CAUCASIA

tive Document.

sentatives:

as read in both houses of Congress:

Introduction.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1905.

NO. 49.

CONGRESS AT WORK

Lawmaking Body Organizes

and Gets to Work

WILLIAMS DEMOCRATIC LEADER

Speaker Canson is Re-elected and Rules of Last Congress Are Adopt. ed After Humorons Speech in Opposition by Mr. Williams.

Washington, Special-Congress comvened with little of the poimp stat if constance of other days. presence of so much first and flowers conflicted with the idea of the eterna. fitness of things entertained by the elder statesmen. Hence, the formulits of the opening session has become a somewhat less spectaentar affair However, much fine raiment in the galleries relieved the sombre aspect a the floor, where flowers were lante, and the event proved as interesting inmany respects as of yore.

The following caucus nominations were elected:

Clerk-Alexander McDowell, Pent. sylvanin.

Sergeant-at-Arms-Henry Cassoin, Wisconstil.

Doorkeeper-F. B. Lyon, New York. Postmaster-Joseph C. McEiroy Ohio.

Chaplain-Rev. Henry N. Conden, Michigan

The rules of the Fifty-eighth Congress, including the standing orders relating to the consideration of pension and claim bills on Fridays, ou motion of Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, were ordered continued during

The Country is Enjoying a Season of and ample fashion the immense good Unprecedenced Prosperity-Subjects That Will Engage the Atten- of intellect, energy, and fidelity devottion of the People's Representatives-A Thoughtful and Exhaus- their officers and directors. The cor-

Questions Demanding Legislation

Following is in substance the anmual message of President Roosevelt,

The people of this country continue portance the matter of endeavoring to enjoy great prosperity. Undoubtedly there will be ebb and flow in pecially the great corporations-doing such prosperity, and this ebb and flow an interstate business are to act. The will be felt more or less by all members of the community, both by the provided especially that the regulation deserving and the undeserving. Against the wrath of the Lord the wis- ernment. The arguments in favor of dom of man can not avail; in times their taking this stand were even

enforce law inevitably Broduces. We should, moreover, recognize in cordial effected by corporate agencies in a country such as ours, and the wealth ed to their service, and therefore normally to the service of the public, by poration has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay. Each can do and has done great good. Each

should be favored so long as it does good. But each should be sharply checked where it acts against law and fustice. So long as the finances of the no other question of internal economy To the Senate and House of Repre- with which the Congress has the power to deal begins to approach in im-

> to secure proper industrial conditions makers of our National Constitution of interstate commerce should come within the sphere of the General Gov-

I am well aware of the difficulties

banks by the bank examiners; a few Of course the Brit complete remedy cident to the will detelopment of the irst-class railroad accountants, if for this condition must be found in Monroe Doctrine, or because we rehey had proper directed and proper an aroused public conscience, a higher gaid the case of Santo Domingo as authority to inspect books and papers, sense of ethical conduct in the com- standing wholly by itself, and to be could assomptish much in preventing munity at large, and especially among treated, as such, and not on general complished much good. Matiers of business men and in the great pro- principles or with any feferance to semament and defense and also the

I urge upon the Congress the word fession of the law, and in the growth the Monroe Doctrine. of providing for estructions action of a spirit which condemns all dis-A Strong Presentation of the Leading by the Internatic Commerce Commisregulating rates for transportation or of bribery or of blackmail. But much our foreign policy without at the

> fof the cases litigated under the present commineree act shows that its efficacay has been to a great degree destroved by the weapon of delay, al-

STRONG ON RATE REGULATION | contempt for iaw which the failure to in the hands of those whose purpose it is to violate the law

Salety Appilances.

In my annual Message to the Fiftyeighth Congress, at its third session I called attention to the necessity for which to determine the moment when should be made by sufficient approlegislation requiring the use of block the reasons for will outweigh those priations for maneuvers of a practisignals upon railroads engaged in against such a change. Much must cal kind so that the troops may learn interstate commerce. The number of depend; not merely on the needs; but how to take sare of themselves under serious collisions upon unblocked roads that have occurred within the past year adds force to the recommendation then made. The Congress should provide, by appropriate legis-Nation are kept upon an honest basis lation, for the introduction of block signals upon all railroads engaged in interstate commerce at the earliest practicable date, as a measure of increased safety to the traveling publie.

Hours of Labor of Railroad Employees.

The excessive hours of labor to which railroad employees in train service are in many cases subjected is also a matter which may well engage the serious attention of the Conof flood or drought human ingenuity then overwhelming. But they are far gress. The strain, both mental and stronger to-day, in view of the enor- physical, upon those who are engaged

for storing se handling property or can be done by legislation which is same time treating of the Army and commonstiles in transit. The history not only diastic but plactical. the Nate. We now have a very

than of the atempt to attain an ideal | course the Army we do have should most the most formidable weapon perfection in the methods of raising be as nearly perfect of its kind and Park, the protection of the Niagara revenue; and the shock and strain to for its size as possible. I do not be- Falls and the establishment of such the Busidess world certain to attend lieve that any nemy in the world has any serious change in these methods a better average of enlisted man or render such change inadvisable anless a better type of junior officer; but for grave reason. It is not possible the Army should be trained to act

> on the desires, of the people as a actual service conditions; every march whole; for needs and desires are not for instance, being made with the necessarily identical. Of course no soldier loaded exactly as he would change can be made on lines benefi- be in active campaign. The generals ships of our own and seamen of our cial to, or desired by, one section and colonels would thereby have op- own to convey out goods to neutral or one State only. There must be portunity of handling regiments, Larkets, and in case of read to resomething like a general agreement brigades, and divisions, and the com- enforce our battle line. It can not States, as represented in the Con- would be tested in the field. Provis-

a whole; and there should then be ence of a division in indrehing and order foreign control. a sincere, intelligent, and disinter- embarking at some point and continuested effort to make it in such shape ing its march. The number of posts as will combine, so far as possible, in which the Army is kept in time of

the maximum of good to the people peace should be matrially diminshed at large with the minimum of necess and the posts that are left made cor- benefits of a grateful country, but sary diregard for the special interests respondingly larger. No local inter- here as elsewhere, a strict watch of localities or classes. But in time of ests should be allowed to stand in should be kept to prevent fraud. peace the revenue must on the av- the way of assembling the greater erage, taking a series of years to- part of the troops which would at

complished much good. Matien of duties ... "entral powers in time of war have been protein up and dis-Army and Navy. cussed before this high tribunel, and We cannot consider the question of a better understanding between fbe grown out of the meetings. ngtions of the earth has already

small army-hideed; one well-nigh infinitesimal when compared with the

National Pars Reservations. The President recommende to the Coughten the enlargement of the bounds of the Vellowstone National other park reservations as congrets may see fit to set apart. The great benefits of these national parks to science as well #* to the health and

to lay down any general rule by effectively in a mass. Provision happiness of the people is pointed out and the defense of our flag in war

among the citizens of the several misary and medical departments bat be a source of regret and un-

epsiness to us that the lines of comgress, that the change is needed and ion should be made for the exercise munication with out sister republics desired in the interest of the people as at least of a brigade and by preefr-Pensions.

Merchant Marine.

To the spread of our trade in peace

great and prosperous merchant ma-

that is indispensible. We shold have

The Hagne Conference.

purpose of arbitfiting matters of in-

ternational difference, has stready ac-

This inimunal, established for the

The soldier who did his duty in the time of war should receive the

Mississippi Levees.

gether, equal the expenditures or else need form our field armies in stations The National Government already the revenues must be increased. Last of such size as will permit the best does something in connection with year there was a deficit. Unless our training to be given to the personnel the construction and maintenance of expenditures can be kept within the of all grades, including the high offi- the creat system of levees slong the revenues then our revenue laws must cers and staff officers. To accom- lower course of the Mississippi; in plish this end we must have not com- my judgment it should do much be readjusted. pany or regimental garrisons, btu more, Economy in Exepuditures. brigade and division garrisons. The Civil Service. I earnestly recommend to the Con-Federal Elections. gress the need of economy and to The civil service law has been on

The Revenues. There is more need of stability army of any other large nation. Of

A general failure of crops would hurt | agencies, usually corporate in form. us. Again, if the folly of man mars Experience has shown conclusively the general well-being, then those who are innocent of the folly will have to pay part of the penalty incurred by action. Such regulation and supervisthose who are guilty of the folly. A ion can only be effectively exercised panic brought on by the speculative folly of part of the business community would hurt the whole business community. But such stoppage of welfare, though it might be severe, of the legislation that I am suggestwould not be lasting. In the long run the one vital factor in the permanent prosperity of the country is 131211

In our industrial and social system the interests of all men are so closely intertwined that in the immense majority of cases a straight-dealing man who by his efficiency, by his ingenuthem to produce more than they could produce without his guidance; and both he and they share in the benefit, which comes also to the public at trises. sharing may be unequal must never

blind us to the underlying fact that there is this sharing, and that the benefit comes in some degress to each man mative and should be given to some er, the man of small means, and the Congress.

average consumer, as well as the av- Illegal transactions often occur unerage producer, are all alike helped der the forms of law. It has often ocby making conditions such that the curred that a shipper has been told man of exceptional business ability by a traffic officer to buy a large receives an exceptional reward for his quantity of some commodity and then ability, Somethin, can be done by leg- after if has been bought an open rejalation to help the general prosper- duction is made in rate take effect ity; but no such help of a perman- immediately, the arangement result. of the right to strike. eatly beneficial character can be given ing to the damage of all their comto the less able and less fortunate, petitors; for it must not be forgotten Labor should also make a thorough in- Hemisphere and in giving to each na- The danger is now exactly the reverse. save as the results of a policy which that the big shippers are at least as vestigation of the condition of shall inure to the advantage of all in- much to blame as any railroad in the women in industry. Over five along its own lines. If we had refused dustrious and efficient people who act matter of rebates. The law should million American women are now to apply the Doctrine to changing the United States which provides decently; and this is only another make it clear so that nobody can fail engaged in gainful occupations; yet way of saying that any benefit which to understand that any kind of comcomes to the less able and less for- mission paid on freight shipments. tunate must of necessity come even whether in this form or in the form of more to the more able and more for- fictitious damages, or of a concession tunate. If, therefore, the less for- a fress pass, reduced passenger rate. tunate man is moved by envy of his or payment of brokerage, is illegal. more fortunate brother to strike at the

conditions under which they have both, though unequally, prospered, the result will assuredly be that while the supervision of the Interstate Come and disturbance in the domestic and trine, we thereby commit ourselves it will visit with an even heavier load hody so far as rates, and agreements

can but partially repair the disaster- mous development of great business in the movement and operation of railroad trains under modern conditions is perhaps greater than that which exists in any other industry. that it is useless to try to get any and if there are any reasons for limitadequate regulation and supervision ing by law the hours of labor in any of these great corporations by State employment, they certainly apply with peculiar force to the employment of those upon whose vigilance and alert by a sovereign whose jurisdiction is ness in the performance of their ducoextensive with the field of work of ties the safety of all who travel by the corporations-that is, by the Natrail depends. ional Government.

Labor.

The National Government has as ing, and of the need of temperate and a rule but little occasion to deal with cautious action in securing it. I should the formidable group of problems emphatically protest against improp- connected more or less directly with erly radical or hasty action. The first what is known as the labor question, the high individual character of the thing to do is to deal with the great for in the great majority of cases average American worker, the aver- corporations engaged in the business these problems must be dealt with by age American citizen, no matter of interstate transportation. As I the State and municipal authorities whether his work be mental or man- said in my Message of December 6 and not by the National Government. ual, whether he be farmer or wage- last, the immediate and most pressing The National Government has conworker, business man or professional need, so far as legislation is concern- trol of the District of Columbia, howed, is the enactment into law of some ever, and it should see to it that the

scheme to secure to the agents of the City of Washington is made a model Government such supervision and reg- city in all respects, both as regards a folly. ulation of the rates charged by the parks, public grounds, proper regularailroads of the country engaged in tion of the system of housing so as interstate traffic as shall summarily to do away with the evils of alley ity and industry, benefits himself must and effectively prevent the imposition tenements, a proper system of educaalso benefit others. Normally the man of unjust or unreasonable rates. It tion, a proper system of dealing with of great productive capacity who be- must include putting a complete stop truancy and juvenile offenders, a procomes rich by guiding the labor of to rebates in every shape and form. per handling of the charitable work many other men does so by enabling This power to regulate rates, like all of the District. Moreover, there similar powers over the business should be proper factory laws to preworld, should be exercised with modi- vent all abuses in the employment of fication, caution and self-restraint; women and children in the District. but it should exist, so that it can be These will be useful chiefly as oblarge. The superficial fact that the effectively execised when the need ject lessons, but even this limited amount of usefulness would be of real

The first consideration to be kept in national value. mind is that the power should be affir-There has been demand for depriving courts of the power to issue inconcerned. Normally the wage-work- administrative body created by the junctions in labor disputes. Such special limitation of the equity pow-

ers of our courts would be most unwise. It is true that some judges have misused this power; but this does not justify a denial of the power ments for peace is the Monrae Dogany more than an improper exercise trine as it has been and is being gradof the power to call a strike by a ually developed by this Nation and

there is an almost complete dearth of data upon which to base any trustworthy conclusions as regards a subject as important as it is vast and complicated. There is need of full useful at home, and is meeting with consideration for such corrupt agreeknowledge on which to base action looking toward State and municipal All private-car lines, industrial legislation for the protection or work- the growing and changing needs of died by appropriate legislation. roads, refrigerator charges, and the ing women. The introduction of wolike should be expressly put under men into industry is working change a policy, such as the Monroe Doc-

merce Commission or some similar social life of the Nation.

this end of a rigid scrutiny of appro-The President touches upon the the statute books for twenty-two question of Federal elections, quot- years. Every President and a vast priations. As examples merely, I call your attention to one of two specific ing the well known constitutional majority of heads of departments matters. All unnecessary offices provision that Congress shall be the who have been in office during that should be abolished. The Commis- final judge of the qualification of its period have favored a gredual exsioner of the General Land Office own members. He also declares tension of the merit system. The recommends the abolishment of the of- strongly against all forms of corrup- more thoroughly its pre-ciples have fice of receiver of public moneys for tion and expresses regret at the grow- been understood, the greater has ing tendency to increase expenses in been the favor with which the law has United States land offices.

Yet, in speaking of economy, I must connection with the conduct of po- been regarded by administrative ofin no wise be understood as advo- litical campaigus. Briefly, he ad- officers. Any attempt to carry on the cating the false economy which is in vocates the greatest possible purity great executive departments of the the end the worst extravagance. To of the ballot and the fulest free- Government without this law would cut down on the Navy, for instance, dom of the exercise of the elective inevitably result in chaos. The Civil would be a crime against the Nation. franchise consistent with good gov- Service Commissioners are doing ex-To fail to push forward all work on ernment.

the Panama Canal would be as great

Immigration.

Public Land Laws.

At various times I have instituted Thes ubject of immigration is treatinvestigations into the organization ed by Mr. Roosevelt in a particularand conduct of the business of the ly able and thoughtful manner. The Executive Departments. While none tendency of foreigners to congregate and Oklahoma be adimtted as one of these inquiries have yet progressed in sections of the country already State and that Mexico and Arizona far enough to warrant final conclu- congested with people is deplored, be admitted as one State. There is sions, they have already confirmed High-class foreigners are desirable no obligation upon us to treat terriand emphasized the general imres- and are welcomed, but only those torial subdivisions, which are matsion that the organization of the De- with tendencies towards good citizen- ters of convenience only, as bindpartments is often faulty in princi- ship and of industrious and law-ab- ing us on the question of admission ple and wasteful in results, while iding habits will add to the general to statehood.

many of their business methods are welfare of the nation. It is pointed artiquidated and inefficient. There out that our farming sections need is every reason why our executive labor, and that all who come with a governmental machinery should be at will to work will find a ready welcome. least as well planned, economical, and Criminal Laws. efficient as the best machinery of the

great business organizations, which at present is not the case.

Monroe Doctrine.

One of the most effective instrupolicy could have been as efficient cused. Such danger then was lest H. Ernst. The Department of Commerce and in promoting peace in the Western he should be wronged by the state. conditions it would now be complete- for the punishment of a United

our Hemisphere. When we annoance

to the consequences of the policy, and

possible that an emergency appropriation for the Panama Canal may be passed the last of this week. Until the committees are apointed, such a bill would have to be considered by unanimous consent, or under a special order. It will depend upon the needs of the canal finances whether the emergency appropriation will be rushed

Washington, Special .- For two hours Saturday the Democratic members of the House of Representatives discussed party policies and procedure with a view to solidifying the minority and acting harmoniously upon all matters of a partisap character that may come before the House. John Sharpe Williams was quanimously chosen as the nominee for Speaker and this action of the caucus makes him the minority leader for the ensuing Congress to succeed himself.

Washington, Special .- "The American people have selected the Speaker of the House for the fifty-ninth Congress; it only remains for us to ratify their choice. I will not call for a formal nomination, but simply name Joseph G. Cannon, of Illineis."

The statement made by Chairman Hepburn Saturday to the Republican members of the House of Representatives was received by hearty choors. and Mr. Cannon was immediately declared the nominee for Speaker. William P. Hepburn, of Iowa, was reelected chairman of the caucus for the session and Henry C. Loudenslager, of New Jersey, secretary. Mr. Cannon sprang a surprise on his associates by pulling out of his pocket a typewritten speech, which he read from beginning to end

Mr. Cannon said he would stand with his associates in upholding the policies of the Republican party, under which all the people have prospered. Referring to railway legislation, he said that "by the operation of competitive forces, that matters of difference between the corporations, the carrier, and the people they serve, would be adjusted to all.

"The concensus of opinion of the people, however, is that Congress has the powerr, by amendment to the law. to provide better remedies for real abuses existing, so that the producer and consumer can find a more speedy the condition of the public-land laws. generally than heretofore, the in- now have. In this opinion, I. for one,

the Fifty-ninth Congress. lution will be offered by Mr. Dalzell, when the House is organized next Monday. Very little besides the organization

of the House will be accomplished the

first week of the session, although it is through this week or go over until the week following. Williams Minority Leader.

cellent work; and their compensation is inadequate considering the service they perform. Admission to Statehood. I recommend that Indian Territory

States and the Republic of Panama, under which the construction of the Panama Canal was made possible,

In my last Message I asked the went into effect with its ratification attention of the Congress to the ur- by the United States on April 23, gent need of action to make our 1904, on payment of \$40,000,000 to eriminal law more effective; and I that company. On April 1, 1905, the most carnestly request that you pay Commission was reorganized and head to the report of the Aattorney- it now consists of Thundare P. General on this subject. Centuries Shonts, chairman, Charles E. Maago it was especially needful to Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, Brig. labor leader would justify the denial accepted by other nations. No other throw every safeguard round the ac- Gen. Peter C, Hains, and Col. Oswald

The Department of State.

I recommend more adequate pro-There seems to be no statute of vision than has been made heretofore for the work of the Departly outworn, would not meet any of the States attorney or other officer of ment of State. Within a few years needs of the present day, and indeed the Government who corruptly agrees there has been a very great increase would probably by this time have to wrongfully do or wrongfully re- in the amount and importance of the sunk into complete oblivion. It is frain from doing any act when the work to be done by that Department, recognition abroad because we have ment is other than one possessing both in Washington and abroad. This adapted our application of it to meet money value. This ought to be reme- has been caused by the great increase of our foreign trade, the increase of wealth among our people, which enables them to travel more and less expensive remedy than we

Panama Canal. The treatment between the United

	down together. Corporations. Yet, while not merely admitting, but insisting upon this, it is also true that where there is no governmental re- straint or supervision some of the ex- ceptional men use their energies not in ways that are for the common good, but in ways which tell against this common good. The fortunes amassed through corporate organiza- tion are now so large, and vest such power in those that wield them, as to make it a matter of necessity to give to the sovereign—that is, to the Government, which represents the people as a whole—some effective power of supervision over their cor- porate use. In order to insure a heal- thy social and industrial life, every big corporation should be held respon- sible by, and be accountable to, some fovereign strong enough to control its conduct. I am in no sense hostile to corporations. This is an age of com- bination and and and string to marke to an bination and and and string to complete to the source of supervision over the source of the sourc	entitled to a fair and reasonable com- pensation on their investment, but neither private cars nor industrial rafiroads nor spur tracks should be utilized as devices for securing prefer- ential rates. A rebate in icing charges, or in mileage, or in a division of the rate for refrigerating charges is just as pernicious as a rebate in any other way. No lower rate should apply on goods imported than actually obtains on domestic goods from the Ameri- can seaboard to destination except in cities where water competition is the controlling influence. There should be publicity of the accounts of com- mon carriers; no common 'carrier en- gaged in interstate business should keep any books or memoranda other than those reported pursuant to law or regulation, and these books or memoranda should be open to the in- spection of the Government. Only in this way can violations or evasions of the law be surely detected. A sys- tem of commoning of the law be surely detected.	Insurance. The great insurance companies af- ford striking examples' of corpora- tions whose business has extended so far beyond the jurisdiction of the State which created them as to pre- elude strict enforcement of supervi- sion and regulation by the parent States. In my last annual Message I recommended "that the Congress carefully consider whether the pow- er of the Bareau of Corporations car not constitutionally be extended to cover interstate transactions in in- surance." Recent events have em- phasized the importance of an early and exhaustive consideration of this question, to see whether it is not pos- sible to furnish better safeguards than the several States have been able to furnish against corruption of the flagrant kind which has been exposed It has been only too clearly shown that certain of the men at the head of these large corporations take but small note of the ethical distinction between honesty and dishonesty; they draw the line only this side of what	the Panama Canal. As a mere mater of self-defense we must exercise a close watch over the approaches to this canal; and this means that we must be thoroughly alive to our inter- ests in the Caribbean Sea. afijswor arsea iMd?es Ezrh hrdhuu Santo Domingo. Santo Domingo, in her turn, has now made an appeal to us to help her, and hot only every principle of wisdom but every generous instinct within us bids us respond to the ap-	Recent developments have given new urgency to the need for such changes as will fit these laws to actual pres- ent conditions. The honest disposal and right use of the remaining pub- lic lands is of fundamental import- ance. The iniquitous methods by which the monopolizing of the public lands is being brought about under the present laws are becoming more generally known, but the existing laws do not furnish effective remedies. The recommendations of the Public Lands Commission upon this subject are wise and should be given effect. The Jamestown Tercentennial. This enterprise is highly commend- ed by the President, who heartily sets the seal of his approval upon every- thing Congress may see fit to do to assist in making it a success. Our Island Possessions.' Good work has been done by our government in all the territorial ac- quired by our recent war with Spain.	seeking investment in foreign coun- tries, and the growth of our power and weight in the conneils of the civilized world. Conclusion. Suitable provision should be made for the expense of keeping our dip- lomatic officers more fully informed of what is being done from day to day in progress of our diplomatic affairs with other countries. The lack of such information, caused by insufficient appropriations available for cable tolls and for elerical and mesenger service, frequently puts our officers at a great disadvantage and detracts from their usefulness. The salary list should be readjusted. It doc, not now correspond either to the importance of the service to be rendered and the degrees of ability and experience required in the dif- ferent positions, or to the differences in the cost of living. In many cases the salaries are quite inadequate.	Sultan's Proposals Not Accepted. London, By Cable.—A dispatch from Paris states that it is reported in French government circles that the powers, after examining the latest Turkish proposa's, decided that they are unsatisfactory and therefore the international fleet will not be order- ed home. It is stated that unless the
CARLES LESS CARLES	conduct. I am in no sense hostile to corporations. This is an age of com- bination, and any effort to prevent all combination will be not only useless.	in this way can violations or evasions of the law be surely detected. A sys- tem of examination of railroad ac-	between honesty and dishonesty; they draw the line only this side of what may be called law-honesty, the kind	her, and not only every principle of wisdom but every generous instinct within us bids us respond to the ap-	government in all the territorial ac- quired by our recent war with Spain.	ferent positions, or to the differences in the cost of living. In many cases the salaries are quite inadequate. THEODORE ROOSEVELT. The White House, December 5, 1905	Turkish proposa's, decided that they are unsatisfactory and therefore the international fleet will not be order-
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