks, and accept responsibilities in the engineer and fireman, whether on a fiyer or a freight train, as there ever was. Much can be done by the association. A great deal can be accom-plished by working each for all, and all for each, but we must not forget that the first requisits in accomplishing this is that each man should work for others by working for himself, by developing his

working for himsen, by developing his own capacity. Isn't this common sense? I think so. The steady way in which a man can rise is illustrated by a little thing that happened when I came down here over the Queen & Crescent Railroad. here over the Queen & Creatent Railroad, and the general manager who handled my train and who handled yours was Mr. Maguire. I used to know him in the old days when he was on his way up, and he began right at the bottom. He wis a fire-man at one time. He worked his way straight up, and now he is general man-mer and he put this convention has a set. ager, and he put this convention here, and he put me here. (Applause.) "I believe so emphatically in your or-

ganization because while it teaches the need of working in union, of working in association, of working with deep purpose in our hearts, not merely on our lips-the some of brotherhood-yet of necessity it

still keeps, as your organization must always keep, to the forefront the worth of individual qualities of a man. (Applause.)

An Object-Lesson in Citizenship.

"Now, I said to you that I came here in your experience as an object-lesson for all of us-an object-lesson in good American citizenship. All professions of course, do not call for the exercise of the same degree of quality of which I have spoken.

in modern life, with the growth of civili-zation, with the growth of luxury, a cer-

"It is agreed that there should be a large body of our fellow-citizens-that there should be a profession whose members must, year in and year out, displace those old, old qualities of courage, daring resolution and unfinching willingness to meet danger at need. I hope to see all of our people develop the softer, gentler vir-tues to an ever-increasing degree, but I lows: hope never to see them lose the sterner virtues that make men. (Applause.) "I feel that the profession of railroad-

ing is a fine anti-scorbutic; that it does away with the tendency towards softness. I believe a man is not going to be a fireman or an engineer, or serve well in the other capacity, in a long railroad life. To speak technically, if he has a streak of yellow in him, you are going to find it out and he is going to be painfully conscious of it very soon. It is a fine thing for our people that we should have those quali-ties in evidence before us in the lifework of a big group of our citizens. In American cilizens power can succeed perma-nently only upon the basis of standing shoulder to shoulder, working in association-by organization-each working for all, yet remembering that we need each to so shape things that each man can develop to best advantage all the forces and powers at his command. In your organi-zation you can accomplish much by means

"I have just hinted in the general fig-ures I gave you at how much has been done, but it still remains true in the Brotherhood and everywhere else the organization, exactly the laws, exactly Brotherhood and the system would not the last resort, can supply the place of the man's own individual qualities. We need those, no matter how perfect the or-need those, no matter how perfect the or-the distribution is outside. There is just as they do not have the stuff in them out of the or the not have the stuff in them out of which you can make good men. You have got to have the stuff in you, and if you have got the stuff, you can make out of it a much finer man by means of the associaon, but you have got to have the material out of which to make it.

The Country's Greatest Need.

"So it is in citizenship. We need good laws, we need a good fundamental law of the type that we call the Constitution; but back of it all lies the need-for the lack of which nothing else can supply-the need for a higher average of individual citizenship. That we have got to have. It is just as it is in war. When we went into the Spanish War a lot of our National Guards were armed with black-powder muskets—a wespon which makes the crossbow rather recent by comparison. It always irritates me to see any of our troops armed with such a weapon. I want to see each man have the best weapon. but if the man is also a poor creature, no beaten by a good man with a club. I want the best type of weapon, but I want the man behind the gun. It is so in our civic

life, in citizenship. "I want to see a good framework of labor organized. I want to see a good frame-work under wise laws of corporate organi-zation; I want to see good laws on the statute books, for all of us. I want to see our admirable Constitution, whenever the need comes, rendered still more admirable. But even if it is necessary to amend it. But remembering the importance of all that, my friends, what I hope we will never forget is that, in the last resort, the problem of good citizenship is the problem of pro-ducing good men and women. That is the fundamental problem. All the organizations in the world, the best development of brotherhood, will not make a coward or a Your profession is one of those I am in-clined to believe plays in modern life a greater part, from the standpoint of char-shirk a good engineer or a good fireman, acter, than we entirely realize. There is and the best law, the best constitution in modern life, with the growth of civili-sation, with the growth of luxury, a cer-average citizen that which counts for more

who composed these armies, he said, possensed the requirements of which good citizens are made. He referred to the inscription on the monument raised by Kentucky to the Union and Confederate soldiers from that state who fell on that bat-tiefield. He read the inscription, as fol-

As we are united in life and lie united death, let one monument perpetuate their deeds and their people, forgetful of all asperities, foryer hold in grateful remembrance all glories of that terrible conflict, which made all men free and retained every star on the Nation's fing.

"That is a good sentiment, that is a s timent by which we can all stand. And it is, my friends, a sentiment that has the underlying spirit of brotherhood. I firmly believe in my countrymen, and therefore I believe that the chief thing necessary in order that they should work together is that they should know one another; that the men North should know the Southerners; that the men of one occupa-tion should know the men of another, so we may realize that the things that divide us are superficial, are unimportant, and that we are and ever must be knit together in one indissoluble mass by common American manhood."

"For 16 years the Presidency of the United States has been filled by Tenness ans. Tennessee has always borne its part in the leadership of the Nation in peace and in war. The State of 'Old Hickory' is a state of the entire American Republic, because everywhere throughout the Union we claim the greatest of Tennesseeans, Andrew Jackson, as one of the greatest of Americans, and an American whom all Americans delight to honor. (Cheers and applause.)

There were differences as to Andrew Jackson's policies, but the character of the man, his honesty, absolute fearlessness, his devotion to the right as he saw the right, are qualifies which we never can afford to lose sight of in this Republic.'

As the President concluded he was roundly cheered.

## BRAVES STORM TO GREET PEOPLE.

Roosevelt Reaches Knoxville Just as Heavy Rain Sents In.

stand it to see him, carriages were taker and, preceded by the troops, the proces-sion moved up the main business street to the speaker's stand erected in front of the women's building. All along the line of march the President stood with bared head, bowing to the cheering throng. Introduced by Representative Gibson, of

the sterilng traits of character of Andrew Johnson, Andrew Jackson and James Knox Polk, President Roosevelt thanked the people for coming out in such weather. "I want to say how much I appreciate

be typical Americans in the way in which they proved their ability to contend in time of peace.

"Because, my fellow-countrymen, while you have been a great agricultural state, while you are now rapidly becoming in this section one of the greatest industrial centers of ...e entire country, you have acted throughout with credit. While it is great to produce works of man, it is greater to produce man himself. (Applause.) It is a great thing to have a fac

all is it to have the high average citizenship in the community. That you have; the men with the power to produce the gentler virtues and the rougher virtues as needs be. "At Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain yesterday I saw the scene of the desperate fighting of the men who wore the blue and those who

tory, a mine, a railroad; but, greatest of

wore the gray. "Now I shall' try to talk no longer-I won't melt myself-your umbrellas are in the way (applause), and all I will say is I am very much obliged to you for comin out, and I hope you are one-half as gla to see me as I am to see you." (Ap-

At this time the storm had broken with such fury that the President's voice could not be heard 19 feet from the stand.

The entire party took carriages and were driven to the residence of Mrs. William G. Brownlow, wife of Tennessee's famous eiitor, ex-Governor, and United States Sen-stor. The President spent several minutes in conversation with the ladies. Then the University of Tennessee was visited, after which the party returned to the depot. The train pulled out at 7 o'clock for Hot Springs, N.º C.

SHAKES HANDS AT ATHENS.

#### President Departs From His Usual Custom at Small Station.

ATHENS, Tenn., Sept. 8 .- President Roosevelt arrived here at 3:15, stopping a rhort time and being greeted by a large crowd. At Riceville, where a stop was made for water, the President for the first time cince he started out on his Southern trip, shook hands with those about his car It has been his custom to refrain from handshaking. When a man in the crowd asked him to shake hands, the President "Well, this is a small crowd, and gaid: I will shake your hands,'

with people to a stand on Main street, nearly a mile from the depot, where he spoke to 12,000 people, who stood in a drenching rain. The Presidential party arrived at 5 o'clock, and was met by a large reception committee, the Sixth Regiment Band and a battalion of militia. After the Presi-Knoxville.

#### To Attend Soldlers' Reunion.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Sept. 8 .- Positive surance has been given to the commit tee from this city that President Roose velt will visit the reunion of the Southern illinois Soldiers and Saliors in this city October 1, 2, and 3. William J. Bryan will be present one day.

Night Spent at Hot Springs, N. C. HOT SPRINGS, N. C., Sept. 8 .- The spe-cial train bearing the Presidential party arrived at Hot Springs tonight. The night will be spent here, the train being sched ulded to arrive at Asheville at 8:30 A. M.

Courts Death Bather Than Disgrace NEW YORK, Sept. & --While on the way to New York from Kansas City, in the custody of a detective, Herman Neuman

laint," says a Paltimore, Md., special to the World. When little Jack died two years ago Mr. Rockefeller is said to have effered a fund of \$200.000 to be devoted to research. The outcome of this offer is the reported discovery of the fatal germ. In 42 cases the organism found is nearly identical with that which produces dys-

#### THE A B C OF IT.

A klóney education starts with: Back-sche means klóney ache, lame back means lame klóneys, weak back means weak klóneys, cure means Doan's klóney Pills, Read about the free distribution in this paper, and call at Laue-Davis Drug Com-pany. Thursday, September II.

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this district, as a man who combined al

in modern me, with the growth of luxury, a cer-tain tendency to softening of the National fiber. There is a certain tendency to for-get, in consequence of their disuse, the take it that your National Guardsme

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 8 .- President Roosevelt braved the elemins late this afternoon, and in defiance of a hard rain

a battalion of militia. After the Presi-dent had stated that he could stand the storm to see the people, if the people could

ir having come out to see me, and I