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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TALKS OF STATE'S RIGHTS AND THE TRUSTS

A CLEAR EXPOSITION OF PAST AND PRESENT CONDITIONS IN AMERICA

NO INDIVIDUAL, NO CORPORATION OBEYING THE LAW HAS ANYTHING TO FEAR FROM THE ADMINISTRATION, SAYS THE PRESIDENT, BUT HIS PURPOSE IS TO STAMP OUT EVIL.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Aug. 20.—President Roosevelt spoke as follows here to-day on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the Pilgrim Memorial Monument:

It is not too much to say that the event commemorated by the monument which we have come here to dedicate was one of those rare events which can in good faith be called of world importance. The coming hither of the Puritan three centuries ago shaped the destinies of this continent, and therefore profoundly affected the destiny of the whole world. Men of other races, the Frenchman and the Spaniard, the Dutchman, the German, the Scotchman, and the Swede, made settlements within what is now the United States, during the colonial period of our history and before the Declaration of Independence; and since then there has been an ever-swelling immigration from Ireland and from the mainland of Europe; but it was the Englishman who settled in Virginia and the Englishman who settled in Massachusetts who did most in shaping the lines of our national development.

The Puritan's Task Was to Conquer a Continent. We can not as a nation be too profoundly grateful for the fact that the Puritan has stamped his influence so deeply on our national life. We need have but recent patience with the men who now rail at the Puritan's faults. They were evident, of course, for it is a quality of strong natures that their failings, like their virtues, should stand out in bold relief; but there is nothing easier than to belittle the great men of the past by dwelling only on the points where they come short of the universally recognized standards of the present. Men must be judged with reference to the age in which they dwell, and the work they have to do. The Puritan's task was to conquer a continent, not merely to overrun it, but to settle it, to till it, to build upon it a high industrial and social life; and, while engaged in the rough work of taming the shaggy wilderness, at that very time also to lay deep the immovable foundations of our whole American system of civil, political, and religious liberty achieved through the orderly process of law. This was the work allotted him to do; this is the work he did; and only a master spirit among men could have done it.

Some Things We Have Gained and Some We Are in Danger of Losing. We have traveled far since his day. That liberty of conscience which he demanded for himself, we now realize must be as freely accorded to others as it is resolutely insisted upon for ourselves. The splendid qualities which he left to his children, we other Americans who are not of Puritan blood also claim as our heritage. You, sons of the Puritans, and we, who are descended from races whom the Puritans would have deemed alien—we are all Americans together. We all feel that same pride in the genesis, in the history, of our people; and therefore this shrine of Puritanism is one at which we all gather to pay homage, no matter from what country our ancestors sprang.

We have gained some things that the Puritan had not—we of this generation, of the twentieth century, here in this great Republic, but we are also in danger of losing certain things which the Puritan had and which we can by no manner of means afford to lose. We have gained a joy of living which he had not, and which it is a good thing for every people to have and to develop. Let us see to it that we do not lose what is more important still; that we do not lose the Puritan's iron sense of duty, his unbending, unflinching will to do the right as it was given him to see the right. It is a good thing that life should gain in sweetness, but only provided that it does not lose its strength. Ease and rest and pleasure are good things, but only if they come as the reward of work well done, of a good fight well won, of strenuous effort resolutely made and crowned by high achievement. The life of mere pleasure, of mere effortless ease, is as ignoble for a nation as for an individual. The man is but a poor father who teaches his sons that ease and pleasure should be their chief objects in life; the woman who is a mere petted toy, incapable of serious purpose, shrinking from effort and duty, is more pitiable than the veriest overworked drudge. So he is but a poor leader of the people, but a poor national adviser, who seeks to make the nation in any way subordinate effort to ease, who would teach the people not to prize as the greatest blessing the chance to do any work, no matter how hard, if it becomes their duty to do it. To the sons of the Puritans it is almost needless to say that the lesson above all others which Puritanism can teach this nation is the all-importance of the resolute performance of duty. It is we men we will pass by with contemptuous disdain alike the advisers who would seek to lead us into the paths of ignoble ease and those who would teach us to admire successful wrongdoing. Our ideals should be high, and yet they should be capable of achievement in practical fashion; and we are as little to be excused if we permit our ideals to be tainted with what is sordid and mean and base, as if we allow our power of achievement to atrophy and become either incapable of effort or capable only of such fantastic effort as to accomplish nothing of permanent good. The true doctrine to preach to this nation, as to the individuals composing this nation, is not the life of ease, but the life of effort. If it were in my power to promise the people of this land anything, I would not promise them pleasure. I would promise them that stern happiness which comes from the sense of having done in practical fashion a difficult work which was worth doing.

Problems Shift From Generation to Generation But Spirit Remains Same. The Puritan owed his extraordinary success in subduing this continent and making it the foundation for a social life or ordered liberty primarily to the fact that he combined in a very remarkable degree both the power of individual initiative, of individual self-help, and the power of acting in combination with his fellows; and that furthermore he joined to a high heart that shrewd common sense which saves a man from the besetting sins of the visionary and the doctrinaire. He was stout hearted and hard headed. He had lofty purposes, but he had practical good sense, too. He could hold his own in the rough workaday world without clamorous insistence upon being helped by others, and yet he could combine with others whenever it became necessary to do a job which could not be as well done by any one man individually.

These were the qualities which enabled him to do his work, and they are the very qualities which we must show in doing our work to-day. There is no use in our coming here to pay homage to the men who founded this nation unless we first of all come in the spirit of trying to do our work to-day as they did their work in the yesterdays that have vanished. The problems shift from generation to generation, but the spirit in which they must be approached, if they are to be successfully solved, remains ever the same. The Puritan tamed the wilderness, and built up a free government on the stamp-dotted clearings amid the primal forest. His descendants must try to shape the life of our complex industrial civilization by new devices, by new methods, so as to achieve in the end the same results of justice and fair dealing toward all. He cast aside nothing old merely for the sake of innovation, yet he did not hesitate to adopt anything new that would save his purpose. When he planted his commonwealths on this rugged coast he faced wholly new conditions and he had to devise new methods of meeting them. So we of to-day face wholly new conditions in our social and industrial life. We should certainly not adopt any new scheme for grappling

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SECRETARY TAFT SOUNDS REPUBLICAN KEYNOTE IN NOTABLE ADDRESS

The Little Girl Outraged By Henry Wagner Is the Daughter Of a Former Fairmont Pastor

Information reaching the West Virginian after press time yesterday established the surmise published in Monday evening's paper identifying Rev. R. B. Whitehead, former pastor of the M. P. Church in this city, with the Rev. Whitehead, of Turnersville, Pa., in whose family a horrible crime was perpetrated on Saturday. Rev. Whitehead is now located at Turnersville, Pa., just out of Youngstown, Ohio. Until recently he was located at a small town out of Pittsburg, Pa. His unfortunate daughter whose name is given as Anne is thought to be Miss Alma Whitehead, the youngest child in the family when they left here more than ten years ago. The facts have brought the terrible tragedy close home to Fairmont people and the utmost sympathy is expressed for the entire family in the terrible incident. The fiend has confessed to the crime, as the following dispatch relates: MEADVILLE, Pa., Aug. 20.—Cringing and quaking in momentary expectation of being torn from the hands of Deputy Sheriff McMillan by the crowd which formed a gauntlet from the jail to Magistrate Powers' office yesterday afternoon, Henry W. Wagner, the brutal assailant of Miss Alma Whitehead, improved the first opportunity to plead guilty, anxious to get back to the security of the jail. The expressions Wagner heard as

he passed to and from the prison indicated the temper of the crowd, and it would have taken little to start a lynching. Wagner will probably attempt no defense when he comes to trial at the September quarter sessions. He has already made complete separate confessions to Sheriff Marshall and Deputy Sheriff McMillan in addition to pleading guilty before the committing magistrate Wagner in his confession has described in detail his attack on Miss Whitehead in the public road near her home at Turnersville; how he carried her into the woods and all that happened before he released her at daylight. He admits everything, offering only in palliation, "I don't know why I did it." Wagner is a German 17 years old, very cadaverous looking, weighs about 150 pounds, has dark brown hair, smooth florid face, very prominent nose and right eye missing. He is a typical tramp in dress and general appearance and bestial in feature and action. He claims to have been born in Elizabeth, Westmoreland county, Pa., and to have followed mining some and recently worked in a foundry in Loraine, Ohio. The maximum penalty for his crime is \$1,000 fine and 15 years' imprisonment. The report from Turnersville is that Miss Whitehead will recover.

BLACK HAND ARTIST IN JAIL

UNABLE TO FURNISH \$2,000 BAIL, HE MUST LANQUISH IN PRISON.

GRAFTON, W. Va., Aug. 20.—Marabita Giuseppe, the alleged "Black Hand" artist, who was arrested here a few days ago, charged with attempting to holdup Joseph Grilda, an employe of the Baltimore and Ohio, for \$75, has been held an answer to the grand jury in the sum of \$2,000, which he has been unable to secure, and he is now in the county jail. Since the arrest of this man a systematic hunt for the principal in the holdup game has been made by the officers, and they have failed to get him. The fellow was tracked to Rowlesburg, but before the officers got there both he and his wife, both of whom had been staying there for a short time, had decamped, after stealing a mile-a-gallon book and a watch from a fellow Italian.

BUMPED THE STREET

YOUNG MAN HAD EXPERIENCE HE WOULDN'T CARE TO HAVE REPEATED.

While attempting to alight from a rapidly moving car last night on Locust avenue a young man met with rather a painful injury. The young man lives at Bell Run station and got on what he supposed was the Bell Run car, which proved to be the wrong car, however, learning his mistake, he attempted to jump off the car between streets. When he struck the ground his head went persist in going faster than his feet and as a result he landed on his face on the brick pavement. He was more or less bruised up but received no serious injury.

BEEF TRUST

SECURES ANOTHER RIVAL WHOSE CAPITAL WILL BE ADDED OCTOBER FIRST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The beef trust captured another rival, securing control of the interest in New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Co. It is capitalized for a million and will be merged with trust October first.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ewan and Miss Halle Martin are expected home tonight from a two weeks' visit at Atlantic City and Philadelphia.

DIAMOND QUEEN AGAIN IN COURT

OWNERSHIP OF DIAMONDS IS BEING CONTESTED IN WASHINGTON COURT.

WHEELING, Aug. 20.—Bessie Criswell Burton, the "Diamond Queen," who recently stirred up a big sensation in this city by being brought into the courts and the limelight of publicity on a charge of having stolen diamonds from H. E. Hillman to the value of \$2,100, went on trial yesterday morning in the criminal court of Washington county at Washington, Pa. It will be remembered that Mrs. Burton was acquitted of the charges brought against her here. The public is familiar with the fact that C. E. Gilmore, of Washington, Pa., then appeared on the scene, it is said, and purchased the diamonds from Mrs. Burton, who later journeyed to Washington, where she regained possession of the jewels in a manner that Mr. Gilmore alleges was robbery.

The "Diamond Queen" was placed under arrest by the Washington police, and Chief Delaney, obtaining the diamonds, placed them in a bank in that city. Mr. Hillman then appeared in Washington, and by instituting replevin proceedings and furnishing bond, he procured the gems.

Attorneys McIlhaine and Williams yesterday appeared for Mr. Gilmore and filed a petition alleging that the replevin was not legal and that the goods in the hands of an officer could not be replevined.

Attorney P. F. Birch, for Mr. Hillman, contended that the protest of Mr. Gilmore's attorneys was too late, and asked for a demurrer, which the court granted. A further hearing will be given Mrs. Burton Wednesday, the 28th inst.

M'INTOSH QUILTS

RESIGNS THE GENERAL MANAGERSHIP OF THE CHARLESTON MAIL

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 20.—George C. McIntosh, editor and general manager of the Mail, who went to his home in Fayetteville Saturday night as usual, has resigned and had his name taken from the top of the editorial column. The cause of resignation was not stated, but it is understood that the stockholders desired him to take a certain stand on the gubernatorial situation, rather than do which he resigned.

Miss Frances Slater Now Leads In Mannington

TWO CHANGES IN ROLL OF HONOR TO-DAY—MR. ALEX THORN, THE RAILROAD MAN, GOES DOWN BEFORE MR. RAY ARNETT OF THE TRACTION FORCE.

Will Dandy Yet Go to Mannington? "It Would be a Shame if He Does," Says Fairmont Young Lady.

ROLL OF HONOR.
District No. 1, FREDDY EDDY.
District No. 2, FRANCES A. SLATER.
District No. 3, FOREST SPRINGER.
Class No. 1, MABEL MERRIFIELD.
Class No. 2, GEORGIE ICE.
Class No. 3, RAY ARNETT.
Class No. 4, HALLIE MORROW.
Class No. 5, FLORENCE JACK.
Class No. 6, JOHN J. BRENNEN.

The process of getting double action on all certificates, or two votes for one this week, has been a great boon to many who have not yet exerted their best efforts, and changes are being made all along the list. Several candidates who have not heretofore had the time to do any real work have taken out books of certificates and the votes are coming in very rapidly.

Two changes are made to-day in the roll of honor, one in district number two, whereby Miss Frances Slater, a new candidate, goes to the head of the list; the other change is in class number three where Mr. Ray Arnett displaces Alex Thorn, who yields his lead for the first time since the beginning of the contest.

Miss Slater has gone into the contest in earnest and there has not been a day since she entered but what she has done some good work and it all shows up very plainly now in the nice vote she has accumulated to this

time. There are others, however, in Mannington who will contest every inch of ground in that district, and to whom the honors and prizes will go is the matter most discussed by the friends of the several candidates in district number two. Miss Parsons, of Rivesville, also continues to increase her vote and from the activity that has just begun in that district, and from the fact that a double vote is allowed all this week, many even believe that the pony outfit will yet be taken away from Fairmont by the Manningtonians. One young lady said yesterday: "It would be a shame to see the pony go outside of Fairmont."

Miss Mabel Merrifield, of district number three, is another who recognizes the importance of working this week while votes are so liberally allowed, and the voting certificates her friends are turning in on subscriptions have given her a good start up the list and if some good work is not done within a few days it will be no surprise to see a change in the roll of honor in district number three.

A noticeable feature of to-day's vote is the handsome increase made by Art Kern, who does not seem to be the least bit daunted by the large lead assumed by his competitors, who competed for the special prize last week.

It will be quite a surprise to the railroad boys to see that their favorite, Mr. Alex Thorn, has given up his lead to Mr. Ray Arnett, of the Traction company force. It is well known that the traction employes have had their mind made up for several days to bring this about and there is yet another of the same force, Mr. John Hartley, who will contend with Mr. Arnett for first position, he also representing the traction forces.

Mr. Arlie Satterfield and W. R. Riggs continue to receive a good share of the railroad vote.

Several of the candidates are working out of town to-day and while they have made an effort to conceal their movements, still their going has been reported and some surprises will be the result of this "gum shoe" campaign in the outer precincts of the county.

BIT OFF AN EAR WHILE FIGHTING

ELKINS HOTEL MAN CHEWS ANOTHER'S EAR ABOUT OFF AND DISAPPEARS.

ELKINS, W. Va., Aug. 20.—Charles Harr, until yesterday one of the proprietors of the Hotel Gassaway, of this city, is apparently a fugitive from justice, having in a fight with James Burns, formerly the steward at the same hotel, bitten off the greater part of Burns' ear.

Bad feeling has existed between the two men since Burns' resignation several months ago, when he tried to persuade the cooks to leave as well. Harr called Burns out of a barber shop about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and after trying to kick Burns in a vital spot, proceeded to bite off his ear.

Harr has not been seen since the episode. Armed with a warrant the chief of police searched every room in the hotel without finding Harr, who, it is believed, has left town.

WILL ARBITRATE

THOUGHT THE TELEGRAPH COMPANIES WILL AGREE TO MAKE TERMS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—He believed prevails here that the telegraph companies will arbitrate despite their declaration that they have nothing to arbitrate. Chas. P. Neill, United States Labor Commissioner, expected to arrive to-morrow to meet Gompers, John Mitchell and Daniel J. Keefe, officials of the American Federation of Labor with a view to settlement between the men and the companies.

JAPAN WANTS THE PHILIPPINES

REPRESENTATIVES VISIT BERLIN TO GET MONEY TO BUY OR TAKE OUR ISLANDS.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—Despite denials there seems no doubt that Japan is trying to raise money with a view to acquiring the Philippines. From two reliable sources come the assurance to Berlin that representatives of eight Japanese banks have been commissioned to float a fifty-million bond issue in Germany. Financiers with whom the negotiations were made were informed that the funds were destined to bring America's insular possessions under Mikado rule. Just how the islands were to change hands was not made clear.

JOHN MITCHELL

THINKS THE LABOR CLASSES ARE IN BETTER CONDITION THAN EVEN BEFORE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, to-day said he did not believe the industrial conditions to-day warranted the lack of confidence that seems to exist in some business quarters. Mitchell said the only thing that would bring a panic in his opinion would be over production. "Generally speaking, the labor classes are in better condition than ever," declared Mitchell.

Second Edition of Daughter of the Elm on sale soon. Leave your order at Globe Book Store.

INTRODUCED AS NEXT PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES

Speech Regarded As Taft's Platform

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 20.—W. H. Taft, Secretary of War, made what he was pleased to term his "political confession of faith" at Memorial Hall last night. The auditorium was packed to the doors and several thousand people were unable to get in. The address was notable for the fact that it is regarded as the platform on which he will make his campaign for the Republican nomination for President. Mr. Taft made no formal announcement of his candidacy, but he was introduced by Governor Harris, of Ohio, as the "next President of the United States," which was the signal for a prolonged outburst of applause.

Secretary Taft said in part: President Roosevelt's Recommendation—New Rate Bill.

Made aware of the moribund condition of railway regulation under the old law and of the widespread abuses which prevailed in railway management, President Roosevelt, in his message of 1904, recommended that the powers of the commission be largely increased first by enabling the commission to fix rates and second by making its order effective against the carriers without resort to courts to compel performance. He stated that he made an administrative tribunal with real power. This was done by the passage of the rate bill in June, 1906. The new act enables the commission to fix rates and gives efficacy to all of its orders by providing that they shall go into effect thirty days after they are made, unless suspended by an order of court, and failure to comply with them is punishable by a fine of \$5,000 a day during the delinquency. Express companies, sleeping car companies, and oil pipeline companies are brought under the jurisdiction of the commission as common carriers. The act gives the commission power to fix the rates for the various incidental services performed by railways at terminals and on the journey and to require them to be performed for every shipment by withholding such services from one, and extending them to another, and by imposing varying charges for them. Companies have been able in the past to make them a convenient instrument for discrimination. The new law requires the publication of rates charged for such incidental services. Railroads are compelled to furnish cars without discrimination for the movement of traffic. After May, 1908, they are confined in their business strictly to transportation by a provision forbidding them, after that date, to transport for themselves anything but what is intended for their use as common carriers. Experience has shown that the railroads cannot be trusted to deal fairly in matters of transportation between themselves and their competitors in an outside business. The new law makes radical changes in the matter of the publication of rates. Under the old law, by means of what was called the "midnight tariff" a railroad company gave favored shippers advance information of a contemplated reduction of rate and immediately restored the old rates when these shippers had profited by it. Thirty days' notice is now required of any change in the rates unless the commission, for good cause, modifies the requirement. Railroad Favored Elkins Bill Because of Abolition of Jail Penalty.

It is well understood that the Elkins bill was passed without opposition by, and with the full consent of, the railroads and that the chief reason for this was the elimination of the penitentiary penalty for unjust discriminations. The abolition of imprisonment as a possible penalty was unfortunate. Experience has shown that a mere fine is generally not enough to deter a corporation from violation of the law because it then becomes a matter of mere business speculation. The imprisonment of two or three prominent officers of a railway company, or a trust, engaged in giving or receiving secret rebates would have a greater

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