

mmends Legislation on New and Important Subjects.



No Believes Such Laws Would Curt Growth of Fortunes to Dangerous Proportions.

News on Negro Question-Ask **Currency Reform, and Shippin** -Would Make Citizens of Japa -Many Other Important Subjects Discussed.

ington, Dec. 1.-President Roose elt's message to the second assion of he Fifty-ninth congress deals with a number of new and important subjects, lef of which is the government prose ion of the trusts, the abuse of injunc ions in labor troubles, the negro ques-ion, the preaching of class hatred stween capital and labor, additional legison for the control of large corpora a, 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:

of 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 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-fandant 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 defend-ant's demurrer; while in another juris-diction an indictment for comspiracy 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 so the in real conflict. At pres-on there is no way by which the gov-rument 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 a higher court: and the wheels of justice are blocked without any real decision of the question. I can not too strongly arge 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 railway employees with-suit 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-prome court definitely decide the ques-tion." ked without any real decision of

The Nagro Problem.

female ishor throughout the country. He reviews the work of the country. He reviews the work of the commission appointed to investigate labor conditions in the coal fields of Pennsylvanis in 1986, 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: "Many of these strikes and lockouts would not have occurred had the parties

<text><text><text><text><text> "Many of these strikes and lockputs would not have occurred had the parties to the dispute been required to appear before an unprojudiced 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 effher 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-tion to persuade the opposing parties to come to terms.

other cases, would enable the commis-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 inercy 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 asfely 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 of a mob.

Need for Negro Education.

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

Need for Negro Education. There is another matter which has a direct bearing upon this matter of inching and of the brutal crime which sometimes calls it forth and at other itimes 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 foundation of our whole political situ-ation. In every community the poor-enset, would be deprived of them if they only received school facilities proportionately to the taxes they paid. The white man, if he is wise, will de-class to manhood and womanhood without education. Unquestionably ed-ucation such as is obtained in our pub-lie schools does not do everything to-wards making a man a good citizen; 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-s control that will among other things prevent the evils of excessive overcentalization, and that will compel lic schools does not do everything towards 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 own no property; for the man who own no property; for the man who own no property; for the searnings, like the man who acquires education, is usually lifted above more brutal eriminality. 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 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 things prevent the evils of excessive overcapitalization, and that will compai-the disclosures by each big corporation of its stockholders and of its properties and business, whether owned directly or thru subsidiary or affiliated corporations. This will tend to put a stop to the secur-ing of inordinate profits by favored individuals at the expense whether of the general public, the stockholders, or the wageworkers. Our effort should be not as much to prevent consolidation as Intervention to prove a profits by favored individuals at the expense whether of the general public, the stockholders, or not se much to prevent consultation as such, but so to supervise and control its as to see that it results in no harm to to severity apologists for the misuse of wealth assall the effort to secure such and the security is a step toward socialism. As a matter of fact it is these reactionaries and ultraconservatives who are them selves most portent in increasing socialistic feeling. One of the mest efficient methods of averting the assall the effort to secure such and secures a step toward socialism. As a matter of fact it is these reactionaries and ultraconservatives who are them selves most portent in thereasing socialistic feeling. One of the mest efficient methods of averting the agitation is well found. The best way to avert the very undestrable move for the governmental of events as to which the agitation and regulation of the great interstate common carriers as will do away with the event interstate common carriers as will do away with the event interstate common carriers as will do away with the reading of the great interstate common carriers as will do away with the reading of the great interstate common carriers as will do away with the reading of the grave and forentiation of the gravitation of the gravitation of the gravitation of the gravitation of such governmental or such against the men of such governmentation of individual initiative and dwarf individual effort. This is not a fact. It would be a vertable calamity to fail to individual initiative, the demention of the gravitation of such governmentation of individual initiative and dwarf individual effort. This is not a fact the dangerout of such governmentation of individual initiative and dwarf individual initiative, matter of fact the demention of a such as competion which the such as the science former competion which is no important to encourase in the notice of such government in the step of fact the dangerout which de 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 ahe 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-ft 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 graduats." Capital and Labor. 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 to the rich man, as such..... to seek to mislead and inflame to mad-ness honest men whose lives are hard and who have not the kind of mental training which will permit them to ap-preciate the danger in the doctrines preached is to commit a crime against the body politic and to be faise to every worthy principle and tradition of Amer-ican national life." Continuing on this subject he says: worthy principle and tradition of Amer-ican national life." Continuing on this subject he says: "The plain people whe 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 simister agitator on a platform of violence and hypecrisy. 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 republican forms is itself on trial. The triumph of the mob is just as ovil 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 trine to deal togit who is follows has would stand with them, while the ex-tremists care rather to preach discontent and agitation than to achieve solid re-sults. As a matter of fact, our position is as remote from that of the bourbon reactionary as 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 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 justify by his fellows, has as much to fear from the insincere and unworthy demagor, promising much and performing nothing, or else performing nothing but evil, who would set on the mob to plunder the rich, as from 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-aries of such obtuse morality that they regard the public servant who prose-cutes them work hand in hand. There are at this moment wealthy reaction-aries of such obtuse morality that they rouger even more objectionable than the wool to plunder the rich. There is nothing to choose between such a re-amentally they are allike in their selfish disregard of the rights of others; and disregard of the rights of others; and is a natural that they should join in oposition to any movement of which the aim is fearlessly to do exact and even justice to all." **Railroad Employees' Heurs.** 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. 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 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 central 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 Combinations Are Necessary. Railroad Employees' Heurs. He asks for the passing of the bill lim-

No and the second ould be bout as ab The start and to beat of be f ald be pe

7. but

day on the canal wo

urges the enactment is trict of Ca-labor isw for the District of Ca-is and the territories, and a federal stigation of the subject of child and throughout the country

will as it is, so far as the istance neered, where white labor canne ployed, to bother as to whether rk is done by alles black man or a

work is

emale labor

these agreements were startioned by the interstate commerce commissions and www.published. With these two condi-tions complied with it is impossible to new what harm such a combination could do to the public at large. It is a public evil to have on the statute hosts a law incapilitie of full enforcement because both judges and juries realize that its full enforcement would destroy the buil-ness of the country; for the, result is to make decent refired men violators of the law against their will, and to put a pressium on the behavior of the wilfal wrongdowr. Such a result in turn tends to throw the desent main and the wilful o throw the depent man and rrongdoor into close associati he end to drag down the for atter's level: for the man wi lawbreaker in one way unha o lose all respect for law rilling to break it in many nore acathing condemnation to the could visited upon a law than is contributed upon a law that is contributed the interstate of the interstate of the fact that the numerous is in lines aw, they say: United Staiss of Franchisticspi Franchisticspi Eraffic pasociation associations de technically violate the law, they say: "The decision of the United States supreme court in the Transmission 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 gas-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. "The decision the

Inheritance and Income Tax.

Inheritance and income Tax. It was expected that the president would refer is 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-lieves 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-ing with what is proposed to be done. may 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 a feel that in the near future our nation-al feel that in the near future our sation-al feel that in the near future our sation-in mount left to any one individual after a certain point has been reached. It is most desirable to encourage thrift after a certain point has been reached. It is most desirable to encourage thrift after a mounts of property left; because be prime object should be to put a con-tent of theore swollen fortunes which it is certainly on the set of the second of the the second of the se

Sally the put his infividual expective for may together help create opinion, and show in mar and cooperative spirit. O become necessary in the veste a right public many ways sectal Organizati rid of labor. It is no loss :

<text>

Marriage and Divorce.

As a means of bringing about national egulation 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 stated. Continuing on this subject he ays:

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 nonulation where the birth mere 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

wid be

od under

T

airs of Porto Rice,

at of war.

the Most Valuable of All Tel

dial Supremel. The oderal court of Perto not from the Subscal Wirathus of the af-The uses and virtues of olive oil are nany-not only from a calinary point . Hawail and our other a, should all be directof view, but as a modicine and an an unct to the tollet.

> For internal use alive all is extreme ly valuable, in many cases being as good if not better then cod liver oil, and far more palatable, while as a beauty specific it is of more value than many high-priced cosmetics and skin foods, both of which last virtues it unites in itself.

With respect to shin food and cos-motics no animal fat, or any cream having such as a base, should ever be used for the face, as it has a tendency to encourage that most fatal for to woman's beauty-superfluous hairs. Olive oil, however, being a vegetable product, has no such injurious effect and can be used with safety by almost anyone, except, perhaps, those with greesy skins.

But particularly those who have arrived-or are arriving-at the much talked-of and dreaded "uncertain age," should not neglect the regular use of olive oil; it helps in a wonderful way to preserve the soft nothings of chin and throat.

Some people advocate pure givcerin. but this sticky stuff is absolutely ruinous to the skin and should never bo used alone; olive oil, on the other hand, is most beneficial.

As to the method of its employment. simply wash the face well and then gently rub the oil in with finger tips, using an upward motion for the cheeks, till the skin has absorbed as much as it can, then wipe off with clean wadding, lint or a piece of old linen.

SOME USES FOR SODA.

Material Practically Indispensable for the Housewife.

<text><text><text><text> A weak solution of soda will revive the color in a dusty carpet. Keep flowers fresh by putting a pinch of soda in the water. Add a little soda to the water when boiling out enamel saucepans and it will help to cleanse them. A spoonful of soda added to water in which dishcloths are washed will keep them a good color and sweeten them. One large teaspoonful of sal soda will bleach a kettleful of clothes. 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-thinkable that we should continue a pol-icy 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 Hair brushes need a weekly cleansing: for this purpose add one tablespoonful of soda to a quart of hot water, dip the bristles-not the back-into this and shake well, until perfectly clean; rinse and stand on edge to dry.

When the waste pipe is clogged with grease, pour down a gallon of boiling water in which has been dissolved a cupful of soda. Repeat this until all the impurities are removed. In cooking gooseberries add a pinch of soda, size of a pea to each quart of fruit and less sugar will be required to sweeten it. Add a teaspoonful of soda to the water in which you wash silver. Before using glass fruit jars the second, time wash with soda water and rinse in order to sweeten them. Dampen soda and apply when bitten by any poisonous insect.-The Housekeeper.

MITUES OF OLIVE OIL

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, 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 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 of thas resulted in a miscarriage of instice"

Injunctions.

Injunctions. On the subject of the abolition of in-mentions in labor disputes, he says: "Is my last message I suggested the en-formation of a law in connection with the feasuance 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 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 herefactive. Moreover, I believe it would be wrong altogether to prohibit the use of injunctions. It is criminal to permit sympathy with criminals to weakes our herefactive to destroy life or property by mob vielence there should be no impairment 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 against by some such law as I advocated inst. "In this matter of injunctions there is

why possible. But so far as possible the against by some such law as I advocated has year. In this matter of injunctions there is becausery power which is nevertheless subject to the possibility of grave abuse. It is a power that 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. Of course, a judge strong enough to be at for his office will enjoin any resort to violence or intimidation, especially by compiracy, no matter what his opinion in dealing with disorder. But there must likewise be no such abuse of the in-junctive power as is implied in forbidding abering men to strive for their own be-troness in paceful and lawful ways; not schemes for its own aggrandisement. It must be remembered that a prelim-ing without adequate proof (even it schemes for its own aggrandisement if must be remembered that a prelim-ing without adequate proof (even in authority can be found to support the schemes of law on which it is founded), may often settle the dispute hermes is may be do the original par-rel there are many judges who and some big corporation to be the provent without adequate proof (even in any he parties; and therefore if may be do the way on which it is founded), may often settle the dispute hermes a matter-of-fact course graning of a preliminary injunction to be the of such case; and there have undoubt-dity been flagrant wrongs committed by judges in connection with labor dis-putes in think much less often than in former years. Buch judges by their un-

it is certainly of no benefit to this coun-

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.

Inheritance Tax Constitutional.

inheritance Tax Constitutional. "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 6, 1737, when the makers of the Constitution were alive 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 act of July 1, 1852; a minimum sum of \$1,000 in personal property being excepted from taxation, the tax then becoming progressive according to the remeteness of kin. The war-revenue act of June 18, 186, 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 legatee's remoteness of kin. The supreme court has held that the succession tax imposed at the time of kin. The supreme court has both con-stitutional and valid. More recently the court, in an opinion delivered by Mr. Justice White, which contained an ez-ceedingly able and elaborate discussion of the powers of the congress to impose denth duties, sustained the constitutionof the powers 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?

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 swellen 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 Mil, 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 isse. 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 felt 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 accomplish 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 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,

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 sarious 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

that wilful sterility is, from the standpoint of the nation, from me 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. The president asks for the enactment into law 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.

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

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 defective. 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 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 bankers. Among the plans which are possibly feasible and which certainly should receive your consideration is that repeatedly brought to your attention by the pres-ent secretary of the treasury, the es-sential features of which have been approved by many prominent bankers and business men. According to this plan mational banks should be per-mitted to issue a specified proportion which 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. **Need 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 empha-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 gen-erally quite as much as bankers; es-pecially is this true of stockmen, farmers and business men in the west; for at present at certain seasons of 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 rates between the cast 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 a considerable increase in bills of small denominations. Permission 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

last resort, to defending the people who have committed it against the conse-quences of their own wrongdoing."

Cuban Intervention.

quences of their own wrongdoing." **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 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 be observe order among them-selves and therefore to preserve their independence. If the elections become a farce, and if the insurrection become a farce, which has assumed the sporsorship 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 secure the safety of life and property. The path to be trodden by those, who exercise self-gov-ernment is always hard, and we should cuans as they tread this difficult parth. I have the utmost sympathy with, and regard for, them; but I most earnestly adjure them solemnly to weigh their re-sponsibilities and to see that when their rew government is started it shall run smoothly, and with freedom from fin-and from insurrectionary disturbances on the thermational conference of American re-publics and the visit of Secretary Root to South America, and points to the fact

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 of that country 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. The message closes with a plea for the maintenance of the mary at its pre-is ent standard, to do which he says would mean the building of one battleship each year. Of the present efficiency of both the army and navy in dealing with the re-cent sudden crisis in Cuba illustrater afresh their value to the nation. This are essential to the general staff in the arry; both and use of our military forces affoat and abo so over sea ever accomplianed by completely equipped and ready for im-mediate service, several posti-the same afficiency of the general staff. Sim-ing these afficiency of the general staff. Sim-the sufficiency of the general staff. Sim-ing the substituted for the onion. The readiness and efficiency would have been very much less had it not been for the and use of our military forces afficiation and dispatch of the swiftest mobilisation and dispatch of the sourd that the navy was able afficiency of the general staff. Sim-ing these are of the general staff. Sim-the such instant efficiency and ready for im-mediate service, several posti-the such instant efficiency and navy was able service, The army and navy was able services, and they cooperate without constantly increasing efficiency and importance. The congress has most wisely provided of ra national board for the promotion of rife monotices. Excellent content in a layer of the outset to meet the cuban crisis with such instant efficiency and navy was able services, and they cooperate without the ensures of the mixture. Bate first in a quick oven, then in a cooler one for about three-quarters of an hour. The first in a marker in the anory was able a hour. The services is and they cooperate without the time the ensures of a hour. The first for invalide.

constantly increasing efficiency and importance. The congress has most wisely provided for a national board for the promotion of rifie 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 volunt; 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 texcellence in marksmanship. We should establish shooting galleries in all the large public and military schools, should in every way encourage the formation of rifie clubs thruout all parts of the land. The little republic of Switzerland offers us an excellent example in all matters

Steak Bernalse.

As the delicious French sauce requires close attention in its making. it is safer to have butter creamed and the egg beaten before commencing to broil the steak. The rest of the process can be attended to while the meat is cooking. Rub in a small bowf four rounded tablespoonfuls of butter until creamy, adding a sifting of paprika and half a teaspoonful salt. Beat the yolks of four eggs in a small saucepan and set one side. In another saucepan put four tablespoonfuls each hot water and tarragon vinegar with a slice of onion and cook until reduced one-half. Strain out the onion, add the hot vinegar to the beaten egg yolks, little by little, set the pan over the fire in a hot water bath and stir rapidly as the egg thickens. As soon as creamy and thick take from the fire, add a portion of the creamed butter, incorporate thoroughly, add more of the butter, and so on until all

is in and well blended. Then pour at once over a hot broiled sirloin or

	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				citizen soldiery. "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."	lost. The milk serves as a sauce, be-
BEFORE AND AFTER ELECTION President Buchanan Had Had All the Visitors He Wanted. President Buchanan's home still stands in the outskirts of Lancaster Pa. Buchanan was a close friend of Abreham N. Cassel. He was president of the turnpike company which grand a road leading from Lancaster pair the Buchanan residence. Burlag the campaign which gave president this	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? I want to encourage them to come- want 'em all to come." Mr. Cansel promised to consult his directors, and a concession was	"Cassel," he said. "for heaven's sake keep 'em away! Can't you build toil gates clear up to the sky so they can't climb over?"—Saturday Evening Post. Impure Part of Ice. The center of a cake of artificial ice is generally opaque, while the part first from the outside is generally clear. As water freezes slowly, all the impurities are pushed away from the part first freezing. The central opaque part contains all the impuri- fiest even the bester which	DIG UP SKULL OF AN AUROCHS. Bones of Progenitor of Buffalo Found Beneath Bed of Missouri River. Pierre, S. DAt a depth of more than 20 feet the workers in caiseon No. 1, on the new bridge, found a number of bones and an immense skull of a buffalo. The skull was per- fect, but the outside horn had disap- peared, leaving it to measure 34 inches from stub to stub of the inside	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 bot- tom with the gravel and stones, re- maining there to be covered by the accretion with a change in the chan- nel. The skull is a peculiar one, showing a dome between the horns, while the	exhibition where it is attracting a 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, is which case it has been buried in the sands of the Missouri for many hundreds of years. <u>Easy.</u> Little Kari (explaining the use of the telephone)—See, uncle, it is very simple. You put the receiver to your	ing thickened with the flour while cooking. Macaroni with Tomatees. Break the macaroni into places an inch long until you have one pint, put into boiling salted water, and boil rap- idly 20 minutes. Drain in a colander, then put it in cold water for ten min- utes to bleach. Melt one tablespoon of flour and mix until smooth. Add one pint of stewed or canned tomatoes and stir until it boils. Drain the mac- aroni and add carefully. Boil one min- ute, then serve at once. You may