

PHASES OF TRUSTS

HOW TO DEAL WITH COMPETITION IN ITS SEVERAL FORMS.

Three Plans Are Suggested to Stimulate Competition—Objection is Also Made to Competition, and Public Ownership and Control is Suggested as the Only Logical Solution to the Trust Evil.

By J. B. Smiley.

Experience teaches that when an individual or a corporation has undisputed control in any field of industry, the tendency is to seek to enrich itself at the expense of the public. To correct this evil, which becomes an oppression and a serious evil needing correction, three different methods are suggested. The first is known as competition. It proposes to start out a number of competitors, asserting that in the wild, planless, reckless scramble for business which will follow, prices will be forced down to the lowest point consistent with fairness, and that in the end justice will be done to all parties. The second method proposes to apply to outside force, in the form of law, and compel the offending party to supply the wants of the public at what the law makers consider a fair price. The third is for the whole people to own the enterprise and run it for the benefit of all. I think the reader will recognize that under these three heads may be placed nearly all the various methods proposed.

The objection to competition is that even accepting the best possible phase of it, it involves a fearful waste of energy. I have illustrated this by citing the milk business, but the principle applies equally in every other line. The objection to the second method, that of trying to apply outside force, is through the fact that even if it could compel men to compete instead of combining and co-operating when they wished to do so, it would simply seek to force a wasteful method on to the community. Also this method sets the victim against the law, and he tries to evade it by resorting to bribery or adroit, indirect subterfuges. Bribery and subterfuges mean corrupting influences which have a demoralizing effect on the public. The effort to regulate the railroads by the state commerce commission is an attempt to adopt this method. It is at best a mere makeshift. If not a flat failure it is certainly anything but a brilliant success, and no one knows this better than the people it feebly and ineffectually tries to coerce.

The third method is for the public to own and operate the enterprise for the public good, as with the postoffice and public schools. This method avoids the inevitable waste of the wild competitive scramble. It avoids the evils inseparable from having two antagonistic parties, one trying to coerce and the other to evade. It gives the people unquestioned control, and entitles them to all the benefits which the enterprise can be made to yield them. And so far as the hard working actual wealth producers are concerned, it is the only method which offers any hope of relieving them from the drain on their energies caused by rent, interest and profits. The most that public control proposes to do is to lessen somewhat, but not remove the burdens. A compromise measure of this kind is often advocated by those who seek by this means to stave off a more effective remedy.

THE FIRST COMBINE.

The earliest form of trust that ever existed was undoubtedly the cornering of foodstuffs by monarchs and their agents. Accounts of such transactions are to be found in Assyrian records dating back 7000 or 8000 years, says the London Tattler. The Romans did the same thing through their tax farmers, who laid embargoes on the food supplies of their provinces against arrears of taxes, and the probability is that similar operations were also conducted with regard to manufactures. Another form of monopolies, known as trade guilds, has existed from the very early times, and these, in the Middle Ages, amounted practically to the cornering of certain arts and industries as well as means of distribution. The greatest of them was the famous League of the Hansa towns. It consisted of a combine with this that it possessed its own fleets of armed merchantmen and even armies of mercenaries in order to guard its monopoly, a length to which not even American capitalists have yet ventured to proceed. As a matter of fact, the British Indian Empire grew out of a conflict between trading monopolies of this kind, and India is ours because the British monopolists won.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

This story was told by the prototype of Captain Joe, the hero of F. Hopkinson Smith's novel, "Case West." An Irishman once applied to him for a job on board his ship. "Well," said the Captain, "where are your recommendations?" "Shure, an I haven't enny, Sur." "Can't take you then—got a German here with fine recommendations—have to give the job to him." Pat begged so hard, however, that the captain finally agreed to take him and the German both on a trial trip, the best man to have the permanent job.

They were well out at sea when a storm arose one day when Pat and the German were scrubbing the deck. A big wave came along and swept the German overboard with his bucket. Pat immediately picked up his bucket and started after the captain, whom he found below.

"Well, Pat, what's the matter now?" the captain inquired.

"Faith, Sir, we know that German what had such fine recommendations?" "Yes, what of him?"

"Begorra, Sur, an he's gone off with one of your buckets."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents.

TWO KINDS OF YANKEES.

From the London Punch: The Americans who visit Yewrop appear to be of two kinds—the noisy and the quiet. It may be that the tranquil ones come from the New England states and the hustling ones from Chicago and the great west. However this may be, one's first impulse would be to associate with the quiet people. The squeaking, screaming, nasal conversation of the others is insupportable. No doubt their raucous voices distress the vigorous conversation of French or Germans or ordinary Americans this soft whisper is as soothing as the ripple of a stream against moss. But a stay of a placid American also, and prompt some of the latter to speak so softly that their murmured words become absolutely inaudible. I doubt if anyone anywhere speaks in as low a tone. The London physician's bedside voice is a shout compared to it. After of some days in a hotel full of unduly quiet people seems like a temporary sojourn in a tomb.

There is one such at Heidelberg, an excellent hotel high up in the fresh air above the castle, where recently I discovered more of the very tranquil Americans than I had ever met before. "Met" is not the word. One might stay there for a month and sit every evening in the smoking room with the same men, and never "meet" them. One would only see them, as one might see some marble statues in a conservatory. As for the ladies, young and pretty, or middle-aged and—let us say, with complexions less pleasing—they maintain a still more discreet silence.

GERMAN SUBJECT CONVICTED OF TREACHERY IN PRETORIA

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A dispatch from Capetown to the Central News says that Max Ernst Henschell, a German subject, has been convicted of treachery and sentenced by a military court at Pretoria to ten years imprisonment at hard labor. The evidence in the case showed that last March after having taken the oath of neutrality Henschell started for Germany, carrying with him a number of Kaffir curiosities, among which were found, when the curiosities were examined at the frontier, certain documents addressed by Commandant Boyers to Former President Kruger and Dr. Leyds, the Boer representative in Europe. The prisoner pleaded ignorance as to the contents of the documents, but admitted that he had been promised \$5,000 for delivering them.

BELGIUMS CAPITAL IN MOURNING FOR THE QUEEN

BRUSSELS, Sept. 25.—A memorial service in honor of the late Queen Henrietta was celebrated today. King Leopold and members of the royal family attended, accompanied by a long procession of military and civil officers, diplomatic and cabinet ministers. Large crowds thronged the approaches to the cathedral and the windows and balconies of the houses. The street lamps were covered with crepe and were lighted. The whole interior of the cathedral was impressively decorated with black.

MAYOR AMES WILL GET HIS SALARY FOR YEAR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 25.—Mayor Ames will get his salary for the rest of the year. When the salary list was prepared the city comptroller left the name off, but the city attorney insisted that it should be put on and so for the remainder of the year, unless some taxpayer objects, A. A. Ames of West Baden, Ind., a resident and citizen of a neighboring state, will have check for wages as a mayor of Minneapolis handed him by mail.

MONTANAN IS KILLED IN A REVOLVER DUEL

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 25.—John M. Davis was shot and instantly killed by Wm. Norville at Hinsdale. The men had been drinking and from joking arose the quarrel. Both men pulled guns. Norville shot twice, one of the bullets severing the jugular vein. Davis' gun was found cocked and undischarged, having failed to go off when pulled. Norville mounted a horse and rode off but subsequently returned.

CONVICT KILLS HIMSELF BY JUMPING IN PENITENTIARY

STILLWATER, Minn., Sept. 25.—After lingering for forty-eight hours in consciousness, George Schwartz, the convict at the prison who tried to commit suicide Monday by jumping from the fifth gallery, died yesterday. The body was shipped to the home of his relatives in St. Paul. It is said that his parents and several brothers and sisters reside in St. Paul. Schwartz was twenty-five years of age.

COLOMBIA PUTS FAITH IN FORMER UNITED STATES SHIP

PANAMA, Sept. 25.—The government entertains great hope of the new cruiser Bogota, recently acquired by it in the United States and expected here shortly. It is believed that when the Bogota begins operations the revolutionists will lose their prestige at sea, which government officials declare to be their greatest strength.

LA FOLLETTE BACK HOME.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 25.—Governor La Follette accompanied by his wife reached home yesterday afternoon, after an absence of about three weeks. They came from Chicago. The governor says he is feeling fine and he looks well.

NEW CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS NAMED IN OHIO

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25.—The Republicans today nominated State Senator Nicholas Longworth for congress in the First Ohio district, and Judge V. H. P. Goebel in the Second district.

THE DIVINE RIGHT OF COAL KINGS

By Hal Scrivner.

George F. Baer, of the Coal Trust, says that Almighty God has given the mines to him and his friends, and that they have divine authority to regulate the conditions under which men may work there. Many people have protested against this utterance of Mr. Baer as being "blasphemous." Others—good friends of his—consider it "tactless" and therefore unfortunate.

For us, we are rather glad that Mr. Baer has so forgotten his customary tact, has grown so drunk with power, as to make this astounding claim. The very insolence and hypocrisy which it exhibits make it as pleasing to us as it is annoying to Mr. Baer's more cool-headed associates.

For, after all, the claim that Mr. Baer has made puts the whole question in its true light. Somewhere in the Bible we read of the sins of man being turned to the service of God. In this case the brazen cant of a despicable tyrant serves the cause of truth.

The question is now fairly "up to" the miners and to all other workingmen. Mr. Baer has plainly stated one of the only two possible alternatives. Shall we accept his statement or shall we take the diametrically opposite view?

Shall we admit that the mines rightfully belong to the Coal Kings—whether by the "gift of God," the bounty of Nature," or whatever title we choose to recognize? If so, we must admit the right of the Coal Kings to do as they will with their own, to fix the conditions under which men may work or to forbid men to work at all, and, in general, to control the lives of the working class. If so, we should not grumble at the importation of scabs, the calling out of troops, the issuing of injunctions, and the persecution of union organizers and labor editors.

Or shall we, on the other hand, declare that the mines do not rightfully belong to the class whose labor has made them valuable; or the whole people who need them? If we accept this view, we must take some measures to carry it into effect, to reclaim this rightful heritage of the people from the hands of its present possessors.

If we claim that the needs of the people and the toll of the miners give them a right to say that coal shall be mined under conditions unsatisfactory to the Coal Kings, then we must accept the second alternative and absolutely deny the Coal Kings' right of property in them. There is no tenable middle ground. And Mr. Baer, by putting the question on a religious basis, has made this even plainer than it would otherwise have been. It is not to be supposed that Almighty God has given faulty and conflicting moral title deeds. If He gave the mines to the people, He did not give them to Mr. Baer; if He gave them to Mr. Baer, He did not give them to the people; and if He gave them to the people in perpetual trust for the people (the people being in an eternal state of minority or wardship) then it is rank heresy, blasphemy, and atheism—a sort of sacrilegious "contempt of court"—for the people to interfere with Trustee Baer's divinely appointed powers of administration.

It is, of course, the opinion of the present writer, first, that Mr. Baer is a sanctimonious old fraud; secondly, that he is an industrial parasite; and thirdly, that he has in this case, proven himself an extraordinary fool (the editor will not allow us to use the appropriate theological participle before that word) who does not know that the world has moved, intellectually and economically and politically, in the last two or three centuries.

We might remind Mr. Baer that the time when the Stuart kings of England most loudly asserted their "divine right to govern wrong" (as a historian has put it) was just the time when their power was tottering to its fall. "Caesar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell"—and to use any name in this connection with Baer might be considered as introducing politics, so we refrain.

The movement of history does not stop, even at the braying of such a colossal ass as Mr. Baer. Time-honored "divine" rights have repeatedly fallen before the organized intelligence and indignation of an oppressed class, guided and driven on by their material needs. So it will be again—this time with the industrial tyrants, as in the past with the political despots.

Even though Morgan "settles" this strike—which does not seem likely, as yet—the question will not go down. No question of this sort can be permanently compromised. Whether the miners win or lose, still the question will not go down. Nor is it a question that applies to the miners alone; it applies equally to the steel mills, the cotton factories, the railroads, the steamships, all the means of production and transportation of wealth—for we now have abundant evidence that all industries are capable of being monopolized, even without the aid of tariffs or subsidies, and that the process of competition itself tends to produce monopoly.

Two questions are before us—before the working class in particular. First, Shall the means of production be privately owned by a part of the people, at the pleasure and for the profit of the owners; or shall they be owned by the people as a whole and operated for the common good? Second, If the latter alternative is accepted—as seems inevitable, within a comparatively short time—shall the change be brought about by the intelligent and organized effort of the working class who now produce all and suffer all, or shall they leave it to their present masters to effect the change for them and trust to their good will to do it wisely and fairly?

These are questions worth pondering now, before our masters have forestalled our decision.

GOVERNOR DOES NOT MEAN TO DECLARE MARTIAL LAW

Stone Says Extreme Measure is So Far Not Necessary and Troops Will Simply Aid Civil Authorities.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 25.—Gov. Stone was asked today if he would declare martial law in the coal regions. He said:

"Without discussing the power of the governor to declare martial law, it would be wholly unnecessary to resort to that remedy. The 51st section of the act of assembly approved April 28, 1899, provides that 'when a tumult, riot or mob shall exist, the commander-in-chief shall call upon the national guard and he may, at his discretion, order any number of men of the enrolled militia to be drafted and may detail or commission officers to organize the forces.' 'The national guard have been sent into the coal regions to suppress tumults, riots and mobs where the civil authorities are unable to suppress them. They will not interfere with the civil authorities but are there to aid and assist them in preserving order. There is now a surplus in the treasury and the state is prepared to maintain a large army in the field for an indefinite time.

EXPEDITION SUCCESSFUL.

Otto Sverdrup Secures Much Information About Greenland.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 25.—A letter from Sir Clement Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society of England, is published here declaring that Captain Otto Sverdrup's expedition was the most successful yet undertaken for the exploration of Greenland, surpassing all that had been accomplished by Kane, Hayes, Hall, Greely and Baldwin combined.

He believes it will be productive of the most valuable results since the time of Sir John Franklin, as the expedition covered 3,000 miles of land of which 1,500 was newly discovered land. The full details of the expedition's work have not been printed as it has been agreed that Captain Sverdrup shall be first to make public a report.

ROOT TO VISIT HANNA.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 25.—Secretary of War Elishu Root will arrive in Cleveland tomorrow to be for a brief time the guest of Senator Hanna. At noon Secretary Root, accompanied by Senator and Mrs. Hanna will leave in a private car over the Baltimore and Ohio road for Canton to visit Mrs. McKinley. The party will return to Cleveland tomorrow evening. On Saturday Secretary Root and Senator Hanna will make speeches at the opening of the Republican state campaign in Akron.

COMPLETES FUND FOR SHAFT TO WILLIAM M'KINLEY

CANTON, O., Sept. 25.—An additional \$5,000 has been received from prominent Philadelphians, which completes the \$25,000 that has been promised to the National McKinley Memorial association. Each contributor gave \$1,000.

CROWN PRINCE SEEMS IN HURRY TO SEE AMERICA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—A cablegram received by the Siamese minister here today indicates that the crown prince of Siam again has advanced the date of his visit to America. The dispatch states that he will sail from Southampton October 3 on the Furst Bismarck.

OHIO TOWN CELEBRATES ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY

LEBANON, O., Sept. 25.—This village is celebrating its one hundred anniversary today and tomorrow. Among the notables from out of the city today were Gov. Nash and Senator Hanna. The latter made an address before the students of the National Normal University, taking for its theme the life of the late President McKinley.

SON HAS NOT HEARD OF DEATH OF COREA'S MONARCH

DELAWARE, O., Sept. 25.—Prince Euiwha, or Prince Ye, as he is known publicly, who is attending Ohio Wesleyan university from Corea, said today that he had received no news of the death of his father, the emperor of Corea.

BOY IS KILLED IN THE PLAY OF "BURGLAR"

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Sept. 25.—While playing "burglar" today, fifteen-year-old Grover Eskew was shot and instantly killed by his companion, Clyde Vickers, fourteen years of age. They were using a rifle supposed not to be loaded.

PALMA PLANS FOR LARGER CUBAN ARMY

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—President Palma will soon call a meeting of the officers of the Cuban army to consider the immediate increase of the artillery corps to 500 men, cables the Havana correspondent of the Herald. This will be done with a view to replacing the American soldiers now guarding the Cuban coasts.

SICILIAN VOLCANO ACTIVE.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—A dispatch to the Figaro from Rome says the volcano on Stromboli island, off the north coast of Sicily, has been active for several days past. A large conical mass has appeared on the edge of one of the craters and a fissure at the base of this crater is pouring out lava and jets of flame to a height of 300 yards.

JURY IN THE CASE OF FRED AMES IS SECURED

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 25.—The full jury in the case of Col. Fred Ames in Minneapolis was secured this morning. The court adjourned until tomorrow morning, however, an account of the funeral of Gen. Hahn.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IS MYSTERIOUS

GUEST AA NEW YORK LODGING HOUSE IS WOUNDED IN THE ARM.

INJURED MAN DISAPPEARS

ONE WHO MADE ATTACK ALSO SUDDENLY LEAVES.

Former Is Thought to Be Joe Shoude and Latter Joseph Deerman—Conflicting Stories Told.

A mysterious shooting affray occurred about 11 o'clock Wednesday night in the New York lodging house, 217 West Superior street. A lodger, said to be Joe Shoude, employed at fitting fire escapes at the St. Louis hotel, was shot in the fleshy part of the arm by a man, who, according to J. A. Wright, proprietor of the lodging house, registered as Joseph Deerman and wife. No complaint has been made to the police and Shoude was not in evidence last night. The man who did the shooting has vanished, and there are many threads of the story lacking.

Just as Prescott Wyman, of Smith & Smith's pharmacy, Superior street and First avenue West, was about to close up the store Wednesday night, a stranger entered the place and asked where he could get a doctor. The man was in evident pain, and held his right arm up with his left. Mr. Wyman observing this, asked the man what was the matter. He said that he had been shot in the arm. Mr. Wyman called up Dr. W. H. Salter and in the meantime took the wounded man in the rear of the pharmacy and examined the wound. Dr. Salter probed for the bullet without success, and again yesterday made an effort to get it but failed. The bul-

let entered the fleshy part of the arm near the shoulder.

The story told by Shoude is that while in his room at the New York lodging house he heard a woman calling for help in one of the other rooms. He stepped into the hall and located the odds as coming from room No. 1. Without hesitation he started toward the room and undertook to kick in the door. A man suddenly opened the door and presenting a revolver began firing. Shoude at the same moment began running for cover, but not before one bullet struck him in the arm.

Mr. Wright, the proprietor of the place, was across the street getting lunch at a restaurant at the time of the shooting. He returned soon afterward and found Shoude at a water tap trying to staunch the flow of blood. Shoude asked Wright where he could find a doctor and was told to try a drug store. Mr. Wright volunteered the advice also that if he would mind his business he probably would not need a doctor. Mr. Wright says the victim of the shooting had been drinking some. When asked if he was going to complain to the police Shoude said no.

The man who did the shooting, together with his wife, decamped from the place post haste. Mr. Wright says the man was a stranger to him. He was well dressed, as was the woman. The man was smooth shaven and of medium height and had a roll of money of great size. Mr. Wright says he thinks they went to West Superior.

People to whom Shoude has told his story say that his accounts of the affair do not all agree. It is evident that the shooting was done at close quarters for Shoude's shirt was burned by the powder.

I want to be the hero of the play; He always has the finest part there is. He may exhibit very little art. But we cheer him for the good things that are his.

ETHICS OF CONSULTATION.

From the Medical Record: "The utility of consultation has often been questioned on the score that they mean little or nothing for the patient. The practitioner in a different case is

supposed to need indorsement for his course, and he is said to obtain it in the unqualified approving verdict of his counselor." It is further claimed that the true ethics of the profession admit of no other alternative.

From the patient's standpoint this is true enough, and as it should be in view of the necessity of preserving confidence in the medical attendant. The consultants have, on the other hand, every opportunity to differ in their private conference; but it is obviously unnecessary to do so in the presence of the family. Any disagreement that may exist as to diagnosis and treatment should be suitably adjusted before a conjoint verdict is rendered. If this course is impossible, each one concerned should give a separate opinion and allow the patient or his friends either to choose what suits them best or seek other advice. Under no circumstances should such different views be offered until after the freest possible interchange of views in the secrecy of the consulting room.

Please Excuse this One.

From the Baltimore News: "I hear that German count the de Stuyles who has been to be a Dutch waiter in a New York beer garden."

WHEN THE KEYS RATTLED.

From the New York Times: "Ha, ha," laughed the white key. "You are fearfully 'sharp' today." "Well," retorted the accused one, "I'd rather be a 'sharp' than 'B flat.'" "Good gracious," shrieked the strings, "keep still. I'm high strung, and my pedal extremities are affected. I know I shall break in 'pieces.'" "So I note," murmured the bass. "I'm cleft in twain," moaned the staff.

"My trouble is trebled since young hopeful began to play," said the Book for Beginners. "It's all right while he is only 'A Minor,' but wait until he begins to be 'A Major.'" And then they started to have a good "time" with the methonon.