SUPPLEMENT

HILLSBORO INDEPENDENT FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1905

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Federal Rate Supervision Is the Theme

ECONOMY IN EXPENSES

Monroe Doctrine Should Be Maintained Inviolate

MORE LIBERAL PHILIPPINE TARIFF

Communication Is Submitted and Listened to Simultaneously in the Two Houses-Confer Citizenship on Porto

inion, and these books or memorania should be open to the inspection of the Government. Only in this way can violations of evasions of the law be surely directed. A system of examination of railroad accounts should be provided him, are to that now conducted into the National lamks by the bank examiners: a few first class railroad accountants, if they had proper direction and proper authority to inspect books and papers, could accompilab much in preventing willful violations of the law. It would not be necessary for them to examine into the accounts of any railroad unless for good reasons they were directed to do so by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is greatly to be desired that some way might be found by which an agreement as to transportation within a state intended to operate as a fraud upon the Federal interstate commerce laws could be brought under the jurisdiction of the Federal authorities. At present it occurs that large empments of interstate traffic are composed by concessions on purely state husiness, which of course amounts to an evasion of the law. The Commission should have power to enforce fair treatment by the great trunk lines of lateral and branch lines.

I urge upon the Congress the need of providing for expeditious action by the interstate Commerce Commission in all these matters, whether in regulating ratus for transportation or for storing of for handling property or commodities in transit. The history of the cases litigated under the present commerce act shows that its efficacy has been to a great degree destroyed by the weapon of deiny, almost the most formidable weapon in the hands of those whose purpose it is to violate the law.

Service of the standard and standard common an

In my annual message to the Fifty-seventh Congress, at its second session, I recommended the passage of an employee liability law for the District of Columbia and in our Navy-Yards. I renewed that recommendation in my message to the Fifty-eighth Congress, at its second session, and further suggested the appointment of a commission to make a comprehensive study of employers' liability, with a view to the enactment of a wise and constitutional law covering the subject, applicable to all industries within the scope of the Federal power. I hope that such a law will be prepared and enacted as speedily as possible.

Labor.

of usefulness would be of real National value.

There has been demand for depriving ecourts of the power to issue injunctions in its disputes. Such special limitation of the equity powers of our courts would be most unwise. It is true that some judged have misused this power, but that does not justify a denial of the power to call a strike by a labor leader would justify the denial of the right to strike. The remedy is to regulate the procedure by requiring the Judge to give due notice to the adverse parties before granting the writ, the hearing to be exparts if the adverse parties before granting the writ, the hearing to be exparts if the adverse parties before granting the writ, the hearing to be exparts if the adverse party does not appear at the time and place ordered. What is due notice must depend upon the facts of the case; it should not be used as a pretext to permit violation of law, or the jeopardizing of life or property. Of course, this would not authorize the issuing of a restraining order or injunction in any case in which it is not already authorize at the strike is an a preservable.

The Revenues.

There is more need of stability than of the attempts to attain an ideal perfection in the methods of raising revenue; and the shock and strain to the business world certain to attend any serious change in these mothods render such change inadvisable unless for grave reason. It is not possible to lay down any general rule by which to determine the moment when the reasons for will outweigh the reasons against such a change. Much must depend, not merely on the needs, but on the desires of the people as a whole; for needs and desires are not necessarily identical. Of course no change can be made on lines beneficial to, or desired by, one section or one state only. There must be something like a general agreement among the citigens of the several states, as represented in the Congress, that the change is needed and desired in the interest of the sincere, intelligent, and disinferested effort to make it in such shape as will combine, so far as possible, the maximum of good to the

Economy in Expenditures.

I carnestly recommend to the Congress the need of economy and to this end of a rigid scrutiny of appropriations. As examples merely, I call your attention to one or two specific matters. All unnecessary offices should be abolished. The Commissioner of the General Land Office recommends the abolishment of the office of receiver of public moneys for United States land offices. This will effect a saving of about a quarter of a million dollars a year. As the business of the Nation grows it is inevitable that there should be from time to time a legitimate increase in the number of officials, and this fact renders it all the more important that when offices become unnecessary.

and yet burdensome regulations there has been for many years a widesfread demand for Federal supervision. The Congress has all detail of all the sums contributed to and ready recognized that interstate insurance may be a preper subject for Federal legislation, for in creating the Bursau of Corporations it authorized it to publish and sundy useful information concerning interstate corporations, 'including corporations engaged in insurance.' It is obvious that if the compisation of statistics be the limit of the Federal power it is wholly ineffective to regulate this form of commercial intercourse between the states, and as the insurance business has outgrown in magnitude the possibility of adequate state supervision, the Congress should carefully consider whether further legislation can be had. What is said above applies with equal force to fraternal and benevolent organizations which contract for life insurances.

The Revenues. counsel in public manner for distinctly legal services.

The Hague Conference

The first conference of nations held at The Hague in 1899, being unable to dispose of all the business before it, recommended the consideration and settlement of a number of important questions by another confor to be called subsequently and at an e date. These questions were the follow (1) The rights and duties of neutrals; (2)