

Taft's Recommendations To American Congress

Time to Enforce Vigorously Laws Relating to Corporations—Economy Urged—Ship Subsidy Favored—No Tariff Legislation Will be Recommended to Present Congress—Tariff Board Should be Permanent—Panama Canal Should be Fortified—No More "Pork Barrels" in River And Harbor Bills—New Banking and Currency System Favored—Additions to Navy Urged—Oil and Coal Lands Should be Leased—Some Criticisms of Payne Tariff Are Just, Some Not—More Army Officers Needed—Appeals to U. S. Supreme Court Should be Limited—Recognition for Peary—Southern Pacific's Claim for Work in Fighting Imperial Valley Flood Should be Paid.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Congress gave respectful attention to President Taft's message today but there were comparatively few members who were willing to concede the probability of favorable action at the present session on many of the recommendations contained therein. This was in view of the fact that the session will close March 4.

The message was delivered to both houses by Secy. Latta soon after they convened at noon. Mr. Latta made his first appearance in the senate, arriving immediately after the announcement of the president's intention to communicate his views "in writing."

This announcement was made by Senator Cullom, on behalf of himself and Senator Money who constituted the senatorial committee to inform the president that the senate was prepared to receive recommendations prepared to be made immediately after Mr. Latta delivered the message to the house.

The reading of the document, which was of unusual length, was begun at 12:19 p. m. in the senate. At first most of the senators listened attentively but gradually this attention ceased on the part of many of them and those who remained in the chamber devoted themselves to printed copies before them. This also was the case in the house.

The message to the senate and house of representatives: During the past year the foreign relations of the United States have continued upon a basis of friendship and good understanding.

ARBITRATION: The year has been notable as witness to the peaceful settlement of two important international controversies before the permanent court of The Hague.

The arbitration of the fisheries dispute between the United States and Great Britain, which has been the source of nearly continuous diplomatic friction since the fisheries convention of 1818, has given an award which is satisfactory to both parties. This arbitration is particularly noteworthy not only because of the recently just results secured, but also because it is the first arbitration held under the general arbitration treaty of April 8, 1908, between the United States and Great Britain and disposes of a controversy, the settlement of which has resisted every other method of diplomatic adjustment for nearly 90 years.

PORTUGAL: In October last the monarchy in Portugal was overthrown and a provisional republic was proclaimed and there was set up a de facto government which was recognized by the government of the United States for the purpose of ordinary intercourse pending formal recognition by this and other powers of the government entity to be duly established by the nation.

LIBERIA: The negotiations which have been undertaken for the amelioration of conditions by the American commission, whose report was transmitted to Congress July 5, are being brought to a conclusion and it was thought possible that rumors of relief must be put to good effect by the good offices of this country and the cordial co-operation of those interested in Liberia's affairs.

THE NEAR EAST: Turkey—Reference is made by the president to the accession of his Majesty Mehmet V, emperor of the Ottomans and the desire of the United States to contribute to the larger economic and commercial development due to the new regime in Turkey.

THE FAR EAST: The center of interest in far eastern affairs during the past year has been again China.

INTERNATIONAL PRIZE COURTS: In view of grave doubts which had been raised as to the constitutionality of this feature, conventionally established by the establishment of an international prize court, now before the senate for ratification, because of that provision of the constitution which requires that there may be an appeal to the proposed court from the decisions of national courts, this government proposed in an incidental circular note taken part in the London maritime conference, that the powers signatory to the convention, which would reserve to themselves the right to make a reservation to the effect that appeals to the international prize court in respect to the decisions of national tribunals should take the form of a direct appeal for compensation; that the proceedings to be taken thereupon should be in the form of a trial de novo, and that judgment of the court should consist of compensation for the illegal capture, irrespective of the decision of the national court, whose judgment had thus been internationally involved, as the result of an informal discussion. It was decided to provide such procedure by means of a separate protocol which could be made a part of the time as the prize court convention itself.

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL: Accordingly, the government of the Netherlands, at the request of this government, proposed under date of May 24, 1910, by the powers signatory to The Hague convention, the negotiation of a supplemental protocol embodying stipulations providing for this alternative procedure. It is gratifying to observe that this additional protocol is being signed without objection by the powers signatory to the convention, and that there is every reason to believe that the international prize court will soon be established.

The incidental circular note also proposed that the international prize court when established should be endowed with the functions of an arbitral court of justice under and pursuant to the recommendation adopted by the last Hague conference. The replies received from the various

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE PUT IN BRIEF

The outstanding features of President Taft's message, sent to Congress today, are these: Time to Act—He declares it is time to stop legislating with reference to regulation of corporations and to witness the effect of a vigorous execution of the laws already on the statute books.

Economy of Administration—Just at this time, the president says, he believes the activities of the government, in addition to enforcement of the laws, should be directed toward economy of administration, the enlargement of opportunities for foreign trade, the building up of home industry and the strengthening of the confidence of capital in domestic investment.

Ship Subsidy—Mr. Taft recommends strongly some form of ship subsidy to increase American shipping, especially to South America.

No Tariff Legislation—The tariff board is not ready to submit a report on any of the schedules of the Payne law and Mr. Taft says he will not recommend any tariff legislation until the new Congress convenes in December, 1911.

Permanent Tariff Board—He urges that the tariff board be made permanent and that provisions be made schedule by schedule. He vigorously opposes any general revision.

Fortify Panama Canal—The Panama canal should be fortified. An appropriation of \$12,000,000 is recommended for this purpose.

No More "Pork Barrels"—There must be no more "pork barrel" methods in river and harbor and public building bills. The latter should be limited to the report of a commission of experts. In the past Congress has appropriated too much for buildings not needed and not enough for buildings badly needed.

Federal Incorporation Laws—Recommendations for anti-injunction and federal incorporation laws are renewed.

Second Class Mail Rates—It is proposed that second class mail rates shall be readjusted so as to charge magazines a much higher rate on their advertising sections.

New Banking System—Strong representations are made for the establishment of a new banking and currency system.

New Battleships—Two new battleships and several auxiliary vessels are urged for the navy.

Coal Land Leases—The president recommends that coal phosphate and oil lands and water power sites be disposed of in the future by leasing.

Expenses Reduced—Estimates for government expenditures during the next fiscal year have been cut to \$630,494,021.12, which is \$52,964,887.36 less than the actual appropriations for the current year. The estimated receipts for the next fiscal year are \$580,000,000.

Payne Tariff Criticisms—Some criticisms of the Payne tariff act are just, says the president, but more are unfounded.

More Army Officers—There should be more officers for the army. The engineer corps should be increased by 60.

Fortifications—The fortifications at Corregidor island, Manila Bay, and at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, should be carried to early completion.

Work on Panama Canal—Regarding the Panama canal the president says: "The progress of the work is most satisfactory. It will be completed well within the time set, Jan. 1, 1915, and within the estimated cost of \$375,000,000. The slides in Culobra cut offer no great reason for delay."

Canal Tolls—The tolls should not exceed \$1 per net ton. The president should be authorized to adjust the rates as necessity arises.

Canal and Railroads—Interstate railroads should be prevented from owning or controlling ships trading through the canal.

Needs of Courts—Regarding the courts the president declares the crying need of the United States is cheapening the cost of litigation by simplifying judicial procedure and expediting final judgment. The supreme court should be relieved from unnecessary appeals. The salaries of federal judges should be increased.

Postal Savings Bank—Postal savings banks will be established in major cities Jan. 1. A parcel post on rural delivery routes is recommended. The extension of the civil service to include all classes of postmasters and thus taking these officials entirely out of politics is urged.

Recognition for Peary—The president recommends Congress recognize some of the achievements of the explorer and discoverer of Commander Robert E. Peary.

Agricultural Products—The stupendous value of agricultural products amounting to \$5,926,000,000 this year indicates a good prospect for business throughout the country.

Best Census Ever—The present census promises to be the best ever taken but is not perfect.

Census Padding—The census paddlers are to be vigorously prosecuted.

Bureau of Health—A bureau of health should be established.

Southern Pacific Claims—The Southern Pacific railroad should be reimbursed for its expenditures in fighting the fire in the Imperial valley of California in several years ago.

Regulation of Immigration—Heavier fines should be imposed against steamship companies for violating the immigration laws. The facilities at Ellis Island, N. Y., should not be so increased as to offer an inducement to steamship companies to concentrate their immigrant business at one port. Immigrants are needed in the rural districts.

Superannuated Clerks—Some provision should be made for retiring superannuated government clerks.

Interstate Commerce Law Amendments—The only amendments suggested in the interstate commerce law are an appropriation to enable the interstate commerce commission to ascertain the valuation of railroads and fixing the responsibility of public carriers in the issuance of bills of lading.

WARNING IS SENT TO COAL COMBINE

Secretary of State Notifies Members to Sever Unlawful Connections.

EVIDENCE IS CONVINCING

Criminal Prosecution May Follow Under Direction of the Attorney General—Thirty Days of Grace.

THE FUEL COMBINE.

Utah Fuel company, Union Pacific Coal company, Independent Coal & Coke company, Consolidated Fuel company, Castle Valley Coal company, Federal Coal company, Western Fuel company, Citizens' Fuel company, Bamberger Coal company, Jeremy Fuel & Grain company, Central Coal & Coke company.

Unless the five railroad companies and six coal concerns named by Secy. of State Charles S. Tingey ignore all precedent in instances where corporations have been accused of conspiring against competition and withdraw from the alleged trust within the next 30 days, as provided by the state statutes, January 4 will mark the beginning of the end of the coal combine or the people of the state who have been buying coal at constantly increasing prices must acknowledge there is no such combination.

Letters went forth from Secy. Tingey yesterday, addressed to all concerns he believes to be implicated in the conspiracy, warning them to withdraw within 30 days and furnish him with positive evidence that they have done so or suffer the revocation of their franchises. Although Secy. Tingey does not threaten criminal prosecution for his communication, the evidence being sufficient upon which to base the action of annulling the charters of such companies as are found guilty, it is likely that criminal prosecution will be begun by Attorney General A. S. Barnes.

THE WARNING LETTER.

The following letter from Secretary of State Tingey went forth this morning to each of the companies named therein as being part and parcel of the Utah coal trust:

You are hereby notified that written and verbal evidence has recently been submitted to me, which upon examination satisfies me that there now exists an unlawful combination between certain coal producing companies, railroad companies, and corporations organized for the purpose of retarding or distributing coal, having for its purpose the regulation of the retail price of coal in the State of Utah, and especially in Salt Lake City.

The evidence indicates that the producing corporations involved in this unlawful combination are the Utah Fuel company, a corporation of New Jersey, the Union Pacific Coal company, a corporation of Wyoming, the Consolidated Fuel company, a corporation of Utah, and the Castle Valley Coal company, a corporation of Wyoming.

According to authoritative report, the retailers of Salt Lake have informed the board of governors of the state that they will not reduce the price of coal even though the railroads and producers are induced to make a reduction of 25 cents each. This would mean a reduction to the retailer of 50 cents per ton. The question was put to the retailers: "If the railway companies will make a reduction of 25 cents in the transportation charges and the producers can be induced to make a similar reduction, will you retailers make a 25 cent reduction?"

According to John S. Critchlow, a representative, the answer came back immediately and emphatically, "No."

FORT PLANNING TO PUSH TRAVEL WEST

Newly Appointed Head of Traffic On U. P. and O. S. L. Here.

NO "SHAKE-UP" IN VIEW

Omaha Selected as Headquarters Because of Convenient Proximity to Chicago Harriman Offices.

Gerritt Fort, passenger traffic manager of the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line roads, arrived this morning from Omaha in his private car, attached to O. S. L. train No. 38 from Ogden, and will remain in this city for two days in conference with General Passenger Agent D. E. Burley of the O. S. L.

Mr. Fort said to a News representative that no changes were meditated because of the extension of his jurisdiction over the O. S. L. It is nothing more than a re-adjustment in matter of administration. Mr. Stubbs found it advisable to relieve his office of a certain amount of detail in the passenger business, so he transferred it to Mr. Fort's office, thus giving Mr. Stubbs time to give his attention more to other matters. Omaha was selected rather than Salt Lake because of the much closer proximity of Omaha and Mr. Stubbs' Chicago office. As for reports that any of the departments or offices of the O. S. L. are to be transferred to Omaha, or that his authority is to be extended to the O. R. & N., these are all a mistake—no basis in fact, he says.

TRAFFIC TO THE WEST.

Mr. Fort was asked if any special move is to be made in the way of increasing the coal and passenger traffic generally in this direction from the east. He quickly replied that there is. He is much interested in this matter, and proposes to make systematic efforts through various forms of printed matter, as well as through the personal efforts of traveling passenger agents, city ticket agents and other means of disseminating information to acquaint the eastern public more than ever of the attractions of the far west and the inducements existing to bring-bound travel ought to materially increase the coming year. Mr. Fort said he is well acquainted out in this country, and fully appreciates its attractions for homes, for business and industrial pursuits generally. He is glad to improve the passenger service, if for no other reason, that it will now give him an opportunity to get out into these mountains, where the atmosphere is so bracing and healthy. He is feeling the invigorating effects of the change from the river region right away; in fact, felt better and brighter as soon as the train got to climbing the eastern Rocky mountains' eastern slope.

Mr. Fort's appearance and conversation at once convince those who meet him that he is an unusually active and aggressive man in his profession. He is enthusiastic in his work, evidently understands its philosophy, its aims and ends, its manifold ramifications, and that when he sees an opportunity for improving the passenger service, he knows just what to do, and how to do it. A YOUNG VETERAN.

Mr. Fort has been railroadman most of his life, and is yet a young man.

SUTHERLAND IS CONSIDERED

Pres. Taft May Name Him for Member of U. S. Supreme Court.

STRONGLY ENDORSED BY KNOX

Western Men in Washington Think Utah Senator Will Be Named.

His Selection More Probable Than That of Any Man West of the Mississippi.

(Special to The News.)

Washington, Dec. 6.—At the first meeting of the cabinet, after the return of President Taft from Beverly, among matters of utmost importance discussed was filling of vacancies on the supreme court bench. A number of names were brought forward and among them was that of Senator George Sutherland of Utah. Secy. Knox was particularly warm in his commendation of the ability of Senator Sutherland as a lawyer and of his grasp of the Constitution, and all of the members of the cabinet who were present at the meeting spoke in terms of praise of an article which Senator Sutherland wrote upon the Constitution and which first appeared in North American Review. That article was reproduced in the Congressional Record under a resolution of the senate and it has been widely read and commented upon since that time.

The State of Utah is in the Eighth judicial district and members of the cabinet as well as lawyers having cases before the supreme court, have urged that the Eighth district should be recognized and that one familiar with the mining laws particularly comprising, as it does, states in which are so many mining contests and litigation arising therefrom naturally has among members of the bar in that district many lawyers who are perhaps better versed in mining laws than those from any other section of country, and among these lawyers George Sutherland, according to those best posted, ranks pre-eminent.

It is beyond question that the president is seriously considering the selection of Senator Sutherland for a position on the supreme bench and his name is still upon the list of "probables." It is known the president will undoubtedly name the judges within a few days and the western men who have come to Washington within the last 48 hours seem to think that the Utah senator is more likely to be requested to accept a place on bench of highest court in country than is any other man from west of the Mississippi who has been mentioned.

TWO CENT FARE LAW WILL BE ATTACKED

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Plans on the part of leading railroads for a concerted attack upon the validity of the two-cent fare law, both in Illinois and Iowa are nearing completion, and an announcement relative to the line of assault is expected soon.

It was said yesterday that it is too early to forecast whether the legislatures in each state will be asked to repeal the two-cent statute or an appeal for redress be made to the courts. It is understood that the broad ground to be taken is that the two-cent rate is confiscatory.

It is said that the Illinois Central road has gone so far as to undertake a physical valuation of its property in order to obtain needed figures.

CHICAGOANS MAY BUILD AS HIGH AS THEY LIKE

Chicago, Dec. 6.—The 200-foot 16-stories restriction on future Chicago buildings was defeated in the city council last night that body unanimously reversing the action it took last Thursday, in committee of the whole when it incorporated in the building code a section making 200 feet the maximum height for buildings. This leaves the section in the old ordinance in force until the new code is published and put into effect, which will be in about 19 days.

During this time the maximum height of buildings will be 200 feet as in the past, but unless the council takes some action before the old ordinance expires, the "old" code will be entirely and buildings may be erected to any height.

CHRISTMAS COUNTER FOR THE SUFFRAGETTE

New York, Dec. 6.—The suffragette finds a Christmas counter all her own in the New York shops this year. Buttons, ribbons, flags, insignia and knickknacks of various kinds in the suffragette colors or decorated with the suffragette emblem are displayed. Perhaps the most unusual novelties are suffrage hosiery in stripes of green, purple and white, the colors of the women's political union. The hosiery has the most unusual novelties are suffrage hosiery in stripes of green, purple and white, the colors of the women's political union. The hosiery has the most unusual novelties are suffrage hosiery in stripes of green, purple and white, the colors of the women's political union.

GIRL GOES ON STRIKE, REFUSES TO LEAVE BED

Denver, Dec. 6.—According to the complaint filed by her parents in the juvenile court here yesterday, 16-year-old May Starkweather, although in perfect health, prefers staying to getting out of bed. Two days ago the parents say: May, who had been required to do the housework, went on a strike, refusing to leave her bed. When she was asked for food and was told she would have to get up and get it she replied that "she'd starve first." The complaint alleges, up to date she has been making her threat good.

Yesterday the parents applied to the juvenile court. The court confessed its inability to make May get up.

BOMB EXPLOSION FRIGHTENS ITALIANS

Chicago, Dec. 6.—Half clad Italians swarmed about the Twenty-second street police district following the explosion of a bomb which last night blew out the entire front of a three-story brick building at the Alexander street, two blocks from the police station.

No one was injured by the explosion, which was an endeavor to solve the theory that it was the work of Black Hand men and was directed against the headquarters of an Italian who conducted a grocery on the first floor of the structure.

Diattaglia, with his wife and four children, lives in the rear of his store. The second and third floors occupied all the time. When the explosion occurred all ran into the street and were joined in a few moments by hundreds of Italians who had been awakened, some thrown out of bed by the blast. None of the occupants of the building would return, but sought lodging elsewhere.