

Recommends Legislation on New and Important Subjects.

INCOME - INHERITANCE TAX

He Believes Such Laws Would Curb Growth of Fortunes to Dangerous Proportions.

His Views on Negro Question-Asks for Currency Reform, and Shipping Bill-Would Make Citizens of Japa -Many Other Important Subjects

Discussed.

Washington, Dec. 3.-President Roose-velt's message to the second session of the Fifty-ninth congress deals with a number of new and important subjects, chief of which is the government prose-gution of the trusts, the abuse of injunctions in labor troubles, the negro ques-tion, the preaching of class hatred between capital and labor, additional legis-lation for the control of large corpora-tions, a federal inheritance and income tax law and currency reform.

The message opens with a statement of what the last congress left unfinished, nd of this he says:

and of this he says: "I again recommend a law prohibiting all corporations from contributing to the campaign expenses of any party. Such a bill has already past one house of con-gress. Let individuals contribute as they desire; but let us prohibit in effective fashion all corporations from making contributions for any political purpose, directly or indirectly.

directly or indirectly. "Another bill which has just past one house of the congress and which is ur-gently necessary should be enacted into law is that conferring upon the governlaw is that conferring upon the govern-ment the right of appeal in criminal cases on questions of law. This right exists in many of the states; it exists in the District of Columbia by act of the Congress. It is of course not proposed that in any case a verdict for the de-fendant on the merits should be set aside. Recently in one district where the government had indicted certain per-sons for conspiracy in connection with rebates, the court sustained the defendaside. Recently in one district where the government had indicted certain per-sons for conspiracy in connection with rebates, the court sustained the defend-ant's demurrer; while in another juris-diction an indictment for conspiracy to obtain rebates has been sustained by the court, convictions obtained under it, and two defendants sentenced to impris-onment. The two cases referred to may not be in real conflict with each other, but it is unfortunate that there should even be an apparent conflict. At pres-ent there is no way by which the gov-ernment can cause such a conflict, when it occurs, to be solved by an appeal to a higher court; and the wheels of justice are blocked without any real decision of the question. I can not too strongly urge the passage of the bill in question. A failure to pass will result in seriously hampering the government in its effort to obtain justice, especially against wealthy individuals or corporations who do wrong; and may also prevent the government from obtaining justice for wageworkers who are not themselves able effectively to contest a case where the judgment of an inferior court has been against them. I have specifically in view a recent decision by a district judge leaving rallway employees with-out remedy for violation of a certain so-called labor statute. It seems an absurd-ity to permit a single district judge, against what may be the judgment of the immense majority of his colleagues on the bench, to declare a law solemnly enacted by the conserss to be "unconon the bench, to declare a law solemnly enacted by the congress to be "uncon-stitutional," and then to deny to the government the right to have the su-preme court definitely decide the ques-

to do away with the power of injunction; and therefore such careless use of the injunctive process tends to threaten its very existence, for if the American peo-ple ever become convinced that this process is habitually abused, whether in matters affecting labor or in matters af-fecting corporations, it will be well-nigh impossible to prevent its abolition."

The Negro Problem.

Investigation of Disputes. He urges the enactment of a drastic child labor law for the District of Co-lumbia and the territories, and a federal investigation of the subject of child and female labor throughout the country. He reviews the work of the commission appointed to investigate labor conditions He reviews the work of the commission appointed to investigate labor conditions in the coal fields of Pennsylvania in 1902, and refers to the wish of the commission "that the state and federal governments should provide the machinery for what may be called the compulsory investiga-tion of controversies between employers and employees when they arise." After referring to the fact that a bill has al-ready been introduced to this end he says:

Impossible to prevent its abolition." The Negro Problem. The negro problem is given considera-ble attention, after calling attention to the fact that no section of the country is free from faults, and that no section has occasion to jeer at the shortcomings of any other section; he turns to the sub-ject of lynchings, and especially as ap-plied to the negro of the south. He says the greatest existing cause for mob law is the perpetration by the blacks of the crime of rape, a crime which he terms even worse than murder. He quotes the admonitions to the white people spoken by Gov. Candler, of Georgia, some years ago, and by Gov. Jelks, of Alabama, re-cently, and then says: "Every colored man should realize that the worst enemy of his race is the negro criminal, and above all the ne-gro criminal who commits the dread-ful crime of rape; and it should be felt as in the highest degree an offense against the whole country, and against the colored race in particular, for a colored man to fail to help the officers of the law in hunting down with all possible earnestness and zeal every such infamous offender. Moreover, in my judgment, the crime of rape should always be punished with death, as is the case with murder; assault with in-tent to commit rape should be made a capital crime, at least in the discretion of the court; and provision should be wantonly shamed while giving tes-timony, and that the least possible publicity shall be given to the details. The members of the white race on the other hand should understand that every lynching represents by just so much a loosening of the bands of civreferring to the fact that a bill has al-ready been introduced to this end he says: "Many of these strikes and lockouts would not have occurred had the parties to the dispute been required to appear before an unprejudiced body representing the nation and, face to face, state the reasons for their contention. In most instances the dispute would doubtless be found to be due to a misunderstanding by each of the other's rights, aggravated by an unwillingness of either party to ac-cept as true the statements of the other as to the justice or injustice of the mat-ters in dispute. The exercise of a ju-dicial spirit by a disinterested body representing the federal government, such as would be provided by a commis-sion on conciliation and arbitration would tend to create an atmosphere of friendliness and conciliation between con-tending parties; and the giving each side an equal opportunity to present fully its case in the presence of the other would prevent many disputes from developing into serious strikes or lockouts, and in other cases, would enable the commis-sion to persuade the opposing parties to come to terms.

the other hand should understand that every lynching represents by just so much a loosening of the bands of civ-ilization; that the spirit of lynching inevitably throws into prominence in the community all the foul and evil creatures who dwell therein. No man can take part in the torture of a hu-man being without having his own moral nature permanently lowered. Every lynching means just so much moral deterioration in all the children who have any knowledge of it, and therefore just so much additional trouble for the next generation of Americans. sion to persuade the opposing parties to come to terms. "In this age of great corporate and la-bor combinations, neither employers nor employees should be left completely at the mercy of the stronger party to a dis-pute, regardless of the righteousness of their respective claims. The proposed measure would be in the line of securing recognition of the fact that in many strikes the public has itself an interest which cannot wisely be disregarded; an interest not merely of general conven-ience, for the question of a just and proper public policy must also be con-sidered. In all legislation of this kind it is well to advance cautiously, testing each step by the actual results; the step proposed can surely be safely taken, for the decisions of the commission would not bind the parties in legal fashion, and yet would give a chance for public opin-ion to exert its full force for the right." Americans. "Let justice be both sure and swift; but let it be justice under the law, and not the wild and crooked savagery

Control of Corporations.

Need for Negro Education.

"There is another matter which has a direct bearing upon this matter of lynching and of the brutal crime which sometimes calls it forth and at other

a direct bearing upon this matter of lynching and of the brutal crime which sometimes calls it forth and at other times merely furnishes the excuse for its existence. It is out of the question for our people as a whole permanently to rise by treading down any of their own number. Even those who them-selves for the moment profit by such maltreatment of their fellows will in the long run also suffer. No more shortsighted policy can be imagined than, in the fancied interest of one class, to prevent the education of an-other class. The free public school, the chance for each boy or girl to get a good elementary education, lies at the foundation of our whole political situ-ation. In every community the poor-est citizens, those who need the schools most, would be deprived of them if they only received school facilities proportionately to the taxes they paid. This is as true of one portion of our country as of another. It is as true for the negro as for the white man. The white man, if he is wise, will de-cline to allow the negroes in a mass to grow to manhood and womanhood without education. Unquestionably ed-ucation such as is obtained in our pub-lic schools does not do everything to-wards making a man a good citizen; but it does much. The lowest and most brutal criminals, those for instance who commit the crime of rape, are in the great majority men who have had either no education or very litle; just as they are almost invariably men who own no property; for the man who puts money by out of his earnings, like the man who acquires education is usually lifted above mere brutal criminality. Of course the best type of education for the colored man, ta-ken as a whole, is such education and Tuskegee; where the boys and girls, the young men and young wo-men, are trained industrially as well as in the ordinary public school branches. The graduates of these schools turn out well in the great ma-jority of cases, and hardly any of them become criminals, while what itthe Ion to evert its full force for the right. Control of Corporations. A considerable portion of the message is devoted to the subject of federal con-trol of corporations in what he refers to the passage at the last session of the rate, meat inspection and food laws, and says that all of these have already justi-fied their enactment, but recommends the amendment of the meat inspection law so as to put dates on the labels of meat products, and also to place the cost of inspection on the packers rather than on the government. Continuing on this subject of the control of corporations by the federal government he says: "It cannot too often be repeated that ex-perience has conclusively shown the im-possibility of securing by the actions of nearly half a hundred different state legislatures anything but ineffective chaos in the way of dealing with the great corporations which do not operate exclusively within the limits of any one state. In some method, whether by a national license law or in other fashion, we must exercise, and that at an early date, a far more complete control than at present over. these great corpora-tions-a control that will among other things prevent the evils of excessive overcapitalization, and that will compel the disclosures by each big corporations This will tend to put a stop to the secur-ing of inordinate profits by favored individuals at the expense whether of the wageworkers. Our effort should be not so much to prevent consolidation as such, but so to supervise and control it as to see that it results in no harm to the wageworkers. Our effort should be not so much to prevent consolidation as such, but so to supervise and control its as to see that it results in no harm to the people. The reactionary er ultracon-servative apologists for the misuse of wealth assail the effort to secure such control as a step toward socialism. As a matter of fact it is these fuectionaries and ultraconservatives who are them-selves most potent in increa

of labor, with as a goal the general in-troduction of an eight-hour day, but in-sists that on the Isthmus of Panama the conditions are so different from what they are here that the introduction of an eight-hour day on the canal would be absurd, and continues, "just about as ab-surd as it is, so far as the isthmus is concerned, where white labor cannot be employed, to bother as to whether the work is done by alien black men or alien yellow men."

was shown in the investigation of the Standard Oil company and as has been shown since by the investigation of the tobacco and sugar trusts) as to the initi-ative of big railroads. Often railroads would like to combine for the purpose of preventing a big shipper from maintain-ing improper advantages at the expense of small shippers and of the general pub-lic. Such a combination, instead of being forbidden by law, should be favored. In other words, it should be permitted to railroads to make agreements, provided these agreements were sanctioned by the interstate commerce commission and were published. With these two condi-tions complied with it is impossible to see what harm such a combination could do to the public at large. It is a public evil to have on the statute books a law incapable of full enforcement because both judges and juries realize that its full enforcement would destroy the busi-ness of the country; for the result is to make decent railroad men violators of the law against their will, and to put a premium on the basavior of the wilful wrongdoers. Such a result in turn tends to throw the decent man and the wilful wrongdoers. Such a result in turn tends to throw the decent man and the wilful wrongdoer in to closs association, and in the end to drag down the former to the latter's level: for the man who becomes a lawbreaker in one way unhappily tends to lose all respect for law and to be willing to break it in many ways. No more scathing condemnation could be visited upon a law than is contained in the words of the interstate commerce other fact that the numerous joint traffic associations do technically violate the visited upon a law than is contained in the words of the interstate commerce commission when, in commenting upon the fact that the numerous joint traffic associations do technically violate the law, they say: "The decision of the United States supreme court in the Transmississippi case and the Joint Traffic association case has produced no practical effect upon the railway opera-tions of the country. Such associations, in fact, exist now as they did before these decisions, and with the same gen-eral effect. In justice to all parties, we ought probably to add that it is difficult to see how our interstate railways could be operated with due regard to the inter-est of the shipper and the railway without concerted action of the kind af-forded thru these associations." This means that the law as construed by the supreme court is such that the business of the country cannot be con-ducted without breaking it. I recommend that you give careful and early consider-ation to this subject, and if you find the opinion of the interstate commerce com-mission justified, that you amend the law so as to obviate the evil disclosed.

Inheritance and Income Tax.

Inheritance and Income Tax. It was expected that the president would refer in some way to his belief in the necessity for the curbing of enor-mous fortunes, and he has done so by recommending legislation for both in-come and an inheritance tax. He be-leves the government should impose a graduated inheritance tax. And, if possi-ble, a graduated income tax. He says: "I am well aware that such a subject as this needs long and careful study in order that the people may become famil-iar with what is proposed to be done. may clearly see the necessity of proceed-my make up their minds just how far they are willing to go in the matter; while only trained legislators can work out the project in necessary detail. But I feel that in the near future our nation-al legislators should enact a law providing for a graduated inheritance ta by which a steadily increasing rate of duty should be put upon all moneys or other valuables coming by gift, bequest, or It may be well to make the tax heavy in proportion as the individual benefited is remote of kin. In any event, in my judgment the pro-rata of the tax should increase very heavity with the increase of the amount left to any one individual after a certain point has been reached. It is most desirable to encourage thrift and ambition, and a potent source of thrift and ambition is the desire on the

It is most desirable to encourage thruch and ambition, and a potent source of thrift and ambition is the desire on the part of the breadwinner to leave his chil-dren well off. This object can be attained by making the tax very small on moderate amounts of property left; because the prime object should be to put a con-stantly increasing burden on the inher-trance of those swollen fortunes which it is certainly of no benefit to this coun-

There or those swohen fortunes which it is certainly of no benefit to this coun-try to perpetuate. There can be no question of the eth-ical propriety of the government thus de-termining the conditions upon which any gift or inheritance should be received. Exactly how far the inheritance tax would, as an incident, have the effect of limiting the transmission by devise or gift of the enormous fortunes in question it is not necessary at present to discuss. It is wise that progress in this direction should be gradual. At first a permanent national inheritance tax, while it might be more substantial than any such tax has hitherto been, need not approximate, either in amount or in the extent of the increase by graduation. to what such a tax should ultimately be.

relationship between the theory of edu-cation and the facts of life. In all education we should widen our aims. It is a good thing to produce a certain num-ber of trained scholars and students; but the education superintended by the state must seek rather to produce a hun-dred good citizens than merely one scholar, and it must be turned now and then from the class book to the study of the great book of nature itself. This is especially true of the farmer, as has been pointed out again and again by all observers most competent to pass pracbit the great book of hather list. This is especially true of the farmer, as has been pointed out again and again by all observers most competent to pass prac-tical judgment on the problems of our country life. All students now realize that education must seek to train the executive powers of young people and to confer more real significance upon the phrase "dignity of labor," and to pre-pare the pupils so that in addition to each developing in the highest degree his individual capacity for work, they may together help create a right public opinion, and show in many ways social and cooperative spirit. Organization has become necessary in the business world; and it has accomplished much for good in the world of labor. It is no less neces-sary for farmers. Such a movement as the grange movement is good in itself and is capable of a well-nigh infinite fur-ther extension for good so long as it is kept to its own legitimate business. The benefits to be derived by the association of farmers for mutual advantage are partly economic and partly sociological. "Moreover, while in the long run volun-tary effort will prove more efficacious than government assistance, while the farmers must primarily do most for themselves, yet the government can also do much. The department of agriculture has broken new ground in many direc-tions, and year by year it finds how it can improve its methods and develop fresh usefulness. Its constant effort is to give the governmental assistance in the most effective way; that is, thru as-

fresh usefulness. Its constant effort is to give the governmental assistance in the most effective way; that is, thru as-sociations of farmers rather than to or thru individual farmers. It is also striv-ing to coordinate its work with the agri-cultural departments of the several states, and so far as its own work is educational, to coordinate it with the work of other educational authorities. Agricultural education is necessarily based upon general education, but our agricultural educational institutions are wisely specializing themselves, making their course relate to the actual teaching of the agricultural and kindred sciences to young country people or young city

of the agricultural and kindred sciences to young country people or young city people who wish to live in the country. "Great progress has elready been made among farmers by the creation of farmers' institutes, of dairy associa-tions, of breeders' associations, horti-cultural associations, and the like. A striking example of how the govern-ment and the farmers can cooperate is shown in connection with the menace offered to the cotton growers of the southern states by the advance of the boll weevil. The department is doing all it can to organize the farmers in the threatened districts, just as it has been doing all it can to organize them in aid of its work to eradicate the cat-tle fever tick in the south. The departthe fever tick in the south. The depart-ment can and will cooperate with all ment can and will cooperate with all such associations, and it must have their help if its own work is to be done in the most efficient style." He urges the extension of the irriga-tion and forest preservation system, and asks for an appropriation for building a memorial theater at Arlington.

Marriage and Divorce.

As a means of bringing about national regulation of marriage and divorce he suggests a constitutional amendment, and says it is not safe to leave these states. Continuing on this subject he

when home ties are loosened; when When home ties are loosened; when men and women cease to regard a worthy family life, with all its duties fully performed, and all its responsi-bilities lived up to, as the life best worth living; then evil days for the commonwealth are at hand. There are regions in our land, and classes of our population, where the birth rate has sunk below the death rate. Surely it should need no demonstration to show should need no demonstration to show that wilful sterility is, from the standpoint of the nation, from me standpoint of the human race, the one standpoint of the human race, the one sin for which the penalty is national death, race death; a sin for which there is no atonement; a sin which is the more dreadful exactly in propor-tion as the men and women guilty thereof are in other respects, in char-acter, and bodily and mental powers, those whom for the sake of the state it would be well to see the fathers and mothers of many healthy children. well brought up in homes made happy by their presence. No man, no woman, can shirk the primary duties of life, whether for love of ease and pleasure, or for any other cause, and retain his or her self-respect.

or her self-respect. The president asks for the enactment into law of a shipping bill that will place

the direction of granting a large meas-ure of self-government." American citizenship should be con-ferred on the citizens of Porto Rico. The harbor of San Juan in Porto Rico should be dredged and improved. The expenses of the federal court of Porto Rico should be met from the federal treasury. The administration of the af-fairs of Porto Rico, together with those of the Philippines, Hawaii and our other insular possessions, should all be direct-ed under one executive department; by preference the department of state or the department of war.

Naturalization of Japs.

President Roosevelt scores San Fran-isco and other Pacific coast cities for their treatment of the Japanese, and makes the following recommendations: Our nation fronts on the Pacific, just as it fronts on the Atlantic. We hope

as it fronts on the Atlantic. We hope to play a constantly growing part in the great ocean of the orient. We wish, as we ought to wish, for a great commercial development in our deal-ings with Asia; and it is out of the question that we should permanently have such development unless we free-ly and gladly extend to other nations the same measure of justice and good treatment which we expect to receive

have such development unless we free-ly and gladly extend to other nations the same measure of justice and good treatment which we expect to receive in return. It is only a very small body of our citizens that act badly. Where the federal government has power it will deal summarily with any such. Where the several states have power I earnestly ask that they also deal wisely and promptly with such con-duct, or else this small body of wrong-doers may bring shame upon the great mass of their innocent and right-thinking fellows—that is, upon our nation as a whole. Good manners should be an international no less than an individual attribute. I ask fair treatment for the Japanese as I would ask fair treatment for Germans or Englishmen. Frenchmen, Russians on Italians. I ask it as due to humanity and civilization. I ask it as due to ourselves because we must act up-rightly toward all men. "I recommend to the congress that an act be passed specifically provding for the naturalization of Japanese who come here intending to become American cit-izens. One of the great embarrassments attending the performance of our in-ternational obligations is the fact that the statutes of the United States gov-emment are entirely inadequate. They fail to give to the national government treaties which are the law of the land. I therefore earnestly recommend that the criminal and civil statutes of the United States be so amended and added to as to enable the president, acting for the United States government, which is responsible in our international rela-tions, to enforce the rights of allens un-der treaties. Even as the law now is something can be done by the federal government toward this end, and in the matter now before me affecting the Jap-anese, everything that it is in my power is something can be done by the federal government toward this end, and in the matter now before me affecting the Jap-anese, everything that it is in my power to do will be done, and all of the forces, military and civfl, of the United States wh

no particle of doubt as to the power of the mational government completely to perform and enforce its own obligations to other nations. The mob of a single city may at any time perform acts of lawless violence against some class of foreigners which would plunge us into war. The city by fuself would be power-less to make defense against the for-eign power thus assaulted, and if inde-pendent of this government it would never venture to perform or permit the performance of the acts complained of. The entire power and the whole duty to protect the offending city or the offend-ing community lies in the hands of the United States government. It is un-

nited States government. It is un hinkable that we should continue a pol thinkable that we should continue a pol-lcy under which a given locality may be allowed to commit a crime against a friendly nation, and the United States government limited, not to preventing the commission of the crime, but, in the last resort, to defending the people who have committed it against the conse-quences of their own wrongdoing."

Cuban Intervention.

FOR THE HOME MAKER.

Right Way to Live Comfortably on Limited Income.

The increased cost of living all over this country, especially in the large cities, has not been accompanied by a similar rise in the income for most wage earners, and the already busy housemother finds additional responsibility in contriving to make ends

meet. How to live comfortably, lay by a little against the day of need, and at the same time live honestly in the sight of all men to one's own conscience, is a problem that it takes brains to solve. In the majority of homes-praise be!-the husband still, by the laws of nature, therefore divine appointment, wage earner; but upon the woman rests the equal of greater responsibility of making the best possible use of the funds handed over to her for disbursement. With the same amount of money to draw upon, one woman who is a good manager may evolve a comfortable, homey home for her family, while another, without taking proper thought for her part of the housekeeping proposition. has everything running at "sixes and sevens."

In managing well on a limited income there are several "don'ts" worth memorizing:

Don't go in debt: never spend a dol lar until you have it in hand.

Don't waste; it is the little leaks that count more than the big outlays. Don't pattern your living after some one whose income is twice yours.

They don't pay your bills.

Don't be afraid of "what the neighbors will say." Be sure you are right. then go ahead.

Don't lose sight of the true proportion of things. Good food values there must be; ditto warm clothing, comfortable bedding, tools to work with; but never mind the silks and satins that oft "put out the kitchen fire" nor indulge "in ruffles when wanting a skirt."

Don't think if you are a young housekeeper that you must begin where your mother left off.

Don't shirk. "When industry goes out of the door, poverty comes in at the window."

CARE IN BOILING RICE.

Things to Remember if You Would Get the Best Results

Never set rice to cook in cold water, or you will have a thick, mushy dish, most unpleasant to the sight and equally so to the taste.

Always use boiling water. Boil rapidly from the time you cover the pot until you take it off. Constant motion of water, allowing each grain to swell to three times its size, prevents sticking together.

Cuban Intervention. The rebellion in Cuba and the inci-dents leading up to the establishment of the provisional government is reviewed, and the president says: "When the election has been held and the new government inaugurated in peaceful and orderly fashion of the provi-sional government will come to an end. I take this opportunity of expressing upon behalf of the American people, with all possible solemnity, our most earnest hope that the people of Cuba will realize the imperative need of pre-serving justice and keeping order in the island. The United States wishes noth-ing of Cuba except that it shall prosper

Evasion by Technicalities.

"In connection with this matter, I would like to call attention to the very unsat-isfactory state of our criminal law, re-sulting in large part from the hab't of setting aside the judgments of inferior courts on technicalities absolutely un-connected with the merits of the case, and where there is no attempt to show that there has been any failure of sub-stantial justice. It would be well to en-act a law providing something to the effect that: "No judgment shall be set aside or new

act a law providing something to the effect that: "No judgment shall be set aside or new trial granted in any cause, civil or crim-inal, on the ground of misdirection of the jury or the improper admission or re-jection of evidence, or for error as to any matter of pleading or procedure unless, in the opinion of the court to which the application is made, after an examina-tion of the entire cause, it shall affirma-tively appear that the error complained or has resulted in a miscarriage of justice "

Injunctions.

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BEFORE AND AFTER ELECTION.

President Buchanan Had Had All the Visitors He Wanted.

President Buchanan's home still stands in the outskirts of Lancaster, Buchanan was a close friend of Abraham N. Cassel. He was presi dent of the turnpike company which ewned a road leading from Lancaster past the Buchanan residence.

During the campaign which gave Pennsylvania her only president this turnpike prospered on the tolls of owner:

branches. The graduates of these schools turn out well in the great ma-jority of cases, and hardly any of them become criminals, while what little criminality there is never takes the form of that brutal violence which in-vites lynch law. Every graduate of these schools—and for the matter of that every oher colored man or wo-man—who leads a life so useful and honorable as to win the good will and respect of those whites whose neigh-bor he or she is, thereby helps the whole colored race as it can be helped in no other way; for next to the negro himself, the man who can do most to help the negro is his white neighbor who lives near him; and our steady effort should be to better the relations between the two. Great tho the bene-fit of these schools has been to their colored pupils and to the colored poont of these schools has been to their colored pupils and to the colored peo-ple, it may well be questioned whether the benefit has not been at least as great to the white people among whom these colored pupils live after they graduate.

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Capital and Labor.

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Combinations Are Necessary. The actual working of our laws has hown that the effort to prohibit all com-ination, good or bad, is noxious where is not ineffective. Combination of capital like combination of labor is a necessary element of our present indu-trial system. It is not possible completely to prevent it; and if it were possible complete prevention would do dam-age to the body politic. What we need is not value to prevent all combination, but to secure such rigorous and adequate control and supervision of the combina-tions as to prevent their injuring the public, or existing in such form as inev-tract that a combination has secured practically complete control of a neces-stances show that such combination was to instead of sharply discriminating between those combinations which do between those combinations which do between those combinations which do between the pressure of bis shippers (as Combinations Are Necessary. Railroad Employees' Hours.

Post.

Impure Part of Ice.

He asks for the passing of the bill lim-iting the number of hours of employment of railroad employes, and classes the measure as a very moderate one. He says the aim of all should be to steadily reduce the number of hours

the callers who daily thronged to the candidate's home. "Abe," said Buchanan one day, "can't you abolish the tolls, or give a special rate, for all these people? want to encourage them to come-

want 'em all to come." Mr. Cassel promised to consult his directors, and a concession was granted. After election came the office seekers, and the home of the presidentelect was compassed about like a be-

eagured camp. Meeting him, Buties, even the bacteria which may be chanan again entreated the road in the water.

Inheritance Tax Constitutional.

Inheritance Tax Constitutional. This species of tax has again and again provide by the act of July 6, 1797, when the mational government. It was first invoced by the act of July 6, 1797, when the makers of the Constitution were alard at the head of affairs. It was the and at the head of affairs. It was the and at the head of affairs. It was the and at the head of affairs. It was the and at the head of affairs. It was the and at the head of affairs. It was the and at the head of affairs. It was the and at the head of affairs. It was the and at the head of affairs. It was the and at the head of affairs. It was the to any individual, exceptions being made in the case of certain close kin. A similar tax was again imposed by the the of July 1, 1862; a minimum sum of the of July 1, 1862; a minimum sum of the of July 1, 1862; a minimum sum of the to any individual, exceptions excepted from taxation, the tax then becoming progressive according to the remoteness of kin. The war-revenue act of June 18, hyst provided for an inheritance tax of the succession tax imposed at the time of tax increasing both in accord the succession tax imposed at the time of kin. The supreme court has held that the succession tax imposed at the time of the inheritance tax feature of y Mr. Justice White, which constained an ex-potentingly wale and elaborate discussion of the inheritance tax feature of the using t

Is Income Tax Constitutional?

"In its incidents, and apart from the main purpose of raising revenue, an income tax stands on an entirely differ-ent footing from an inheritance tax, be-

main purpose of raising revenue, an income tax stands on an entirely differ-ent footing from an inheritance tax, be-cause it involves no question of the per-petuation of fortunes swollen to an un-healthy size. The question is in its essence a question of the proper adjust-ment of burdens to benefits. As the law now stands it is undoubtedly diffi-cult to devise a national income tax which shall be constitutional. But whether it is absolutely impossible is an-other question; and if possible it is most certainly desirable. The first purely in-come tax law was past by the congress in 1861, but the most important law deal-ing with the subject was that of 1834. This the court held to be unconstitu-tional. "The question is undoubtedly very in-tricate, delicate; and troublesome. The decision of the court was only reached by one majority. It is the law of the land, and, of course, is excepted as such and loyally obeyed by all good citizens. Nevertheless, the hesitatfon evidently feit by the court as a whole in coming to a conclusion, when considered to-gether with the previous decisions on the subject, may perhaps indicate the possibility of devising a constitutional income-tax law which shall substan-tially acccomplish the results almed at. The difficulty of amending the con-stitution is so great that only real ne-cessity can justify a resort thereto. Every effort should be made in dealing with this subject, as with the subject of the proper control by the national government over the use of corporate wealth in interstate business, to devise legislation which without such action shall attain the desired end; but if this falls, there will ultimately be no al-ternative to a constitutional amend-ment." He makes a strong plea for technical

He makes a strong plea for technical and industrial education for the masses, and while the federal government can do but little in this line, he asks that schools of this character be established in the District of Columbia as an ex-ample to the various states.

Agricultural Interests.

Agricultural interests. He appeals for every encouragement that the congress can give to the agri-cultural interests of the country. He points to the good that is being done by the various forms of grange organiza-tions, and says: "Several factors must cooperate in the improvement of the farmer's condition. He must have the chance to be educated in the widest possible sense—in the sense which keeps ever in view the intimate

with those of other countries, and urges especially that something be done that will establish direct steamship commu-nication with South American ports.

Currency Reform.

nication with South American ports. Currency Reform. Amendments to the present currency laws are asked for, and after showing that present laws are inadequate because of the wide fluctuation of interest charges, he says: The mere statement of these facts shows that our present system is seri-ously detective. There is need of a change. Unfortunately, however, many of the proposed changes must be ruled from consideration because they are complicated, are not easy of compre-hension, and tend to disturb existing rights and interests. We must also rule out any plan which would ma-terially impair the value of the United States two per cent bonds now piedged to secure circulation, the issue of which was made under conditions pe-culiarly creditable to the treasury. I of not press any special plan. Various plans have recently been proposed by expert committees of bankers. Among the plans which are possibly feasible and which certainly should receive your consideration is that repeatedly prought to your attention by the pres-ential features of which have been and business men. According to this plan national banks should be per-mitted to issue a specified proportion of their capital in notes of a given ind, the issue to be taxed at so high and would not permit the issue of plan would not permit the issue of plan would not permit the issue of profits, but to meet the emergency pre-sented by times of stringency.

Need of Automatic System.

Need of Automatic System. "I do not say that this is the right system. I only advance it to empha-tive my belief that there is need for the adoption of some system which sound banks, so as to avoid all pos-sibility of discrimination and favorit-ism. Such a plan would tend to pre-vent the spasms of high money and speculation which now obtain in the there is too much currency at certain seasons of the year, and its accumu-tion at New York tempts bankers to led it at low rates for speculative purposes: whereas at other times when the crops are bing moved there is urgent need for a large but temporary increase in the currency supply. It investion concerns business men gen-erally quite as much as bankers; es-participation in the difference in interest

pecially is this true of stockmen, farmers and business men in the west; for at present at certain seasons of the year the difference in interest ates between the east and the west is from six to ten per cent. whereas in Canada the corresponding difference is but two per cent. Any plan must, of course, guard the interests of west-ern and southern bankers as carefully as it guards the interests of New York or Chicago bankers; and must be drawn from the standpoints of the from the standpoints of the city banker and the country banker. The law should be amended so as to specifically to provide that the funds de-rived from customs duties may be treat-ed by the secretary of the treasury as he treats funds obtained under the in-ternal revenue laws. There should be given banks, if necessary under settled restrictions, to retire their circulation to a larger amount than \$3,000,000 a month." He again asks for free trade with this country for the Philippines and in the same connection reviews the work done by this country in the islands, and says "If we have erred in the Philippines it has been in proceeding too rapidly in

bowlders, and the bones must have lain there for years, as the river bank

has long extended far out beyond where the sinking is going on. In years gone by the channel of the stream was probably at that point, and the bones were swept to the bottom with the gravel and stones, rehundreds of years. maining there to be covered by the -

The skull is a peculiar one, showing a dome between the horns, while the average buffalo skull is almost straight. The specimen has been placed on

serving justice and keeping order in the island. The United States wishes noth-ing of Cuba except that it shall prosper morally and materially, and wishes noth-ing of the Cubans save that they shall be able to preserve order among them-selves and therefore to preserve their independence. If the elections become a farce, and if the insurrectionary habit becomes confirmed in the island, it is ab-solutely out of the question that the island should continue independent; and the United States, which has assumed the sponsorship before the civilized world for Cuba's career as a nation, would again have to intervene and to see that the government was managed in such orderly fashion as to 5ecure the safety of life and property. The path to be trodden by those who exercise self-gov-ernment is always hard, and we should have every charity and patence with the Cubans as they tread this difficult parth. I have the utmost sympathy with, and regard for, them; but I most earnesity adjure them solemnly to weigh their new government is started it shall run smoothly, and with freedom from fla-grant denial of right on the one hand, and from insurrectionary disturbances on the other." Considerable space is devoted to the publics and the visit of Secretary Root to South America, and points to the fact that courtify are appreciated by them. On the subject of the Panama canal he promises a special message in the near future. The Army and Navy.

The Army and Navy.

Indute.
The Army and Navy.
The message closes with a plea for the maintenance of the navy at its present standard, to do which he says would mean the building of one battleship each year. Of the present efficiency of the army and navy he says:
The readiness and efficiency of both the army and navy in dealing with the recent sudden crisis in Cuba Illustrates afresh their value to the nation. This readiness and efficiency would have been very much less had it not been for the existence of the general staff in the army and the general staff in the army and the general staff in the says both are essential to the proper development and use of our military forces afloat and shore. The troops that were sent to Cuba were handled flawlessly. It was the swiftest mobilization and dispatch of troops over sea ever accomplished by our government. The expedition landed completely equipped and ready for immediate service, several of its organisations hardly remaining in Havana over night before splitting up into detachmediate service. The general staff. Similarly, it was owing in large part to the sentenal board that the navy was able at the outset to meet the Cuban crisis with stoch instant efficiency: ship after ship appearing on the shortest notice at any threatened point, while the marine corps in particular performed indispensable service. The army and navy war only and navy war on the shortest notice at any congress mean they cooperate with onstant.

two services, and they cooperate with constantly increasing efficiency and im-portance. "The congress has most wisely provided for a national board for the promotion of rifle practise. Excellent results have already come from this law, but it does not go far enough. Our regular army is so small that in any great war we should have to trust mainly to vol-unteers; and in such event these volun-teers should already know how to shoot; for if a soldier has the fighting edge, and ability to take care of himself in the open, his efficiency on the line of battle is almost directly proportionate to excellence in marksmanship. We should establish shooting galleries in all the large public and military schools, should maintain national target ranges in differ-ent parts of the country, and should in every way encourage the formation of rifle clubs thruout all parts of the land. The little republic of Switzerland offers us an excellent example in all matters connected with building up an efficient citizen soldiery. "THEODORE ROOSEVELT." citizen soldiery. "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

exhibition where it is attracting a sential. great deal of attention. It is claimed

by some that, on account of its size and shape, it is a skull of an aurochs, a larger animal and a progenitor of the buffalo, instead of the buffalo itself, in which case it has been buried in the sands of the Missouri for many

Easy. Little Karl (explaining the use of the telephone)-See, uncle, it is very simple. You put the receiver to your ear with one hand, and with the other you say what you want to.

pure air as her pets need. By working all along this line she will have her efforts crowned with success.

while those who do not study their plants and their needs and try to make unfavorable conditions favorable will fail with them .-- From the Winter Window Garden, in the Home

Magazine.

Preserved Tomatoes.

Pour boiling water over firm, ripe tomatoes, then slip off the skins. To every pound of the tomatoes allow a pound granulated sugar. Pack the tomatoes in layers with the sugar and let stand over night. In the morning drain off the sirup and boil, skimming frequently. Add the tomatoes to the sirup and simmer 20 minutes. Take up, spread on platters and set in the sunshine while the sirup is allowed to boil down thick. Shortly before reaching the consistency required, add lemon juice to the sirup in the proportion of a half cup to every seven pounds sugar. Pack the tomatoes carefully in jars, taking care not to break them. cover with the boiling sirup and seal.

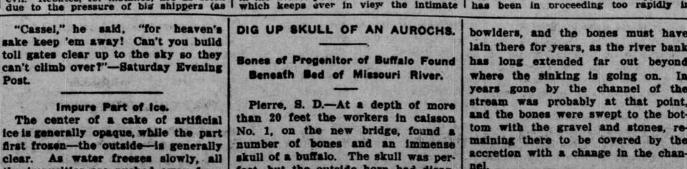
Cutting a Fern.

Boston ferns that have grown so large and luxuriant as to permit dividing into smaller plants may have cuttings taken away from the roots without damage to the plant, if carefully done. If transplanted to the right soil and kept under proper conditions the cutting should root well and develop into a healthy plant.

A fern does not need hot and incessant sunshine. Two of the finest Boston ferns known to the writer spend the entire winter in windows where scarcely a sunbeam falls, though there is plenty of light. A little sun, however, does them no harm and a moist atmosphere is es-

Creamed Ovsters.

Cook a quart of oysters in their own liquor until plump. Drain, strain the liquor and add enough milk to make three cups. Stir together six tablespoonfuls butter and ten tablespoonfuls flour, and stir gradually into the hot liquid. Season with a teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful pepper and celery salt to taste. Add the oysters and as soon as heated pour on slices of toast.



orn formation. The find was in a bed of gravel and

The center of a cake of artificial ice is generally opaque, while the part first frozen—the outside—is generally clear. As water freezes slowly, all the impurities are pushed away from fect, but the outside horn had disapthe part first freesing. The central opaque part contains all the impuripeared, leaving it to measure 34 nches from stub to stub of the inside