

INDUSTRIAL RECORD

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Published Every Saturday.

SUBSCRIPTION { (Domestic) ... \$3.00 Per Annum
(Foreign) ... \$3.50

"The Pine and Its Products."

All communications should be addressed
The Industrial Record Company,
Jacksonville, Fla.

Entered at the Postoffice at Jacksonville, Fla.,
as second-class matter

Adopted by the Executive Committee of the Turpentine Operators' Association September 12, 1902, as its exclusive official organ. Adopted in annual convention September 11 as the organ also of the general association.

Adopted April 27th, 1903, as the official organ of the Interstate Cane Growers' Association. Adopted September 11, 1903, as the only official organ of the T. O. A.

Commended to lumber people by special resolution adopted by the Georgia Sawmill Association.

THE RECORD'S OFFICES.

The publishing plant and the main offices of the Industrial Record Company are located at the intersection of Bay and Newnan Streets, Jacksonville, Fla., in the very heart of the great turpentine and yellow pine industries.

NOTICE TO PATRONS.

All payments for advertising in the Industrial Record and subscriptions thereto must be made direct to the home office in Jacksonville. Agents are not allowed to make collections under any circumstances. Bills for advertising and subscriptions are sent out from the home office, when due, and all remittances must be made direct to this company.

Industrial Record Publishing Co.

For three reasons Kingdon Gould, who has been elected a director of the Missouri Pacific, is one of New York's most prominent young men. One is that he is the son of his father, the second that his father is the son of Jay Gould, and the third that Kingdon pulled a pistol and refused to be hazed at Columbia University. A man with such a record could not fail to be prominent, in New York.

In New York the other day the daughter of a millionaire ran away with and married a handsome young carpenter whose fortune consists of his health, his manhood, his trade and his chest of tools. The father of the girl is abundantly able to have bought her an earl or a count, if not indeed a prince! and since he is very angry because she preferred a man and married him, it may be that the father had the title bee in his bonnet. But it is a safe proposition that the girl will be happier than if her father had bought her a title and a castle in Spain.

The Baltimore American says: "A government report shows that the ravages of consumption are decreasing throughout the country. Slowly, but surely, the plague for which it was thought there was no cure, is giving way before the energetic and persistent attacks of science. With the discoveries and remedies that have been made, and the bringing about of better public sanitary conditions, both by popular education on the subject and by civic ordinances, there is hope that the next generation will no

longer have reason to look upon this terrible disease as inevitable doom past human aid."

Eliminating the question of the right and wrong of the convict lease system, per se, the administration appears to have made a good trade in leasing the prisoners to the Florida Pine Company for four years. The lease will bring into the state treasury over one million dollars and will be surrounded by such regulations and safeguards as will make the iniquitous system as tolerable as it could possibly be. The Tribune still adheres to the belief, however, that the administration should have deferred the leasing of the convicts for the long period until after the Legislature, representing the people of the state, had had opportunity to pass upon the question.—Tampa Tribune.

Not only is the Jacksonville Board of Trade to be conceded the honor of being one of the most influential commercial bodies in the South, but it is one of the strongest in the matter of membership as well.

At the regular monthly meeting last night twelve new members were elected to membership, swelling the list up to the 603 mark. The new members elected last night were as follows:

W. H. Dowling, E. H. Rogers, Guy V. Warren, Charles T. Paxon, Dr. Hiram Byrd, H. L. Stewart, Tracy L. Acosta, A. C. Hillman, G. R. Lynn, Joseph H. Phillips, M. L. Howard and W. J. Donlan.

The latter was formerly secretary of the Savannah Chamber of Commerce, and only recently took up his residence in Jacksonville. His valuable knowledge of the work and duties of a commercial body will aid materially the Board of Trade. He is welcomed to the city by all.

Secretary H. H. Richardson was absent from the meeting last night. He was summoned down the east coast on business and could not return in time for the meeting. His duties were discharged very acceptably, however, by his assistant, DeWitt C. Reed.

TARIFF REDUCTION AS AFFECTS SOUTH.

Richard H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers' Record, now at the Windsor in discussing the protest of the Florida lumber people against the proposed reduction in the duty on lumber, said yesterday:

"I am glad to see the lumber men of this state making a vigorous fight against the proposed tariff bill, or at least against that portion of it that deals with lumber. But in this case, as in many others, the people of the South have, I am afraid, waited too long. The fight ought to have been waged as vigorously as possible from the very beginning. For several years it has been very clearly seen by those who cared to watch the situation that the effort to bring about a reduction of tariff duties has largely been fated, not in the interest of the public, but in the interest of those who either wanted what they called free raw materials in order to increase their own profits at the expense of others, or by those who hoped by making a great outcry for tariff reduction to befuddle the public and either secure a higher duty on their own products or at least prevent the lowering of the duty on their goods through the hue and cry raised

about the need of free raw materials. The game is a very old one.

Wilson Tariff Bill.

"It has been worked against the South by Republicans and Democrats alike, and with but few exceptions our southern congressmen have generally fallen into the trap. When the Wilson tariff bill was under discussion, it proposed free trade, or exceeding low duties on nearly everything the South produces, such as lumber, iron ore, pig iron, coal, etc., on the plea that these were raw materials essential to the progress of the country. But the same bill left a duty of about 40 per cent. on the products made in the North and West, and of which the South is a large buyer. In other words, it proposed free trade on everything that the South produced and left a 40 per cent. tariff tax on everything that the South bought, speaking broadly in both cases. It was simply handicapping the South by giving to other sections a bonus of 40 per cent. against us. It certainly could not be justified on the grounds, either of free trade or tariff for revenue only. The same game is again being worked and the South is once more to be sacrificed for the benefit of others. As the iron ores of the North are becoming scarcer, and as many of the largest steel corporations in the country own vast iron ore properties in Cuba and in Canada, it is proposed to put iron ore on the free list in order to strengthen the iron and steel interests of the North and of the Lake region as against the practically undeveloped iron and steel business of the South.

Those Behind Scheme.

"As many of the great capitalists in the North own vast tracts of timber lands in Canada it is proposed to put lumber on the free list for their benefit to the disadvantage of the lumber people of the South. As New England produces the finer grades of cotton goods, while the South produces the lower grades, it is planned to increase the duty on finer cotton goods for the benefit of the former and to reduce the rate on the lower grades to the injury of the South. If the South is to be made to suffer by having lumber put on the free list, or the duty on it cut in two, then it ought to make a fight for an equal reduction on everything into which lumber enters. If iron ore is to be put on the free list the South ought to fight for free trade on everything into which iron ore enters. There is no more reason why lumber or iron should be called a raw material than there is why the machinery used in cutting the one or mining the other should not be likewise classed as raw materials. Whether a man be a free trader or a believer in a tariff for revenue only, or a protectionist, he ought to believe in equal and exact justice to all classes of industries and to all sections. But too many of our Southern people in and out of Congress are caught by the cry for tariff reduction, utterly overlooking the fact that the whole game is being played with loaded dice, and they are either blind or willfully refuse to see. The other fellow is laughing in his sleeve at their guilelessness. The fight ought to have been made by a United South at the very beginning of this campaign.

At Expense of South.

"Our people ought to have seen that a very large part of the tariff agitation of the last two or three years was being worked up for the express purpose of bringing about the very reductions which are now proposed to the benefit of other sections at the expense of the South. I am very much afraid that it is now too late for the South to accomplish much. Over and over again during the last two years it has been warned of the situation exactly as it exists today, but it refused to be disturbed by such fears. While others were working and plotting it did nothing. And most of its congressmen either did not have the moral courage to make a fight to save their own section from being sacrificed, or else did not know enough about the game to see the influences that have been vigorously striving to create a situation which would result in just such a bill as is now to be presented to Congress:

Should Be Fair and Just.

"If the Republican party and its leaders in Congress are really in earnest in their protestations of affection for the South, and are anxious as they claim to see this section grow in wealth commensurate with its natural advantages they ought to unite with Southern men in demanding that whatever tariff revision be made it shall be fair and just to all the industries of the South, and afford to this section just as much protection on the things which it produces as it affords to other sections on the things which they produce and of which the South is a large buyer. Any other policy would prove in the final analysis that the leaders in the Republican party are no more interested in the real progress and prosperity of the South than can be measured by words instead of by deeds. And yet when these people find that Southern men in Congress and many Southern papers are not interested in seeing the South get a fair show in a tariff deal, is it to be wondered at that they say to themselves: 'The South is joined to its idols, let it have its own way,' even though that way leads to destruction," concluded Mr. Edmonds.

JURY IS LOCKED UP FOR NIGHT.

Sealed Verdict Expected in Big Damage Suit of Kirkland Lumber Company vs. A. C. L.

After occupying the attention of the United States District Court for three days the case of the Kirkland Lumber Company vs. the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company was given over to the jury late yesterday afternoon and a sealed verdict will probably be read in open court this morning.

The case has been vigorously contested by both sides. The trial was started last Wednesday morning and it was not until late yesterday afternoon that arguments by counsel were completed and the jury charged. The jury retired at 6 p. m., Judge Locke ordered that the jury be locked up for the night, and if at any time during the night a verdict was reached the verdict be delivered into the custody of the marshall for delivery in open court this morning.

The plaintiff company is suing the railroad company for \$20,000 damages for an alleged burning, through the agency of sparks from a locomotive, of a mill in Lake county.