RESUME OF THE MESSAGE

Short Review of President's Recommendations to Congress.

The main points brought out by the president in his annual message to congress, deliv-

ered December 4, follow: I again recommend a law prohibiting all corporations from contributing to the campaign expenses of any party. Such a bill has al-ready passed one house of congress. Let in-dividuals contribute as they desire; but let us prohibit in effective fashion all corporations from making contributions for any political purpose, directly or indirectly.

Another bill which has just passed one house of congress and which it is urgently necessary should be enacted into law is that conferring should be enacted into law is that conferring upon the government the right of appeal in criminal cases on questions of law. This right exists in many of the states; it exists in the District of Columbia by act of the congress. It is of course not proposed that in any case a verdict for the defendant on the merits should be set aside. A failure to pass it will result in seriously hampering the government in its effort to obtain justice, especially against wealthy individuals or corporations who do wrong; and may also prevent the government from obtaining justice for wage-workers who are not themselves able effectively to contest a case where the judgment of an interior court has been against them.

In connection with this matter 1 would like to call attention to the very unsatisfactory state of our criminal law, resulting in large

to call attention to the very unsatisfactory state of our criminal law, resulting in large part from the habit of setting aside the judgments of inferior courts on technicalities absolutely unconnected with the merits of the case, and where there is Re attempt to show that there has been any failure of substantial

In my last message I suggested the enactment of a law in connection with the issuance of injunctions, attention having been sharply drawn to the matter by the demand that the right of applying injunctions in labor cases should be wholly abolished. It is at least doubtful whether a law abolishing altogether the use of the injunctions in such cases would stand the test of the courts; in which case of course the legislation would be ineffective. Moreover, I believe it would be wrong altogether to prohibit the use of injunctions. But so far as possible the abuse of the power should be provided against by some such law as I advocated last year. In my last message I suggested the enact-

should be provided against by some such law as I advocated last year.

Lawlessness grows by what it feeds upon; and when mabs begin to lynch for rape they speedily extend the sphere of their operations and lynch for many other kinds of crimes, so that two-thirds of the lynchings are not for rape at all; while a considerable proportion of the individuals lynched are innocent of all crime. In my judgment, the crime of rape should always be punished with death, as in the case with murder; assault with intent to commit rape should be made a capital crime, at least in the discretion of the court; and provision should be made by which the punishment may follow immediately upon the heels of the offense; while the trial should be so conducted that the victim need not be wantonly shamed while giving testimony, and that the least possible publicity shall be given to the details.

young ckildren in factories or at work anywhere are a blot on our civilization. It is true that each state must ultimately settle the question in its own way; but a thorough of ficial invesigation of the matter, with the results published broadcast, would greatly help toward arossing the public conscience and se-curing unity of state action in the matter.

Among the excellent laws which the congriss passed at the last session was an employers' liability law. It was a marked step in advance to get the recognition of employers' liability on the statute books; but the law did not go far enough. In spite of all precautions exercised by employers there air precautions exercised by employers there are unavoidable accidents and even deaths involved in nearly every line of business connected with the mechanic arts. If the entire trade risk is placed upon the employer he will promptly and properly add it to the legitimate cost of production and assess it proportionately upon the consumers of his commodity. ately upon the consumers of his commodity.

It is therefore clear to my mind that the law should place this entire "risk of a trade" upon the employer. Neither the federal law nor, as far as I am informed, the state laws dealing with the question of employers' liability are sufficiently thoroughgoing. The federal law should of course include employes in navy yards, arsenals and the like.

yards, arsenals and the like.

It is not wise that the nation should alienate its remaining coal lands. I have temporarily withdrawn from settlement all the lands which the geological survey has indicated as containing, or in all probability containing coal. The question, however, can be properly settled only by legislation, which in my judgment should provide for the withdrawal of these lands from sale or from entry, save in certain especial circumstances. The ownership would then remain in the United States, which should not, however, attempt to work them, but permit them to be

The question of taxation is difficult in any country, but it is especially difficult in ours, with its Federal system of government. Some taxes should on every ground be levied in a small district for use in that district. Thus it the taxation of real estate is peculiarly one for the immediate locality in which the real estate is found. But there are many kinds of daxes which can only be levied by the general government so as to produce the best results. It because, among other reasons, the attempt to mimpose them in one particular state too often results merely in driving the corporation or individual affected to some other locality or a other state. The national government has long derived its chief revenue from a tariff on imposts and from an internal or excise tax. In eaddition to these there is every reason why. sterived its oner revenue from a tariff on im-ports and from an internal or excise tax. In addition to these there is every reason why, when coxt our system of taxation is revised, the national government should impose a grad-mated inheritance tax, and, if possible, a grad-

unted income tax.

The industrial and agricultural classes must The industrial and agricultural classes must work together, capitalists and wageworkers must work together, if the best work of which the country is catable is to be done. It is probable that a thoroughly efficient system of education comes next to the influence of patriotism in bringing about national success of this kind. Our federal form of government, lead in technical industrial education,

Much is now being done for the states of the Rocky mountains and the great plains brough the development of the national policy of irrigation and forest preservation; no government policy for the betterment of our increal conditions has been more fruitful of good than this. The forests of the White nountains and Southern Appalachian regions should also be preserved; and they can not be inless the people of the states in which they is, through their representatives in the congress, secure vigorous action by the national government.

ranquility can be restored, a new election should also be preserved; and they can not be inless the people of the states in which they can the treatment inaugurated. Peace has come in the island; and the government.

I am well aware of how difficult it is to asso a constitutional amendment. Nevertheless, in my judgment the whole question of marriage and divorce should be relegated to the authority of the national congress. At present the wide differences in the laws of the lifferent states on this subject result in scanlals and abuses; and surely there is nothing so vitally essential to the welfare of the nation, nothing around which the nation should be done whether or not marriage and divorce are dealt with. It is neither sife or preper to leave the question of the antional government.

Let me once again call the activation of the congress to two subjects concerving which have frequently before communicated with them. One is the question of developing American shipping; I trust that a law embody ing in substance the views, or a major part of the view, expressed in the report on the congress to two subjects concerving which have frequently before communicated with them. One is the question of developing family and the subject laid before the house at its last session will be passed. I am well aware that in former years objectionable measures have been proposed in reference to the encouragement of the congress to two subjects concerving which have frequently before communicated with them. One is the question of developing in substance the views, or a major part of the views, expressed in the report on this subject laid before the house at its last session will be passed. I am well aware that in former years objectionable measures have been proposed in reference to the encouragement of the congress of the confirmence of the congress of the

at least in the discretion of the court; and provision should be made by which the punishment may follow immediately upon the heels of the offense; while the trial should be so conducted that the victim need not be wantonly shamed while giving testimony, and that the least possible publicity shall be given to the details.

I call your attention to the need of passing the bill limiting the number of hours of employment of railroad employes. The measure is a very moderate one and I can conceive of no scrious objection to it. Indeed, so far as it is in our power, it should be our aim steadily to reduce the number of hours of labor, with as a goal the general introduction of an eight-hour day.

The horrors incident to the employment of young civilization. It is true that each state must ultimately settle the territories or other states, and justifies the setting aside of a portion of our revenues to be expended for educational and internal im-

be expended for educational and internal improvements therein.

Alaska's needs have been partially met, but there must be a complete reorganization of the governmental system, as I have before indicated to you. I ask your especial attention to this. Our fellow citizens who dwell on the shores of Puget sound with characteristic energy are arranging to hold in Seattle the Alaska Yukon Pacific exposition. Its special aims include the upbuilding of Alaska and the development of American commerce on the Pacific ocean. This exposition, in its purposes and scope, should appeal not only to the people of the Pacific slope, but to the people of the Pacific slope, but to the people of the United States at large. Alaska since it was bought has yielded to the government \$11,000, treacher. and scope, should appeal not only to the people of the Pacific slope, but to the people of the United States at large. Alaska since it was bought has yielded to the government \$11,000,000 of revenue, and has produced nearly \$300,000,600 in gold, forms and fish. When properly developed it will become in large degree a land of homes. The countries bordering the Pacific ocean have a population more numerous than that of all the countries of Europe; their annual foreign commerce amounts to over \$3,000,000,000, of which the share of the United States is some \$700,000,000. If this trade were thoroughly understood and pushed by our manufacturers and troducers, the industries not only of the Pacific slope, but of all our country, and particularly of our cotton-growing states, would be greatly benefited. Of course, in order to get these benefits, we must treat fairly the countries with which we trade.

Especially do we need to remember our duty to the stranger within our gates. It is the sure mark of a low civilization, a low morality, to abuse or discriminate against or in any way humiliate such stranger who has come here lawfully and who is conducting himself properly. To remember this is incumbent on every American citizen, and it is of

The ownership would then remain in the United States, which should not, however, attempt to work them, but permit them to be worked by private individuals under a royalty system, the government keeping such control as to permit it to see that no excessive prices was charged consumers. It would, of course, be as necessary to supervise the rates charged by the corronn carriers to transport the product as the rates charged by those who mine it: and the supervision must extend to the conduct of the common carriers, so that they shall in no way favor one competitor at the expense of another. The withdrawal of these coal lands would constitute a policy analogous into that which has been followed in withdrawaling the forest lands from ordinary settlement. The coal, like the forests, should be treated as the property of the public, and its disposal should be under conditions which would incre to the benefit of the public as a whole.

The passage of the railway rate bill, and only to a less degree the passage of the purfood bill, and the provision for increasing and rendering more effective the national control over the beef packing industry, mark an important advance in the proper direction. In my judgment it will in the end be advisable in connection with the packing-house inspection law to provide for putting a date on the label and for charging the cost of inspection to the packers.

The question of taxation is difficult in one away link its Federal system of government. Some taxes should on every ground be levied in a small district for use in that district. Thus the taxation of real estate is secularly one taxes should on every ground be levied in a small district for use in that district. Thus the taxation of real estate is secularly one for the immediate locality in which the real estate is found. But there are many kinds of taxes which can only be levied by the general grovernment so as to produce the best results. Because, among other reasons, the attempt to incure the material provernment in one perticular st men, Russians, or Italians. I ask it as due to numanity and civilization. I ask it as due to ourselves because we must act uprightly towar

Last August an insurrection broke out existing Cuban government was powerless to If hoys and girls are trained merely in literar complishments, to the total exclusion of a astrial, manual and technical training, to adency is to unfit them for industrial wor and to make them relactor, to go into it unfatted to do well if they do go into it is a tendercy which should be stremus combeted. Our industrial development depois a tendercy which should be strenmously combeted. Our industrial development depends largely upon technical education, including in this term all industrial education, from that which fits a man to be a good mechanic, a good carrenter, or black-mith, to that which fits a man to do the greatest engineering feat. The skilled mechanic, the skilled workman, can best become such by technical industrial education.

The department of agriculture has broken take the lead in technical industrial education, to see that the pathix school system of this country develops on all its technical, industrial, selectific and commercial sides. This must be left primarily to the several states, effort is to give the governmental assistance in the most effective way; that is, through associations of farmers rather than to or through the intended to resign; that none of individual farmers. It is also striving to coordinate its work with the agricultural departments of the several states, and so far as its own work is educational, to co-ordinate it the preparedness of our navy. I was able im-

of the work of other educational authorities. Great progress has already been made among armers by the creation of farmers' institutes, it dairy associations, of breeders' associations, to tricultural associations and the like. The creatment can and will co-operate with all such associations, and it must have their help its own work is to be done in the most fficient style.

Much is now being done for the states of he Rocky mountains and the great plains brough the development of the national policy if irrigation and forest preservation; no government policy for the betterment of our incrnal conditions has been more fruitful of rood than this. The forests of the White nountains and Southern Appalachian regions hould also be preserved; and they can not be proceed and the states in which they arresting of the sugar-cane crop, the great plains hould also be preserved; and they can not be proceed and an an accordance with the scituation from becoming hopeless. In accordance with the scituation from the situation from becoming hopeless. In accordance with the scituation from becoming hopeless. In accordance with the scituation from becoming hopeless. In accordance with the situation from the situation from becoming hopeless. In accordance with the situation from the situation from the situation of Cuba, I procedured with the scituation of Cuba, I procedur

maning the herd ourselves in the most numane way possible.

The United States navy is the surest guaranter of peace which this country possesses. It is earnestly to be wished that we would profit by the teachings of history in this matter. A strong and wise people will study its own failures no less than its triumphs, for there is wisdom to be learned from the study of both, of the mistake as well as of the suc-

of both, of the mistake as well as of the success.

I do not ask that we continue to increase our navy. I ask merely that it be maintained at its present streamth and this can be done only if we replace the obsolete and outworn ships by new and good ones, the equals of any gives back instead of forward. The old battleship Texas, for instance, well now be of little service in a standay fight with a mounter have outworn their usefulness, while it was a waste of money to build the molern single-turret monitors. All these ships should be replaced by others; and this can be done of ya well-settled program of providing for the building each year of at least one brist-class battleship equal in size and speed to any that any nation is at the same time building.

When any person is assessed as trustated shall be specified in the assessment and the same time building.

Village, or town in which the same are situated shall be specified in the assessment and lity as ment and issue erceipt on the apportion that as the same are situated shall be specified in the assessment and be specified in the assessment. In the fax collector shall duly accept pay situated shall be specified in the assessment. In the fax collector shall duly accept pay intent and issue erceipt on the apportion the apportion to said the same and the same and the same and outworn ships by new and good ones, the equals of the same and outworn any alloat in any navy. To stoo building ships for one year means that for the replaced to said division, the matter shall be heard by the county court at its next regular session for the matter shall be heard by the county court at its next regular session for the same still duly accept pay situated shall be specified in the assessment. In the fax collector shall duly accept pay shall made a flat division, the matter shall be heard by the county shall make a final division of toll shall be specified in the assessment and the tax collector shall duly accept pay shall ment of the fax collector shall duly accept pay shall

rmed a union.

New York bank reserves are far beow the legal limit.

Harriman plans to secure control of 'hicago's electrical appliances.

dal announcement of its route to the Pacific coast.

dismissal as ambassador to Austria.

Many rich men of San Francisco are coming to the front with money to

Ex-Senator Brown, of Utah, has been shot and seriously wounded at Washington by a woman be wronged and refused to marry.

Conditions are being slowly improved at Clifton, Ariz., one of the towns recently flooded. Searchers have just recovered six bodies from the

against the trusts have resulted in fines it can be definitely described, it shall umns, with appropriate heads, after the of over \$400,000 being imposed and be described by giving the boundaries manner specified below, with such admany cases are still pending. He says thereof, or by reference to a description ditional columns as may by law be prethe passage of a bill against immunity thereof by number as contained in the scribed or as may be deemed necessary. is needed.

Dr. Lapponi, physician to the pope, is dead. The czar recently granted Witte a

three-hours' audience.

Secretary Metcalf proposes a national license to corporations.

Opening of bids for Panama canal

work has been postponed. Hughes may be supported by Roose

velt for senator from New York. The president and all officials deny

that a new treaty with Japan is being Labor is so scarce in Germany that

ing Chinese coolies. The attorney general of Texas has produced proof that Senator Bailey was

hired by the oil trust. Many of the losers in the San Francisco fire and earthquake are receiving their money and present indications are turn from the Boer war: that 80 per cent of the losses will be

paid. The house committee on appropriations has given Rooseveit's simplified your secretary write it." spelling a slap by ordering all government printing to be spelled according to Webster

Proposed Oregon Tax Law

(Continued from last week)

(Assessor to give certificate of assessment-Penalty for refusing.)

Section 24. Any person assessed for thereof. an official certificate of that fact, and abbreviations to correspond to the permissive upon the second sec upon the refusal of the assessor to give the same he shall be fined in the sum (Description book-Contents.) of \$100, to be collected by the person demanding the same in an action in the the office of the tax collector a book, to name of the party injured before any justice of the peace in said county.

(B. & C. Comp., 3156, without change.) Assessment roll-What to contain.)

Section 25. That section 3071 of the Codes and Statutes of Oregon, compiled and annotated by Hon. Charles B. Bellinger and William W. Cotton, be and the same hereby is amended to read as

The assessor shall set down in the assessment roll, in separate columns, and according to the best information he can obtain-

1. The names of all taxable persons in his county assessable by him.

2. A description of each tract or parcel of land to be taxed, specifying under separate heads the township, range, and section in which the land lies, in

Section 26. When lots are situated in any city, village, or town, a plat of which shall have been recorded, the city, within fifteen days from date of notice, village, or town in which the same are the tax collector shall duly accept pay-

character shall be added to his name, and such assessment shall be entered in S-hool teachers of San Francisco have a separate line from his individual as- Codes and Statutes of Oregon, compiled the same hereby is amended to read as sessment, and he shall be assessed for and annotated by Hon. Charles B. Bel- follows: the real and personal property held by linger and William W. Cotton, be and In the assessment and tax rolls of the the full value thereof.

(No change, except to require that personal, as well as real, property shall be assessed at full value.)

The St. Paul railroad has made offi- (Assessment and taxation of undivided interest in real or personal property.) Section 28. An undivided interest in lands or lots, or other real property, Bellamy Storer has written an angry may be assessed and taxed as such, an undivided interest in any real property may do so by paying the tax col-

> the whole. (New: but compare Revenue Laws Washing-ton, 1905, section 91.)

(Real property-How described.) Section 29. That section 3074 of the Codes and Statutes of Oregon, compiled (Form of assessment roll).

and annotated by Hon. Charles B. Belthe same hereby is amended to read as and annotated by Hon. Charles B. Belfollows:

than a subdivision according to the follows: United States survey, unless the same Attorney General Moody's work be divided into lots and blocks so that out in tabular form, in separate coldescription book as hereinafter provided and for convenience may be divided inor in such other manner as to make the to parts so that assessments of lands, phy live there." description certain.

What shall be sufficient description in assessment.)

Section 30. That section 3075 of the Codes and Statutes of Oregon, compiled and annotated by Hon. Charles B. Bellinger and William W. Cotton, be and the same hereby is amended to read as follows:

It shall be sufficient to describe lands in all proceedings relative to the assessing, collecting, advertising, or selling farmers are talking seriously of import- the same for taxes, by initial letter, abbreviations, figures, fractions, and ex-

> How He Scored. Gen. French, the English officer who represented that country at the recent French maneuvers, received the following letter after his triumphant re- out?"

"My Dear French: You are a great

Needless to say, says an exchange, the boy got the autograph, and a signed photograph of his hero to boot. I was an iceman he gave me a year." evite.

ponents to designate the township, range, section, part of section, distance course, bearing, and direction, and also the number of lots and blocks, or part

abbreviations to correspond with those ordinarily used.)

Section 31. There shall be kept in be known as the description book, which shall be arranged by order of sections or land claims, townships, and ranges The assessor may enter therein, under the proper numerical heading, any tract of land by a metes and bounds descrip tion thereof, situated within such land claim or section, and shall give to each tract of land so described and entered a number, to be designated as Tax No

-, and the tracts in each such section and land claim shall be numbered consecutively. Such number shall be placed on the assessment and tax rolls to indicate that certain piece of real estate bearing such number in the description book, and described by metes and bounds under such number in the description book; and in all proceedings for the assessment, levy, or collec-

The passenger was objectionable, and the state of the control of t sessment; and if no protest against said division be filed with the tax collector division be filed with the tax collector within fifteen days from date of notice, the tax collector shall duly accept payment and issue erceipt on the apportionment as by him made. In cases where protest is filed to said division, is better designed to the old law than the present state merely because it has here to fore been used it is based on the scheme of assessment which was in affect prior to the act of 1901, and is better designed to the old law than the present several countries in the state including

cribed)

as follows:

(Omits all reference to the occupancy of land cy, if any, in which each item of prop-o avoid "Blackburn v. Lewis" 45 Or. 422, 77 erty assessed is taxable. Pac. 746.)

Section 34. That section 3077 of the linger and William W. Cotton, be and Codes and Statutes of Oregon, compiled linger and William W. Cotton, be and

The ars sement roll shall be made lots, or other real and personal estates, (Permits use of a number, referring to a de- appear in separate parts thereof, as knowing in the least, as he confesses scription book maintained as a permanent record in the tax collector's office in lieu of a nearly as convenient in the following form, varying the same as the circumstance of the convenient in the following form, varying the same as the circumstance of the convenient in the following form, varying the same as the circumstance of the convenient in the following form, varying the same as the circumstance of the convenient in the following form, varying the same as the circumstance of the convenient in the following form, varying the same as the circumstance of the convenient in the following form, varying the same as the circumstance of the convenient in the following form, varying the same as the circumstance of the convenient in the following form, varying the same as the circumstance of the convenient in the following form, varying the same as the circumstance of the convenient in the following form, varying the same as the circumstance of the convenient in the following form, varying the same as the circumstance of the convenient in the following form, varying the same as the circumstance of the convenient in the following form, varying the same as the circumstance of the convenient in the following form, varying the same as the circumstance of the convenient in the following form, varying the same as the circumstance of the convenient in the convenient in the following form was a convenient in the following form which is the convenient in th stances may require:

> cinnamon beard. "But I'm legging for 8 8 8.

Bad Brenk.

"Back from de east, ch?" greeted the highwayman. "How did you make

"Pretty rough," replied the pickpocket. "I got snapped up an' de judge British general. I want your auto- was just about to give me six months graph; but, whatever you do, don't let when I thought I'd get off by telling "The Star Spangled Banner" by a theater him I was an iceman." "Did de game work?"

- '	
Name of	taxpayer
Characte	r of business
Address .	
City of	
	merchandise and stock to
	machinery and equipmen
Railroad	Number of miles
	Value
Rolling	Number of miles
	Value
Telegraph and tele- phone fines	Number of miles
	Value
Money, ne	otes and accounts
shares of	stock
	farm machinery, imple-
	vagous, etc
ments, v	I furniture, etc

LANDS

Number of swine

Gross value of all property ...

Total value of taxable property

and annotated by Hon, Charles B. Bel-Section 33. That section 3076 of the linger and William W. Cotton, be and

him in such representative character at the same hereby is amended to read several counties, in addition to the columns elsewhere provided for, there When the name of the owner of shall be added columns head respectivelands or lots liable to taxation is un- ly "Cities," "School Districts, " known, such lands or lots shall be de- "Amount City Tax," "Amount School scribed as that of unknown owner or District Tax," and if there be a port or unknown owners, and the value thereof other municipal taxing agency in such set down in the assessment roll, in the county, additional columns for the name same manner that lands of known own- of such port or other municipal taxing ers are required to be described, and agency, and for the amount of such port. letter to President Roosevelt about his Any person desiring to pay the tax on the value thereof designated. If the or other taxes. It shall be the duty of property on such assessment roll shall the several county assessors in making be arranged in the order of its loca- their assessments to enter opposite each lector a sum equal to such proportion tion, and not in alphabetical arrange- item of porperty assessed, in its approof the entire taxes charged on the entire ment by the owner's name, then the priate column, the name of the incorhelp Mayor Schmitz out of his troushall be inserted in their proper place of the school district, and the name of the port or other municipal taxing agen-

> (No change, except to provide that ports and other municipal taxing agencies, if any, shall be given columns in the roll.)

(To be continued next week)

If the land assessed be less or other the same hereby is amended to read as Mayo, which the Earl of Altamont made with "Mairrtin," an Irish gossoon, for general assistant, they passed a neat little cottage, with a pretty bit of garden.

"Who lives there?" asked the earl. "Is it there?" Mairrtin said, indignantly. "Sure, doesn't ould Pat Mur-

"Oh, does he?" said the earl, not

him a hundhred if he's a day-so he Is." "One hundred years old!" the earl

said. In astonishment. "Deed and he is," reiterated Mairrtin. "He's been dead these three years, and he was 98 when he dled."

Warming Up. "Running for any office this year?" asked the man with the bulbous nose, "Not yet," answered the man with the

Francis Scott Key had just written the "Star Spangled Banner."

"In days to come," he said, "when people hear that song they will stand on their feet and listen to tt with uncovered bends !"

Yet even he had no premonition that the day would come when the playing of orchestra would make the people within hearing rise to their feet as one man, "I should say not! When he heard grab their wraps and make a dive for the