

# CAPITAL, LABOR AND THE TARIFF DEALT WITH IN MESSAGE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Capital, labor and the tariff are dealt with in detail by President Roosevelt, in his annual message to the American Congress made public today. Congress must act to regulate the trusts; the tariff matter is in as good shape now as it has ever been and should be handled guardedly if touched at all, and strong indorsement is given the labor unions as long as they operate solely in the interests of right and justice and uphold the law. The message is not as long as many that have preceded it, but it is strong and to the point.

There is no mincing the trust matter. Congress has authority to govern, the president says, and congress should not delay action. There is nothing in remaining idle and pleading inability. There is a way. That way should be taken.

Reciprocity treaties are strongly favored and immigration laws are advocated. There is a paragraph speaking for Cuban reciprocity and another advocating the Isthmian canal as a certain incentive to-commerce. The Pacific cable is given attention, the army and navy are touched upon and the efficiency of the former praised while the increase and betterment of the latter is strongly urged.

The President takes a firm stand regarding the Philippines and declares that never has the future looked so bright to dwellers in these islands as at the present time and under American rule. The work of the army and of the civil authorities in the far eastern possessions is strongly praised and there is official cognizance taken of the fact that peace reigns and the Filipinos have come to look upon the Americans as benefactors and not as foes.

More liberal laws for Alaska, irrigation of arid lands in the West and general commercial and financial betterment are taken up and discussed.

There is no direct reference to the recent strike troubles, but in dealing with the capital and labor situation it is plainly evident that President Roosevelt has taken cognizance of it.

## THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS OUT HIS VIEWS TO CONGRESS

### Declares Action Should Be Taken at Once to Control the Trust Evil—He Praises Labor Combinations When Used Within the Law and Thinks Capital a Good Thing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The message of President Roosevelt, as read before Congress today, was part as follows: To the Senate and House of Representatives:—We still continue in a period of unbounded prosperity. This prosperity is not the creature of law, but undoubtedly the laws under which we work have been instrumental in creating the conditions which made it possible, and by unwise legislation it would be easy enough to destroy it. There will undoubtedly be a period of depression. The wave will recede, but the tide will advance. The Nation is seated on a continent flanked by two great oceans. It is composed of men the descendants of pioneers, or, in a sense, pioneers themselves; of men winnowed out from among the nations of the Old World by the energy, boldness, and love of adventure found in their own eager hearts. Such a nation, so placed, will surely wrest success from fortune.

As a people we have played a large part in the world, and we are best upon making our future even larger than the past. In particular, the events of the last four years have definitely decided that, for we or for woe, our place must be great among the nations. We may either fall greatly or succeed greatly; but we cannot avoid the endeavor from which either great failure or great success must come. Even if we should, we cannot play a small part. If we should, all that would follow would be a calamity. We should play a large part in the world.

**TRUSTS AND TRUTH.**  
But our people, the sons of the men of the Civil War, the sons of the men who had iron in their blood, rejoice in the present and face the future high of heart and resolute of will. Ours is not the creed of the weakling and the coward; ours is the gospel of hope and of triumphant endeavor. We do not shrink from the struggle before us. There are many problems for us to face at the outset of the twentieth century—grave problems abroad and still graver at home; but we know that we can solve them and solve them well, provided only that we bring to the solution the qualities of head and heart which were shown by the men who, in the days of Washington, founded this government, and, in the days of Lincoln, preserved it.

No country has ever occupied a higher plane of material well-being than ours at the present moment. This well-being is due to no sudden or accidental causes, but to the play of the economic forces in this country for over a century; to our laws, our sustained and continued policies, above all, to the high individual average of our citizenship. Great fortunes have been won by those who have taken the lead in this phenomenal industrial development, and most of these fortunes have been won not by doing evil, but as an incident to action which has benefited the community as a whole. Never before has the material well-being been so widely diffused among our people. Great fortunes have been accumulated, and yet in the aggregate these fortunes are small indeed when compared to the wealth of the people as a whole.

### PEOPLE WELL OFF.

The plain people are better off than they have ever been before. The insurance companies, which are practically mutual benefit societies—especially helpful to men of moderate means—represent accumulations of capital which are among the largest in this country. There are more deposits in the savings-banks, more owners of farms, more well-paid wage-workers in this country now than ever before in our history. Of course, when the conditions have favored the growth of so much that was good, they have also favored somewhat the growth of what was evil. It is eminently necessary that we should endeavor to put out this evil, but let us keep a due sense of proportion; let us not in fixing our gaze upon the lesser evil forget the greater good. The evils are real and some of them are menacing, but they are the outgrowth, not of misery or decadence, but of prosperity—the progress of our gigantic industrial development. This industrial development should not be checked, but side by side with it should go such progressive regulation as will diminish the evils. We should fall in our duty if we did not try to remedy the evils, but we should succeed only if we proceed patiently, with practical common sense as well as resolution, separating the good from the bad and holding on to the former while endeavoring to get rid of the latter.

### The Question of Money Combines

In my message to the present Congress at its first session, I discussed at length the question of the regulation of those big corporations commonly doing an industrial business, often with a monopoly tendency to monopoly, which are regularly known as trusts. The experience of the past year has emphasized, in my opinion, the desirability of the steps I then proposed. A fundamental requisite of so-

cial efficiency is a high standard of individual energy and excellence, but this is in no wise inconsistent with power, to act in combination for aims which can not so well be achieved by the individual acting alone. A fundamental base of civilization is the inviolability of property; but this is in no wise inconsistent with the right of society to regulate the exercise of the artificial powers which it confers upon the owners of property, under the name of corporate franchises, in such a way as to prevent the misuse of these powers. Corporations, and especially combinations of corporations, should be managed under public regulation. Experience has shown that under our system of government the necessary supervision cannot be obtained by state action. It must, therefore, be achieved by national action. Our aim is not to do away with corporations; on the contrary, these big aggregations are an inevitable development of modern industrialism, and the effort to destroy them would be futile unless accomplished in ways that would work the utmost mischief to the entire body politic. We can do nothing of good in the way of regulating and supervising these corporations until we fix clearly in our minds that we are not attacking the corporations, but endeavoring to do away with any evil in them. We are not hostile to them; we are merely determined that they shall be so handled as to subserve the public good.

**UNRESTRAINING WEALTH.**  
We draw the line against misconduct, not against wealth. The capitalist who, alone or in conjunction with his fellows, performs some great industrial feat by which he wins money is a welder, not a wrongdoer, provided only he works in proper and legitimate lines. We wish to favor such a man when he does well. We wish to supervise and control his actions only to prevent him from doing ill. Publicity can do no harm to the honest corporation; and we need not be over-tender about sparing the dishonest corporation.

In curbing and regulating the combinations of capital which are or may become injurious to the public we must be careful not to stop the great enterprises which have legitimately reduced the cost of production, not to abandon the place which our country has won in the leadership of the international industrial world, not to strike down wealth with the result of closing factories and mines, of turning the wage-worker idle in the streets and leaving the farmer without a market for what he grows. Insistence upon the impossible means only delay in achieving the possible, exactly as, on the other hand, the stubborn defense alike of what is good and what is bad in the existing system, the resolute effort to obstruct any attempt at betterment, betrays blindness to the historic truth that wise evolution is the sure safeguard against revolution.

### Must Regulate Interstate Business

No more important subject can come before the Congress than this of the regulation of interstate business. This country can not afford to sit supine on the plea that under our peculiar system of government we are helpless in the presence of the new conditions, and unwilling to engage with them or to cut out whatever of evil has arisen in connection with them. The power of the Congress to regulate interstate commerce is an absolute and unqualified grant, and without limitations other than those prescribed by the Constitution. The Congress has constitutional authority to make all laws necessary and proper for executing this power, and I am satisfied that this power has not been exhausted by any legislation now on the statute books. It is evident, therefore, that evils restrictive of commercial freedom and entailing restraint upon national commerce fall within the regulative power of the Congress, and that a wise and reasonable law would be a necessary and proper exercise of Congressional authority, to the end that such evils should be eradicated.

### CONGRESS THE JUDGE.

I believe that monopolies, unjust discriminations which prevent or cripple competition, fraudulent overcapitalization, and other evils in trust organizations and practices which injuriously affect interstate trade can be prevented under power of the Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states through regulations and requirements operating directly upon such commerce. The instrumentalities thereof, and those engaged therein.

I earnestly recommend this subject to the consideration of the Congress with a view to the passage of a law reasonable in its provisions and effective in its operations, upon which the questions can be finally adjudicated that now raise doubts as to the necessity of constitutional amendment. If it prove impossible to accomplish the purposes above set forth, I recommend that the Congress should take such steps as may be necessary to accomplish the same.

(Continued on Second Page.)



## MANY SENATORS NODDED THEIR TOKEN OF APPROVAL

### Senate Met Early and Listened to Roosevelt's Ideas Regarding Government Attorney General Knox to Be Consulted Regarding Legislation Concerning Trusts at the Present Session.

## FEW IN GALLERIES OF THE HOUSE HEAR THE MESSAGE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—Galleries and floors of the House were not crowded today when the Speaker rapped to order. Those who had turned out yesterday to witness the opening day of Congress did not return in numbers today, but all were eager to listen to the reading of the President's message. "Message Day" is always observed as a sort of holiday, and bunting and flags were everywhere visible. As the different clauses of the message were read out there were murmurs which, while they did not interrupt proceedings in the least, served to show the effect of the document upon the hearers.

A number of ladies were in the galleries. The House was not decorated, in addition to Americans and the regular members there were several foreign officials and notables in the audience.

### DISCUSSED BEFOREHAND.

Before call to order the forthcoming message was generally discussed in the corridors. There was not one who had not formed some opinion regarding it. Forecasts in the numerous newspapers have been general, and there was hardly a Congressman but in a general way knew something of the contents of the message and the wishes of President

Roosevelt. It seems practically certain that reciprocity with Cuba will go through, in spite of the complaint from the West. The reason for this is that the East favors it almost to a man, and it is the general belief that the South will unite in the battle. President Roosevelt's views are strong and are ably expressed upon this point.

### DELAY IN MESSAGE.

Although it had been expected that the message would be received in the House early in the morning session there was disappointment, as the communication of the will of the President had not reached that body when the noon recess was called.

There were several members of the House absent when the message was read. The most notable incident of the morning session was the announcement of committees by the Speaker. Among the appointments made was that of Congressman Hill of Connecticut, who succeeds the late Representative Russell on the ways and means committee. Congressman Palmer, Republican, of Pennsylvania, was named as a member of the judiciary committee.

Upon the reconvention of the House at 12:30 o'clock, the message was presented and reading began.

Favorable report was ordered on the Cannon bill for \$50,000 to pay for the anthracite commission.

Attorney-General Knox submitted to Congress his annual report, which shows that during the last year his department had disposed of 15 cases of the 34 now pending. He asks that Congress provide for the erection of suitable buildings for his department which is now in rented quarters. He also recommends an increase of salaries of judicial officers.

The House committee on judiciary decided to refer all bills dealing with the trusts to a subcommittee of which Littlefield of Maine is chairman. His anti-trust bill pending is one of the most important before the House. The elections committee has decided to drop the case against Glass of Virginia, deeming it more proper at the next Congress to discuss this, because all the Virginia members at the next Congress will be elected under the new constitution which disfranchises colored voters. The Virginians received the news with gladness.

Following the reading of the message Lanham of Texas offered resolutions of respect, paying tribute to the memories of the late Representatives Grassfield and Sheppard, and as a mark of further respect the House adjourned at 1:40.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—In anticipation of the receipt of President Roosevelt's message, members of the Senate today assembled early in the Senate chamber and in the cloak rooms adjoining. Many of the Senators, particularly the close personal and political friends of the President, such as Lodge of Massachusetts, Barrows of Michigan, Spooner of Wisconsin, Fairbanks of Indiana, and Scott of West Virginia, were already familiar with the principal features of the message, but the reading of the important state paper of the President was marked with unusual interest. The passages of the message treating of the trust and tariff issues were listened to with closest attention, notwithstanding the fact that the recommendation concerning the creation of a non-partisan tariff commission and the cautious attitude regarding the question of trusts had been generally foreseen. Equal interest was displayed by the Senators in those portions of the message relating to the question of reciprocity with Cuba and to the existing conditions in the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii. The recommendations in regard to statehood for the territories, irrigation and the protection of forests evoked nods of approval from the Western Senators. Mention of the satisfactory status of the Isthmian Canal question also was received with general approval.

### NOT DECORATED.

The Senate today had lost much of its holiday appearance. The only decorations noted upon the desks of Senators Simon of Oregon and Alger of Michigan. Beautiful floral remembrances were to be seen in these places. There were not a great many spectators, although there were but few Senators absent. Alger's credentials were presented and he reported to the desk, where he was sworn. He walked to his seat between Beveridge and Dryden and as he seated himself the prestige of the body declared a recess until the message should be received. The time was devoted to an informal reception in honor of Alger, the new member.

### VIOLATED GAME LAWS.

L. L. Schumann will have a hearing before Judge House tomorrow for violating the game laws in shipping some pheasants contrary to law. The complaint is made by Game Warden Quimby.

### STRIKE ENDED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Reports to the State Department announce the cessation of strike disturbances in Havana. It is hinted that the trouble may have been stirred up by Spaniards.

### SUICIDE OR MURDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—Mrs. Campbell, of Cincinnati, wishes the chief of police here to investigate the suicide of her daughter, Miss Robert Hemingway. The mother claims the girl was murdered. The girl left letters indicating such.

### DEAL IS OFF.

PENNSYLVANIA, Dec. 2.—It was announced today that the immense \$15,000,000 deal was finally routed to death. Pontaine and Cunningham had been called off.

## AWFUL CRIMES OF TURKISH SOLDIERS

### Rapine and Carnage Everywhere in Suffering Macedonia as Result of the Unholy War.

VIENNA, Dec. 2.—The Evening Post today prints further details of the terrible atrocities practiced upon Macedonian Christians by the Turks. Bold hand and foot and held upright screaming Christian men and women were tortured to death by having steel caps, heated red, pressed down upon their heads. Another act in this carnival of terror was the pouring of burning petroleum upon the feet of the prisoners.

A favorite method which is carried out when the Turks are in a hurry and have not time to stop and enjoy the suffering of their victims is to tie 60 or 70 together, punch out their eyes and leave them to starve to death in secluded places.

### AWFUL INDIGNITIES.

Three Sisters of Mercy expired recently after being subjected to unmentionable cruelties. This information is vouchsafed for the tortures and deprivations of his daughters. At the village of Padesh a priest named Stefana was forced to drink the filth from the chalice. Another priest, at the village of Solka, went mad during the decapitation of a score of children, which he had been commanded to superintend.

In addition to the numerous work that has been done by the Turks themselves, they have ravaged the country until thousands are dying from cold and hunger. The entire population of three large villages have died to the hills, and they have been surrounded and are being slowly starved to death.