THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE TO LAWMAKERS

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 Roosevelt'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-bution 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 corporations, a federal inheritance and income tax law and currency reform.

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

b) what the last congress left unfinished, 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. "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 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 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 may failure to pass will result in seriously hampering the government in its effort bo 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 railway employees with-our remedy for violation of a certain so-called labor statute. It seems an absurdsons for conspiracy in connection with rebates, the court sustained the defend 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 congress to be "uncon-stitutional," and then to deny to the government the right to have the su-preme court definitely decide the question.

to do away with the power of injunction; and therefore such careless use of the injunctiva 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.

impossible to prevent its abolition."
In the Nagro Problem.
The negro problem is given consideration is a strengther attention, after calling attention to be attention, after calling attention to be attention. The supervise of handles, and that no section of the country as an especially as applied to the negro of the south. He supervise than murder. He quotes the attentions to the white people spoken by Gov. Candler, of Georgia, some years ago, and by Gov. Jelks, of Alabama, recently, and then says.
They colored man should realize the worst enemy of his race is the spot criminal, and above all the negro oriminal, and above all the negro oriminal who commits the dread the the whole country, and against the whole country, and against the coined race in particular. for a colored man to fail to help the officers of the law in hunting down with all possible earnestness and seal every with infamous offender. Moreover, in y judgment, the crime of rape should be made to count; and provision should be the officers of the count; and provision should be wantonly shamed with exiting near original crime, at least in the discretion of the count; and provision should be wantonly shamed while giving testion of the count; and provision should be the offense; while the trial should be to be wantonly shamed while giving testion in all the should and every follow immediately upon the heels of the offense; while the trial should be the diverse who dwell therein. No man who at has a provision should be the diverse who dwell therein. No man take part in the torture of a human takes part in the torture of a human tak

"Let justice be both sure and swift; but let it be justice under the law, and not the wild and crooked savagery of a mob.

Need for Negro Education.

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 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 feliows will in the long run also suffer. No more shorisighted 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 proportionntley to the taxes they paid. This is as true of one portion of our country as of another. It is as true for dailon does not do everything to-grow to manhood and womanhood without education. Unquestionably ed-uation such as is obtained in our pub-lic schools does not do everything to-but it does much. The lowest and most brotal 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 puts money by out of his cardings. 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 as is conferred in schools like Hampton and Tuskegee; where the boys and girls, the young men and young wo-men, are trained industrially as well 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 little criminality there is never takes the form of that brutal violence which in-vites lynch haw. 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 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 hfmself, 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 peo-ple, it may well be questioned whether the benefit has not been at least as great to the white people among whom great to the white people among whom these colored pupils live after the these colored pupils live after they graduate."

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 iney 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 istimus is concerned, where white labor cannot be employed, to bother as to whether the work is done by allen black men or allen yellow men." an men.

Investigation of Disputes.

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 in the coal fields of Pennsylvania in 1992, 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 employes when they arise." After referring to the fact that a bill has al-ready been introduced to this end he says:

and employes when they arise. After referring to the fact that a bill has al-ready been introduced to this end he ary: "Many of these strikes and lockouts would not have occurred had the parties to the dispute been required to appear before an unpeludiced 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 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 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-proper public policy must also be con-sidered. In all legislation of this kind which cannot wisely be disregarded; an interest not merely of general conven-proper public policy must also be con-sidered. In all legislation of this kind which cannot wisely 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-

Control of Corporations.

Ion to exert 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 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 competi-the disclosures by each big corporations. This will tend to put a stop to the secur-ing of inordinate profiles by favored individuals at the expense whether of the general public, the stockholders, or the wageworkers. Our effort should be not so much to prevent consolidation as such, but so to supervise and control that as to see that it results in no harm to or the wageworkers. Our effort should be not so to supervise and control the stop see that it results in no harm to or the wageworkers. For the misuse of wealth assail the effort to secure such and ultraconservatives who are them-serves most potent is in increasing socialism. As a matter of fact it is these reactionaries and ultraconservatives who are themwealth assail the control as a step toward socialism. As a matter of fact it is these reactionaries and ultraconservatives who are them-selves most potent in increasing socialis-tic feeling. One of the most efficient matter of fact it is these reactionaries and ultraconservatives who are them-selves most potent in increasing socialis-tic feeling. One of the most efficient methods of averting the consequences of a dangerous agitation, which is 80 per cent wrong, is to remedy the 20 per cent of evil as to which the agitation is well founded. The best way to avert the very undesirable move for the governmental ownership of railways is to secure by the government on behalf of the people as a whole such adequate control and regulation of the great interstate com-mon carriers as will do away with the evils which give rise to the agitation against them. So the proper antidote to the dangerous and wicked agitation against the men of wealth as such is to secure by proper legislation and execu-tive action the abolition of the grave abuses which actually do obtain in con-nection with the business use of wealth under our present system—or rather no system—of fallure to exercise any ade-quate control at all. Some persons speak as if the exercise of such governmental control would do away with the freedom of individual initiative and dwarf indi-vidual effort. This is not a fact. It would be a veritable calamity to fall to put a premium upon individual initiative, individual. But as a matter of fact the deadening and degrading effect of pure socialism, and especially of its extreme form communism, and the destruction of individual. But as a matter of fact the individual. But as a matter of fact the individual. But as a matter of fact the individual capacity and effort: upon the socialism, and especially of its extreme form communism, and the destruction of individual capacity of its extreme form communism, and the destruction of individual capacity of its extreme form communism, and the destruction of individual at a ingle individual or corpor-ation rising at the expense of all others until his or its rise effectually checks all competition and reduces former competi-tors to a position of utter inferiority and ation rising at the expense of all others until his or its rise effectually checks all competition and reduces former competi-tors to a position of utter inferiority and subordination. "In enacting and enforcing such legis-lation as this congress already has to its credit, we are working on a coherent plan, with the steady endeavor to secure the needed reform by the joint action of the moderate men, the plain men who do not wish anything hysterical or dangerous, but who do intend to deal in resolute commonsense fashion with the real and great evils of the present system. The reactionaries and the vio-ient extremists show symptoms of join-ing hands against us. Both assert, for instance, that if logical, we should go to government ownership of railroads and the like: the reactionaries, because on such an issue they think the people would stand with them, while the ex-termists care rather to preach discontent and agitation than to achieve solid re-suits. As a matter of fact, our position is as remote from that of the imprac-ticable or sinister visionary. We hold that the government should not conduct the business of the nation, but that it should exercise such supervision as will insure its being conducted in the inter-est of the nation. Our aim is, so far as may be, to secure, for all decent, hard-working men, equality of opportunity and equality of burden.

<text> was shown in the investigation of the Standard Oll 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 favored to railroads to make agreements, provided these agreements were sanctioned by the interstate commerce commission and were published. With these two condiother words, it should be permitted to the words to make agreements, provided interstate commerce commission and to the subject with these two could be compared with it is impossible to the public at large. It is a public of the statute books a law both judges and juries realise that its full enforcement would destroy the business of the country; for the result is to put any the law against their will, and to put a preside the decent railroad men violators of the law against their will, and to put a preside the decent railroad men violators of the law against their will, and to put a preside the decent railroad men violators of the law against their will, and to put a preside the decent man and the wilful words of the country; for the result is to the taw against their will, and to put a preside the decent man and the wilful words of the the statute commerce to the law against their will, and to put a preside the decent man and the wilful words of the the statute to the state the decent man and the wilful words of the the many ways. No more scatching condemnation could be the state to be association, and the test the the numerous joint traffic association case has produced not be the state the decent man with the same general effect. In justice to all parties, we without concerted action of the interstate commerce on the shipper and the railways could be operated with due regard to the interstate commerce on the shipper and the railways could be operated with due regard to the interstate commerce on the shipper and the railways could be operated with due regard to the interstate commerce on the shipper and the railways could be operated with due regard to the interstate commerce commission justified, that you amend the considered without breaking it. I recommend the shipper and the railways could be operated with due regard to the interstate commerce commerce on the shipper and the railways could be operated with due regard to the interstate commerce comment would be operated with due regard to the interstate c

Inheritance and Income Tax.

their course relate to the actual teaching of the agricultural and kindred sciences to young country people or young city people who wish to five in the country. "Great progress has already 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 boll weevit. 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-tile fever tick in the south. The depart-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 akes for an appropriation for building a memorial theater at Ariington. <text><section-header><text><text><text>

increase by graduation, to what such a tax should ultimately be.

the direction of granting a large meas-ure of self-covernment." Amorican 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 eur other insular possessions, should all be direct-bed and the executive department. by preference the department of state or the department of war.

Naturalization of Japa.

President Rooseveit scores San Fran-their treatment of the Japanese, and an exact the following recommendations: The plane of the Atlantic. We hope to plane a constantly growing part in the great ocean of the orient. We wish as we ought to wish for a great on mission that we should permanently have such development in our deal-inss with Asia; and it is out of the provision that we should permanently have such development unless we free-the same measure of justice and grow in return. It is only a very small body our clitizens that act badiy. Where the same measure of justice and grow in return. It is and it is out of the mass of their funceent and right-mass of their funceent and right-thinking fellows that act badiy when a should be an international no less than an individual attribute. I sak that it the an international no less than an individual attribute. I sak that we have a whole Good manners should be an international no less than an individual attribute. I sak that thinking fellows that as due to burselves because we must are the for the dananese as I would act fair treatment for Germans or finglishmen. Frenchmen, Russians on individual stribute. I sak that due to be an international no less than an individual stribute. I sak that this and pool of the growthing for here naturalismiton of Japanese who com-bre attrating the period is providing for here intend as the providing the states for the dividual stribute as the to the the attending the period is the force the attending the providing for the providing and circle statutes of the intend as of the growthese and addid and any the force me affecting the Japanese which i may bewrith second and addid and the done and here the intend in the providing that it is not of the forces and the done as it as the here on a field on the only the growthese as a stribute intervent the second

Guban Intervention.

Cuban Intervention. ' Cuban Intervention. ' The rebellion in Citba and the Inci-dents leading up to the estimilishment of the provisional government is reviewed, and the president says: "When the election has been held and the new government inadgurated 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 carnest hope that the people of Cuba will realize the Imperative seed of pre-isiand. The United States wishes noth-ing of Cuba except that it shall prosper-morally and materially, and 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 histration, would again have to intervene and to see that the sporsorship before the civilized world for Cuba's career as a nation, would the sporsorship before the civilized world for Cuba's career as a nation, would again have to intervene and to see that the sporsorship before the civilized world for file and property. The path to be to denote they when excrisis self-gov-ormment is always hard, and we should they do for, them; but I most earnestly adjure them solemning to weigh their re-promabilities and to see that when their sponsibilities and to see that when their promabilities and to see that when their promabilities and to see that when their sponsibilities and to see that when their spon

Evasion by Technicalities.

Evasion by Technicalities. "In connection with this matter, I would like to call attention to the very finsat-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

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 reinty of the infpior admission of re-faction 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 has resulted in a miscarriage justice

Injunctions.

Injunctions. On the subject of the abolition of in-junctions in labor disputes, he says: "In my last message I suggested the en-actment of a law in connection with the isstance of injunctions, attention hav-ing been sharply drawn to the matter by the demand that the right of apply-ing injunctions in labor cases should be wholly abolished. It is at least doubtful whether a law abolishing altogether the use of injunctions in such cases would stand the test of the courts; in which case of course the legislation would be ineffective. Moreover, I believe it would be wrong altogether to prohibit the use benective. Moreover, I believe it would be wrong altogether to prohibit the use of injunctions. It is criminal to permit sympathy with criminals to weaken our hands in upholding the law; and if men seek to destroy life or property by mob violence there should be no impairment of the power of the courts to deal with them in the most summary and event of the of the power of the courts to deal with them in the most summary and effective way possible. But so far as possible the abuse of the power should be provided sgainst by some such law as I advocated last year. "In this matter of injunctions there is

"In this matter of injunctions there is lodged in the hands of the judiciary a mecessary power which is nevertheless subject to the possibility of grave abuse. It is a power that should be exercised with extreme care and should be sub-ject to the jealous scrutiny of all men, and condemnation should be meted out as much to the judge who fails to use it boldly when necessary as to the judge who uses it wantonly or oppressively. as much to the judge who fails to use it boldly when necessary as to the judge who uses if wantonly or oppressively. Of course, a judge strong enough to be fit for his office will enjoin any resort to violence or intimidation, especially by conspiracy, no matter what his opinion may be of the rights of the original quar-rel. There must be no hesitation in dealing with disorder. But there must likewise be no such abuse of the in-junctive power as is implied in forbidding laboring men to strive for their own bet-torment in peaceful and lawful ways; nor must the injunction be used merely to ald some big corporation in carrying out schemes for its own aggrandizement. It must be remembered that a prelim-inary injunction in a labor case. If granted without adequate proof (even when authority can be found to support the conclusions of law on which it is founded), may often settle the dispute between the parties; and therefore if improperly granted may do irreparable wrong. Yet there are many judges who assume a matter-of-fact course granting of a preliminary injunction to be the ordinary and proper judicial disposition assume a matter-of-fact course granting of a preliminary injunction to be the ordinary and proper judicial disposition of such cases; and there have undoubt-edly been flagrant wrongs committed by judges in connection with labor dis-putes even within the last few years, altho I think much less often than in former years. Such judges by their un-wise action immensely strengthen the hands of those who are striving entirely

Capital and Labor.

On the subject of capital and labor the president takes the agitators of class hatred to task and says "to preach hatred

worthy principle and tradition of Amer-lean national life." Continuing on this subject he says: "The plain people who think-the mechanics, farmers, merchants, work-ers with head or hand, the men to whom American traditions are dear, who love their country and try to act decently by their neighbors, owe it to themselves to remember that the most damaging blow that can be given pop-ular government is to elect an un-worthy and sinister agitator on a platform of violence and hypocrizy. Whenever such an issue is raised in this country nothing can be gained by flinching from it, for in such case dem-ocracy is itself on trial, popular self-government under republics forms is itself on trial. The triumph of the mob is just as evil a thing as the tri-umph of the plutocracy, and to have escaped one danger avails nothing whatever if we sucuumb to the other. In the end the honest man.whether rich or poor, who earns his own living and tries to deal justly by his fellows, has as much to fear from the insincere and unworthy demagog, promising much and performing nothing, or else performing nothing but evil, who would set on the crafty corruptionist, who, for his own ends, would permit the common people to be exploited by the very wealthy. If we ever let this government fall into the hands of men of either of these two classes, we shall show ourselves false to America's past. Moreover, the demagog and corrup-tionist often work hand in hand. There show ourselves false to America's past Moreover, the demagog and corrup-tionist often work hand in hand. There are at this moment wealthy reaction-aries of such obtuse morality that they regard the public servant who prose-cutes them when they violate the law, or who seeks to make them bear their proper share of the public burdens, as being even more objectionable than the violent agitator who hounds on the mob to plunder the rich. There is nothing to choose between such a re-actionary and such an agitator; funda-mentally they are alike in their selfash disregard of the rights of others; and it is natural that they should join in opposition to any movement of which the aim is fearlessly to do exact and even justice to all." Railroad Employees' Hours.

Railroad Employees' Hours.

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 radices the number of hours

Combinations Are Necessary.

"The actual working of our laws has shown that the effort to prohibit all com-bination, good or bad, is noxious where it is not ineffective. Combination of capital like combination of labor is a it is not ineffective. Combination of capital like combination of labor is a necessary element of our present indus-trial system. It is not possible completely to prevent it; and if it were possible, such complete prevention would do dam-age to the body politic. What we need is not vainly 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-itably to threaten injury-for the mere fact that a combination has secured practically complete control of a neces-sary of life would under any circum-stances show that such combination was to be presumed to be adverse to the pub-lic interest. It is unfortunate that our present laws should forbid all combina-tions, instead of sharply discriminating hetween those combinations which do evvil. Rebates, for instance, are as often due to the pressure of big shippers (as

Inheritance Tax Constitutional.

"This species of tax has again and again "This species of tax has again and again been imposed, altho only temporarily, by the national government. It was first imposed by the act of July 5, 1797, when the makers of the Constitution were allyee and at the head of affairs. It was a graduated tax; tho small in amount, the rate was increased with the amount left to any individual, exceptions being made in the case of certain close kin. A similar tax was again imposed by the left to any individual, exceptions being made in the case of certain close kin. A similar tax was again imposed by the act of July 1, 1882; a minimum sum of \$1,000 in personal property being excepted from taxation, the tax then becoming progressive according to the remoteness of kin. The war-revenue act of June 13, 1808, provided for an inheritance tax on any sum exceeding the value of \$10,000, the rate of tax increasing both in accord-ance with the amounts left and is ac-cordance with the legates's remoteness of kin. The supreme court has held that the succession tax imposed at the time of the civil war was not a direct tax but an impose of excise which was both con-stitutional and valid. More recently the court, in an opinion delivered by Mr. Justice White, which contained an ex-ceedingly able and elaborate discussion of the bowers of the congress to impose death duties, sustained the constitution-ality of the inheritance tax feature of the war-revenue act of 1898.

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-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 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 1894. This the court held to be unconstitu-tional.

ing with the subject was that of iss. 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 hesitation 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 \$ constitutional income-tax law which shall substan-tially acccomplish the results aimed 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 larging the out of the out of the such settor wealth in interstate business, to devise legislation which without such action shall attain the desimed end; but if this fails, there will ultimately be no al-ternative to a constitutional amend-

ment." 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.

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.

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

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 that wilful sterility is, from the standpoint of the numan race, the one sin for which the penalty is national death, rafe doath; 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.

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 ques-tions to be dealt with by the various states. Continuing on this subject he

When home tles are loosened; when

or for any other cause, and retain his or hor self-respect. The president asks for the enactment into haw of a shipping bill that will place American interests on the seas on a par 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 scri-ously defective. There is need of a change. Unfortunately, however, many of the proposed changes must be ruled from consideration because they age 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 pledged to secure circulation, the issue of which was made under conditions pe-culiarly creditable to the treasury. I do not press any special plan. Various plans have recently been proposed by expert committees of hankers. Among the plans which are possibly feasible and which certainly should preceives sential features of which have been approved by many prominent bankers and business men. According to this plan shich are possibly feasible and which certainly should be pre-mited to fissue a specified proportion of their capital in notes of a given kind, the issue to be taxed at so high a rate as to drive the notes back when not wanted in legitimate trade. This plan would not permit the issue of currency to give banks additional profits but to meet the emergency pre-sented by times of stringency. Macd of Automatic System.

Need of Automatic System.

Need of Automatic System. "I do not say that this is the right system. I only advance it to empla-size my belief that there is need for the adoption of some system which shall be automatic and open to all 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 New York market; for at present there is too much currency at certain seasons of the year, and its accumu-lation at New York tempts bankers to lend 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 must never be forgotten that this question concerns business men in the west; for at present at certain seasons of the year the difference in interest rates between the east and the west is rom six to ten per cent, whereas in Cande the corresponding difference is

the year the difference in interest rates 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 farmer and the merchant no less than 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 \$2,000,000 a month." The 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

Considerable space is devoted to the International conference of American re-publics and the visit of Secretary Root to South America, and points to the fact that our efforts in behalf of the nations On the subject of the Panama canal he promises a special message in the near future.

The Army and Navy.

The Army and Navy.
The message closes with a plea for for the many and the present efficiency of the present efficiency of the present efficiency of the analys and navy in dealing with the resent and navy in dealing with the resent studies and efficiency would have been error band of the proper development of the proper development and the proper development and the proper development and the proper development and the senteral staff in the army and the senteral staff in the proper development and the senteral board in the navy; both and the senteral board in the navy; both and the senteral staff in the senter of the senteral staff. If the army and the senteral staff in the senteral staff is the senteral staff. Since of the general staff is the senteral staff. Since were handled flawleasly for impletely equipped and ready for impletely emining in Havana over hight before splitting up into detach, it was a fine demonstration of the valor and efficiency of the general staff. Since and the such that the navy was able with such instant efficiency; ship after high appearing on the shortest notice at the outset to meet the Cubar erists in the such instant efficiency; ship after high appearing on the shortest notice at the outset to meet the cubar erists in the such instant efficiency; ship after high appearing on the shortest notice at the service, meet the cubar erists high appearing on the shortest notice at the outset to meet the cubar erists high appearing on the shortest notice at the outset to meet the cubar erists high appearing on the shortest notice at the outset to meet the cubar erists high appearing on the shortest notice at the outset to meet the cubar erists high appearing on the shortest notice at the outset to meet the cubar erists high appearing on the shortest notice at the outset to meet the cubar erists high appearing on the shortest notice at the outset to meet the cubar erists in the shortest notice at the outset to meet the cubar erists is high after the outset to meet the cubar erist portance.

Dettance.
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 volunteers; and in such event these volunteers; and ability to take care of himself in the open, his efficiency on the line of battle is almost directly proportionate to evellence in marksmanship. We should catabilish shooting galleries in all the arge public and military schools, should maintain national target ranges in different parts of the country, and should in the little republic of Switzeriand offers an excellent example in all matters connected with building up an efficient citizen soldiery. "THEOPODER EDOSEVELT." The congress has most wisely provided