SIZZLING MESSAGE SENT TO CONGRESS

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SCORES BIG CORPORATIONS BECAUSE OF THEIR ATTITUDE.

STANDARD'S METHODS ARE TORN TO PIECES

Tendency of Oil Concern to "Overawe, Crush and Disdain Public," Proves Warm Theme in Chief's Communication.

President Roosevelt's sizzling message to congress asked the enactment of a fair employers' liability law, more powers for the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the executive again called the attention of the lawmakers his campaign against the "specially privileged rich." Regarding the employers' liability act, recently declared unconstitutional by the supreme court, the president said:

"As regards the employers' liability law, I advocate its immediate reenactment, limiting its scope so that it shall apply only to the class of cases as to which the court says it can constitutionally legislate, but strengthening its provisions within this scope. Interstate employment being thus provided for by adequate national law, the field of intrastate employment will be left to the action of the several states. With this clear definition of responsibility the states will undoubtedly give to the performance of their duty within their field the consideration the importance of the subject demands.

"I also very urgently advise that a comprehensive act be passed providing for compensation by the government to all employes injured in the government service. Under the present law an injured workman in the employment of the government has no remedy, and the entire burden of the accident falls on the helpless man, his wife, and his young children. This is an outrage. It is a matter of humiliation to the nation that there should not be on our statute books provision for more and partially alone for cruel misfortune when it comes upon a man through no fault of his own while faithfully serving the public."

Assails Injunction Abuse.

Abuse of the use of the injunction in labor cases provided another theme for the executive. He declared there is some need for action regarding the rights and wrongs of labor from blacklisting to boycotting. Continuing, he said:

"As regards injunctions, I can do little but repeat what I have said in my last message to congress. Even though it were possible, I should consider it wise to abolish the use of the process of injunction. It is necessary in order that the courts may maintain their own dignity and in order that they may in effective manner check disorder and violence. The judge who uses it cautiously and conservatively, but who, when the need arises, uses it fearlessly, confers the greatest service upon our people, and his preeminent usefulness as a public servant should be heartily recognized. But there is no question in my mind that it has sometimes been used heedlessly and unjustly, and that some of the injunctions issued inflict grave and occasionally irreparable wrong upon those enjoined."

That the Santa Fe railroad president had guilty knowledge of rebating is an assertion which the executive made with effect. In his message he inclosed letters of correspondence, which he declared point to the truth of his statements. His words in this connection are:

"In enclose herewith a statement issued by the chief of the bureau of corporations in answer to certain statements (which I also enclose), made by and on behalf of the agents of the Standard Oil Corporation, and a letter of the attorney-general containing an answer to certain statements, also inclosed, made by the president of the Santa Fe Railway Company. The Standard Oil Corporation and the railway company have both been found guilty by the courts of criminal misconduct; both have been sentenced to pay heavy fines; and each has issued and published broadcast these statements, asserting their innocence and denouncing as improper the action of the courts and juries in convicting them of guilt. These statements are very elaborate, are very ingenious, and are untruthful in important particulars. The letter and inclosure from Mr. Heney sufficiently illustrate the methods of the high officials of the Santa Fe and show the utter falsity of their plea of ignorance, and similar plea of the Standard Oil being equally without foundation."

Would See Traffic Associations.

Uniformity of railroad rates was another one of the executive's themes which is of interest to the general public and President Roosevelt advised a pool of traffic associations for the purpose of conferring on rates. In this connection he continued as follows:

"I desire to repeat my recommendation that railways be permitted to form traffic associations for the purpose of conferring about and agreeing upon rates, regulations, and practices affecting interstate business in which the members of the association are mutually interested. This does not mean that they should be given the right to pool their earnings or their traffic. The law requires that rates shall be so adjusted as not to discriminate between individuals, localities, or different species of traffic. Ordinarily rates by all competing lines must be the same. As applied in practical conditions, the railway operations of this country can not be conducted according to law without what is equivalent to conference and agreement. The articles under which such associations operate should be approved by the commission; all such operations should be open to public inspection; and the rates, regulations, and practices upon which they agree should be subject to disapproval by the commission."

The President's "roast" on the "evil rich." The president told of the campaign which the evil rich bankers conducted and set forth remedial legislation. His statement in that regard follows:

"Under no circumstances would we countenance attack upon law-abiding property, or do aught but condemn those who hold up rich men as being evil men because of their riches. On the contrary our whole effort is to insist upon conduct, and neither wealth nor property nor any other class distinction, as being the test by which we shall judge the actions of men. For the honest man of great wealth we have a hearty regard, just as we have a hearty regard for the honest politician and honest newspaper. But part of the movement to uphold honesty must be a movement to frown on dishonesty. We attack only corrupt men of wealth, who find in the purchased politician the most efficient instrument of corruption and in the purchased newspaper the most efficient defender of corruption. Our main quarrel is not with these agents and representatives of the interests. They derive their chief power from the great sinister offenders who stand behind them. They are but puppets who move as the strings are pulled. It is not the puppets, but the strong cunning men and the mighty forces working far evil behind and through the puppets, with whom we have to deal. We seek to control law-defying wealth; in the first place to prevent its being dire evil to the republic, and in the next place to avoid the vindictive and dreadful radicalism which, if left uncontrolled, it is certain in the end to arouse."

Big Corporations Are Hit.

By easy stages the president drew near to the Standard Oil trouble of a short time ago, and then he told of alleged methods of the Rockefeller syndicate to "overawe common carriers, crush out every competitor and look down upon the people with a contempt which the public deserves as long as it permits such men to act with impunity." It was at that point and in connection with the Illinois and Chicago & Alton scandals that Mr. Roosevelt took the heaviest fall out of wealthy corporations which have been held to account by the government. The message continued:

"The keynote of all these attacks upon the effort to secure honesty in business and in politics is well expressed in brazen protests against any effort for the moral regeneration of the business world, on the ground that it is unnatural, unwarranted and injurious, and that business panic is the necessary penalty for such effort to secure business honesty. The morality of such a plea is precisely as great as if made on behalf of the men caught in a gambling establishment when that gambling establishment is raided by the police. If such words mean anything they mean that those whose sentiments they represent stand against any effort to bring about a moral regeneration of business which will prevent a repetition of the insurance, banking and street railroad scandals in New York; a repetition of the Chicago & Alton deal; a repetition of the combination between certain professional politicians, certain professional labor leaders, and certain big financiers, from the disgrace of which in San Francisco has just been rescued; a repetition of the successful effort by the Standard Oil people to crush out every competitor, to overawe the common carriers, and to establish a monopoly which treats the public with a contempt which the public deserves as long as it permits men of such principles and such sentiments to grow and act on them with impunity. The outcry against stopping dishonest practices among wrongdoers who happen to be wealthy is precisely similar to the outcry raised against any effort for cleanliness and decency in city government, because, forsooth, it will 'hurt business.'"

Tells of Criticising Judges.

"Our opponents have recently been bitterly criticising the two judges referred to in the accompanying communications from the Standard Oil Company and the Santa Fe Railroad for having imposed heavy fines on these two corporations, and yet these same critics of these two judges exhaust themselves in denouncing the most respectful and cautious discussion of the official action of a judge which results in immunity to wealthy and powerful wrongdoers. Most certainly it behooves us all to treat with the utmost respect the high office of judge; and our judges, as a whole, are brave and upright men. Respect for the law must go hand in hand with respect for the judges; and, as a whole, it is true now as in the past that the judges stand in character and service above all other men among their fellow-servants of the public. The judge who does his full duty well stands higher, and renders a better service to the people, than any other public servant; he is entitled to greater respect; and if he is a true servant of the people, if he is upright, wise and fearless, he will unhesitatingly disregard even the wishes of the people if they conflict with the eternal principles of right as against wrong. He must serve the people; but he must serve his own conscience first. All honor to such a judge; and all honor can not be rendered him if it is rendered in order to his brethren who fall immeasurably below the high ideals for which he stands. Untruthful criticism is wicked at all times, and whoever uses the chair of judge for this peculiarly flagrant iniquity when a judge is the object. No man should lightly criticise a judge; no man should, even in his own mind, condemn a judge unless he is sure of the facts. If a judge is assailed for standing against popular folly, and above all for standing against mob violence, all honorable men should rally instantly to his support. Nevertheless if he clearly fails to do his duty by the public in dealing with lawbreaking corporations, lawbreaking men of wealth, he must expect to feel the weight of public opinion; and this is but right, for except in extreme cases this is the only way in which he can be reached at all. No servant of the people has a right to expect to be free from just and honest criticism.

"An Ethical Movement."

"The opponents of the measures we champion single out now one and now another measure for especial attack, and speak as if the movement in which we are engaged was purely economic. It has a large economic side, but it is fundamentally an ethical movement. It is not a movement to be completed in one year, or two years or three years; it is a movement which must be persevered in until the spirit which lies behind it sinks deep into the heart and the conscience of the whole people. It is always important to choose the right means to achieve our purpose, but it is even more important to keep this purpose clearly before us; and this purpose is to secure national honesty in business and in politics. We do not subscribe to the cynical belief that dishonesty and unfair dealing are essential to business success, and are to be condoned when the success is moderate and applauded when the success is great. The methods by which the Standard Oil people and those engaged in the other combinations of which I have spoken above have achieved great fortunes can only be justified by the advocacy of a system of morality which would also justify every form of criminality from the part of a labor union, and every form of violence, corruption, and fraud, from murder to bribery and ballot-box stuffing in politics. We are trying to secure equality of opportunity for all; and the struggle for honesty is the same whether it is made on behalf of one set of men or of another. In the interest of the small settlers and landowners, and against the embittered opposition of wealthy owners of huge wandering flocks of sheep, or of corporations desiring to rob the people of coal and timber, we strive to put an end to the theft of public land in the West. When we do this, and protect against the action of all men, whether in public life or in private life, who either take part in it or refuse to try to stop such theft, we are really engaged in the same policy as when we endeavor to put a stop to rebates or to prevent the upgrowth of undesirable monopolies. Our effort is simply to enforce the principles of common morality and common sense. It would indeed be ill for the country should there be any halt in our work."

State Government Must Aid.

Still on the state or national government must undertake the regulation, of which the president spoke, and the executive asked the corporate wealths to share the responsibility of curbing those corporations which are accused of evil-doing. "Of course in any event both the national and state governments must each do its part," said President Roosevelt's message, and each can do a certain amount that the other cannot do. While the only really satisfactory results must be obtained by the representatives of the national and state governments working heartily together within their respective spheres. But in my judgment thorough-going and satisfactory control can in the end only be obtained by the action of the national government, for almost all the corporations of enormous wealth which are the corporations which it is especially desirable to control—are engaged in interstate commerce, and derive their power and their importance not from the business of their business which is intrastate, but from the interstate business. It is easy always to decide just where the line of demarcation between the two kinds of business falls. This line must ultimately be drawn by the federal courts. Much of the effort to secure adequate control of the great corporations by state action will be feeble and effective, but much of it has been neither; for when the effort is made to accomplish by the action of the state what can only be accomplished by the action of the nation, the result can only be disappointment; and in the end the law will probably be declared unconstitutional. So likewise in the national arena, we who believe in the measures herein advocated are hampered and not aided by the representatives who advocate action so violent that it would either be useless or do the world some more mischief than it would remedy.

Points to the Future.

"The laws must in the future be administered as they are now being administered, so that the department of justice may continue to be, what it now is, in very fact the department of justice, where so far as our ability permits justice is meted out with an even hand to great and small, rich and poor, weak and strong. Moreover there should be no delay in supplementing the laws now on the statute books by the enactment of further legislation as outlined in the message sent to the congress on its assembling. Under the existing laws much, very much, has been actually accomplished during the past six years, and it has been shown by actual experience that they can be enforced against the most powerful corporation and the richest and most powerful manager or manipulator of that corporation, as readily and fearlessly as against the humblest offender. Above all, they have been enforced against the very wrongdoers and agents of wrongdoers who have for so many years gone scot-free and flouted the laws with impunity, against great law-defying corporations of immense wealth, which, until within the last half dozen years have treated themselves and have expected others to treat them as being beyond and above all possible check from law. It is especially necessary to secure to the representatives of the national government full power to deal with the great corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and above all, with the great interstate common carriers. Our people should clearly realize that while there are difficulties in any course of conduct to be followed in dealing with these great corporations, these difficulties must be faced, and one of three courses adopted. The first course is to abandon all effort to oversee and control the action in the interest of the general public and to return, in effect, to the laissez faire lack of control which obtain if they were left to the common law. I do not for one moment believe that our people would tolerate this position. The extraordinary growth of modern industrialism has rendered the common law, which grew up when the world was dotted by deal with totally different conditions, is wholly inadequate to deal with the new conditions. These new conditions make it necessary to shackle capital in the interest of the public, to control the vast individual and corporate wealth, the vast combinations of capital, which have marked the development of our industrial system, create new conditions, and necessitate a change in the old attitude of the State and the nation toward the rules regulating the acquisition and untrammeled use of this kind of property, in order both that property may be adequately protected, and that at the same time those who hold it may be prevented from wrongdoing.

Talks of Financial Stress.

"We have just passed through two months of acute financial stress. At any such time it is sad to think that entirely innocent people suffer from no fault of their own; and every one must feel the keenest sympathy for the large body of honest business men, of honest investors, of honest wageworkers, who suffer because involved in a crash for which they in no way responsible. At such a time there is a natural tendency on the part of many men to feel gloomy and frightened at the outlook; but there is no justification for this feeling. There is no reason why we should not be sure of ultimate success. Of course we shall succeed. Ours is a nation of masterful energy, with a continent for its domain, and it feels within its veins the thrill which come to those who know that they possess the future. We are not to cast down by the fear of failure. We are upheld by the confident hope of ultimate triumph. The wrongs that exist are to be corrected; but they in no way justify doubt as to the final outcome. Doubt is as to the great material prosperity of the future, or of the lofty ideals of the future of the nation; but because of this very fact it behooves us never to swerve from our resolute purpose to keep our proceeding and uphold what is right. I do not for a moment believe that the actions of this administration have brought on business disaster; this is due to local and not world-wide causes, and to the accentuation of any particular industry is due to the speculative folly and flagrant dishonesty of a few men of great wealth, who seek to shield themselves from the effects of their own wrongdoing by ascribing its results to the actions of those who have sought to stop the wrongdoing. Nothing but if it were true that to cut out rottenness from the politic would mean a momentary check to an unhealthy seeming prosperity, I should not for one moment hesitate to put the knife to the corruption. On behalf of all the people, on behalf of the great, honest man of means than of the honest man who earns each day his livelihood by the day's sweat of his brow, it is necessary to insist upon honesty in business and in politics alike, in all walks of life, in big things and in little things, upon fair and fair dealing as between man and man. Those who stand ready to arrive for the right in the spirit of Abraham Lincoln," said the president in conclusion.

FEW FREAKS IN ARCHITECTURE.

Eccentricity on the Part of Those Building and Furnishing Houses.

Instances of eccentricity on the part of those building and furnishing houses are common enough in every community. The following instances of freakishness in that regard may be cited in illustration of certain phases.

A Russian gentleman has erected at a cost of 8,000 rubles on his country estate at Savinowka, in Podolia, a 16-room house made entirely of paper. This house, which was constructed in New York, was calculated by its architect to last longer than would a stone building. The whole of the furniture, too, is made from the same material.

In County Westmeath, Ireland, a house has been built whereof all the windows are made to resemble in outline the backs of of easy chairs, being thus constructed by its eccentric owner to match the backs of a set of chairs in the dining-room.

A certain wealthy land owner, thinking that the view from his house lacked a church, proceeded to supply its place by erecting a row of cottages so designed as to resemble, from his side, the edifice required. Approached from other quarters, however, the sham is at once manifest.

Some years ago a man of scientific attainments, as well as of considerable means, elected to live in a tree in a secluded spot. Accordingly, in his enjoyed his leisure moments in the branches of the tree itself, where he had caused to be built a platform large enough to accommodate easy chairs and such other furniture as he desired to make use of during the day.

At the base of the tree, however, and surrounding it was built a structure of brick and stone inclosing the sleeping apartments of this eccentric individual. For many years this unique residence was one of the sights of the national capital.

One of the oddest houses ever constructed was the fruit of a Frenchman's inventive fancy. This was the "revolving house," a structure actually built upon casters, so to speak, in order that the occupant might by means of an ingenious mechanism at any time roll it about, obtaining whatever light and air his fancy dictated.

KING AND CROWN PRINCE OF PORTUGAL SHOT TO DEATH

Murdered by Revolutionists While in Carriage with Queen--Manuel II. Proclaimed King--Premier Franco Resigns Office.

Lisbon.—King Carlos of Portugal and the crown prince, Luiz Philippe, were shot to death Saturday, as they sat in the royal carriage, by a band of revolutionists.

His majesty, accompanied by Queen Amelia, Crown Prince Luiz and Prince Manuel, were returning from the Villa Vicosa, where they had been temporarily residing, when a company of men leaped from behind a barrier and, leveling carbines at the royal family, fired.

The move was so sudden that none of the king's guards could prevent the assassination. Immediately after the regicides had fired, however, the police returned with a volley and killed three of them.

Manuel II. Now King.

A boy king, who henceforth will be known as Manuel II., is now the ruler of the Kingdom of Portugal, and the revolution into which the instigators of the bloody events of Saturday had hoped to plunge the country has not yet at least engulfed the nation.

There is an underlying current of revolutions, however, and the strictest measures are being taken to preserve order.

At noon Monday an official statement was given out that perfect order existed throughout Portugal.

Franco Forced to Quit.

Franco, the once dictator, was forced to resign because of the bitterness of the people against him and the new cabinet will strive for the welfare of the fatherland under the presidency of Rear Admiral do Amaral. Another official statement given out was to the effect that the president of the cabinet would be supported by all the groups of monarchists, who had agreed to forget previous differences.

The situation for Premier Franco after the assassination of the king and crown prince became impossible. During the days which preceded the tragedy and during the tumultous manifestations on the streets, with the later discovery of vast stores of arms and bombs, public opinion backed him in his efforts to maintain order, but the current changed the entire complexion of the situation.

Queen Amelia with Her Dead.

All night Queen Amelia, in the royal palace, sat between the biers where rested the bodies of her husband and her son, prostrated with grief. Troops guarded the palace; a squadron of cavalry surrounded the house in which the premier, Franco, passed the night; special details were drawn up before public buildings and reserves were quartered in barracks ready for a call that might come to spring to arms.

The attack on the royal family, however, had the opposite effect from that most feared, and peace and quiet reigned, as though no murder had been done. Early Sunday morning Premier Franco proclaimed the accession of Prince Manuel to the throne, the naval and military chiefs and the high dignitaries of state swore allegiance to the new king, and Portugal still lived under a monarchy.

Story of the Assassination.

No more beautiful day could be imagined than that which bereaved will mark the date on which King Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz met their death at the hands of assassins.

Because of the beautiful weather an open carriage was in waiting for the royal family. As the carriage sharply turned into the Ruas do Arsenal there was a crackling of guns, and a shower of bullets tore their way into the bodies of the king and crown prince and the little prince, who proved an easy target. The assassins, numbering six in all, boldly ran up to the sides of the carriage and poured in a hail of lead before the stupefied escort could intervene. The king and crown prince, half rising, fell back into the cushions, the blood gushing from many wounds. The coachman brought his whip across the flanks of his horses and with a bound they dashed away, disappearing into the arsenal quadrangle. The panic-stricken people, who had fled on all sides, could see the queen leaning over the crown prince and her younger son.

Queen Tries to Shield Them.

Queen Amelia, uttering a scream that could be heard by all, threw herself toward her sons, shielding their bodies with her own. She frantically struck at the murderers with a bouquet of roses which she had been carrying, but even in the face of this the men fired again and again. As he saw his father and his brother fall Prince Manuel whipped out a revolver and discharged it at the men, but was himself struck on the right arm by a bullet from a carbine. A footman in the carriage also was wounded, and it was stated that a bullet grazed the queen's shoulder but did not do her harm.

The principal regicide killed has been identified as Manuel Bulca, a sergeant in the Seventh cavalry, and a teacher in an elementary school. He was about 30 years of age.

MANUEL, PORTUGAL'S NEW KING.

Dr. Landrich Stricken.

St. Louis.—While en route here from Nashville, Tenn., Rev. Ira Landrich, D. D., general secretary of the Presbyterian Brotherhood of America, was suddenly stricken with appendicitis and immediately upon arrival Sunday was taken to the Southern hotel and attended by Dr. L. H. Behrens. On advice of Dr. Behrens Dr. Landrich was taken back to his home in Nashville Sunday night. Dr. Landrich is the retiring moderator of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He had intended lecturing here.

Admiral Evans Reports.

Washington.—A cablegram was received at the bureau of navigation of the navy department Sunday from Rear Admiral Evans, commanding the Pacific-bound battleship fleet, announcing the arrival of the fleet at Punta Arenas Saturday. Admiral Evans stated that on last Monday, while in longitude 55 west and latitude 95 south, greetings were exchanged between the battleship fleet and the Argentine fleet, consisting of two armored cruisers, which were sent there by the Argentine government.

HEARD IN BOSTON.

Aunt Hester—Did 'oo play kissing games at the party?

Emerson Highhed—Well, they participated in osculatory pastimes, which I consider scarcely uninteresting and juvenile diversion.

IT SEEMED INCURABLE

Body Raw with Eczema—Discharged from Hospitals as Hopeless—Cuticura Remedies Cured Him.

"From the age of three months until fifteen years old, my son Owen's life was made intolerable by eczema in its worst form. In spite of treatments the disease gradually spread until nearly every part of his body was quite raw. He used to tear himself dreadfully in his sleep and his agony he went through is quite beyond words. The regimental doctor pronounced the case hopeless. We had him in hospitals four times and he was pronounced one of the worst cases ever admitted. From each he was discharged as incurable. We kept trying remedy after remedy, but had gotten almost past hoping for a cure. Six months ago we purchased a set of Cuticura Remedies. The result was truly marvelous and to-day he is perfectly cured. Mrs. Lily Hedge, Camblewell Green, England, Jan. 12, 1907."

A Complaining Voice.

"I wuz born in a log cabin an' never learned to read an' write until I wuz 21 years old."

"Well?"

"An' yit I've never been even mentioned for the presidency. Fiddle is a fickle jade."—Washington Herald.

Easy Money

for men and women who will give whole or spare time selling our Family Health Tablets, Liniment and Salve. No experience necessary. Big profits. Exclusive territory. Vosena Company, 1170 15th St., Washington, D. C.

First Postoffice Scheme.

The first postoffice scheme was a private enterprise and was inaugurated about 1464.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

have a world-wide reputation for curing coughs, sore throats and relieving bronchitis and asthma.

One cure with a jealous woman is that she can't keep the lid on.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

A virtuous deed should never be delayed.—Alexander Dow.

It's the judgment of many smokers that Lewis' Single Binder 5c cigar equals in quality the best 10c cigar.

Experience begotten of matrimony is a great teacher.

More proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saves woman from surgical operations.

Mrs. S. A. Williams, of Gardiner, Maine, writes:

"I was for a great sufferer from female troubles, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored me to health after one month, after physicians declared that an operation was absolutely necessary."

Mrs. Alvina Sperling, of 154 Cleybourne Ave., Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I suffered from female troubles, a tumor and much inflammation. Two of the best doctors in Chicago decided that an operation was necessary to save my life. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound entirely cured me without an operation."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervousprostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

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