RAPS UNDESIRABLE CITIZENS AGAIN

Roosevelt Says in Regard to Criminal Labor Leader. "I Stand by What I Said."

in Considering National Topics, the President Says Politics Should Be Disregarded-Promises to Stamp Out Murderers.

DROP ALL PARTY LINES

POINTS OF ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH

There can be just as real progress and culture in the country as in the

River regulation is rate regula-

Planned and orderly development is essential to the best use of every natural resource and to none more than to the best use of our inland waterways.

It is computed that the annual value of the available but unused water power in the United States exceeds the annual value of the products of all our mines.

The National forest policy, inaug-urated primarily to avert or mitigain the timber famine which is now beginning to be fell, has been effec-tive also in securing partial control af floods

There is an intimate relation hetween our streams and the development and conservation of all the other great permanent sources of

To allow the public land to be worked by the tenants of rich men for the profit of the landlords, in-stand of by freeholders for the livellhood of their wives and children, is little less than a crime against our people and our institutions.

Shall we continue the waste and destruction of our natural resources, or shall we conserve them? There is no other question of equal gravity now before the Nation.

The digging of the Panama Canal is the greatest engineering feat which has yet been attempted on

this globe. The one intolerable position for a self-respecting nation, as for a selfrespecting man, is to bluff and then not be able to make good.

The old days of happy-go-lucky indifference on the part of the publie to the conduct of the corporations have passed.

In any movement looking to the regulation of wast corporate wealth there will be suffering in which many innocent people will be involved. But such suffering of the innocent is unsvoidable in every great movement of life.

In the fundamental questions most deeply affecting the life of the Na-tion there can be no proper division on party lines.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 4 .-- With bands aying, children singing and enthusiastic en shouting the slogan of Deep Waterays, Memphis threw wide her gates this fternoon to President Roosevelt, a score f Governors and many other disafternoon to President Roosevelt, a score of Governors and many other dis-tinguished men of the Mississippi Valley. The President arrived on the steamer Mississippi shortly after 1 o'clock. When all had landed the President was conducted to a carriage by Governor Pat-terson, of Tennessee, and Mayor Malone, of Mempilis, and the most imposing

of Memphis, and the most imposing parade ever given here was begun. The continuously cheered oughout the march.

Bodyguard of Confederate Veterans.

hanced by the fact that an ancestor of his navigated the first steamboat from Pittsburg to New Orleans, he went on to speak of the greatness of the Mississippi Valley with its 12,000 miles of navigable water and its population exceeding, with one or two exceptions, that of any Euro-pean kingdom, the magnificence of its fertility and the wealth of its matural re-sources; dwelling on its Importance politi-cally and commercially. "Here more than anywhere else," he said, "will be determined the future of the United States and indeed of the whole Western world." He continued: Buch being the case, and this valley being

The United States and Indeed of the whole intervent of the states and indeed of the whole states and the continued.
Such that the states and the continued states, all states all states all states and the states and the states and the states all states all states all states all states and the states and the states all s

Movement National in Character.

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they are being reproduced. Some of the fibest timber lands of this continent have already been destroyed, and not replaced, and not replaced as to yield the best cardinates of users without exhaustion, furt like international second are still being taken in great quantities by large private owners, to whom home-making is at the very best but a secondary motive subordinate to the device for profit. To allow the public lands for the landlard, lasted of by freeboiders for the livelihood of their worked by the tenants of rich mass for the profit of the landlard. Instead of y freeboiders for the livelihood of the profit of the landlards. Instead of prive and children, is little less than a rine against our people and our institutions and parented by the Government to public land structions of new homes. It is the moment of the profit we are face to prove the hor and are still being the forks of the road. We are face to public land we continue the waste and we conserve them? There is no other we conserve them? There is no other question of equal gravity now before the Nation.

The Fundamental Problem.

It is the plain duty of those of us who for the moment are responsible to make in-ventory of the natural resources which have been handed down to us, to forecast as well as we may the needs of the future, and so to handle the great sources of our prosperity as not to desiroy in advance sil hope for the prosperity of our descend-ants.

prosperity as not to desiroy in advance all hope for the prosperity of our descend-ants. As I have said elsewhere, the conserva-tion of natural resources is the fundamental problem. Unless we solve that problem it will avail us little to solve all others. To solve it, the whole Nation must undertake the task through their organizations and associations, through the men whom they have made specially responsible for the wei-fare of the several states, and finally through Congress and the Executive. As a preliminary step, the Inland Waterways Commission has decided, with my full ep-proval, to call a conference on the conser-vation of natural resources, including, of course, the streams, to most in Washington during the coming Winter. This conference ought to be among the most important gatherings in our histori, for none have had a more vital question to consider. There is a great National project already under way which renders the improvement of the Mississippi fliver and its tributaries specially needful. I mean the Pranam Camil. The digging of that canal will be of benefit to the whole country, but most of all to the states of the Pacific Slope and the Guit: and 12 the Mississippi is properly improved, to the states through which it flows. The digging of the Panama Canal is the present engineering feat which has yet been attempted on this globs. The work has been point on most successfully and with dure drawbacks and difficulties than I had





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When the President's carriage turned into Main street he was saluted by a regiment of Confederate Veterans who from that point acted as a bodyguard. The President arose and warmly greated the grizzled warriors of half a century

Despite a lively downpour of rain which lasted until noon, the streets were jam-med with people. Passing north on Sec-end streets, 2000 school children were seated on a decorated arch and sang patriotic airs as the head of the Nation massed. The President arose in his car-inge and bowed repeatedly to the little

Arriving at the Auditorium Rink, where the Deep Waterways convention is being hold. President Roosevelt alighted and after chatting with several friends, asthe platform. The huge structure filled up rapidly and when Governor Patterson arose to present the President, an immense assemblage greeted him.

Departs From Printed Speech.

President Roosevelt departed from his cintd speech in several instances. Speakg of the deep water channel fro mthe Gulf to the Lakes, the President said he Gulf to the Lakes, the President said he favored rapid improvement of the Mis-sissippi River. When the Panama Canal has been completed, he said, this Nation would not ask other governments not to bother the canal. We would protect it. "We must have a larger and highly efficient Navy to patrol our coasts, not only on the Atlantic, but on the Pacific." he said He viewed the member of item only on the Atlantic, but on the Pacific," he said. He urged the people to disre-gard the party lines in all purely Na-tional matters. In conclusion of his dis-cussion of the corporations, the Presi-dent said his experience in the past few years had brought him to the point of feeling sincere sympathy for certain gentlemen who were east into a fremy by the most commonsense remarks. It has come to a point, he said, where a remark that honesty is the best polley remark that honesty is the best policy is liable to lead to a run on the banks.

Again Condemns Undesirables.

"I will use my utmost power to stamp out murderous and lawless anarchists," he dechared, "and I will no more stay he declared, "and I will no more stay my hand because a wrongdoer masquer-ades as a labor leader than if he mins-querades as a captain of industry. I have heretofore expressed myself on the sub-ject of undesirable citizens, and I stand by what I said, alike when he is a great capitalist who wins a fortune by chican-ery and wrongdoing and when he is a man who, under the guise of standing up for labor, preaches and encourages vio-lense and murder." When the President closed his address he was driven rapidly to his train at the Missouri Pacific Railroad station and de-parted at 5 o'clock for Lake Providence, La., for a hunting trip.

La., for a hunting trip.

Wealth of the Mississippi Valley.

In his speech before the Deep Waterway Commission the President urged again the improvement of all the great natural the improvement of an the great natural highways of the country, and mentioned specifically the Mississippi, the Columbia, the Sacramento and San Joaquim Rivers. After touching upon the part that his in-scent in the Mississippi River was en-

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National Resources Being Abused.

Policy in Regard to Forests.

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Many of these resources which we have been in the habit of calling inexthausthle are being rapidly exhausted, or in certain regions have actually disappeared. Coal mines, oil and gas fields and iron mines in important numbers are already worked out The coal and ol measures which remain are passed, into the possession of great cor-portitions, whe acquire orninous power through an unchecked control of these prime necessities of modern life; a control with-suming our forests three times faster than

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