## The Special Message of President Roosevelt On Important Issues

He Associated Press.

In my message to congress on March

I outlined certain measures believe the majority of our countrymen desire to have enacted ino law at this time. These measures to not represent by any means all that I would like to see done if I thought it possible, but they do represent what I believe can now be done If an earnest effort toward this end is

#### Laws That Should Be Passed.

Since I wrote this message an emlovers' liability law has been enacted which, it is true, comes short of what ought to have been done, but which does represent a real advance. Apparently there is good ground to the there will be further legisation providing for recompensing all eosness which bid us treat each man imployees who suffer injury while enraged in the public service; that there will be a child-labor law enacted for the District of Columbia; that the wabe ways commission will be continued with sufficient financial support to increase the effectiveness of its prepaory work; that steps will be taken to provide for such investigation into tariff conditions, by the appropriate committee of the house of representatives and by government experts in the exeentive service, as will secure the full information ncessary for immediate action in revising the tariff at the hands of the congress elected next fall; and finally, that financial legislation will be enacted providing for temporary measures for meeting any trouble that may arise in the next year or two, and for a commission of experts who shall horoughly investigate the whole matter, both here and in the great commercial countries abroad, so as to be able to recommend legislation which will put our financial system on an efficient and permanent basis. It is much to be wished that one feature of the and brutally disregardful of the financial legislation of this session should be the establishment of postal savings banks. Ample appropriation more effectively than any mere preachshould be made to enable the interstate commerce commission to carry out the very important feature of the Hepburn law which gives to the commission supervision and control over the accounting systems of the railwhich will enable the commission to economic grounds. Our purpose in examine the books of the railways strengthening it is to secure more efwould amount to an attack on the law fective control by the national governat its most vital point, and would ben- ment over the business use of the vast efit, as nothing else could benefit, masses of individual, and especially of those railways which are corruptly or corporate, wealth, which at the present incompensative managed. Forest relime monopolizes most of the interserves should be established through. state business of the country; and we out the Appalachain Mountain region believe the control can best be exer-

about two of the measures I have re- trol of the business use of this great commended: the measure to do away wealth is conservative. We are trywith abuse of the power of injunction ing to steer a safe middle course, and the measure or group of measures which alone can save us from a plutoto strengthen and render both more cratic class government on the one efficient and more wise the control by hand, or a socialistic class governthe national government over the ment on the other, either of which

#### Power of Injunction.

and of punishment for contempt. In which interstate commerce is chiefly contempt cases, save where immediate carried on, and the evils which flow action is imperative, the trial should from the riot and chaos of unrestricted great powers conferred upon it as re- commissian and asserted to be com- a livelihood for himself and for those be before another judge. As regards individualism. There is grave daninjunctions, some such legislation as ger to our free institutions in the corthat I have previously recommended rupting influence exercised by great should be enacted. They are blind who wealth suddenly concentrated in the fail to realize the extreme bitterness hands of the few. We should in sane caused among large bodies of worthy manner try to remedy this danger, in citizens by the use that has been re- spite of the sullen opposition of these peatedly made of the power of injunc- few very powerful men, and with the tion in labor disputes. Those in full purpose to protect them to deal whose judgment we have most right rightfully with others. to trust are of the opinion that while of the injunction is unwarranted, yet the astounding revolution which in that it is unquestionably true that in this country began over half a century a number of cases this power has been ago there was at first much hesitaused to the grave injury of the rights of labering men. I ask that it be limited in some such way as that I have already pointed out in my previous messages, for the very reason that I de not wish to see an embittered effort made to destroy it. It is unwise stub bornly to refuse to provide against a repetition of the abuses which have caused the present unrest. In a dem acracy like ours it is idle to expect permanently to thwart the determina tion of the great body of our citizens It may be and often is the highest du ty of a court, a legislature, or an exec utive, to resist and defy a gust of popplar passion; and most certainly no anarchy and complete absence of regupublic servant, whatever may be the lation, nevertheless has proved, in consequences to himself, should yield many respects not merely inadequate 10 what he thinks wrong. But in a but mischievous. question which is emphatically one of public policy, the policy which the pubhe demands is sure in the end to be porate power had produced almost ev

Injunction in Labor Disputes. disputes, as well as where state laws but which nevertheless the national are involved, should be used sparingly, government itself failed to exercise.

Fair as the fairest lily, Your complexion it can be, If you'll but take occasionly, A drink of Rocky Mountain Tea. R. H. Jordan & Co.



necessity for it; but it is one so neces-Washington, D. C., April 28.-Fol- sary to the efficient performance of lowing is the special message of Presiduty by the court on behalf of the naent Roosevelt, which was delivered to tion that it is in the highest degree branches of congress late yester. to be regretted that it should be liable to reckless use; for this reckless use To the Senate and House of Representends to make honest men desire so to hamper its execution as to destroy

its usefulness Every farsighted patriot should protest first of all against the growth in this country of that evil which is called "class consciousness." The demagogue, the sinister or foolish socialist visionary who strives to arouse this feeling of class consciousness in our working people, does a foul and evil thing; for he is no true American, he is no self-respecting citizen of this republic, he forfeits his right to stand with many self-reliance on a footing of entire equality with all other citizens, who bows to the envy of greed, who erects the doctrine of class hatred

into shibboleth, who substitutes loy-

alty to men of a particular status, whether rich or poor, for loyalty to those detrimental principles of righton his worth as a man without regard to his wealth or his poverty. But evil though the influence of these demagogues and visionaries is, it is no worse in its consequences than the influence exercised by the man of great wealth or the man of power and position in the industrial world, who by his lack of sympathy with, and lack of understanding of, still more by any exhibition of uncompromising hostility to, the millions of our working people, tends to unite them against their fellow-Americans who are better off in this world's goods. It is a bad thing to teach our working people that men of means, that men who have the largest proportion of the substantial comforts of life, are necessarily greedy, grasping, and cold-hearted, and that they unjustly demand and appropriate more than their share of the substance of the many. Stern condemnation should be visited upon demagogue and visionary who teach this untruth, and even sterner upon those capitalists who are in trtuh grasping and greedy rights of others, and who by their actions teach the dreadful lesson far

Strengthen Anti-Trust Law.

er of unrest. A "class grievance" left

too long without remedy breeds "class

consciousness" and therefore class re-

The strengthening of the anti-trust wherever it can be shown that they cised by preventing the growth of will have a direct and real connection abuses, rather than merely trying to with the conservation and improved destroy them when they have alreardy grown. In the highest sense of the There seems, however, much doubt word this movement for thorough congreat corporations doing an interstate would be fraught with disaster to our free institutions, state and national. We are trying to avoid alike the evils which would flow from government First, as to the power of injunction ownership of the public utilities by

When with steam and electricity modtion as to what particular governmental agency should be used to grapple the same time, about twenty years since, the effort was made to control brough the interstate commerce commission, and to abolish them by means compatible. The interstate commerce aw has produced admirable results esecially since it was strengthened by he Hepburn law two years ago. The enti-trust law, though it worked some good, because anything is better than

Misuse of Corporate Power. Twenty years ago the misuse of cor

adopted; and a persistent refusal to ery conceivable form of abuse, and had trant to a large portion of our people worked the gravest injury to business what is right is only too apt in the end morality and the public conscience. to result in causing such irritation that For a long time Federal legislation of when the right is obtained in the interstate commerce had been purely course of a movement so ill considered negative, the national judiciary mereand violent as to be accompanied by ly acting in isolated cases to restrain the state from exercising a power which it was clearly unconstitutional The process of injunction in labor as well as unwise for them to exercise, and only when there is the clearest Thus the corporations monopolizing commerce made the law for themselves, state power and common law effective regulation, and the national power not yet having been put forth. abolish the anti-trust law outright, or abuse of power by the courts in the oth-securing a conviction in this case." to amend it by simply condemning er direction. It is not possible whol- Low Standard of Morality of Business 'unreasonable" combinations.

Executive Should Have Power. branch of the government to permit shall be kept wholly unchanged, and shall prove practicable.

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the power is placed the courts should and for the enlargement of its powers. and for the creation of the Bureau of mon law. corporations Federal Legislation.

has worked admirably. It has benefited honestly managed and wisely conducted railroads; and in spite of the ment the American people have defifact that the business of the country has enromously increased, the value of this federal legislation has been defying and law-evading corporations shown by the way in which it as enabled the federal government to correct the most pronounced of the great and varied abuses which existed in the business world twenty years agowhile the many abuses that still remain emphasize the need of further and more thoroughgoing legislation pervision and regulation of a kind so Similarly, the bureau of corporations effective as to insure their acting in has amply justified its creation. In other words, it is clear that the principles employed to remedy the great evils in the business world have worked well, and they can now be employed to correct the evils that further these laws looking to the more effeccommercial growth has brought more tive control of the great corporations. prominently to the surface. The pow-upon the ground that they will do their ers and scope of the interstate commerce commission, and of any similar your attention to the accompanying body, such as the bureau of corpora-copy of a report just submitted by tions, which has to deal with the mat- Mr. Nathan Matthews, chairman of the ter in hand, should be greatly enlarged finance commission, to the mayor and

North Carolina Case.

control must result in grotesque absurdity. This means that we must rely upon National legislation to prevent the commercial abuses that now able a court is, it can not act con- its own opinion. structively; it can only act negatively is faulty, but it has no power to make ods. such a body may be guilty of unwis- plain dishonesty. of the anti-trust act; the two remedies dom or of abuses. Any governmental body, whether a court or a commission, whether executive, legislative or judicial, if given power enough to enable it to do effective work for good. must also inevitably receive enough power to make it possibly effective for

> Therefore, it is clear that (unless National incorporation law can be forthwith enacted) some body or bodies in the executive service should be tion or agreement in relation to inter state commerce, and every such comb nation or agreement not thus approved should be treated as in violation of law and prosecuted accordingly. The issuance of the securities of any combination doing interstate business should be under the superivision of the

national government. As to Labor Organizations. restraint of trade. Such exception ly to except labor organizations from the workings of this law, and they Power should unquestionably be who insist upon totally excepting them department of justice for thorough in-

combinations which will further the that they shall continue to be exposed public interest; but it must always be to the action which they now dread. remembered that, as regards the great | Obviously, an organization not formed and wealthy combinations through for profit should be required to furwhich most of the interstate busi- nish statistics in any way as complete ness of today is done, the burden of as those furnished by organizations for proof should be on them to show that profit. Moreover, so far as labor is they have a right to exist. No judicial engaged in production only, its claims tribunal has the knowledge or the ex- to be exempted from the anti-trust law perience to determine in the first place are sound. This would substantially whether a given combination is advisa- cover the right of laborers to comble or necessary in the interest of the bine, to strike peaceably, and to enter public. Some body, whether a com- into trade agreements with the emmission, or a bureau under the de- ployers. But when labor undertakes partment of commerce and labor, in a wrongful manner to prevent the should be given this power. My per- distribution and sale of the products sonal belief is that ultimately we shall of labor, as by certain forms of the have to adopt a national incorporation boycott, it has left the field of produclaw, though I am well aware that this tion, and its action may plainly be in may be impossible at present. Over the restrain of interstate trade, and must actions of the executive body in which necessarily be subjected to inquiry, exactly as in the case of any other compossess merely a power of review an- bination for the same purpose, so as alogous to that obtaining in connection to determine whether such action is with the work of the interstate com- contrary to sound public policy. The merce commission at present. To con- heartiest encoragement should be givfer this power would not be a leap in en to the wageworkers to form labor the dark; It would merely be to carry unions and to enter into agreements still further the theory of effective gov- with their employers; and their right ernmental control of corporations to strike, so long as they act peaceawhich was responsible for the creation bly, must be preserved. But we should of the interstate commerce commission sanction neither a boycott nor a blacklist which would be illegal at com-

The measures I advocate are in the interest both of decent corporations The interstate commerce legislation and of law-abiding labor unions. They are, moreover, preeminently in the interest of the public for in my judgnitely made up their minds that the days of the reign of the great laware over, and that from this time on the mighty organizations of capital necessary for the transaction of business under modern conditions, while encouraged so long as they act honestly and in the interest of the general public, are to be subjected to careful suthe interest of the people as a whole. Attention Called to Report of Mr.

Allegations are often made to the effect that there is no real need for work well without such control. I call tain evil practices of various corporations which have been bidders for fur-The decisions of the supreme court nishing to the city iron and steel. This in the Minnesota and North Carolina report shows that there have been excases illustrate how impossible is a tensive combinations formed among dual control of national commerce. the various corporations engaged in The states cannot control it. All they structural steel work in New England. can do is to control intrastate com-I This combination included substantialmerce, and this now forms but a small ly all the local concerns, and many fraction of the commerce carried by of the largest corporations in the Unitthe railroads through each state. Ac-led State, engaged in manufacturing or tual experience has shown that the furnishing structural steel for use in effort at state control is sure to nulli- any part of New England; it affected fied in one way or another sooner or the states, cities and towns, the raillater. The nation alone can act with roads and street railways, and generaleffectiveness and wisdom; it should by all persons having occasion to use have the control of the business and iron or steel for any purpose in that of the agent by which the business is section of the country. As regards the

mends as follows:

or destructively, as an agency of gov- lieve that these practices are as al- furthermore, the man of great business ernment; and this means that the leged, established by the general cus- ability who obtains a fortune in upcourts are and must always be unable tom of the business community; and right fashion inevitably in so doing much of the complaint against the use ern business conditions went through to deal effectively with a problem like this defense itself, if unchallenged, confers a benefit upon the community the present, which requires construct amounts to a grave accusation against as a whole and is entitled to reward,

> body created with power enough to ourports to be genuine bids, but what correct abuses and scope enough to in reality are collusive figures pur-

the evils to which the lack of regula-tion gave rise, can excuse the wellmeaning persons who now desire to is equally to be condemned with an be no difficulty in the government's

I have submitted this report to the Power should under the executive are merely providing that their status vestigation and for action if action Purcell's

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done, for any attempt to separate this city of Boston, the combination re- merely because of the material benecollusive bids, plainly dishonest, and above all because this federal action a whole to a lively and effective con-"Comment on the moral meaning of demnation of the low standard of mor- \$2 now to disturb the doctors' slumal body has adequate power of control these methods and transactions would ality implied in such conduct on the bers, whereas heretofore the price was over them. At present the failure of seem superfluous; but as they were de part of great business concerns. The congress to utilize and exercise the fended at the public hearings of the first duty of every man is to provide gards interstate commerce leaves this mon and entirely proper incidents of dependent upon him; it is from every commerce to be regulated, not by the business life, and as these practices standpoint desirable that each of our state nor yet by the congress, but by have been freely resorted to by some citizens should endeavor by hard work the occasional and necessarily inade- of the largest industrial corporations and honorable methods to secure for quate and one-sided action of the fed- that the world has ever known, the him and his such a competence as eral judiciary. However upright and commission deems it proper to record will carry with it the opportunity to enjoy in reasonable fashion the com-"The commissioner dislikes to be forts and refinements of life; and, tive action. A court can decide what the honesty of present business meth- to respect, and to admiration. But among the many kinds of evil, social,

"To answer an invitation for public industrial, and political, which it is There should be an efficient Executive or private work by sending in what our duty as a nation sternly to comwork out the complex problems that posely made higher than the bid which the greed which treats the plain and this great country has developed. It is known will be submitted by one of simple rules of honesty with cynical is not sufficient objection to say that the supposed competitors is an act of contempt if they interfere with making "To support these misrepresenta- be held guiltless if we condone such tions by false affirmations in writings action. The man who preaches hatred that the bids are submitted in good of wealth honestly acquired, who infaith, and without fraud, collusion, or culcates envy and jealousy and slanconnection with any other bidder, is a derous ill will toward those of his positive and deliberate fraud; the suc- fellows who by thrift, energy, and incessful bidder in the competition is dustry have become men of means, is guilty of obtaining money by false pre- a menace to the community. But his tenses; and the others have made counterpart in evil is to be found in themselves parties to a conspiracy that particular kind of multimillionaire clearly unlawful at the common law. who is almost the least enviable, and "Where, as in the case of the 'Bos- is certainly one of the least admirable, ton Agreement, a number of the most of all our citizens; a man of whom important manufacturers and dealers it has been well said that his face has in structural steel in this country, in grown hard and cruel while his body cluding the American Bridge Company, has grown soft; whose son is a fool one of the constituent members of and his daughter a foreign princess; the United States Steel Corporation, whose nominal pleasures are at best have combined together for the pur- those of a tasteless and extravagant

pose of raising the price, by means of luxury, and whose real delight, whose collusive bids and false representa- real life work, is the accumulation and ions, their conduct is not only repug- use of power in its most sordid and nant to common honesty, but is plain- least elevating form. In the chaos ly obnoxious to the federal statute of an absolutely unrestricted commerknown as the Sherman anti-trust law. cial individualism under modern con-"The commission believes that an ditions, this is a type that becomes example should be made of these men. prominent as inevitably as the marauand that the members of the Boston der baron became prominent in the would in all probability make the bill Agreement, or at least all those who, physical chaos of the dark ages. We unconstitutional, and the legislature has in October and November, 1905, enter- are striving for legislation to minimize being inadequate to accomplish any no more right to pass a bill without ed in the fraudulent competitions for the abuses which give this type its regard to whether it is constitutional the Cove Street draw span and the flourishing prominence, partly for the than the courts have lightly to declare Brookline Street bridge, should be sake of what can be accomplished by The result was mischievous in the ex- unconstitutional a law which the legis- brought before a federal grand jury the legislation itself, and partly betreme, and only shortsighted and utter lature has solemnly enacted. The re- for violation for participation in these cause the legislation marks our parfailure to appreciate the grossness of sponsibility is as great on the one side transactions has not yet elapsed, and ticipation in a great and stern moral

The White House, April 27, 1908.

Seldom is a smooth tongue without a sting behind.—Irish.

Too much is worse than want.-Ger-

Surely such a state of affairs as that | DOCTOR'S TRUST BOOSTS PRICES,

Combination Results in Nearly Dou- Southern Christian Convention met bling Their Fees. Mahanoy City, Pa., April 28.-The will remain in session during the sulted in pareeling out the work by fits such legislation will secure, but physicians of this place, who organized rest of this week. Delegates are in a week ago for mutual protection, and attendance representing the various supported by false affirmations. In its should be part, and a large part, of nounce an increase in rates, ranging conferences in Alabama, Virginia, conclusion. the commission recom- the compaign to waken our people as from 25 to 100 per cent., according to North Carolina and Georgia. the hour of call. It costs the ailing

New Brotherhood Meets in Detroit.

only half that much.

Detroit, Mich., April 28.—From all parts of the country distinguished preachers and laymen have rallied in Detroit for the first convention of the Congregational Brotherhood of America. The sessions opened in the First and will continue until Friday.

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Southern Christian Convention.

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