SOME HISTORIC OLD MESSAGES

Constitution Requires President To Advise Congress From Time to Time.

AT FIRST DELIVERED ORALLY

Roosevelt Surpassed AB Predecessors For Length and Number of Messages,

Ender the Constitution the president of the United States is required to give to Congress from time to time in formation of the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge measury and expedient. This executive function is discharged by the messages which the president addresses to Con-

gress, the most important of which is gress, the next important of which is that sent at the beginning of each sec-sion. Washington and Adams delivered their annual messages orally. It's the English king, driving to the hall of Congress in a ceach and six and open-fing each sension with state. Jefferson changed the custom and established a precedent for inter presidents by send-ing his first message to Congress in writing. His friends said it was a note businessifier method, more republican and simple than the ceal delivery. His consides declared that be changed the original method because, through a good writer, he was a way noor public writer, he was a vary poor public speaker. At any rate, later presi-dents, and notably among them the present incumbent of the office, would hardly find it practicable to deliver the

hardly find it practicable to deliver the messages orally. President Roceevelt has inquestion-ably surpassed all his predecessors both in the length and number of his mes-sages. Even he would find it wear-some to read aloud 30,000 words cover-ing almost every conceivable subject as did his last annual message. It re-quires several cierks to read these long annual messages, and the attention which they command is not always of the closest. the closest

The inattention is sometimes as-numed. President Roosevell, prolix as his mersages have often been, usually manages to insert in the midst of his manages to insert in the mint of his somewhat platitudinous remarks, some-thing that makes even indifferent con-gressmen sit up and take notice. The controversy precipitated by his remarks concerning congressional motives in limiting the secret service has been the most stirring political happening of the winfer secsion.

Initial the secret service has been the water assist.
The of the most singular subjects so the secret service has a president for a massage to constrain the secret service him as secret service secret service him as secret service him as secret service him as secret service him as secret service secret service him as secret service secret service him as secret service secret secr

Mr. Roosevolt's recent picturesquely denunciatory message concerning the conduct of other editors than Mr. Jar-vis and the punishment that Congress administer to them because of hould.

were who felt that another influence than doimson's could be felt in the mes-sage. Elsins thought it was Seward's. Quits recently a different theory for the excellence of this first annual message Johnson has been advanced.

In the congressional littrary in Wash-ngton many of President Johnson's totes on various mattern are preserved in an envelope. Aroung these notes is draft of this message of December,

Not long ago William Archibald Dun-Not long ago William Archibald Dun-ning, protossor of history at Columbia, university, was looking over those noise and wondered at the difference in witting between the deaft of the mea-sage and the other noise. With Prot. Durning was Worthington Ford, who has had charge of the division of maxi-wrights in the fibrary of Congress size (202, When Mr. Ford's attention eras ralled to this dissimilarity of writing, he exclaimed as he tooked at the draft of the measure. "Way, that is Goorge Easternet's hand." the measures: anerofi's hand."

In the files of Johnson's letters was ound a note room Putteroft, dated Ney, 1965, which reads; "My task will be 5, 1845, which reads: "My task will be danc innorrow, but us no one knows what I can absort and as I am my own genetary. I must ask a day or two more for a careful revision and for maleing a clean copy. It must be done with my own hand." From this letter and the draft of the remassing could be drawn the conclusion that the historian's influence rather than Seward's may have been exerted at the critical period represented in the message.

PROPERTY AND INC. . . .

Johnson's are not the only presiden-tial messages in which the industries of advisors may be traced, either in mai-ter or manner. Critics of Washing-ton-and in his day, like all strong men, he had adverse critica-asserted that in much of his written work the bend of Hamilton could be traced, clavstand's messages varied, so it has been chimed, as did some in his cabluct-anonites. The targeh of bended Manappointees. The touch of Deniel Man-ning and David A. Wells can be do-soried in the tariff message, while Greetham and Olasy left filely mirks on the Hawellan and Venezaulan meslight McKinley's massages gained in lit don't McKinley's massages gained in lit-crary flavor after forcetary Hay en-tered his calunct. But no one has so for dared to assert that Fresident Roosevelt is influenced in his writings by any living man, though an Italian scholar has been bold enough to say that he closely repeats the ideas of man of the past. And other European crit-ice doclare that he often exercises the right of literary domain. It would be hard for no voluminous a producer to entirely avoid at least indirect quota-tions.

tions. . . .

The first message sent by John Quin cy Adams to Congress brought out the latent hostility of Congress. It connatent nostility of Congress of Panama. An invitation asking that this country send representatives to most those of the South American countries had been ex-tended. Fresident Adams told of its reception and stated in his message that he would compension ministers to that he would commission ministers t attend the congress. The opposition made this message the excuse for The opposition lent assault on the prosident on the ground that he had transcended his powers. At a later session of Conpowers. At a message concerning gress he sent a message concerning Georgia's treatment of the Creek In-dians, hinting that if the state did not desist he intended to carry out the treaty obligations of the United States by force. This message led to open conflict between Governor Troup of Georgia and the president. As Con-gress refused to support the latter, the authority of the United States was suc-cessfully defied.

One of Jackson's many nessages was a protest against the action of the sen-ate in adopting a resolution introduced by Henry Clay in which the president by Henry Clay in which the president was charged with transcending his con-stitutional power in relation to the public revenue. The main point in the president's message of protest against the resolution was that he meant to maintain intact the rights of the exacting that the state would be the executive, that the senate would be the judges in case of impeachment, and for that reason ought not to express an pinion until the house saw fit to im-

Mach The senate refused to receive the

dent, and then president through the death of President Harrison, was at that time serving as senator from Vi-sinia. He receptured the dostrine of instruction, but as he was unwilling to vote for a multiation of the official records, he resigned. The other senator from Virginia, Leigh, refused to recog-nize the doctrine and disregarded the instructions of his state. For this ac-tion he lost his party standing. Tyler's maignation, hooked upon as a form of martyrdeus, gave him the vice presidency and the presidency. During an administration Ciny's bill for mor-pering a new United States bank was envised. Tyler vetoed the measure and sent a message to Congress explaining why. The Whigs mere an agry that in the evening after the measure and sent a message to Congress explaining why. The Whigs mere an agry that in the evening after the measure and sent a message to Congress explaining why. The Whigs mere an agry that in the evening after the measure and sent a measure and demonstrator their disapproval in disorderity molace. The benderatic senators, in a body, called on President Tyler, who had been elact. ed on a Whig ticket, and congradulated and no the "courageous and patrictle sheet have

im on the "courageous and pass op ha had taken. A few days after an inquiry into the demonstrations before the While Hears was moved. Senater Ch availed himself of the opportunity dramatize in saturical fushion the co gratulatory mooting of the Democratic enntors.

Monroe served as president two James derine. He sent eight annual and 15 special messages to Congress. But the one event of his administration which is influence of the second state of the second setting themselves up as inde-tent republics. Some of the Euro-monarchies threatened to interfere restore the South American repub-to their subject condition. The ad-distriction decided that it would not circletration decided that it would not be wise to allow the rations of Europe to meidle with affairs on the American continents, and the president accord-ingly announced in his message a po-litical deciring which, without legisla-tive manetion, is still regarded as fun-damential law and hears the stamp of a constraint back at home and abread athority both at home and abroad. President (leveland's most popular sectuates his only popular set during his second administration, was his rear-dymation of the Monroe doctrine in his enexuelan message.

Frasident Ruchamn's thist annual manage was written while he was still ander the influence of the southern ele-ment. It showed how little he under-stood the temper of his own time and section. In his message he blamed the anti-slavery men of the north for all the trouble, and seemed to justify South Carolina in her threats of messaging Arolina in her threats of secondon, hough he said she had no constitution-d right to secole. At the same time is declared that if she did secole the is declared tout if she did second the sation could not prevent it, for the gen-wal government had no power to "co-rive a state." In view of the events which the years brought forth immedi-ticly following this declaration, it is ardly unfair or discourteous to concede hat even the chief executive, in his of-icial and formal statements, may some-

Imes err.

In his message of 1862 President lineoin recommended an amendment to the Constitution whereby a certain amount should be paid by the United states to each loyal border state that would abolish slavery before the first day of January, 1900. The amend-ment also proposed to give to Con-gross the right to appropriate money for the colonization of the emancipated dayes, with their own consent, at any place outside of the United States, shortening the war, Lincoln thought, would be an economy, because a few months' war expenses would pay for all the elayes, and this without the shedding of the best blood of the na-air the slaves, and this without the shedding of the best blood of the na-tion. But the plan falled, and the border states refused to co-operate, though, as Lincoln said, they were not wise to refuse, as the value of "two-legged property" was becoming very uncertain.

. . . The president's recent message to Congress concerning the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron com-pany by the United States Steel Cor-poration, in which he states that he has instructed his attorney general not to respond to the sebate's inquiry concerning his nonaction in the af-fair, inamuch as the president thinks it is not within the authority of the The president's recent message

IS GLOD NATURED IN EVERY RESPECT

DESERET EVENING NEWS MONDAY NOVEMBER 15 1909

Daniel Morton Says He Is Mild **Tempered Before Break**fast.

DENIES WIFE'S CHARGES.

In His Answer to Divorce Complaint Says She Has Scheme to Get All He Owns,

Daniel Morion, a carpenter, declarer that he is good-natured every morning before breakfast and has a mild tomper in answer to the complaint of his wife, Emma Morton, for divorce in which she charges him with cruelty. Behind her charges of cruelty, he alloges in the document filed this morn ling, she has a scheme to obtain his nome and other property and leave him penniless. He says that she has real estate in Salt Lake valued at \$2,500 which brings her in a comfortable monthly income. Her personal prop erty, he says, is worth \$2,000. All the property he has is a house and a small ot in Murray valued at \$1,000.

Mrs. Morton has hourded her money he says, and used his money to support her and her 18-year old daughter by a former marriage. He declares that Mrs. Merton dreams her daughter at his expense and that as her been in need of many things on account of this. Moreton asks the court to dismiss her complete In his state

In his answer he denies that in treated his wife in a cruel manner treated bis wife in a cruel manner. She destarts that he compelled her to reave the house in the night on Sept. 15, 1909, but he tells a different story. He says that when he came home that night he found the house left open and her gone. She did not re-turn, he says, until late that night. They were married five years ago and have no children.

CUSTER ALSO DENIES.

CUSTER ALSO DENIES. Ernest L Custer denies the allega-tion of descrition set forth in the suit for divorce brought by his wife. Mrs. Minnie C. Custer, in an gnawer filed this morning He instituted a counter-claim charging here with descrition and asks that he be granted the divorce. On account of his age and poor health, he declares that he has heat unable to pursue his cocupation. For the last two years, he has carned \$1 a day, he says, and supported her the best he could He denies that he descrited her but in his counter-claim sets forth that she abandoned him and has for two years refused to live with him. In her complaint, she accused him of using \$1,000 of her money, but this he denies. They were married in Germany on February 27, 1872 and have three children Hving. All of them have attained their majority and are able to support them-selves. William Davis brought suit for

William Davis brought William Davis brought suit for divorce against Jennia Davis charging her with desertion in a complaint filed this morning in the third district court. They were married in Ogden on Jan-uary 32, 1908 and he declares that she left him on Oct. 1, 1908. They have a child. Kenneth, 16 months old, of whom the father asks the custody. Mrs. Marcella Bartlett soeks a divorce from Walter L. Bartlett in a complaint filed this morning in the Third district court charging him with desertion. They were married in Ogden suit for

on May 14, 1968, and he deserted her a year inter. There are no children as an issue of the marriage.

TALAMINI FILES ANSWER. He Says He Did Not Sign Walver of Right to File Lien.

Symest Talaratist filed an answer Sat-day in the Third district court to the molaint of the Newhouse Realty cominy, in which he denies that he walved is right to file a lien upon the Bas-on and Newhouse buildings for wages ine him for the marble work on the

The company claims that Talamini affed to complete his contract and list the contract signed by him contained a scaleer of his right to file a lien. The evaluer of his right to file a lien. The sealty company asks that the lien he may filed be declared invalid so that the land will be removed from the title of the buildings. Judge Morse heard the rootion of the company to discharge the ten on Saturday. The court ordered that the lien be discharged upon the sayment of the sum of \$4.706.85 into court by the commany. This is the emount Talamini nued for on the tien.

SIX MONTHS IN JAIL.

Delogier Sentenced for Obtain-S. M. ing Money Falsely.

8. M. Delogier waived the reading of the complaint and pleaded guilty to be charge of having obtained money failse pretenses from Vistor Lob-n, son of John Lollin the saloonkeep-the police court this morning, and adag Bowman, on recommendation of salstant County Attorney Moyers, substant hum to serve six months in Assistant County Attorney Meyers, antienced him to serve six months in the county jail. It was alleged in the complaint that Deloxier had obtained 50 from young Lollin, July 5, last, by accenting a clack made out to him by the Infand Crystal Sait company, to which the name of I. A. Clayton, the treasurer, was forged. The check was unale payable at the Wells Farge bank in this city, and Deloxier costict H. Alt Ditte -----

SEEK UNIFORM SYSTEM.

Governor Calls Meeting to Revise State Revenue System

Gov. William Spry. the state auditor. the state treasurer, and the members of the state board of equalization most this afternoon to take preliminary steps in revising the assessed valuation of property and establish a uniform method of collecting taxes and evenue in the state. In regard to the neeting Gov. Spry said:

"I have called this meeting in order to get the state officials and the members of the board of equalization to-gether to learn their views on the sub-ject of collecting state revenues. It is second constring state reveales. It is simply a preliminary step in taking up the matter for a uniform method of collecting taxes and revenues. We will probably decide upon some plan of pro-cedure and later call a meeting of all the county auditors and assessors in the state before anything definitely will be done."

the state before anything definitely will be done." It is proposed to increase the as-sessed valuation of property to about 80 per cent of its real value and then reduce the tax levy in proportion. At the present time the assessed valuation is about 40 per cent of its real value. A uniform method of bookkeeping has also been proposed so that the accounts from each county can be collected in the same manner and the accounts come to the state auditors so that they can be easily handled.

JOHN STEVENS' COURTSHIP. A Story of the Echo Canyon War. By Susa Young Gates.

A new, charming story by Susa Young Gates, just issued from the press. It is adopted in the Reading Course of the Young Men's and Young Ladles' Association. Price, \$1.00, postpuid. DESERET NEWS BOOK STORE.

This season's demands for our new handsome nets, laces and Sundour materials prove their immense popularity.

Our drapery dep't. teens with a magnificent showing of materials for decorative purposes

Out expert drapers are at your service-their suggestions always prove valuable and productive of satisfactions in your home

Dinwoodey's



We desire to announce that we have established in connection with our peper, a Patent Bureau, and invite the co-operation of Inventors Mechanical Engineers, Draughtsmen, Machinists, Superintendents and Foremen of Shops and Mills, Skilled Mechanics in all trades, Farmers and all others, in building up a patent system, that will give housed advice to investors, protect their interests by good patents and strong contracts; assist Inventors in perfecting their inventions, and in selling their patents when obtained; and in all matters to render careful service and give full value for money paid.

We have associated with us at Washington, D. C., an atterney who has been in continuous practise for the past twenty years, and we are in position to guarantee that any patent matters placed in our hands will receive prompt and ouroful attention, and that the charges will always moderate.

We also, in addition to securing of patents, obtain Trade-Maria, Copyrights, Labels, Design Patents, and in fact transact business of all character in this line.

All patents secured through our Bureau will be advertised for als at our expense, and will thus be brought to the attention of the thousands of readers and materially assist the inventors in disposing of their patents.

If you have made an invention, send us a rough sketch and description with 55, and we will have our attorney make a thorough search of the records of the United States Patent Office, and ship you as to the securing of patent, the cost and the manner of process

PATENT BUREAU, THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City.

tion seems fair to bear no greater conmessnar . . .

When the Thirty-ninth Congress met the December following the assassina-tion of Lincoln and the subsequent ele-vation of Andrew Johnson to the high office, both houses of Congress were antagonistic to the new president. Beantagonistic to the new president. Be-fore they reneived any suggestions from him they at once set about, through members, to outline a recenstruction policy of their own. When the message came, Dec. 5, R was marked by such moderation of language and sound con-servations that it surprised even the president's opponents. Frank, dignified, direct and manly, it seemed hardly pos-rifte that the tacthess and uncultured Johnson could have written it. One pa-Johnson could have written it. One pa-per of the time commented on the fact that a poor taitor had accomplished as much, if the message could be accept-ed as the measure of his achievement in diction and logic, as college trained men. Even at the time some there Tilerit.

16. declaring it a breach of privilege. At the next session Benton of Missouri introduced a resolution to expange the resolution of censure from the record of the senate, but it was not passed until 1837, when it was ordered that black lines should be drawn around the record on the journal of the senate and that across it should be written the words. "Expanged, by order of the senate, this 16th day of January, 1837." 16. declaring it a breach of privilege

The senate resolution censuring Jack-son was adopted Feb 5, 1534. The reso-bution expunsing it from the records was not passed until Jan. 16, 1837, al-most three years after, though Benton gave notice of a motion to expunge as seen as the offending resolution was carried. During the years that Inter-vened the question was a dominant isage. Soveral states sent memorials to the senate pressing the measure for expongment. Others passed resolutions instructing the sonators from their states to support it. Among these was a and logic, as college trained states to support it. Among these was Even at the time some there. Virginia, John Tyler, later vice press

The Great Apostasy

Considered in the Light of Scriptural and Secular History.

By Dr. James E. Talmage, Author of Articles of Faith, etc.

The apostasy of the Primitive Church is an all-important subject in the study of theology; and its study is essential in the investigation of the doctrines of the restored Church of Christ.

It is adapted to the use of theological classes, quorum organizations, as also to missionary Elders in the field and to all investigators of Latter-day Saint theology.

The book is well printed, is of convenient form, and the cost is so low as to place it within the reach of all.

Bound in Cloth, Uniform in Style with Articles of Faith, 60c

Special discounts to Agents, Dealers, Quorums and Auxiliary Organizations ordering half dozen and up at one time.



concerning his nonaction in the af-fair, inamuch as the president thinks it is not within the authority of the senate to give directions to the head of an executive department, is also not the first message in which a presi-dent has resisted what he thinks is an encroachment by the legislative upon the executive branch of the federal government. In Washington's first ad-ministration the lower house asked the president to send it all papers re-iating to the Jay treaty. This was done after the treaty had heen formal-ly declared. Washington thereupon sent the house a message refusing to accede to its demands, as the assent of the house was not necessary to the validity of the treaty. In this message Washington and: "As it is essential to the due administration of the gov-ernment that the boundaries fixed by the constitution should be preserved, a just regard to the Constitution and to the duty of my office, under all the circumstances of the case, for-bid a compliance with your request." In February, 1796, the house refused to adjourn on the first president's birthday for half an bour in order to go and pay him their respects, as had been the custom up to that time. HENRY BARRETT CHAMERLIN. HENRY BARRETT CHAMERLIN.

AWARDS TO TEACHERS.

State Board of Education Announces Successful Applicants.

The state board of education granted he following applicants certificates at meeting held Saturday afternoon in

a meeting held Sesturday afternoon in the office of A. C. Nelson, state superin-tendent of public instruction: State Grammar Grade Life Diplo-mas-Fanny Chura Allen, 58 W. Sixth South, edty; Jennie Christensen, Myrum: Martha Grace Drybread, 737 First avenue, edty;George Adelbert Lar-son, American Fork; Laura Layman Meyerhoffor, 340 Grand View avenue, edty; Elizabeth Ann Nebeker, Willard; Sarah Odekirk, Vernal; Mrs. T. M. Reess, 2540 south Seventh East, edgy; Alfred James Shulsen, Sandy; Ethel Beek Thompson, Earle Thompson, An-nabella.

State High School Diplomas-Merton Orris Blakcalos, 582 Monroe avenue, Chicago: Renwick B. MoNtece, 1136

Chicago: Renwick E. MoNiece, 1136 Biain avenue, city. Temporary High School Certificates-ira H. Masters, Moalo: Effic Lisie Mur-dock, 541 south Main, city: Lottis V. Maine, I. went hiff avente. Denver: R. Walines McMullin, Parowan; Frank Oriendo Neison, Richmond: Joseph Evans Richards, 459 Third avenue, city: Eilsworth Sharman, Mammoth: James Barnes Tucker, 411 west Center street, Prove: Elleabeth Weckesser, Moab: George W. Worthen, Bt. George, Bactal Certificate in Commercial Sub-jects Margaret E. Ross, 2420 Walnut avenue, city.

Jecta Margaret E. Ross, 2420 Walnut avonus, city. Blate Certificates-Daniel Fenton Harding, Willard: Blanche Margaret Larned, box 16, Ogden, Utak: Cather-ine Mathews, Heber, Josie Munk, Manti, Florence Monaon, M. Piessant, Uah: Lens Nelson, Bi George: Clara Petrimon, 419 Twenty-second street, Og-den, Eliva Parkinson, Hyrum, James Albert Powell, Upton, Edith A. E. Roche, eity: Maud Bencher, St. George; Jesse T. Rees, Bonach, Aardha Rail, 18 Thirty-first street, Ogden: Thes Ramussen, Castle Dale; Jennie Rome, Spanish Fork, Annie D. Stevens, Heber City; Agnes Bironness, Park City; Grace Elima Tempest, IN J street, diy; Grace Elima Tempest, IN J street, diy; Grace E. Thomasoi, 15 Fourth East, eity: John Fleming Wakedeid, 52 north Fourth Bast, Prove: Barah Witney, Byringville, Viola Whittaker, Mt Preasant, Utah

MULLETT

CLOTHING COMPANY



UR workingmen's profit-sharing department will be open Tuesday morning, November 16.

Beginning on that morning we will present to one member of each family, which purchases ten dollars worth or

more of goods at our store, a bank book or certificate of deposit on a local bank for credit equaling five per cent of the amount of the first purchase made by such family, and interest-will be paid on said bank account from November first.

It is our intention to assist the family thereafter in increasing said deposit from time to time by causing a certain percentage of the amount of subsequent purchases at our store by said family to be credited to such deposit.

The goods purchased may be from any or all of our departments.

If you want to start a family savings account, we furnish you an opportunity to do so, and in the future intend to furnish you the further opportunity to increase the same at our expense.

