MEILL NEBRASKA

Says the South China Morning Post: "A snake story comes to us from the Kowloon side. A few days ago a brown Kowloon side. A few days ago a brown adder, measuring some two feet and a half, was killed by Mr. Coke, band master of the Rajputs, under rather curious circumstances. The reptile was slain right in the open road upon the water front, where the Kowloon children are wont to play, and Mr. Coke's attention was first drawn to it by an animal duel, which was going on between the snake and a cat. Poor Thomas, with bristling hair and tail on end, was gradually being fascinated by the adder, and must have eventually succumbed but for the timely assistance of the club. While we do not suppose that snakes are too numerous in Kowloon, we think that amahs in charge of children might safely be warned to keep their small charges upon the grass lands near the Kowloon water front."

An entirely new design in the construction of electric lamps has been recently brought out, the novel feature of which is the entire absence, so far as the eye is concerned, of all wires. One-half of the transformer is fastened to the underside of a table, while the other half of the transformer is incorporated in the base of the lamp standard. By proper transformer design, it is possible to supply the lamps on the standard with electrical energy when both parts of the transformer are placed one above the other. The advantages of such an arrangement are that no holes need be made in the table or coverings for the passage of wires; while the lamp itself can be removed from the table when so desired without disconnecting any wires.

Dr. Charles Perrier, in an article based on observations made in French penal institutions, says that criminals are for the most part of medium height. Thieves, he says, he found to be almost exclusively of small stature and beggars nearly always of medium or slightly under that height. "It is seldom," he says, "that a fully developed beggar nature can be found in a large frame." Murderers, on the other hand, his observations prove to be above the average in size. All the prisoners under punishment for arson and for counterfeiting measured by him came under the head of "small." These details, the writer says, while they may establish certain facts as to French criminals, may be valueless when applied to the underworld in other countries.

some of the great estates of England are held by curious rents. The duke of Atholl holds certain possessions conditionally on his supplying a white rose whenever the sovereign visits him. Queen Victoria and her consort visited him years age when roses did not bloom in the garden, and great was the difficulty in procuring a couple. A trickler rent was that upon which the Munros, of Foulis, held their property. It was that a snow ball should be presented upon any day of the year that a was demanded. Happly for the owner, snow lies in the form of a glacter in the chasms of Ben Wyvis all the wear, and there seems no danger of forfeiture by failure of the quaint rent.

Good news for hunters comes from Maine. The Kennebec Journal says that all reports from the men who have been in the woods indicate one of the most successful hunting seasons for a long time. The Journal quotes an old woodsman as saying: "In all the years I have been going to the Maine woods I have never known deer to be more plentiful than they are now. I have been in the Rangeley region all summer, and have seen deer on all sides. They are not only numerous, but they are in excellent condition. They have passed an excellent summer, have had plenty of food and are now sleeker than they have been for a number of years."

The Musical Home Journal of London tells a story of George Grossmith and the income tax authorities. Long after his father's death the commissioners, by mistake, sent the younger Grossmith a notice assessing the income of the decased at \$10,000. Mr. Brossmith returned the document to the proper quarter, with the following note written across it: "I am glad to learn my father is doing so well in the next world; \$10,000 is a great deal more than he ever made in this: Kindly forward this notice to his new address, and remember me affectionately to him."

Canada's minister of canals has precented to the Canadian House of Commons a suggestion that something thould be done by the dominion to provide a water route to compete with the Eric canal. He proposed that a 25-loot canal be dug to connect Lakes Eric and Ontario. It is estimated that a canal of depth sufficient to accommodate the largest of the lake craft would cost \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. Such an amprovement, it is expected, Canada will probably undertake within a rew years.

Professor Masterman, lecturing at Cambridge on modern England and the liberty of the subject, said there was enough treason spoken in Hyde rark, London, on Sunday afternoons, to fill a German fortress. Instead, the orators went home to tea. It is a remarkable fact, however, added the lecturer, that there is no state in Europe where attacks on the sovereign are so rare or so strongly resented by the people at large.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hayward, of Salt Mrs. Elizabeth Hayward, of Salt Lake City, who was regularly elected and served as delegate to the democratic national convention in Denver, is the mother of nine children, and said to have one of the best managed households in that city. She is an ardent advocate of equal suffrage, not because it "broadens" the views of the modern woman, but because it gives them the power to protect and improve their homes.

An old judge of a New York court of record says that, if the law requiring an attroney of the courts to be of good moral character was strictly enforced, about 92 members of the bar out of each 100 would have to go into some other business.

Lightning struck the store of Horace twan, at Georgetown, Del., and when twan recovered from the shock he ound one of his ears had been scorched atil it was brown.

One of the grievances of Mrs. Clark Black, of Chicago, who sued for a di-vorce, was that she was compelled early every morning to curl her hus-band's long, silky mustache.

Under the revised law governing the employment of women and children in Italy, night work is forbidden for all females and for males less than 15

One pound of cork is sufficient to sup-port a man of ordinary size in the wa-ter.

The average life of a ship is about 26

THE O'NEILL FRONTIER ROOSEVELT'S FINAL **ADDRESS TO CONGRESS**

President's Message Reiterates Need of Reforms He Has Previously Advocated.

URGENT APPEAL TO PEOPLE

An Effort Will Be Made to Get Labor and Capital Together for the Sake of the Public Welfare.

Washington, D. C., Special: President Roosevelt's final message to congress, advocating strongly the enaction of the reforms to which his administration has been devoted, was read in both houses today. The message in part follows: part, follows:

part, follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The financial standing of the nation at the present time is excellent, and the financial management of the nation's interests by the government during the last seven years has shown the most satisfactory results. But our currency system is imperfect, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the currency commission will be able to propose a thoroughly good system which will do away with the existing defects.

During the seven years and three months there has been a net surplus of nearly one hundred millions of receipts over expenditures, a reduction of the interest bearing debt by ninety millions, in spite of the extraordinary expense of the Panama canal, and a saving of nearly nine millions on the annual interest charge. This is an exceedingly satisfactory showing, especially in view of the fact that during this period the nation has never hesitated to undertake any expenditure that it regarded as necessary. There have been no new taxes and no increases of taxes; on the contrary, some taxes have been taken off; there has been a reduction of taxation.

Corporations.

Corporations.

As regards the great corporations engaged in interstate business, and especially the railroads, I can only repeat what I have already again and again said in my messages to the congress. I believe that under the interstate clause of the constitution the United States has complete and paramount right to control all agencies of interstate commerce, and I believe that the national government alone can exercise this right with wisdom and effectiveness so as both to secure justice from, and to do justice to, the great corporations which are the most important factors in modern business. I believe that it is worse than folly to attempt to prohibit all combinations as is done by the Sherman anti-trust law, because such a law can be enforced only imperfectly and unequally, and its enforcement works almost as much hardship as good. I strongly advocate that instead of an unwise effort to prohibit all combinations, there shall be substituted a law which shall expressly permit combinations which are in the interest of the public, but shall at the same time give to some agency of the national government full power of control and supervision over them. One of the chief features of this control should be securing entire publicity in all matters which the public has a right to know, and furthermore, the power, not by judicial but by executive action, to prevent or put a stop to every form of improper favoritism or other wrongdolng.

The Railroads.

The Railroads.

or other wrongdolng.

The Railroads.

The railways of the country should be put completely under the interestate common the commission and removed from the office of the commission and removed from the office of the commission and country should be put commission and control of the commission and country should be put commission and country of the issue of securities as well as over the rails and lowering of rates. As regards rates, at least, this power should be summary. The power to investigate the financial operations and accounts of the railways has been one of the most valuable features in recent legislation. Power to make combinations and traffic agreements should be explicitly conferred upon the railroads, the permission of the commission being first gained and the commission or agreement being published in all its details. In the interest of the public the representatives of the public, and as a matter of course this power should also be exercised so as to see that the railroads do their duty by the public, and as a matter of course this power should also be exercised so as to see that the railroads and the constitution was founded. It does not recommission being first gained and the commission being first

tion should be allowed, and that there should be no improper issuance of securities.

The guiding intelligences necessary for the successful building and successful management of railroads should receive ample remuneration; but no man should be allowed to make money in connection with railroads out of fraudulent overcapitalization and kindred stock gambling performances; there must be no defrauding of investors, oppression of the farmers and business men who ship freight, or callous disregard of the rights and needs of the employes. In addition to this, the interests of the shareholders, of the employes and of the shippers should all be guarded as against one another. To give any one of them undue and improper consideration is to do injustice to the others.

Rates must be made as low as is compatible with giving proper returns to all the employes of the railroad, from the highest to the lowest, and proper returns to the shareholders; but they must not, for instance, be reduced in such fashion as to necessitate a cut in the wages of the employes or the abolition of the proper and legitimate profits of honest shareholders.

Telegraph and telephone companies ergaged in interstate business should be put under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce commission.

Approx. APPEAL TO PEOPLE.

It it very earnestly to be wished that our people, through their representatives, should act in this matter. It is hard to say whether most damage to the country at large would come from entire fallure on the part of the public to supervise and control the actions of the great corporations, or from the exercise of the necessary governmental power in a way which would do injustice and wrong to the corporations. Both the preachers of an unrestricted individualism, and the preachers of an oppression which would deny to able men of business the just reward of their initiative and business sagacity, are advocating policies that would be fraught with the gravest harm to the whole country. To permit every lawless capitalist, every law defying corporation, to take any action, no matter how iniquitous, in the effort to secure an improper profit and to build up privilege, would be ruinous to the republic and would mark the abandonment of the effort to secure in the industrial world the spirit of democratic fair dealing. On the other hand, to attack these wrongs in that spirit of demagogy which can see wrong only when committed by the man of wealth, and is dumb and blind in the presence of wrong committed against men of property or by men of no property, is exactly as evil as corruptly to defend the wrongdoing of men of wealth. The war we wage must be waged against misconduct, against wrongdiong wherever it is found; and we must stand heartly for the rights of every decent man, whether he be a man of great wealth or a man who earns his livelihood as a wage, worker or a tiller of the soil.

It is to the interest of all of us that there should be a premium put upon individual initiative and individual capacity, and an ample reward for the great directing intelligences alone competent to manage the great business operations of today. It is well to keep in mind that exactly as the anarchist is the worst enemy of liberty and the reactionary the worst enemy of liberty and the reactionary the worst enemy of liberty and the react

wealth; for the success of either type of wrongdoer necessarily invites a violent reaction against the cause the wrong-doer nominally upholds. In point of danger to the nation there is nothing to choose between on the one hand the corruptionist, the bribe giver, the bribe taker, the man who employs his great talent to swindle his fellow citizens on a large scale, and, on the other hand, the preacher of class hatred, the man who, whether from ignorance or from willingness to sacrifice his country to his ambition, persuades well meaning but wrong headed men to try to destroy the instruments upon which our prosperity mainly rests.

Let Each Beware.

ments upon which our prosperity mainly rests.

Let Each Beware.

Let each group of men beware of and guard against the shortcomings to which that group is itself most liable. Too often we see the business community in a spirit of unhealthy class consciousness deplore the effort to hold to account under the law the wealthy men who in their management of great corporations, whether railroads, street railways, or other industrial enterprises, have behaved in a way that revolts the conscience of the plain decent people. Such an artitude can not be condemned too severely, for men of property should recognize that they jeopardize the rights of property when they fall heartly to join in the effort to do away with the abuses of wealth. On the other hand, those who advocate proper control on behalf of the public, through the state, of these great corporations, and of the wealth engaged on a glant scale in business operations, must ever keep in mind that unless they do scrupulous justice to the corporation, unless they permit ample profit, and cordially encourage capable men of business so long as they act with honesty, they are striking at the root of our national well-being; for in the long run, under the mere pressure of material distress, the people as a whole would probably go back to the reign of an unrestricted individualism rather than submit to a control by the state so drastic and so foolish, conceived in a spirit of such unreasonable and narrow hostility to wealth, as to prevent business operations from being profitable, and therefore to bring ruin upon the entire business community, and ultimately upon the entire body of citizens.

The opposition to Covernment control of these great corporations makes its

ruin upon the entire business community, and ultimately upon the entire body of citizens.

The opposition to government control of these great corporations makes its most effective effort in the shape of an appeal to the old doctrine of states rights. Of course, there are many sincere men who now believe in unrestricted individualism in business, just as there were formerly many sincere men who believed in slavery—that is, in the unrestricted right of an individual to own another individual. These men do not by themselves have great weight, however. The effective fight against adequate government control and supervision of individual, and specially of corporate, wealth engaged in interstate business is chiefly done under cover; and especially under cover of an appeal to states' rights. It is not at all infrequent to read in the same speech a denunciation of predatory wealth fostered by special privilege and defiant of both the public weifare and law of the land, and a denunciation of centralization in the central government of the power to deal with fins centralized and organized wealth. Of course, the policy set forth in such twin denunciations amounts to absolutely nothing, for the first half is nullified by the pecond half.

Basis of Union.

Basis of Union.

The chief reason, among the many sound and compelling reasons, that led to the formation of the national government, was the absolute need that the union, and not the several states, should deal with interstate and foreign commerce; and the power to deal with interstate commerce was granted absolutely and plenarily to the central government and was exercised completely as regards the only instruments of interstate commerce known in those days—the waterways, the highroads, as well as the partnerships of individuals who then conducted all of what business there was. Interstate commerce is now chiefly conducted by rallroads, and the great corporation has supplanted the mass of small partnerships or individuals. The proposal to make the national government supreme over, and therefore to give it complete control over, the rallroads and other instruments of interstate commerce is merely a proposal to carry out to the letter one of the prime purpose, for which the constitution was founded. It does not represent centralization. It represents merely the acknowledgment of the patent fact that centralization has already come in business.

If this irresponsible outside Cusiness power is to be convolled in the interesticate in the second of the patent is to be convolled in the interesticate in the second of the patent is to be convolled in the interesticate in the second of the patent is to be convolled in the interesticate in the second of the patent is to be convolled in the interesticate of the patent is to be convolled in the interesticate of the patent is to be convolled in the interesticate of the patent is to be convolled in the interesticate of the patent is to be convolled in the interesticate of the patent is to be convolled in the interesticate of the patent is to be convolled in the interesticate of the patent is to be convolled in the interesticate of the patent is to be convolled in the interesticate of the patent is to be convolled in the interesticate of the patent is to be convolled in the

Corporations See Mistake.

great deal of damage to the corporation without conferring any real benefit on the public.

Corporations See Mistake.

I believe that the more farsighted corporations are themselves coming to recognize the unwisdom of the violent hostility they have displayed during the last few years to regulation and control by the national government of combinations engaged in interstate business. The truth is that we who believe in this movement of asserting and exercising a genuine control, in the public interest, over these great corporations have to contend against two sets of enemies, who, though nominally opposed to one another, are really allies in preventing a proper solution of the problem. There are, first, the big corporation men, and the extreme individualists among business men who genuinely believe in utterly unregulated business—that is, in the reign of plutocracy; and, second, the men who, being billing to the economic movements of the day, believe in a movement of repression rather than of regulation of corporations, and who denounce both the power of the railroads. Those who believe in efficient national control, on the other hand, do not in the least object to combinations; and such theroughgoing control over them, as to insure their being in the interest, and not against the interest, of the general public. We do not object to the contrart, they favor both, with the all important proviso that there shall be such publicity about their workings, and such theroughgoing control over them, as to insure their being in the interest, and not against the interest, of the general public. We do not for in the distribution of the wealth in profits to the real owners, and in securing to the public the full benefit of the concentrated administration in administration there can come both the advantage of a larger ownership and of amore equitable elistribution of profits, and at the same tim

Use the Power.

Use the Power.

To accomplish this, means of course a certain increase in the use of—not the creation of—power, by the central government. The power already exists; it does not have to be created; the only question is whether it shall be used or left lide—and meanwhile the corporations over which the power ought to be exercised will not remain idle. Let those who object to this increase in the use of the only power available, the national power, be frank, and admit openly that they propose to abandon any effort to control the great business corporations and to exercise supervision over the accumulation and distribution of wealth; for such supervision and control can only come through this particular kind of increase of power. We no more believe in that empiricism which demands absolutely unrestrained individualism than we do in that empiricism which demands absolutely unrestrained individualism than we do in that empiricism which would destroy all individual initiative and would ruin the country with a completeness that not even an unrestrained individualism itself could achieve.

The danger to American democracy lies not in the least in the concentration of administrative power in responsible and accountable hands. It lies in having the power insufficiently concentrated, so that no one can be held responsible, easily reached, quickly held to account. Power scattered through many administrators, many legislators, many men who work behind and through legislators and administrators, is impalpable, is unseen, is irresponsible, can not be reached, can not be held to account. Democracy is in peril wherever the administration of political power is scattered among a variety of men who work in secret, whose very names are unknown to the common people. It is not in peril from any man who derives authority from the people, and who is from time to time compelled to give an account of its exercise to the people. -----

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

There are many matters affecting labor and the status of the wage worker to which I should like to draw your attention, but an exhaustive discussion of the problem in all its aspects is not now necessary. This administration is nearing its end; and, moreover, under our form of government the solution of the problem depends upon the action of the states as much as upon the action of the nation. Nevertheless, there are certain considerations which I wish to set before you, because I hope that our people will more and more keep them in mind. A bilind and ignorant resistance to every effort for the reform of abuses and for the readjustment of society to modern industrial conditions represents not true conservatism but an incitement to the wildest radicalism; for wise radicalism and wise conservatism go hand in hand, one bent on progress, the other bent on seeing that no change is made unless in the right direction. I believe in a steady effort, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say in steady efforts in many different directions, to bring about a condition of affairs under which the men who work with hand or with brain, the laborers, the superintendents, the men who produce for the market and the men who ind a market for the articles produced, shall own a far greater share than at present of the wealth they produce, and be enabled to invest it in the tools and instruments by which all work is carried on.

As far as possible I hope to see a frank recognition of the advantages conferred

be enabled to invest it in the tools and instruments by which all work is carried on.

As far as possible I hope to see a frank recognition of the advantages conferred by machinery, organization, and division of labor, accompanied by an effort to bring about a larger share in the ownership by wage worker of railway, mill and factory. In farming, this simply means that we wish to see the farmer own his own land; we do not wish to see the farms so large that they become the property of absentee landlords who farm them by tenants, nor yet so small that the farmer becomes like a European peasant. Again, the depositors in our savings banks now number over one-tenth of our entire population. These are all capitalists, who through the savings banks loan their money to the workers—that is, in many cases to them-selves—to carry on their various industries. The more we increase their number, the more we introduce the principles of co-operation into our industry. Every increase in the number of small stock-holders in corporations is a good thing, for the same reasons; and where the employes are the stockholders the result is particularly good. Very much of this movement must be outside of anything that can be accomplished by legislation; but legislation can do a good deal. Postal savings banks will make it easy for the poorest to keep their savings in absolute safety. The regulation of the national highways must be such that they shall serve all people with equal justice.

Corporate finances must be supervised so as to make it far safer than at present for the man of small means to invest his money in stocks. There must

Corporate finances must be supervised so as to make it far safer than at present for the man of small means to invest his money in stocks. There must be prohibition of child labor, diminution of woman labor, shortening of hours of all mechanical labor, stock watering should be prohibited and stock gambling so far as is possible discouraged. There should be a progressive inheritance tax on large fortunes. Industrial education should be encouraged. As far as possible we should lighten the burden of taxation on the small man. We should put a premium upon thrift, hard work, and business energy; but these qualities cease to be the main factors in accumulating a fortune long before that fortune reaches a point where it would be seriously affected by any inheritance tax such as I propose. It is eminently right that the nation should fix the terms upon which the great fortunes are inherited. They rarely do good and they often do harm to those who inherit them in their entirety.

Protection for Wage Workers.

Protection for Wage Workers

They rarely do good and they often do harm to those who inherit them in their entirety.

Protection for Wage Workers.

The above is the merest sketch, hardly even a sketch in outline, of the reforms for which we should work. But there is one matter with which the congress should deal at this session. There should no longer be any patiering with the question of taking care of the wage workers who, under our present industrial system, become killed, crippled, or worn out as part of the regular incidents of a given business. The majority of wage workers must have their rights secured for them by state action; but the national government should legislate in thoroughgoing and far reaching fashion not only for all employes of the national government, but for all persons engaged in interstate commerce. The object sought for could be achieved to a measurable degree, as far as those killed or crippled are concerned, by proper employers' liability laws. As far as concerns those who have been worn out, I call your attention to the fact that definite steps toward providing old age pensions have been taken in many of our private industries. These may be indefinitely extended through voluntury association and contributory schemes, or through the agency of savings banks, as under the recent Massachusetts plan. To strengthen these practical measures should be our immediate duty; it is not at present necessary to consider the larger and more general governmental schemes that most European governments have found themselves obliged to adopt.

Pending a thoroughgoing investigation and action there is certain legislation which should be enacted at once. The law, passed at the last session of the congress, granting compensation to certain classes of employes of the government, should be made more liberal in its terms. There is no good ground for the distinction made in the law between those engaged in hazardous occupations and those not so engaged. If a man is injured or killed in any line of work it was hazardous in the law is that

sums so small compared to what they would earn in private life that the performance of public service by them implies an exceedingly heavy pecuniary sacrifice.

It is earnestly to be desired that some method should be devised for doing away with the long delays which now obtain in the administration of justice, and which operate with peculiar severity against persons of small means, and favor only the very criminals whom it is most desirable to punish. These long delays in the final decisions of cases make in the aggregate a crying evil; and a remedy should be devised. Much of this intolerable delay is due to improper regard paid to technicalities which are a mere hindrance to justice. In some noted recent cases this over regard for technicalities has resulted in a striking denial of justice, and firgrant wrong to the body politic.

At the last election certain leaders of organized labor made a violent and sweeping attack upon the entire judiciary of the country, an attack couched in such terms as to include the most upright, honest and broad minded judges, no less than those of narrower mind and more restricted or look. It was the kind of attack admirably fitted to prevent any successful attempt to reform abuses of the judiciary, because it gave the champions of the unjust judge their eagerly desired opportunity to shift their ground into a championship of just judges who were unjustly assalled. Last year, before the house committee on the judiciary, these same labor leaders formulated their demands, specifying the bill that contained them, refusing all compromise, stating they wished the principle of that bill or nothing. They insisted on a provision that in a labor dispute no injunction should issue except to protect a property right; and specifically provided that the right to carry on business should not be construed as a property right; and in a second provision their bill made legal in a second provision their bill made legal in every form, legalizing, for instance, those forms of secondary boycott which Attack Too Crude.

The violence of the crusade for this legislation, and its complete failure, illustrate two truths which it is essential our people should learn. In the first place, they ought to teach the workingman, the laborer, the wageworker, that by demanding what is improper and impossible he plays into the hands of his foes. Such a crude and victous attack upon the courts, even if it were temporarily successful, would inevitably in the end cause a violent reaction and would band the great mass of citizens together, forcing them to stand by all the judges, competent and incompetent allke, rather than to see the wheels of justice stopped. A movement of this kind can ultimately result in nothing but damage to those in whose behalf it is nominally undertaken. This is a most healthy truth, which it is wise for all our people to learn. Any movement based on that class hatred which at times assumes the name of "Class consciousness" is certain ultimately to fail, and if it temporarily succeeds, to do far reaching damage. "Class consciousness," where it is merely another name for the odious vice of class selfshness, is equally noxious, whether in consciousness." where it is merely another name for the odious vice of class selfishness, is equally noxious, whether in an employer's association or in a workingman's association. The movement in question was one in which the appeal was made to all workingmen to vote primarily, not as American citizens, but as individuals of a certain class in society. Such an appeal in the first place revolts the more high minded and far sighted among the persons to whom it is addressed, and in the second place tends to arouse a strong antagonism among all other classes of citizens, whom it therefore tends to unite against the very organization on whose behalf it is issued. The result is therefore unfortunate from every standpoint. This healthy truth, by the way, will be learned by the socialists if they ever succeed in establishing in this country an important national party based on such class consciousness and selfish class interest.

The wageworkers, the workingmen, the laboring men of the country, by the way in which they repudiated the effort to get them to cast their votes in response to an appeal to class hatred, have emphasized their sound patriotism and Americanism. The whole country has cause to feel pride in this attitude of sturdy independence, in this uncompromising insistence upon acting simply as good citizens, as good Americans, without regard to fancied—and improperclass interests. Such an attitude is an object lesson in good citizenship to the entire nation.

Reactionaries Should Pause.

or two months' earnings. In this respect the generosity of the United States towards its employes compares most unlearned towards its employes compares most unlearned towards its employes compares most unlearned to the property control of the compares to the property of the eight hour day should the principle of the eight hour day should the principle of the eight hour day should be amended to embrace contracts on those public works which the present law should be amended to embrace contracts on those public works which the present in the principle of the eight hour day should be amended to embrace contracts on those public works which the present law should be amended to embrace contracts on those public works which the present law should be amended to embrace contracts on those public works which the present law should be amended to embrace contracts on those public works which the present law should be amended to embrace contracts on the congress the duty of increasing the totally inadequate salaries now given to our judges. On the whole, there is no body of public servants who do as valuable work, nor whose moneyed reward is so inadequate compared to their work. Beginning with the long to the proposition of public service by them sacrifice.

It is earnestly to be desired that some method should be devised for doing away with the long delays which now obtain in the administration of justice, and which operate with peculiar severity against persons of small means, and rase method should be devised. Much of this intolerable delay is due to improper regard paid to technicalities which are a recent cases it he dudy should be devised. Much of this lintolerable delay is the to improper regard paid to technicalities which are a recent cases it he dudy the devised. Much of this lintolerable delay is the strip judiciary terms as to include the u

entiously can, should strive to give effect to popular copviction when deliberately and duly expressed by the lawmaking body.

The courts are to be highly commended and staunchly upheld when they set their faces against wrongdoing or tyranny by a majority; but they are to be blamed when they fail to recognize under a government like ours the deliberate judgment of the majority as to a matter of legitimate policy, when duly expressed by the legislature. Such lawfully expressed and deliberate judgment should be given effect by the courts, save in the extreme and exceptional cases where there has been a clear violation of a constitutional provision. Anything like frivolity or wantonness in upsetting such clearly taken governmental action is a grave offense against the republic. To protest against tyranny, to protect minorities from appression, to nullify an act committed in a spasm of popular fury, is to render a service to the republic.

But for the courts to arrogate to themselves functions which properly belong to the legislative bodies is all wrong, and in the end works mischief. The people should not be permitted to pardon evit and slipshod legislation on the theory that the court will set it right; they should be taught that the right way to get rid of a bad law is to have the legislature repeal it, and not to have the courts by ingenious hairsplitting nullify it. A law may be unwise and improper; but it should not for these reasons be declared unconstitutional by a strained interpretation, for the result of such action is to take away from the people at large their sense of responsibility and ultimately to destroy their capacity for orderly self restraint and self government as ours, founded on the theory that in the long run the will of the people is supreme, the ultimate safety of the nation can only rest in training and guiding the people so that what they will shall be right, and not in devising means to defeat their will by the technicalities of strained construction.

For many of the shortcomings of j

traite department, a branch of the federal law; it can never be effective if a divided responsibility is left in both the states and the nation; it can never be effective if left in the hands of the courts to be decided by lawsuits.

The courts hold a place of peculiar and deserved sanctity under our form of government. Respect for the law is essential to the permanence of our institutions; and respect for the law is largely conditioned upon respect for the courts. It is an offense against the republic to say anything which can weaken this respect, save for the gravest reason and in the most carefully guarded manner. Our judges should be held in peculiar honor; and the duty of respectful and truthful comment and criticism, which should be binding when we speak of anybody, should be especially binding when we speak of them. *****************

CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES

in which they repudiated the effort to get them to cast their votes in response of the country has a cause to feel pride in this attitude of sturdy independence, in this uncomproses accuse to feel pride in this attitude of sturdy independence, in this uncomproses and the study in the ------