

CERTAIN LAWS MUST BE PASSED

Roosevelt Names Them in Message to Congress.

President Points Out Glaring Defects in Sherman's Anti-trust Law—Would Legalize Unions, But Forbid Both the Boycott and the Blacklist.

Washington, March 26.—Insisting that certain important measures should be passed by the present congress, President Roosevelt sent a special message to both houses yesterday.

The message in part follows: Child labor should be prohibited throughout the nation. At least a model child labor bill should be passed for the District of Columbia.

I renew my recommendation for the immediate re-enactment of an employers' liability law, drawn to conform to the recent decision of the Supreme court. Within the limits indicated by the court the law should be made thorough and comprehensive, and the protection it affords should affect every class of employe to which the power of the congress can extend. In addition to a liability law protecting the employe of common carriers the government should show its faith by enacting a further law giving compensation to its own employes for injury or death incurred in its service.

I also urge that action be taken along the line of the recommendations I have already made concerning injunctions in labor disputes. No temporary restraining order should be issued by any court without notice and the petition for a permanent injunction upon which such temporary injunction has been issued should be heard by the court issuing the same within a reasonable time—say not to exceed a week or thereabout.

I again call attention to the urgent need of amending the interstate commerce law and especially the anti-trust law, along the lines indicated in my last message. The interstate commerce law should be amended so as to give railroads the right to make traffic agreements, subject to these agreements being approved by the Interstate Commerce commission and published in all details.

In addition to the reasons I have already urged on your attention it has now become important that there should be an amendment of the anti-trust law because of the uncertainty as to how this law affects combinations among laboring men and farmers, if the combination has any tendency to restrict interstate commerce. All of these combinations, if and while existing for innocent and proper purposes, should be recognized as legal, as I have repeatedly pointed out.

The time has come when we should prepare for a revision of the tariff. This should be, and indeed must be, preceded by careful investigation. It is peculiarly the province of the house of representatives to originate a tariff bill and to determine upon its terms; and this I fully realize, yet it seems to me that before the close of this session provision should be made for collecting full material which will enable the congress elected next fall to act immediately after it comes into existence.

Ample provision should be made for a permanent waterway commission with whatever power is required to make it effective. The congress should realize in fullest fashion the fact that the subject of the conservation of our natural resources with which this commission deals is literally vital for the future of the nation.

Numerous bills granting water power rights on navigable streams have been introduced. None of them gives the government the right to make a reasonable charge for the valuable privilege granted. Nor is any definite time limit set, as should always be done in such cases, and I shall be obliged therefore, in accordance with the policy stated in a recent message, to veto any water power bill which does not provide for a time limit and the collection of a just and reasonable charge.

Many Traitors in China.

Pekin, March 26.—Seven men arrested recently charged with trafficking in governmental secrets have been found guilty and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. This punishment is generally considered to be worse than death. It would appear that the conspiracy against the government is fairly widespread, and the revelations have considerably alarmed the court. No less than 30 important persons are now being held in custody and it is reported that the chief of police of the forbidden city is among them.

Cannot Deport an Anarchist.

San Francisco, March 26.—Joseph Zaboski, an alleged anarchist arrested by Detective Goff recently, has been given liberty by the immigration commissioner. The inability of the department to find the date of his arrival in this country was a bar to deportation. The police claim to have located the headquarters of the foreign anarchists in the Italian quarters and are contemplating a raid that will cleanse the place before the fleet arrives.

Kill Off Anarchist Papers.

Trenton, N. J., March 26.—A bill was introduced in the house today making it a misdemeanor to publish anarchist newspapers. The bill is aimed at a Paterson paper recently excluded from the mails.

HELD FOR MURDER.

Formal Charge Filed Against Slayer of Stevens.

San Francisco, March 27.—In. When Chang and Ming Wan Chun, the Korean patriots who elected to kill Durham W. Stevens for what they believed to be treachery to the Hermit Kingdom, were this morning charged with murder. They must face trial for their deed in the courts of this city. Held in detention pending the struggle for life which the courageous diplomat made, the two men were charged on the police blotter as soon as news of the end was conveyed to police headquarters.

In When Chang, the Korean who fired the shots which proved fatal to Stevens, when informed last night at the jail of his victim's death, received the news without surprise and with manifest delight. Since the day of the shooting Chang has been expressing the hope that Stevens' wounds might prove fatal. Last night, when asked if he was sorry for what he had done, Chang said: "No; I am glad. He was no friend of Korea, and he is better dead."

There is a movement on foot among the Japanese to erect a monument to Stevens. Japanese commenced going about among their fellow countrymen this morning broaching the idea and suggesting that subscriptions be forthcoming. The proposition is still in the tentative stage, but, judging from the feeling the Japanese show toward the dead American, there will be no difficulty in bringing it to accomplishment. Whether the monument shall be erected in this city, in Tokio or in Seoul, the theater of Stevens' services to Japan, has not yet been decided.

CITY ROBBED WHOLESALE.

Immense Frauds Discovered in Chicago Water Department.

Chicago, March 27.—An amazing system of robbery and graft, involving city employes and big business firms, and extending back through several years, has been discovered in the water department. Two employes, including a division head, were removed, and 38 subordinate employes will be discharged. Some of them may be indicted.

Through tampering with meters and the connivance of city employes, several large corporations have defrauded the city of hundreds of thousands of dollars in water taxes. City employes have sold meters to junk dealers and hawkered materials for drinks in saloons.

Supplies never used by the city were purchased ostensibly for the water department and then used by plumbers in private business.

The payrolls were padded with idlers and incompetents. The force, which originally numbered 200 men, was reduced by Superintendent W. J. McCourt, of the water bureau, to 50.

TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

Striking Alaska Miners May Destroy Property.

Seattle, Wash., March 27.—Troops have been ordered from Fort Seward, at Haines, Alaska, to preserve order at the Treadwell mines, on Douglas island, where 800 miners have gone on a strike. The troops are due to arrive at Treadwell early tomorrow morning, and serious trouble is anticipated. United States Marshal Shoup, who has just returned from Washington, left for the scene of the trouble, on receipt of dispatches from his chief deputy.

The miners have threatened to blow up the works if troops are landed on the island. They stole 10 kegs of dynamite today from the mine stores.

Colonel Green, in command of one company of the Tenth infantry, left Haines tonight with a gatling gun, and should reach the mines at an early hour this morning. The other companies stationed at Fort Seward have been ordered to be in readiness to reinforce the first company if needed.

Just before his departure for Juneau at 9 o'clock last night, Marshal Shoup received a message from his chief deputy that no serious disturbances have occurred, but trouble of a serious nature is anticipated when the troops are landed on the island in the morning.

Bribery is Charged.

San Francisco, March 27.—Tonight it was learned that the new grand jury which today heard the testimony of many of the witnesses who appeared before the Oliver grand jury, when Patrick Calhoun, Trey L. Ford, George M. Abbott, ex-Mayor E. E. Schmitz and Abraham Ruef were indicted on many counts for bribery in the granting of the United railroads trolley franchise, have voted to bring three joint indictments for the same offenses against Calhoun, Ford and Ruef. Schmitz is left out of the new indictments.

Does Not Want Hill.

Berlin, March 27.—The German government has informed President Roosevelt that Dr. David J. Hill, at present American minister at The Hague, is not acceptable to it as ambassador at Berlin. Charlemagne Tower, the present ambassador, declined today to either confirm or deny this statement. From other sources it was learned that the grounds are that Dr. Hill is not representative enough for the United States to send to Germany.

More Warships to Hayti.

Washington, March 27.—Two additional war vessels were ordered to Hayti today following a conference of officials of the State and Navy departments. The Des Moines already had been sent to the scene of the recent outbreak. The two vessels dispatched today are the gunboats Marietta and Paducah, both of which have been at Guantanamo, Cuba, preparing for target practice.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTIETH SESSION OF NATIONAL LAWMAKERS

Saturday, March 28.

Washington, March 28.—But little progress was made in the house today in considering the agricultural bill. The discussion dwelt mainly upon the proposed establishment of Federal standards of cotton grades and Federal inspection of grains. Mr. Crumpacker and others opposed a section providing for the establishment of Federal laboratories for examination of samples of seed or grain.

The clause of the section providing that the reports made as result of such laboratorial examinations "shall serve as a basis for the fixing of definite grades, such grades to become the official standards for the grading of grains" was stricken out on a point of order after a lively debate.

The section was then adopted as amended.

Friday, March 27.

Washington, March 27.—The Aldrich bill was passed by the senate today by a vote of 42 to 16, in the main a party vote. Previous to the taking of the vote on the Aldrich bill, a vote was taken on the Bailey substitute authorizing the government, instead of the national banks, to issue the emergency circulation for which the bill provides. The vote on the substitute stood 42 to 13, and this vote was entirely partisan, even La Follette casting his vote with the Republicans. The bill has been before the senate since January 2. The vote was not reported until after 8 p. m. and the galleries were practically empty.

As passed, the bill provides for not more than \$500,000,000 of emergency currency to be issued to national banks upon the deposit by them of state, county and municipal bonds to be approved by the secretary of the treasury. The currency is to be issued with a view of securing an equitable distribution of the currency over the United States, and in accordance with the unimpaired capital and surplus of banks in each state. Banks are to pay for this emergency circulation one-half of one per cent a month during the first four months it is circulated and afterward three-quarters of one per cent a month.

The bill provides that national banks shall not pay less than 1 per cent on government funds deposited with them. As amended today, the bill carries an important change in banking laws relating to bank reserves. This amendment provides that of the 15 per cent reserve required to be kept by banks not in reserve cities, four-fifths is to be kept in the vaults of the banks, and of that amount one-third can be in the form of securities of the kind required.

Washington, March 27.—The house passed 360 private pension bills, at the rate of ten a minute.

An urgent deficiency appropriation bill appropriating \$3,000,000 for carrying on the work of the Washington naval gun factory was passed.

Thursday, March 26.

Washington, March 26.—Although the senate met today with the intention of devoting the entire time of the session to the currency bill, the credentials of Senator-elect John Walter Smith, of Maryland, early became the subject of a discussion that consumed nearly four hours and destroyed all hope of disposing of the currency bill before adjournment today.

The result of the debate on the propriety of swearing in Mr. Smith was a vote of 34 to 39 in favor of receiving his credentials and leaving the regularity of his election to be considered by the committee on privileges and elections, and by the senate later.

Washington, March 26.—More shafts of sarcasm and invective were aimed at President Roosevelt in the house of representatives today. In one of the most scathing arraignments of a public officer ever heard in that chamber, Beall, of Texas, charged the president with having been guilty of "a disgusting usurpation of power," not only toward the national legislature, but the judiciary as well.

When the agricultural appropriation bill was read for amendment today, Macon, of Arkansas, endeavored to have inserted as a new provision his bill prohibiting the dealing in futures in agricultural products, but the chair sustained a point of order against it. Scott, of Kansas, in charge of the bill, expressed his entire sympathy with the proposition which, however, he insisted should be acted on independently.

On a point of order the several new stations were stricken from the bill. These stations were proposed to be located in Texas, Kansas, Virginia, Michigan, Vermont, Missouri and Indiana.

Wednesday, March 25.

Washington, March 25.—A good deal of progress was made by the senate today in disposing of proposed amendments to the Aldrich currency bill. It was evident throughout the session that the bill will be perfected in the form approved by the finance committee, as no proposition that failed to receive

Slavs Appeal for Comprotriot.

Washington, March 25.—Representative Sabath, of Chicago, today laid before the president a petition signed by 470,000 Slavs and Bohemians in this country requesting that the United States make representations to Hungary for the release from prison of Frank Polakovic, a naturalized American citizen, who was imprisoned for singing an objectionable Slavonian hymn. The president will take up the matter with the State department.

the sanction of the committee received any substantial support. The amendments reported by the committee were all adopted without opposition and then one senator after another offered additional amendments which, except in the cases of one proposed by Dupont and one by Lodge, were voted down.

Washington, March 25.—In the course of a bitter denunciation of the president, on the floor of the house of representatives today, Stanley, of Kentucky, compared him with Alexander Hamilton, whom he designated "an obscure adventurer," and both of whom, he said, had profound contempt for the constitution and displayed everlasting impatience with its restraints. The president was a man who relished glamor and who became intoxicated by applause. On the other hand, he said, Mr. Bryan had the respect of the country as a statesman and was trusted as a man.

When Scott, in charge of the agricultural appropriation bill, today sought unanimous consent to limit to five hours further debate on the bill, Sulzer, of New York, objected. That action forced the house to a vote, and it was agreed to confine general debate to four hours instead of five.

A plea for homesteads for farmers of 320 acres instead of 160 acres was made by French, of Idaho.

The remainder of the session was devoted to brief speeches by Griggs, of Georgia, who gave notice of an amendment increasing by \$100,000 the appropriation for the investigation of soils; by Bell, of Georgia, who favored governmental aid to public roads; Elberse, of South Carolina, who also favored increased appropriations for soil investigation.

Tuesday, March 24.

Washington, March 24.—Upon the conclusion of Senator La Follette's speech on the Aldrich currency bill in the senate today, a plan was decided upon by which Senator Aldrich will tomorrow move to take up the bill and continue its consideration until it has been disposed of.

Aldrich asked for unanimous consent to dispose of the bill before adjournment Thursday, but to that proposition La Follette objected, on the ground that he feared debate would be curtailed by such procedure.

The colloquy which resulted in Aldrich's announcement followed the conclusion of the third and last installment of La Follette's speech in opposition to the Aldrich bill. La Follette declared the statement that the industries of this country were controlled by less than 100 men had been attacked as sensational. Declaring that such was not the case, he said that he had been too conservative, and that in fact a much smaller number of men dominated the industries.

Washington, March 24.—Determination to conduct a filibuster on all occasions where opportunity presented itself, in order to force the Republicans to action on an employers' liability bill and other measures deemed necessary of enactment was announced by Williams, of Mississippi, in the house of representatives today during the consideration of the agricultural bill. He said he had waited until today to see some evidences of an intention to transact business which the people were demanding, but, finding none, had reached the conclusion that the time was ripe to force the hand of the Republican party. The Democrats cheered the announcement.

Monday, March 23.

Washington, March 23.—The senate today for the fifth time in the present session adjourned because death had robbed the body of one of its members.

The untimely death of Senator Bryan, who was familiarly known as the "baby" of the senate, a title which he took pride in, came home to the senate with more force than any which had preceded it. There was no other subject of conversation prior to and after the session than the fact that the mortality record of the present session is greater than in any previous entire congress.

Washington, March 23.—A scene somewhat out of the ordinary was enacted in the house of representatives today because of a charge made by Mann, of Illinois, that Sulzer, of New York, had put into the congressional Record what purported to be a speech delivered by him last Saturday, but which Mann charged was not the one delivered.

It all had to do with Sulzer's claim that he, and not Mann, was the author of the legislation that brought the department of commerce and labor into being.

A letter addressed to Speaker Cannon from Representative Charles E. Littlefield, of Maine, tendering his resignation as member of congress, to take effect September 30 next was read.

After passing a number of measures relating to the District of Columbia, among them an amendment prohibiting betting on horse races at Bennington's track, the house adjourned out of respect to the late Senator Bryan.

Favor Country's Ships.

Washington, March 26.—The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce agreed today to report favorably the senate resolutions to restrict to vessels of United States register the transportation from the United States to the Panama Canal zone of material for the canal. The resolution authorizes the Isthmian Canal commission to purchase or charter and operate vessels of the United States for the transportation of such material and of canal mail.

LAUDS AMERICAN NAVY.

French Naval Officers Surprised at Efficiency.

Paris, March 25.—Many French officers frankly say that the impressive demonstration given by the American battleship fleet in its journey to Magdalena bay of its ability to keep at sea raises the American navy to an equality with that of Great Britain. If the return journey is as successful as the trip around South America has been, they declare, the American navy will have no superior in the world.

The French minister of marine, M. Thomson, is so impressed with the result of this cruise that he is instructing Lieutenant Commander de Blanpre, the French naval attaché at Washington, to proceed to San Francisco and send a full report of the condition of the ships and the lessons of the cruise.

The lack of boiler accidents during the voyage already has called out criticism of the contrast furnished by the French navy, where trouble in the engine room is constant, and M. Thomson has been interpolated as to why the government does not use the American type of boiler, which is now being manufactured in France.

A salient feature of the cruise which is attracting attention here is the success obtained from the American system of employing line officers in the engine rooms. This procedure up to the present time has been regarded with much skepticism in French naval circles.

News of the decision to send the battleship fleet back to the Atlantic coast by way of Australia and the Suez canal is received here as a crowning revelation of the efficiency of the American navy.

The statement that the cruise is to be extended in this manner has opened the eyes of the French public, which has been led to believe that the American navy was a good deal of a "bluff," and that the cruise around South America would demonstrate the incapacity of the vessels, and that if it was accomplished the ships would be ready for the scrap heap. Even in French naval circles the belief was general that this long voyage would develop structural weaknesses in the vessels themselves, or at least serious breakdowns in the engine rooms. In view of these opinions, the announcement that the fleet arrived at Magdalena bay ahead of its schedule, ready for target practice and in better condition than when it sailed from Hampton roads in December, has created all the more astonishment.

NEW ERA FOR ROADS.

State Regulation Is Utterly Killed by Last Decisions.

Washington, March 25.—It has required a second day's consideration for men in public life in Washington to fully grasp the sweeping character of the decisions handed down by the Supreme court in the Minnesota and North Carolina railroad rate law cases and to realize their important effects in restoring confidence in railway securities and bringing back the prosperity of the nation, temporarily checked by the money stringency of last fall. As a result of these decisions, a brighter era for railroad property is dawning.

The immediate results brought about by these decisions are:

1. No state, through its officers or its courts, can enforce a rate law passed by its legislature pending the settlement of the law's constitutionality by the Federal courts, when direct appeal is made to the latter.

2. The rate laws of two states have been wiped out completely and every other state in the union that has enacted rate legislation is in doubt as to whether its law is valid.

3. The overwhelming power of a Federal injunction to restrain, not the action of state courts, but individuals from proceeding through mandamus in the state courts to enforce that which the Federal court seeks to stay, has been established by the highest tribunal in the land. And this is only another way of declaring that the power of a state court is nugatory, once the Federal authority interferes.

4. Any rate law which charges a state, through its officers, with the duty of administering it is open to Federal inquiry the moment the state attempts to force the law, and such interference is not a contravention of the constitutional provision giving a state immunity from prosecution.

Fishermen and Packers Agree.

San Francisco, March 25.—An agreement between the Alaska Fishermen's Protective union and the Alaska Packers' association has been reached and there will be no strike. The scale will be fixed on last year's basis, which was what the fishermen were contending for. A modification will be made in the case of the fishermen at Fort Wrangle and Pyramid harbor. They will be paid by the case, instead of a percentage based on the number of fish caught. The fishing fleet will leave shortly for the north.

Will Dismiss School.

Los Angeles, March 25.—Pupils in the public schools of this city will have an opportunity to see the battleship fleet of Admiral Evans without playing truant. The board of education today arranged to hold the spring vacation while the fleet is here, one week later than had been intended. Members of the board agreed that it would be impossible for the children in the schools to attend to their studies while the warships were maneuvering nearby.

Accept China's Invitation.

Washington, March 25.—The State department today notified Wu Tingfang, the Chinese ambassador, that the invitation extended by his government to the battleship fleet to visit China would be accepted. The ambassador was asked to convey the acceptance to his government at Peking.

CAN'T BAR FROM FEDERAL COURTS

Supreme Court Annuls State Railroad Rate Laws.

Epoch Making Decision on State Railroad Legislation Against Both Minnesota and North Carolina in Favor of Railroads—Only One Judge Dissents.

Washington, March 24.—In refusing to grant to Attorney General Young, of Minnesota, a writ of habeas corpus releasing him from the penalty imposed by the United States District Court for the district of Minnesota on the charge of contempt of court in instituting a proceeding in a state court for enforcement of the railroad rate law after the Federal court had prohibited such a course, and in affirming the decision of Judge Pritchard, of the United States Circuit court for the Western district of North Carolina, discharging from imprisonment James H. Wood, a ticket agent of the Southern railway at Asheville, after he had been sentenced by the Asheville police court to serve a term on the rockpile on the charge of collecting for a ticket on that road a greater price than was permitted by the state railroad law the Supreme court of the United States today added another to the series of decisions which have rendered notable the present term of that court.

In both cases the right of states to fix rates for railroad transportation was the issue, and both involved conflicts between the Federal and the state courts. The decision in each case was opposed both to the states and to their courts. The opinion of the court in both cases was announced by Justice Peckham and, with the exception of Justice Harlan, all the other members of the court stood behind him in the announcement of the court's finding.

The court decided that by reason of the enormous penalties provided in the rate laws by way of fines against the companies and imprisonment of their agents and employes, the companies are in effect prevented from ever questioning the validity of those laws, as the risk of confiscation of property and imprisonment of agents in case the companies failed in their defense was too much to undertake in order to obtain a judicial decision of the question of such validity.

The question of sufficiency of the rates to enable the company to obtain some return to its stockholders for their investments has for many years been held to be one for the courts to decide, as it would be a violation of the constitution of the United States to fix rates so low as to be confiscatory, if enforced.

The laws providing rates for transportation of passengers and freight in the two cases under consideration have been held by the courts below to be so low as to be substantially confiscatory and should, therefore, not be enforced until after further trials. The courts had jurisdiction to make such an order.

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MUST LEAVE IT ALONE.

Federation of Labor Loses Again to Buck Stove & Range Company.

Washington, March 24.—American Federation of Labor President Gompers and others of that organization were permanently enjoined from "conspiring, agreeing or combining to restrain, obstruct or destroy" the business of the Buck Stove & Range company in a decision rendered by Chief Justice Claiborn, of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia today, making permanent the temporary injunction of Justice Gould against the federation in that case. The federation's counsel immediately noted an appeal to the District court of Appeals.

Today's decision bars the federation from in any manner calling the attention of the public to the business of the Buck Stove & Range company or the putting of that company on the "unfair list," and from stating that the company's products should not be purchased either in Missouri or elsewhere.

Ruef in Tweed's Class.

San Francisco, March 24.—In order to aid the District court of Appeals in determining if Abe Ruef is held under excessive bail, Francis J. Heney today filed a number of briefs showing that Boss Tweed, of New York, was required to put up \$5,000,000 while his trial was pending. Mr. Heney declares that Ruef's offenses are not less heinous than those of New York's former boss. The prosecutor also filed with the higher court a copy of Ruef's testimony before the grand jury, so that it may be guided by it.

Enormous California Crops.

Sacramento, Cal., March 24.—In response to an inquiry from Rufus P. Jennings, manager of Alden & Anderson, of the California fruit distributors, the biggest shipping concern in the state, today replied that more than twice as many men would be needed to handle the fruit crops this season than last. From all parts of the state come reports of indications for enormous fruit crops which will go far toward solving the great problem of the unemployed.

Profits of Sugar Trust.

Boston, March 24.—The annual report of the American Sugar Refining company for December 28, 1907, was issued to the stockholders today. The profit and loss account shows net earnings for the year 1907 of \$5,749,291.