

RAILROAD MUST PAY BIG DAMAGES

New York Woman Gets \$100,000 for the Loss of Her Husband and Business.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Jennie Lays against the New York Central Railroad Company, this morning returned a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding her \$100,000 damages for injuries sustained by the tunnel explosion last winter. This is the largest sum that has yet been granted as a result of damage suits growing out of this particular accident. In addition to the principal interest was allowed at the legal rate in this State from January 8, 1902.

In presenting her case Mrs. Lays alleged and proved that her husband was killed and whose business was destroyed by the explosion had an annual income of \$10,000. He operated a mammoth jewelry store that was wrecked by the upheaval. Mrs. Lays asked \$250,000.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS OUT HIS VIEWS TO CONGRESS

(Continued from First Page.)

forth by such a law, then, assuredly, we should not shrink from amending the Constitution so as to secure beyond peradventure the power sought.

The Congress has not heretofore made any appropriation for the better enforcement of the anti-trust law as it now stands. Very much has been done by the Department of Justice in securing the enforcement of this law, but much more could be done if Congress would make a special appropriation for this purpose, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General.

TARIFF ALL RIGHT.

One proposition advanced has been the reduction of the tariff as a means of reaching the evils of the trusts which fall within the category I have described. Not merely would this be wholly ineffective, but the diversion of our efforts to such a direction would mean the abandonment of all intelligent attempt to do away with these evils. Many of the largest corporations, many of those which should certainly be included in any proper scheme of regulation, would not be affected in the slightest degree by a change in the tariff, save as such change interfered with the general property of the country. The only relation of the tariff to big corporations is a whole is that the tariff makes manufacturers profitable, and the tariff remedy proposed would be in effect simply to make manufacturers unprofitable. To remove the tariff as a positive measure directed against trusts would inevitably result in ruin to the weaker competitors who are struggling against them. Our aim should be not to remove the tariff, but to give foreign products the advantage over domestic products, but by proper regulation to give domestic competition a fair chance; and this end can not be reached by any such changes as would affect unfavorably all domestic competitors, good and bad alike. The question of regulation of the trusts stands apart from the question of tariff revision.

Protective Tariff Mean Prosperity

Stability of economic policy must always be the prime economic need of this country. The stability should not be fossilized. The country has acquiesced in the widest range of tariff changes, and it is exceedingly undesirable that this system should be destroyed or that there should be violent and radical changes therein. Our past experience shows that great prosperity has followed tariff has always come under a protective tariff; and that the country can not prosper under tariff changes at short intervals. Moreover, if the tariff laws as a whole work well, if business has prospered under them and is prospering, it is better to endure for a time slight inconveniences and inequalities in some schedules than to upset business by too quick and too radical changes. It is most earnestly to be wished that we could transfer the tariff from the standpoint solely of our business needs. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that partisanship may be excluded from consideration of the subject, but at least it can be made secondary to the business interests of the country—that is, to the interests of our people as a whole. Unquestionably these business interests will be served by a tariff together with a system of reciprocity as regards the tariff we combine a system which will permit us from time to time to make the necessary reapportionment of the principle to the shifting national needs.

RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

One way in which the readjustment sought can be reached is by reciprocity treaties. It is greatly to be desired that such treaties may be adopted. They can be used to widen the market for our products on the one hand, and on the other to secure in practical shape the lowering of duties when they are no longer needed for protection among our own people, or when the minimum of damage done may be disregarded for the sake of the maximum of good accomplished. If it were impossible to ratify pending treaties, and if there seem to be no warrant for the endeavor to execute others, then the same end—to secure reciprocity—should be met by direct legislation.

Wherever the tariff conditions are such that a needed change can not with advantage be made by the application of the reciprocity idea, then it can be made outright by a lowering of duties on a given product.

The cases in which the tariff can produce a monopoly are so few as to constitute an inconsiderable factor in the

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greatly to the advantage of both countries.

ARBITRATION.

Wherever possible, arbitration of some similar method should be employed in lieu of war to settle difficulties between civilized nations, although as yet the world has not progressed sufficiently to render it possible to have recourse to arbitration, to invoke arbitration in every case.

Great Benefit From the Panama Canal

The Congress has wisely provided that we shall build at once the isthmian canal, if possible, in Panama. The attorney-general reports that we can undoubtedly acquire good title from the French Panama Canal Company. Negotiations are now pending with Colombia to secure the right of building the canal. This canal will be one of the greatest engineering feats of the 20th century; a greater engineering feat than has yet been accomplished during the history of mankind. The work should be carried out as a continuing policy without regard to change of administration; and it should be begun under circumstances which will make it a matter of pride for all administrations to continue the policy.

The canal will be of great benefit to America, and of importance to all the world. It will be of advantage to us industrially and also as improving our military position. It will be of advantage to the countries of tropical America. It is earnestly to be hoped that all of these countries will do as some of them have already done with signal success, and will invite to their shores commerce and improve their material condition by recognizing that stability and order are the prerequisites of successful development. No independent nation in America need have the slightest fear of aggression from the United States. It behooves each one to maintain order within its own borders and to discharge its own obligations to foreigners. When this is done, they can rest assured that, be they strong or weak, they have nothing to dread from outside interference. More and more the increasing independence and complexity of international political and economic relations render it incumbent on all civilized and orderly powers to insist on the proper policy of the world.

PACIFIC CABLE.

During the fall of 1901 a communication was addressed to the secretary of state, asking whether permission would be granted by the president to a corporation to lay a cable from a point on the California coast to the Philippine Islands by way of Hawaii. A statement of conditions or terms upon which such corporation would undertake to lay and operate a cable was volunteered.

Inasmuch as the Congress was shortly to convene, and Pacific cable legislation has been the subject of consideration by the Congress for several years, it seemed to me wise to defer action upon the application until the Congress had first an opportunity to act upon the matter without taking any action, leaving the matter in exactly the same condition in which it stood when the Congress convened.

In consequence of solicitation of the cable company, certain conditions were formulated upon which the president was willing to allow access to soundings and to consent to the landing and laying of the cable, subject to any alterations or additions thereto imposed by the Congress. This was deemed proper, especially as it was clear that a cable connection of some kind with China, a foreign country, was a part of the company's plan. This course, was, moreover, in accordance with the precedent of President Grant's action in the case of the first French cable, explained to the Congress in his annual message of December, 1875, and the instance occurring in 1879 of the second French cable from Brest to St. Pierre, with a branch to Cape Cod.

Conditions in the Island Possessions

Of Porto Rico it is only necessary to say that the prosperity of the island and the wisdom with which it has been governed have been such as to make it serve as an example of all that is best in insular administration.

On July 4 last, on the 15th anniversary of the declaration of our independence, peace and amnesty were promulgated in the Philippine Islands. Some trouble has since from time to time threatened with the Mohammedan Moslems, but the war has entirely ceased. Civil government has now been introduced. Not only does

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CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

I hope to submit to the Senate a reciprocity treaty with Cuba. I urge the adoption of reciprocity with Cuba, not only because it is eminently for our own interests to control the Cuban market and by every means to foster our supremacy in the tropical lands and waters south of us, but also because we, of the great republic of the North, should make all our sister nations of the American Continent feel that whenever they will permit it we desire to show ourselves disinterestedly and effectively their friend.

A convention with Great Britain has been concluded, which will be at once laid before the Senate for ratification, providing for reciprocal trade arrangements between the United States and Newfoundland on substantially the lines of the convention formerly negotiated by the Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine. I believe reciprocal relations will be

each Philippine enjoy such rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as he has under the known laws and the provisions for homesteads and pre-emption as will encourage permanent settlement. We should shape legislation with a view not to the exploiting and abandoning of the territory, but to the building up of homes therein. The land laws should be liberal in type, so as to hold out inducements to the actual settler, whom we most desire to see take possession of the country. The forests of Alaska should be protected, and, as a secondary but still important matter, the game also, and at the same time it is imperative that the settlers should be allowed to cut timber, under proper regulations, for their own use. Laws should be enacted to protect the Alaskan salmon fisheries against the greed which would destroy them. They should be preserved as a permanent industry and food supply. Their management and control should be turned over to the Commission of Fish and Fisheries. Alaska should have a Delegate in the Congress. It would be well if a Congressional committee could visit Alaska and investigate its needs on the ground.

Army and Navy Needs Attention

The Army has been reduced to the minimum allowed by law. It is very small for the size of the Nation, and most certainly should be kept at the level of efficiency. The standing army officers are given no chance under ordinary conditions to exercise commands commensurate with their rank, under circumstances which would fit them to do their duty in time of actual war. The system of maneuvering our Army in bodies of some little size has been begun and should be steadily continued. Without such maneuvers it is folly to expect that in the event of hostilities with a serious foe even a small army corps could be handled to advantage. Both our officers and enlisted men are such that we can take hearty pride in them. No better material can be found.

I urgently call your attention to the need of passing a bill providing for a general staff and for the reorganization of the staff departments on the lines of the bill proposed by the Secretary of War last year. The measure providing for the reorganization of the general staff and for securing the highest efficiency in the National Guard, which has already passed the House, should receive prompt attention and action. Provision should be made for the reorganization of the Army to keep cavalry and artillery horses, worn-out in long performance of duty.

NEEDS OF NAVY.

For the first time in our history naval maneuvers on a large scale are being held. The immediate command of the Admiral of the Navy, Constantine, is increasing attention being paid to the gunnery of the navy, but it is yet far from what it should be. I earnestly urge that the increase asked for by the Secretary of the Navy in the appropriation for improving the marksmanship be granted. In battle only shots that count are the shots that hit. It is necessary to provide ample funds for practice with the great guns in time of peace. These funds must not only be for the purchase of projectiles, but for the allowance for prizes to encourage the gun crews.

There should be no halt in the work of building up the navy, providing every year additional fighting craft. We are a very rich country, vast in extent of territory and great in population; a country, moreover, which has an Army diminutive indeed when compared with that of any other first-class power. We have deliberately made our own certain foreign policies which demand the possession of a first-class navy. The isthmian canal will greatly increase the efficiency of our navy, if we have a navy of sufficient size; but if we have an inadequate navy, then the building of the canal would be merely giving a hostage to any power of superior strength. The Monroe Doctrine should be treated as the cardinal feature of American foreign policy; but it would be worse than idle to assert it unless we intended to back it up, and it can be backed up only by a thoroughly good navy. A good navy is not a protective force. It is the surest guaranty of peace.

Each individual unit of our navy should be the most efficient of its kind as regards both material and personnel that is to be found in the world. I call your attention to the need of providing for the manning of the ships. We need a thousand additional officers in order to properly man the ships now provided for and under construction. The classes of the Navy school at Annapolis should be greatly enlarged. At the same time that we thus add the officers we need them, we should facilitate the retirement of those at the head of the list whose usefulness has become impaired. Promotion must be based if the service is to be kept efficient.

Irrigation Is to Be Desired in the West

Few subjects of more importance have been taken up by the Congress in recent years than the irrigation of the arid regions of the far West. A good beginning therein has been made. Now that this policy of national irrigation has been adopted, the next step is to have scientific forest protection will grow more rapidly than ever throughout the public land states.

Legislation should be provided for the protection of the game, and the wild creatures, generally, the forest reserves. The senseless slaughter of game, which can by judicious protection be permanently preserved on our national reserves for the people as a whole, should be stopped at once.

So far as they are available for agriculture, and to whatever extent they may be reclaimed under the national irrigation law, the remaining public lands should be held rigidly for the home producer, the settler who owns his land, and to no one else. Moreover, the approaching exhaustion of the public ranges has of late led to much discussion as to the best manner of using these public lands in the West which are suitable chiefly for only for grazing. The sound and steady development of the West depends upon the building up of homes therein. Much of our prosperity as a nation has been due to the operation of the homestead law.

I especially urge upon the Congress the need of wise legislation for Alaska. It is not to our credit as a nation that Alaska, which has been ours for 55 years, should still have as poor a system of laws as is the case. No one can acquire a valuable possession in mineral wealth, in fisheries, furs, forests, and also in land available for certain kinds of farming and stockraising. It is a territory of great

size and varied resources, well fitted to support a large permanent population. Alaska needs a good law and law provisions for homesteads and pre-emption as will encourage permanent settlement. We should shape legislation with a view not to the exploiting and abandoning of the territory, but to the building up of homes therein. The land laws should be liberal in type, so as to hold out inducements to the actual settler, whom we most desire to see take possession of the country. The forests of Alaska should be protected, and, as a secondary but still important matter, the game also, and at the same time it is imperative that the settlers should be allowed to cut timber, under proper regulations, for their own use. Laws should be enacted to protect the Alaskan salmon fisheries against the greed which would destroy them. They should be preserved as a permanent industry and food supply. Their management and control should be turned over to the Commission of Fish and Fisheries. Alaska should have a Delegate in the Congress. It would be well if a Congressional committee could visit Alaska and investigate its needs on the ground.

THE INDIANS.

In dealing with the Indians our aim should be their ultimate absorption into the body of our people. But in many cases this absorption must and should be very slow. The large Indian schools situated remote from any Indian reservation do a special and peculiar work of great importance. But excellent though these are, an immense amount of additional work must be done on the reservations themselves among the old, and above all among the young, Indians. The officials who represent the Government in dealing with the Indians work under hard conditions, and also under conditions which render it easy to do wrong and very difficult to detect wrong. Consequently they should be amply paid on the one hand, and on the other hand a particularly high standard of conduct should be demanded from them, and where misconduct can be proved the punishment should be exemplary.

SAVING OF LIVES.

The safety-appliance law, for the better protection of the lives and limbs of railway employees, which was passed in 1893, went into full effect on August 1, 1901. It has resulted in averting thousands of casualties. Experience shows, however, the necessity of additional legislation to perfect this law. A bill to provide for this passed the Senate at the last session. It is to be hoped that some such measure may now be enacted into law.

Merit System Is a Very Good One

Gratifying progress has been made during the year in the extension of the merit system of making appointments in the Government service. It should be extended by law to the District of Columbia. It is much to be desired that our consular system be established by law on the basis of merit, and that the promotion only in consequence of proved fitness.

Through a wise provision of the Congress at its last session the White House, which had become disfigured by incongruous additions and changes, has now been restored to what it was planned to be by Washington. In making the restorations the utmost care has been exercised to come as near as possible to the early plans and to supplement these plans by a careful study of such buildings as that of the University of Virginia, which was built by Jefferson. The White House is the property of the Nation, and as far as is compatible with living therein it should be kept as it originally was, for the same reasons that we keep Mount Vernon as it originally was. The stately simplicity of its architecture is an expression of the character of the period in which it was built, and is in accord with the purposes it was designed to serve. It is a good thing to preserve such buildings as historic monuments which keep alive our sense of continuity with the Nation's past.

The reports of the several Executive Departments are submitted to the Congress with this communication.

WHITE HOUSE, December 1, 1902.

SHIPS STOPPED.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 2.—The strike of sailors and stokers has assumed such serious proportions today that 2,000 more government vessels have been ordered to sea. Government officials are endeavoring to arrange a meeting between the strikers and their employers. As fast as ships arrive the sailors and stokers leave them and commerce is paralyzed. Work at the docks and on the wharves is almost at a standstill. Foreign shipping experiences no difficulty, it being only domestic difficulties that confront the strikers.

PREVENT WRECKS

New Danger Signal for Use on Railroad Lines.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The fuse danger signal is being extensively experimented with by the Burlington, Rock Island, Denver & Rio Grande and other Western roads. It is especially useful, it is said, in preventing rear-end collisions. The fuse is about the size of an ordinary Roman candle and similar in appearance. At one end is a charge of red fire and at the other is a quantity of lead and a sharp iron. The loaded end is so much heavier than the stick that when it is dropped from the platform of a car the nail strikes first and holds the stick in an upright position.

No match is needed to light it. The fuse has a cap of chemicals, and when this is removed it ignites the red fire. This burns for 10 minutes. A peculiarity of the fuse is that it cannot be extinguished by ordinary means. A gale only fans it to greater brilliancy and it will burn in a heavy rain. As a train is late and another section is known to be following too closely to be notified from a railroad station, the fuse is dropped from the rear of the moving train. The light always strikes right side up, owing to the fact that the loaded end is so much heavier than the stick that when it is dropped from the platform of a car the nail strikes first and holds the stick in an upright position.

There it stands, like a blazing finger, waving a blood red warning to any train that may be following. The fuse is of particular value on roads where the telegraph is not in use, or where the distance between stations is so great that the stations are closer together. It is said that the roads which have adopted the new signal show a wonderful decrease of accidents. The light is several times more intense than the target lamp and can be more readily seen in foul weather.

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