

TRUSTS IN A NEW LIGHT

A University Professor Thinks They're Not So Bad.

In His Opinion They Are Less Harmful Than Formerly.

Detroit, Oct. 2.—Prof. John B. Clark, Ph.D., LL.D., instructor in political economy at Columbia University, lectured here last night on the trusts.

"When it comes to a question of submitting to conditions that are intolerable or attempting to perform feats that are impossible, you will always find the people willing to undertake the latter said he. "But because the accomplishment of a certain object is an impossibility today is no sign it will be tomorrow, and it is possible there may be found a solution of the problem of controlling trusts, even though it has not as yet been discovered."

THE FORCES OF THE FUTURE.
"The alignment between the forces of the future is not between labor and capital, but between the chain of organized industries and those which remain independent. The solution of the trust problem is based on the principle of taking from them the power to crush out competition. The independent manufacturers are able to take care of themselves if left alone. In a fair fight they can win out. But it is not a fair contest which is being waged. The trust comes into a territory, sells goods cheaper than they can be manufactured and charges more for them elsewhere to even matters up, compelling the independent manufacturers to close. Often they even refuse to sell to consumers. It is an open question whether this practice can be prevented. We can forbid it, and we may find ways of thwarting it, but we have not as yet."

CHANGE IN PUBLIC NEEDED.
"The only solution suggested thus far has been to refuse to buy the products of the trusts, and by patronizing the independent concerns, assist them in crushing out this unfair competition. But before this is accomplished there will necessarily have to come a complete change in the attitude of the general public."

TRUSTS NOT SO HARMFUL AS FORMERLY.

The speaker declared it was only potential competitors that regulated prices at present, and it was not what is being done, but a fear of what might follow that keeps the trusts within bounds. On the other hand, he contended that the chief opposition to the trusts came not from organized labor, but from outsiders, and suggested that the consolidation which had been going on might have been beneficial to the workmen. So far as the masses were concerned, he declared the trusts of the present day were not so harmful as those of a few years ago, when the sole object was to boost prices. Now, while prices are elevated somewhat, the great strife in the direction of cheapening the cost of production, thus enlarging the profits.

AS TO COAL TRUST.

At the close of Prof. Clark's lecture, in reply to an inquiry relative to the coal trust, he declined to express an opinion as to the efficacy or justice of compulsory arbitration in the difficulties now pending. He declared emphatically that any attempt on the part of the Government to confiscate mines would be an injustice to the owners according to law. The law of eminent domain might be stretched a little, but he declared that the Government was not to be taken in for a reasonable purchase price, and operated by the Government.

BEAN CROP IS A FAILURE

Kent County Farmers Said to Have Suffered Big Loss.

Detroit, Oct. 2.—John Lee, M. L. A., of Highgate, was in Windsor yesterday and in the course of a lecture on the crops of Western Ontario, stated that the bean crop is a total failure, and the farmers will not secure sufficient returns to pay for the seed used last spring.

"Kent county is called the bean county of Ontario," said the member for East Kent, "and I imagine that the crop in other parts of the Province fared about the same."

Ours is a total failure, and this means a large loss to the farmers. The average yield this year was larger than for any previous year, and I estimate the loss at from a quarter to a half million dollars."

Another Revolving Murder.

New York, Oct. 1.—The body of Jennie Larsen, a young Danish woman, 20 years old, was found in the apartment of Louis Applered, in a tenement in Harlem, today. She had been dead for days. The body was mutilated and much decomposed, and gas filled the room where it was found. Despite the gas and stench, which first revealed the tragedy, Applered, in a dazed mental condition, was in the room when it was entered by the police. Applered was arrested. It was learned from his incoherent talk that the young woman was his niece. He had caused her to come from Denmark ten days ago, he said, to be his housekeeper. Coroner Scholer's opinion is that the girl was strangled to death. Applered, according to an assistant district attorney, when taken through a searching examination, convinced himself of the murder of the woman.

The Jews of Palestine are entirely descended from Jews who returned to that land from Europe. Most of them speak a corrupt form of the German language.

HAVE NOT

YOUR GRANDMOTHER AND YOUR MOTHER

Often told you about

Hudson's Dry Soap

Articles of its kind have helped

lengthen their days by economizing their strength. The soap

for particular people, particular houses and particular purposes.

Mr. Langowski was a Polish nobleman at the time of the rebellion and took part in the war, his property being confiscated, as was the estates of about 800 other nobles. Langowski was sentenced to serve in the Siberian mines for life because of the part he took in the rebellion, but after having remained there fourteen years, he was pardoned, with other Polish prisoners, by the Czar.

RACE OF REAL

CLOUD CLIPPERS

Rival Sky Skippers Cruise From Coney Island.

SHIPS WERE UNDER CONTROL

Aerobaths Both Met With Slight Mishaps, But Are Confident of Still Greater Success.

New York, Oct. 2.—The rival airships of Santos-Dumont 6, of Brighton Beach, and Leo Stevens, of Manhattan Beach, sailed to contest yesterday afternoon, starting from their respective anchorages. It was not a race, as they were not near each other at any time; it was rather an endurance test.

The Santos-Dumont got the decision, according to witnesses, by sailing a mile and a half, and landing in a vacant lot. The Stevens craft suffered a derangement of its machinery after it had gone about 1,000 yards, and its operator alighted on the top of a telephone pole, leaving his ship to be cut down by linemen.

The Santos-Dumont was operated by Edward C. Boice, who bought it when Santos-Dumont left this country in a huff in August. Santos-Dumont brought the ship here, intending to sail it around Liberty Island if the bidding was good. When he left he said that the Aero Club had not produced the money he was going home.

Boice said that the ship would be sailed if he had to guide it himself. He kept his word.

At 3:30 o'clock he manned the ship, and workmen took it to the barn at Brighton Beach, where it has been on exhibition for several weeks. It rose straight up for about three hundred feet, then it swung in a circle over the Parkway Baths, and back over the hotel, and started slowly toward Sheephead Bay.

UNDER GOOD CONTROL.

The route carried the ship at right angles to the wind, but that made no difference in the control of it. In circling Boice appeared to have it under good control, and when he started in a straight line he held his course.

So slowly that it seemed to be drifting with the wind, the airship moved across Sheephead Bay and disappeared from the sight of the members of the Aero Club, who were witnessing the ascent from Brighton Beach.

Boice had planned to alight in a vacant lot at Neck Road and Ocean Avenue, near the Sheephead Bay race track. When he left Brighton Beach, George Scholfield and Stephen Crane, members of the Aero Club, started for the lot in Boice's automobile and were there when he came in sight.

Boice found that sailing in the air was different from sailing on land, and making a landing in a lot were different propositions. He brought the machine down all right, but lack of practice caused him to make a slight miscalculation. One end of the ship caught in a tree as it neared the earth.

Boice climbed out, and found that the shipwreck hadn't amounted to much. He climbed into the automobile and went home. Workmen hauled the ship off and took it back to Brighton. They said it was not damaged.

Boice, who is about 28 years old and has made a lot of money out of Coney Island amusements of various kinds, never was in an airship on a flight before, but says he once went up in a balloon. After the soaring was over he declared that everything had worked well and that he had perfect control of the ship at all times. When a few details are attended to and gas is pumped into the huge bag again, he says, he will make another voyage, in the course of which he will have a birdseye view of New York. He promises that exhibition within six days.

RIVAL SHIP STARTS.

When Boice and his ship appeared in the sky over Brighton Leo Stevens and his men at Manhattan made ready and started their ascent in a hurry. The machine was the one which he built at Manhattan Beach to rival the Santos-Dumont.

The ship cleared the houses all right and went straight up in the air about 1,000 feet. Stevens had announced that he would attempt to sail around Liberty Island, but before he started for there he made a run of a few hundred yards and executed a circle to show how well the ship could be controlled. Then he laid his course due west and drifted off as fast as Boice did.

He had gone about 1,000 yards, he says, when he lost the crank to his generator and the machinery balked. Stevens attempted to land at West 19th street and Neptune Avenue, but he was unable to do so, and the ship fell from there on the top of a telephone pole. He crawled out of the basket and down the pole. Then he went for linemen, who disentangled the airship, and shot of them carried it to his shoulders back to Manhattan Beach.

Stevens was pleased with the antics of his machine, and was sure that he could have gone around Liberty Island if the crank had not dropped out.

"Some people may doubt that I lost the crank," he said, "so I will give a reward of \$100 to the man who finds it and returns it to me." He says that he will make another trip soon and is sure that he will do a lot better than he did yesterday.

POVERTY TO AFFLUENCE

Exiled Polish Nobleman Receives Tardy Justice.

Detroit, Oct. 2.—Until yesterday morning Frank Langowski, who lives at 318 Sixteenth street, was known as plain Frank, who had considered the influence among the Poles of Detroit because of his education and breeding. Now he is known as Count Frank Langowski, and his friends are congratulating him upon the fact that he has received an official letter from St. Petersburg, signed by representatives of the Czar, assuring him that a check for \$6,000, plus \$46,350, will be more numerous than the usual, and gave general satisfaction.

DISTRICT FALL FAIRS

Successful Exhibitions at Tilsonburg, Galt and Stratford.

Tilsonburg, Ont., Oct. 1.—The Tilsonburg Horticultural and Deneham and South Oxford Agricultural Societies' annual fall fair, which was held here yesterday and today, was an unequalled success in every particular. The attendance was not large yesterday, but today the attendance broke all records. There was a grand exhibition of stock, and the other exhibits were up to the mark also. The special attractions and speeding contests were most numerous, and the fair was a general satisfaction.

AT GALT.

Galt, Ont., Oct. 1.—The annual exhibition opened here yesterday at Dickson Park, and was continued throughout today. Notwithstanding the wet weather, the attendance was up to the average, all departments of the fair being well represented, and fully up to previous years in both quantity and quality.

THE NORTH PERTH FAIR.

Stratford, Ont., Oct. 1.—The annual exhibition of the North Perth Agricultural Society was held here yesterday and today. The weather yesterday was most unpleasant, and today was not much better, it being cloudy. For the first time the exhibition was held in the skating rink, and as a result there was a much better display than usual by the local merchants, though all departments were well represented. Tonight the band of the Forty-eighth Highlanders gave a concert in the rink.

The Hot Weather Test

makes people better acquainted with their resources of strength and endurance. Many find that they are not so well off as they thought, and that they are easily enervated and depressed by the heat. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is a speedy cure for dysentery, diarrhea, cholera, summer complaint, seasickness and complaints of the stomach and bowels. It gives immediate relief to those suffering from the effects of indigestion and kindred summer complaints. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to conquer the disease. No one needs fear cholera if they have a bottle of this medicine convenient.

An agitation has been begun at Montreal to secure a reduction of insurance rates.

AILSA CRAIG'S EXHIBITION

Weather Detracts From Success of Northern Fair.

Opposition Leader James Pliny Whitney Formally Opens Fair.

The thirty-seventh annual Northern Fair, held at Ailsa Craig on Tuesday and Wednesday, fell somewhat short of the successful records of past years, but this was in nowise the fault of the energetic directors of the North Middlesex Agricultural Society. The weather, that inglorious which has done its best to spoil the successive outdoor events of the year, frowned upon the Northern Fair, and as a result many hundreds decided not to tempt the elements by attending the fair. Those who did come, however, were amply repaid for the inconvenience of seeing a line of exhibits which compared more than favorably with those of previous years. The directors this year decided to dispense with special features, and to lend all their efforts to the securing of a superior quality of genuine agricultural exhibits. They were well satisfied with the result of their experiment, for rarely has a finer lot of exhibits been gathered together at a township fair than were seen at Ailsa Craig. There were over 2,000 entries.

The fair was opened formally by Mr. James Pliny Whitney, M.P.P., leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature. Mr. Whitney arrived from Toronto at noon, and after luncheon at the residence of Dr. D. A. Stewart, secretary of the society, proceeded to the grounds. Here he was met by Mr. H. Gunn, president of the North Middlesex and East Williams Agricultural Society; Mr. W. H. Taylor, M.P.P., of McMillanville, and Secretary Stewart.

Mr. Taylor first spoke briefly, and President Gunn then introduced Mr. Whitney. The latter first congratulated the directors of the society and the citizens of Ailsa Craig and the surrounding country, the former on the excellent showing made by the fair, and the latter on the beauty and fertility of the section in which they live. He then spoke for 20 minutes, dealing in a general way with the system of party government as it exists under the British constitution. The crowd which listened to Mr. Whitney was not so large as was expected. After concluding his speech, Mr. Whitney inspected the fair. He returned to Toronto by the afternoon train.

The North Middlesex and East Williams Agricultural Society is efficiently officered, as follows:

President, H. Gunn, Ailsa Craig; first vice, Wm. Phillips, Ailsa Craig; second vice, Alvin Carson, Ailsa Craig; treasurer, Jos. Rosser, Ailsa Craig; secretary, D. A. Stewart, M. D., Ailsa Craig. The various committees were: Heavy horses, J. Eynon, Wm. Phillips; light horses, N. McLaughlin, James MacFarlane, C. Bean; cattle, J. D. McEwen, J. Leitch, W. F. Ross; sheep and pigs, G. Hindmarsh; D. S. Cameron, D. Erskine; poultry, J. Hoard, D. MacArthur, J. Carson; manufactures, N. McLaughlin, W. F. Ross; grain and seeds, D. Erskine, C. Bean; J. R. McDonald; vegetables, D. S. Cameron, J. Carson, Wm. Phillips; fruit, J. Morgan, J. Eynon, W. F. Ross; dairy and home manufactures, J. D. McEwen, James MacFarlane, D. Erskine; ladies' work, A. W. Smith, A. Stewart, J. Eynon, W. Phillips; heavy horses, G. Hindmarsh, John Morgan, John Leitch; executive, A. C. Stewart, D. S. Cameron, John Morgan, J. Eynon, W. Phillips, J. Hoard, A. Stewart; printing, D. A. Stewart; J. Morgan, J. Rosser; grounds, J. Morgan, D. A. Stewart, J. Eynon, D. S. Cameron, A. W. Smith, G. Hindmarsh.

The New Yellow Fever Germ.

The news comes from New Orleans that the long sought germ of yellow fever has been found, says the New York Herald. The news has so many positive statements on its authority heretofore that it is to be hoped that this most recent claim can be substantiated. So far, however, no very direct information has been furnished further than that the micro-organism is of animal origin and has been traced to the mosquito as the host. Such an assertion, if it can be scientifically proved, will be of great value in illustrating the new theory of the insect in question. All that has been wanting up to this time is some positive evidence, the lack of which has kept at work in the shape of a germ that can be transferred from the mosquito to man and from the human body to the mosquito.

From a bacteriological point of view these were the only missing links in the most interesting studies of Reed and Boardman, of the Havana commission. It may now be a question whether or not the machine hospital service, by its recent claim, will divide the honors of discovery with those already accorded the army. Practically speaking, however, the mere finding of the germ as the cause of the disease of the fever will doubtless not alter the present methods of arresting epidemics. We prevent the healthy mosquito from biting the infected man, and we kill the insect when it becomes infected. As a result yellow fever epidemics disappear by simply annihilating the carrier of the poison, whatever the latter may be. That we may now have found the true germ is a matter for congratulation, if for no other reason than that it has so long eluded the patient research of numerous other investigators.

The cheapest postal service in the world is that of Japan, where for two sen—about sevenpence—a penny—letters are conveyed all over the empire.

There are 300 new cases of insanity in Berlin every year. A new asylum under construction, and the Tagblatt says two more ought to be begun at once.

Berne has the reputation of being the most honest town in Switzerland. It is said that not a single article has been lost within the city without being recovered.

"Prizes" with common soaps

are dearly paid for at the expense of clothes and hands.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Brand.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

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PEASANT MIGRATION

Deplorable Ignorance Among Poorer Classes in Russian Province.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 2.—The annual migration of Russian Polish laborers to Prussia is well known. Attention is directed by the St. Petersburg Vedomosti to a similar movement on a grander scale within the borders of European Russia. It is calculated that 2,137,000 peasants insufficiently provided with arable land leave their homes in the central and northern provinces every year to seek work in the south. Most of them start with only about a dollar in their pockets—borrowed from a usurer generally—and it is the exception when they know where work is to be found. Owing to the great variation in the yield, many arrive in famine-stricken districts. The writer proposes the organization of an information bureau to communicate to the migrants the Government crop reports. The peasants still largely form a separate world, and few know that such things as crop reports exist.

MARRIED INDIAN DOCTOR

English Woman Gets Divorce and Weds Within Three Hours.

Chicago, Sept. 30.—Mrs. Mary Young, of Chicago, obtained a divorce yesterday from Charles W. Young, of Montreal, on the ground of cruelty. Less than three hours afterwards she was again married to Dr. Angus Patton, of the Carlisle Indian School, and chief and medicine man of a tribe of Canadian "redskins." The couple left Chicago on their honeymoon last evening, a few hours after their marriage. They expect to spend the winter in this city. Mrs. Young, now Mrs. Patton, has been for the past five years, a resident of Chicago, but before that the English wife of a Canadian, she was married in England to young twenty years ago, was spent in Montreal, where her first husband was engaged in business. Dr. Patton is well known in Montreal.

EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO

Buildings Were Demolished and Many Persons Injured.

San Francisco, Oct. 2.—The steamer City of Sydney, which arrived from Mexico yesterday, brings news of a disastrous earthquake at Tapachula, near the south boundary of Mexico. Particulars of the event, which occurred Oct. 24, are not available, but the only account having been learned at Mazatlan on the following day, where a telegram had been received containing a more complete statement than that which has been published. It stated that a great earthquake had demolished several buildings and inflicted other damage in the community. Tapachula is a city of 10,000 inhabitants, and the earthquakes of last spring, at the time Quetzaltenango and many other towns of Guatemala were almost ruined.

ENGLAND HAS NOT MANY MILLIONAIRES

According to Official Income Tax Returns There Are Only Fifteen

There are only fifteen millionaires in Great Britain and one in Ireland—at least this would appear to be so from the official income tax returns just issued.

According to the returns these sixteen persons make up the total of the individuals in this country who enjoy incomes of over \$50,000, and this is about the "millionaire" level. It is true that there are 184 people with incomes of between \$10,000 and \$50,000, and, of course, a considerable number of these are just on the line across which they would be classed as millionaires. Incomes between \$5,000 and \$10,000 are enjoyed by 424 people.

To be an assessor of income tax one needs a heart of flint. To him the world is a Dantesque Inferno, filled with dolorous complainings. It is always, "The worst year I remember, sir," or "Hard times, very hard times," every year sees the nation "on its last financial legs."

Unfortunately, the great majority of the sufferer has no opportunity of pleading poverty. They are people with salaries; and the income tax man has access to the tell-tale wages list. But the millionaire is not a salaried man. For the most part he pays on an assessment provided by himself, and the above-quoted figures "give one a hint."

Down the scale the numbers gradually increase until of incomes between \$150 and \$200 there are no fewer than 138,456. While smaller incomes, not exempt from taxation there are 113,307. But there is one singular exception to this steady gradation. There are comparatively few incomes of between \$250 and \$300, the number being 1,989 in Great Britain, whereas the figures immediately above and below are 3,555 and 2,441.

There appears, indeed, to be a strange fatality about this particular size of income, for we find that it is rare, not only in the case of private persons, but also of firms, public companies and municipal corporations.

The return gives startling evidence of the large proportion of the burden which is borne by the comparatively poor man. Of incomes between \$150 and \$200 the gross amount assessed is \$2,332,518; of the incomes between \$200 and \$250 the gross amount assessed is \$2,215,614. But of incomes between \$1,000 and \$2,000 the gross amount assessed was only \$2,252,524.

It is interesting to note that there are in Great Britain, 88 firms with incomes of over \$50,000, but not one in Ireland, and that in Great Britain there are 656 public companies, and in Ireland 19. That is not a single article has been lost within the city without being recovered.

Uenuine Castoria always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

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