

CURB ON THE NURSERYMEN

Heavy Penalty Advocated for Falsely Labeling Stock Sold.

TAX REVISION LEAGUE MEETS

Assessments of Railroad Terminals for Local Taxation One of the Subjects Discussed—Man Accused of Bigamy Attempts Suicide.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

DES MOINES, Dec. 9.—(Special.)—In his annual report read before the State Horticultural society today, Wesley Greene of Davenport, secretary in charge of the department on nurserymen, recommended some reformatory legislation in connection with the raising and vending of nursery stock of Iowa.

Among other things Mr. Greene recommended that the legislature pass a law requiring every nursery in the state to secure a license from the State Board of Horticulture, which he would have authorized to inspect these nurseries and orchards and propound rules for their conduct.

The annual convention of the Iowa Tax Revision association was opened here this morning by President John H. Jackson of St. Louis.

Following his address State Senator C. J. Erickson of Boone, who is a banker, delivered an address on "Taxation of Corporation Stock."

Mr. Erickson's address was followed by a paper on "Terminal Taxation of Railroads," by Charles McLean of Dubuque, editor of the Times-Journal.

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SHIPPERS AND RAILROADS

Interests Join Issues in Manufacturers Banquet in Chicago.

BROWN SPEAKS FOR THE LATTER

New York Central Man Says Higher Rates Are Needed—Mr. Barber Says He Takes Cue From P. T. Barnum.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The issue between the shippers of the country and the railroads, which, broadly, is said to be whether the law follows the locomotive, or the locomotive follows the law, was joined at the joint banquet of the Illinois Manufacturers' association here tonight.

Mr. Brown, senior vice president of the New York Central, delivered an elaborate plea for the participation of the railroads in the country's prosperity.

Mr. Barber, president of the Diamond Match company, vehemently asserted that instead of contemplating increased freight rates which perhaps ultimately will go, by means of some American helms, to "enrich foreign noblemen," the roads should be calculating how great a reduction they should make.

Mr. Barber in his address referred several times to Mr. Brown, declaring that the latter in his attempt to educate the public to a belief that higher rates are necessary, "perhaps is taking his cue from the late P. T. Barnum, who said the public was fond of being humbugged."

"William H. Vanderbilt," said Mr. Barber, "who succeeded his father, the Commodore, with the latter's brain and ability, recognized the public with the words, 'the public be damned,' and the public has been damned ever since by one scheme and another emanating from the brains of men of his own ilk and force."

Mr. Barber declared that at the beginning of the panic of last winter the railroads accentuated the result of the panic in every direction, and tried to blame conditions on President Roosevelt.

Commission Is Impotent. "It seems to me," said the speaker, "that the Interstate Commerce commission is absolutely impotent in protecting fully the interest of the public. The railroad has become so great a part of the business of the country that there is no power in law to control the railroads."

Mr. Brown's address presented a careful review of the increase in price of every commodity within the last ten years, save freight rates, which he said had lagged behind.

He said that if the expenditures of the railroads for 1907 could have been made at prices obtaining in 1897 the railroads of the country would have saved \$675,000,000.

He confirmed the charge made a year ago that from 1898 to 1908 freight rates had advanced 100 per cent, and that in the same time they had been reduced on 875 articles, and that the net result was a reduction in rates of 10.69 per cent.

Mr. Brown concluded by declaring the interests of the shippers and railroads identical, and asserted that the railroads were the only carriers that had not been permitted to advance prices.

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ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT

Disbursements Fifty-Eight Million in Excess of Receipts.

LARGER DEFICIT NEXT YEAR

Operations of Treasury Department in Financial Flurry of October Last Are Set Out in Detail.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The annual report of Mr. Cortelyou, the secretary of the treasury, shows a several of conditions for the fiscal year 1908, as compared with the fiscal year for 1907.

The treasury was called upon in the latter part of October, 1907, to render assistance in a financial panic which started in New York City and which gradually extended over the entire country.

Through treasury operations during this financial disturbance the amount of public deposits with the banks reached \$236,548,221 on November 30, 1907, and on December 31, 1907, the maximum of \$239,941,571 was attained, after which it was decreased to \$225,930,134 by the close of the month.

During the year the amount of public deposits with the banks reached \$236,548,221 on November 30, 1907, and on December 31, 1907, the maximum of \$239,941,571 was attained, after which it was decreased to \$225,930,134 by the close of the month.

Further voluntary surrender of deposits were made during February and on June 30 the general fund had been reduced to \$109,000,000.

Increase in Trust Funds. The aggregate of trust funds, consisting of gold and silver certificates, amounting to \$14,445,227 in the volume of national bank notes during the fiscal year, closed July 1 last.

The monetary stock for the year increased \$25,253,000. The growth in gold was \$12,742,227; in silver, \$17,910,856; national bank notes, \$9,545,227. At the same time there was a decrease of \$1,906,000. At the close of the fiscal year 1908 the money in circulation amounted to \$1,338,015,488, or a per capita of \$34.72. The percentage of gold to circulation was 44.56. There was an increase of \$4,445,227 in the volume of national bank notes during the fiscal year, closed July 1 last.

The amount of interest bearing debt on June 30, 1907, is shown to have been \$944,942,750, and on June 30, 1908, \$975,550,500.

The report shows that from the date of the passage of the national bank act in 1863 to July 1, 1908, charters were granted to 3,174 national banking associations and at the close of the last fiscal year there were in operation 6,827 associations, with authorized capital stock of \$499,642,774.

Banks to the number of 1,578 have been closed by the voluntary action of their stockholders, and 1,578 have been placed in charge of receivers.

There were purchased for the coinage of subsidiary silver during the fiscal year 14,566,395 ounces of silver bullion at a cost of \$9,823,025.

Receipts and Expenditures. The receipts from internal revenue taxes for the fiscal year 1908, were \$25,711,132, a net increase from 1907 of \$1,856,546. The customs receipts for the same period amounted to \$28,113,130, a decrease for the year of about \$46,000,000.

Using his figures on the estimates of appropriations already submitted by the department for the fiscal year 1909, the secretary is of the opinion that the excess expenditures over receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, may reach \$114,000,000.

Realizing that sudden changes in the customs standing of imported merchandise are unfair to business, the secretary has introduced a bill to introduce an element of uncertainty, the secretary has instituted a new system by which, when the classification of goods is changed, which results in the payment of a higher rate of duty, ample notice is given to those interested.

There have been just completed by the department negotiations, which put an end to the long drawn out controversy as to the value of Limoges china. And in doing this it had established a precedent and a principle of co-operation between the manufacturing interests involved and the United States government, which is capable of being extended to other classes of merchandise, with excellent results.

During the year the department has entered into an agreement with the Chamber of Commerce of Limoges representing the manufacturers of that city, as to the value of all kinds of pottery there manufactured. Some minor details yet remain to be settled, but these do not affect the harmonious results that have been achieved.

Agreement with Germany. The report calls attention to the commission of which Assistant Secretary James B. Reynolds was the chairman, which went abroad last year to discuss with German officials certain important matters affecting the proper administration of the custom laws and an agreement

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BONDS FOR CONSERVATION

President Roosevelt and President-elect Taft Place Themselves on Record.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—President Roosevelt and President-elect Taft Publicly put themselves on record today in advocacy of the issuance of government bonds for the construction of permanent public improvements to conserve the national resources of the nation.

The president, who presided at the joint conservation meeting this afternoon at the Belasco theater in this city, at which President Roosevelt made the principal address. The incumbent of the White House gave his unqualified approval for the carrying out of expert plans for the conservation of the nation's resources.

The coming president seconded Mr. Roosevelt's assertions with hearty accord. Governor Chamberlain of Oregon voted what seemed the advanced ground of the democratic party, in advocacy of federal jurisdiction and an audience which filled the theater, and which included Andrew Carnegie, John Mitchell, senators and congressmen and the governors of several states, applauded every sentiment expressed.

President Roosevelt spoke in part as follows: "The natural resources are so related that the use of one affects the use of all the others. This is especially true of our waterways. Such a man, woman and child within our borders has an interest in them, through navigation, power, irrigation, and the like. We have neglected our waterways more than any other natural resource and we must put an end to that neglect. The inland waterways commission has told us how."

Let us prepare a comprehensive plan for inland waterway development along the lines pointed out by the commission. Such a plan must be approved by the people in advance of any private interests. The people in advance of any private interests. The people in advance of any private interests.

Second, let us proceed immediately with the construction of the waterways for which plans have already been approved, and which we are now certain will fit into the outlines of the general plan.

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Now epilepsy is a chronic functional disease of which the fits are only a symptom. There are several varieties of symptoms, but they represent the same disease, differing only in severity and the individual peculiarities of the patient. The uncertainty of the fits cause epilepsy to be especially dreaded, and the difficulty in finding a cure, casts a gloom over nearly every epileptic. That the family doctor cannot cure this trouble is a fact admitted by the physicians themselves. After Eddie's folks had almost given up hope of curing him, they heard of the wonders which the Austro-American Doctors were accomplishing in similar difficult cases, and immediately brought him to their offices at 428 Range building.

They hardly dared hope that he could be cured, but they felt sure that the Austro-American Doctors would not accept the case unless they could effect a cure, as these doctors are very frank in turning away those cases which are incurable. After a thorough examination, treatment was commenced. The results can best be told by Eddie's plain statement overheard by a reporter in the doctors' reception room: "My mother used to come to the office with me, for I could not come alone; it was not safe. I had been having one or two spells every day for several years. Now, since I have been getting treatment, I have not had a spell. I am glad, because spells are awful."

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reached with that country contained a provision that the Chamber of Commerce of that country should be entitled to furnish certificates of value of merchandise manufactured or produced in their respective countries, which should be regarded by the appraising officials of the United States as competent evidence in the fixing of value. This privilege was subsequently extended to the Chamber of Commerce of other nations, and it was granted only after it was ascertained that these organizations were governmental in their character, so that would be a certificate of value being sent to this country by such an organization, it would be possible to present the matter to its government for proper action. The treasury commission also made a special study of these chambers of commerce in France, Austria-Hungary and Great Britain, to determine just what would be the comparative evidence that was presented in cases of disputed values.

With a view to greater expedition and hence less disturbance in business conditions incident to the enforcement of the pure food law, the secretary during the year has arranged to do away in a large measure with the reference of each disputed case to Washington, and has left to the chief local representative of the Treasury Department and the Department of Agriculture at the larger ports the disposition of all cases except those of exceptional importance.

The secretary devotes considerable space to the question of an economic classification of both receipts and disbursements in such a way as to facilitate such an adjustment, and suggests that it would perhaps be competent to congress to vest in a joint committee the power of revising the appraisement of public goods, and to distribute reductions and increases in an equitable manner and also with a view to the relative importance of the object for which appropriations are sought. It would seem that such a committee should be charged with the responsibility of keeping the expenditures on each year of each department within the revenue of the year, or if this could not be done, that it should authorize the issue of a proper amount of short term obligations to bridge over the deficit of lean years. By such a committee needless and wasteful expenditures might be checked.

The secretary says that the present form of treasury statement is in several respects misleading. It makes no separation between the expenditures for the ordinary service of the government and those for permanent public buildings and harbor improvements, public buildings and the Panama canal. If these statements differentiated between the ordinary and the extraordinary expenditures the record for the fiscal year 1908 would show ordinary expenditures of \$27,128,124; ordinary disbursements, \$70,677,338; surplus of receipts, \$39,548,227; extraordinary receipts and disbursements, sale of Panama bonds, \$3,621,980; sale of treasury certificates, \$15,436,000.

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