

HAS NO APOLOGY TO MAKE FOR FINANCIAL CONDITION

SYMPATHIZES WITH INNOCENT
SUFFERERS AND QUOTES LIN-
COLN—RECOMMENDS ANOTH-
ER EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY
BILL AND DEVOTES CONSID-
ERABLE SPACE TO CRITICISMS
BY CORPORATIONS OF THE
ADMINISTRATION.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The special message of the president sent to congress today proved to be very interesting.

It discussed the employer's liability bill which was recently declared to be unconstitutional by the supreme court, and says:

"As regards the employer's liability law, I advocate its immediate re-enactment, limiting its scope so that it shall apply only to the class of cases as to which the court says it can constitutionally apply, but strengthen its provisions within this scope. Interstate employment being thus covered by the action of the several states. With this clear definition of responsibility the states will undoubtedly give to the performance of their duty within their field the consideration the importance of the subject demands.

"I also very urgently advise that a comprehensive act be passed providing for compensation by the government to all employees injured in the government service."

In regard to the abuse of injunctions in labor cases, he says:

"I again call your attention to the need of some action in connection with the abuse of injunctions in labor cases. As regards the rights and wrongs of labor and capital, from blacklisting to boycotting, the whole subject is covered in admirable fashion by the report of the Anthracite Coal Strike commission, which report should serve as a chart for the guidance of both legislative and executive officers. As regards to injunctions I can do little but repeat what I have said in my last message to congress. Even though it were possible I should consider it most unwise to abolish the use of the process of injunction. It is necessary in order that the courts may maintain their own dignity and in order that they may in effective manner check disorder and violence. The judge who uses it cautiously and conservatively but who needs arise uses it fearlessly, confers the greatest service on the people, and his pre-eminent usefulness as a public servant should be heartily recognized. But there is no question in my mind that it has some times been used heedlessly and unjustly, and that some of the injunctions issue in defiance of law and occasionally irreparable wrong upon those enjoined.

"I do not know whether it is possible, but if possible it is certainly desirable, that in connection with measures to restrain stock watering and over capitalization there should be measures taken to prevent at least the grosser forms of gambling in securities and commodities, such as making large sales of what men do not possess and 'concerning' the market. Legitimate purchases of commodities and of stocks and securities for investment have no connection whatever with purchases of stocks or other securities or commodities on a margin for speculative and gambling purposes. There is no moral difference between gambling at cards or in lotteries or on the race track and gambling in the stock market. One method is just as pernicious to the body politic as the other in kind and in degree the evil worked is far greater. But it is a far more difficult subject with which to deal. The great bulk of the business transacted on the exchanges is not only legitimate but is necessary to the working of our modern industrial system and extreme care would have to be taken not to interfere with this business in doing away with the 'bucket shop' type of operation.

"I think that the federal government must also assume a certain measure of control over the physical operation of railways in the handling of interstate traffic. The commission now has authority to establish through routes and joint rates. In order to make this provision effective and in order to promote in times of necessity the proper movement of traffic I think it must also have authority to determine the conditions upon which cars shall be interchanged between different interstate railways. It is also probable that the commission should have authority in particular instances to determine the schedule upon which perishable commodities shall be moved.

"In this connection I desire to repeat my recommendation that railways be permitted to form traffic associations for the purpose of conferring about and agreeing upon rates regulations and practices affecting interstate business in which

the members of the association are mutually interested. This does not mean that they should be given the right to pool their earnings or their traffic.

The president devotes about half of his message to the attacks made upon the administration by the Standard Oil company. Among other things he says:

"The public men, lawyers and editors, who loudly proclaim their sympathy for the 'innocent stockholders' when a great law defying corporation is punished, are the first to protest with frantic vehemence against all efforts by law to put a stop to the practices which are the real and ultimate stockholder and the public. The apostolical of successful dishonesty always declaim against any such effort will 'unsettle business.' It is they who, by their acts, have unsettled business; and the very men raising this cry spend hundreds of thousands of dollars in securing by speech, editorial, book or pamphlet, the defense by misstatement of what they have done; and yet when public servants correct their misstatements by telling the truth they disclaim against them for breaking silence lest 'values be depreciated.' They have hurt honest business men, honest workmen, honest farmers, and now they clamor against the truth being told.

"It is especially necessary to secure to the representatives of the national government full power to deal with the great corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and above all, with the great interstate common carriers. Our people should clearly recognize that while there are difficulties in any course of conduct to be followed in dealing with these great corporations these difficulties must be faced and one of three courses followed.

In regard to the financial condition of the country the president says:

"We have just passed through two months of acute financial stress. At any such time it is a sad fact that entirely innocent people suffer from no fault of their own, and every one must feel the keenest sympathy for the large body of honest men, of honest investors, of honest wage workers, who suffer because involved in a crash for which they are in no way responsible. At such a time there is a natural tendency on the part of many men to feel gloomy and frightened at the outlook, but there is no justification for this feeling. There is no nation so absolutely sure of ultimate success than ours. Of course we shall succeed. Ours is a nation of masterful energy, with a continent for its domain, and it feels within its veins the thrill which comes to those who know that they possess the future. We are not cast down by the fear of failure. We are upheld by the confident hope of ultimate triumph. The wrongs that exist are to be corrected; but they in no way justify doubt as to the final outcome, doubt as to the great material prosperity of the future, or of the lofty spiritual life which is to be built upon that prosperity as a foundation. No misdeeds done in the present must be permitted to shroud from our eyes the glorious future of the nation; but because of this very fact it behooves us never to swerve from our resolute purpose to cut out wrongdoing and uphold what is right.

"I do not for a moment believe that the actions of this administration have brought on business distress; so far as this is due to local and not world wide cause, and to the action of any particular individuals, it is due to the speculative folly and flagrant dishonesty of a few men of great wealth who seek to shield themselves from the effects of their own wrong doing by ascribing its results to the action of those who have sought to put a stop to the wrong doing. But if it were true that to cut out rottenness from the body politic meant a momentary check to an unhealthy seeming prosperity, I should not for one moment hesitate to put the knife to the corruption. On behalf of all our people, on behalf of the honest man of means than of the honest man who earns each day's livelihood by that day's sweat of his brow; it is necessary to insist upon honesty in business and politics alike, in all walks of life, in big things and in little things and upon just and fair dealing between man and man. Those who demand this are striving for the right in the spirit of Abraham Lincoln, when he said:

"Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsmen's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousands years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'"

"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in."

"In the work we of this generation are in, there is, thanks be to the Almighty, no danger of bloodshed and no use to the sword; but there is grave need of those stern qualities shown alike by the men of the north and the men of the south in the dark days when each valiantly battled for the light as it was given each to see the light. Their spirit should be our spirit, as we strive to bring nearer the day when greed and trickery and cunning shall be trampled under feet by those who fight for the righteousness that exalteth a nation.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
The White House, Jan. 31, 1908.

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PROMINENT LITERARY WOMAN

AT HEAD OF MOVEMENT TO SECURE PARDON FOR JOHN W. CALDWELL, WHO IS IN PRISON ON CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Bristol, Va., Jan. 31.—A prominent literary woman of Bristol, whose name is withheld, is at the head of a movement to secure a pardon for John W. Caldwell, the young society man of Bristol who embezzled thousands of dollars from the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke company, and was given seven years in the penitentiary. Caldwell has served almost two years of his time, and the argument in favor of executive clemency is that he has already been sufficiently punished.

Caldwell was cashier of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke company, which employs some four thousand men. He falsified the records of the company in every way, and his thefts were shown to date back several years. Though he worked on a moderate salary, prior to the discovery of his defalcations, he invested heavily in banks, wholesale concerns, etc., with the company's funds.

It is said that prison life has been made very easy for Caldwell through the efforts of his friends, and there will be much opposition to the extension of clemency, though it is rumored that the commonwealth's attorney and several members of the jury will probably sign the petition.

The opinion here among unbiased persons who took an interest in the sensational case, is that the sentence was a very light one, in comparison with the gravity of the offense, and the governor should not be called upon to grant a pardon or interfere in anyway.

TO ORGANIZE PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

Boston, Feb. 1.—A project to organize employees of state and municipal governments will have its inception tomorrow at Brockton, where a meeting will be held by the National Federation of State, City and Town Employees' unions. The new organization will attempt to organize locals in every city and town and state capital. Firemen, policemen, clerks, janitors and other employees will be admitted to membership. Measures of relief to be demanded by the union include an eight-hour day and the pensioning of state, city and county employees who have reached a certain age.

Eat anything you want, don't starve yourself, fearing it won't agree, for Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea cleans the bowels and stomach, and makes digestion easy. 35c, Tea or Tablets. For sale by The White Pharmacy.

AMERICAN WOMAN TO WED COUNT.

Paris, Feb. 1.—Mrs. Alice Wetherbee, an American woman of considerable wealth, will, it is announced, be married early this month to Count Rudolph Festetics, a French nobleman. The bride's parents have arrived here to attend the wedding. The ceremony will take place in Paris.

The first wife of Count Festetics was also an American woman, Miss Ella Haggin, granddaughter of James B. Haggin. They were married in 1892, and ten years later the countess obtained a divorce.

DEATHS AT WYTHEVILLE.

Wytheville, Va., Jan. 31.—Mrs. W. O. Moore, wife of Col. W. O. Moore, died yesterday morning of pneumonia at her residence on Main street.

Mrs. Maria Hartman, aged 87 years, probably the oldest resident of this town, died last evening at her home.

TWO ILLICIT DISTILLERIES DESTROYED

EMMETT LANE, WILLIAM ESTEP AND ROBERT AND BRATTON BAGLEY EACH GAVE BOND FOR THEIR APPEARANCE AT FEDERAL COURT.

Gate City, Va., Jan. 31.—Deputy Marshal W. F. Quiltn and assistants have just destroyed two illicit distilleries which they found in operation on the north side of this county and captured the four men they found operating them. At one of the places they captured Emmett Lane and at the other William Estep and Robert and Bratton Bagley. Each of the stills was in a cellar, the smoke from it ascending through the chimney of the dwelling. The stills were destroyed. The men gave bond for their appearance at federal court.

For some time it had been known that whiskey was being made somewhere in the community, in which these stills were located, and the officers have been baffled by the ingenuity with which they were being concealed.

REFORM OF QUAI D'ORSAY

Paris, Feb. 1.—Acting in conformity with a special decree of M. Pichon, minister of foreign affairs, the diplomatic or political and the consular or commercial affairs of the French republic were today concentrated in one department. The change in the methods of the foreign office, more familiarly known by its place of residence, as the Quai d'Orsay, will be of interest in America, because of the fact that the method recently adopted in the United States has been abandoned as a failure.

A few years ago the department of commerce and labor was established by the United States government and functions previously exercised by the department of state and of the interior were therein concentrated. While the diplomatic service remained under the supervision of the head of the new department, it is this separation of the diplomatic and consular relations with other countries that is today abandoned by the French government.

An unique feature of the new regime in the foreign office might be termed the press agent, although that new government official is designated the head of the bureau of communications. The bureau is intended to be the news distributing office of the ministry, and will be called upon to attend to relations with the French and foreign press, and will be for the local press a valuable center of information. All newspapers, no matter what their politics, will have access to the bureau. One of the important duties of the bureau will be the review of the French and foreign press and the geographical service of the ministry of foreign affairs. M. Herbet, son of the former French ambassador at Berlin, who has a wide acquaintance with international affairs, is the head of the new bureau.

The direct control of the diplomatic and consular systems is in the hands of M. Georges Louis, formerly political director at the Quai d'Orsay. The directors of political and commercial affairs are assisted by technical, commercial and financial advisers, who hold important positions in the department.

TZI-HSU MAY ABDICATE.

Washington, Feb. 1.—As the result of rumors which have been in circulation for some time regarding the alleged proposed abdication of Tzi-Hsu, empress dowager of China, diplomatic Washington is eagerly awaiting news from China which will confirm or disprove the report. The abdication, according to stories that have been current for several weeks, was to take place today, the Chinese New Year.

It is said that the empress dowager, who was once heartily hated by European and American diplomats as a reactionary, has now become too progressive to please the elder statesmen of the empire of the dragon, and that her abdication has been demanded for that reason.

Sold as an infant to a merchant at 15, Tzi-Hsu became one of the secondary wives of the Emperor Hienfung, to whom she bore a son. This son she later placed upon the throne of his father, after plots and intrigues in which poison and sudden death were meted out to her enemies. This son, Kwang-Su, will become emperor, in fact as well as in name, in case Tzi-Hsu abdicates the regency.

SAMUEL HICKOK DEAD.

Was One of Christiansburg's Oldest Citizens.

Christiansburg, Va., Jan. 31.—Samuel Hickok, one of the oldest citizens of this place, died at his residence here Wednesday night, aged 79 years. He has been a resident of the county for fifty-six years, was a member of Stonewall Jackson's brigade, and a life-long member of the Presbyterian church. He is survived by two brothers, John Hickok, of Fincastle, and James W. Hickok, of Cambria, and eleven children, among whom are Mrs. W. H. Wade, of Bluefield, W. Va.; Gardner Hickok, of Washington, and William Hickok, of Pittsburgh. Funeral services will be held from the residence at 10 o'clock today.

AFFLICTED WITH SORE EYES FOR 33 YEARS.

I have been afflicted with sore eyes for thirty-three years. Thirteen years ago I became totally blind and was blind for six years. My eyes were badly inflamed. One of my neighbors insisted upon my trying Chamberlain's Salve and gave me half a box of it. To my surprise it healed my eyes and my sight came back to me.—P. C. Earls, Cynthia, Ky. Chamberlain's Salve is for sale by The White Pharmacy.

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We have on hand the following second-hand and rebuilt machines:

1 No. 3 Oliverts, with long and short carriages, \$75 and \$85.
3 No. 3 Oliverts, Regular, very little used, \$55 to \$75.

1 No. 5 Underwood, 75,000 serial, \$65 cash, \$75 time.
1 Blickensderfer, No. 7, almost new, \$25.

1 Manhattan, "B," almost new, \$25.
1 Commercial Visible, \$10.

5 Brand New No. 5 Oliverts. The No. 5 Oliver is the king of the typewriter world today.

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Norfolk & Western

JANUARY 12, 1908.

Leave 8:15 a. m. for Roanoke, Norfolk and all points on the Shenandoah division. Pullman Sleeper Roanoke to New York, via Hagerstown, Pullman Parlor Car Roanoke to Norfolk.

9:45 a. m. for Roanoke, Richmond, Norfolk. Pullman Sleeper Roanoke to Norfolk.

2:55 p. m. for Roanoke and Lynchburg and intermediate stations and the Shenandoah Valley, Philadelphia and New York. Sleeper to Philadelphia.

9:28 p. m. for Roanoke, Lynchburg, Richmond, Norfolk. Pullman Sleeper to Roanoke and Pullman Sleeper Roanoke to Norfolk.

Leave Bluefield 8:20 p. m. for Kenova, Columbus and all points West and Northwest. Pullman Sleeper for Columbus and Cincinnati. Cafe Car.

8:55 a. m. Pullman Sleeper for Columbus, Toledo, Cafe Dining Car.

Leave 9:03 a. m. and 2:25 p. m. daily for Tazewell, Norton and all stations on Clinch Valley division.

Arrive from Norton and points on the Clinch Valley division at 2:40 p. m. and 8:25 p. m.

Leave 8:45 a. m. for Kenova and intermediate stations via Wayne.

Leave 6:10 a. m. and 2:40 p. m. for Welch and intermediate stations. Call on agent Norfolk and Western Railway for tickets, maps and additional information.

W. P. BEVILL, G. P. A., Roanoke, Virginia.

EDWIN MANN, President.

WALTER C. POLLOCK, Cashier.

L. A. HOOPER, Asst. Cashier.

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To the Patrons and Friends of Kitts Printing Company

We beg to announce that on January 1st we consolidated with the Bluestone Publishing Company and removed our plant to No. 55 Bland street. By this consolidation we increased our facilities at least three-fold, and with the same force of workmen, added to the force of the Bluestone Publishing Company, we are well prepared to take care of orders. Mr. Kitts will continue to make estimates and look after office details and Mr. Foland will superintend printing as heretofore. Any order heretofore given Kitts Printing Company may be duplicated by giving the date and name of the job, with the quantity wanted, either by phone (503), letter or personal call. An exact duplicate as to style and quality may be had if desired.

Thanking you one and all for past favors we solicit a continuance of same in our new home.

Very truly,

* KITT'S PRINTING CO.

BLUESTONE PUBLISHING CO., Successor.