

# HAPPENINGS OF A WEEK

Record of the Most Important Events Condensed for the Perusal of the Busy Man.

## IN CONGRESS.

President Roosevelt sent to congress a special message urging action on laws relating to child labor, employers' liability and injunctions in labor cases, and recommending amendments to the interstate commerce and anti-trust laws, tariff revision and a permanent waterways commission, and financial legislation and action to establish postal savings banks.

In the course of a bitter denunciation of President Roosevelt on the floor of the house of representatives Mr. Stanley of Kentucky compared him with Alexander Hamilton, whom he designated as "an obscure adventurer," and both of whom he said had profound contempt for the constitution and displayed everlasting impudence with its restrictions. Mr. Cocks of New York, representing the president's district, defended the president against the recent attack of Mr. Willett.

Determination to conduct a filibuster on all occasions where opportunity presented itself, in order to force the Republicans to action on an employers' liability bill and other measures deemed necessary of enactment, was announced by Mr. Williams of Mississippi in the house of representatives.

On motion of Mr. Mann of Illinois, a speech printed in the record by Mr. Sulzer of New York, and which Mr. Mann said Mr. Sulzer did not deliver, was ordered expunged. Mr. Sulzer bitterly denounced Mr. Mann and was rebuked by the speaker.

The announcement of the death of Senator William James Bryan of Florida was made in the senate immediately after the prayer by the chaplain, whereupon, in respect to his memory, the senate adjourned.

Without division, the senate passed the ship subsidy bill. The measure provides that 16-knot vessels plying between this country and South America, the Philippines, Australia, China and Japan shall receive four dollars a mile, which was the amount awarded only to vessels of 20 knots by the act of 1891.

## PERSONAL.

John W. Stewart of Middlebury, Vt., former governor of Vermont, was appointed to the United States senate by Gov. Fletcher D. Proctor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Redfield Proctor.

Dr. Nicholas M. Stoeckle, mayor of North Platte, Neb., was arrested on a charge of selling liquor illegally in his drug store.

Henri Rodette, once a waiter, has been arrested in Paris for swindles that are said to have brought him in \$12,000,000.

Congressman Charles E. Littlefield of Maine sent to Gov. Cobb his resignation as a member of congress, to take effect September 30 next. He will resume the practice of law.

John Evanson of Duluth, Minn., broke the American ski record with a jump of 131 feet.

William B. Rayner, a well-known lawyer and son of the United States senator from Maryland, disappeared from his home in Baltimore.

The German government has declined to receive Dr. David Jayne Hill in the capacity of American ambassador to succeed Charlemagne Tower, because the kaiser personally objects to him.

Republicans of Tennessee had a vicious fight in their state convention at Nashville.

Twenty-six district delegates and four delegates-at-large to the national convention at Denver were selected by the Indiana Democrats in convention and all the 30 will vote for Bryan for president. Most of them also will vote for the re-election of Thomas Taggart as national chairman.

Gov. Hughes refused to save Chester Gillette from being executed for the murder of Grace Brown.

Paul Bingham, an anarchist, was arrested at San Francisco for saying the fleet should be destroyed and President Roosevelt assassinated.

Prince Helle de Sagan arrived in New York, but refused to confirm or deny his reported engagement to Miss Anna Gould.

The subcommittee of congress that investigated charges against Judge Willey of the American court at Shanghai reported, censuring the judge, but not recommending impeachment.

Twenty persons were injured at the farm home of Loren Gage, near San Lake, Mich., when the floor of the kitchen gave way while an auction sale was in progress.

Nearly 40 persons were injured in Detroit when an interurban car left the rails and crashed into a dry goods store.

The cabinet decided to accept China's invitation for a visit from the business fleet, but to decline any other invitations.

In Fond du Lac, Wis., the dry goods store and stock owned by John J. Greenlock were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$100,000.

Citizens of Lexington and central Kentucky signed a petition asking the president for federal aid in suppressing the night riders. Officers of the Society of Equity denied a report that the society had reached an agreement with the American Tobacco company.

Pasquale Patti, a rich Italian banker of New York, who killed a member of the Blank Hand, was forced to suspend and flee from the city in fear of death.

# 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 restricting 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.

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.

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 doing an interstate commerce business.

A law should be passed providing in effect that when a federal court declines 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 wage-workers and for the sake of the farmers. The congress can not afford to leave it on the statute books in its present shape.

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 competition 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 have the opportunity to examine the contract 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 would 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 dissolved 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 of all 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.

It is important that we should encourage trade agreements between employer and employe where they are just and fair. A strike is a clumsy weapon for righting wrongs done to labor, and we should extend, so far as possible, the process of conciliation and arbitration for strikes. Moreover, violence, disorder and coercion, when committed in connection with strikes, should be as promptly and as sternly repressed as when committed in any other connection. But strikes themselves are, and should be, recognized to be entirely legal. Combinations of workmen have a peculiar reason for their existence. The very wealthy individual employe, and still more the very wealthy corporation, stand at an enormous advantage when compared to the individual workman; and while there are many cases where it may not be necessary for laborers to form a union, in many other cases it is indispensable, for otherwise the thousands of small units, the thousands of individual workmen, will be left helpless in their dealings with the big one unit, the big individual or corporate employe.

Twenty-two years ago, by the act of June 23, 1886, trades unions were recognized by law, and the right of laboring people to combine for all lawful purposes was formally recognized, this right including combinations for mutual protection and benefits, the regulation of wages, hours and conditions of labor, and the protection of the individual rights of the workmen in the prosecution of their trade or trades; and in the act of June 1, 1898, strikes were recognized as legal in the same provision that forbade participation in or instigation of force or violence against persons or property, or the attempt to prevent others from working, by violence, threat or intimidation. The business man must be protected in person and property, and so must the farmer and the wage-worker; and as regards all alike, the right of peaceful combination for all lawful purposes should be explicitly recognized.

Objects to Boycott. The right of employes to combine and contract with one another and with their employes should be explicitly recognized; and so should the right of the employes to combine and to contract with one another and with the employers, and to seek peacefully to persuade others to accept their views, and to strike for the purpose of securing better terms for their labor. Nothing should be done to legalize either a blacklist or a boycott that would be illegal at common law, this being the type of boycott defined and condemned by the anthracite strike commission.

The question of financial legislation is now receiving such attention in both houses that we have a right to expect action before the close of the session. It is urgently necessary that there should be such action. Moreover, action should be taken to establish postal savings banks. These postal savings banks are imperatively needed for the benefit of the wage-workers and men of small means, and will be a valuable adjunct to our whole financial system.

Tariff Revision. The time has come when we should prepare for a revision of the tariff. This should be, and indeed must be, preceded by careful investigation. It is peculiarly the province of the congress and not of the president, and indeed peculiarly the province of the house of representatives, to originate a tariff bill and to determine upon its terms; and this I fully realize. Yet it seems to me that before the close of this session provision should be made for collecting full material which will enable the congress elected next fall to act immediately after it comes into existence. This would necessitate some action by the congress at its present session, perhaps in the shape of directing the proper committee to gather the necessary information, both through the committee itself and through governmental agents who should report to the committee and should lay before it the facts which would permit it to act with prompt and intelligent fairness. These governmental agents, if it is not deemed well to appoint individuals from outside the public service, might with advantage be members of the executive departments, designated by the president, on his own motion or on the request of the committee, to act with it.

I am of the opinion, however, that one change in the tariff could with advantage be made forthwith. Our forests need every protection, and one method of protecting them would be to put upon the free list wood pulp, with a corresponding reduction upon paper made from wood pulp, when they come from any country that does not put an export duty upon them.

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.

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## A REMARKABLE MAN.

Shepard Kollock, of 44 Wallace St., Red Bank, N. J., is a remarkable man at the age of 98. For 40 years he was a victim of kidney troubles and doctors said he would never be cured. "I was trying everything," says Mr. Kollock, "but my back was lame and weak, and every exertion sent a sharp twinge through me. I had to get up several times each night and the kidney secretions contained a heavy sediment. Recently I began using Don's Kidney Pills, with fine results. They have given me entire relief."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

## WHY THEY SLEEP IN CHURCH.

### Hypnotism, Not Drowsiness, Declared to Be the Cause.

"Churchgoers don't sleep in church. They undergo an hypnotic trance. The soothing voices and mild music and monotonous recitative of a church service put forth powerful hypnotic influences, and that is why the pews resemble a railroad track in the abundance of their sleepers."

The speaker, a hypnotist, banged the table vehemently. "Don't laugh," he said. "It's true. Hypnotism, not drowsiness, is what makes you sleep in church. Through your auditory nerve sound waves are passed to your brain that are as effective as though a professional hypnotist had made them. Sound, you know, is the newest and best hypnotic."

"At first, in the church service, the periodicity of the wave alterations is short. There is a little speaking, then more music. And just when you are getting properly lulled the clergyman, in a modulated, agreeable, soothing voice, speaks on and on and on—and you begin to nod. You are, hypnotically speaking, entranced. "The average church service is a scientifically correct hypnotic instrument. No wonder, then, it puts many of us to sleep."

## DEEP CRACKS FROM ECZEMA

### Could Lay Slate-Pencil in One—Hands in Dreadful State—Permanent Cure in Cuticura.

"I had eczema on my hands for about seven years and during that time I had used several so-called remedies, together with physicians' and druggists' prescriptions. The disease was so bad on my hands that I could lay a slate-pencil in one of the cracks and a nail placed across the hand would not touch the pencil. I kept using remedy after remedy, and while some gave partial relief, none relieved as much as did the first box of Cuticura Ointment. I made a purchase of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and my hands were perfectly cured after two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap were used. W. H. Dean, Newark, Del., Mar. 28, 1907."

### Strenuous Method of Saving Life.

Two officers who were hunting wolves on the Dry mountain in central Serbia lost their way in a fog. After wandering for 14 hours one of them lay down in the snow and speedily became unconscious. His comrade bound him with cords, placed him in a sitting position and then rolled him down the slope at terrific speed and reached the bottom safely, being found an hour later in an exhausted condition by a peasant. He is now in the hospital being treated for the lacerations he received in bumping over the rocks during his descent. His companion is unharmed.

### Beyond Him.

On the occasion of the production of "Lucia" at the Metropolitan opera house last winter a well-known clubman, who had taken a cousin from a Connecticut town to hear Donizetti's great work, turned to his relative during the first intermission and asked how he liked the opera.

"Oh, pretty fair," said the visitor; "but is the whole blamed thing in Latin?"—Harper's.

### Flow's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Flow's Catarrh Cure.

### A Diplomat.

"So you gave your husband a box of cigars?" "Yes," answered young Mrs. Torbins. "Did he appreciate them?" "Indeed he did. He values them so highly that he is smoking a pipe so as not to use them up too fast."

## DO YOU KNOW WHAT WHITE LEAD IS?

Its Chief Use and a Method of Determining Good from Bad Explained.

White Lead is the standard paint material all over the world. It is made by corroding metallic lead into a white powder, through exposing it to the fumes of weak acetic acid and carbonic acid gas; this powder is then ground and mixed with linseed oil, making a thick paste, in which form it is packed and sold for painting purposes. The painter thins it down to the proper consistency for application by the addition of more linseed oil.

The above refers, of course, to pure, genuine White Lead only. Adulterated and fake "White Lead," of which there are many brands on the market, is generally some sort of composition containing only a percentage of white lead; sometimes no White Lead at all; in such stuff, barytes or ground rock, chalk, and similar cheap substances are used to make bulk and imitate the appearance of pure White Lead.

There is, however, a positive test by which the purity or impurity of White Lead may be proved or exposed, before painting with it.

The blow-pipe flame will reduce pure white lead to metallic lead. If a supposed white lead be thus tested and it only partially reduces to lead, leaving a residue, it is proof that something else was there besides white lead.

The National Lead Company guarantees all White Lead sold in packages bearing its "Dutch Boy Painter" trademark to prove absolutely pure under this blow-pipe test, and that you may make the test yourself in your own home, they will send free upon request a blow-pipe and everything else necessary to make the test, together with a valuable booklet on paint. Address, National Lead Company, Woodbridge Building, New York.

### Facing the Enemy.

Two veterans of the civil war were in the habit of "jollyng" each other in regard to a lack of valor on the field of battle.

"Why," said the one, "at the very first engagement, when the order was given to retreat, you were so scared that you threw down your arms and ran for dear life."

"Nonsense," replied the other. "That was the time I got the three flesh wounds in the chest. If I'd been running away, as you claim, I would have been shot in the back."

"Oh, no, you wouldn't," returned his friend. "The reason you got shot in the chest was because you took to the river and were trying to get away in a rowboat."

### For Over Half a Century.

Brown's Bronchial Troches have been unexcelled as a cure for hoarseness, coughs and sore throat.

### Gather Wisdom.

Wisdom will enable you to overcome the most difficult problems and frequently fate itself; therefore gather wisdom wherever you may find it; let the past teach these lessons for the future.—Lott.

Garfield Tea—a simple and satisfactory laxative! Composed of Herbs, it regulates liver and kidneys, overcomes constipation and brings good health.

High aims form noble character and great objects bring out great minds.—Tryon Edwards.

We Pay High Prices for Furs and hides, or tan them for robes, rug or coats. N. W. Hyde & Fur Co., Minneapolis.

He surely is in want of another's patience who has none of his own.—Lavater.

# I AM A MOTHER

How many American women in lonely homes to-day long for this blessing to come into their lives, and to be able to utter these words, but because of some organic derangement this happiness is denied them.

Every woman interested in this subject should know that preparation for a healthy maternity is accomplished by the use of **LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND**. Mrs. Maggie Gilmer, of West Union, S. C., writes to Mrs. Pinkham: "I was greatly run-down in health from a weakness peculiar to my sex, when Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me. It not only restored me to perfect health, but to my delight I am a mother."

Mrs. Josephine Hall, of Bardonia, Ky., writes: "I was a very great sufferer from female troubles, and my physician failed to help me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound not only restored me to perfect health, but I am now a proud mother."

### FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

## FAMILY RUNS IN HARD LUCK.

Philadelphia People Have Good Reason to Complain of Fate.

Here is a real hard-luck story. Two months ago the six-year-old son of Frederick Levy of 624 South American street, Philadelphia, fell in front of a street car and had his left arm severed at the shoulder. Before the lad was released from the Pennsylvania hospital his mother and three other children were removed to the Municipal hospital with fever.

## ALUM FOR HOUSEHOLD USE.

Alum should never be absent from any household. It has a very good effect if applied to bleeding wounds, as it checks the loss of blood. Balled in milk in small quantities it is good for toothache. It must be held in the mouth, not swallowed. For bleeding of the mouth or tongue, a wash in cold water in which alum has been dissolved is very effective.

Some day large eight-year-old Frederick Levy, at home with his father, ran from the house on an errand. Within a stone's throw of his home he slipped and fell in front of a trolley car. The left foot was taken off at the ankle.

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also thrown out, and the loss of blood occasioned by the delay came near costing his life.