

INDUSTRIAL RECORD

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Published Every Monday.

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.

EDWIN BROBSTON DEAD.

It is with the deepest regret that the Record is called upon to announce the death this week of one of the South's ablest and best known developers—Mr. Edwin Brobston. Yet a young man, in the very mid-day of his greatest usefulness, with a record of many remarkable achievements behind him and with a future that was full of promise, it is peculiarly sad that his labors have been so suddenly ended—sad not only for his loved ones and his hosts of friends, but for the community in which he lived and which he loved, and his loss is almost irreparable.

Mr. Brobston was foremost in every public service. He gave his time, his money and his talents to the general upbuilding of the Southeast, particularly of Georgia and Florida; and in every great and meritorious development project in recent years he has been more or less interested or directly connected with. He was a man who made sacrifices for the good of his community and his friends. He would rather serve a public cause that meant future prosperity for his city and his state than to serve himself. There was not a selfish drop of blood in his veins.

Mr. Brobston moved to Florida from Brunswick, Ga., six years ago. In Georgia he had long been prominent in the affairs of state and business, and while he never lost any of the love he had for his native

state, he became so thoroughly enthused with Florida and her wonderful possibilities that he at once took front rank among the state's quickest and strongest developers. For several years he was the senior member of Brobston, Fendig & Co., large real estate operators, with offices in Brunswick and Jacksonville, and subsequently he became president of the Jacksonville Development Company, a corporation which he was largely instrumental in organizing, retiring from this position on account of his failing health and to give his time to his personal affairs. The firm of Brobston & Company, of which Mr. Brobston was the largest owner, then sprang into prominence and a great many of the largest real estate transactions in the state within the last three or four years have been consummated through his office.

Edwin Brobston was a good man. His ideals were high. His fidelity to his friends was unquestioned. His honor and integrity were known to all people. Clean in his private life, uplifting and elevating in his public life, as straight as an arrow in his business life, he died, not a rich man particularly in finances, although in comfortable circumstances, but rich—even supremely rich—in the good will and the esteem of every person who had business dealings with him or who had come in contact with him in public or in the social affairs of life.

A thousand times better is it to die rich in the esteem of our fellows than to die a selfish and bigoted millionaire.

His place will be hard to fill in Florida.

J. A. H.

LABOR FOR LOGGING CAMPS AND SAWMILLS.

"It is worth while showing how shortsighted the Southern policy has been by calling attention to the fact that for the eight months under consideration, when there was a total immigration into the United States of 328,685, those billeted for Dixie are reported as follows:

Alabama	530
Arkansas	190
Florida	3,019
Georgia	294
Louisiana	1,331
Mississippi	213
Tennessee	311
North Carolina	174
South Carolina	144
Texas	9,928
Virginia	761

"There were peculiar conditions in Florida, Louisiana and Texas, but it is easy to see that in the rest of the South the immigrants had been warned off by their authorities at home, and the chances are they will stay warned off until the Southern States are wise enough to repeal their contract labor and peonage provisions.

"There could not be a better object lesson, and if the planters, and miners, and lumbermen and ironmen and mill-owners of the South want to see the bars let down the first thing they will have to do will be to persuade their legislatures to wipe from the statute books all medieval laws intended to keep the negro in a condition of industrial bondage, but which have resulted in putting an absolute stop to the alien immigration indispensable to further progress in the Southern States.

About as many foreigners went to North Dakota in the eight months mentioned as were destined for Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Vir-

THE RECORD WILL PUBLISH THE ENTIRE OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE SHOTTER TRIAL AND CONVICTION AT SAVANNAH.

The Industrial Record begins in this issue the publication of the official court proceedings in the recent trial in the Federal Court at Savannah of the American Naval Stores Co., National Transportation & Terminal Co., Messrs. Shotter, Nash, Moller and others.

A certified copy of these proceedings has been secured from the records and they will be published from beginning to end just as they are, without the additional dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t." The proceedings bring out everything that transpired in the court room beginning with the opening address of the Government, going on through the entire testimony, both for the Government and for the defendants, and down through the concluding arguments to the charge to the jury, and to the verdict of guilty pronounced upon the defendants by the jury.

We shall publish these proceedings from week to week, giving as much space each week as we can possibly devote to them until the entire proceedings have been concluded. And we know that every man, be he producer, consumer or even indirectly interested in the Naval Stores industry, will read them with the greatest interest and care.

We publish these proceedings for more than one reason:

First—those who are familiar with the Industrial Record will recall that for the past several years this paper has made a strenuous fight in the interests of the operators as against the combination that we had reason to believe was manipulating markets and restraining trade. On several occasions we have been called to task severely by those who apparently felt that our fight upon these interests was too severe, although it had always been our purpose and our determination to publish only those things that could be easily proven, and to be just and fair at all times to those who were being attacked by us.

No crusade on earth can be a successful one unless it is based upon justice and fairness, and the Court of Law has been established to see that justice is meted out to every person, regardless of his social, or political or financial standing.

These proceedings, therefore, will go a long way toward verifying what has been said through the columns of this paper months and months before the Federal Courts took cognizance of what was going on in the Savannah Naval Stores market.

Second, we publish these proceedings for the further reason that as court records, they are public property and operators who have felt the strong hand of Mr. Shotter and his associates for years past have a right to know what has happened and the verbatim report of the testimony brought out at the trial of the defendants in Savannah will give the man pretty good idea and perhaps open the eyes of a great many of them where they have heretofore been more or less closed.

Another reason is the fact that the reports that were sent out from the trial to the newspapers who had correspondents in Savannah were censored and garbled. As a newspaper man of twenty years' experience, I say this frankly and a reference to the reports will verify the statement. Operators or consumers, therefore, who read the alleged reports of the trial sent out by Savannah correspondents and have had no further opportunity to look into the official records, have been misled as to what was actually testified to on the witness stand and for this reason the Record owes it to them to publish the official proceedings in full.

Readers of this paper, therefore, will look from week to week for these proceedings until they have been finished and they shall not be disappointed in getting them. We have a certified copy of the proceedings before us. They are locked every night in the safe of the Record and they shall be printed and made public to our readers.

J. A. HOLLUMON.

ginia put together, and it is a notable fact that in all these latter states there were serious charges of peonage followed by acquittals in almost every case, so that the representatives of foreign nations two years ago began to display the red flag against those states, with the result shown."—Washington Correspondence Chicago Tribune.

Regardless of the extent to which the alleged causes of the trouble here cited may or may not be justified by the exact facts, the facts themselves appear to be indisputable. In other words, whether due to the laws referred to or other causes, the tide of alien immigration has undoubtedly been diverted from the South and that, too, in spite of the precedent fact that labor was nowhere else more pressing needed. The inflow of immigration has very largely settled in half a dozen states all in the North, including the Middle West, and for the most part in cities where they were least needed and to the requirements of which they were also least adapted. The typical immigrant, more especially if coming from Italy, which country contributes a larger volume than any other, is either a tiller of the soil, a common laborer or a servant. The latter is, of course, needed in the cities; the others are best suited to the farms, the mines, forests, mills and railroad construction, all of which are ordinarily either shorthanded or able to get only undesirable native labor. It is known that organized efforts have been made to divert alien immigrants to the South, but the figures quoted by the Tribune correspondent show the extent to which they have failed. The prosecution of peonage cases within recent years has undoubtedly been exaggerated or largely sensational, but they, of course,

have gone abroad through diplomatic channels, with the result shown. During the unusual pressure of lumber production prior to the money panic of 1907, the prevailing scarcity or inefficiency or both of available labor was a matter of common notoriety. Since that time there has been less comparative scarcity, but the bad quality of available men has continued a source of ceaseless annoyance and in some cases even embarrassment and sacrifice. If the correspondent quoted, who, by the way, is known to ordinarily be conservative and trustworthy, even approximately states the actual facts, lumbermen and other employers of labor in the South will be prompt to recognize the situation and to do whatever may be necessary, or they can, in self-defense. As a matter of fact, the South should, other things being equal, be more inviting because climatologically more congenial to immigrants from the south of Europe, than are other parts of this country. Very evidently something is the matter; with equal certainty it ought to be corrected.

PUNTA GORDA TO TRY CELERY.

The farmers at Punta Gorda are turning their attention to celery and, believing that they have the soil and requisite conditions for success, a company has been formed with a capital of \$5,000 for the purpose of making a practical demonstration of the fact next season. Land there can be bought for \$3.00 to \$10.00 per acre, and lies advantageously for irrigation.