DESERET EVENING NEWS TUESDAY DECEMEBER 3 1907

terminte common carriers and business concerns from the legislation I advocate would be equally marked. PURE FOOD LAW

PURE FOOD LAW. Incidentally, in the passage of the pute food and dairy commissioners showed in stituting frashion how much good for the whule people results from the hearty co-operation of the federal and stite efficients in secarts y a given referrin. It is primarily to the action of these state commissioners that we own the constituent of this law, for they around the people first to domain the subscription of this law, for they around the people first to domain the subscription of this law, for they around the people first to domain the subscription of this law, for they around the state is as were in the at-actment and conference in the state hows on the subscription is the state how on the state is as were in the an-offsetive. There would be the closest cooperation of twent the tabound and state governments in advantation state governments in advantation of the state.

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PRESIDENT'S

(Continued from page one.)

distribution of any one or more of the prime procedures of life or articles of general use and messarity. Such com-

general use and measury. Such come blastions are agained public policy: they trained the common law, the doors of the courts are closed to those who are parties to them and I believe the

its prohibitions and permissions as aloar and definite as possible, beaving the least possible room for arbitrary

medon, or nilegation of such arithm, on the part of the executive, or of di-vergent interpretations by the courts

Among the points to be almed at about the prairies of an annealth;

competition, such as by rendering ser-vice at an actual loss for the purpose of crushing out conspetition, the pre-vention of inflation or conjutal, and the

prohibition of a comparation's making exchange trade with itself a condition of baving any trade with itself. Bus-

permitted, provided they are first sub-mitted to and approval by some ap-

The Congress has the power to chur-ter corporations to engage in interstate and foreign commerce, and a general law can be enacted under the pro-

law can be enabled under the pro-visions of which existing corporations

ould take out rederal charters and new rederal corporations could be crea-

ted. An essential provision of such a law should be a method of prede-tarialized by some federal board or commission whether the applicant for a federal charter was an association or combination within the restrictions of the federal law. Prevision should also be made for complete publicity in all conteres affecting the multic and

all matters affecting the public and complete protection to the invosting public and the shareholders in the mat-

ter of issuing corporate securities. If an incorporation law is not deemed

advisable, a lloguese act for big inter state corporations might be endeted; or a combination of the two might be tried. The supervision established

might be analogous to that now exer-cised over nutional banks. At least,

the anti-trust act should be supple-mented by specific prohibitions of the

methods which exeptience has shown have been of most service in enabling monopolistic combinations to crush

out competition. The real owners of

do business in their own name. The right to hold stock in other corpora-tions should hereafter be dealed to in-

interstate coporations, unless on ap-proval by the proper gavernment of fields, and a prorequisite to such ap-proval should be the listing with the government of all owners and stock-

holders, both by the corporation own-ing such stock and by the corporation . in which such stock is owned.

ational control stood the test. BENEFIT OF NATIONAL CONTROL.

National control of the kind above

need for aditionadi tracks, additional terminals, and improvements in the act-

more necessary than chean

on should be coupelled

An essential provision of such

CHARTER CORPORATIONS.

mable mererine

propriate miteriment hedy.

CONGRESS' POWER TO

pents between, or com-orporations should be

commerce against them for tion. The law should make

eral control of the production, so

MESSAGE

URGES CURRENCY REFORM BUT NO PLAN.

In my mean, s'to Congress a year ago spoke as follows of the currency: especiall, call your attention to the fittee of our currency laws. The

condition of our currency laws. The nationed bank act has ably served a front purpose in alding the courters bustices development of the country, and within 10 years there has been an increase in circulation per capita from \$21.41 to \$35.09. For several years coldence has been accommitting that ad difformal legislation is needed. The poconverses of each crop senses, simpli-sizes the defects of the present lave, There must some be a revision of them, because to beye them on they are means to have half of business dis-

treasury, the essential features of which have been approved by many prominent bankers and business men. According to this plan national banks should be permitted to issue a specified propor-tion 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 tegritmate trade. This plan would not permit the issue of can-rency to give banks additional profits, but to meet the emergency presented by times of stringency. in which such stock is owned. To confer upon the national govern-ment i advocate in the anti-trust law, power of supervision over hig business concerns coggged in interstate com-merce, would benefit them as it has benefited the national banks. In the recent business crists it is poteworthy that the institutions which failed were tratificines which were not under the

institutions which were not under the supervision and control of the national government. Those which were under advocated would be to the benefit of every well-managed railway. From the standpoint of the public there is ual handling of the railroads, and all this is rapidly as possible. Ample, safe, and speedy transportation facili-

Hood's Pills Act on the liver and bowels, cure bitlonsness, constipation, inorning and sick headache, bresk up colds, relieve uncomfortable fullness after dinner. Painless cathartic. 25c.

Peptiron Made by 11000 Pills Irouize the bland, tone K's Good the stemach, and digestion and give restful sloep. Especially bene-ficial in nervourness and anemia. Cho-colate costed, pleasant to take. Two sires: 50c, and \$1. Druggists or mail. C. I. HOOD CO., Lowell, Mass. Especially bene-

round numbers, revolues, \$3,465,600,-oue and expenditures, \$3,575,000,000. The net excess of income over re-penditures, including in the latter the fifty millions expended for the Pan-ami ernal, was \$100,000,000 for the six years, an average of about \$31,-060,000 a year. This represents an approximation between income and outgo which it would be hard to im-prove. The satisfactory working of the present infill in a 'os been chiefly responsible for this excellent showing. Nevertheless there is an evident and constantly growing beiling among on constantly growing teeting among our people that the time is rapidly ap-proaching when our system of reve-time legislation must be revised.

THE TARIFF LAWS SHOULD BE SCRUTINIZED

There must some be a variation of them, because it bases it heap as they are means to incur liability of busifiess dis-aster. Since your body adjointmed there has been a fluctuation in the interest in a greater during it hou jet control it do per cert, and the fluctuation was even greater during to prove the treases in routh. The secretary of the treases in routh. The secretary of the treases in routh to step if and by wise action of additation. Even weres them such further all commercial interests auffer for call numey in New York attraction the sufficience of the prove the section of additation. Even weres the func-tion the interior banks into the specularity field in the sufficience of the section of an appendix field of the prove and the specularity field in the whole commercial there are do in the value of the whole commerce of the shape of interests. And commercial ber-rowers are forced to pay abborning inters, so that can be reased of the sufficience in the well-being of the there and the sufficience in the well-being of the there is provided, and that our provide it wells, the difference in the shape of increase difference in the sufficience of the shape of increase and feat at the sufficience of the shape of the space difference in the source of the shape of increase and there the the commerce of the shape of the space difference in the source of the shape of the space difference in the source of the shape of the space difference in the source of the shape of the space difference in the source of the shape of the space difference in the source of the shape of the space difference in the source of the shape of the space difference in the source of the shape of the space difference in the source of the shape of the space difference in the start source in the start source of the space of the space difference in the space din the space difference in the space di This country is definitely committed

When our tax hiws are revised the question of an income tax and an in-heritance tax should receive the enre-ful attention of our legislators. In my judgment both of these taxes should be part of our system of federal tax-ation. I speak diffidently about the in-come tax was declared unconstitu-tions tax was declared unconstitu-tions by the supreme court: while in rends which his permit the issue of end,
rends to give banks additional profits,
but to meet the emergency presented by
times of stringency.
SHOULD BE AUTOMATIC
T do not say that this is the
right system, I only advance it
to emphasize, my belief that thore
to avoid all possibility of discriminato avoid all possibility of discriminawould tend to prevent the spism sof
hagh 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 at for speculative purposes; whereas at other of the county bear.

private property, but what is far more important, the home, the chief prop upon which our whole civiliantion stands. Such a theory, if ever adopted, would mean the ruin of the entire country-a ruin which would beau heaviest upon the weakest, upon these least able to abift for themselves. But proposals for legislation such as this herein advocated are directly apposed to this class of socialistic theories. Our atm is to recognize which into a the source of the fact that there are some respects in which mich are obviously not equal; hou also to finshed that there should be an equality of solf-respect and of mutual respect, an equal-ity of rights before the law, and at least an approximate equality in the conditions under which each man ob-taling the inhume to show the stuff that is in him when compared to his fellows. is in him when compared to his fellows

PROCEEDING AGAINST WEALTHY MALEFACTORS

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 above the law, that no corporation is so weading that it cannot be held to ac-count. The department of justice has been as prompt to proceed against the wealthiest malefactor whose crime was wealthiest malefactor whose crime was one of greed and cumling as to pro-ceed against the agitator who incites to brutal violence. Everything that can be done under the existing law, and with the existing state of public coln-ion, which so profoundly influences both the courts and juries, has been done. But the laws themselves need strength-ening in more than one important point; they should be made more defi-uite, so that no honest main can be led nowlittingly to break them, and so that the real wrongdoer can be readily pun-ished.

Moreover, there must be the public ophion back of the laws or the laws theinselves will be of no avail. At pres-ent, while the average juryman un-doubtedly wishes to see trusts broken up, and is quite ready to fine the cor-poration itself, he is very reluctant to find the finits proven beyond a reason-able doubt when it comes to sending to jail a member of the business com-mulity for infulging in practices which are profoundly unhealthy, but which, unfortunately, the business community has grown to recognize as well night normal. Both the present condition of the law and the present condition of set at the real wrongdoer in any such case, especially by imprisonment. Yet it is from every standpoint far prefer-able to punish the prime offender by imprisonment rather than to fine the corporation, with the attendant dam-age to stockholders. Moreover, there must be the public

SENTIMENTALITY AND TECHNI-CALITY.

The two great evils in the execution of our criminal laws today are senti-mentality and technicality. For the lat-ter the remedy must come from the hands of the legislatures, the courts, and the lawyers. The other must de-pend for its cure upon the gradual growth of a sound public opinion which shall insist that regard for the law and the domands of reason shall control all other influences and emotions in the jury box. Both of these evils must be removed or public discontent with the criminal law will continue.

WOULD LIMIT ABUSE OF INJUNCTIONS.

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 ac-tion and of speech unwarrantably re-strained continues likewise to grow. Much of the attack on the use of the process of injunction is wholly without warrant; but I am constrained to ex-press the belief that for some of it there is warrant. This question is becom-ing more and more one of prime im-portance, and unless the courts will themselves deal with it in effective manner, it is certain ultimately to de-mand some form of begislative action. It would be most unfortunate for our social welfare if we should permit many bonest and law-abiding citizens to feel injunctions in labor disputes continue to honest and law-abilding citizens to feel that they had just cause for regarding our courts with hostility. I carnestly command to the attention of the Con-gress this matter, so that some way may be deviaed whach will limit the abuse of injunctions and protect those rights which from time to time it un-warrantably invades. Moreover, dis-content is often expressed with the use of the process of injunction by the courts, not only in labor disputes, but where state laws are concerned. I renest and law-abiding citizens to fer where state laws are concerned. I re-frain from discussion of this question, as I am informed that it will soon re-ceive the consideration of the supreme

thoroughgoing, should be enacted which should apply to all positions, public and private, over which the na-tional government has jurisdiction. The number of accidents to wave-The number of accidents to wNS-workers, including those that are pre-ventable and those that are not, hose become appalling in the mechanical, manufacturing, and transportation op-erations of the day. It works grim hardship to the ordinary wage-works-er and his family to have the offect of such on accident full solely upon him; and on the other hand, there are whole clauses of attorneys who exist only by incliting nee who may or may not have been wrouged to undertake puts for negligence is generally an inndequate remedy for the person by ured, while it often causes allo-gether disproportionate anonyance to injured, while it often causes allo-gether disproportionate annoyance to the employer. The taw should be made such that the payment for acci-duits by the employer would be auto-matte instead of being a matter for is walk. Workmen should receive certain and definite compensa-tion for all accidents in in-dusity irrespective of negligence.

EMPLOYER PUBLIC AGENT. The employer is the agent of the pub-ile end on his own resconsibility and for his own profit he serves the public. When he starts in notion agendes which create risks for others, he should When he starts in motion agendes which create risks for others, he should take all the ordinary and extraordinary risks involved; and the risk he fitus at the moment assumes will ultimately be assumed, as it ought to be, by the gen-eral public. Only in this way can the shock of the accident be diffused, in-stead of falling upon the man or wom-an least able to bear it, as is now the case. The community at large should share the aurdens as well as the bene-fits of industry. By the proposed law, employers would gain a desirable cer-tainty of obligation and get rist of lit-gation to determine it, while the work-man and his family would be refleved from a crushing load. With such a policy would come increased care, and accidents would be reduced in number. The mational laws providing for em-ployers' flability on ratironds ensaged in interstate commerce and for safety appliances, as well as for diminishing the hours any employe of a rathroad abend he permitted to work, should all

in interstate commerce and for solely appliances, as well as for diminishing the hours any employe of a railroad should be permitted to work, should all be strengthened wherever in actual practise they have shown weakness; they should be kept on the statute books in thoroughgoing form. The constitutionality of the employ-ers' liability act passed by the preced-ing Congress has been carried before the courts. In two jurisdictions the law has been declared unconstitutional, and in three jurisdictions its constitutionali-ty has been affirmed. The question has been carried to the supreme court, the case has been heard by that tribunal, and a decision is expected at ar early date. In the constitutionality of the act,

date. In the event that the court should affirm the constitutionality of the act, I urge further legislation along the lines advocated in my mossage to the pre-ceding. Congress. The practice of put-ting the entire burden of loss to life or limb upon the victim or the victim's family is a form of social injustice in which the United States stands in un-evicible associations. enviable prominence

COUNTRY BEHIND AGE.

COUNTRY BEHIND AGE. In both our federal and our state leg-islation we have, with few exceptions, scarcely gone farther than the repeal of the fellow servant principle of the old law of liability, and in some of our states even this slight modification of a completely outgrown principle has not yet been secured. The legislation of the rest of the industrial world stands out in striking contrast to our backward-ness in this respect. Since 1895 practic-ally every country of Europe, together with Great Britain. New Zealand, Aus-tralia, British Columbia, and the Cape of Good Hope has enacted legislation embodying in one form or another the of Good Hope has enacted legislation embodying in one form or another the complete recognition of the principle which places upon the employer the en-tire trade risk in the various lines of industry. I urge upon the Congress the enactment of a law which will at the same time bring federal legislation up to the standard already established by all the European countries, and which will serve as a stimulus to the various states to perfect their legislation in this regard. regard.

WOULD EXTEND EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The Congress should consider the ex-

THE RELATIONS OF CAPITAL AND LABOR.

It is certain that for some time to come there will be a constant increase absolutely, and perhaps relatively, of those among our citizens who dwell in citizes or Lowns of some size and who work for wages. This means that there will be an ever-increasing need to consider the problems inseparable from a great industrial civilization. Where an immense and complex business, es-pecially in those branches relating to cialty in those branches relating to manufacture and transportation, is transacted by a large number of capitallists who employ a very much larger aumber of wage-carners, the former toud more and more to combine into corporations and the latter into unions. The relations of the capitalist and

The relations of the capitalist and wage-worker to one another, and of each to the general public, are not al-ways easy to adjust; and to put them and keep them on a satisfactory basis is one of the most important and one of the most delicate tasks before our whole diviliantion. Much of the work for the accomplishment of this end must be done by the individuals con-censed themselves, whether singly or in combination; and the one funda-mental fact that must never be least trach of is that the character of the average man, whother he be a man of everage man, whether he be a man of negate or a man who works with his hands, is the must important factor in olving the problem aright. But it is that without good laws it is also impossible to reach the proper solution. It is idle to hold that without good It is fille to hold that without good have evils such as child labor, as the over-working of women, as the failure to protect employes from loss of life or limb, can be effectively reached, any more than the evils of rebates and stock watering can be reached without good laws. To fail to stop these pra-tuses by legislation means to force hon-est men into them because otherwise est men into them, because otherwise the dishonest who surely will take ad-vantage of them will have everything their own way. If the states will correct these evils, well and good; but the

nation must stand ready to aid them EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

No question growing out of our rap-id and complex industrial development id and complex industrial development is more important than that of the employment of women and children. The preaches of women in industry reacts with extreme directness upon the character of the home and upon family life, and the conditions sur-rounding the employment of children bear a vital relation to our future chi-senship. Our heidstrop is these sense zenship. Our legislation in those areas under the control of the Congress is under the control of the Congress is very much behind the legislation of our more progressive states. A thorough and comprehensive measure should be adopted at this session of the Congress relating to the employment of women and children in the District of Colum-bia and the territories. The investi-gation into the condition of women and children wave-arrners recently author. children wage-carners recently author-lzed and directed by the Congress is Ized and directed by the Congress is now being carried on in the various states, and I recommend that the ap-propriation made last year for begin-ning this work be renewed, in order that we may have the thorough and comprehensive investigation which the subject demands. The national govern-ment has as an ultimate resort for con-trol of the child labor the use of the trol of the child labor the use of the interstate commerce clause to prevent the products of child labor from entering into interstate commerce. But before using this it ought certainly to enact model laws on the subject for the territories under its own immediate control.

MOST DANGEROUS CRIMINALS.

There is one fundamental proposi-There is one fundamental proposi-tion which can be laid down as regards all these matters, namely: While hou-esty by itself will not solve the prob-lom, yet the insistence upon honesty— not merely technical honesty, but hon-esty in purpose and spirit—is an es-sential element in arriving at a right conclusion. Vice he is evaluated and conclusion. Vice in its cruder and more archiae forms shocks everybody; but there is very urgent need that pub-lic opinion should be just as severe in condemnation of the vice which hides itself behind class or professional toy-alty, or which denies that it is vice

Farmers must co-operate with another and with the governmen the government can next give i through associations of farme as to deliver to the farmer the If it can escape conviction in the courts. The public and the representatives of the public, the high officials, whethon the bench or in executive or legislative positions, need to remember that often the most remember that often the most dangerous criminals, so far as the life of the nation is concerned, are not those who commit the crimes known to and condemned by the popular con-science for centuries, but those who commit crimes only rendered possible by the complex conditions of our mod-ern industrial life. It makes not a particle of difference whether these crimes are committed by a capitalist or by a laborer, by a leading banker or manufacturer or railroad man, or by a leading repersentative of a labor union. Swindling in stocks, corrupting legislatures, making fortunes by the in-flation of securities, by wrecking rail-The grain producing industry legislatures, making fortunes by the in-flation of securities, by wrecking rall-roads, by destroying competitors through rebates—these forms of wrong-doing in the capitalist, are far more infamous than any ordinary form of ennibezelement or forgery; yet it is a matter of extreme difficulty to secure the punishment of the man most guilty of them, most responsible for them. The business man who condones such con-duct stands on a level with the labor man who dellberately supports a cor-rupt demagogue and agitator, whother head of a union or head of some mun-icipality, because he is said to have "stood by the union." The members of the business community, the educators, "stood by the union." The members of the business community, the educators, or clergyman, who condone and eucour-age the first kind of wrongdoing, are no more dangerous to the community, but are morally even worse, than the labor men who are guilty of the sec-ond type of wrongdoing, because less is to be pardoned those who have no such excuse as is furnished either by Ignorance or by dire need.

this fact and it should equally soung man who has t and courage to over the idea () whether what er wages, and ; crowded field stons, and Lakes dustry instead, is ample reward in atabilsh ity, the raman ity, the remuneration, and t

PARMING POPULATION

No growth of dilies, wealth, can make up f other the number or th he farming population inited States should re-almost all other people xistence as a nation ery great crisis the farming pu mt it cannot the schl Inken hy stent handlo The growth ot mean a ome the ris their application there and pleasant. The brain and pleasant. The new tend to brin results, but there

SHOULD AND PARMERS. The national

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transportation. Therefore, there is need for the investment of money which will provide for all these things while at the provide for all these things while at the same time securing as far as possible better wages and shorter hours for their employes. Therefore, while there must be just and reasonable regulation of rates, we should be the first to protest against any arbitrary and unthinking movement to cut them down without the fullest and roost careful considera-tion of all interasts concerned and an tion of all interests concerned and of this actual needs of the situation. Only a special body of then acting for the rational government under authority conferred upon it by the Congress is competent to pass judgment on such a matter.

ADVICE TO THE FEARFUL

ADVICE TO THE PEARPTL. Those who fear, from any reason, the extension of federal artivity will do well to study the history not only of the national bunking act but of the pure-field law, and notably the ment in-spection law recently lenacted. The pure-feed law was objected so visitently that its passage was delayed for a de-oade yet it has worked annixed and immediate good. The meat inspection law was oven more violently assafted: and the same men who now demonso the attriade of the national government in secking to overgee and control the workings of interstate common cartters In secting to average and control the workings of interstate common carriers and business concerns, then asserted that we were "discorditing and ruining a great American industry." Two years have not chapsed, and already it has become evident that the great banefit the law confers upon the pathle is ac-companied by an equal banefit to the remutable packing catabilishments. The latter are better off under the law that they were without it. The basefit to in



The people are coming ing in for Christmas presents and the store has a holiday appearance. The many good things for men to wear which we are showing probably has something to do with it.



172 MAIN

tempts bankers to tend it at low rates for speculative nurposes; 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 guite as much as bankers; especially is this true of stockmen, farmers and business men as bankers; especially is this true of stockmen, farmers, and business men in the west; for at present at certain heasons of the year the difference in interest rates between the enst and the west is from 6 to 10 per cent, whereas in Canada the corresponding difference is but 2 per cent. Any plan must, of course, guard the interests of New York or Chicago bankers, and must be drawn from the standpoints of the farmer and the merchant no less than from the standpoints of the city banker and the courty banker."

GREATER ELASTICITY

dulge in reckless special such and ally if it is accompanied by distonesty —they keepardize not only their awn future bot the future of all their in-necessi fellow citizens, for they expose the whole husiness community to panls and durrens.

more important for the purpose of having the fortunes of the country bear 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 a be-quest or devise from another, and this point in the devolution of property is especially appropriate for the imposi-tion of a tax. Laws imposing such taxes have repeatedly been placed upon the national statute books and as re-peatedly declared constitutional by the couris; and these laws contained the progressive principle, that is, after a certain amount is reached the bequest or gift, in life or death, is increasingly burdened and the rate of taxation is increased in proportion to the remote-ness of blood of the man receiving the bequest. These principles are recog-nized already in the leading civilized nations of the world. FOREIGN EXAMPLES.

FOREIGN EXAMPLES.

<section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header> In Great Britain all the estates worth

A heavy progressive tax upon a very large fortune is in no way such a tax upon theirs or industry as a like tax would be on a small fortune. No ad-vantage comes either to the coultry as a whole or to the individuals inherit-

INJUNCTIONS NECESSARY.

INJUNCTIONS NECESSARY. The federal courts inust of course de-ide ultimately what are the respective spheres of state and nation in connec-tion with any law, state or national, and they must decide definitely and finally in matters affecting individual clitizens, not only as to the rights and wrongs of labor but as to the rights and wrongs of apital: and the national government nust always see that the decision of the court is put into effect. The process of injunction is an essential adjunct of the court's doing its work well; and as preventive measures are abuse should be censured, above all point commendable. But where it is reliable to process is from every stand-point commendable. But where it is neckees should be censured, above all by the very men who are properly anx-tous to prevent any effort to shoar the courts of this necessarily used, the points of this necessarily used in the induction must be final; the pro-cess is only against the conduct of indi-vourts of this necessarily anticipating such final decision, or in the ty-runnical use of what is nominally a

WOULD LESSEN RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

The loss of life and limb from milroad accidents in this country has necome appalling. It is a subject of which the national government should take supervision. It might be walt to begin by providing for a federal m-spection of interstate railroads some-what along the lines of federal impec-tion of steamboats, although not go-ting so far, perhaps at first all that it would be necessary to have would be some officer whose duty would be to investigate all accidents on interstate investigate all accidents on interstate railroads and report in detail the causes thereof. Buch an officer should make it his business to get into close touch with railroad operating men so as to because theroaghly fumiliar with every side of the question, the idea has ing to work slong the lines of the pres-ent steamhoat inspection law.

FAVORS EMPLOYERS'

melow of the eight-hour law. The constitutionality of the present law has recently been called into question, and the supreme court has decided that the the supreme court has decided that the existing legislation is unquestionably within the powers of the Congress. The principle of the eight-hour day should as rapidly and as far as practicable be extended to the entire work carried on by the government; and the present law should be amended to embrace con-tracts on these public works which the present wording of me are has been present wording of the act has been construed to exclude. The general in-troduction of the eight-hour day should be the goal toward which we should steadily tend, and the government abouid set the example in this respect.

FOR COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

Strikes and lockouts, with their atendant loss and suffering, continue to increase. For the five years ending Duc. 31, 1905, the number of strikes was groater than those in any previous 10 years and was double the number in the preceding five years. These fig-ures indicate the increasing need of providing some machinery to deal with this class of disturbances in the interest alloc of the employer the employer and this class of disturbances in the interest alike of the employer, the employe, and the general public. I renew my pre-vious recommendation that the Con-gress favorably consider the matter of creating the machinery for compulsory investigation of such industrial contro-version as are of sufficient magnitude and of sufficient concern to the people of the country as a whole to warrant the federal government in taking action.

TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE CITED.

The need for some provision for such avestigation was forcibly illustrated uring the past summer. A strike of elegraph operators geriously interfered telegraph operators generally interfered with telegraphic communication, caus-ing great durage to business interests and scrious monverience to the general public. Appeals were made to me from many parts of the country, from city councils, from boards of trade, from chambers of counserce, and from labor organizations, urging that slops be taken to terminate the strike. Everything that could with any propriety be done by a representative of the government was done, without avail, and for weaks the public stood by aid suffered with-out recourse of any kind. Had the mathing of a passession of the merits of the dispute, the public would have been placed to pessession of the merits of the controversy, and public opinion would periodly have brought about a prompt adjustment. Each successive size creating ma-chinery for the adjustment of labor difficulties must be taken with cau-tion, but we should endeaver to make reservence in this direction. din telegraphic communication, caus

difficulties must be taken with cau-tion, but we should endeavor to make progress in this direction. The provisions of the act of 1898 creating the chairman of the inter-tate commerce commission and the commissioner of labor a board of medi-ation in controversion between inter-state railroads and their employes Tas. for the first time, been subjected to LIABILITY ACT. The small distress. NATION'S REVENUE IS SATISFACTORY. The image of the nation, For the fixed reserves and reserves of the nation, revenues and expenditures, were, in The union expenditures, were, in The small distress community to parts is whole of to the individuals therit-is whole of to the individuals therit-is statisfactory condition. For the fixed reserves and reserves and reserves of the national revenues and expenditures, were, in The mathematical distress thread of the same and institution of the site of a product of the second the site of the second the second

GRAVE DEFECTS IN SCHOOL SYSTEM.

When the department of agricul-ture was founded there was much sneering as to its usefulness. No de-partment of the government, however, has more emphatically vindicated its usefulness, and none save the post-office department comes so continually and inimately into touch with the interfulness, and none save the post-office department comes so continually and intimately into touch with the people. The two cliizons whose wel-fare is in the aggregate most vital to the welfare of the nation, and there-fore to the welfare of all other citi-zons, are the wage-worker who does manual labor and the tiller of the soft, the farmer. There are, of course, other kinds of labor where, under existing conditions, very little demand indeed is made upon the mind, though T am giad to say that the proportion of men en-gaged in this kind of wok is diminish-tag. But in any community with the solid, healthy qualities which make up is really great nation the bulk of the people should do work which calls for the exercise of both body and mind. Progress can not permanently exist in the abandonment of physical labor, but in the development of physical labor, so that it shall represent more and more the work of the trained mind in the trained body. Our school sys-tem is gravely defective in so far as it puts a premium upon mere literary

tem is gravely defective in so far as it puts a premium moon mere literary training and tends therefore to train the boy away from the farm and the workshop. Nothing is more needed than the best type of industrial school, the school for mechanical industries in the eity, the school for practically teaching agriculture in the country. The calling of the skilled tiller of the soil, the calling of the skilled mechanic, enould allke be recognized as profes-sions, just as emphatically as the call-ings of lawyer, doctor, merchant, or cierk. The schools should recognize

dy of agricultural know and state governments and h ngricultural colleges and school NATIONAL SYSTEM OF GRAIN INSPECTION

FARMERS MUST CO-OPERATI

country, one of the most impa-in the United States, descrees a consideration at the bands of Congress. Our grain is sold almost clusively by grades. To secure a factory results in our home man and to facilitate our trade ab these grades should apprain highest degree of tainty. The present diverse ods of inspection and grading b out the country mand boards, result confidence which healthful trade the present method for years and they a ume and intensity, country byt abroad, gent to the Congress of a national system of in grading of gruin entering state and foreign commer-ody for the present evils.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The conservation sources and their tate the fundament underlies almost lem of our national maintain for our inatinatin for of quate material that civilization must show for chead. As a n ov a wonder prosperity, but used aright if i LIGGERS WARDEN inve. The ret nation is great But there mu there must be a that to waste. that to waste, to remources, to ski land instead of its usefulnoss, w mining in the day right to hand down and developed. per our people ubstitute a pli of a hapharard strivin

GREAT BIVER STRTEMS

Our great river and developed as national the Mississippi, with ganding first in impo-Columbia second, atta many others of impo

(Continued on page three, UNION DENTAL CO. HONEST WORK HONEST PRICES. Painless Extraction Pay All Work Position