PRESIDENT IN URGENT APPEAL FOR LEGISLATION

Roosevelt Sends Another Message to Rouse Present Congress to Activity.

OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE

Stronger Anti-Trust Law and Regula tion of Labor and Capital Relations Are Greatly Needed-Civic Conscience Firmer.

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Two Measures.

There seems, however, much doubt about two of the measures I have recom-mended; the measure to do away with abuse of the power of injunction and the measure or group of measures to strength-en and render both more efficient and more wise the control by the national gov-ernment over the great corporations -toing en interstate hus ness

Conscience Firmer. Washington, April 28.—The president has sent another special message of measures which he has from time to time recommended. He lays special emphasis on the importance of legisla-tion to do away with abuse of the pow-er of injunction, amendments to the anti-trust law and a bill strengthen-ing the Hepburn rate law. The message follows: To the Senate and House of Representa-tives: To the senate and House of Merch Since I wrote this message an employ-resent by any means all that I would like, but from from the other reliable of the suble of the suble for the suble of the suble downer-ship of the public utilities by which in-terstate commerce is chiefly carried on, i and the evils which flow from the riot the suble downer short of what ought to see I wrote this message an employ-ti ts true, comes short of what ought to see I wrote this message an employ-ti ts true, comes short of what ought to see I wrote this message an employ-ti the bublic service; that there will be further legislation providing for recompresentary t

the full purpose to protect them in all their rights at the very time that we require them to deal rightfully with oth-ers. When with steam and electricity modern business conditions went through the as-tounding revolution which in this country began over half a century ago, there was at first much hesitation as to what par-ticular governmental agency should be used to grapple with the new conditions. At almost the same time, about twenty years since, the effort was made to con-trol combinations by regulating them through the Interstate Commerce commis-sion, and to abolish them by means of the anti-trust act; the two remedies there-fore being in part mutually incompatible. The interstate commerce law has pro-duced admirable results, especially since it was strengthened by the Hepburn law two years ago. The anti-trust law, though it worked some good, because anything is better than anarchy and complete ab-sence of regulation, nevertheless has produced almost every conceivable form of abuse, and had worked the gravest injury to business morality and the pub-lic conscience. For a long time federal regulation of interstate commerce had been purely negative, the national judici-ary merely acting in Isolated cases to restrain the state from exercising a power which it was clearly unconstitutional as well as unwise for them to exercise. Dut which nevertheless the national govern-ment itself failed to exercise. Thus the corporations monopolizing commerce made the law for themselves, state power and common law being inadequate to accom-plish any effective regulation, and the nument itself failed to exercise. Thus the corporations monopolizing commerce made the law for themselves, state power and common law being inadequate to accom-plish any effective regulation, and the national power not yet having been put forth. The result was mischievous in the existence, and only short-sighted and utter failure to appreciate the grossness of the evils to which the lack of regulation gaver risk, can excuse the well-mea It is uses strengthened by the Hepburn haw abults consisting the weak states. The approved he many respects not merely in a so that determine whether stepha and the states of the many respects not merely in a so that determine whether stepha and their right of a busc, and had worked the gravitation is a contrary to sound public policy of a spectra dup to the many state of the many states of the many states

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any combination doing interstate business should be under the supervision of the national government.
Abuse of Power.
A strong effort has been made to have have organizations completely exempted from any of the operations of this law, whether or not their acts are in restraint of trade. Such exception would in all probability make the bill unconstitutional, and the legislature has no more right to pass a bill without regard to whether it is constitutional than the courts have lightly to declare unconstitutional a law which the legislature has solemnly enacted. The responsibility is as great on the one side as on the other, and an abuse of power by the legislature in one direction is equally to be condemned with an abuse of power by the legislature in one direction is equally to be condemned with an abuse of power by the legislature in one direction is equally to be condemned with an abuse of power by the legislature in one direction is equally to be condemned with an abuse of power by the legislature in one direction is equally to be condemned with an abuse of power by the legislature in one direction is equally to be condemned with an abuse of power by the legislature in one direction is equally to be condemned with an abuse of power by the legislature in one direction which they now dread. Obviously, an organization not formed for profit should not be required to furnish statistics in any way as complete as those furnished by organizations for profit. Moreover, so far as labor is engaged in production only, its claims to be exampted from the anti-trust law are sound. This would substantially cover the right of labor, as by certain forms of the boycott, it has left the field of production, and its action may plainly be in restraint of interstate trade, and must necessarily be of how so the adjust of the approves. But when labor understates in a wrong would substantion for the purpose, so as to determine whether such action is contrary to sound public policy. The heartlest encouragement should

mitted by Nathan Mathews, chairman of the finance commission, to the mayor and city council of Boston, relating to certain evil practices of various corporations which have been bilders for furnishing to the city iron and steel. This report shows that there have been extensive combina-tions formed among the various corpora-tions which have business with the city of Boston, including, for instance, a care-fully planned combination embracing practically all the firms and corporations engaged in structural steel work in New England. This combination included sub-stantically all the local concerns, and many of the largest corporations in the United States, engaged in manufacturing or furnishing structural steel for use in any part of New England; it affected the states, the cities and towns, the rallroads and street rallways, and generally all per-sons having occasion to use iron or steel for any purpose in that section of the country. As regards the city of Boston, the combination resulted in parceling out the work by collusive bids, plainly dishon-est, and supported by false affirmations. In its conclusion the commission recom-mends as follows: **Commission Report.**

to the federal statute known as the Snew man or anti-trust law. The commission believes that an ex-maple should be made of these men, and that the members of the "Boston Agree-ment," or at least all those who, in Oc-tober and November, 1905, entered in the fraudulent competitions for the Cover bridge, should be brought before a fed-reads grand jury for violation of the actor of congress of July 2, 1890. The three-vears' limitation for participation in these transactions has not yet elapsed, and the evidence obtained by the commission is not of the government's securing a con-viction in this case." Thave submitted this report to the de-partment of jusice for thorough investi-station and for action fination practicable. Denote the science of the action shall prove practicable. Based of the department of the view of the department to the view of the department of the department of the action shall prove practicable. Based of the science of the antification practicable. Denote the science of the action shall prove practicable. Denote the science of the action shall prove practicable. Denote the science of the action shall prove practicable. Denote the science of the action shall prove practicable. Denote the science of the department practicable. Denote the science of the sci

practicable.

Demands Legislation.

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CHICAGO SUBWAY TO NEAR SETTLEMENT

\$29,000,000 Oil Trust Case to to Be Heard in Court of Appeals Next Thursday.

Washington, D. C., May 5.—Accord-ing to the view of the department of justice and administration officials generally, the most important legal case in the recent history of the gov-ernment is that which will be present-ed to the United States circuit court of appeals of Edwin W. Sims, district attorney at Chicago. The case is set down for argument on Thursday of next week, and the decision as to whether the \$29,000,000 fine imposed by Judge Landis upon the Standard Oli company was justified will be awaited with intense interest by members of Congress and by the president and of-ficers of the department of justice. If the big fine is sustained it will mean a body blow for the oli monopoly, as it will wipe out the profits of one branch of the big concern for two or three years at least. There is a great principle at stake, aside from the enor-mous fine, and the government is anx-ious to uphold its position that every shipment of goods involving rebate is a separate offense whether made un-der a general contract or not and whatever be the time of payment. Fortunately for the government the supreme court has this winter decid-ed several cases which have a, direct bearing on the main contention of the Standard Oli company in the Chicago suit, which resulted in the imposition of the sensational fine. The govern-ment has been sustained invariably, and some of the most important points made by John P. Miller and other at-torneys of the Standard Oli company during the trial of the Chicago case have now been specifically overuled by the supreme court. The result is that on appeal to the elevelt court of appeals on the week the Washington, D. C., May 5 .- Accordig to the view of the department of

have now been specifically overuled by the supreme court. The result is that on appeal to the cfrcuit court of appeals next week the principal point at issue will be not so much the constitutionality of the Elk-ins law or the question whether it was repealed in whole or in part by the Hepburn law. The real issue will be, first, as to whether there was a sepa-rate offense every time a shipment was made, and, secondly, whether the fine of \$29,240,000 was excessive and an abuse of discretion, so that it be-came cruel and unusual punishment, which is prohibited by the constitution of the United States.

LOCKOUT IN ENGLAND **TO EFFECT 250,000** Disagreement as to Wages Puts Shipbuilding Industry

to the Bad.

Gasgow, May 5.—Clyde shipbuilders this morning locked out 6,000 wood-workers from their yurds. Lockouts have been decided upon at all ship-building yards in the United Kingdom, affecting not less than 250,000 men. The question of reduction of wages is involved.

London. May 5.—Woodworkers in all the shipbuilding yards in the country, totaling about 15.000 men, were locked out today in pursuance of the deter-mination of the masters to close the yards unless the northeast coast strik-ers agree to their terms. Workmen in other branches, totaling many scores of thousands, will necessarily have to cease work before long unless a settle-ment of the dispute is reached.

ANOTHER TEAPOT WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA

Effort to Relieve Traffic Congestion Begun in Windy City.

BE LIKE BOSTON'S

Chicago, May 5.—What may be called a start on building the much desired subway in downtown Chicago was made when General William Sooy Smith called on Mayor Busse to talk

made when General William Sooy Smith called on Mayor Busse to talk over the matter. The general is honorary consulting agreed to give the city the benefit of his professional skill and personal knowledge of Chicago without charge. A professional skill and personal involvedge of Chicago without charge. A professional skill and personal knowledge of Chicago without charge. A professional skill and personal knowledge of Chicago without charge. A professional skill and personal knowledge of Chicago without charge. A professional skill and personal knowledge of Chicago without charge. A professional skill and personal knowledge of the analysis of the variant of the subway proposition got way, with the subway proposition got way as far as he could, and all indi-cations showed that the mayor's ex-pressed desire that the matter be car-ried through as quickly as it possibly can will be complied with. What is most remarkable was that, considering the magnitude of the enterprise, there was so little real difference of opinion. Everybody agreed there are no en-sting the money to do the work with. Everybody agreed that the subway should be a high level one, having the street surface above as its root. Everybody agreed that the subway should be a high level one, having the street surface above as its root. Everybody agreed the subway should be built on the Boston, and not the New York plan—in other words, taking the cars underground in the congested dis-trict and bringing them to the surface was. Everybody agreed that the subway

passed.

passed. Everybody agreed that the subway. must not be considered as a plan to re-move all cars from the street surface. To meet the growth of the city some cars must always be run there, but the number sent underground will ma-terially relieve traffic congestion.

DUKE WRITES BOOK TO TELL OWN LOVE TALE

The Let Owner Duke Michael Michaelovitch has written a novel en-titled "Never Say Die." The book virtually tells the story of his own romance and exile for marry-ing morganatically, though the hero is compelled to meet the enmity of his family by marrying beneath his rank. The novel is dedicated to "My Wife." The novel is in thinking that per-sons of his position are the happiest be-ings on earth. The admits that they are well placed financially, but he asks if wealth is the only happiness in the world. He adds: "Surely love for a woman, the choice of a wife, is the greatest happiness, the even in this we have not the facilit-ties of private individuals. We have less choice, and there is often a relig-ious question. So, it will be easily un-derstood what a terrible lottery mar-riage in our position is, and why, con-son," The book was written in En-ster, "The book was written in En-ster," The book was written in En-ster, and the farand Duke Michael is anster. The Duke Michael was born at Pe-

a master. Grand Duke Michael was born at Pe-terhof in 1861, and was married mor-ganatically at San Remo in 1891 to Sophie, countess of Merenberg, who was created countess of Torby by the grand duke of Luxemburg. They have two daughters and a son.

GIRLS REBEL AT TROUSERS; TEACHER FORCED TO RESIGN

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 5.—With the resignation of Miss Lillie Condra as a public school teacher culminates a most interesting series of sensations in school circles circles.

ernment over the great corporations 45ing an interstate business. First, as to the power of injunction and of punishment for contempt. In contempt cases, save where immediate action is im-perative, the trial should be before an-other judge. As regards injunc-tions, some such legislation as that I have previously recommended should be enacted. They are billed who fail to realize the extreme bilterness beaused among large bottes of workby oth-I have previously recommended should be enacted. They are blind who fail to realize the extreme bitterness caused among large bockes of worthy citi-zens by the use that has been repeatedly made of the power of hjunction in labor disputes. Those in whose judgment we have most right to trust are of the opinion that while much of the compnaint against the use of the injunction is unwarranted, yet that it is unquestionably true that in a number of cases this power has been used to the grave injury of the rights of laboring men. I ask that it be limited in some such way as that I have already pointed out in my previous messages, for the very reason that I do not wish to see an embittered effort made to destroy it. It is unwise stubbornly to refuse to provide against a repetition of the abuses which have caused the present unrest. In a democracy likes ours it is idle to expect permanently to thwart the determination of the great body of our citizens. It may be and often is the highest duty of a court, a legislature, or an executive, to resist and defy a gust of popular passion; and most certainly no public servant, whatever may be the consequences to himself, should yield to what he thinks wrong. But in a ques-tion which is emphatically one of public policy, the policy which the public de-and a persistent refusal to grant to a large portion of our people what is right is obtained it is obtained in the course of any too apt in the end to result in the dusting such irritation that when he right is obtained it is obtained in the course of any such irritation the when the right is wrong. The process of injunction in habor disputes, as well as where state laws are involved, should be used spar-ingly, and only when there is the clear-rest necessity for it; but it is one so that it is in the highest degree to be regretted that it should be liable to reck-less use; for this reckless use tends to execution as to destroy its usefulness. "Class Consciousnes."

"Class Consciousness."

"Class Consciousness." Every far-sighted patriot should protest first of all against the growth in this country of that evil thing which is called "class consciousness." The demagogue, the sinister or foolish socialist visionary who strives to arouse this feeling of class consciousness in our working people, does a foul and evil thing; for he is no true American, he is no self-respecting citizen of this republic, he forfelts his right to stand with manly self-relance on a foot-ing of entire equality with all other citi-zens, who bows to enzy and greed, who erects the doctrine of class hatred into a shinboleth, who substitutes loyality to men of a particular status, whether rich

sovernment to permit combinations which will further the public interest; but it must always be remembered that, as regards the great and wealthy combinations through which most of the interstate business of today is done, the burden of proof should be on them to show that they have a right to exist. No judicial tribunal has the knowledge or the experience to determine in the first place whether a given combination is advisable or necessary in the interest of the public. Some body, whether a commission or a bureau under the department of commerce and labor, should be given this power. My personal belief is that ultimately we shall have to adopt a national incorporation law, though I am well aware that this may be impossible at present. Over the actions of the executive body in which the power is placed the courts should possess merely a power of retiew analogo ous to that obtaining in connection with the work of the Interstate Commerce commission at present. To confer this power would not be a leap in the dark; it would nerely be to carry still further the theory of effective goveramental control of corporations which was responsible for the creation of the Interstate Commarce to commission and for the enlargement of its powers, and for the enlargement of the business of the event has been fited the public; it has beenfited the gest and varied admirably. It has beenfited the public; it has beenfited the corporations. The interstate commerce legislation has been shown by the determent of corporations which was responsible for the creation of the great and varied admirably. It has beenfited the public; it has beenf which existed in the business world twent is still remain emphasize the need of furt, ther and more thorough-going legislation. Similarly, the bureau of corporations has amply justified its creation. In other piposed to remedy the great evils in the words, it is clear that the principles employed to commercial growth has can now be employed to correct the evils in the that further commercial growth has to deal with the matter in body, such as the bureau of corporations, which has to deal with the matter is the decisions of the supreme court in the Minnesota and North Carolina cases it control intrastate commerce, The states cantor control it. All they can do is to control intrastate commerce, and this now forms but a small fraction of the commerce arrived by the railroads through the estilidied in one way or another sconer or later. The nation alone can act with of the control both of the business is dome for any attempt to separate this control

Commission Report.

Commission Report. "Comment on the moral meaning of these methods and transactions would seem superfluous; but as they were defended at the public hearings of the commission and asserted to be common and entirely prop-er incidents of business life, and as these practices have been freely resorted to by some of the largest industrial corporations that the world has ever known, the com-mission deems it proper to record its own opinion.

"The commission dislikes to believe that

Proposing to a Widow.

From London Sketch. He—Would you think me very—I nean, would it be bad taste on my part

She (hastily)—Not a bit. He—But you don't know—you can't know—what I was going to say. I was going to say, would it be very imperti-nent of me if I— She (tenderly)—I think I do know, Harry, and I can assure you that I should not resent it in the least. He—Ah, but it was something much more serious than you imagine—some-thing about—

she (looking down)—Something about your future life?

your future life? He—No: not quite so serious as that. Something about my present life. She—That's what I meant—the sec-ond half of your present life. He—Oh. I'm only 27, you know. She—I know; but when a man con-templates a great change in his life— He—You did know. then? She—Months ago, dearest. I read it in your eyes the first day we met. He—By Jove! Then—why, I've done It!

She (weeping a little)—Harry, you have swept me off my feet! He—My love! I know I was brutally

frank, but don't cry. She-You men! How irresistible you

are!

A London specialist has been giving his views on smoking to the Daily Mail. This authority declares that the cigar-et, if the smoke is not inhaled, is the least harmful way of smoking, but if the smoke is inhaled it is the most rabid form of heart polsoning you can get. It will affect a young man's heart onicker than cigar or nipe smoking afget. It will affect a young man's heart quicker than cigar or pipe smoking af-fects a man between 55 and 65, at which age a man is affected more by which age a than is an other. And the smoking than at any other. And the beter the cigars the more "likely it is that harm will be done. Therefore, smoke cabbage: the Havana cigars are worse than any others."

May 5 .-- It is reported th Panama, May 5.--It is reported that Honduras is concentrating her forces on the Guatemalan frontiers. Passen-gers who have arrived here recently from Guatemala say that a revolution was being planned against the Hon-duran government by General Domingo Vasquez, ex-president of Honduras, who is supposed to have the support of Guatemala. The situation in Guatemala is re-ported to be exceedingly critical. The

The situation in Guateman is re-ported to be exceedingly critical. The passengers say that among the per-sons reported to have been executed there are members of wealthy Central American families.

AND HERE'S ANOTHER.

Rio Janeiro, May 5.-News has been received here by telegraph from the west coast of a revolutionary outbreak In Feru. The movement is said to have started at the town of Chosica, near Lima.

\$1,400 LAY UNDER SIDEWALK A YEAR

Minneapolis, May 5.—With hundreds of people walking over them every day, certificates of deposit representing a small fortune—and representing, too, a robbery—lay undisturbed under a First svenue S sidewalk for almost a year until they were discovered accidentally wasterday.

avenue S sldewalk for almost a year until they were discovered accidentally yesterday. Carl Strand, an employe of Janney, Semple, Hill & Co., found the water-stained, discolored certificates, worth \$1,406, under the sidewalk on the First avenue side of the company's building. They had been pushed through a broken deadlight in the sidewalk. Mr. Strand turned the papers, with a note-book found with them, over to Police Superintendent Corriston. The four certificates of deposit repre-sent deposits made in the Clitzens' bank and the State bank of New Ulm by Carl Schwaderer. A year ago Schwad-erer returned to New Ulm from Minne-apolis and told a story of having been robbed in this city. He made no report to the police here. Unable to recover his certificates of deposit, he has been forced to let the money stay in the New Ulm banks. He is now working on a farm near Nicollet, Minn.

DR. DIX'S FUNERAL.

New York, May 5.—Hundreds of men prominent in New York business, social and religious life attended the funeral services today over the body of Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, held in Trinity church.

BOY FAN, HIT BY FOP BOTTLE, DEAD

Grand Rapids. Mich., May 5.½ Wm. Haverkamp, aged 13, died today as a result of being struck on the head dur-ing yesterday's ball game, by a pop bottle thrown from above him in the bleachers. Edward Parks is under arbleachers. Edward Parks is under ar-rest, charged with having thrown the bottle.

The total wages paid to textile work-ers in Germany increased from \$62,118,-000 in 1886 to \$122,170,600 in 1905.

circles. Miss Condra was coaching her pupils for a play to be given at commence-ment and felt that she needed two boys, for which parts she could only find two girls who were eligible. She suggested them to don masculine attire for the occasion, but the two ob-jected most strenuously. The matter was discussed before the class. All the girls objected, but the boys were per-fectly willing. Miss Condra pressed the point and a revolution resulted which ended in the teacher's retirement.

RAZORLESS SHAVER CHARGED WITH FRAUD

Selinsgrove, Pa., May 5.—Postoffice Inspector Lucas arrested M. D. Mc-Omber, of Milton, charging him with fraudulent use of the mails. The de-fendant was held in bail for the June term of the United States district court

The arrest followed. McOmber's arrest grew out of an ad-vertisement, which he sent broadcast, claiming to manufacture a shaving preparation with which the beard could be removed from a man's face without the use of a razor. Postmaster Hopkins, of Milton, called upon McOmber and asked to be shaved without a razor. The latter proceeded to rub some stuff on the postmaster's face and then, with a towel, tried to re-move all traces of his beard. Before the job was completed the postmaster's face looked like a raw piece of beef and was a sight to behold. The arrest followed.

EJECTED HOBO TRIES **TO BLOW UP TRAIN**

Butte, Mont., May 5.—An eastbound Burlington train due in Butte at 11:30 ast night was dynamited about a mile west of the Northern Pacafic station. The explosion caused the first or relper engine to leave the rails, but it plowed along for a few hundred feet without turning over. The second en-time crashed into the bank south of the track, near where the explosion oc-curred. Engineer Bussey was crushed o death beneath the engine. Fireman Ehle was badly scalded. Carl Mange was seriously injured. The dynamiting is believed to have been the work of some hobo seeking evenge for being ejected from some rain.

BARONESS MURDERS HUSBAND BUT SURVIVES ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE

Berlin, May 5 .- Baroness Udo von Ruexleben shot and killed her husband in their chateau at Buddenberg near Dortmund, last night. She then shot herself, but survives the self inflicted wound. No explanation has been made. The baron, who was of an olf Thuringian family, married Wanda von Strombeck, of Berlin, last Novem-ber. Ruexleben shot and killed her husband

Curious of the Future

From the Youth's Companion. "Have you fixed up my will just the way I told you?" asked the sick man, who was the possessor of many needy relatives and some well-to-do but

relatives and some well-to-do but grasping ones. "I have," asserted the lawyer. "Just as strong and tight as you can make it, eh?" asked his client. The lawyer nodded. "All right," said the sick man. "Now I want to ask you one thing—not pro-

I want to ask you one thing-not pro-fessionally-who do you think stands the best chance of getting the prop-erty when I'm gone?"

The Art of Punctuation. From the Boston Transcript. Returning from school the other aft-

Returning from school the other aft-ernoon, little Edith proudly informed her mother that she had learned how to "punctuate." "You see, mamma," explained Edith, when you write 'scat' you put a hat pin after it, and when you ask a ques-tion, then you put down a button hook."

The police department of Canton, China, has issued a proclamation for-bidding the sale of the flesh of dogs and cats as food.

From the Tatler. We were talking about honors, and I heard the story about Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, R. A., when he was knighted.

What She Thought.

"Oh," said a lady friend, "dear Sir Lawrence, I am so glad. I suppose now that you have been knighted you'll give up painting and live like a gentleman?"

up painting and live like a gentleman?" A Montreal grain merchant recently sett an inquiry to London by the wire-less system and received an answer in less than two hours.

FARM FACTS.

One ounce of carbonate of potassium to each quart of rain water makes an excellent wash for mange or itch. Watch the affected parts once each week wi ' this mixture and then wash off the mixture with clean rain water.