VANCLEAVE ON LABOR

President of Manufacturers' Association Addresses the Citisens' Alliance.

REASONS FOR GOMPERS AND HEARST

Captains of Industry Directly Responsible for Their Propaganda.

OPPRESSION OF EMPLOYES MUST CEASE

Which Cause Them Are Removed.

EQUALITY OF PRIVILEGES AND DUTIES

Great Need of the Times is Fraternal Co-operation Between Capital and Labor - Resolutions Are Adopted.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1-James W. Van L. Louis, president of the National A. Louis, president of the National A. Control of the message the house printing of the house printing of the message the house printing of the h of St. Louis, president of the National A. sociation of Manufacturers, Calivered the principal address today before the conven-Mr. Van Cleve condemned strongly men Shn who oppressed their employes, declaring sage a wich a man to be the managed that the time of time of the time of time of the time of t such a man to be "a worse citizen than the tion by demagogue he assaits."

Mr. Van Clove said in part:

Originally the labor unions were called into Originally the labor unions were called into being by the oppression of one employers. In several ways they have done good service to the workers. They have promoted a friendly feeling and cultivated a spirit of helpfulness among wen in all so its of or supations. They have aided in advancing hages and thus have obtained for labor as hare of wealth the co-operation of labor and capital produced. As fair men we must concede all this.

It is not appropriate resolutions regarding those members of the house of representatives who have died since the last session. As a mark of further respect to their memory adjournment was taken at 2:54 or clock.

Senator Rayner today introduced the following resolution on the Japanese question:

Evils Are Apparent.

Nevertheless, while recognizing and com-mending the good the unions have done, we cannot close our eyes to the evils some-of their teachings are inciting. In the in-terest of industrial paste and lasting har-mony between employers and workmen we must appose those principles and methods of the unions which have been opposed by the most prominent man of the country, men friendry to labor and champions of a square deal for capital and labor alike. Those men condemn, as we do:

First—The closed shop.

Second—The restriction of the number of apprentices.

apprentices.
Third-The boycott.
Fourth-The attempt by labor leaders to draw class lines and to make the laborers believe the employers are their enemies.
We must also, as patriotic Americans, condemn the blacklisting and proscription by the American Federation of Labor in the rocent elections. The laborers outside the unions—who constitute ten times as

the recent elections. The laborers outside the unions—who constitute ten times as many workers as within the unions—are opposed to the enacament of laws which the labor union bosses are attempting to push through congress.

As an ally in combating the extremists who would revolutionize society and assail the individual's property and social rights all good citizens should welcome such cooperation as the labor unions afford. For this reason the employer who would like to strike down all labor unions indiscriminately is blind to his own interests as well at faithless to his duty to the general public.

public.

We must, in particular, show the oppressive employer that he is raising up against himself and putting weapons in his enemies; hands, as well as in those of mischief makers warring on society. We must chief makers warring on society. We must show this employer he is a worse citizen than the demagogue he assails.

Equality of Privilege.

principle of Americanism is equality vileges and duties. We must bring The principle of Americanism is equality of privileges and duties. We must bring employer and employe into fraternal cooperation. Each is necessary to the other's welfare. If the worker is associatented the employer's interests, social and financial, suffer. Strite between classes has no pince in the social economy of democratic America. Leave that to our European neighbors.

The American people must stand by the The American people must stand by the American doctrine of equal chances for advancement for all. Every member of the community must be enfouraged to make the best possible use of his talents. We must establish trade schools for the youth and free employment bureaus for all. We must support free legal departments, where the oppressed ones, no matter how poor they may be, can secure aid to justice.

We must curb the greed of the autocratic employer. We must show the worker that it is best for him to render a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. We must prove the true relation of capital and labor is

Resolutions denouncing child labor and ficial receipt signed by the procedent comproller and cashier of this corporation. In justice to San Francisco and our generated by the association just before the close of the cubesation.

was re-elected president; F. C. Nunemacher Bt. Louis were elected vice presidents. The following men were chosen as members of the governing board:

Georg P. Bent, Chicago; T. J. Mahoney, Omaba; A. C. Brown, Stoux Falls, S. D.; J. W. Franks, Peorla, III. Battle Creek, Mich.

RUSSIAN PRISONER ESCAPES November in

Cherta, concealed in a harrel of pauerkraut.

in the killing of anybody his sentence was communied to life imprisonmen in the Schiesselligrg penitentiary. He was afterward transported to the prison at Akatny. seer the Manchurian border.

CONGRESS HEARS MESSAGE STATUS OF HARRIMAN LINES NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST LAND KINGS PAY ALL BILLS

Reading of President's Communica tion Listened to Attentively in Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The reading of hours and twenty-five minutes in the house today and was followed closely by a large number of members, while the crowded galleries gave close considera-

Here and there the reading of the document was punctuated with applause and hearty handclapping from democrats as well as republicans followed its conclusion. During the major portion of the Cutbreaks Will Continue Until Abuses time of the reading of the message Regresentative Lucey of Iowa acted as speaker pro tem, being the first of the defeated "stand patters" to be recognized

by Speaker Cannon. While the house waited upon the secre tary to the president to appear with the message Speaker Cannon appointed Robert G. Cousins of Iowa, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs to succeed the late Robert Hitt of Illinois. He also appointed Representive Frank O. Lowden

Roosevelt's discussion of the school situation in his mesred with great dismatisfaceffornia delegation in the says: house. The members of the delegation from that state are unanimous in their

Mr. Van Cleve asid in part:

Mr. Chairman and Genlemen: I am invited to address you today as the president of the National Association of Manufacturers, which represents millions of workers and billions of dollars of capital. It is by far the strongest organization for my sort in this country. My subject will be the "Clitzens' industrial Association from the Standpoint of the Manufacturer."

It is well for us to understand that some of the capitals of industry, the heads of great aggregations of capital and some employers of labor in general, are responsible for Gompers and Heurst.

In this I am happy to say that Gompers was overwhelmingly besten in his crusade for class consectition. They were only leaders in the cruption we have seen. But have we killed Gompersism and Heurstlam: That is the question. They were only leaders in the cruption we have fought. The outbreaks cannot be ended permanently until the abuses which caused them have been removed.

Assaults on social satisfy and the public order may be renewed two years hence. The marplots were never more numerous than naw. Possibly they are on the increase. We have the Bryans, the Reufs, the Morans and the Schmitzes in 1995. Let us beware lest in neglecting to cure the abuses which created these disturbers we generate a more dangerous crop of malls; nants in 1995.

Originally the labor unions were called into being by the oppress n of 'one employers. In several ways they have done good str.

Resolved, further, That it is the opinion of the senate that there is no provision in the treaty between the United States and the government of Japan that relates in any manner to this subject, or in any way interferes with the right of the state of California to conduct and administer its system of public schools in accordance with its own legislation, and

system of public schools in accordance with its own legislation, and,
Resolved, further, That it is the duty of the president of the United States to notify the government of Japan and to notify any foreign government with which the question may rise that the educational institutions of the state are not within the jurisdiction of the United States and the United States and the United States has no power to regulate or supervise their administration.

CASH BALANCE ON HAND Over Three Million Dollars at Call

of San Francisco Relief Commission. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.- The relief

corporation has just published a report on the condition of the relief fund, its receipts and disbursements from April 2 10 carry?" November 17, 1906. Total receipts were \$6,218,279.28. The analyzed items show that the cost of administering the funds is less than 4 per cent. The state of California is third on the list of cash contributions and San Francisco third on the list of cities. According to the subscription department report, the amount of \$3,351,691,64 is still outstanding, subject to the call of the corporation, with the exception of \$150,-600 from the state of New York, \$68,000 from Los Angeles, \$20,000 from Bridgeport, Coun., and a few scattering itstill.

The balance sheet shows cash on hand,

Eastern press advices states on authority of a local newspaper report that large sums of money subscribed have gone astray-and that the president of the United States right conduct and the same punishment for right conduct and the same punishment for wrong doing must await rich and poor the matter. The report apparently originalike Thus we shall abolish strikes and ated from express companies failure to delication. Single of anti-injunction laws and establish as era of industrial peace throughout America.

Resolutions Are Adopted.

Resolutions Are Adopted.

Resolutions and the same punishment for the matter. The report apparently originates and expression in the matter. The report apparently originalities and strike in the matter. The report apparently originalities and strike in the matter. The report apparently originates and strike in the matter. The strike in the matter in the matter. The strike in the matter in the strike in the matter in the matter in the strike in the matter in the matter in the matter in the matt and secret service men are investigating the matter. The report apparently origin-

Charles W. Edst of Battle Creek, Mich. SHAFTER'S DEATH REGRETTED

of Retired United States

Army Officer.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., Dec. 4.- The following letters have been received by Cap-The convention will be held next year in tain W. H. McKittrick, son-in-law of the late General William R. Snafter, who died at the former's ranch near Bakersfield

RUSSIAN PRISONER ESCAPES

George Gerahumi Convicted of Organlates: Fighting Revolutionists

Has Reached United States.

SAN PRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—George Gershumi. Hovernor of the Republic of Cuba. Honorable Sir—The news of the death of General William R. Shafter, U. S. A., which occurred at Bakersfield, Cal., has caused a most profound corrow among the Cubams rendering service in the house of representatives: In their name, as well as my own permit me to express our moset affects arrived pesterday on the China. He concealed in a harrel of sauerkraut. Gerahumi was one of the organizers of the fighting organization of the Russian violutionist party. He was arrested in have been contained to the independence of our beloved contained to the independence of our beloved contained. As he had never assisted personally in the killing of anybody his sentence was belowed in the killing of anybody his sentence was belowed to the killing to the killing to the killing to the honorable government to the killing to the honorable government to the killing to the honorable call,

BOLONDRON, New 18 1906 -Mr. Magoon Havena, Cuba: The liberals of this town convey to you to the noble nation and its flustrious president. Mr. Rossevelt, deep felt expression of symmithy for the preparable form of the convey of the preparable form.

Interstate Commerce Commission to Consider Investigation of System.

the president's message consumed two CLARK TAKES EVIDENCE OF DENVER

Testimony Reveals More Favors to Colorado Fuel and Iron Company by Railroads-Record of Land Holdings Missing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. t .- The proposed inrestigation of what is known as the Harriman system of railroads will be the subject of conference by the Interstate Commerce Commission Thursday. The commission has for some time had the matter of an investigation under advisement because of communications that have reached It alleging that the effect of the alleged combination is to suppress competition. The active work of the inquiry will be delegated to some responsible person in whom the commission has full confidence and upon whose report a decision will be reached as to what, if any, further steps shall be taken.

Will Consider Car Shortage. The intentions and attitude of the Interstate Commerce commission respecting the car shortage in the northwest are made clear in a letter addressed to Senator Hansbrough by Chairman Knapp, which

The inability of shippers to secure cars for the movement of their traffic is reported from various parts of the country and amounts in some sections, as you observe, to almost a calamity. This matter has given the commission special concern, although we appear to be without any adequate authority to deal with such a situation. We can exercise no direct power to compel interstate carriers to furnish adequate equipment nor are we prepared at this time to recommend specific legislation upon this subject. Chairman Knapp said the commission could perhaps award reparation for dame

could perhaps award reparation for damages resulting from failure to supply suf-The suggestion in President Roosevelt's ficient cars, but the power to do this is measure that naturalization be extended to not altogether certain, and he says: "It Japanese is extremely distasteful to the would seem to be rather more suitable and efficient for aggrieved shippers to bring their suits in the courts in the first

Taking Testimony in Denver. DENVER, Dec. 4.-Interstate Commision to ascertain whether certain corpora- with the prisoner. tions of Colorade and Utah enjoy privileged | Pale and a triffe nervous, Gillette faced rates from the railroads and whether there the jury, and when Marshal Hatch, the are instances in these two states of com- foreman, declared that a verdict of guilty binations in restraint of trade based on in the first degree had been found, the systematic discrimination. High officials of youthful prisoner gave no sign of emotion. the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, the A few minutes later, when his connsel Colorado Fuel and Iron company and the had announced his purpose of making for-American Smelting and Refining company mal motion that the verdict be set aside,

Resolved, That in the opinion of the senate this government has no right to estate into any controversy with any foreign government relative to the public school system of any of the states in the union.

He distinctly understood and believed, he mediately afterward he was taken from the court room back to his cell in the july had some that the jury had some difficulty in reaching an agreement and by the transaction.

He distinctly understood and believed, he said that the offer of 1800 for the land court room back to his cell in the jury had some difficulty in reaching an agreement and by the transaction.

The said that the offer of 1800 for the land after final proof was a legitimate transaction after final proof was a legitimate transaction and believed, he said that the offer of 1800 for the land that the offer of 1800 for the land after final proof was a legitimate transaction and believed, he said that the offer of 1800 for the land that the offer of 1800 for the land that the offer of 1800 for the land after final proof was a legitimate transaction and the land transaction are land transaction. nying the existence of a community of interests between that company and the Colorado & Wyoming railroad, acknowledged that over 96 per cent of the freight on the ratirond was handled for the Colorado Fuel

and Iron company. Car Supply Short. Mr. Welborn said there had been a shortage of cars for some time and that nearly all the mines had been closed at different

periods owing to the shortage. He said there had been a general urgent demand for coal this winter and that on many orders the company were two months or more behind. He said he knew of no dis-

ver & Rio Grande railroad. All the stock of the Utah Fuel company, he said, is held by the Rio Grande Western Bailroad company. A flat rate without classification was made by the Rio Grande company for all goods shipped to the Utah Fuel company. The rate was the "company material rate." He did not know day elected the following officers for the whether or not any of this freight was ensuing year: shipped from outside Utah.

This "company material rate," which was today received the following telegram from 14 cent per ton per mile, was discontinued

Land Records Missing.

At the afternoon sasion Mr. Schlacks reard Oil company.

After testifying that the president and

vice president of the Denver & Rio Grande and the Utah Fuel company and the Pleasant Valley Coal company were identical the witness stated that the rallroad company did not direct the affairs of the fuel companies. The records of the purchase of coal lands, he said, were kept in Utah The auditor of the fuel company had testified in Salt Lake City that the records were kept in Denver, and counsel brought this discrepancy to the attention of the witness, and Mr. Schlacks said then he of Louisville and James W. Van Cleave of Cubana Express Sorrow Over Passing did not know where the records were kept There was a clash of counsel over a question put to the witness by the counsel for the government, who demanded to know how much money had been paid for coal lands by the Utah Fuel company and the Pleasant Valley company. The commission sustained the objection made by Joel F. Vall, counsel for the Denver & Rio

Grande Ratiroad company. Three Roads Make Low Rates. Iron company was recalled, and produced a list of directors of the company and of the Colorado & Wyoming rallroad. The lists showed that only one man was a also produced a memorandum of agreement signed in 1900, between the Santa Pe, the Colorado & Southern and the Denver & Ric Grande railroads to give the Colorado Fuel and fron company a rate of 6 mills per ton per mile on coal hauled from common points, with the stipulation that in no case

D. C. Beaman, secretary and general counsel of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, by request, submitted a list of the companies' stockholders and agreed to of 3 per cent, which is an increase of 1 (Continued on Second Page.)

Snow, with Colder Wednesday. Thurs-

Temperature at Omaha Yesterdayt Deg. Hour, 1 p. m..... 2 p. m.... 5 a. m 37 3 p. m 43 7 n. m 38 n. m..... 87 9 a. m.,,,,, 39 5 p. m 43 6 p. m. 43 7 p. m. . . . 44 8 p. m. . . . 44 9 p. m 45 10 a. m..... 38 11 n. m 40 12 m....... 41

TORREY MISSION MEETINGS

Auditorium, 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m., Every Day Except Saturday. Jacoby's "Workers' Training Institute," 1813 Howard Street,

7 p. m. Burwood Theater, 12:05 to 12:50 Tuesday, Wedneday, Thursday, Friday, Dr. Torrey's Address to Business and Professional Men. Y. W. C. A. Assembly Room, 12:15 to 1. Every Day Except Saturday, Woman's Meeting Conducted by

Jacoby and Miss Parker. Wednesday, December 5, a Day of Fasting and Prayer, Cottage Meetings at 9 a. m. Among the Various Churches. A Central Meeting at First Presbyterian Church at 10:30 a. m., Where Dr. Torrey Will Speak and Mr. Butler Sing.

GILLETTE IS FOUND GUILTY

Jury's Verdict in Murder in First Degree and Sentence Will Be Pronounced Tomorrow.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Dec. 4.-The jury in the trial of Chester E. Gillette for the murder of his sweetheart. Grace Brown, at Big Moose lake on July 11 last, tonight returned a verdict of guilty in the first

morning, to which time court adjourned after the jury had reported. Former Benator Mills, Gillette's counsel, before adjournment announced when court reconvened Thursday morning that he would move to have the verdict set aside. The jury, which had deliberated for five hours, sent word at 11 o'clock that a verdict had ioner E E Clark took evidence in Denver been reached. A moment later they filed today in the investigation which he is con- into the court room, and at 11:15 an officer ducting under the Tillman-Gillespie resolu- who had been sent for Gillette, returned

were summoned to give testimony at the and the judge was dismissing the jurors,

twelve men agreed. Up to that time the jury had stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal.

ALLEGED THIEF IS TAKEN shifted to the Alliance land office and at Certificate of Membership of Colorado Man Found in Pocket.

of Suspect.

pocket to be Charles H. Green, a boiler land about three-fourths of a mile northmaker from Colorado, was arrested at Law- west of Ellsworth. Triplett gave the wit-

Secretary Taft is Chosen President and Charles Hallam Keep

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.-The American National Red Cross, in annual session, to-

ensuing year:

President, William H. Taft, secretary of war; treasurer, Charles Hallam Keep, assistant secretary of the treasury; counselor, James B. McReynolds, assistant attorney general; secretary, Charles L. Magee.
Board of consultation, Brigadier General Robert M. O'Reilly, surgeon general U. S. A.; Surgeon General P. M. Rixey, U. S. N.; Surgeon General Walter Wyman. United

sumed the stand. He said he did not know Surgeon General Walter Wyman, United States Public Health and Marine Hospital States Public Health and Marine Hospital States States Chairman of central committee, at Florence were connected with the Stand-Major General George W. Davis, U. S. A. etired. Executive committee, Robert Bacon, assistant secretary of state: Brigadier General Robert M. O'Rellly; medical director, J. C. Wiss, U. S. N., James B. McReynolds, James Tanner, James R. Garfield and Miss

Mabel T. Boardman. PROMINENT MEN SENTENCED Ohio Manufacturers Must Serve Time for Making Goods Proscribed by Law.

Judge Landiz in the United States district court to serve a term of one year each in the house of correction for conspiracy to violate the federal laws governing interstate traffic in articles used for immoral purposes. The men sentenced are: Robert D. Bradley, president of the Canton Rubber company of Canton, O.; Edwin Davis, vice president of the Canton Rubber company; William G. Oby, formerly an officer prove up and that the witness could then Mr. Welborn of the Colorado Puel and of the rubber company, but recently practicing law in Cleveland.

BIG INCREASE IN DIVIDENDS director in both companies. Mr. Welborn Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Stock Placed on Twelve Per Cent Basis.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4-Directors of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Rallway company today declared a semi-annual divishould the charge be less than 37% cents dend of 5 per cent. This is an increase of 2 per cent semi-annually over the past previous dividend declaration.

Directors of the Michigan Central railrund today declared a semi-annual dividend per cent over the last previous semi-annual dividend.

Richards, Comstock & Company Allow No Entryman to Go Unrewarded.

EVIDENCE PILES UP IN BIG TRIAL

Witness After Witness Testifies to Being Subsidized to File on Land He Never Intended to Occupy.

Wholesale testimony was adduced yesterday in the big land trials in the federal court to the effect that agents of the defendants had persuaded the witnesses to file on land they never intended to occupy or improve, took them to the land free of charge and assured them they could dispose of their claims at remunerative figures. Tom Huntington and Aquilla Triplett continue to be dragged in by witness as potent factors in this crusade of col-

onimation for the big land and cattle men-"I was paid by the Nebraska Land and Feeding company, by check signed by Mr. Jameson, for the livery teams furnished by me to take the old soldiers out to their claims from Gordon. The descriptions of the lands were furnished me by Tom Hunt ington and he told me where to find the ands, near some windmills and in certain valleys. He also gave me the number of the lands."

Such was the testimony given by Ira Trueblood, the Gordon liveryman, who took everal old soldlers out at different intervals to see their claims.

This witness was followed by his brother, Ben Trueblood, who gave similar testimony and who was associated in the livery business at Gordon with the first witness. This witness said he was told by Huntington to show the old soldiers over some flats out near the Overton ranch. He did not know of any particular name being applied to the flats.

Livingstone's View of Law. At the beginning of the hearing Tuesda morning A. H. Livingstone was recalled to the stand. He told particularly of his understanding of the Kinkaid law and of his intent to comply with the law according to that understanding. The words, 'for my own use and benefit," he applied literally and assumed that it meant that he could sell the land for \$300 or any other sum after making final proof. He did not understand that the Kinkuld law required actual settlement on the land, but that cultivation was equivalent to settlement, and that leasing the land to an agent for grazing purposes was perfectly legitimate. he had any other understanding of the law he would not have entered the land, he enid.

Francis J. Porter a banker of Woodbine and an old soldier, expressed a similar understanding of the Kinkaid law and took up the land only on that understanding. bearing, which continues two days.

J. A. Reiter, auditor of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, dented that the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, dented that the Colorado Fuel alora which for the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, dented that the Colorado Fuel and wrote something on a sheet of paper. He then folded the paper ration for land under any other version. cation for land under any other version rado & Wyoming railroad was owned by the Fuel and Iron company. Commissioner mediately and placed it in his pocket. Imthe Fuel and Iron company. Commissioner mediately afterward he was taken from the mediately afterward he was taken from the said, that the offer of \$300 for the land It was learned that the jury had some tion and that no one would be wronged

what I could," said he. New Base of Operations. In the testimony of the last witness of the forenoon the scene of operations was Ellsworth, with Aquilla Triplett as a preminent figure in soliciting entrymen to file on lands near Ellsworth. This witness was James W. Newell of Alliance, who was a traveling auditor for the Burlington railroad. He said he had been approached by to the congress was read in both houses KANSAS CITY, Dec. 4.-A man believed Triplett and solicited to enter land near at noon today. Its demestic recommendarom a certificate of membership in his Elisworth, and did so, selecting a piece of tions are as follows:

crimination in the matter of furnishing cars.

At the completion of Mr. Welborn's testimony Commissioner Clarke said;

"Well, Mr. Welborn, your testimony in regard to the shortage of cars resolves itself into this: You have more orders for coal than you can produce more than you can get cars to carry?"

"Teplied the witness.

Charles E. Schlacks, vice president of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, testified that the rate on coal granted the Colorado, was arrested at Law rence. Kan., today, charged with shooting ness a description of the land and the witness and escription of the land and the witness paid his own expenses and in section of the land never held in the office of a produce and can be shorted that the rate on coal granted the Colorado was arrested at Law rence. Kan., today, charged with shooting ness a description of the land and the witness paid his own expenses and in section of the land never held in the own expenses and the witness, for which he had never held in the office of a produce and the produce and the prospectity; and it is probable that only reckless speculations for which he had never held in the office of a prospectity of the land of the leand for livery hire at the late of the land was arrested in the office of a produce and the office of a produce and the land was arrested in the office of a produce and the land was arrested in the office of a produce and the land was arrested in the office of a produce and the land was arrested in the office of a produce and the land shown expenses and it is probable that the wit is the literal way to be men every point of the land and the wit.

As a nation we still continue to enjoy a literally unprecedented prosperity; and it is probable that was a literally unprecedented prosperity; and it is probable that was a literally unprecedented prosperity; and it is probable that was a literally unprecedented prosperity; and it is probable that was a literally unprecedented prosperity; and it is probable that was a literally unprecedented prosperity. The

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Three well known Spade ranch. The witness had no inten-men in Ohio were today sentenced by tion of living on the land filed on under

Triplett that all that would be required

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE ON NEEDS OF COUNTRY

President Advises the Congress as to Conditions and Laws That Will Bring Good to All in Their Effect.

Meat of the President's Message

Government should have right to appeal in criminal

Technicalities should not outweigh merits in law

Lynch law is denounced in unsparing terms. Education is the solution of the "race" problem. Labor and capital alike should discountenance the agitator and demagogue, who do harm always and good

Hours for railway employes should be strictly limited. Eight-hour day not applicable to isthmus; nor should there be any quibble as to color of man who does work

there a white man cannot do. Eight-hour day for all workers is sure to come. Child labor law for District of Columbia should be

Employers' liability law should be enforced. Compulsory arbitration a solution for labor diffi-

Control of corporations should be extended by con-Inheritance tax and income tax laws are needed.

Technical education for mechanics and farmers an Divorce laws should be uniform; race suicide a deadly

American shipping interests deserve attention. Free trade for the Filipinos and citizenship for Porto Ricans, with some improvements for Hawaiians and

Alaskans, are suggested. Rights of all people should be regarded; hostility toward the Japanese is unfair and unwarranted; Japanese should be allowed to become naturalized citizens Peace is always desirable, but war is honorable.

Army and navy the surest guarantee of peace.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- The annual message of the president of the United States

To the Senate and House of Representa-

All of Tuesday afternoon was devoted to be hearing the testimony of witnesses who made filings within the Spade ranch at the Alliance land office. Each of these testified he had been solicited by Aquilla Triplet to make the filings and all were given to understand by him he could find a buyer for the land after they had proved up.

All of Tuesday afternoon was devoted to be all the stance also the witnesses, with one express. It is, of course, not act the right of appeal in criminal cases on questions of law. This right exists in many states; it exists in the plant of the congress. It is, of course, not proposed that in any case a verdict for the defendant stance also the witnesses, with one extension, and were provided with free entertainment while visiting their lands. In two instances the entrymen did not visit the land, at all and none of them ever intended to live on the land or make any kind of setting the stant of the spanish-American war. Triplett told him he would not have to live on the land on the very of the spanish-American war. Triplett told him he would not have to live on the land of the would not have to live on the land on the solid that the could sell it to Richards and comstock when he proved up for \$500. His location was made within the Spade ranch.

Some More Triplett Advice.

Walter O. Barnes, a merchant of Alliance, was told by Triplett that claims like the one he had filed on at Triblett's soliditation could be sold for \$575. The witness had a claim northeast of Alliance, but it did not join the claim he had tasking under the Kinkaid law.

George Dillem of Alliance was fold by Triplett that all only one had give the passage of the bill in question. A failure that all that would be required for him was to go on the land once every all may be an appeal to a higher of the mercia decision of the juestion. I can not too strongly urge the passage of the bill in question as a failure of the immeria may be an appeal to a higher of the immeria may be an appeal to a higher of the immeria may be a

Inferior Courts a Danger.

In connection with this matter I would be prove up and that the witness could then be a like to call attention to the very unsatisfactory state of our criminal law resulting in large part from the habit of setting and the prove the land.

Never Saw the Land.

John B. Kennedy, a telegraph operator for the Burlington railway at Alliance, was another of Triplett's recruits and testified he never even visited or saw the land he filed upon, neither did he intend to go on it or live on it or make any improvements on it. He had been told by Triplett that the "company" would see to thus.

John H Cantlin, a conductor on the Burlington at Alliance, made a filing at Triplett's suggestion, for which Triplett paid all the expenses. His claim was located about twenty-five miles northeast of Elizaworth He visited it but once, in company with Triplett and six others. He put down is all to the results of the matter by the demand that the "cities and six others. He put down is all to the results of the matter by the demand that the "cities of the case, and where there is no attempt to show that there has been to attempt to show that there has been the merits of substantial justice. It would be well to enact a law providing something to the effect that:

No judgments of inferior courts on technicalities absolutely unconnected with the merits of substantial justice. It would be well to enact a law providing something to the effect that:

No judgment shoult there has been there is no attempt to show that there has been the merits of the case, and where there is no attempt to show that there has been the merits of the case, and where there is no attempt to show that there has been to the merits of the case, and where there is no attempt to show that there has been to show that there has

courts; in which case of course the legislation would be ineffective. Moreover, I believe it would be wrong altogether to prolibit the use of injunctions. It is criminal
to permit sympathy for 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 effective way possible. But so far as possible the abuse of
the power should be provided against by
some such law as I advocated last year.

Abuse of Injunction.

In this matter of injunctions there is lodged in the hands of the juniciary a necessary 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 subject to the jealous scrutiny of all men, and condemnation should be made out as much to the tion 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 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 quarrel. There must be no hesitation in dealing with disorder. But there must likewise be no such abuse of the lipincitive power as is implied in forbidning laboring men to strive for their own betterment in peaceful and lawful ways; nor must the injunction be used merely to aid some big corporation in carrying out schemes for its own aggrandizement. It must be remembered that a preliminary 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-course granting of a preliminary injunction to be the ordinary and proper judicial disposition of such cases, and there have undoubtedly been flagrant wrongs committed by judges in connection with labor disputes even within the last few years, although I think much less often than in former years. Such judges, by their unwise action, immensely strengthen the hands of those who are striving entirely to do away with the power of injunction, and therefore such careless use of the injunctive process tends to threaten its very existence, for if the American people ever tion should be meted out as much to the judge who fails to use it boldly when nective process tends to threaten its very ex-istence, for if the American people ever become convinced that this process is habitually abused, whether in matters af-fecting labor or in matters affecting cor-porations, it will be wellnigh impossible to prevent its aboiltien.

Criticiam of Courts. Criticism of Courts.

There is one consideration which should be taken into account by the good people who carry a sound proposition to an excess in objecting to any criticism of a judge's decision. The instinct of the American people as a whole is sound in this matter. They will not subscribe to the decirine that any public servant is to be above all criticism. If the best citizens, those most competent to express their judgment in such matters, and above all, those belonging to the great and honorable profession of the bar, so profoundly influential in American life, take the position that there shall be no criticism of a judge under any circumstances, their view will that there shall be no criticism of a judge under any circumstances, their view will not be accepted by the American people as a whole. In such event the people will turn to, and tend to accept as justifiable, the intemperate and improper criticism uttered by unworthy agitators. Surely it is a misfortune to leave to such critics r. function right in itself, which they are certain to abuse. Just and temperate criticism, when necessary, is a safeguard against the acceptance by the people as a whole of that intemperate antagonism towards the judiciary which must be comwards the judiciary which must be com-batted by every right-thinking man, and which, if it became widespread among the people at large, would constitute a dire menace to the republic.

Danger of Lynch Law. In connection with the delays of the law. or west, has its own faults; no section can with wisdom spend its time jeering at the faults of another section; it should be busy trying to amend its own shortcomings. To deal with the crime of corruption it is necessary to have an awakened public

(Continued on Poprth Page.)