MESSAGE.

President Taft Sends to Conaress His Review of Governmental Affairs and His Recommendations Based Thereon.

HIGH COST OF LIVING DISCUSSED

Washington, D. C. - President Taft's first annual message to the Congress is, in part, as follows: To the Senate and the House of Rep-

resentatives: The relations of the United States with all loreign governments have continued upon the normal basis of amity and good understanding and are very generally satisfactory.

Pursuant to the provisions of the general treaty of arbitration concludd between the United States and Great Britain, Apri. 4, 1908, a special agreement was entered into between the two countries on January 27, 1909, for the submission of questions relating to the fisheries on the North Atlantic coast to a tribuna' to be formed from members of the permacourt of arbitration at The

In accordance with the provisions of the special agreement the printed case of each government was, on Oc-tober 4 last, submitted to the other

preparation.
This, adds, the President, is the first case involving such great inter-national questions which has been submitted to the permanent court of

arbitration at The Hague.
The President states that the treaty
between the United States and Great Britain for the marking and defining of the boundary line between this country and Canada in the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay makes it necessary to submit the question to arbi-

The regulations for the protection of food fishes in international boundary waters of the United States and Canada compiled by the commission under the convention of April 11, 1908, will be duly submitted to Congress with a view to the enactment of such legislation as will be necessary under the convention to put them into operation.

Negotiations for an international conference to reach an arrangement providing for the preservation and protection of the fur seals in the Pacific are in progress satisfactorily with the governments of

Great Britain, Japan and Russia.

The President then devotes a paragraph to the second peace conference at The Hague and the question of an international prize court. He speaks of the conference held in London from December 2, 1908, to February 26, 1909, as having resulted in an eminently satisfactory codification of the international maritime law.

Reference is then made to the subject of reforms in the Congo. The President says the attitude of the United States is one of benevolent

encouragement Announcement is made that a satisfactory patent convention with Germany is now in force and that efforts for the making of similar treaties with other European governments are ow in progress.
The report of our commissioners

who went on a friendly mission to Liberia has just been completed and marks the Message, that there may result some helpful measures, in which case it may be my duty again to invite your attention to this sub-

After felicitating Turkey on her Message turns to a discussion of Latin American affairs, observing that one of the happiest events in the canal shall fall upon our post recent pan-American diplomacy was ity, who are to enjoy it, and the the pacific, independent settlement by the governments of Bolivia and a boundary difference between them, which for some weeks threatened to cause war. The President continues:

The pan-American policy of this Government has long been fixed in its principles and remains unchanged. With the changed circumstances of the United States and of the republics to the south of us, most of which have great natural resources, stable government and progressive ideals, the apprehension which gave rise to the Monroe doctrine may be said to have nearly disappeared, and neither the doctrine as it exists nor any other doctrine of American policy should be permitted to operate for the perpetuation of irresponsible govern-ment, the escape of just obligations or the isidious allegation of dominat

ing ambitions on the part of the Uni-ted States.

Mr. Taft expresses his pleasure at meeting President Diaz of Mexico, and then remarks that all but one of the which for so long vexed our relations with Venezuela have been settled and provision has been made for arbitration of the remaining cases before The Hague tribunal.

The Panama government has agreed to indemnify the relatives of American officers and sailors who

Essence of the News.

Cotton prices advanced to new high records in an excited market.

Archibald Dickson diea, in New York City, of hydrophobia caused by the bite of a dog he had bafriended. Commander Peary, at 'agle Island, declined to comment on the subject of Dr. Cook's ascent of Mount and interesting game from first to

A process of treating the fibre of the silk cotton tree of the tropics so that it can be spun has been discov-

were recently brutally treated there.

The President gives a glowing ac-The President gives a glowing ac-count of our relations with Cuba, and says the collection of the customs of says the collection of the customs of the Dominican Republic through the general receiver of customs appointed by the President of the United States in accordance with the convention of February 8, 1907, has proceeded in an uneventful and satisfactory man-

A settlement of the troublesome Emery case in Nicaragua was reached by the signature of a protocol on September 18, 1909.

The claim of Alsop & Co. against Chile has been submitted to the arbitration of his Britannic Majesty Edward VII.

The Message does not dwell at great length on the complications caused by the methods of the Zelaya Government of Nicaragua. On this subject it says:

At the date when this Message is

printed this Government has terminated diplomatic relations with the Zelava Government for reasons made public in a communication to the former Nicaraguan Charge d'Af-faires and is intending to take such future steps as may be found most consistent with its dignity, its duty to American interests and its moral obligations to Central America and to civilization. It may later be necessary for me to bring this subject to the attention of the Congress in a special message.

In the far east, writes the President, this Government preserves unchanged its policy of supporting the principle of equality of opportunity and scrupulous respect for the integrity of the Chinese Empire, to which policy are pledged the interested powers of both east and west. When it appeared that Chinese likin revenues were to be hypothecated to foreign bankers in connection with a great railway project it was obvious that the governments whose nation-als held this loan would have a certober 4 last, submitted to the other als heid this loan would have a ceramd to the arbitral tribunal at The Hague, and the counter case of the United States is now in course of preparation.

After months of negotiation the equal participation of Americans seems at last assured.

China is making admirable efforts toward the eradication of the opium evil, and Mr. Taft recommends that evil, and Mr. Tatt recommends that the manufacture, sale and use of opium and its derivatives in the United States should be so far as possible more vigorously controlled

by legislation. Our traditional relations with the Japanese Empire continue cordial, as usual. The matter of a revision of the existing treaty between the United States and Japan which is terminable in 1912 is already receiving the study of both countries.

The Department of State is con-

sidering also the revision in whole or in part of the existing treaty with

Continuing, the President writes: I earnestly recommend to the favorable action of the Congress the estimates submitted by the Depart-ment of State and most especially the legislation suggested in the Sec-retary of State's letter of this date whereby it will be possible to develop and make permanent the reorganiza-tion of the department upon modern lines in a manner to make it a thor efficient instrument furtherance of our foreign trade and

of American interests abroad.

The Message then turns to the consideration of the subject of revenues and expenditures, as follows: Perhaps the most important question presented to this administration that of economy in expenditures

and sufficiency of revenue. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that the ordinary expenditures for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, will exceed the estimated receipts by \$34,075, 620. If to this deficit be added the sum to be disbursed for the Panama Canal, amounting to \$38,000,000, and \$1,000,000 to be paid on the public debt; the deficit of ordinary receipts and expenditures will be in ust been completed and creased to a total deficit of \$73,075,cramination by the De620. This deficit the Secretary proposes to meet by the proceeds of struction is limited to two first-c bonds issued to pay the cost of con-battleships and one repair vessel. structing the Panama Canal. I ap-

The policy of paying for the construction of the Panama Canal not out of current revenue, but by bond quick transition of the government issue, was adopted in the Spooner from one of retrograde tendencies act of 1902, and there seems to be the no good reason for departing from of the principle by which a part at the canal shall fall upon our posterity, who are to enjoy it, and there is all the more reason for this view because the actual cost to date of the canal, which is now half done and which will be completed January 1, 1915, shows that the cost of engi neering and construction will be \$297,766,000 instead of \$139,705, 200, as originally estimated. In addition to engineering and construc tion, the other expenses, including sanitation and government and amount paid for the properties, franchise and the privilege of buildthe canal, increase the cost by 375,000 to a total of \$375,

201,000. In order to avoid a deficit for the ensuing fiscal year I directed the heads of departments in the preparation of their estimates to make them as low as possible consistent with imperative Governmental necessity. The result has been, as I am advised by the Secretary of the Treasury that the estimates of the expenses of the Government for the fiscal yea ending June 30, 1911—that is, for the next fiscal year—are less by \$55,-663,000 than the total of appropria-tions for the current fiscal year and less by \$94,000,000 than the esti-

mates for that year. Taft discusses in great detail his efforts to reduce the cost of per-

Jottings About Sports. Among the Workers. Yale's football receipts were \$80. A new bricklayers' union has been

the convention.

000 for the season rganized in Aberdeen, S. D. Colonel Robert M. Thompson adve The official labor paper in Vancou-ver, B. C., is said to be proving a succates the substitution of lacrosse for football in the public schools. cess in every way.

Yale not only played the best foot-A new union, composed of chauf-feurs and helpers, was organized re-cently in San Francisco, Ca. ball of the year but the most open The Salt Lake Typographica: Union

Cornell apparently has solved the problem of developing cross-country teams as effectually as Columbia and Princeton have failed to do it.

predecessor, he states, resulted in the mmendation that the Civil Ser-be reclassified according to the kind of work, so that the work re-quiring most application and knowl-edge and ability shall receive most compensation. I believe such a change would be fairer to the whole compensation. force and would permanently improve the personnel of the service.

has led to the passage of the so-called "Sherman Anti-Trust law" and the "Interstate Commerce law" and its amendments. The developments in the operation of those laws, as shown by indictments, trials, judicial decisions and other sources of information, call for a discussion and some suggestions as to amendments. These I prefer to embody in a special message instead of including them in the

age instead of including them in the

present communication.

After earnestly recommending the

passage of a sufficient appropriation to enable a thorough remodeling of the jail in the District of Columbia,

postal matters are reviewed.

The deficit every year in the Postoffice Department is largely caused,
avers the President, by the low rate
of postage of one cent a pound
charged on second class mail matter,
Agreed saying might be made.

A great saving might be made, amounting to much more than half of the loss, by imposing upon maga-

zines and periodicals a higher rate of

The second subject worthy of men-

tion in the Postoffice Department is the real necessity and entire practica-

bility of establishing postal savings

banks. The successful party at the last election declared in favor of postal savings banks, and, although

the proposition finds opponents in many parts of the country. I am con-vinced that the people desire such

banks and am sure that when the banks are furnished they will be pro-

ductive of the utmost good.

Following the course of my distinguished predecessor, I earnestly rec-

ommend to Congress the considera-

as well as lines from the west coast

ment by the President of a Governor

and also of an executive council, which shall have legislative powers sufficient

to enable it to give to the Territory

In several departments there is pre-

sented the necessity for legislation looking to the further conservation of

our national resources, and the sub-

ject is one of such importance as to

require a more detailed and extended

discussion than can be entered upon

suggestions and recommendations: The transfer of control over t

ighthouses to a suitable civilian

The passage of a law to enable the

Secretary of Commerce and Labor to unite the Bureaus of Manufactures

Additional legislation to help sup-press the "white slave trade."

That all the bureaus and offices in

the general Government which have to do with the public health or sub-

jects akin thereto be united in a bu-reau to be called the "bureau of pub-

That a law be passed requiring that

candidates in elections of members of the House of Representatives file in a proper office of the United States Government a statement of the con-

tributions received and of the expenditures incurred in the campaign.

That Congress appropriate a suf-

ficient sum to pay the balance—about

thirty-eight per cent. — of the amounts due depositors in the Freed-

man's Savings and Trust Company.
The year 1913 will make the fiftieth anniversary of the issuance of

the emancipation proclamation grant-

President Taft concludes as fol-

generally, the country is in a high

state of prosperity. There is every reason to believe that we are on the eve of a substantial business expan-

sion, and we have just garnered a harvest unexampled in the market

The high prices which such products

farming community; but, on the other hand, they mean a very con-

other hand, they mean a very con-siderably increased burden upon those classes in the community whose

yearly compensation does not expand with the improvement in business

reasons are given for the high prices The proportionate increase in the

output of gold, which to-day is the chief medium of exchange and is in some respects a measure of value, fur-

least part of the increase in prices.

panied by a proportionate ircrease in acreage production, may furnish a further reason. It is well to note that

who would charge increases in prices

or in many instances a very consider-

nishes a substantial explanation

and the general prosperity.

bring mean great prosperity for

of our agricultural products.

ing freedom to the negroes. fitting that this event should be properly celebrated. It is suggested that

I have thus.

value

Mr. Taft also makes the following

in this communication.

and Statistics.

lic health.

laws adapted to its present

looking to the establishment of

pines.

growth.

The President adds: "I am strongly convinced that no other practical solution of the difficulties presented by the superannua-tion of civil servants can be found than that of a system of civil pen-

I regret to refer to the fact of the discovery of extensive frauds in the collection of the Customs revenue at New York City, in which a number of the subordinate employes in the weighing and other departments were directly concerned and in which the beneficialles were the American Sugar Refining Company and others. The frauds consisted in the payment of duty on underweights of sugar. The Government has recovered from the American Sugar Refining Com-pany all that it is shown to have been defrauded of. It would seem to me that an investigation of the frauds by Congress at present, pend-ing the probing by the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice, as proposed, might be giving immunity and otherwise prove an embarrassment in securing conviction

of the guilty parties. By reason of what is known in the recent Tariff bill as the "maximum and minimum" clause, the President says, "fear has been expressed that this power conferred and duty imposed on the executive are likely to lead to a tariff war. I beg to express the hope and belief that no such re-sult need be anticipated."

Continuing this subject, he re-

marks:

The new tariff law enables me to appoint a new tariff board to assist me in connection with the Depart-ment of State in the administration of the minimum and maximum clause of the act and also to assist officers of the Government in the administration of the entire law.

I have therefore appointed a tariff board consisting of three members and have directed them to perform all the duties above described. This work will perhaps take two or three

Nothing, however, halts business and interferes with the course of prosperity so much as the threatened revision of the tariff, and until the facts are at hand, after careful and deliberate investing tion, upon which such revision car properly be underit seems to me unwise to at tempt it.

In the interest of immediate economy and because of the prospect of a deficit I have required a reduction in the estimates of the War Department for the coming fiscal year which brings the total estimates down to an amount forty-five millions less than the corresponding estimates for last

The coast defenses of the United States proper are generally all that could be desired. States

There is, however, one place where additional defense is badly needed, and that is at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, where it is proposed to make an artificial island for a fort which shall prevent an enemy's fleet from entering this most important strategical base of operations on the whole Atlantic and Gulf coasts. hope that appropriate legislation will be adopted to secure the construction

of this defense. The return of the battleship fleet from its voyage around the world in more efficient condition than when it started was a noteworthy event of interest alike to our citizens and the

naval authorities of the world.

Owing to the necessity for economy in expenditures, I have directed the curtailment of recommendations for naval appropriations so that they are thirty-eight millions less than the corresponding estimates of last year, and the request for new naval con-struction is limited to two first-class

The generosity of Congress having lows servatory the most magnificent and expensive astronomical establishment in the world, the President urges a provision by law for the appointment of an eminent astronomer as the offi-cial head of the observatory.

The deplorable delays in the ad-ministration of civil and criminal law have received the attention of committees of the American Bar association and of many State bar associations, as well as the considered thought of judges and jurists. In my judgment, a change in judicial procedure, with a view to reducing its expense to private litigants in civil cases and facilitating the dispatch of business and final decision in both civil and criminal cases, constitutes the greatest need in our American

I therefore recommend legislation providing for the appointment by the President of a commission with authority to examine the law and equity procedure of the Federal courts of first instance, the law of appeals from The increase in population and the more expensive mode of living of the people, which have not been accomthose courts to the courts of appeals and to the Supreme Court and costs imposed in such procedure upon the private litigants and upon the public treasury and make recom-mendation with a view to simplifying the increase in the cost of living is not confined to this country, but pre-vails the world over, and that those and expediting the procedure as far as possible and making it as inexpensive as may be to the litigant of

The President also recommends that, in compliance with the Repub-lican Party's platform promise on the subject of legislating against the practice of issuing injunctions with-out previous notice, an appropriate law to that end be adopted.

or in many able reduction.

WILLIAM H. TAFT. manent administration.

An investigation ordered by my Government over interstate commerce

has started a campaign to obtain the session of the International Union for

San Francisco is also out for

BANKER GUILTY OF BIGAMY. A. D. Oliver, of Climax, Ga., Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

Bainbridge, Ga.—A. D. Oliver, former president of the Bank of Climax,

at Climax, Ga., was found guilty of bigamy and sentenced by Judge Clark, of the Superior Court, to serve

our years in the penitentiary.

Oliver maintains that he has a twin brother, and that wife No. 1, who testified against him, is the wife of his brother. Oliver's second wife was a Georgia girl.

SIXTY-FIRST **CONGRESS**

FIRST DAY LARGEY A SOCIAL AFFAIR.

PRES. TAFT WAITED UPON

Deaths of Representatives Lassiter of Virginia and DeArmond, of Missouri, Reported and House Adjourns Through Respect to the

Washington, Special. - The two houses of Congress convened Monday for the first regular sssion of the Sixty-first Congress, but the day's proceedings were in great part of a social nature and practicaly no business was transacted.

tion and passage of a ship subsidy bill Brief as was the Senate's 13-minbetween out Atlantic seaboard and the eastern coast of South America ute sssion, it was enlivened by an unsuccessful effort on the part of Senator Bailey to defeat the passage of the United States to South America, China, Japan and the Philipof the usual resolution that the daily sessions begin at noon, suggesting The successful party in the last election in its national platform dethat the Senate should convene instead at 2 o'clock. Mr. Bailey said he would like to see the Senate hold clared in favor of the admission as separate States of New Mexico and night sessions in order that Senators Arizona, and I recommend that legismight devote the day to individual lation appropriate to this end be business. No objection was offered adopted.
With respect to the Territory of when a similar resolution was introduced in the House. Alaska, I recommend legislation which shall provide for the appoint-

A joint committee was named by both houses to wait upon the President and to inform him that Congress was in session and ready for any business he might wish to lay before it. The President's response constituted his annual message, the redaing of which will consume practically all of Tuesday's session of the two houses

The House session continued forty minutes, during which W. W. Mc-Credie, the new representative from the scond Washington district, who succeeds the late Francis W. Cushman, was sworn in. The greater part of the session was taken up by the roll call.

Although only 341 members responded to their names, almost a full membership appeared on the House floor and there were few among them that did not have one or more bills to offer. These included one by Representative Garner of Pennsylvania for an investigation by Congress of the entire customs service particularly in regard to sugar frauds recently brought to light; one by Represntative Hitchcock of braska, for the establishment of postal savings banks; one by Representative Mann of Illinois for Federal regulation of the "white slave trade," and another by Mr. Mann for the free admission of wood pulp, and one by Representative Hamil-ton of Michigan to grant Statehood to New Mexico and Arizona.

The leaders of the majority and the minority were there and conversed amiably, all of the bitterness engendered by the tariff fight of last summer apparently having been forgotten for the time being at least.

erly celebrated. It is suggested that a proper form of celebration would Resolutions of respect for the be an exposition to show the progress the negroes have made. memory of Senator Johnson of North Dakota and Representatives DeArmond and Lassiter who died during the recess, were adopted, and as a further mark of respect the two Cunningham of Person county for pressed as much as the subjects will houses adjourned until noon Tues-day, the Senate at 12:13 and the permit, referred to many of the legis-lative needs of the country, with the exceptions already noted. Speaking House at 12:40 p. m.

A round of applause greeted the Speaker when he entered the chamber with his customary red carnation For a moment he stood in his place nervously fingering the gavel. While the applause was subsiding the gavel descended with a resounding left-

handed whack. The blind chaplain of the House the Rev. Henry N. Calhoun, then offerde the prayer, in which he implored the divine blessing upon the members of Congress, especially the Speaker and for the President and his adversers. He prayed for the protection of the President and his Cab-inet "from all personal violence and from the machinations of designing men." The chaplain in alluding to the tragic death of the late Represetnative DeArmond of Missouri, who was burned to death in his home, prayed for consolation for his colleagues, friends and especially the stricken wife and children.

For the next ten minutes or mor the chamber was again filled with chatter, while the roll was being call ed. The Speaker announced that as 341 members had responded to their names, a quorum was present and the

who would charge increases in prices to the existing protective tariff must meet the fact that the rise in prices has taken place almost wholly in those products of the factory and House was ready for business. Representatives Jones of Virginia farm in respect to which there has been either no increase in the tariff informed the House of the death of his colleague, Francis R. Lassiter and offered a suitable resolution, which was agreed to. A similar resolution, offered by Representative Clark of Missouri announced the death of David A. DeArmond. It was also

agreed to.

W. W. McCredle, the new Representative from Washington, elected to succeed the late Francis W. Cushman, presented his credentials and was sworn in.

The House, as a further mark of respect to the two members who had died during the recess of Congress, at 12:40 p. m. adjourned until Tuesday.

N. C. BAPTISTS MEET.

W. C. Dowd of Charlotte President Organization Completed.

Wadesboro, Special. - Tuesday night the asembled Baptist hosts of North Carolina honored themselves by the election of W. Cary Dowd of Charlotte as president of the State convention. N. B. Broughton of Raleigh was for the twenty-seventh time elected secretary. Prof. F. E. Brewer of Wake Forest was elected assitant. Walter Durham was reelected treasurer. The organization was completed at 11:15 by the election of R. H. Marsh, T. M. Arrington, J. H. Tucker, as vice presidents; T. H. Briggs, anditor, and Livingston Johnson corresponding secretary.

The convention year closed November 30. There are 61 asociations in the convention, 55 of which made reports for 1909, which are larger than those of any previous year. For those asociations that have not made their reports the reports of 1908 will be used at the convention. There has been an advance at every point. There are now 1,899 Baptist churches in North Carolina with 1,681 Sunday schools. The total membership in these churches is 217,967, the total Sunday school membership, 153,468. Besides these figures there are a number of churches that have not reported memberships. These would add nearly 3,000 each to the total church and Sunday school membership. During the past year them have been 12,762 baptisms. Financially there has been an advance at every point. There are sven objects to which our people contribute. State missions, home missions, foreign missions, orphanage, ministerial education, aged ministers and Sunday school missions. To these objects has been contibuted during the year \$136,885.33. This is a net gain over-last year of \$13,300. There has been a marked gain in the contributions to State and foreign missions.

Engineer Killed in His Own Engine. Winston-Salem, Special. → With one side of his head crushed, Engineer William J. Kinyoun, of the Southern Railway, is believed to be dying in a hospital here. While en route from North Wilkesboro with a mixed passenger and freight train Tuesday morning, Engineer Kinyoun got down on the step of his engine and was looking under it to investigate a slight trouble, when his head came in contact with a beam of an open bridge across Grassy creek, 50 miles from this place.

Tax-Payers Raise Howl in Raleigh. Raleigh, Special.—Announcement in a local paper that the City Tax Collector J. S. Jones, would be obliged to proceed at once with the seizure of household goods owned by all delinquent tax-payers for 1908. If they had as much as \$25 worth, owing to an exaction by the board of aldermen has stirred resentment on the part of the members of the board of aldermen, along with explanations and counter explanations by parties interested. The situation resolves itself into no one in authority wanting to assume the responsibility forwhat city officials generally pronounce a necessity for "distress proceedings" in the collection of these back taxes.

Col. John S. Cunningham Bankrupt. Raleigh, Special.—Victor H. Borden, referee in bankruptch, Monday, signed an order adjudicating Col. bankruptey, the assets being set out as amounting to \$6,000, the liabilities \$21,000. Colonel Cunningham has for a number of years been widely known in public life and as a notable grower of tobacco. The first meeting of creditors is ordered to be held Deeember 20 at Roxboro.

Ask Pardon For Baxter Shemwell. Raleigh, Special.—Governor Kitch-in heard Messsr. Charles M. M. Steadman and R. C. Strudwick of Greensboro on an application for the pardon of Baxter Shemwell, a convict serving a sentence for assaulting a railway conductor with a pistol. and forcing him to stop the passen-ger train so he could get off. The argument offered was the alleged illhealth of Shemwell.

Prominent Young Man of Burke Jailed on Serious Charge

Marion, Special.-Gordon Bailey, a young white man, son of County Tresaurer William Bailey, of Burke, charged with attempting an assault girl, was spirited away from Morganton and placed in the McDowell county jail for safe keeping. The alleged assault occurred Sunday, November 2, while the girl was on her home from Sunday school. Sheriff Berry of Burke was given a long chase and a hard fight beforehe succeeded in arresting Bailey. His bond was fixed at \$1,40).

Negro Woman Victim of Pellegra.

Spencer, Special.—The first death from pellegra to occur in Rowan county occurred Monday in East county occurred Monday in East Spencer, Sallie Thomas, a well-known blored woman, being the victim. She had been ill for two months with a typical case and a number of physicins had visited her, some with view to curing the disease and others for the purpose of making a study. No relief could be given and the patient grew gradually worse.