

THE PRESIDENT GIVES OUTLINE OF LEGISLATION

In Special Message He Asks the Passage of Several Pending Bills.

WOULD AMEND TRUST LAWS

Believes Some Features of Present Statutes Are Obsolete and Need Revising.

Would Prevent Both Blacklist and Boycott—Sees Need of Tariff Revision Commission and Immediate Waterway Legislation.

Washington, Mar. 25.—The following is the full text of the president's message sent to congress Wednesday:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I call your attention to certain measures as to which I think there should be action by the congress before the close of the present session. There is ample time for their consideration. As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken one way or the other on these bills at the present session. In my message at the opening of the present session, and, indeed, in various messages to previous congresses, I have repeatedly suggested action on most of these measures.

Child labor should be prohibited throughout the nation. At least a model child-labor bill should be passed for the District of Columbia. It is unfortunate that in the one place solely dependent upon congress for its legislation there should be no law whatever to protect children by forbidding or regulating their labor.

I renew my recommendation for the immediate re-enactment of an employers' liability law, drawn to conform to the recent decision of the supreme court. Within the limits indicated by the court, the law should be made thorough and comprehensive, and the protection it affords should embrace every class of employe to which the power of the congress can extend.

In addition to a liability law protecting the employes of common carriers, the government should show its good faith by enacting a further law giving compensation to its own employes for injury or death incurred in its service. It is a reproach to us as a nation that in both federal and state legislation we have afforded less protection to public and private employes than any other industrial country of the world.

Injunction Legislation.

I also urge that action be taken along the line of the recommendations I have already made concerning injunctions in labor disputes. No temporary restraining order should be issued by any court without notice; and the petition for a permanent injunction upon which such temporary restraining order has been issued should be heard by the court issuing the same within a reasonable time—say, not to exceed a week or thereabouts from the date when the order was issued. It is worth considering whether it would not give greater popular confidence in the impartiality of sentences for contempt if it was required that the issue should be decided by another judge than the one issuing the injunction, except where the contempt is committed in the presence of the court, or in other case of urgency.

Rate Law Amendments.

I again call attention to the urgent need of amending the interstate commerce law and especially the anti-trust law along the lines indicated in my last message. The interstate commerce law should be amended so as to give railroads the right to make traffic agreements, subject to these agreements being approved by the interstate commerce commission and published in all of their details. The commission should also be given the power to make public and to pass upon the issuance of all securities hereafter issued by railroads under an interstate commerce business.

A law should be passed providing in effect that when a federal court determines to place a common carrier or other public utility concern under the control of a receivership, the attorney general should have the right to nominate at least one of the receivers, or else in some other way the interests of the stockholders should be consulted, so that the management may not be wholly re-delivered to the man or men the failure of whose policy may have necessitated the creation of the receivership. Receiverships should be used, not to operate roads, but as speedily as possible to pay their debts and return them to the proper owners.

Would Amend Anti-Trust Law.

In addition to the reasons I have already urged on your attention, it has now become important that there should be an amendment of the anti-

trust law, because of the uncertainty as to how this law affects combinations among labor men and farmers, if the combination has any tendency to restrict interstate commerce. All of these combinations, if and while existing for and engaged in the promotion of innocent and proper purposes, should be recognized as legal. As I have repeatedly pointed out, this anti-trust law was a most unwisely drawn statute. It was perhaps inevitable that in feeling after the right remedy the first attempts to provide such should be crude; and it was absolutely imperative that some legislation should be passed to control, in the interest of the public, the business use of the enormous aggregations of corporate wealth that are so marked a feature of the modern industrial world. But the present anti-trust law, in its construction and working, has exemplified only too well the kind of legislation which, under the guise of being thoroughgoing, is drawn up in such sweeping form as to become either ineffective or else mischievous.

In the modern industrial world combinations are absolutely necessary; they are necessary among business men, they are necessary among laboring men, they are becoming more and more necessary among farmers. Some of these combinations are among the most powerful of all instruments for wrongdoing. Others offer the only effective way of meeting actual business needs. It is mischievous and unwholesome to keep upon the statute books unmodified a law, like the anti-trust law, which, while in practice only partially effective against vicious combinations, has nevertheless in theory been construed so as sweepingly to prohibit every combination for the transaction of modern business. Some real good has resulted from this law. But the time has come when it is imperative to modify it. Such modification is urgently needed for the sake of the business men of the country, for the sake of the wageworkers and for the sake of the farmers. The congress can not afford to leave it on the statute books in its present shape.

Remedies Advised.

It has now become uncertain how far this law may involve all labor organizations and farmers' organizations, as well as all business organizations, in conflict with the law; or, if we secure literal compliance with the law, how far it may result in the destruction of the organization necessary for the transaction of modern business, as well as of labor organizations and farmers' organizations, completely check the wise movement for securing business cooperation among farmers, and put back half a century the progress of the movement for the betterment of labor. A bill has been presented in congress to remedy this situation. Some such measure as this bill is needed in the interest of all engaged in the industries which are essential to the country's well-being. I do not pretend to say the exact shape that the bill should take, and the suggestions I have to offer are tentative; and my views would apply equally to any other measure which would achieve the desired end. Bearing this in mind, I would suggest, merely tentatively, the following changes in the law:

The substantive part of the anti-trust law should remain as at present; that is, every contract in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations should continue to be declared illegal; provided, however, that some proper governmental authority (such as the commissioner of corporations acting under the secretary of commerce and labor) be allowed to pass on any such contracts. Probably the best method of providing for this would be to enact that any contract subject to the prohibition contained in the anti-trust law, into which it is desired to enter, might be filed with the bureau of corporations or other appropriate executive body. This would provide publicity. Within, say, 60 days of the filing—which period could be extended by order of the department whenever for any reason it did not give the department sufficient time for a thorough examination—the executive department, having power might forbid the contract, which would then become subject to the provisions of the anti-trust law, if at all in restraint of trade.

If no such prohibition was issued, the contract could then only be liable to attack on the ground that it constituted an unreasonable restraint of trade. Whenever the period of filing had passed without any such prohibition, the contracts or combinations could be disapproved or forbidden only after notice and hearing with a reasonable provision for summary review on appeal by the courts. Labor organizations, farmers' organizations, and other organizations not organized for purposes of profit, should be allowed to register under the law by giving the location of the head office, the charter and by-laws, and the names and addresses of their principal officers. In the interest of all these organizations—business, labor, and farmers' organizations alike—the present provision permitting the recovery of threefold damages should be abolished, and as a substitute therefor the right of recovery allowed for should be only the damages sustained by the plaintiff and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee. The law should not affect pending suits; a short statute of limitations should be provided, so far as the past is concerned, not to exceed a year. Moreover, and even more in the interest of labor than of business combinations, all such suits brought for causes of action heretofore occurred should be brought only if the contract or combination complained of was unfair or unreasonable. It may be well

to remember that all of the suits heretofore brought by the government under the anti-trust law have been in cases where the combination or contract was in fact unfair, unreasonable, and against the public interest.

Waterways Commission.

Ample provision should be made for a permanent waterways commission, with whatever power is required to make it effective. The reasonable expectation of the people will not be met unless the congress provides at this session for the beginning and prosecution of the actual work of waterway improvement and control. The congress should recognize in fullest fashion the fact that the subject of the conservation of our natural resources, with which this commission deals, is literally vital for the future of the nation.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
The White House, March 25, 1908.

\$10 AN ACRE REALIZED ON CROP IN WESTERN CANADA.

ANOTHER FARMER REALIZES \$22.50 PER ACRE FROM HIS WHEAT CROP LAST YEAR.

Charles McCormick of Kenville, Manitoba, writes:

"During the season of 1907, I had 100 acres in crop on the S. W. quarter of section 18, township 26, range 27 west of the Principal Meridian, Western Canada, yielded as follows:

"20 acres at 22 bushels per acre, which I sold for 90 cents per bushel; and 20 acres oats yielding 60 bushels per acre I sold for 35 cents per bushel so that my total crop realized \$3,000.00. From this I deducted for expenses of threshing, hired help, etc., \$400.00, leaving me a net profit on this year's crop of over \$1,600."

Thomas Sawatzky of Herbert, Saskatchewan, says:

"The value of my crop per acre of wheat is \$22.50. I threshed 1,750 bushels of wheat from 78 acres, and was offered 90 cents a bushel for it. Oats, 15 acres, 500 bushels; and barley, 5 acres, 50 bushels. I do not know if I have been doing the best in this district, but I know if all the farmers were doing as well, Western Canada would have no kick coming as far as grain growing is concerned; and I further say that if you want to put this in one of your advertisements, this is true and I can put my name to it."

CLASSIFIED.



Printer—Where shall I put the announcement of Alderman Dodge's retirement?

Editor—Under "Public Improvements."

PRESCRIBED CUTICURA

After Other Treatment Failed—Raw Eczema on Baby's Face Had Lasted Three Months—At Last Doctor Found Cure.

"Our baby boy broke out with eczema on his face when one month old. One place on the side of his face the size of a nickel was raw like beefsteak for three months, and he would cry out when I bathed the parts that were sore and broken out. I gave him three months' treatment from a good doctor, but at the end of that time the child was no better. Then my doctor recommended Cuticura. After using a cake of Cuticura Soap, a third of a box of Cuticura Ointment, and half a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent he was well and his face was as smooth as any baby's. He is now two years and a half old and no eczema has reappeared. Mrs. M. L. Harris, Alton, Kan., May 14 and June 12, 1907."

How to Raise Boys.

"Thar ain't much of a problem in raisin' boys of yer'll have a little common sense about it," said Mr. Billy Sanders. "Don't let 'em run wild like pigs in the woods, an' don't keep the lines too tight, an' when things go wrong don't be fear'd of usin' a rawhide. But don't forget that the mamma an' daddies of the land are twice responsible when one of their boys goes wrong. Ef the legislator wants to do a good work, an' make better citizens out'n the risin' generation, let it put a heavy penalty on the dear parents of the boys that go wrong."—Joel Chandler Harris, in Uncle Remus' Magazine.

How Her Life Was Saved When Bitten By a Large Snake.

How few people there are who are not afraid of snakes. Not long ago a harmless little garter snake fell on the wheel of an automobile which was being driven by a woman. The woman promptly fainted and the car, left to its own resources, ran into a stone wall and caused a serious accident.

The bite of a poisonous snake needs prompt attention. Mrs. K. M. Flahel, Route No. 1, Box 40, Dillsburg, Pa., tells how she saved her life when bitten by a large snake.

"On August 23, 1906, I was bitten on the hand twice by a large copperhead snake. Being a distance from any medical aid, as a last resort I used Sloan's Liniment, and to my astonishment found it killed all pain and was the means of saving my life. I am the mother of four children and am never without your Liniment."

A Popular Game.

"Where has yer been this evenin'?" asked O'Riley of O'Toole.

"Sure, I have been playing 'Bridget whist,'" said O'Toole.

"Bridget whist? an' how do yer play that?"

"I sit in the kitchen wid Bridget, an' ate pie an' cake an' chicken, an' whin Bridget hears the missus comin' she says 'whist.'"

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by the use of Deafness Cures, which are guaranteed to cure deafness caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When the tube is inflamed, you have a ringing sound or buzzing in the ears, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation is taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed for ever, no matter what treatment is resorted to. Deafness Cures are sold by all druggists, or by mail, for \$1.00 per bottle. Send for free literature. F. J. CHERRY & CO., Toledo, O.

Cultivate the habit of always seeing the best in people, and more than that of drawing forth whatever is the best in them.—Theodore Cuyler.

There is need for Garfield Tea when the skin is inflamed, the tongue coated, and when headaches are frequent.

An easy-going man is apt to make it hard going for his wife.

Levis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar made of rich, mellow tobacco. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

Time is precious, but truth is more precious than time.—Beaconsfield.

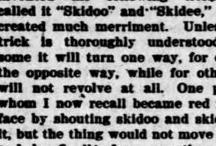
CORNER TOP FILE JUNIORS

A SKIDOO-SKIDEE TRICK.

It Will Obey Your Voice and Mystify Your Friends.

About the time when the expression "skidoo" first began to be used I invented the following trick and called it "Skidoo" and "Skidee," which created much merriment. Unless the trick is thoroughly understood, for some it will turn one way, for others the opposite way, while for others it will not revolve at all. One person whom I now recall became red in the face by shouting skidoo and skidee at it, but the thing would not move at all, and he finally from vexation threw the trick into the fire and a new one had to be made. Very few can make it turn both ways at will, and therein is the trick.

Take a piece of hardwood three-eighths of an inch square and about nine inches long. On one of the edges cut a series of notches as indicated in Fig. 1. Then slightly taper the end marked B until it is nicely rounded as shown in Fig. 2. Next make an arm of a two-arm windmill such as boys make. Make a hole through the center of this one arm. Enlarge the hole slightly, enough to slide a common pin to hold the arm to the end B and not interfere with the revolving arm. Two or three of these arms may have to be made before one is secured that is of the exact proportions to catch the vibrations right.



How to Cut the Notches.

To operate the trick, grip the stick firmly in one hand, and with the forward and backward motion of the other allow the first finger to slide along the top edge, the second finger along the side and the thumb nail will then vibrate along the notches, thus making the arm revolve in one direction. To make the arm revolve in the opposite direction—keep the hand moving all the time, so the observer will not detect the change which the hand makes—allow the first finger to slide along the top, as in the other movement, the thumb and second finger changing places: e. g., in the first movement you scratch the notches with the thumb nail while the hand is going from the body, and in the second movement you scratch the notches with the nail of the second finger when the hand is coming toward the body, thus producing two different vibrations. In order to make it work perfectly (?) you must, of course, say "skidoo" when you begin the first movement, and then, no matter how fast the little arm is revolving when changed to the second movement, you must say "skidee" and the arm will immediately stop and begin revolving in the opposite direction. By using the magic words the little arm will obey your commands instantly and your audience will be mystified. If any of your audience presume to dispute, or think they can do the same, let them try it. You will, no doubt, be accused of blowing or drawing in your breath, and many other things in order to make the arm operate. At least it is amusing. Try it and see.

NEW KIND OF SAILING VESSEL



You can even make a boat that will sail readily against the wind, and it's quite simple at that.

For the deck or body of your boat take a piece of wood about 20 inches long, 2-3 inches wide and about 5-6 inch thick. Taper at the ends.

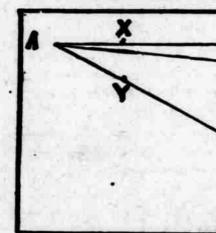
Draw a line from end to end along the flat surface. On this line and about 5-6 inch from the end, which will finally serve as the stern, make a hole and insert in it a little mast about 7-8 inches high and 1/2-inch in diameter. To its top fasten a little ringbolt. Then, at about half an inch from the prow of the boat fasten another ring-

bolt of the same diameter hole as the other—about 1-3 inch.

Your propeller should be 33 inches in length and 13 inches in diameter, tapering at the ends. To one end you will attach the "sail" and to the other the "paddle."

This diagram shows you exactly how the different parts of the boat are put together and how they look. By following these details of measurement carefully and using a little patience in construction you will soon have a fine little sailing vessel that will make good time through the water.

AN INTERESTING OPTICAL ILLUSION



On first glancing at this drawing it would appear that the distance between X and Y is greater than that between M and N. However, if both distances are measured, it will be found that they are equal, each being one-third of an inch in width.

SPRING HINT FOR BOYS.

How to Build a Bird House for the Summer Visitors.

Instead of trapping or shooting birds—the farmer's best friends—try this humane plan, and see if you don't get more pleasure out of it in the end.

Get an empty ten-pound starch box, or any other wooden box of convenient size, nail the cover on, and make a small hole for a door.

put a triangle piece of wood on top of the front (for a make-believe roof gable) also a little platform in front, for a make believe stoop, and then place the bird house securely in some treetop, safely out of reach of cats or other bird enemies, or on top of a high pole, in some sheltered place, if you happen to have such a pole—though a tree top is best on account of the shade and shelter it affords.

MOVABLE, HANGING SHELF.

Easily Made and Very Useful in the Home.

I want to suggest a handy design for a movable shelf that I have used with a great amount of satisfaction, writes a correspondent of Prairie Farmer. A very good idea of the scheme is brought out in the accompanying illustration. It can be made of any desirable size to meet the demands of the occasion for which it is needed. Its principal value comes from the fact that a movable shelf is frequently a great convenience about the cooking stove since on occasion it can be located in a place where, if made permanent, the shelf would prove to be very much in the way.

The Little Negritos.

The Negritos, or little negroes, natives of the Philippine Islands, are almost the smallest race on the globe. They are true savages, depending for food upon the chase and wild roots. They do not live in villages, or even built huts, but roam through the mountains in small groups of a few families each. These little people are not strong. Their legs are like broom sticks and all over their bodies are tattoo marks in the form of long dashes.

The Sassy Deep.

Little Johnnie, says the Chicago Tribune, on his first trip to the seashore, watched the foam of the waves, and asked his mother: "Is that the soupuds the little fishes wash with?"

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One of the Essentials

of the happy home of to-day is a vast fund of information as to the best methods of promoting health and happiness and right living and knowledge of the world's best products.

Products of actual conditions and reasonable claims: truthfully presented and which have obtained to world-wide acceptance through the approval of the Well-Informed of the West; not of individuals only, but of the many who have the happy faculty of selecting and obtaining the best of the world's goods.

One of the products of that class, of known composition, pure, an Ethical remedy, approved by physicians and commended by the Well-Informed of the World as a valuable and wholesome family laxative is the well-known Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

The Spring Opening.

The dazzling creation of birds and wire in the military department was marked \$15.

The circle of shoppers gazed in envy but not one stirred.

Suddenly the clerk reversed the card and displayed the figures \$14.49.

Then there was a small riot. Shoppers fought like amazons to reach the counter.

"Ah," laughed the tall floorwalker, "those ladies remind me of olden knights."

"In what way?" asked the meek man who was waiting for his wife to emerge from the crush.

"Why, they fight at the drop of a hat."

And before the meek man could appreciate the point of the joke his wife came out minus a comb and two locks of hair.

PUBLIC LAND OPENING.

245,000 acres of irrigated government land in Big Horn Basin, Wyoming, will be thrown open for settlement May 17, under the Carey Act, affording an opportunity to secure an irrigated farm at low cost on easy payments. Only 30 days residence is required. A report containing official notice of the drawing, maps, plats, and full information has been published by the Irrigation Department, 465 Home Ins. Bldg., Chicago. Any one interested may obtain a free copy by applying to the Department.

A Powerful Combination.

Tim was a protégé of Mr. Blank, a well-known Boston lawyer. He was often in trouble, but by personal influence with the courts Mr. Blank managed to have him let down easy, so it became a matter of talk, the Green Bag says, that he did not suffer greatly in being arrested.

"How is it, Tim," some one asked one day, "that you are arrested very often, but never go to jail nor pay any fines?"

"It's just this way," Tim replied. "I have Mr. Blank for my lawyer, and what he doesn't know about the law I tell him."

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson* in Use For Over 30 Years. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Class Favoritism.

"The Indian appropriation bill puts an end to the relations of the five tribes, I notice," remarked Reeder, looking up from his paper.

"Humph!" growled Grump, whose wife's cousin is making a protracted visit at his home. "I wish we were Indians."—Kansas City Times.

In a Pinch, Use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

A powder. It cures painful, smarting, nervous feet let down easy, so it became a matter of talk, the Green Bag says, that he did not suffer greatly in being arrested.

Seek the Bright Things in Life.

Look out for the bright, for the brightest side of things, and keep the face constantly turned toward it: you will then shed happiness along your way like the summer sun.—Julius Benham.

Lewis' Single Binder straight 5c cigar made of rich, mellow tobacco. Your dealer or Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

It isn't easy to fool the man who knows himself.

BODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

75¢ Guaranteed

SICK HEADACHE

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Two Hourly Eating. A perfect remedy for Biliousness, Nervousness, Headache, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine Must Bear Face-Simile Signature REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

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In the modern industrial world combinations are absolutely necessary; they are necessary among business men, they are necessary among laboring men, they are becoming more and more necessary among farmers. Some of these combinations are among the most powerful of all instruments for wrongdoing. Others offer the only effective way of meeting actual business needs. It is mischievous and unwholesome to keep upon the statute books unmodified a law, like the anti-trust law, which, while in practice only partially effective against vicious combinations, has nevertheless in theory been construed so as sweepingly to prohibit every combination for the transaction of modern business. Some real good has resulted from this law. But the time has come when it is imperative to modify it. Such modification is urgently needed for the sake of the business men of the country, for the sake of the wageworkers and for the sake of the farmers. The congress can not afford to leave it on the statute books in its present shape.

Remedies Advised.

It has now become uncertain how far this law may involve all labor organizations and farmers' organizations, as well as all business organizations, in conflict with the law; or, if we secure literal compliance with the law, how far it may result in the destruction of the organization necessary for the transaction of modern business, as well as of labor organizations and farmers' organizations, completely check the wise movement for securing business cooperation among farmers, and put back half a century the progress of the movement for the betterment of labor. A bill has been presented in congress to remedy this situation. Some such measure as this bill is needed in the interest of all engaged in the industries which are essential to the country's well-being. I do not pretend to say the exact shape that the bill should take, and the suggestions I have to offer are tentative; and my views would apply equally to any other measure which would achieve the desired end. Bearing this in mind, I would suggest, merely tentatively, the following changes in the law:

The substantive part of the anti-trust law should remain as at present; that is, every contract in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations should continue to be declared illegal; provided, however, that some proper governmental authority (such as the commissioner of corporations acting under the secretary of commerce and labor) be allowed to pass on any such contracts. Probably the best method of providing for this would be to enact that any contract subject to the prohibition contained in the anti-trust law, into which it is desired to enter, might be filed with the bureau of corporations or other appropriate executive body. This would provide publicity. Within, say, 60 days of the filing—which period could be extended by order of the department whenever for any reason it did not give the department sufficient time for a thorough examination—the executive department, having power might forbid the contract, which would then become subject to the provisions of the anti-trust law, if at all in restraint of trade.