

CONVICTS ESCAPE.

D. C. Murphy, Murderer of Cops, One of Them.

W. H. COLLINS THE OTHER

Sawed Steel Prison Door From Its Hinges and Scaled the State Prison Walls.

Their Ingenuity.

The Columbia State, of Friday, says: At least one of the most noted convicts in the State prison here has succeeded in making his escape, and going out he was accompanied by another of some note. The men were D. C. Murphy, the white man who was convicted of the assassination of County Treasurer Copes of Orangeburg some years ago, and W. H. Collins, a white burglar of bad reputation, who has been kept in the cell with Murphy. These two men are supposed to have cleared the prison building and the wall of the prison grounds about 11 o'clock Wednesday night. There was no inkling of the occurrence until yesterday morning and therefore, the men had a good start on their pursuers.

The escape was as ingenious as it was daring. It is but seldom that prisoners attempt to saw out of the massive rock and steel cages in which they are kept at the State prison, but once a while they do it in consummation of plans conceived in the night. Every superintendent has had to endure the surprise of prisoners sawing their way out of prison, and the instance yesterday was merely Supt. Griffith's dose of the same medicine that other superintendents have had to take from time to time. There was brain behind the scheme and that it was carried out successfully shows that the prisoners were no ordinary men.

The last instance of "sawing out" was that of "Red," the famous mulatto burglar, some years ago. His deed still stands at the head of the list for brilliancy of conception and execution. He accomplished over an over again in the course of his escape what nine men out of ten would have unhesitatingly deemed absolutely impossible. When he heard of the latest case yesterday he smiled and said he had no desire to repeat his attempt to escape, for he had only two years more to serve, and had been treated so good that he believed he would come back again. He is now foreman of the carpenter shop.

The latest escape is not unlike that of "Red" in some particulars. The convicts were about three weeks ago transferred from the next to the old main building, the former being now in course of reconstruction. All the cells of this building open on steel piazzas running around the entire building. The cells are merely holes in the thick granite walls, the occupants being kept secure by massive iron barred doors opening on the piazzas. These doors are hung on heavy iron drop hinges, are locked with individual locks from the outside, and besides have on the top an inverted V shaped piece of iron fastened so as to project outward and fall under a steel slide that of itself locks every cell when dropped.

Murphy and Collins in some way, either from the carpenter shop or the mill, obtained a jack saw. With this powerful little instrument they completely severed the massive iron pin of the top hinge of the door at its base. They evidently prized the door up enough to give the jack saw entrance. This done they could pull the door inward sufficiently to twist it around and make an aperture large enough to crawl through. They had evidently planned the whole thing out. They had planned the whole thing out. They had planned the whole thing out.

That they were perfectly confident of getting away may be seen from the inscriptions left on the walls of the cell, written on the whitewash in large letters with a piece of charcoal. On the right of the door was this: "God will deliver; peace and good will to all men."

On the opposite facing was this: "Out for South America—W. H. Collins, D. C. Murphy, Goodby, for we are gone."

On the wall inside the cell was this: "In God we trust; God be with you till we meet again."

Their cell was the third from the end of the third tier at the southeast corner of the building. Just to the north of the cell not 50 feet away is a guard post, and electric lights burned all along the side of the building. The guard stays at this post save at intervals when he marches around the building. Getting their cell door open Murphy and Collins no doubt waited until the guard had passed around the corner of the building. Convicts in adjoining cells say they heard some one on the gangway but thought it was the guard. The men had no trouble in reaching the ground. Then by reason of the material in the yard they could dodge across the west wall near the engine room and mill. Between these two is one of the wall "posts." Leading up to it is a vertical ladder from which they could swing themselves to the wall. Finger prints showed that they did this. Then they went along the outside of the "post" and walked the wall to the engine room roof. Here again they displayed their foresight.

While hanging the "post" on the outside they came rear being caught. Mill Watchman Hix was coming across the yard. He heard some "taps," and thinking it strange he mounted the ladder to the "post." The escaping men must have been only a few feet away. Hearing nothing more and seeing nothing on the wall to the mill and pushed his time clock.

Reaching the shadow of the roof of the engine room the two men proceeded to make a rope. They had taken a number of stockings from the mill and out of these they constructed the rope, tying the stockings together in safe knots. In the foot of the last stocking they dropped a six inch bolt to keep the knot around the guy wire, to which they tied it, from slipping. Then they went down the rope which was only half way to the canal bank, dropping

A GREAT SPEECH.

Bryan Delivers a Body Blow To Trusts.

THE REIGN OF MONOPOLY.

The Next President Spoke to an Enthusiastic Audience of Democrats at St. Louis.

Their Ingenuity.

Bryan's speech at St. Louis Saturday night was one of the features of the campaign. It was anti-trust throughout. Among some of the things he said are:

The lament of David over Absalom is one of the most pathetic passages of the Old Testament. The fact that the son was in rebellion against civil as well as parental authority did not shake the father's affection, and the anxious query, "Is the young man, Absalom, safe?" lingers in the memory of all who study the life of the great Hebrew king. And, yet the interest which David felt in his son, Absalom, has its parallel in the more than 10,000,000 families which make up the American people.

No language can describe a mother's love, or over-ate the abiding interest which the father feels in the welfare of his child. From the time when the mother's life hangs in the balance at the boy's birth until the death of the parents there is scarcely a waking hour when the son is not present in their thoughts and plans. It is to this parental devotion, so universally recognized, that I desire to appeal on this occasion.

APPEAL TO PARENTAL DEVOTION.

I would call the attention of every father and mother to present political and industrial conditions. I would ask them to analyze these conditions, investigate their causes and their tendencies. I would press upon them this question: "Is the young man, Absalom, safe?" Are you satisfied with the possibilities and the probabilities which now exist before your son?

Is he safe when foreign or domestic financiers are allowed to determine the monetary system under which he lives? Is he safe when national banks control the volume of money which he does business? Is he safe when the bond holding class determines the size of the national debt upon which he must help to pay interest?

Is he safe when by means of taxes laid almost entirely upon consumption he is compelled to contribute according to his wants rather than according to his possessions? Is he safe when corporate interests influence as they do today the selection of those who are to represent him in the senate of the United States?

If he is a wage-earner, and you do not know how soon he may be, even if he is not now, is he safe when he is liable to be deprived of trial by jury, through the system known as government by injunction?

Is he safe, if a laborer, man, when he is denied the protection of arbitration and compelled to submit to such hours and terms as a corporate employer may propose? THE REIGN OF MONOPOLY.

But I desire to call special attention to the growth of the trusts, and to ask you whether your son is safe under the reign of private monopoly? If you cannot leave him a fortune, you can leave him something more valuable than money, viz., the freedom to employ his own brain and his own hands for the advancement of his own welfare. When there is industrial independence each citizen is stimulated to earnest endeavor by the hope of being able to profit by his own industry, his own energy, his own genius and his own virtue. But when private monopoly reaches its full development each branch of industry will be controlled by one, or a few men, and the fruits of monopoly, like the divine right of kings, will be kept within the possession of a few from generation to generation, while the real producers of wealth will be condemned to perpetual clerkship or servitude. When private monopoly reaches its full development, your son will buy the finished product at the price which monopoly fixes; he will sell his raw material at the price which monopoly fixes; and if he works for monopoly he will work for such compensation and upon such conditions as monopoly may determine.

Charles R. Flint, of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing company, in a speech delivered in Boston on the 25th of May, 1899, outlined the trust program with great frankness. In speaking of the advantages to be derived from the trust system he said:

OUTLINE OF TRUST PROGRAM.

"Raw material bought in large quantities is secured at lower prices. When, for instance, one man buys all of the wool, the price of wool will be lower and all who produce wool will sell at the price fixed by the trust. A large proportion of our people are engaged in the production of various kinds of raw material, and they are thus placed at the mercy of the combinations.

The second advantage is that those plants which are best equipped and most advantageously situated are run continuously, and in preference of those less favored. This means that factories can be closed in the smaller towns and business concentrated in the large centers. It means also that whenever there is a surplus on hand, part of the factories can be closed, and the burden of maintaining prices thrown upon the wage workers. There are already scattered throughout the land idle plants, which stand as silent monuments to the evils of the trust system.

The next advantage mentioned is that "in case of local strikes and fires, the work goes on elsewhere, thus preventing serious loss."

This means that a monopoly can absolutely control its workingmen, for if a strike occurs in a factory in one state, the factory can be closed down indefinitely while the employes are starved into submission, and, as the trust can do the work in some other factory without serious loss, it is quite independent of the employes, and can absolutely

truly prescribe the terms and conditions upon which they shall live. The more complete the monopoly the more opposed the managers will be to arbitration, because, in case of any contest between the trust and its employes, the trust will have every advantage and the employes will be perfectly powerless.

Another advantage cited by Mr. Flint is that "there is no multiplication of the means of distribution and a better force of salesmen will take the place of a large number of middlemen."

TRUSTS FORMED UNDER McKINLEY.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company incorporated under the laws of Connecticut, in May, 1899, has an authorized capital of \$40,000,000, half common stock, and half preferred. It acquired twenty-two of the largest fertilizing concerns in the country.

The American Bicycle Company, incorporated in May, 1899, in New Jersey, with \$20,000,000 of common stock, and \$10,000,000 preferred, consolidated forty four of the largest bicycle concerns in the United States.

The American Hide and Leather Company, incorporated in New Jersey in May, 1899, with an authorized capital of \$35,000,000, half common stock and half preferred, controls about seventy-five per cent of the upper leather output of the country.

The American Linseed Oil Company, incorporated in New Jersey in December, 1898, with a capital stock of \$33,500,000, half common stock and half preferred, consolidated eleven large linseed oil companies, and controls over eighty five per cent of the linseed oil properties in the United States.

The American Hoop Company, incorporated in New Jersey in April, 1899, consolidated nine large steel and iron companies in Ohio and Pennsylvania, capital stock \$19,000,000 common, and \$14,000,000 preferred.

The American Ship Building Company, incorporated in New Jersey in March, 1899, with an authorized capital of \$70,000,000, half common stock, and half preferred, consolidated "all ship building, and kindred interests on the great lakes."

The American Steel and Wire Company, incorporated in New Jersey in January, 1899, with \$50,000,000 common stock, and \$40,000,000 preferred, controls about eighty per cent of the rail and wire output of the United States.

The American Thread Company, incorporated in New Jersey in March, 1899, with a capital stock of \$12,000,000, half common and half preferred, consolidated fourteen large thread companies in New York and New England.

The American Tin Plate Company, incorporated in New Jersey in December, 1898, with \$20,000,000 common stock, and \$20,000,000 preferred, consolidated about ninety five per cent of the tin plate mills in the United States.

The American Window Glass Company, incorporated in Pennsylvania, September, 1899, with \$13,000,000 common stock and \$4,000,000 preferred, consolidated window glass plants in the United States.

The American Woolen Company, incorporated in New Jersey in March, 1899, with nearly \$30,000,000 common stock and \$20,000,000 preferred, consolidated a number of mills in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and other places.

The American Paper Company, incorporated in New Jersey in June, 1899, with \$25,000,000 capital, half common stock and half preferred, consolidated numerous mills, producing over seventy-six per cent of the output of the United States.

The Continental Tobacco Company, incorporated in New Jersey in November, 1898, with a capital stock of \$20,000,000, half common and half preferred. "Acquired all the leading plug tobacco companies in the United States, and also purchased the plug tobacco business of the American Tobacco Company in whose interest it was formed."

GIANT FEDERAL STEEL TRUSTS.

The Federal Steel Company, incorporated in New Jersey in September, 1898, with an authorized capital of \$20,000,000, half common stock and half preferred, consolidated the Illinois Steel Company, the Minnesota Iron Company, the Duluth & Iron Range Ry., the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry., and several other companies. It owns five docks on the great lakes and a majority of the steamers and barges used for transporting ores.

The National Paper Company, incorporated in January, 1898, (state not given) with an authorized capital of \$20,000,000 common and \$25,000,000 preferred stock, consolidated twenty-five pulp and paper mills, manufacturing about eighty per cent of the news paper.

The National Biscuit Company, in the corporation in New Jersey in February, 1898, with \$30,000,000 common stock and \$25,000,000 preferred, consolidated the leading cracker companies and controls in all one hundred and sixteen plants.

The National Salt Company, incorporated in New Jersey in March, 1899, with \$7,000,000 of common stock authorized, and \$5,000,000 preferred, produces about ninety five per cent of the total output of the country.

The National Tube Company, incorporated in New Jersey, in June, 1899, has a capital stock of \$80,000,000 half common and half preferred, and controls about ninety per cent of the output of the United States.

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