

MESSAGE SENT TO CONGRESS

President's Recommendations on National Legislation.

AS TO CURRENCY QUESTION

Many Defects of Present System Are Pointed Out by Chief Executive.

NOT TIME FOR TARIFF

Postponement of Discussion of Revision of Schedules Until After Presidential Election Urged—Necessity for Improving Waterways of the Country.

Washington, Dec. 3.—President Roosevelt in his annual message deals vigorously with matters of national importance. Referring to the recent disturbance in financial circles he points out that the hoarding of money by the people, instead of keeping it in sound banks, was the first cause of financial stringency and a grave error. He pays a tribute to the general honesty of the men engaged in the banking business.

After quotations from his last annual message which dealt with the necessity of governmental regulations, the president asserts that his views have in no way changed and declares it is the duty of the national government to embody in action the principles he then expressed. "Disclaiming any idea of advocating centralization the president insists upon the necessity for federal control of the railroads of the country through the interstate commerce commission, and also urges legislation looking to the proper control of the great business concerns engaged in interstate business, this control to be exercised for their own benefit and prosperity no less than for the protection of investors and of the general public.

Wants Federal Control.

Declaring that modern industrial conditions are such that combination is not only necessary but inevitable, the president refers to his message of a year ago concerning necessary changes in the antitrust laws. He goes on: "I ask for full power to be given the federal government, because no single state can by legislation effectually cope with these powerful corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and while doing them full justice, exact from them in return full justice to others. The conditions of railroad activity, the conditions of our immense interstate commerce, are such as to make the central government alone competent to exercise full supervision and control."

"The antitrust law should be made both more efficient and more in harmony with actual conditions. It should be amended as to forbid only the kind of combination which does harm to the general public, such amendment to be accompanied by, or to be an incident of, a grant of supervisory power to the government over these big corporations engaged in interstate business. This should be accompanied by provision for the compulsory publication of accounts and the submission of books and papers to the inspection of the government officials. A beginning has already been made for such supervision by the establishment of the bureau of corporations."

"Among the points to be aimed at should be the prohibition of unhealthy competition, such as by rendering crushing an actual loss for the purpose of crushing out competition, the prevention of inflation of capital, and the prohibition of a corporation's making exclusive trade with itself. Reasonable agreements between, or combinations of, corporations should be permitted, provided they are first submitted to and approved by some appropriate government body.

Like National Bank Supervision.

"The congress has the power to charter corporations to engage in interstate and foreign commerce, and a general law can be enacted under the provisions of which existing corporations could take out federal charters and new federal corporations could be created. An essential provision of such a law should be a method of determining by some federal board or commission whether an applicant for a federal charter was an association or combination within the restrictions of the federal law. The supervision established over national banks. At least, the anti-trust act should be supplemented by specific prohibitions of the methods which experience has shown have been of most service in enabling monopolistic combinations to crush out competition. The real owners of a corporation should be compelled to do business in their own name. The right to hold stock in other corporations should hereafter be denied to interstate corporations, unless on approval by the proper government officials, and a prerequisite to such approval should be the listing with the government of all owners and stockholders, both by the corporation owning such stock and by the corporation in which such stock is owned."

The Currency Question.

On the question of the currency the president calls attention to his last annual message wherein he pointed out showing the need of a change. In that message he said:

"National banks should be permitted to issue a specified proportion of their capital in notes of a given kind, the issue to be taxed at so high a rate as to drive the notes back when not wanted in legitimate trade. This plan would not permit the issue of currency to give banks additional profits, but to meet the emergency presented by times of stringency. I do not say that this is the right system. I only advance it to emphasize my belief that there is need for the adoption of some system which shall be automatic and open to all sound banks, so as to avoid all possibility of discrimination and favoritism. Such a plan would tend to prevent the spasms of high money and speculation which now obtain in the New York market; for at present there is too much currency at certain seasons of the year, and its accumulation at New York tempts bankers to lend it at low rates for speculative purposes; whereas at other times when the crops are being moved there is urgent need for a large but temporary increase in the currency supply. It must never be forgotten that this question concerns business men generally quite as much as bankers; especially is this true of stockmen, farmers and business men in the west; for at present at certain seasons of the year the difference in interest rates between the east and west

is from six to ten per cent., whereas in Canada the corresponding difference is but two per cent. Any plan must, of course, guard the interests of western and southern bankers as carefully as it guards the interests of New York or Chicago bankers, and must be drawn from the standpoint of the farmer and the merchant no less than from the standpoint of the city banker and the country banker."

Repeats Recommendations.

The president continues: "I again urge on the congress the need of immediate attention to this matter. We need a greater elasticity in our currency; provided, of course, that we recognize the even greater need of a safe and secure currency. There must always be the most rigid examination by the national authority of any emergency currency. The emergency issue should, of course, be made with an effective guaranty, and upon conditions carefully prescribed by the government. Such emergency issue must be based on adequate securities approved by the government, and must be issued under a heavy tax. This would permit currency being issued when the demand for it was urgent, while securing its retirement as the demand fell off. It is worth investigating to determine whether officers and directors of national banks should ever be allowed to loan to themselves. Trust companies should be subject to the same supervision as banks; legislation to this effect should be enacted for the District of Columbia and the territories."

Not Time for Tariff Discussion.

On the subject of the tariff the president declares himself in favor of postponing all consideration of the question until after the presidential election. He says: "This country is definitely committed to the protective system and any effort to uproot it could not but cause widespread industrial disaster. In other words, the principle of the present tariff law could not with wisdom be changed. But in a country of such phenomenal growth as ours it is probably well that every dozen years or so the tariff laws should be carefully scrutinized so as to see that no excessive or improper benefits are conferred thereby, that proper revenue is provided, and that our foreign trade is encouraged. There must always be as a minimum a tariff which will not only allow for the collection of an ample revenue but which will at least make good the difference in cost of production here and abroad; that is, the difference in the labor cost here and abroad, for the well-being of the wage-worker must ever be a cardinal point of American policy. The sole consideration should be to see that the sum total of changes represent the public good. This means that the subject can not with wisdom be dealt with in the year preceding a presidential election, because as a matter of fact experience has conclusively shown that at such a time it is impossible to get men to act from the standpoint of the public good. In my judgment the wise time to deal with the matter is immediately after such election."

Income and Inheritance Tax.

There has been no change in the mind of the president concerning the advisability of an income tax and an inheritance tax. In the message he says:

"When our tax laws are revised the question of an income tax and an inheritance tax should receive the careful attention of our legislators. In my judgment both of these taxes should be part of our system of federal taxation. I speak diffidently about the income tax because one scheme for an income tax was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court; while in addition it is a difficult tax to administer in its practical working. Nevertheless, a graduated income tax of the proper type would be a desirable feature of federal taxation, and it is to be hoped that one may be devised which the supreme court will declare constitutional. The inheritance tax, however, is both a far more important for the purpose of having the fortunes of the country bear in proportion to their increase in size a corresponding increase and burden of taxation. The government has the absolute right to decide as to the terms upon which a man shall receive the benefit or devise from another, and this point in the devolution of property is especially appropriate for the imposition of a tax."

Due Enforcement of Law.

On the matter of the impartial enforcement of the laws the message says:

"A few years ago there was loud complaint that the law could not be invoked against wealthy offenders. There is no such complaint now. The course of the department of justice during the last few years has been such as to make it evident that no man stands so wealthy that no corporation is so powerful that it cannot be held to account. Everything that can be done under the existing law, and with the so profoundly influential opinion, which courts and juries, has been done. But the laws themselves need strengthening; they should be made more definite, so that no honest man can be led unwittingly to break them, and so that the real wrongdoer can be readily punished."

"The two great evils in the execution of our criminal laws to-day are sentimentality and technicality. For the law and the remedy must come from the hands of the legislatures, the courts and the juries. The other must depend for its force upon the gradual growth of a sound public opinion which shall insist that regard for the law and the demands of reason shall control all other influences and emotions in the removal or public discontent with the criminal law will continue."

Use of Injunctions.

Referring to the question of the use and abuse of injunctions the president declares: "Instances of abuse in the granting of injunctions in labor disputes continue to occur, and the resentment in the minds of those who feel that their rights are being invaded and their liberty of action confined to grow. Much of the attack wholly without warrant; but I am constrained to express the belief that for some of it there is warrant. This question is becoming more and more of prime importance, and unless that courts will themselves deal with it in effective manner, it is certain ultimately to demand some sort of legislative action. I earnestly commend to the attention of the congress this matter, so that some way may be devised which will limit the abuse of injunctions and protect those rights which from time to time it unwarrantably invades."

Among the recommendations made in the message are for federal inspection of railroads, the establishment of employers' liability act, and for the extension of the present eight-hour law by the government.

In Industrial Disputes.

The president favors compulsory investigation by the national government of industrial disputes, saying: "Strikes and lockouts, with their attendant loss and suffering, continue to increase. For the five years ending December 31, 1905, the number of strikes was greater than those in any previous

ten years and was double the number in the preceding five years. These figures indicate the increasing need of providing some machinery to deal with this class of disturbances in the interest alike of the employer, the employee and the general public. I renew my previous recommendation that the congress favorably consider the matter of creating the machinery for compulsory arbitration as a means of settling industrial disputes as a whole to warrant the federal government in taking action. The recent strike of the telegraphers is cited as an instance where such power might profitably have been used."

Child Labor Evil.

The necessity of checking the evil of child labor is pointed out with much directness. On the relation between capital and labor the president asserts that public opinion must be aroused in condemnation of evil practices on both sides. The work of the department of agriculture is given high praise and the importance of the department pointed out. Cooperation with farmers' associations is urged. The necessity of a national system of inspection and grading of grain, to correct evils complained of, is also pointed out."

National Water Highways.

Showing the necessity for the development of the national water highways the message says: "Our greater river systems should be developed as national water highways; the Mississippi, with its tributaries, standing first in importance, and the Columbia second, although there are many others of importance on the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Gulf slopes. The national government should undertake this work, and I hope a beginning will be made in the present congress; and the greatest of all our rivers, the Mississippi, should receive special attention. From the great lakes to the mouth of the Mississippi there should be a deep waterway, with deep waterways leading from it to the east and west. Such a waterway would practically mean the extension of our coast line into the very heart of our country. It would be of incalculable benefit to our people."

"As an incident to creating the deep waterway down the Mississippi, the government should build along its whole lower length levees which, taken together with the control of the headwaters, will at once and forever put a complete stop to all threat of floods in the immensely fertile delta region. The territory lying adjacent to the Mississippi along its lower course will thereby become one of the most prosperous and populous, as it already is one of the most fertile, farming regions in all the world."

Public Lands.

Extension of the work of irrigation and the reclamation of waste lands is advocated, together with a revision of the present laws in the interest of the actual home-maker. The unlawful fencing of public lands for private grazing, the president says, must be stopped, but at the same time the necessity which occasioned it must be provided for. Several plans are recommended.

Conservatism of the mineral wealth of the country, and the necessity for the preservation of the forests to prevent a timber famine, are dwelt upon. Drastic action by the congress is urged.

Would Repeal Duty on Wood Pulp.

The president declares in favor of the repeal of the duty on wood pulp, at the same time declaring that it should if possible be accompanied by an agreement with Canada that there should be no export duty on Canadian pulp wood. That the government should own and lease mineral and oil lands is the belief of the president.

Work on the Panama canal is declared to be proceeding in a satisfactory manner, and figures given to substantiate the statement.

For Postal Savings Banks.

On the questions of postal savings banks and the establishment of a parcels post system the message says: "I commend to the favorable consideration of the congress a postal savings bank system as recommended by the postmaster general."

"I further commend to the congress the consideration of the postmaster general's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post, especially on the rural routes. These recommendations have been drawn up to benefit the farmer and the country storekeeper; otherwise I should not favor them, for I believe that it is good policy for our government to do everything possible to aid the small town and the country district. It is desirable that the country merchant should not be crushed out."

Some form of local self-government for Alaska is asked of the congress, and that the rights of citizenship be conferred upon the people of Porto Rico.

Campaign Contributions.

The president says: "It is well to provide that corporations shall not contribute to presidential or national campaigns, and furthermore to provide for the publication of both contributions and expenditures. The need for collecting large campaign funds would vanish if congress provided an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each of the great national parties. An appropriation ample enough to meet the necessity for thorough organization and machinery, which requires a large expenditure of money, that no party receiving campaign funds from the treasury should accept more than a fixed amount from any individual subscriber or donor; and the necessary publicity for receipts and expenditures could without difficulty be provided."

The extension of the Ocean Mail act of 1891 is recommended as an aid to American shipping. A subsidy for Pacific steamers, the president thinks, is necessary.

That the army in the past has been niggardly provided for and should be more generously dealt with is dwelt upon at length, together with recommendations for future legislation.

Yearly additions to the navy are recommended and in the president's judgment the country should build four battleships this year.

Reason for Pacific Cruise.

Concerning the dispatch of the fleet to the Pacific, the president believes it should be shifted between the two oceans every year or two as a means of teaching officers and men how to handle the vessels in a time of war.

Although the results of The Hague conference are declared not to have been up to expectations, a degree of good is said to have resulted, notably a provision by which the powers taking part in the conference agreed not to have recourse to armed force for the collection of debts owed to their citizens by foreign countries.

The expectation of the government is declared to be to turn over Cuba to a government chosen by the people of the island within the coming year.

German Tariff Agreement.

Concerning the tariff agreement entered into with Germany, its object is declared to have been the prevention of a tariff war between the United States and that country. The work of the commission which made the agreement is praised.

The president asks for authority to remit to China all indemnity in excess of the sum of \$11,555,492.69 and interest at four per cent.

In conclusion the message congratulates the country on its present cordial relations with all countries, particularly the sister republics to the south.

SMART INDIAN WOMAN

JULIA ST. CYR OF WINNEBAGO TRIBE IS ONLY LAWYER.

Recently Acquitted at Omaha of Charging Aged Squaw an Excessive Pension Fee—Has Large Practice.

Omaha, Neb.—The only Indian woman lawyer in the United States, Julia St. Cyr, a member of the Winnebago tribe, was before the United States court in Omaha recently, where, through a white attorney, she defended herself against a charge of having accepted too large a fee as a pension attorney from an aged squaw, whose husband had been a scout under Sheridan. So well did she direct her attorney in her defense that the jury found for her on the first ballot.

During the trial Miss St. Cyr shed a few tears at a critical moment. But having departed from the customary stolidity of the Indian character long enough to make her impression on the jurymen, she returned to the impassive mask of the red man, and when the verdict was announced she said with the greatest indifference: "Well, I knew it would be that way."

Miss St. Cyr did not attempt to thank the jury for its verdict, but with head erect stalked out of the courtroom.

She is a woman of intellectual attainments and is well known among the Winnebago and Omaha tribes. When an Indian of either of these tribes gets into trouble he runs to Miss St. Cyr for advice, and so much influence has she over them that very few of the cases ever reach a court of law, but are settled by her out of court. Her word is very near law on the reservation.

Although educated at Hampton, Va., and later placed in charge of an Indian school on the Kickapoo reservation, Miss St. Cyr has persistently refused to adopt the customs of the



JULIA ST. CYR.

white people, and at the tribal ceremonies she always takes an active part, dressed in beads and moccasins as her people have always dressed.

She has never been licensed to practice before the United States court, and in the present case was compelled to employ a white lawyer to do her talking, but all during the trial she sat with her attorney, whom she coached, directing the case herself in every way.

Miss St. Cyr gets her French name from her father, a half-breed French-Indian, who in turn inherited it from his ancestor Louis St. Cyr, a French nobleman who was banished by the first Napoleon and who came to New Orleans. Then he came north along the Mississippi and Missouri and together with other Frenchmen, married into the Winnebago tribe. The descendants of those old Frenchmen have kept the language pure, and probably the French of those red Indians is as near the court language of the French monarchs as can be found in Paris at the present time.

When Miss St. Cyr was placed on trial several Indians were in the room as witnesses. When she so transcended Indian customs as to shed tears those Indians in disgust put on their broad-brimmed hats and left the courtroom.

Miss St. Cyr is the only Indian woman in the country who has entered upon the practice of law, and is one of the very few who have taken up any professional or business life.

West Virginia's New City.

West Virginia is to make an experiment in a Jim Crow city. This city has been laid out near Charleston, the capital of the state, and it is expected that within a year it will contain a population of several thousand. No white person will be allowed to reside within its limits or to own property therein. In the midst of this little Africa is situated the state colored high school. Educational facilities will be ample and there will be electric lights, sewers and park. The city will be governed, of course, by the negro inhabitants, and the whole state will watch with interest the progress of the experiment as testing the capacity of the negro for self-government.—Baltimore Sun.

MEAN FLINGS AT EDITORS.

Tributes by Lafcadio Hearn to Class of Workers He Disliked.

"Lafcadio Hearn, that wonderful writer, worked on newspapers in his youth," said a publisher, "and the ruthless way his studies were changed, cut and butchered was a great woe to his heart."

"In after years Hearn took a malicious joy in collecting stories about editors—editors and their superior and omniscient way with manuscript. "One of his stories was of an editor to whom a subscriber said:

"I enjoyed that poem on the three ages of man in today's paper, Mr. Sheers; I enjoyed it immensely. Do you know, though, I thought it was originally written the seven ages of man?"

"So it was, sir; so it was," said Editor Sheers, pompously. "Yes, the extract was originally written the seven ages of man, but I had to cut it down for the lack of space."

"Another story concerned a weather report. A reporter, discussing the weather, wrote that winter still lingered in the lap of spring.

"The editor, as he read over the article, called the reporter to his desk and told him that he would cut out that sentence about winter lingering in spring's lap. He said the idea was good enough, and all that sort of thing, but it would not do to publish because the high moral tone of the paper had to be maintained in a town full of school girls."

HIS TURN TO CRITICISE.

Youngster Felt Called on to Manifest Disapproval of Prayer.

Little John, who, at the mature age of four, has learned the Lord's Prayer, is often criticised by his sister, two years older, for slight mistakes which he cannot always avoid in offering the petition. A few Sundays ago he was taken to church for the first time. When the moment for the prayer arrived and the congregation bowed their heads John's mother took the precaution to whisper to him that he must be very quiet. "Listen," she said, "and you will hear the minister pray." This interested John at once, and his little face took on a look of serious attention, but his mother, watching him covertly, saw his expression change presently to one of surprise and disapproval. A few minutes more, and he could stand it no longer. What could this man be saying? Not a word of the prayer did he recognize as the only formula he had ever heard called by that name. "Why, mother," he exclaimed, in a tone audible over nearly half the church, "do you hear? He isn't saying it right at all!"

SORES AS BIG AS PANNIES.

Whole Head and Neck Covered—Hair All Came Out—Cured in Three Weeks by Cuticura.

"After having the measles my whole head and neck were covered with scaly sores about as large as a penny. They were just as thick as they could be. My hair all came out. I let the trouble run along, taking the doctor's blood remedies and rubbing on salve, but it did not seem to get any better. It stayed that way for about six months; then I got a set of the Cuticura Remedies, and in about a week I noticed a big difference, and in three weeks it was well entirely and I have not had the trouble any more, and as this was seven years ago, I consider myself cured. Mrs. Henry Porter, Albion, Neb., Aug. 25, 1906."

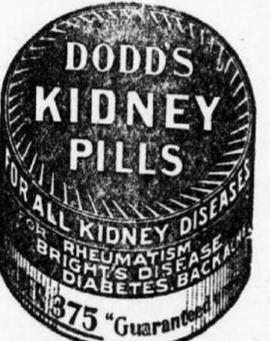
Tobacco Thrown Away.

It is estimated by the head of one of the large tobacco establishments of New York that at least \$5,000 worth of tobacco is daily thrown away in the city in unconsumed cigars and cigarettes.

Stop That Cough.

If you have a cough, cold, sore throat, or chest, don't delay a moment—cure it. Simmon's Cough Syrup is a sure remedy. It makes you well.

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NIGHT SWEATS, NO APPETITE, USED BY



MRS. LIZZIE LOHR, 1155 W. St., Chicago, Ill., writes: "I take pleasure in writing these few lines, thinking that other women suffering the same troubles might be benefited. I had my complaints for over a year. I was run-down so far that I sat down to do my cooking, I was weak. "I tried many different medicines, doctors also. Nothing seemed to do any good. The doctors wanted to operate on me. "At last I wrote to Dr. Hartman, told him just exactly how I was, and he told me what ailed me and how to take Peruna. "I did as he told me for four months and now I am all cured. "No one can tell how thankful I am to him, as I had given up all hope of ever getting well again. "I am a widow and the mother of small children who depend on my support. I work all day and seldom get tired. "I took five bottles of Peruna in all. "Any woman wishing to know more about my case may write to me and I will gladly tell all about it. "I thank Dr. Hartman for what he has done for me."

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