ROOSEVELT POINTS OUT WORK FOR THIS SESSION

In Special Message, He Urges Law Revison and Enactment Covering Wide Range-Acts Needed to Put Sherman Act in Harmony With Supreme Court Decisions-Child Labor a Prominent Feature-Limit to the Use of the Injunction is Suggested.

In the senate the message was reived without comment of any kind. The text of the message follows in

To the Senate and House of Repre sentatives:

to which I think there should by the Congress before the ose of the present session. There is time for their consideration is most, if not all, of the matters, have been introduced into one or ther of the two houses, and it is no much to hope that action will sen one way or the other on these at the present session. In my ills at the present session. In my sessage at the opening of the present session, and, indeed, in various mess-ges to previous Congresses, I have opened by suggested action on most of

CHILD LABOR.

Child labor should be prohibited hroughout the nation. At least a model shild labor bill should be passed for the District of Columbia. It is unformate that in the one place solely desendent upon Congress for its legislation there should be no law whatever o protect children by forbidding or egulating their labor.

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY.

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY,

I renew my recommendation for the meldate resenactment of an employer's liability law, drawn to consorm to the recent decision of the surfeme court. Within the limits incated by the court the law should be lade thorough and comprehensive, and he protection it affords should embrace very class of employe to which the lower of Congress can extend. In addition to a liability law protesting the employes of common cartiers the government should show its load faith by enacting a further law living compensation to its own employes for injury or death incurred in a service. It is a reproach to us as nation that in both federal and state gislation we have afforded less protection to public and private employes han any other industrial country of the world.

LIMIT OF INJUNCTION.

also urge that action be taken ng the line of the recommendations ing the line of the recommendations have already made concerning in-metions in labor disputes. No tem-rary restraining order should be is-ed by any court without notice and e petition for a permanent injunc-on upon which such temporary resining order has been issued should heard by the court issuing the same his a reasonable time-say not to eed a week or thereabouts from the to the when the order was issued. It worth considering whether it would give greater popular confidence in impartiality of sentences for con-not if it was required that the issue nould be decided by another judge an the one issuing the injunction ex-ph when the contempt is committed the presence of the court or in other ases of urgency.

RAILROADS AND TRUSTS.

I again call attention to the urgent amending the interstate merce law, and especially the anti-trust law along the lines indicated in my last message. The interstate com-merce law should be amended so as to erce law should be amended so as to-ve railroads the right to make traf-agreements, subject to these agree-nts being approved by the interstate macroe commission and published all of their details. The commission ould also be given the power to make blic and to pass upon the issuance all securities hereafter issued by ilroad doing an interstate commerce gibess.

aw should be passed providing in aw should be passed providing in that when a federal court demes to place a common carrier or
public utility concern under the
pol of a receivership the attorneyral should have the right to nomat least one of the receivers of
in some other way the interests
e stockholders should be consultto that the management may not ed, so that the management may not be re-delivered to the man or men the failure of whose policy may have ne-cessitated the creation of the receiver-ship. Receiverships should be used not to operate roads, but as speedily as possible to pay their debts and re-turn them to the proper owners.

LABOR.

In addition to the reasons I have already urged on your attention, it has now become important that there should be an amendment of the anti-trust law because of the uncertainty as to how this law affects combinations among laboring men and farmers if the combination has any tendency to restrict interstate commerce. All of these combinations, if and while existing for and engaged in the promotion of innocent and proper purposes. ion of innocent and proper purposes insuld be recognized as legal. As I ave repeatedly pointed out, this anti-fust law was a most unwisely drawn action. It was perhaps inevitable that

COMBINATIONS NECESSARY.

In the modern industrial world comdons are absolutely necessary; are necessary among business they are necessary among labor-men, they are becoming more and

Washington. March 25.—A special message from the president was read in both houses of Congress soon after convening today and in both is was closely followed. In the house the declaration that the time had come for a revision of the tariff elicited handelapping on the part of the Democratic members. Democratic approval also was given by way of pounding desks, to the suggestion that Congress could with advantage forthwith remove the tariff on wood pulp, with a corresponding reduction upon paper made from wood pulp.

The Republicans walted and confined the applause to the message as a whale.

Lin the scenate the message was re-

CHANGES ARE TENTATIVE.

It has now become uncertain how far this law may involve all labor or-ganizations and farmers' organizations, far this law may involve all labor organizations and farmers' organizations, as well as all business organizations in conflict with the law; or, if we secure literal compliance with the law how far it may result in the destruction of the organizations necessary for the transaction of modern business as well as of all labor organizations and farmers' organizations completely check the wise movement for securing business co-operation among farmers and put back half a century the progress of the movement for the betterment of labor. A bill has been presented in the Congress to remedy this situation. Some such measure as this bill is needed in the interest of all engaged in the industries which are essential to the country's well-being. I do not pretend to say the exact shape that the bill should take, and the suggestions I have to offer are tentative; and my views would apply equally to any other measure which would achieve the desired end. Bearing this in mind I would suggest merely tentatively the following changes in the law:

FILING OF CONTRACTS.

FILING OF CONTRACTS.

The substantive part of the anti-trust law should remain as at present; that is, every contract in restraint of trade or commerce among the several trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations should continue to be acclared illegal; provided, however, that some proper governmental authority (such as the commissioner of corporations acting under the secretary of commerce and labor), be allowed to pass on any such contracts. Probably the best method of providing for this would be to enact that any contract subject to the prohibition contained in the anti-trust law into which it was desired to enter might be filed with the bureau of corporations or other appropriate execumight be filed with the bureau of corporations or other appropriate executive body. This would provide publicity. Within say 60 days of the filing
—which period could be extended by
order of the department whenever for
any reason it did not give the department sufficient time for a thorough examination—the executive department
having power might forbid the contract
which would then become subject to which would then become subject to the provisions of the anti-trust law if at all in restraint of trade.

NOTICE AND HEARING.

If no such prohibition was issued the contract would then only be liable to attack on the ground that it constituted an unreasonable restraint of trade. Whenever the period of filing had passed without any such prohibition the contractor combinations could be citapproved or forbidden only after notice and hearing with a reasonable provi-sion for summary review on appeal by the courts. Labor organizations, farm-ers' organizations and other organizations not organized for purposes of prfit should be allowed to register un-der the law by giving the location of the head office, charter and bylaws and the names and addresses of their prin-cipal officers. In the interest of all these organizations—business, labor and farmers' organizations alike—the present provision permitting the recovery of threefold damages should be abol-ished and as a substitute therefor the right of recovery allowed for should be only the damages sustained by the plaintiff and the cost of suit including a reasonable attorneys' fee.

PENDING SUITS.

The law should not affect pending suits; a short statute of limitations should be provided so far as the past is concerned, not to exceed a year. Moreover and even more in the interest of labor than of business combinations, all such suits brought for causes of action berefore, accrued should of action heretofore accrued should be brought only if the contract or combination complained of was unfair or unreasonable. It may be well to remember that all of the suits hitherto brought by the government under the anti-trust law have been in cases where the combination or contract was in fact unfair unreasonable. in fact unfair, unreasonable and against the public interest.

TRADE AGREEMENTS.

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

RIGHTS OF LABOR. Twenty-two years ago by the act of June 29, 1886, trades unions were recognized by law and the right of laboring people to combine for all lawful purposes was formally recognized, this right including combination for mutual protection and benefits, the regulation of wages, hours and conditions of labor and the protection of the individual rights of the workingmen in the prosecution of their trade or trades; and in the act of June 1, 1898, strikes were recognized as legal in the same provision ognized as legal in the same provision that forbade participation in or insti-gation of force or violence against per-sons or property or the attempt to prevent others from working by violence,

Speaking of "Exclusive News Stories" DEMOCRATS START



A Few Clipped From The Descret News Last Night-A Rather Light Day.

threat or intimidation. The business man must be protected in person and property and so must the farmer and the wage, worker; and as regards alike the right of peaceful combination for all lawful purposes should be xeplicitly recognized.

RIGHT TO COMBINE.

RIGHT TO COMBINE.

The right of employers to combine and contract with one another and with their employer, should be explicitly recognized and so should the right of the employers to combine and to contract with one another and with the employers and to peaceably persuade others to accept their views and to strike for the purpose of peaceably obtaining from employers satisfactory terms for their labor. Nothing should be done to legalize a blacklist or a boycott defined and condemned by the anthracite strike commission.

FINANCIAL.

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

TARIFF REVISION.

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

request of the committee, to act with FORESTS.

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

WATERWAY COMMISSION WATERWAY COMMISSION.

Ample provisions should be made for a permanent waterway commission with whatever power is regulred to make it effective. The reasonable ex-pectation of the people will not be met pectation of the people will not be met unless the Congress provides at this session for theh beginning and prosecu-tion of the actual work of waterway improvement and control. The Con-gress should recognize in fullest fashion the fact that the subject of the con-servation of our natural resources with which this commission deals is literal-ly vital for the fueure of the nation.

COMPENSATION. Numerous bills granting water power rights on navigable streams have been introduced. None of them gives the government the right to make a rea-sonable charge for the valuable privsonable charge for the valuable privileges so granted in spite of the fact that these water power privileges are equivalent to many thousands of acres of the best coal lands for their production of power. Nor is any definite time limit set as should always be done in such cases. I shall be obliged hereafter. In accordance with the policy stated in a recent message to veto any water power bill which does not provide for a time limit, and for the right of the president or of the secretary concerned to fix and collect such a charge as he may find to be just and reasonable in each case.

(Signed)

(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT. The White House, March 25, 1908.

KAISER REFUSES TO RECEIVE HILL

Successor to Ambassador Tower Is Persona Non Grat a To Emperor.

OFFENDED PRINCE HENRY.

How, When or Where, It Is Not Known Except to William.

Present State of Affairs Perplexing For Previously Announced New Appointee.

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

Washington, March 25,-The German government has declined to receive Dr. David Jayne Hill in the capacity of American anibassador to succeed Charlemagne Tower, whose resignation has been accepted to take effect upon the qualification of his successor, Dr. Hill is at present American minister to the Hague, and was formerly first assistant secretary of state under the administration of Secretary Hay.

Washington, March 25.-The objection o Dr. Hill is one purely personal to Emperor William, who has simply caused it to be made known that the American diplomat la persona non grata American diplomat is persona non grata to him. The reason for the emperor's objection is connected with the visit to America several years ago of his brother. Prince Henry, the ranking admiral of the German navy. Dr. Hill at that time was first assistant secretary of state and necessarily was brought into official contact with the distinguished foreign visitor. Just what he did or did not do to give offense is not known here.

CHANGE OF HEART.

A perplexing feature of the case is presented by the fact that last Nobe known that Ur. Hill would be cor-dially received as American ambassa-dor to Borlin. At that time Ambassa-dor Tower, after the president had sought in vain to dissuade him from reached the decision that ration for his own pri-and the welfare of his children whose education he deemed it necessary to perfect in America, obliged him to insist upon the acceptance of his resignation. Dr. Hill was selected to fill this important vacancy for two reasons: proper consider vate interests

CIVIL SERVICE PROGRAM.

First, because of his high rank in the world of literature and diplomacy, and second, because his promotion would be in execution of Secy Root's chershed plan for the application of civil service principles in the Diplomatic years preceding, Dr. a American minister, He was engaged to The Hague mass of material required for

AT STATE DEPARTMENT.

Notice of the action of the German government in Dr. Hill's case came to the state department quite unofficial-ity at first today and simply as an in-timation of what was to follow. Secy. imation Root was amazed because his own information was that not only the German foreign office but Emperior William himself had formally signified a willingness to receive Dr. Hill when his name was suggested last fall. Secy. Root immediately communicated by telephone with Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German ambassador and upon the secretary's invitation the diplomat called at once at the state department to confer with the secretary. But it was said at the German embassy that no knowledge of Dr. Hill's rejection had reached the embassy officially.

AN EFFICIENT OFFICIAL.

David Jayne Hill has for many years been regarded as an authority on international law. As president of Rochester university, he made that subject a specialty and he was the author of several works thereon. He entered the service of the state department Oct. 25, 1898, as assistant secretary of state. His record in the state department was that of an extremely efficient officer and during the frequent illnesses and absence of Secy. Hay he discharged the duties of the head of the department in a manner that elicited the warm admiration of the late President McKinley. David Jayne Hill has for many years

high admiration for Dr. Hill's ability, and it was with some reluctance that he yielded to the doctor's desire to

DECISION IS FINAL.

As that task neared completion Dr. Hill found himself willing to abandon the field for the higher diplomatic post of Berlin and, as already stated, the German foreign office cordially responded to the usual cautious overtures from the state department here as to bis the state department here as to his availability for appointment as am-bassador. So today's decision of the German emperor has come as a com-plete surprise to official Washington. It is nevertheless final as far as Dr. Hill is concerned for the etiquette that gov-erns international relations does not permit of any question of the right of a sovereign to interpose an objection to the reception of any official who comes to his post as ambassador.

SCHWAB OWES SO MUCH

of records yesterday, he explained that instead of being a non-resident he was really a resident of the city on the first Monday in January, and ffered to stand examination as a rev-

When the examination was concluded, it appeared that Mr. Schwab's debts represented a larger sum than does the value of his personal property in this city. Under the law, therefore, Mr. Schwab does not have to pay any personal taxes. As a non-resident his debts do not have to be taken into consideration.

CANNED SALMON OUTPUT WILL BE VERY SMALL

Scattle, Wash. March 25—Only nine or the salmon canneries of the sound will be operated this season and the Chinese labor contracts are being let on a basis of less than haif of the pack of an average season. According to present estimates the total pack of salmon including the fall fish will not exceed 250,000 cases and a great many of the smaller packers will not attempt to operate but will simply fish and sell the eatch to the canneries that are in better shape to operate in the short season.

Both the Alaska Packers' association and the Pacific-American fisheries are in the field to contract with trap owners for fish, but on account of the uncertainty of the season no contracts are being made. Most of the trap owners prefer to take their chances on selling in the open market. Strattle, Wash., March 25 -- Only nine

in the open market.

JAPANESE BARON DIES.

Tokio, March 25.—Baron Yanesuke wasaki died here this morning.

WORK IN INDIANA

Preliminaries to Big Convention Insurance Men Do Not Figure Start in With Show Of Energy.

BRYAN LOOMING UP BIG.

Endorsement Will Doubtless Be for Him-Gubernatorial Chair Attracts Many Elager Aspirants.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 25.-The In-

diana Democratic convention today entered upon its two days' work of adopting a platform, naming a state ticket and selecting delegates to the national convention at Denver. The session tomorrow will adopt a

platform, name four delegates-at-large to the national convention, and nominate a state ticket from the 27 candidates, of whom seven are aspirants for the gubernatorial nomination. It is expected Mr. Bryan will be indorsed and the delegates instructed to vote for

The candidates for governor are Samuel M. Ralston, of Lebanon; Carroll K. McCullough, of Anderson; Thomas R. Marshall, of Columbia City; L. Ert Slack, of Franklin; Thomas M. Kuhn, of Richmond; C. G. Conn, of Elkhart, and Wm. O'Keefe, of Plymouth. BIGGEST IN YEARS.

The convention has brought to the city the largest crowd of Democrats that has gathered here since 1892. The hotels are filled. Leaders of the party express more confidence of success than has been heard from them in recent years.

On account of the election of a men On account of the election of a member of the national committee by the national delegates at Denver, much interest is being taken in their selection today by the district meetings of state delegates. National Chairman Thomas Taggart, the present national committeeman from this state, is a candidate to succeed himself.

In the primaries yesterday evening indianapolis and Marion county, National Chairman Taggart's friends won a decisive victory, carrying almost every ward and township in the city and county, and selecting their delegates to the convention.

CANNON FOR ILLINOIS.

Springfield, Ill., March 25.—The advance guard of delegates to the Republican state convention of tomorrow arrived early today. There is an imposing array of political booms of various kinds and sizes for all sorts of offices held out for inspection.

On the presidential proposition Canal

held out for inspection.

On the presidential proposition, Cannon so far has everything his own way and no suggestion has been heard looking toward the endorsement of any other candidate. The friends of the speaker express themselves as confident of controlling the convention without trouble. without trouble

CHICAGO FOR BRYAN.

Chicago, March 25.—In a harmonious meeting of the Democratic state central committee held here today, W. J. Bryan was endorsed for the presidency in em-phatic language. It was decided that the state convention should be held in Springfield, Ill., on April 22.

CIRCULATNIG PETITION IN ORCHARD'S BEHALF

Boise, Ida., March 25 .- A petition asking that the state board of pardons commute the sentence of Harry dons commute the sentence of Harry Orchard, in accordance with the recommendation made by Judge Wood, in sentencing Orchard to be hanged May 15, will be circulated at Caldwell, where the murderer of Gov. Steunenberg was committed. It is understood that Mrs. Steunenberg, widow of the assassinated governor, has circulated har Gestre to sign the petitoricised har Gestre to sign the petitoricised har Gestre to sign the petitoricised. cw of the assussinated governor, has signified her desire to sign the peti-tion. The pardon board will meet in regular session April 1, when the Or-chard case will probably be taken up.

CALIFORNIA KOREANS WILL AID COUNTRYMEN

HE ESCAPES TAX MAN

New York, March 25.—Last year the assessors found that Charles M. Schwab did not live in New York City and they taxed him as a non-resident on property valued at \$429,000. He raid the tax. This year the assessors assumed that it would be correct to pursue the same course, which they did.

When Mr. Schwab visited the hall of records yesterday, he explained that instead of being a non-resident of pecusian of being a non-resident of the Korean emperor.

ITALIAN CAR WILL RESUME ITS JOURNEY

Ogden, Utair, March 25.—The Italian car made its second start from Ogden at 10:40 this morning. This time on a flat car, instead of on its own wheels. The automobile will be unloaded at the point where it broke down, about 30 miles west of here on the old Central Pacific line, north of the Great Salt Lake, and the journey to the coast resumed: icense policy of the present city administration. Particulars were lacking in the department as to just what Mr. Hall intended to do, but it was stated that he spent some time there, looking over data in possession of the license inspector, and the rumor was rife among the employes that the council member from the Fourth had something up his sleeve which would not long be kept a secret. to the coast resumed:

NATIONAL FOR GOLDFIELD.

Washington, D. C., March 25,-The First Natinal bank of Goldfield, Nov. hase been authorized to begin busines with \$125,000 capital Lusien L. Patrick president and William B. Hamilton

POSTMASTER AT MANDERSON.

Washington, D. C., March 25.-Oren W Stid has been appointed postmaster at Manderson, Highern Country Wye., vice Gertrude Quiner, resigned.

SALT LAKE INVENTORS.

Washington, D. C., March 25.—Patents hav been issued to the following residents of Salt Lake; J. W. Gray, stiffening cape for coat collars, W. R. Williams, wrapping machine.

VAIL BLUNDERED MORE THAN ONCE

A Little "For Sale" ad in the News Will Bring You a Buyer. We Can

Risks Greater Because of Redman Fire Alone.

LEFT HALF FINISHED JOB

When He Did It the Loss Was Less Than \$1,000, But When Recalled Loss Was \$9,000.

On Feb 7 He Drenched Tenants Out of Kopp Property and Then Left With Fire Still Burning.

In the development of Information which shows how expensive a luxury to the people of Salt Lake, is Fire Chief Vail, and how powerless is Mayor John S. Bransford to reorganize the department in the face of opposition from the persuader ring which is the real power that governs, it has so far apseared that the one conspicuous example of the fulltity of fighting fire with politics was the destruction of the Redman storage warehouse,

This is an unnecessary centering of the proposition, however, as other insurance men than those who paid the bills resulting from the Redman fire, are also in the business of figuring losses now and then, and they, too, have encountered Chief Vail, measured his achievements, and decided what to do in estimating risks from an improperly handled department.

Eli H. Peirce, fire insurance writer had nothing to do with the Redman losses. He had all to do with a \$9, 000 loss in February of this year, however, and Mr. Pearce makes a positive and assuring declaration that the amount of competency shown in handling the fire for which he had to settle, was much less than that shown in the ase of the Redman fire.

DESERTED A FIRE.

The incredible blunder was made at this fire of leaving before it was fully out, allowing the flames to recover their lost advantage, and then rushing back for a second trip, only to find what was originally a \$500 loss, amount up to a \$9,000 loss to the insurance company. With all the "American" party boast of having "Americans" on guard, Vall deserted a fire half out, leaving the fire raging, according to the declaration of Mr. Feirce in a partition wall, only to break out in full force a half hour after the department had gone, and to cause it to be resummoned again when a really serious fire had to be fought down. It was such a blunder as a rank outsider would make, but never an experienced fire fighter whose experience spells capability. In leaving the first time, not the slightest effort was made to leave a man on guard over the still smoking debris of the fire's first center, or to notify the owners of the building that they might watch it to see that the flames did not start up afresh. The tenants of the building had been forced to leave fully out, allowing the flames to rewatch it to see that the hames did not start up afresh. The tenants of the building bad been forced to leave on account of the drenching of water on the first visit of the firemen.

SOMEBODY BLUNDERED.

"Had the department really brought the flames under control on its first visit," declared Mr. Plerce today, "our loss would have been considerably less than \$1.000. Because they left fire still burning in a partition wall which was not inspected, and left no one to watch it so that the fire could be quickly detected, it had gained such headway when the department was resource." when the department was resummen-ed later in the night, that our loss mounted up to \$2,000. I can see no explanation for this situation, except what lies in the charge that the fire department is incompetently organized, and this fact is now so well known that it hardly needs the added evidence; of this fire to point the truth We shall of this fire to point the truth. We shall either put on maximum rates when we have to consider the danger from a spreading fire, or have our faith in an efficient department returned, and I don't see how it can ever return with the future promising the records of the recent past."

recent past."

The fire was at the Kopp property, formerly known as the Reggel property, at 223 west Fifth South street. The first alarm was turned in at 11 p. m. Feb. 7, and the building, which was a double residence, was so thoroughly drenched in water that the tenants left. After the fire department had gone fire was discovered to have broken out again, and they were recalled to fight a blaze. and they were recalled to fight a blaze ich had gained great heudway, and reased the insurance loss 200 per

HALL DONS WAR PAINT

Councilman Preparing to Attack Li-

cense Policy of the "American"

City Administration.

It was intimated at the office of City

Auditor Alff today that Councilman

L. E. Hall is preparing to attack the

statute. It was perhaps inevitable that in feeling after the right remedy the lirst attempts to provide such should be crude; and it was absolutely imperative that some legislation should be pared to control in the interest of the public the business use of the controls asstegations of corporate wealth that are so marked a feature of the modern industrial world. But the present antitual law in its construction and working has exemplified only too well the kind of legislation which, under the guise of being thorough-going, is drawn up in such sweeping form as to become either ineffective or else mischievous,

more necessary among farmers, Some

March Wind Reaches Velocity of Thirty Miles Per Hour Today.

RAIN OR SNOW COMING.

ong be kopt a secret,

March came in like a lamb and true to the rule of contraries is going out like a lion. All forestoch today a 33-mile wind was blowing. It lifted hats from their resting places and acut them (the hats) bowling down the streat; it blew dust in the carlous man's eye; it blew over a few signs and made itself a nuisance, generally. It was mostly a south breep although it shifted from sou' east to sou' was to nor west to sou' as the morning progressed.

Coming in on the wind is a rain or snow storm and a colder wave, says the weather man. The reminder of winter is scheduled to put in an appearance tomorrow at least.