

# THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XXVI.

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No. 47

## CONGRESS CONVENES

House Called to Order by Speaker Cannon.

## SENATE HOLDS SHORT SESSION

Ways and Means Committee Empowered to Subpoena Witnesses and Demand Books and Papers in the Tariff Hearings—Seven New Congressmen Sworn In—House and Senate Adjourn in Memory of Dead.

Washington, Dec. 7.—After being in session an hour, one-half of which time was consumed by a roll-call, the House of Representatives, which met at noon to-day for the second session of the Sixtieth Congress, adjourned out of respect to the memory of several of its own members, and of Senator Allison, all of whom died during the recess. For an hour or more preceding the formal calling of the body to order, the galleries were packed to their fullest capacity. Many hundreds sat in the aisles, while long lines patiently waited outside the gallery doors hoping to find an opportunity to get inside.

On the floor, the members gathered in groups, and regardless of party affiliation, mingled with each other and extended hearty greetings. Speaker Cannon, Representative Sherman, of New York, the Vice President-elect, and Champ Clark, of Missouri, the successor of John Sharp Williams, as minority leader, received ovations.

### Can Subpoena Witnesses.

The most important action of the House was the passage by unanimous consent of a resolution authorizing the Committee on Ways and Means, in its tariff hearings, to subpoena witnesses and to call for books and papers. A number of bills of public interest were introduced.

The roll-call disclosed the presence of 331 members.

Seven new members were sworn in to fill vacancies that occurred by death or resignation since the last session, among them were Albert Estopinal, Democrat, who succeeds the late Mr. Meyer, from the first Louisiana District; O. C. Wiley, Democrat, successor of his father, A. F. Wiley, Democrat, from the second Alabama District; and John P. Swasey, Republican, successor to Mr. Littlefield, who resigned during the late session from the second Maine District.

After the disposition of some routine business, resolutions were adopted expressive of the regret of the House at the deaths of Representatives Dunwell, of New York; Powers, Maine; Parker, of South Dakota; Wiley, of Alabama, and Senator Allison, of Iowa, and as a further mark of respect the House at 1:02 p. m. adjourned.

### A SHORT SESSION OF THE SENATE SESSION.

That Body Expresses Its Sorrow Over the Death of Late Senator Allison and Adjourns.

Washington, Dec. 7.—There was a pall of sadness over the United States Senate to-day when it convened for the second session of the Sixtieth Congress which was due to the absence of the late Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa, who died last August after a service of over thirty-five years in that body.

The assemblage was a brilliant one, eighty-two of the members being present.

The procedure in the opening of the new session was simple and dignified, following long-established precedent. Vice-President Fairbanks called the Senate to order and Rev. Edward Everett Hale opened the session with prayer.

Sensors Aldrich, Gallinger and Teller were appointed in pursuance of a resolution offered by Senator Hale to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was ready to receive his annual message.

Senator Dilliver announced the death of the late Senator Allison, of Iowa, and resolutions expressing the profound sorrow of the Senate over his bereavement were adopted. As a further mark of respect to his memory, the Senate, after a session lasting but fifteen minutes, adjourned for the day.

### CHAMP CLARK MINORITY LEADER.

Democrats Select Him as Leader of Their Forces in the House.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.—Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, was tonight chosen minority leader of the House of Representatives at a caucus of the Democratic members of that body.

Mr. Clark's election was unanimous. His name was suggested to the caucus by the retiring minority leader, Senator-elect John Sharpe Williams, of Mississippi.

### LETTER FROM BILKINS.

Some Facts About Tom L. Johnson and How He Hit the Ceiling—A Street Railway the Next Thing in Bilkinsville—A Georgia Farmer or a Georgia Liar—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of The Caucasian-Enterprise.

Bilkinsville, N. C., Dec. 7, 1908.

I wuz readin' not long ergo erbout my old friend, Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, Ohio. Tom iz busted, an' so am I. Both ov us undertook ter help mankind out a little bit by givin' them cheaper goods, cheaper railroad rates an' s'ch, an' the result iz az usual—we wuz given the marble heart an' the clammy hand.

Tom Johnson wuz doin' purty well makin' money. He had a fine home, fast horses an' automobiles. An' his bank account looked like the book-keepin' department in a big business college.

One day when hit wuz rainin' Tom tuk a notion that people workin' people—an' awl sorts ov people—orter hev cheaper street-car fare in the city ov Cleveland an' in other cities. He wuz interested in street railroads in Cleveland an' in other cities. So he reduced the street-car fare from 5 cents ter 3 cents. He sed that the poor mechanic or other laborer who had ter git up before day an' ride on the cars ter his work an' home ergin at nite order do so at a cost ov 6 cents for the two trips instead ov payin' 10 cents az had bin the rule in awl cities havin' street railway systems.

In other words, he started out ter help every person in the city who had ter use the cars ter the extent ov 4 cents a day. An' it wuz quite an' item, for in a large city probably two-thirds, or even greater number, hev ter live possibly three, four, or even six, miles from the stores, factories or other places whar they ar employed. Carpenters, brickmasons, clerks, printers, factory employers—in fact, nearly every body, hev ter use the car az the quickest an' easiest way ter git to an' from their daily labor. Ov course, it included thousands ov women who had ter git to an' from the places they worked in awl sorts ov weather.

Well, ov course hit wuz popular. People generally sed "Hurrah! fer Mr. Johnson; he iz the real stuff!" They even went so far az ter nominate him fer Mayor ov the city and elected him by a big majority.

Well, things went in in grate shape fer awhile. Mr. Johnson had done the public a grate turn. Fer a few days or weeks they jingled that four cents a day they wuz savin' in street-car fare in their pockets an' felt grateful ter Mr. Johnson. Then cum a change. The pollytishuns got ter work. Maybe the owners ov street railways in other cities an' the owners ov other railroads had sumthin' ter do with hit. At any rate, they went after Mr. Johnson. They set awl the moulders of public sentiment after him. In a short time they got folks ter think that instead ov savin' the people 4 cents a day in street-car fare when he reduced hit from 5 ter 3 cents a trip, he wuz robbin' them ov at least half ov their wages an' doin' other mean things too bad ter mention. The way they went fer Tom Johnson wuz a plum site.

Well, what did awl them people that Tom Johnson had really helped by givin' them cheaper car-fare do? They listened ter the Jodesevuns Daniels in the two perlitickal parties an' they sed ter themselves: "We must down that feller Johnson. He iz savin' us four cents a day in the way ov car-fare an' we can't put up with it. We air poor wurkin' people, poor hard-workin' business men, an' we simply can't stand hit. He iz robbin' us ov honest, hard-earned pennies. He takes them out ov his own pockets an' gives them ter us, hit iz true. But he iz robbin' us jist the same when he lets us ride on the street-cars fer 3 cents a trip when we useter pay 5 cents a trip. We will down that scoundrel, an' do it mity quick."

An' they did. They fixed Mr. Johnson up in grate shape. If he don't have ter go ter the poor-house yet, he will be lucky.

I hev bin thinkin' erbout gittin' outside capital interested in a street railway system fer Bilkinsville. But, if I do, they will be no cheap fare. I'll chare 'em ten cents ter ride ten steps an' then I'll hev the conductor ter kick 'em off instead ov helpin' 'em off. That iz the only way ter deal with human bein's—an' make street railroads pay, or anythin' else, in fact.

I wuz readin' in a newspaper the other day how a Georgy farmer wuz raisin' corn at a cost ov 8 cents a bushel, which iz less than the freight on corn brought from the West. Ov course, that iz an' exceptional crop, fer corn can't be raised every season, an' awl sorts ov land at a cost ov anythin' like 8 cents a bushel, nor even at 16 cents a bushel. But it can be raised anywhere in the South at a cost ov less than 50 or 60 cents per bushel—the lowest prices it usually brings, an' our people make a mistake when they buy it instead ov raisin' hit. But I jist mention this az a joke. Most ov our people air fools an' they air never az happy az when they air doin' the wrong thing at the wrong time. Then they talk pollytishuns an' cuss the tariff an' gitt happy ergin, so what iz the difference? I hope they will hev ter pay four dollars a bushel fer corn an' 50 cents a pound fer meat ter the balance ov their lives, unless they reform an' try ter do better. Ov

course, I except crop failures or other calamities that mile force them ter buy Western grain or meat fer a season.

Pollyticks seem ter be purty quite now. The publick hev bin humbugged ergin an' the voters air nurstin' their troubles. The average sensible man feels like the feller that got so interested in milkin' masehens that he bought one before he happened ter remember that he didn't own a cow in the world. Yes, we awl git humbugged every two an' four years by gittin' into pollyticks. An' we will hev a prohibition electionshun or two between the acks jist ter keep us in gude trim fer the pollytishuns ter trim us ter perfectshun.

Az ever,

ZEKE BILKINS.

## REMARKABLE TESTIMONY

Given Before the Ways and Means Committee From the South.

## SOUTH PROSPERS UNDER PROTECTION

Congressmen, Prominent Business Men, Farmers, and Laboring Men From Southern States Want Present Conditions Continued—They are Against the Denver Platform A Most Interesting and Significant Situation—Why They did not Vote for What They want—A Great Change is Coming and the Republican Patronage Machine Methods in the South Must Go.

Special to The Caucasian.] Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—The past week has been a red letter day in the hearing before the ways and means committee on the revision of the tariff law. Congressman, prominent business men and farmers and laborers from the South have been before the committee pleading eloquently for protection for the raw materials and manufactured products of that section.

The development has aroused great interest and has caused many to ask: "Is the South really for protection and if so why did it not vote for it?"

Indeed the whole thing is most significant, and it has been the talk of Washington for a week.

When Grover Cleveland went over, body and breeches, to Robert Mills of Texas, then chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and inaugurated his great free trade campaign, which resulted in a defeat to the Democratic party after the splendid victory of 1884, there were few industries in the south. The absence of "industries" means free trade, for stagnation and free-trade go hand in hand; no industries, no protection.

An epitome of the situation, then and now, in the south, is aptly illustrated by a North Carolina witness who says: "In 1894, between Charleston, S. C., and Norfolk, Va., a distance of four hundred miles, there were but two mills. For the last five years, under the new conditions, two thousand three hundred mills, employing on hundred and fifteen thousand operatives, have been at work."

What is true of lumber is true of many other industries, including the production of raw materials, as in the case of citrus fruits and cotton. The California fruit grower strikes hands across the continent with the producer of citrus fruits in Florida. The best sugar producer of the long and sunny days of the far north, in the middle west, meets in convention and discusses the mutual interests of the sugar producer, with the planter of Alabama and Louisiana. The tobacco grower of Connecticut is in like interest with the tobacco producer in the states south of the Mason and Dixon line.

The boys from the farms or plantations, whether north or south, were not sent to fight the battles of the government of the United States in recent war with Spain in response to a mere sentiment, or in the expectation of fostering a sentiment which would place the producer of the Philippines Islands or some outlying province, in a position of equal advantage with a like industry in America. While the different schedule of a protective tariff, low or local in their application, yet protection as a principle is not local but national, and wherever in the nation industries thrive and prosperity exists, there protection will be in greater favor.

The common experience of the farmer with a market at his door incident to the footing of industries, is within the experience of every tiller of the soil who is so fortunately situated as to be within the zone of such industries. For these reasons the south has changed its political principles, and a change of its vote will essentially follow this great economic question which so materially affects the prosperity of the whole (Continued on Page 3.)

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Az ever,

ZEKE BILKINS.

## SOUTH'S PROBLEMS

President-Elect Taft's Address in New York Monday Night.

## BEFORE NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY

The President-Elect Urges Southern Voters to Break Away From Out-Lived Sentiment and Cast Their Ballots in Accordance With Their Real Economic and Political Beliefs—Anxious to Convince This Section That It is the Desire of His Administration to Help the South in the Serious Problems That Confront it and to Bring Southerners and Northerners Closer in Sympathy and Point of View.

New York, Dec. 7.—President-elect William H. Taft, who came to New York to-day to address the North Carolina Society of this city, was given a tumultuous reception to-night by the members of the organization and by prominent men from all parts of the South, at the annual dinner of the North Carolinians at the Hotel Astor. Five hundred members and guests of the Society filled the brilliantly decorated banquet hall, which was redolent of the pines of the Tar Heel State, the cones and branches of the resinous trees forming the background for more fragrant blooms which were scattered everywhere over snowy linens and flag-draped walls. Intertwined emblems of the State and Nation were conspicuous in the decorations of the banquet hall and larger flags were displayed in front of the hotel throughout the day and evening.

Mr. Taft, in the course of an address which was confined entirely to the South and its problems, urged again that the voters of the South should break away from the out-lived sentiment and traditions of their past political affiliations and cast their ballots in accordance rather with their economic and real political beliefs. Mr. Taft declared that nothing would give him greater pride during his coming term in the Chief Executive office than to see the policy of the National Government with respect to the Southern States as to convince the intelligent citizens of the South of the desire of his administration to aid them in working out satisfactorily the serious problem before them and of bringing them and their Northern fellow-citizens closer and closer in sympathy and point of view.

At the conclusion of practically every one of his pointed sentences Mr. Taft was interrupted by applause and cheering. He frankly expressed himself regarding the so-called "negro question," and declared that neither he nor the Republican party had any idea of forcing upon the people of the South the dominance of an ignorant class.

Mr. Taft declared that the North yearns for a closer association with the South and quoted statistics to show that the industries of the South had grown and prospered more during the past decade than any other section of the country. As to the negro, Mr. Taft said he should neither ask nor receive more than an equal chance to qualify himself for the franchise.

Other speakers at the banquet were President W. W. Finley, of the Southern Railway Company; J. Y. Joyner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of North Carolina; Hugh MacRae, of Wilmington, N. C.; Dr. Joseph H. Dillard, of New Orleans, and Junius W. Parker, of New York. Among the more prominent guests were Clark Howell, of Atlanta, Ga.; Henry W. Taft, brother of the President-elect; President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University; Consul General Mizuno, of Japan; Dr. H. B. Frissell, of Hampton Institute.

Panama Canal Bonds Over Subscribed.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.—Bids for thirty-five million dollars of the bonds of the Panama Canal loan under Secretary Cortelyou's circular of November 18th, closed at the Treasury's Department at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. It is understood that the number of the bids received clearly indicates that the loan has been greatly over-subscribed.

Secretary Cortelyou stated to-night that in view of the work involved in the tabulation of the bids, no information as to the number and prices could be obtained until Monday.

Woman Robbed of \$10,000.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 5.—Mrs. Sue Williams Buck, of this city on arriving here yesterday from New York, over the Atlantic Coast Line, discovered that during the night she had been robbed while in a Pullman car of over \$10,000 worth of jewelry. There is no clue to the thief or thieves.

John Clark and John Little Drowned at Blawett Falls.

Wadesboro, N. C., Dec. 5.—While working on the dam at Blawett Falls Thursday afternoon about 4 o'clock two white men, Mr. John Clark and Mr. John Little, fell off and were drowned. It is not known here exactly how the accident happened. They were from Alamance County. They had been working there some time.

## THE LONDON SUFFRAGATES

A Fierce Demonstration Against Chancellor George.

## CHAINED TO THEIR SEATS

At a London Meeting the Women Screamed "We Want Deeds, Not Words"—Stewards Undertaking to Remove Them Find That They Are Chained to Their Seats—However, They Are Finally Ejected Minus Some Clothes.

London, Dec. 5.—The gulf between the suffragists and the suffragettes, the latter being the term generally used to describe the militant section of the female agitators who believe in street riots and attacks on cabinet ministers as the quickest means of attaining suffrage for their sex, was further widened to-day by reason of a fierce demonstration indulged in by the suffragettes at Albert Hall against David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the exchequer.

The Chancellor was addressing a suffrage meeting under the auspices of the Woman's Liberal Association. Hardly had he announced that he was present with the object of making known the government's intentions regarding the problem of woman suffrage, when a great uproar broke out. Strident voices from all parts of the hall shrieked: "We want deeds, not words!"

Three hundred and fifty stewards of the hall, anticipating disturbance, moved down the aisles on the women who had interrupted the speaker with the idea of ejecting them. They found them chained to their seats. A confused struggle then began between the men and women, but finally the chains were cut and the suffragettes expelled.

But the numbers of the disorderly seemed to increase, rather than diminish. Some of the women were armed with whips, and they repelled vigorously every attempt to eject them.

Every time Mr. Lloyd-George attempted to speak his voice was drowned with mingled groans and cheers, and he was compelled to sit down. Finally the organizer tried to soothe the hysterical sisterhood by playing: "What Can the Matter Be?" but it was of no use and pandemonium reigned.

The uproar was at its height when a dozen suffragettes recently released from prison, divested themselves of their outer wraps and appeared in their jall garbs. This exhibition acted on the sisterhood like a red flag on a bull. Megaphones and bells were brought into use and the noise became deafening. The stewards lost their tempers, and as they continued to throw out the demonstrators the clothes of many of the women were torn off.

Finally the opposition became worn out and Mr. Lloyd-George was able to continue with only occasional interruption.

### PRESIDENT ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Dr. Lyman Abbott Reads a Letter to National League for Civic Education in Which President Roosevelt Says He Favors Woman Suffrage Personally, But is not an Advocate of It.

New York, Dec. 4.—The attitude of President Roosevelt on the subject of woman suffrage, was discussed at a meeting under the auspices of the National League for Civic Education of Women. Rev. Lyman Abbott read a letter from President Roosevelt:

"Personally, I believe in woman suffrage," says Mr. Roosevelt, at the outset of the letter, "but I am not an enthusiastic advocate of it because I do not regard it as a very important matter. I am unable to see that there has been any special improvement in the position of the women in those States in the West that have adopted woman suffrage, as compared with those States adjoining them that have not adopted it. I do not think that giving the women suffrage will produce any marked improvement in the condition of the women."

The President added: "I am for the reasons given rather than you would regard as lukewarm or tepid in my support of it, because, while I believe in it, I do not regard it as of very much importance."

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### PRESIDENT'S AFRICAN TRIP.

Expedition Will Be Fitted Out By Smithsonian Institute—Mr. Roosevelt Will Defray His Own Expenses Party Will Start About Middle of March.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.—President Roosevelt to-day in a statement prepared by Secretary Wolcott, of the Smithsonian Institute, made his official announcement regarding the hunting trip to Africa, on which he will start within two weeks after he retires from the Presidency. The expedition is to be outfitted by the Smithsonian Institution, the President defraying his own expense, and will gather natural history materials for the new National Museum.

No fears need be entertained for the President's safety, the statement declares, because every member of his party is an excellent rifle shot.

The statement says: "Besides the President and his son, Kermit Roosevelt, the personnel of the party, on leaving New York, will consist of three representatives of the Smithsonian Institution; Maj. A. Means, medical corps U. S. Army (retired); Mr. Edmund Heller and Mrs. Alden Loring. On arriving in Africa, the party will be enlarged by the addition of R. J. Cunningham, who is now in Africa preparing the President's outfit. He will have in charge a number of native porters, who, with necessary animals, will be formed into a small caravan."

"Mr. Roosevelt and his son will kill the big game, the skins and skeletons of which will be prepared and shipped to the United States by other members of the party. Mr. Kermit Roosevelt is to be the official photographer of the expedition."

"The party will reach Mombasa on April 1, 1909. The general route will be the Uganda railway to Nairobi and Lake Victoria, Nyanza, a distance of about 650 miles by rail, thence crossing into Uganda, and finally passing down the Nile to Cairo. Much of the hunting will be done in British East Africa, where the Uganda railway can be used as a base of supplies and means of ready transportation. At least one great mountain, possibly Mount Kenia, will be visited. Khartoum will be reached, if all goes well, about April, 1910. The expedition may be expected to spend about one year on African soil."

### OFFICERS KILLED BY MOONSHINERS.

A Dozen Deputy Marshalls Have Fierce Battle With Illicit Distillers.

Huntington, W. Va., Dec. 5.—In a fight between a dozen deputy marshalls and a gang of alleged moonshiners today, forty miles south of here, Deputy Sheriff Littler and William Vinson were killed. Littler was killed by William Vinson, who was himself shot and killed by the officers. The deputies arrested Jos. Vinson, Morris Bates and William Vinson, Jr., and are now en route to this city. Vinson and his men have been defying arrest for several months.

About a month ago Joseph Vinson was captured in Lawrence County, Kentucky, by an officer from Louisville, Ky., who started with him to the Louisville jail. On the way there they were overtaken by a party of Vinson's friends who held the officer up at the point of revolvers and recaptured Vinson. They put him on a horse and took him to the mountains of West Virginia where they have since been defying Kentucky, West Virginia and Federal officers.

Vinson and his friends were all heavily armed and just such a fight as occurred had been expected and all declared that Vinson should not be taken alive.

### C. & O. CONFESSES TO REBATING

Railroad Fined \$1,000 on Each of Nine Counts—Johnson & Co. Have to Pay \$4,500.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 4.—By agreement of counsel the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway and W. R. Johnson & Co. plead guilty of rebating before Judge Waddill late today, and were fined by the court, the Chesapeake and Ohio \$9,000 and Johnson & Co. \$4,500.

The railway was fined \$1,000 on each of nine counts, and Johnson was fined \$1,500 on the first and \$1,000 each on three other counts.

In view of this voluntary proceeding were not pressed on motion of Judge L. L. Lewis, United States District Attorney, and John H. Marble, counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission. Counsel stated to the court that their principals knew nothing of the violation as alleged, but that the law was so broad they thought conviction was certain on the indiscretion of their agents and H. O. Gates, and, therefore, adopted this course.

This motion follows the verdict of the jury in the same court yesterday finding A. P. Gilbert, assistant general freight agent, not guilty. Gilbert had been on trial for ten days. H. O. Gates, clerk for Johnson & Co., grain dealers, having secured immunity from prosecution by turning State's evidence, his statements in reference to Gilbert being denied, and the jury taking only six minutes to reach a verdict of not guilty in Gilbert's case.

As regards the great corporations engaged in inter-State business, and especially the railroads, I can only repeat what I have already said and again said in my messages to the Congress. I believe that under the inter-State clause of the constitution the United States has complete and paramount right to control all agencies of inter-State commerce, and I believe that the National Government alone can exercise this right with wisdom and effectiveness so as both to secure justice from, and do justice to, the great corporations which are the most important factors in modern business. I believe that it is worse than folly to attempt to prohibit all combinations as is done by the Sherman anti-trust law, be-

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

His Last Annual Message Read in Both Houses of Congress.

## FOR POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS

Renews His Plea for Corporation Control—Some Federal Agency Should be Given Full Supervision—Telephone and Telegraph Companies Should be Under Commerce Laws—Protection for Wage-workers—Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico, and Citizenship for Porto Ricans Recommended—An Inheritance Tax—Our Income and Expenditures for Past Seven Years.

President Roosevelt's last annual message was read in both houses of Congress Tuesday at noon. All of the members were furnished with printed copies of the message, which proved to be a document of forty-four printed pages with an elaborate appendix showing the work of the Forestry Bureau. We give below a brief summary of the President's message to Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Finances. The financial standing of the nation at the present time is excellent, and the financial management of the nation's interests by the government during the last seven years has shown the most satisfactory results. But our currency system is imperfect, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the currency commission will be able to propose a thoroughly good system which will do away with the existing defects.

During the period from July 1, 1901, to September 30, 1908, there was an increase in the amount of money in circulation of \$902,991,359. The increase in the per capita during this period was \$7.06. Within this time there were several occasions when it was necessary for the treasury department to come to the relief of the money market by purchases or redemptions of United States bonds; by increasing deposits in national banks; by stimulating additional issues of national bank notes, and by facilitating importations from abroad of gold. Our imperfect currency system has made the proceedings necessary, and they were effective until the monetary disturbance in the fall of 1907 immensely increased the difficulty of ordinary methods of relief. By the middle of November the available working balance in the treasury had been reduced to approximately \$5,000,000. Clearing house associations throughout the country had been obliged to resort to the expedient of issuing clearing house certificates, to be used as money. In this emergency it was determined to invite subscriptions for \$50,000,000 Panama Canal bonds, and \$100,000,000 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness authorized by the act of June 13, 1908. It was proposed to re-deposit in the national banks the proceeds of these issues, and to permit their use as a basis for additional circulating notes of national banks. The moral effect of this procedure was so great that it was necessary to issue only \$24,631,950 of the Panama Canal bonds and \$16,426,500 of the certificates of indebtedness.

During the period from July 1, 1901, to September 30, 1908, the balance between the net ordinary receipts and the net ordinary expenses of the government showed a surplus in the four years 1902, 1903, 1906 and 1907, and a deficit in the years 1904, 1905, 1908, and a fractional part of the fiscal year 1909. The net result was a surplus of \$99,285,418.54.

In short, during the seven years and three months there has been a net surplus of nearly one hundred millions of receipts over expenditures, a reduction of the interest-bearing debt by ninety millions, in spite of the extraordinary expense of the Panama Canal, and a saving of nearly nine millions on the annual interest charge.

Corporations. As regards the great corporations engaged in inter-State business, and especially the railroads, I can only repeat what I have already said and again said in my messages to the Congress. I believe that under the inter-State clause of the constitution the United States has complete and paramount right to control all agencies of inter-State commerce, and I believe that the National Government alone can exercise this right with wisdom and effectiveness so as both to secure justice from, and do justice to, the great corporations which are the most important factors in modern business. I believe that it is worse than folly to attempt to prohibit all combinations as is done by the Sherman anti-trust law, be-

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