President Roosevelt's Recommendations for Advancing Public Interests and Private Welfare

then practically no interates business save such as was conducted by water, and this the national government at once proceeded to regulate in theresistic commerce by water lie instanticant compared with the amount that sees by land, and almost all big business concerns are now engaged in interstate commerce. As a result, it can be but partially and importedly controlled or regulated by the action of any one of the several states; such action few the juminess of instantic, they the national government can in thoroughgoing fastion exercise the needed control. This does not ness that there should be any extension of federal nutboffly. For such authority already exists under the should be an extension of federal nutboffly. This is not admer and all of the several states; such actions form; but it does mean that there should be any extension of federal nutboffly. This is not admer and most fast-reaching form; but it does mean that there should be an extension of federal action. It is morely looking facts in the face, and realising that the public af large and only protect itself from centralisation by providing better methods for the exercise of control through the authority already centralisation that the public af large and only protect itself from certain evil effects of this husiness to the exercise of control through the authority already centralized in the national government by the constitution inself. There must be no half in the healthy constructive course of action which this nation has elected to pursue, and has steadily pursued during the last six years, as shown to the exercise of control through the authority already centralized in the national government of the last six years, as shown to the congress and the administration of the congress and the administration of the congress and the saministration of the co sion power to pass upon the future issue of securities, while ample means should be provided to enable the commission, whenever in its judgment it is necessary, to make a physical valuation of any railroad. As I stated in my message to the congress a year ago, railroads should be given power to enter into agreements, subject to these agreements being made public in minute detail and to the consent of the Interstate Commerce commission being first obtained. Until the mational government assumes proper control of interstate commerce in the exercise of the authority it already possesses, it will be impossible either to give to or to get from the railroads full justice. The railroads and all other great corporations will do well to recognize that this control must come; the only question is as to what governmental body can most whely exercise it. The courts will determine the limits within which the federal authority can exercise it, and there will still remain ample work within each state for the railway commission of that state; and the national literstate Commerce commission will work in harmony with the several state commissions, each within its own province, to achieve the desired end.

Control of Consumerce.

Control of Commerce.

Morever, in my judgment there should be additional legislation looking to the proper control of the great business concerns ingaged in interstate business, this control to be exercised for their own benefit and prosperity no less than for the protection of investors and the general public. As I have repeatedly said in messages to congress and elsewhere, experience has definitely shown, not merely the unwisdom, but the futility of endeavoring to put a stop to all business pombinations. Modern industrial conditions are such that combination is not only necessary but inevitable. It is so in the world of business just as it is so in the world of business just as it is so in the world of business just as it is so in the world of business just as it is so in the world of business just as it is so in the world of business just as it is so in the world of business just as it is so in the world of labor, and it is as idle to desire to put an end to combinations of labor. Corporation and labor union alike have come to stay each if properly managed is source of good and not evil. Whenever in either there is evil; it should promptly be held to account; but it should receive hearty snocuragement so long as it is properly managed. It is prefoundly immoral to put or keep on the statute, books a law, nominally in the interest of public morality, that feelip puts a premium on public immorality, by undertaking to forbid honest men from doing what must be done under modern business conditions, to that the law itself provides that its own infraction must be the condition precedent upon business success. To alm at the secomplishment of too much usually means the accomplishment of too little, and often the doing of positive damage. Control of Commerce.

Anti-Trust Law is Good. speeches made since that date showing that he is not opposed to all commercial and industrial combinations, but only to those that operate against the general good. The Sherman anti-trust law prohibits all combinations. The message continues: pealed; but it should be made both more afficient and more in harmony with actual conditions. It should be so amended as to forbid only the kind of combination which does harm to the general public, such amendment to be accompanied by, for to be an incident of, a grant of super-

such amendment to be accompanied by, or to be an incident of, a grant of supervisory power to the government over these big concerns engaged in intestate business. This should be accompanied by provision for the compulsory publication of accounts and the subjection of books and papers to the inspection of the government officials. A beginning has already been made for such supervisors by the establishment of the Bureau of Corporations.

The antitrust law should not prohibit combinations that do no injustice to the public, still less those the existence of which is on the whole benefit to the public. But even if this feature of the law were abolished, there would remain as an equally objectionable feature the difficulty and delay now incident to its enforcement. The government must now submit to irknome and repeated delay before obtaining a final decision of the courts upon proceedings instituted, and even a favorable fearer may mean an empty victory. Moreover, to attempt to control these corporations by law suits means to impose upon both the Department of Justice and the courts an impossible burden; it is not feasible to carry on more than a limited number of such suits. Such a law to be really affective must, of course, be administered by an executive body, and not merely by means of law suits. The design should be to prevent the abuses incident to the creation of unhashing and improper combinations, instead of waiting until they are in existence and then attempting to destroy them by sivil or criminal proceedings.

Monopolies See Prevented.**

A combination should not be tolerated if it abuse the power acquired by combina-

stock in other corporations should hereafter be denied to interstate corporations, unless on aproval by the proper government officials, and a prerequisite to such approval should be the listing with the government of all owners and stockholders, both by the corporation is which such stock and by the proporation is which such stock is owned. To confer upon the national government, in connection with the approval I advocate in the amitrust law, power of super vision over hig bitmans concerns encased in interstate commerce, would benefit them as it has benefited the national banks. In this secent business crisis it is noteworthy that the institutions which failed were institutions which were not under the supervision and control of the national government. Those which were under national control of the hind advocated would be to the benefit of every well-managed railways. From the standpoint of the public there is need for additional tracks, additional terminals, and improvements in the actual handling of the railroads, and all this as rapidly as possible. Ample, safe, and speedy-transportation facilities are even more necessary than cheap transportation. Therefore, there is need for the investment of money which will provide all these things while at the same time securing as far as it is possible better wages and shorter hours for their employes. Therefore, while there must be just and reasonable regulation of rates, we should be the first to protest against any arbitrary and unthinking movement to cut down silhout the follest and most careful consideration of all interests concerned end of the actual meeds of the situation. Only, a special body of men acting for the national sovernment under authority conferred upon it by the congress is competent to pass judgment on such a matter.

Pare Food Law an Example.

Pare Food Law an Example.

Those who fear, from any reason, the extension of federal activity will do well to study the history not only of the national banking act, but of the pure food law, and notably the meat inspection law recently enacted. The pure food law was opposed so violently that its passage was delayed for a decade; yet it has worked unmixed and immediate good. The meat inspection law was even more violently assailed, and the same men who now denounce the attitude of the national government if seeking to oversee and control the workings of interstate common carriers and business concerns, then asserted that we were "discrediting and ruining a great American industry." Two years have not elapsed, and already it has become evident that the great benefit the law confers upon the public is accompanied by an equal benefit to the reputable packing establishments. The latter are better off under the law than they were without it. The benefit to interstate commerce carriers and business concerns from the lexislation I advocate would be equally marked.

Incidentally, in the passage of the pure food law the action of the various state food and dairy commissioners showed in atriking fashion how much good for the whole people results from the hearty cooperation of the federal and state officials in securing a given reform. It is primarily to the action of the state commissioners that we owe the enactment of this law; for they are used the people first to demission the federal law, without which the state laws were largely ineffective. There must be the closest co-operation between the national and state governments in administering these laws.

CURRENCY AND REVENUE LAWS such a matter. Pure Food Law an Example.

and the territories.

Yet we must also remember that even the Yet we must also remember that even the wisest legislation on the subject can only accomplish a certain amount. No legislation can by any possibility guarantee the business community against the results of apeculative folly any more than it can guarantee an individual against the results of his extravagance. When an individual mortgages his house to buy an automobile he invites disaster; and when wealthy men, or men who pose as such, or are unscrupulously or foolishly eager to become such, indulge in reckless speculation—especially if it is accompanied by dishonesty—they isopardise not only their own future, but the future of all their innecent fellow citizens, for they expose the whole business community to panic and distress.

Income is Satisfactory. The income account of the nation is in a most satisfactory condition. For the six flecal years ending with July 1 last, the total expenditures and revenues of the national government, exclusive of the postal revenues and expenditures, were in round numbers, revenues, \$2,455.000,000. The net expenditures, 12,275.000,000. The net expenditures of income over expenditures including and expenditures, \$3,275,000,000. The net excess of income over expenditures, including in the latter \$50,000,000 expended for the Panama canal, was \$190,000,000 for the six years, an average of about \$31,000,000 a year. This represents an approximation between income and outgo which it would be hard to improve. The satisfactory working of the present tariff law has been chiefly responsible for this excellent showing. Nevertheless, there is an evident and constantly growing feeling among our peo-

United States Should Act.

There is no reason why in the United States the national government should not impose inheritance taxes in addition to those imposed by the state, and when we last had an inheritance tax about one-half of the states levied such taxes concurrently with the national government, making a combined maximum rate, in some cases as high as 25 per cent. The French law has one feature which is to be heartly commended. The progressive principle is so applied that each higher rate is imposed only on the excess above the amount subject to the next lower rate; so that each increase of rate will apply only to a certain amount above a certain maximum. The tax should if possible he made to bear more heavily upon those residing without the country than within it. A heavy progressive tax upon a very large fortune is in no way such a tax upon thrift or industry as a like tax would be on a small fortune. No advantage comes either to the country as a whole or to the individuals inheriting the money by permitting the transmission in their entirety of the enormous fortunes which would be affected by such a tax; and as an incident to its function of revenue rating, such a tax would help to preserve a measureable equality of opportunity for the people of the generations growing to manhood. We have not the slightest sympathy with that socialistic idea which would try to put laziness, thriftlesness and inefficiency on a par with industry, thrift and efficency, which would strive to break up not merely private property, but what is far more important, the home, the chief prop upon which our whole civilization stands. Such a theory, if ever adopted, would mean the ruin of the entire country—a ruin which would bear heaviest upon the weaklest, upon those least able to shift for themselves. But proposals for legislation such as this herein advocated are directly opposed to this class of socialistic theories. Our aim is to recognize what Lincoln pointed out. The fact that there are some respects in which men are obvio

init the abuse of injunctions and protect those rights which from time to time it inwarrantably invades. Moreover, discontent is often expressed with the use of the process of injunction by the courts, not only in labor disputes but where state laws are concerned. I refrain from discussion of his question as I am informed that it will con receive the consideration of the subreme court.

The federal courts must, of course, decide altimately what are the respective appears.

ultimately what are the respective apheres of state and nation in connection with any law, state or national, and they must decide definitely and finally in matters affective interesting the state of cide definitely and finally in matters affecting individual citizens, not only as to the rights and wrongs of labor, but as to the rights and wrongs of capital; and the national government must always see that the decision of the court is put into effect. The process of injunction is an essential adjunct of the court's doing its work well, adjunct of the court's doing its work well, and as preventive measures are better than remedial, the wise use of this process is from every standpoint commendable. But where it is recklessly or unnecessarily used, the abuse should be censured, above all, by the very men who are properly anxious to prevent any effort to shear the courts of the courts of the court's decision. prevent any effort to shear the court's decision must be final; the protest is only against the conduct of individual judges in needlessity anticipating such final decision, or in the tyrannical use of what is nominally a temporary injunction to accomplish what is in fact a permanent decision.

The state of the property of t

ployes has, for the Arst, time, been sub-jected to serious tests within the last year, and the wisdom of the experiment has been fully demonstrated. The creation of a board of compulsory investigation in cases where mediation falls and arbitration is rejected is the next logical step in a progressive program.

Child Labor Laws.

No question growing out of our rapid and complex industrial development is more important than that of the employment of women and children. The presence of women in industry reacts with extreme directness upon the character of the home and upon family life, and the conditions surrounding the employment of children bear a vital relation to our future citizenship. Our legislation in those areas under the control of the congress is very much behind the legislation of our more progressive states. A thorough and comprehensive measure should be adopted at this session of the congress relating to the employment of women and children in the District of Columbia and the territories. The investigation into the condition of women and children wage earners recently authorized and directed by the congress is now being carried on in the various states, and I recommend that the appropriation made last year for beginning this work be renewed in order that we may have the thorough and comprehensive investigation which the subject demands. The national government has as an ultimate resort for control of child labor the use of the interstate commerce clause to prevent the products of child labor from

The special parties by a regular inside the special parties of the to relieve the congestion of our great freight-carrying lines of railroads. The work should be systematically and continuously carried forward in accordance with some well-conceived plan. The main streams should be improved to the highest point of efficiency before the improvement of the branches is attempted; and the work should be kept free from every taint of recklessness or jobbery. The inland waterways which lie just back of the whole eastern and southern coasts should likewise be developed. Moreover, the development of our waterways involves many other important water problems, all of which should be considered as part of the same general scheme. The government dams should be used to produce hundreds of thousands of horsepower as an incident to improving navigation; for the annual value of the products of all our mines. As an incident to creating the deep waterway down the "Mississippt, the government should build along its whole lower length levees which taken together with the control of the headwaters, will at once and forever put a complete stop to all threat of floods in the impensely fertile Deita region. The territory lying adjacent to the Mississippt along its lower course will threat of floods in the impensely fertile Deita region. The territory lying adjacent to the Mississippt along its lower course will threat of floods in the impensely fertile Deita region. The territory lying adjacent to the Mississippt along its lower course will threat of floods in the impensely fertile Deita region. The territory lying adjacent to the Mississippt along its lower course will threat of floods in the impensely fertile Deita region. The territory lying adjacent to the Mississippt along its lower course will threat of floods in the impensely fertile Deita region. The territory lying adjacent to the Mississippt along its lower course will threat of floods in the impensely fertile Deita region.

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mary to repeat them. Every business man in the land every writer in the newspapers, every man or woman of an ordinary school education, ought to be able to see that immense quantities of timber are used in the country, that the forests which supply this timber are rapidly being exhausted, and that, if no change takes place exhaustion will come comparatively are used in the country, that the forests which supply this timber are rapidly being exhausted, and that, if no change takes place exhaustion will come comparatively soon, and that the effects of it will be felt severely in the every-day life of our people. Surely, when these facts are so obvious, there should be no delay in taking preventive measures. Yet we seem as a nation to be willing to proceed in this matter with happy-go-lucky indifference even to the immediate future. It is this attitude which permits the self-interest of a very few persons to weigh for more than the uitimate interest of all our people. There are persons who find it to their immense pecuniary benefit to destroy the forcests by lumbering. They are to be blamed for thus sacrificing the future of the nation as a whole to their own self-interest of the moment; but heavier blame altaches to the beonle at large for permitting such action, whether in the White mountains in the southern Allegheniss, or in the Bockies and Sienes.

mountains in the southern Alleghenies, or in the Pockies and Storme.

Reckless as the Savage.

Only a savage would, in his private affairs, show such reckless disregard of the future; yet it is precisely this reckless disregard of the future which the opponents of the forestry system are now endeavoring to get the people of the United States to show. The only trouble with the movement for the preservation of our forests is that it has not gone far snough, and was not begun soon enough. It is a most fortunate thing, however, that we began it when we did. We should acquire in the Appslachian and White Mountain regions all the forest lands that it is possible to acquire for the use of the nation. These lands, because they form a national asset, are as emphatically national, as the rivers which they feed, and which flow through so many states before they reach the ocean. There should be no tariff on any forest product grown in this country; and in especial, there should be no tariff on wood pulp; due notice of the change being of course given to those engaged in the business so as to enable them to adjust themselves to the new conditions. The repeal of the duty on wood pulp should if possible, be accompanied by an agreement with Canada that there should be no export duty on Canadian wood pulp. Reckless as the Savage.

I further commend to the congress the consideration of the postmaster-general's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post, especially on the rural routes, the result of the parcel post, especially on the rural routes, serving nearly 15,000,000 people who do not have the advantages of the inhabitants of cities in obtaining their supplies. These recommendations have been drawn up to benefit the farmer and the county storekeeper; otherwise, I should not favor them, for I believe that it is good policy for our government. that it is good policy for our government to do every thing possible to aid the small town and the country district. It is desir-able that the country merchant should not be crushed out.

The fourth-class postmaster's convention has passed a very strong resolution in favor of placing the fourth-class postmasters' under the civil service law. The administration has already put into effect the policy of refusing to remove any fourth-class postmaster save for reasons connected with the good of the service; and it is endeavoring as far as possible to remove them from the domain of partian politics. It would be a most desirable thing to put the fourth-class postmasters in the classified service. It is possible that this might be done without congressional action, but, as the matter is debatable. I earnestly recommend that the congress snact a low providing that they be included under the civil service law and put in the classified service.

AFFAIRS IN THE TERRITORIES

Local Self-Government for Alaska and Other Recommondations. Referring briefly to the admission of Okshoma into the union, the president devotes some space to a consideration of affairs in the other territories. He urges a territorial form of local self-government for Alaska and speaks an encouraging word for the proposed Alaska-Yukon Pacific exposition to be held in 1908. He advises appropriations for the improvement of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. He again recommends that the rights of citizenship be conferred upon the people of Porto Rico. A special message is promised on Philippine affairs when Secretary Taft returns.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF NATION

Minor Points of Importance for Leg-

over, a fundamental and necessary duty if a man is to be a good citizen. It is well to provide that corporations shall not contribute to presidential or national campaigns, and, furthermore, to provide for the publication of both contributions and expenditures. There is, however, always danger, in laws of this kind, which from their very nature are difficult of enforcement; the danger being lest they be obeyed only by the honest and disobeyed by the unscrupulous, so as to act only as a penalty upon honest men. Moreover, no such law would hamper an unscrupulous man of unlimited means from buying his own way into office. There is a very radical measure which would, I believe, work a substantial improvement in our system of conducting a campaign, although I am well aware that it will take some time for people so to familiarise themselves with such a proposal as to be willing to consider its adoption. The need for collecting large campaign funds would vanish if congress provided an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each of the great national parties, an appropriation ample enough to meet the necessity for thorough organisation and machinery, which requires a large expenditure of money. Then the stipulation should be made that no party receiving campaign funds from the treasury should accept more than a fixed amount from any individual subscriber or donor; and the necessary publicity for receipts and expenditures could without difficulty be provided.

National Art Gallery.

There should be a national gallery of art

National Art Gallery.

There should be a national gallery of art established in the capital city of this country. This is important not merely to the artistic, but to the material welfare of the National Art Gallery. artistic, but to the material welfare of the country; and the people are to be congratulated on the fact that the movement to establish such a gallery is taking definite form under the guidance of the Smithsonian institution. So far from there being a tariff on works of art brought into the country, their importation should be encouraged in every way. There have been no sufficient collections of objects of art by the government and what collections have been acquired are scattered and are generally placed in unsuitable and imperfectly lighted galleries.

Biological burvey is Worthy.

Biological Survey is Worthy.

The biological survey is questy working for the good of our agricultural interests, and is an excellent example of a government bureau which conducts original scientific research the fludings of which are of and is an excellent example of a government bureau when consucts original solentific research the findings of which are of much practical unity. For more than twenty years it has studied the food habits of birds and mammais that are injurious or benencial to agriculture, horticulture and forestry; has distributed ijiustrated bullethis on the subject, and has labored to secure legislarive protection for the beneficial species. The cotton belt-weevil, which has recently overspread the cotton belt of Texas and is steadily extending its range, is said to cause an annual loss of about \$5,00,000. The biological survey has secritained and given whis publicity to the fact that it least forty-three kinds of birds prey upon this destructive insect, it has discovered that iffty-seven species of birds field upon scale-baseds—dreaded snemies of the fruit grower. It has shown that wood-peckers as a class, by destruying the larvase of wood-buring insects, are so essential to tree life that it is doubtful if our forests could exist without them. It has shown that cuckoos and orioles are the natural enemies of the lear-sating catefullars that destroy our shade and fruit trees; that our qualis and sparrows consume annually hundreds of tons of seeds of noxious weeds; that hawks and owls as a class (excepting the few that kill poultry and game birds) are markedly beneficial, spending their lives in catching grasshopers, mice and other peats that prey upon the products of husbandry. It has conducted field experiments for the purpose of devising and perfecting simple methods for holding in check these hordes of destructive rodents—rate mice, rabbits, gophers, prairie doze and ground squirrels—which annually destroy crops worth many millions of dollars; and it has published practical directions for the destruction of welves and coyetes on the stock ranges of the west, resulting during the past year in an estimated asving of catle and sheep valved at upwards of a million dollars.

Foreign Mail Service. f call your especial attention to the un-satisfactory condition of our foreign mail service, which, because of the lack of American steamable lines in now largely done through fureign lines, and which, par-ticularly so far as Bouth and Central Amer-ica are concerned, is done in a manner which constitutes a serious barrier to the extension of our commerce.

The time has come, in my judgment, to

(Continued on Fifth Page.)