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SURE WAY

VOLUME 1

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS, FRIDAY JANUARY 31, 1908

NUMBER 224

ROOSEVELT LAYS WHIP IN A SPECIAL MESSAGE

SEEKS TO STIR CONGRESS INTO
ACTION.

DEFENDS HIS OWN COURSE

Message to Congress Bears Marks of
Campaign Document.

To the Senate and House of Represent-
atives:

The recent decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the employers' liability act, the experience of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of the Department of Justice in enforcing the interstate commerce and anti-trust laws, and the gravely significant attitude toward the law and its administration recently adopted by certain heads of great corporations, render it desirable that there should be additional legislation as regards certain of the relations between labor and capital, and between the great corporations and the public.

The Supreme Court has decided: the employers' liability law to be unconstitutional because its terms apply to employees engaged wholly in interstate commerce as well as to employees engaged in interstate commerce. By a substantial majority the Court holds that the congress has power to deal with the question in so far as interstate commerce is concerned.

As regards the employers' liability law, I advocate its immediate re-enactment, limiting its scope so that it shall apply only to the class of cases as to which the Court says it can constitutionally apply, but strengthening its provisions within this scope. Interstate employment being thus covered by an adequate national law, the field of intrastate employment will be left to the action of the several States.

With this clear definition of responsibility the States will undoubtedly give to the performance of their duty within their field the consideration the importance of the subject demands.

I also very urgently advise that a comprehensive act be passed providing for compensation by the government to all employees injured in the government service. Under the present law an injured workman in the employment of the government has no remedy, and the entire burden of the accident falls on the helpless man, his wife and his young children. This is an outrage. It is a matter of humiliation to the nation that there should not be on our statute books provision to meet and partially to atone for cruel misfortune when it comes upon a man through no fault of his own, while faithfully serving the public. In no other prominent industrial country in the world could such gross injustice occur; for almost all civilized nations have enacted legislation embodying the complete recognition of the principle which places the entire trade risk for industrial accidents (excluding, of course, accidents due to willful misconduct by the employee), on the industry as represented by the employer, which in this case is the government.

In all these countries the principle applies to the government just as much as to the private employer. Under no circumstances should the injured employee or his surviving dependents be required to bring suit against the government, nor should there be the requirement that in order to insure recovery negligence in some form on the part of the government should be shown. Our proposition is not to confer a right of action upon the government employee, but to secure him suitable provision against injuries received in the course of his employment. The burden of the trade risk should be placed upon the government. Exactly as the workingman is entitled to his wages, so should he be entitled to indemnity for the injuries sustained in the natural course of his labor. The rates of compensation and the regulation should be specified in the law, and the machinery for determining the amount to be paid in each case be provided in such manner that the employee is properly represented without expense to him. In other words, the compensation should be paid automatically, while the application of the law in the first instance should be vested in the Department of Commerce and Labor. The law should apply to all laborers, mechanics, and other civilian employees of the government of the United States, including those in the service of the Panama Canal Commission and of the insular governments.

The same broad principle which should apply to the government should ultimately be made applicable to all private employers. Where the nation has the power it should enact laws to this effect. Where the States alone have the power they should enact the

laws. It is to be observed that an employers' liability law does not really mean mulching employers in damages. It merely throws upon the employer the burden of accident insurance against injuries which are sure to occur. It requires him either to bear or to distribute through insurance the loss which can readily be borne when distributed, but which, if undistributed, bears with frightful hardship upon the unfortunate victim of the accident. In theory, if wages were always freely and fairly adjusted, they would always include an allowance as against the risk of injury, just as certainly as the rate of interest for money includes an allowance for insurance against the risk of loss. In theory, if employees were all experienced business men, they would employ that part of their wages which is received because of the risk of injury to secure accident insurance. But as a matter of fact, it is not practical to expect that this will be done by the great body of employees. An employers' liability law makes it certain that it will be done, in effect, by the employer, and it will ultimately impose no real additional burden upon him.

Recommends Compensation for In-
juries Sustained by Govern-
ment Employees.

There is a special bill to which I call your attention. Secretary Taft has urgently recommended the immediate passage of a law providing for compensation to employees of the Government injured in the work of the Isthmian canal, and that \$100,000 be appropriated for this purpose each year. I earnestly hope this will be done; and that a special bill be passed covering the case of Yardmaster Banton, who was injured nearly two years ago while doing his duty. He is now helpless to support his wife and his three little boys.

Labor vs. Capital in Injunction Pro-
ceedings.

I again call your attention to the need of some action in connection with the abuse of injunctions in labor cases. As regards the rights and wrongs of labor and capital, from blacklisting to boycotting, the whole subject is

(Continued on Page 7.)

New Secretary to Chamber of Com-
merce.

J. Walt Smith, editor of the Kell City Enterprise and formerly editor of the Cisco Round-Up, and one of the best boosters in the business, has already been appointed secretary to the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce to succeed A. E. Myles, and will assume the duties of his new position tomorrow.

MANY PAY POLL TAX ON LAST DAY

Both the county and city tax collectors' offices are overwhelmed with business today and at both offices the taxpayers are standing in line to get an opportunity to pay their tribute to city, State and county. As was stated yesterday, both offices will remain open until midnight tonight to issue tax receipts and it is now believed that a larger number of polls and a greater sum of property tax will be paid by midnight than has ever been known in the history of both the city and county.

At the noon hour today the county tax collector had issued 273 poll tax receipts for precinct No. 1 and 510 for precinct No. 2, making a total for the two precincts of 783. By midnight it is expected that the number of all receipts for these two precincts will reach nearly 900, approximately as many as were paid in the entire county last year.

Poll and property tax receipts are being issued by the banks at Iowa Park, Electra and Burkburnett, so that it is impossible to give anything like an accurate estimate of the poll and property taxes paid in the county. Passes 600 Mark.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon City Tax Collector Harry Robertson had issued 596 poll tax receipts and at the rate the receipts are being issued, the whole number of polls in the city will not fall far short of 700.

DON'T BE A BOHUNK PAY YOUR POLL TAX.

If you have not paid your poll tax you have only a few hours left in which you can qualify yourself for voting in the important city, county, State and national elections which will take place during the year. The county and city tax collectors' offices will remain open until midnight tonight and after the stroke of 12 it will be unlawful for them to issue tax receipts.

A Bohunk is a poor, ignorant foreigner, who is not blessed with American citizenship. He can't pay a poll tax or vote. A good many Texans this year will place themselves in the same class with the Bohunks by not paying their poll tax. Are you going to be one of those unpatriotic Texans? You will if you don't pay your poll tax. Do it now before it is too late. Don't be a Bohunk.

BIG BANK IS CLOSED

RUN FORCES SUSPENSION OF
ORIENTAL BANK IN NEW
YORK.

OWED OVER \$10,000,000

Individual Deposits Amounted to Seven
and a Half Millions According
to Last Statement.

By Associated Press.
New York, Jan. 31.—The Oriental bank, on which a run of depositors began yesterday did not open for business today. Notice was posted on the doors announcing that the bank was closed by order of the State superintendent of banks.

According to its last statement the bank owed individual depositors about seven and a half millions and to banks and bankers and brokers three and a half millions. It had a surplus fund of \$90,000 and undivided profits of \$300,000.

PETITIONS FOR PARDON.

Petitions to Free Powers Being Signed
at Los Angeles, Cal.

By Associated Press.
Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 31.—Two petitions, one for women and one for men, are at the office of an attorney here, awaiting the signatures of those who desire to see Caleb Powers, now imprisoned on a charge of slaying William Goebel of Kentucky, pardoned.

BRYAN IN DELAWARE.

His Time Will Be Fully Occupied in
Receiving Delaware Democrats.

By Associated Press.
Wilmington, Del., Jan. 31.—William J. Bryan is expected in Delaware this afternoon for a stay of about twenty-four hours. His time will be fully occupied in receiving and responding to the attentions of Delaware democrats.

A Card of Thanks.

To the many friends who so nobly assisted us in the care and nursing of my dear husband and our father, and for their many kindnesses shown us during his late illness and for the words of consolation and sympathy spoken after his death, we adopt this means of expressing our heartfelt thanks to one and all.

MRS. E. E. BROWN and family.

J. A. Kemp, Frank Kell, C. C. Huff, M. M. Murray and C. L. Fontaine, of the Wichita Falls and Northwestern Railway Company, are at Guthrie, Oklahoma, today attending the hearing of the petition of the citizens of Eschiti for a depot before the Oklahoma corporation commission.

Remember, we are very anxious that you trade with us during the coming month. Phone us your orders early and we promise prompt service. Nutt, Stevens & Hardeman. 221 24

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL STORM SWEEPS COOKE COUNTY

FATHER'S TERRIBLE DEED.
Chicago Carriage Maker Kills Two
Children and Wounds Third.

By Associated Press.
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 31.—Jennie Meutsch, the 3-year-old girl who was shot yesterday by her father, Wm. Meutsch, in his carriage shop at 419 Armitage avenue, died in the hospital today. Meutsch also shot and instantly killed his 5-year-old daughter, Gertrude, and wounded his 2-year-old son, William. Meutsch refused to talk when questioned regarding the tragedy.

"500" Club Entertained.
Mrs. T. W. Roberts entertained the "500" club Thursday afternoon at her elegant home, 1500 Burnett avenue. After dainty refreshments, the souvenir—a handsome vase—went to Mrs. McGregor.

The guests who participated in the enjoyment of the occasion were Mesdames Beece, Blair, Toney, Andrews, Ogston, Bacon, Smith, Gorsline, DuVal, McGregor, Kemp and Duke and the Misses Lysaght, Chamberlain and Coons.

AGREEMENT FOR STATEMENT.

Intangible Tax Case Proceedings in
Fort Worth.

Special to the Times.
Dallas, Tex., Jan. 31.—Assistant Attorney General Pollard for the State and the attorneys for the Katy road reached an agreement for a statement of the case in the road's suit to prevent the collection of intangible taxes by the county. Judge Post of the district court is hearing the injunction proceedings.

CRUISER SEEN AT STRAITS.

Passed Into Straits of Magellan at 5
O'clock Thursday Evening.

By Associated Press.
Punta Arenas, Jan. 31.—A dispatch from Cape Virginia, the most eastern point at the entrance of the Straits of Magellan, states that one cruiser passed the cape at 5 o'clock Thursday evening, passing into the Straits. It is believed that it might have been the German cruiser, Bremen.

FEWER DRUNKS IN CORPORATION COURT

The records of the corporation court show that a good many men climbed onto the water wagon on January 1st and that a considerable number of them are still riding on that vehicle.

The number of cases brought before Judge Rye was smaller during the month which ends tonight than for a number of months past. Since January 1st the court has handled sixty-three cases, mostly for public intoxication, and about sixty fines have been paid or the offender has been put to work on the streets.

The cash fines for the month have amounted to \$371. Twenty-seven offenders whose fines would have aggregated \$362.60 have worked out their penalties upon the streets.

As compared with the last month of 1907, the first month of 1908 shows much less intoxication and a decided improvement in moral conditions.

SWEEPING VICTORY FOR DAYILA.

Army General is Elected President of
Honduras By Large Majority.

By Associated Press.
San Salvador, Jan. 31.—Advices received here today from Honduras indicate that the elections just held there resulted in a sweeping victory for General Miguel R. Davila, as president of the republic. General Dionisio Gutierrez was elected vice president.

MANY HOUSES BLOWN DOWN
AND BUILDINGS UNROOFED.

STORM DAMAGE IS HEAVY

Several Reported Injured, But No Fa-
talities are Known.

Special to the Times.
Gainesville, Tex., Jan. 31.—A destructive hail and windstorm struck the northwest section of Cooke county this morning, blowing down many houses and unroofing others, and damaging a number of store buildings.

Several persons are reported to have been injured, but no fatalities are known. The damage will reach \$50,000.

THAW CASE WITH JURY.

Justice Dowling Delivers Charge and
Jury Retires For Verdict.

By Associated Press.
New York, Jan. 31.—Justice Dowling finished his charge at 11:35 o'clock this morning and the jury retired at 11:40 a. m., taking all the exhibits in the case.

In his charge Justice Dowling tried to impress upon the jury that the burden to prove the sanity of the defendant rested upon the prosecution throughout the trial and declared that if from all the evidence in the case a juror entertained a reasonable doubt as to his sanity, the defendant was entitled to the benefit of this doubt.

Mrs. William Thaw and her son, Joseph, and her daughter, Mrs. George L. Carnegie, and Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw were in the court room while Justice Dowling was reading the charge.

Meeting of the "42" Club.

The "42" Club was delightfully entertained Thursday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Robertson, 902 Austin Avenue. After enjoying the game for a couple of hours delicious refreshments were served.

The following guests were present: Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Farris, Mr. and Mrs. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Reece, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Huff, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Gorsline, Dr. and Mrs. DuVal, the Mesdames Harrington, Smith, Young, Darnell, the Misses Sitton, Rainey, Young, and Messrs. Henderson and Young.

WILL RECEIVE NO LIQUOR.

L. and N. Announces it Will Not Car-
ry Liquor Into Prohibition States.

By Associated Press.
Louisville, Ky., Jan. 31.—Announcement was made last night by the Louisville and Nashville railroad that it will no longer receive shipments of liquor for points in Georgia or Alabama, the States which have recently passed prohibition acts.

FLEET ENTERS THE STRAITS.

American Battleships Passing Through
Straits of Magellan.

Cape Virginia—Bulletin—At 12:15 p. m. today the fleet of American battleships under command of Rear Admiral Evans is passing Cape Virginia, advancing slowly toward the Straits of Magellan.

Corporations Must Pay Penalty.

Special to the Times.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 31.—Four hundred corporations will have to pay a penalty of 10 per cent on gross receipts due the State under the new gross receipts act for failure to pay the assessment within the time limit expiring today.

The Ladies of the "Royal Neighbors" will give a pie supper at the Redmen's Hall Friday night. Everybody invited. 222-3t

Professional Ads

HUFF, BARWISE & HUFF
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
OFFICE—Room 13 & 15 Kemp & Lasker Block also rear First National Bank.

DR. W. H. FELDER,
—DENTIST—
Southwest Corner 7th street, Ohio Avenue.
WICHITA FALLS. TEXAS

N. HENDERSON,
Attorney-at-Law.
... Office, Kemp & Lasker Block. . .

J. T. MONTGOMERY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office—Over Farmers Bank and Trust Company.
Wichita Falls, . . . Texas

DR. BOGER,
DENTIST.
Office in Kemp & Lasker Building over Postoffice. Hours from 8 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.

T. B. GREENWOOD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
County Attorney Wichita County and Notary Public.
Office Over Farmers Bank and Trust Company.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES.
Oil, Needles and Repairs for all makes of Machines. Repairing and cleaning machines done in workmanlike manner. Phone 533. Third door south of Post Office.

W. A. McClellan,
Salesman and Collector
Wichita Falls, . . . Texas

L. H. LAWLER,
—WILL DO YOUR—
Barber Work
To suit you; and can give you
A Hot BATH
or Cold

Hair cutting, 35c
Shave, 15c
Shampoo, 35c
Bath, 25c

TWO MINUTE SKETCHES

Alexander T. Stewart.

By ROBERTUS LOVE.



For forty years the merchant king.

A. T. STEWART was not a merchant prince. He was the merchant king. For forty years he reigned with undisputed title. He was the greatest and most famous merchant of his time in the entire world. He built up the first really great retail store and wholesale establishment in America. His retail house was the largest in the world at the time. His name was powerful abroad, and throughout the United States it was a household word, spoken with awe and wonder. Old men of today recall the name of A. T. Stewart as an inspiration to business ambition in their youth. Men in early middle life remember that the same name was more familiar to them than that of any other business man when they were small boys.

Mr. Stewart died thirty-one years ago, leaving no children. His widow died ten years later. The magnificent marble mansion in which he lived on Fifth Avenue, New York, has been razed and replaced by a commercial structure. Eleven years ago his successors in the great store on Broadway assigned, and the Stewart store building is now a Wanamaker establishment. Even the body of Stewart was stolen from its vault in New York, and there is still a dispute as to whether it ever was recovered. The Stewart name and business and fortune all have disappeared, but his fame lives.

A. T. Stewart was a Scotch-Irishman, born in Ireland and educated at Dublin university. He was a classical scholar, devoted to books in his early life and with no idea of entering trade. When he came to America, at the age of twenty, in 1823, he became a teacher in New York. Two years later he returned to Ireland to claim a legacy of about \$5,000, and upon the advice of a friend in New York he bought in Dublin a stock of laces and other goods, which he brought back to America with him. He opened a small shop, advertised his wares and sold the goods at an enormous profit. This success revolutionized Stewart. He devoted his life to trade.

At the outset Stewart made up his mind as to his course in business. He determined to be perfectly honest, never to misrepresent his goods, always to watch every nook and corner of his business and to add more customers by pleasing those he got. It was his boast in old age that in all his career he never permitted a willful misrepresentation to be made in his store.

Valentines! All kinds from beautiful satin handkerchief cases to the ever popular comics at Ralph Darnell's. 221-1f

Quality Cheapness

When a customer has once been educated to quality, he will seldom seek a store that appeals merely to the desire to save pennies. There are communities where quality arguments would have no weight, but many more could be educated toward quality if the right arguments were used.

Quality arguments are sometimes slow trade builders, but they build exceedingly strong—bargain goods are only a bargain to those who cannot afford the best, but there is generally a hole in a bargain.

If you simply want BARGAIN COFFEE, pay the cheap price and get it. If you want absolute purity and perfect flavor—the kind that brings you back for more, PAY MORE AND GET MORE.

QUALITY has been behind every business that has built up a solid reputation.

FOR QUALITY COFFEE WE OFFER YOU THE FOLLOWING

Table with 2 columns: Coffee type and price. SPURRS REVERE 1 lb. TINS 40 cts, SPURRS 2 lb. TINS 75 cts, SPURRS 3 lb. TINS \$1.10

Give us your business for February and note the difference in service and quality of goods.

Nutt, Stevens & Hardeman
Phone 232.
Wichita Falls.

Jan. 31 In History.

- 1752—Gouverneur Morris, statesman, born at Morrisania, N. Y.; died there 1816.
1830—Hon. James Gillespie Blaine born at West Brownsville, Pa.; died in Washington Jan. 27, 1893.
1856—Judge Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, distinguished jurist, died at Concord, Mass.; born 1816.
1906—Czar Nicholas granted audience to delegations of Russian workmen and promised reforms in their interests.

ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS:

Tonight and Tomorrow Morning. Sun sets, 5:12; rises, 7:06. Moon rises, 1:42. Moon's age, 28 days. Midnight, 21 days gone; 33 to follow, in this year.

He hurts the good who spares the bad.—Pope. 221-1f

Chas. Whitener

VERNON, :: TEXAS,
Structural Engineer.

BUILDER OF

Reinforced Concrete Bridges and Culverts; Concrete and Brick Natatoriums and Reservoirs, Etc. Save 30 per cent by securing Plans and Specifications of me.

Write Me What You Want and I will develop your plans.

New books for rent at Ralph Darnell's. 221-1f

Cement Work
I. H. Roberts
General Contractor
Walks, Curbing, Steps, Floors, Foundations, Street Crossings, Phone 504.

Married, or Going to Be?

THEN GET THIS SET OF SIX DINING CHAIRS FREE!

Other stores get \$12.50-We Give them away Free

Read this Offer: Absolutely FREE with every outfit we sell. Young couples or others who intend going to house-keeping should be quick to take advantage of this liberal offer. May be withdrawn at any time. Select your furniture now and we will store it and deliver at any time you say. That we can save you 25 to 40 per cent on every dollar's worth of furniture you buy is the best argument we have to offer.

Rugs: Saxon, Axminsters, Velvet Brussels, Ingrane; all sizes. Range from \$10.00 to \$30.00 in price. Special this week.

We want to show you our stock of Furniture and House Furnishing and quote you prices. We can save you more than one-fourth as compared with other houses.

BUY AT ONCE! :: DON'T DELAY!



All Quartered with Cobbler Seat.

North Texas Furniture & Coffin Co.

P. H. PENNINGTON CO.

Continuation of our Sale of

White Goods and Muslin Underwear

It has become a settled custom the past few years for Ladies to buy this class of merchandise early in the season to be prepared for the season to come. Our values we know are the best, we respectfully ask your presence this week to pass judgment on our selection.

Ladies' Gowns	Ladies' Muslin Skirts	Ladies' Muslin Drawers
High Low or V necks	One of the handsomest garments we ever offered at the price, we are sure will please you. It is trimmed with German Valenciene Lace Insertion and edging. This Skirt has a 21 inch flounce and finished with three rows of Insertion with clusters of fine tucks. Our sale price..... 98c	Our leader is made of fine Muslin with 2 rows of English Torchon Lace insertion and edging to match. Our sale price is..... 45c
50c Gowns..... 39c	Others offered at 1.68, 1.79, 1.37, 1.19 and 1.98	Others offered in this sale as low as..... 25c
85c Gowns..... 69c		
\$1.25 Gowns..... 98c		
\$1.50 Gowns..... 1.19		
\$2.00 Gowns..... 1.48		

YOU CAN'T RESIST THESE PRICES

INDIA LINONS AT OLD TIME PRICES	LADIES' SPRING SHIRT WAISTS
25, 23, 19, 15, 13, 10 down to 5 cents	\$2.50 Waists..... 1.89
LADIES CORSET COVERS	\$2.25 Waists for..... 1.69
In a full range of prices, from 69, 59, 48 down to 25c.	\$2.00 Waists for..... 1.48
New Spring Corset Cover Embroidery. Sale price 88, 58, 48, 37½ down to 25 cents.	\$1.25 Waists for..... .98
	SHIRT WAIST LINENS
	Sale price 1.00, 75c, 50c to 35c

COME EARLY YOU WILL BE INTERESTED

P. H. Pennington Co.

KERR & HURSH Hardware.

The Place To Buy

Your goods is WHERE YOU GET WHAT YOU CALL FOR. For Jewelry go to a jewelry store. The best and most complete line of Jewelry, Clocks and Watches in Northwest Texas is kept by

A. S. Fonville,
Jeweler and Optician.

Plumbing

Steam and Hot Water Heating estimates made free. All kinds of Plumbing repairing done by practical plumbers. We also carry in stock the Eclipse and the Roberts natural stone germ proof Filters. Located at city hall building 'Phone 306.

WICHITA PLUMBING CO.



SENSATIONAL DIVORCE.

Absolute divorce from all dirt is granted our coal daily by Judge Steve. When we send you coal, you get nothing but coal—no dirt, dust, slate or any foreign substance. The result shows in the fire. Our coal burns with a clear, steady, hot flame and combustion is perfect. Now delivering at \$9 a ton. Need any? Write, telephone or call.

WICHITA ICE COMPANY,
Phone No. 6. P. C. Maricle, Mgr.

TWO MINUTE SKETCHES

Ralph Waldo Emerson.

By ROBERTUS LOVE.



He was not merely American; he was universal.

EMERSON was pure intellect. Though he lived in America during the nineteenth century for nearly eighty years, he was not materially influenced by the surroundings and the events of his time and country. He dwelt in his own world of mental contemplation. From time to time during his long life he gave to the world the fruits of those contemplations in lectures, essays and poems. But so far as externals go any of his essays or poems might have been written in any other age or in any other country. He was not merely American; he was universal.

Perhaps no writer ever lived the sum of whose literary work is so devoid of vulgarity. All of the Emersonian output is simply thought refined to the uttermost. There is no humor save in the way of sarcasm, and the sarcasm is lofty and benevolent.

Emerson was a supreme idealist. He never climbed toward ideals nor groped in the dark after ideals, for he was the exponent of ideals already attained. The great commercial world ragged around him, but he held aloof, content to live simply and frugally, rich in his own wisdom.

The great lesson of Emerson's life and teachings lies in his conception of the inherent nobility of the human soul. He repudiated utterly and with calm scorn the age worn conception of man as a sinful and filthy maggot crawling about the earth asking alms of a superior divinity. The godliness residing in humanity, the inherent possibilities of the human, the inevitable evolution of the soul of man from lower to higher, the divine dignity of life upon earth—these things Emerson believed and felt and taught for more than fifty years.

Get The Habit AND GO TO THE Nickel Store

FOR
**POST
CARDS**

SIX NEW VIEWS OF
WICHITA FALLS
PRICE 2 FOR 5 CENTS

JUST FOR A CHANGE!

Instead of going home for your dinner have your wife meet you at. :: ::

Smith's Cafe

Wichita's Newest Dining Place.

where everything is kept as clean and neat as a pin, and where you can obtain the choicest of meals. None but polite and first-class help employed.

Sunday Dinners

a specialty. Give your wife a rest on that day and instead of going home for dinner come with her to our place.

A. K. SMITH, Prop.

McGregor Building,
623 OHIO AVENUE. Wichita Falls.

Valentines

Valentines

of all kinds. The finest assortment in town. Come and see them.

ROBERTSON'S DRUG STORE

INDIANA AVENUE

Farmers Bank & Trust Co.

Capital \$75,000

You are entitled to absolute safety and efficient service in the transaction of your banking business.

NO BANK can offer greater safety or better service than this bank. Your business will be appreciated and will receive our very best attention.

**FARMERS
BANK & TRUST
COMPANY**

Wichita Falls, Texas.

We have a

Complete, Fresh line of Groceries

Every article GUARANTEED and prompt service assured. We would appreciate your Feb. trade.

MORRIS & FARRIS
PHONE 60



"The Wichita Falls Route"

The Wichita Falls & Northwestern Ry. System
The Wichita Falls & Southern Ry. Co.
Time Card Effective Jan. 12th
To Frederick, Daily, Leave
Wichita Falls..... 2:45 p. m.
From Frederick, Daily, arrive
Wichita Falls..... 11:30 a. m.
To Archer City, Daily,
leave Wichita Falls..... 3:00 a. m.
From Archer City, Daily,
arrive Wichita Falls..... 10:30 p. m.
C. L. FONTAINE,
General Passenger Agent.

Wichita Daily Times

Published Daily Except Sunday.

The Times Publishing Company,
(Printers and Publishers.)

Published at
Times Building, Indiana Avenue.

The Times can be found on sale at
Ralph Darnell's, 704 Ohio avenue.

Ed Howard.....General Manager
B. D. Donnell.....City Editor.

Wichita Falls, Texas, Jan. 31st, 1908.

Petitions are being industriously circulated throughout the United States, praying the governor of Kentucky to pardon Caleb Powers, who has been confined in a Kentucky jail for eight years, charged with being implicated in the assassination of Governor William Goebel, during which time he has been tried four or five times—each trial resulting in a conviction. The higher courts have in each instance reversed the trial court. The petitions are being sent out by a committee of seven—two ex-Confederate soldiers, two Democrats and three Republicans, asking that they be filled out by signers and forwarded to the Governor of Kentucky, asking a pardon for Powers. This looks like a far-fetched petition for clemency. It strikes the Times that matters of this kind should be confined strictly to the State in which the crime is committed. The new Governor of Kentucky, who is a Republican, may pardon Powers, but if he acts on these petitions, then he subjects himself to be criticised as an executive with but little backbone. On a charge so serious as the Powers case, petitions from people residing outside of the State should be given but little weight. If the courts of the

State can't settle the matter, then let the Governor act on his own authority.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Brown of Electra to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Myrtle Shonnie, to Mr. W. O. Durie of Beaumont, the wedding to take place at the home of the bride's parents at 7:30 o'clock Sunday evening, February 2nd.

Dr. Thomson, who lectures here next Sunday, is one of the most eloquent orators in the South. He is at his best in his lectures on "True Americanism." Those who do not hear him will miss a rare treat.

In China, people pay their family physicians only as long as they keep in good health. As long as they are sick their doctor bills stop. It is said that the Chinese live to a great age.

Dr. Thomson, who lectures here next Sunday in three of the churches of the city, was a director in the World's Congress on Sunday Rest. His discussion next Sunday will be from a world standpoint.

If you are real fond of pumpkin pies, let us send you some Monarch pumpkin. 3-lb tins, 12½¢ per can; the best packed. There is a difference. Nutt, Stevens & Hardeman. 221-2

Bring your buckets, jars and jugs and have them filled with pure ribbon cane syrup. Nothing better. King & White. 211-4

For something real nice, try Monarch string beans. 17½¢ per can. Nutt, Stevens & Hardeman. 224-2

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New books for rent at Ralph Darnell's. 221-4

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Sensational Values

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If you are fond of tomatoes, why not pay just a fraction more and get the best, Monarch 3-lb red ripe, full pack tomatoes, 17½¢ per can. Try them and note the difference. Nutt, Stevens & Hardeman. 224-2

We are well prepared to take care of your trade, both as to service and the quality of our goods. Try us through February.

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IS DOING YOUR PLUMBING?

Are you satisfied with his work? We haven't a word to say, beyond: Well and good. If you have no regular plumber, your last job wasn't well done, we want an opportunity when next you want plumbing done. That's fair, isn't it? This is our name and business address:

A. L. TOMPKINS, The Plumber.

On Tuesday Eve., Feb. 4

Mr. Herbert Labadie

And his Company of Dramatic Artists will present

The Olympic Theatre

"FAUST"

SEE

- Faust's Studio.
- The Garden Scene.
- The Cathedral Scene.
- The Great Brocken Scene.
- The Relastic Old Prison Scene.

All Special Scenery used for this production carried by the company. Prices 25c-50c-75c. Seats at Ralph Darnell's.

HAVE YOU INSURED

your household goods, dwellings, etc. since coming to town? NO! Well there is little gained by carrying the risk yourself when we will carry it for you at a low rate. Companies the best. Ring us up and our representative will do the rest.

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That Lamp will give a bright light and never smoke if you use our

SAFETY LIGHT OIL

Try our high grade gasoline, and that stove you're using will give perfect satisfaction.

Ask Your Grocer for Safety Light Oil

Independent Oil Company

Telephone 436. Wichita Falls, Texas

NEW GOODS

We want to call your attention to the arrival of a large line of early spring Suits, Cloaks and Skirts of the famous Fabrian brand, which insures the correctness of fit, style and finish.

WHITE GOODS

We are also showing a large assortment of the newest Laces and Embroideries that it will pay you to investigate before making your purchases.

NEW VEILS

We are offering for your inspection a complete line of all the late creations in early to wear Veils in all the late French effects.

ONE HALF OFF

We are continuing to give one-half off on all our winter stock of Ladies' Cloaks and Suits

W. E. Skeen

W. F. Jourdan

FURNITURE COMPANY

HOME FURNISHERS

WANT ADS.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms. Call at 809 Lamar ave. 224-3t

FOR RENT—Good five-room house, close in. Call on or address J. W. Henderson, city. 223-1f

FOR RENT—One nicely furnished room for two gentlemen, \$7.50 each per month, 1004 W. Seventh st. Phone 524. 224-3t

FOR SALE—New five-room residence, corner Scott and 13th street. \$500 cash; balance on easy terms. Call at the Cream Bakery, 617 7th st. 221-6t

WANTED—Solicitors on good salary. Ladies or gentlemen. Experience unnecessary. Call at the Commercial hotel Friday and inquire for J. J. Kihl. 1

FOR RENT—200 acres of farming land two miles from town, ready for the plow. Will rent to party who will furnish themselves. See J. M. Isley, 12th and Holliday streets. 222-1f

FOR SALE—Squaw seed corn, shelled and nicely cleaned, raised on farm of C. Dean. Can be obtained at O. W. Bean & Son's grocery store. Also other varieties of fine seed corn. 219-1f

WANTED—Position in small family, housework and cooking; no washing. Am. German girl. Call on or address Mary Kubicek, 1004 7th st., at Mrs. Watts'. 223-3t

WANTED—A man to work on farm. One who understands gardening preferred. Call on or address S. A. Haines, two miles south of Wichita Falls. Postoffice box 741. 222-6t

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room form, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Apply to E. C. Bowen, Times office. 220-1f

JACK and Stallion—I have a fine black Spanish Jack, which I want to sell. Also a fine "Reno Baby" stallion. This stock, together with their get, can be seen on my farm 13 miles northeast of Wichita Falls. C. Dean, owner. 219-1f

FOR SALE—Three full-bred Jersey milk cows. Call on or address G. W. Musgrave, 10 miles north of Wichita Falls. 222-5t w-11

FOR RENT—Would like to arrange with couple to rent completely furnished cottage of five rooms, lights and bath, fine location. Reserve room and board, also pay difference. Address X, care Times. 222-2t

Faust.

Those people who love a good show and who stayed away from the Toler last night missed a performance of "Faust" that has never been equaled in this city. If anyone has a lingering doubt about the ability of the Auditorium stage to accommodate a fine production, they were undeceived last night. Every inch of the stobk scenery was laid aside and the changes which have been made allowed plenty of room, and to spare, for Mr. Labadie's splendid scenery and electrical effects.

There were several new features, though the story was not trifled with. The effects were great, an avalanche of fireworks, at the close of the fourth act making the region of Hades seem awfully realistic. Mr. Hubert Labadie is a most convincing Mephisto, his work is painstaking and artistic. A close attention to detail also helps to render the performance finished. Mary Van Tromp is idealistic in the role of Marguerite, easily taking the strong emotional cue in the third and fifth acts.—Wichita (Kan.) Daily Eagle.

Mr. Labadie and his company will present "Faust" at the Olympic opera house in this city on the evening of February 4th.

Mr. Fred Barger and Miss Ella Lewis of Charlie, Texas, were united in marriage at the residence of Rev. T. R. Bowles, two miles from this city, last Wednesday at 1:30 o'clock. After receiving congratulations from their friends present, the happy couple left for Charlie, which place will be their future home. They have many friends there who wish for them sunshine and happiness through married life.

Cotton Seed Meal and Hulls

Our Mill is now in operation and we are prepared to furnish the trade with Meal, Hulls and Cracked Cake in any quantities. We also offer Lint in four pound rolls for quilting purposes at 25c per roll. **Terms—Strictly Cash.** Positively no credit to anyone. Save delay by sending money with the driver. We solicit business and will be pleased to quote prices.

Wichita Cotton Oil Co.

Today's Live Stock Market.
Special to the Times.
Fort Worth, Tex., Jan. 31.—Total cattle receipts, 1,100. Market generally steady.

Beef Steers—Receipts, 350. The demand for good grassers and cornfeds was active and prices were slightly higher. Tops sold at \$3.60.

Stockers and Feders—The receipts were small; quality fair. Demand was active and prices steady. Tops sold at \$3.25.

Butcher Cows—Receipts, 600. Quality medium to good killing. Market active and higher at \$2.80@3.25.

Calves—Receipts small, and mostly of poor quality. Market slow. Tops sold at \$4.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 850, mostly good Oklahomas. Market active and 10c higher. Tops sold at \$4.42½.

Tomorrow is the first of another month. Phone us your orders and let us show you how well we can serve you.

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CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS \$115,650.00

Regardless of the amount of your banking business we want it. We have facilities for handling real estate paper

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Buy your next watch from
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And have a full supply of these goods. They are the best and most reliable Implements manufactured and we invite you to call and inspect them. As to price and durability, we guarantee satisfaction. We also have a full line of

BUILDERS HARDWARE

Tinware, Queensware, Graniteware, Etc. Also handle the Pittsburg Perfect Hog Wire Fencing.

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You can find what you want in this line of goods. We have them in all sizes and they are all reliable goods.

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HARDWARE CO.

718 INDIANA AVENUE WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

J. S. Mayfield Lumber Co.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Let us Figure on Your Bill

DON'T PAY RENT ALL YOUR LIFE

Buy your own home; do it now; instead of accumulating a handful of rent receipts at the end of the year. Apply your money to the purchase of a home and be independent.

THE WICHITA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

Has just completed twenty-five modern cottages, of from four to five rooms each, situated from 6 to 8 blocks of the business portion of the city. For the purpose of further developing its property, the company has decided to offer for sale a number of its houses. The following is a list of the houses, with the prices asked for each:

Price List of Property Owned by The Wichita Development Co.

HOUSE NO.	NO.	STREET	PRICE	HOUSE NO.	NO.	STREET	PRICE
1	310	BURNETT ST.	\$1350.00	20	408	AUSTIN AVE	\$1250.00
2	312	"	1850.00	21	410	"	1250.00
3	400	Cor. 4th Bur.	1850.00	22	412	Cor. 4th Austin	1300.00
4	402	"	1400.00	23	500	Cor. 4th Austin	1500.00
5	404	"	1400.00	24	502	"	1250.00
6	406	"	1400.00	25	504	"	1250.00
7	410	"	1450.00	Vacant Lots Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Block No. 121, Price each - - - \$250.00 Lot No. 4, " " 145, " " - - - 350.00 Lot No. 10, " " 144, " " - - - 300.00 Lots No. 4, 5, 6 " " 144, " " - - - 200.00 All inside lots west half of blocks No. 121, 122, 145, each - - - 200.00 Corner lots west side same blocks - - - 250.00 Prices on other lots on application.			
8	412	Cor. 5th Bur.	1700.00				
9	500	Cor. 5th Bur.	1800.00				
10	504	"	1500.00				
11	508	"	1500.00				
12	511	with lot 8	1600.00				
13	507	"	1400.00				
14	505	"	1400.00				
15	503	"	1650.00				
16	501	Cor. 5th Bur.	1550.00				
17	413	Cor. 5th Bur.	1650.00				
18	411	"	1400.00				
19	409	7th	1500.00				

These houses are extra well built and finished; large rooms, solid concrete foundations, all flues built from the ground, all screened, wired for electric lights, a small barn goes with every house, lots 50x150 feet, running back to the alley. Liberal terms given. Reasonable cash payment, balance on monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual payments at 8 per cent interest. There is no better town in which to invest than Wichita Falls, and no better property in the city than this; close in, free from dust, the best of soil, well drained, and the highest land of any part of the city lying in the valley. The telephone and electric light companies are now putting in their respective lines, and the water mains will be installed in a very short time. To see the property and for full particulars, call on,

BEAN & STONE, Agents

Office St. James Hotel Block

Telephone 63

Ziegler's

TIN SHOP

Pure Water

These Days is an Item Worth Considering.

We furnish everything necessary to catch and deliver rain water from the time it falls on your roof until you place it to your lips pure and clear.

We Know How.

Better SEE US About it.

J. H. PELLITT

The old Reliable Tailor

Has opened his tailor shop in the rooms upstairs over Tullis' paint shop and solicits your orders. If you like to be dressy, then have him make you a suit. All work guaranteed. Call and see my new Spring Samples. Cleaning and Repairing a Specialty. Suits pressed while you wait.

TWO MINUTE SKETCHES

James Watt.

By ROBERTUS LOVE.



The steam engine was a plaything when he began to tinker with it.

It was George Stephenson who, observing the lifting of a teakettle's lid by the hissing and bubbling within, conceived and created the first crude steam engine, but it was James Watt who divined the immense possibilities of steam as a motive force and adapted the engine to practical uses. So many and so important were the improvements added by Watt that he shares honors with the inventor of the original engine. Watt perfected the steam engine, adapting it to general industrial service. He took an embryotic contrivance and developed it practically to a finished creation.

This Scotchman was an instrument maker by trade. Employed in that capacity for the University of Glasgow, he took advantage of his association with the professors to increase his scientific knowledge. In the laboratory was a little steam engine vast in possibilities, but little more than a plaything when Watt began to tinker with it. His first great improvement in the engine was the invention of the independent steam condenser, which conserved much of the power that was lost in the original machine. Watt also invented the centrifugal governor, the water gauge, the mercury steam gauge and many other features, leaving the steam engine in its essential construction very much as it stands today.

Watt worked at his task with unflagging zeal. He made the improvement of the steam motor his life's work. From 1759 to 1774 he was almost constantly engaged in perfecting the mechanism of the engine. It is said that republics are ungrateful. This cannot be said of the kingdom of Great Britain in the case of James Watt, for the government extended the Watt patents beyond the prescribed term of years in recognition of the long period of time which the tireless inventor devoted to his work of improvement and adaptation.

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FIREARMS, SPORTING GOODS, BICYCLES AND SEWING MACHINE SUPPLIES—FINE POCKET CUTLERY.

General Repairing a Specialty

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E. A. COX F. W. SNYDER

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Estimates furnished on application.

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POULTRY WIRE

18 inch to 6 feet high

AT

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Ohio Avenue

Wichita Falls, - - - - Texas

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Spring Oxfords

HAVE JUST ARRIVED

THE FAMOUS DREW SHOES

The new and snappy styles are now ready for your inspection.

ROCK & DUKE

THE SHOE STORE

PRESIDENT LAYS WHIP IN A SPECIAL MESSAGE

(Continued from Page 1.)

covered in admirable fashion by the report of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, which report should serve as a chart for the guidance of both legislative and executive officers. As regards injunctions, I can do little but repeat what I have said in my last message to Congress. Even though it were possible, I should consider it most unwise to abolish the use of the process of injunction. It is necessary in order that the courts may maintain their own dignity and in order that they may in effective manner check disorder and violence. The judge who uses it cautiously and conservatively, but who, when the need rises, uses it fearlessly, confers the greatest service upon the people, and his preeminent usefulness as a public servant should be heartily recognized. But there is no question in my mind that it has sometimes been used heedlessly and unjustly, and that some of the injunctions issued inflict grave and occasionally irreparable wrong upon those enjoined. It is indefensible for men to be enjoined from peacefully soliciting others to join a labor union, or, under any ordinary circumstances, from withdrawing from the service of any employer, in a controversy, arising in good faith, as to the terms of their employment.

Where Impending Proceedings are Wrong.

It is all wrong to use the injunction to prevent the entirely proper and legitimate action of labor organizations in their struggle for industrial betterment, or under the guise of protecting property rights unwarrantably to invade the fundamental rights of the individual. It is futile to concede, as we all do, the right and the necessity of organized effort on the part of wage-earners and yet by injunctive process to forbid peaceable action to accomplish the lawful objects for which they are organized and upon which their success depends. The fact that the punishment for the violation of an injunction must, to make the order effective, necessarily be summary and without the intervention of a jury makes its issuance in doubtful cases a dangerous practice, and in itself furnishes a reason why the process should be surrounded with safeguards to protect individuals against being enjoined from exercising their proper rights. Reasonable notice should be given the adverse party.

The Spirit of Justice and Fair Play.

This matter is daily becoming of graver importance and I can not too urgently recommend that the congress give careful consideration to the subject. If some way of remedying the abuses is not found the feeling of indignation against them among large numbers of our citizens will tend to grow so extreme as to produce a revolt against the whole use of the process of injunction. The ultra-conservatives who object to cutting out the abuses will do well to remember that if the popular feeling does become strong many of those upon whom they rely to defend them will be the first to turn against them. Men of property cannot afford to trust to anything save the spirit of justice and fair play; for those very public men who, while it is to their interest, defend all the abuses committed by capital and pose as the champions of conservatism, will, the moment they think their interest changes, take the lead in just such a matter as this and pander to what they esteem popular feeling by endeavoring, for instance, effectively to destroy the power of the courts in matters of injunction; and will even seek to render nugatory the power to punish for contempt, upon which power the very existence of the orderly administration of justice depends.

More Power to Interstate Commerce Commission.

Not only should there be action on certain laws affecting wage earners; there should also be such action on laws better to secure control over the great business concerns engaged in interstate commerce, and especially over the great common carriers. The Interstate Commerce Commission should be empowered to pass upon any rate or practice on its own initiative. Moreover, it should be provided that whenever the Commission has reason to believe that proposed advance in a rate ought not to be made without investigation, it should have authority to issue an order prohibiting the advance pending examination by congress.

I would not be understood as expressing an opinion that any or even a majority of these advances are improper. Many of the rates in this country have been abnormally low. The operating expenses of our railroads, notably the wages paid railway employees, have greatly increased. These and other causes may in any given case justify an advance in rates, and if so the advance should be permitted and approved. But there may be, and doubtless are, cases where this is not true; and our law should be so framed that the government, as the representative of the whole people, can protect the individual against unlawful exaction for the use of these public highways. The Interstate Commerce Commission should be provided with the means to make a physical valuation of any road as to which it deems this valuation necessary. In some form the Federal government should exercise supervision over the financial operations of our interstate railroads. In no other way can justice be done between the private owners of those properties and the public which pay their charges. When once an inflated capitalization has gone upon the mar-

ket and has become fixed in value, its existence must be recognized. As a practical matter it is then often absolutely necessary to take account of the thousands of innocent stockholders who have purchased their stock in good faith. The usual result of such inflation is therefore to impose upon the public an unnecessary but everlasting tax, while the innocent purchasers of the stock are also harmed and only a few speculators are benefited. Such wrongs when once accomplished can with difficulty be undone; but they can be prevented with safety and justice. When combinations of interstate railways must obtain government sanction; when it is no longer possible for an interstate railway to issue stock or bonds, save in the manner approved by the Federal government; when that government makes sure that the proceeds of every stock and bond issue go into the improvement of the property and not the enrichment of some individual or syndicate; when, whenever it becomes material for guidance in the regulative action of the government, the physical value of one of these properties is determined and made known—there will be eliminated from railroad securities that element of uncertainty which lends to them their speculative quality and which has contributed much to the financial stress of the recent past.

Federal Control Over Physical Operations of Railways.

I think that the Federal government must also assume a certain measure of control over the physical operation of railways in the handling of interstate traffic. The Commission now has authority to establish through routes and joint rates. In order to make this provision effective and in order to promote in times of necessity the proper movement of traffic, I think it must also have authority to determine the conditions upon which cars shall be interchanged between different interstate railways. It is also probable that the Commission should have authority, in particular instances, to determine the schedule upon which perishable commodities shall be moved.

As to Railway Traffic Associations.

In this connection I desire to repeat my recommendation that railways be permitted to form traffic associations for the purpose of conferring about and agreeing upon rates, regulations and practices affecting interstate business in which the members of the association are mutually interested. This does not mean that they should be given the right to pool their earnings or their traffic. The law requires that rates shall be so adjusted as not to discriminate between individuals, localities or different species of traffic. Ordinarily, rates by all competing lines must be the same. As applied to practical conditions, the railway operations of this country cannot be conducted according to law without what is equivalent to conference and agreement. The articles under which such associations operate should be approved by the Commission; all their operations should be open to public inspection; and the rates, regulations and practices upon which they agree should be subject to disapproval by the Commission.

To Encourage Railway Development.

I urge this last provision with the same earnestness that I do the others. This country provides its railway facilities by private capital. Those facilities will not be adequate unless the capital employed is assured of just treatment and an adequate return. In interests of the public alone, it is better to allow too liberal rather than too scanty earnings, for, otherwise, there is grave danger that our railway development may not keep pace with the demand for transportation. But the fundamental idea that these railways are public highways must be recognized, and they must be open to the whole public upon equal terms and upon reasonable terms.

The Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

In reference to the Sherman anti-trust law, I repeat the recommendations made in my message at the opening of the present congress, as well as in my message to the previous congress. The attempt in this law to provide in sweeping terms against all combinations of whatever character, if technically in restraint of trade as such restraint has been defined by the courts, must necessarily be either futile or mischievous, and sometimes both. The present law makes some combinations illegal, although they may be useful to the country. On the other hand, as to some huge combinations which are both noxious and illegal, even if the action undertaken against them under the law by the government is successful the result may be to work but a minimum benefit to the public. Even though the combination be broken up and a small measure of reform thereby produced, the real good aimed at cannot be obtained, for such real good can only come by a thorough and continuing supervision over the acts of the combination in all its parts, so as to prevent stock watering, improper forms of competition, and, in short, wrongdoing generally. The law should correct that portion of the Sherman Act which prohibits its all combinations of the character above described, whether they be reasonable or unreasonable; but this should be done only as a part of the general scheme to provide for this effective and thoroughgoing supervision by the national government of all the operations of the big interstate business concerns. Judge Hough of New York, in his recent decision in the Harriman case, states that the congress possesses the power to limit the interstate operations of corporations not complying with Federal safeguards against the recurrence of obnoxious practices, and to license those which afford the public adequate security against methods calculated to diminish

solveny, and therefore efficiency and economy in interstate transportation. The judge adds that in these matters "the power of congress is ample, though as yet not fruitful in results." It is very earnestly to be desired that either along the lines the judge indicates, or in some other way equally efficacious, the congress may exercise the power which he holds it possesses.

The Rights of Property vs. The Wage Earner.

Superficially it may seem that the laws, the passage of which I heretofore again advocate—for I have repeatedly advocated them before—are not connected. But in reality, they are connected. Each and every one of these laws, if enacted, would represent part of the campaign against privilege, part of the campaign to make the class of great property holders realize that property has its duties no less than its rights. When the courts guarantee to the employer, as they should, the rights of property, they should no less emphatically make it evident that they will exact from property and from the employer the duties which should necessarily accompany these rights; and hitherto our laws have failed in precisely this point of enforcing the performance of duty by the man of property toward the man who works for him, by the man of great wealth, especially if he uses that wealth in corporate form, toward the investor, the wage earner and the general public. The permanent failure of the man of property to fulfill his obligations would ultimately assure the wresting from him of the privileges which he is entitled to enjoy if he recognizes the obligations accompanying them. Those who assume or share the responsibility for this failure are rendering but a poor service to the cause which they believe they champion.

Over-Capitalization and Watering of Stocks.

I do not know whether it is possible, but if possible, it is certainly desirable, that in connection with measures to restrain stock watering and overcapitalization there should be measures taken to prevent at least the grosser forms of gambling in securities and commodities, such as making large sales of what men do not possess and "cornering" the market. Legitimate purchases of commodities and stocks and securities for investment have no connection whatever with purchases on stocks or other securities on a margin for speculative or gambling purposes. There is no moral difference between gambling at cards or in lotteries or on the race track and gambling in the stock market. One method is just as pernicious to the body politic as the other in kind, and in degree the evil worked is far greater. But it is a more difficult subject with which to deal. The great bulk of the business transacted on the exchanges is not only legitimate, but it is necessary to the working of our modern industrial system, and extreme care would have to be taken not to interfere with this business in doing away with the "bucket shop" type of operation. We should study both the successes and the failures of foreign legislators who, notably in Germany, have worked along this line, so as not to do anything harmful. Moreover, there is a special difficulty in dealing with this matter by the Federal government in a Federal republic like ours. But if it is possible to devise a way to deal with it, the effort should be made, even if only in a cautious and tentative way. It would seem that the Federal government could at least act for forbidding the use of the mails, telegraph and telephone wires for mere gambling in stocks and futures, just as it does in lottery transactions.

The Standard Oil Company and Santa Fe Railway Guilty of Criminal Misconduct.

I inclose herewith a statement issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Corporations (Appendix 1) in answer to certain statements (which I also inclose made by and on behalf of the agents of the Standard Oil Corporation (Appendix 2) and a letter of the Attorney General (Appendix 3) containing an answer to certain statements, also inclosed, made by the president of the Santa Fe Railway Company (Appendix 4). The Standard Oil Corporation and the railway company have both been found guilty by the courts of criminal misconduct; both have been sentenced to pay heavy fines; and each has issued and published broadcast these statements, asserting their innocence and denouncing as improper the action of the courts and juries in convicting them of guilt. These statements are very elaborate, are very ingenious, and are untruthful in important particulars. The following letter and inclosure from Mr. Henry sufficiently illustrate the methods of the high officials of the Santa Fe and show the utter falsity of their plea of ignorance, the similar plea of the Standard Oil being equally without foundation:

Department of Justice, Office of the United States Attorney, District of Oregon, Portland, January 11, 1908. The President, Washington, D. C. Dear Mr. President:—I understand that Mr. Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway system, has commented with some severity upon your attitude toward the payment of rebates by certain transcontinental railroads and that he has declared that he knew anything about any rebates being granted his road. I enclose you herewith a copy of a letter from Edward Chambers, general freight and traffic manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway system, to Mr. G. A. Davidson, auditor of the same company, dated February 27, 1907. This letter does not deal with interstate shipments, but the constitution of the State of California makes the

payment of rebates by railroads a felony, and Mr. Ripley has apparently not been above the commission of crime to secure business. You are at liberty to use this inclosure in any way that you think it can be of service to yourself or the public. Sincerely yours, FRANCIS J. HENEY.

San Francisco, Feb. 27, 1907.

Dear Sir: I hand you herewith a file of papers covering the movement of fuel oil shipped by the Associated Oil Company over our line from January 1, 1906, up to and including November 15, 1906.

We agreed with the Associated Oil Co.'s negotiations with Mr. Ripley, Mr. Wells, and myself, that in consideration of their making us a special price on oil for company use, which is covered by a contract, and the further consideration that we would take a certain quantity, they would in turn ship from Bakersfield over our line to San Francisco Bay points a certain minimum number of barrels of fuel oil at rate of 25 cents per barrel from Bakersfield, exclusive of the switching charge.

These statements cover the movement, except that they have included Stockton, which is not correct, as it is not a bay point and could not be reached as conveniently by water. We have paid them on account of this movement \$7,239 which should be deducted from the total of movement shown in the attached papers.

I wish you would arrange to make up a statement, check the same, and refund to the Associated Oil Company down to the basis of 25 cents per barrel from Bakersfield where they are the shippers, regardless of who is consigned, as all their fuel oil is sold delivered. The reason for making this deal in addition to what I have stated, is that the Associated Oil Company have their own boats and carry oil from fields controlled by themselves along the coast near San Luis Obispo to San Francisco at a much lower cost than the special rate we have made them in competition with the Union Oil Company and the Standard Oil Company. It was necessary for them to sell at the San Francisco Bay points on the basis of the cost water transportation from the coast fields. They figured they could only afford to pay us the 25 cents per barrel if by doing this they sold our company a certain amount of fuel oil, otherwise the business covered by the attached papers would have come in by boat from the coast fields.

I am writing this up completely so that there may be in the papers a history of the reasons why this arrangement was made. I wish you would go ahead and make the adjustment as soon as possible as the Associated Oil Company are very anxious to have the matter closed up. The arrangement was cancelled on November 15th at a conference between Mr. Ripley, Mr. Wells, Mr. Porter, and myself.

Yours truly, EDWARD CHAMBERS.

Shipments Associated Oil Co.
Mr. G. A. Davidson,
Auditor, Los Angeles

Unfair and Unwholesome Methods of Crushing Out Competition.

The attacks by these great corporations on the Administration's actions have been given a wide circulation throughout the country, in the newspapers and otherwise, by those writers and speakers, who, consciously or unconsciously, act as the representatives of predatory wealth—of the wealth accumulated on a giant scale by all forms of iniquity, ranging from the oppression of wageworkers to unfair and unwholesome methods of crushing out competition, and to defraud the public by stock jobbing and the manipulation of securities. Certain wealthy men of this stamp, whose conduct should be abhorrent to every man of ordinarily decent conscience, and who commit the hideous wrong of teaching our young men that phenomenal business success must ordinarily be based on dishonesty, have during the last few months made it apparent that they have banded together to work for a reaction. Their endeavor is to overthrow and discredit all who honestly administer the law, to prevent any additional legislation which would check and restrain them, and to secure if possible a freedom from all restraint which will permit every unscrupulous wrongdoer to do what he wishes unchecked provided he has money enough. The only way to counteract the movement in which these men are engaged is to make clear to the public just what they have done in the past and just what they are seeking to accomplish in the present.

The administration and those who support its views are not only not engaged in an assault on property, but are strenuous upholders of the rights of property. The wise attitude to take is admirably stated by Governor Fort, of New Jersey, in his recent inaugural address; the principles which he upholds as regards the State being of course identical with those which should obtain as regards the nation.

Just and fair regulation can only be objected to by those misconceiving the rights of the State. The State grants all corporate powers to its railroads and other public utility corporations, and may not only modify, but repeal all charters and charter privileges it confers. It may, therefore, impose conditions upon their operation at its pleasure. Of course in the doing of these things, it should act wisely and with conservatism, protecting all vested rights of property and the interests of the innocent holders of the securities of existing quasi-public corporations. Regulation, therefore, upon a wise basis, of the operation of these public utilities companies, including the fixing of rates and public charges, upon complaint

and subject to court review, should be entrusted to a proper board, as well as the right to regulate the output of stock and the bonded issues of such corporations. If this were done, it would inure to the benefit of the people and the companies, for it would fix the value of such securities, and act as a guaranty against their depreciation. Under such a law, the holders of existing securities would find themselves protected, and new securities offered would have the confidence of the State that they were only issued for extensions or betterments and upon some basis of the cost of such extensions or betterments. It is difficult to suggest any legislation that would give greater confidence to the public and investors than a wise public utilities bill; and the mere suggestion of its enactment should cause this class of security holders to feel that their holdings were strengthened, and that the State was about to aid the managers of its public utility corporations to conserve their corporate property for the public benefit and for the protection of invested capital.

Strict Supervision of Corporations.

The time has come for the strict supervision of these great corporations and the limitation of their stock and bond issues under some proper public official. It will make for conservatism, and strengthen the companies doing a legitimate business, and eliminate, let us hope, those which are merely speculative in character and organized simply to catch the unsuspecting or glibulous investor. Corporations have come in our business world to remain for all time. Corporate methods are the most satisfactory for business purposes in many cases. Every business or enterprise should be protected, and the public made to feel confidence in its corporate organization. Capital invested in corporations must be as free from wrongful attack as that invested by individuals and the State should do everything to foster and protect invested corporate capital and encourage the public in giving to it support and confidence. Nothing will do as much to achieve this desirable result as proper supervision and reasonable control over stock and bond issues, so that overcapitalization may be prevented and the people may know when they buy a share of stock or a bond that the name of the State upon it stands as a guaranty that there is value behind it and reasonable safety in its purchase. The act must make it clear that the intent of the supervision by the Commissioner is not for the purpose of striking at corporate organizations or invested capital, but rather to recognize and protect existing conditions and insure greater safeguards for the future.

Capital does not go into a State where reprisals are taken or vested interests are injured; it comes only where wise, conservative, safe treatment is assured, and it should be our policy to encourage and secure corporate rights and the best interests of stock and bond holders committed to our legal care.

To Uphold Honesty We Must Frown Upon Dishonesty.

Under no circumstances would we countenance attacks upon law-abiding property, or do aught but condemn those who hold up rich men as being evil men because of their riches. On the contrary, our whole effort is to insist upon conduct, and neither wealth nor property nor any other class distinction, as being the proper standard by which to judge the actions of men. For the honest man of great wealth we have a hearty regard, just as we have a hearty regard for the honest politician and honest newspaper. But part of the movement to uphold honesty must be a movement to frown on dishonesty. We attack only the corrupt men of wealth, who and in the purchased politician the most efficient instrument of corruption. Our main quarrel is not with these agents and representatives of the interests. They derive their chief power from the great sinister offenders who stand behind them. They are but puppets, but the strong cunning men and the mighty forces working for evil behind and through the puppets, with whom we have to deal. We seek to control law-defying wealth; in the first place to prevent its doing dire evil to the republic, and in the next place to avoid the vindictive and treacherful radicalism which, if left uncontrolled, it is certain in the end to arouse. Sweeping attacks upon all property, upon all men of means, without regard to whether they do well or ill, would sound the death-knell of the republic; and such attacks become inevitable if decent citizens permit those rich men whose lives are corrupt and evil to domineer in swollen pride, unchecked and unhindered, over the destinies of this country. We act in no vindictive spirit, and we are no respecters of persons: If a labor union does wrong, we oppose it as firmly as we oppose a corporation which does wrong; and we stand equally stoutly for the rights of the man of wealth and for the rights of the wage worker. We seek to protect the property of every man who acts honestly, of every corporation that represents wealth honestly accumulated and honestly only so far as is necessary to achieve this end.

We seek to stop wrongdoing and we desire to punish the wrongdoers. There are ample material rewards for those who serve with fidelity the mammon of unrighteousness; but they are dearly paid for by the people who permit their representatives, whether in public life, in the press, or in the colleges where their young men are taught, to teach and to practice that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor. The amount of

money the representatives of certain great moneyed interests are willing to spend can be gauged by their recent publication broadcast throughout the papers of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, of huge advertisements attacking with venomous bitterness the administration's policy of warring against successful dishonesty, and by their circulation of pamphlets and books prepared with the same object; while they likewise push the circulation of the writings and speeches of men who, whether because they are misled, or because, seeing the light, they yet are willing to sip against the light, serve these masters of great wealth to the cost of the plain people. The books and pamphlets, the controlled newspapers, the speeches by public or private men to which I refer, are usually and especially in the interest of the Standard Oil Trust and of certain notorious railroad combinations, but they also defend other individuals and corporations of great wealth that have been guilty of wrongdoing. It is only rarely that the men responsible for the wrongdoing themselves speak or write. Normally they hire others to do their bidding, or find others who will do it without hire. From the railroad rate law to the pure food law, every measure for honesty in business that has been passed during the last six years has been opposed by these men on its passage and in its administration with every resource that bitter and unscrupulous craft could suggest and the command of almost unlimited money secure. But for the last year the attack has been made with most bitterness upon the actual administration of the law, especially through the Department of Justice, but also through the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Bureau of Corporations. The extraordinary violence of the assaults upon our policy contained in these speeches, editorials, advertisements and pamphlets, and the enormous sums of money spent in these various ways, give a fairly accurate measure of the anger and terror which our public actions have caused the corrupt men of vast wealth to feel in the very marrow of their being. The attack is sometimes made openly against us for enforcing the law, and sometimes with a certain cunning, for not trying to enforce it in some other way than that which experience shows to be practical. One of the favorite methods of the latter class of assailant is to attack the administration for not procuring the imprisonment instead of the fine of offenders under these anti-trust laws. The man making this assault is usually either a prominent lawyer or an editor who takes his policy from the financiers and his arguments from their attorneys. If the former, he has defended and advised many wealthy malefactors, and he knows well that thanks to the advice of lawyers like himself, a certain kind of modern corporation has been turned into an admirable instrument by which to render it well-nigh impossible to get at the head of the corporation, at the man who is really most guilty. When we are able to put the real wrongdoer in prison, this is what we strive to do; this is what we have actually done with some very wealthy criminals, who, moreover, represented the most beneficial of all alliances, the alliance between the corruption of organized politics and the corruption of high finance. This is what we have done in the Gavnor and Greene case, in the case of the misapplication of funds in connection with certain great banks in Chicago, in the land-fraud cases, and in other cases likewise. Neither the highest political position nor the possession of great wealth has availed to save the offenders from prison. The Federal government does a course of sin; it does bid sinners fear; it has put behind the bars with impartial severity, the powerful financier, the powerful politician, the rich land thief, the rich contractor—all, no matter how high their station, against whom criminal misdeeds can be proved. All their wealth and power can not protect them. But it often happens that the effort to imprison a given defendant is certain to be futile while it is possible to fine him or to fine the corporation of which he is the head; so that, in other words, the only way of punishing the wrong is by fining the corporation, unless we are content to proceed personally against the minor agents. The corporation lawyers to whom I refer and their employers are the men mainly responsible for this state of things, and their responsibility is shared by all who in generously oppose the passing of just and effective laws, or who fail to execute them when they have been put on the statute books.

The Rights of Innocent Stockholders

Much is said, these attacks upon the policy of the administration, about the rights of "innocent stockholders." That stockholder is not innocent who voluntarily purchases stock in a corporation whose methods and management he knows to be corrupt; and stockholders are bound to try to secure honest management, or else are estopped from complaining about the proceedings if the government finds necessary in order to compel the corporation to obey the law. There has been in the past grave wrong done innocent stockholders by overcapitalization, stock-watering, stock-jobbing, stock-manipulation. This we have sought to prevent, first, by exposing the things done and punishing the offender when any existing law had been violated; second, by recommending the passage of laws which would make unlawful similar practices for the future. The public men, lawyers, and editors who loudly proclaim their sympathy for the "innocent stockholder" when a great law-defying corporation is punished, are the first to protest with frantic vehemence against all efforts to put a stop to the practices which are the

real and ultimate sources of the damage alike to the stockholders and the public. The apologists of successful dishonesty who always declaim against any effort to punish or prevent it, on the ground that such effort will "unsettle business." It is they who by their acts have unsettled business; and the very men raising this cry spend hundreds of thousands of dollars in securing, by speech, editorial, book, or pamphlet, the defense by misstatements of what they have done; and when the public servants correct their misstatements by telling the truth they declaim against them for breaking silence, lest "values be depreciated." They have hurt honest business men, honest workmen, honest farmers; and now they clamor against the truth being told.

Honesty in Business and Politics.

The keynote of all these attacks upon the effort to secure honesty in business and in politics is well expressed in brazen protests against any effort for the moral regeneration of the business world, on the ground that it is unnatural, unwarranted and injurious, and that business panic is the necessary penalty for such effort to secure business honesty. The morality of such a plea is precisely as great as if made on behalf of the men caught in a gambling establishment when that gambling establishment is raided by the police. If such words mean anything they mean that those sentiments they represent stand against the effort to bring about a moral regeneration of business which will prevent a repetition of the insurance, banking, street railroad scandals in New York, a repetition of the Chicago and Alton; a repetition of the combination between certain professional politicians, certain professional labor leaders, and certain big financiers, from the disgrace of which San Francisco was just been rescued; a repetition of the successful effort by the Standard Oil people to crush out every competitor, to overtake the common carriers, to establish a monopoly which rears the public with a contempt which the public deserves so long as it permits men of such principles and such sentiments to avow and act on them with impunity. The outcry against stopping dishonest practices among wrongdoers who happen to be wealthy is precisely similar to the outcry raised against every effort for cleanliness and decency in city government, because, forsooth, it will "hurt business." The same outcry is made against the Department of Justice for prosecuting the heads of colossal corporations that has been made against the men who in San Francisco have prosecuted with impartial severity the wrongdoers among business men, public officials, and labor leaders alike. The principle is the same in the two cases. Just as the blackmailer and bribe-giver stand on the same evil eminence of infamy, so the man who makes an enormous fortune by corrupting legislatures and municipalities and fleecing his stockholders and the public, stands on the same moral level with the creature who fattens on the blood money of the gambling house and the saloon. Moreover, in the last analysis, both kinds of corruption are far more intimately connected than would at first appear; the wrongdoing is at bottom the same. Corrupt business and corrupt politics act and react with ever increasing debasement on the other; the corrupt head of a corporation and the corrupt labor leader are both in the same degree enemies of honest corporations and honest labor unions; the rebate taker, the franchise trafficker, the manipulator of securities, the purveyor and protector of vice, the blackmailing ward boss, the ballot box stuffer, the demagogue, the mob leader, the hired bully and mankiller—all alike work at the same web of corruption, and all alike should be abhorred by honest men.

The "business" which is hurt by the movement for honesty is the kind of business which, in the long run, it says the country to have hurt. It is the kind of business which has tended to make the name "high finance" a term of scandal to which all honest American men of business should join in putting an end. The special pleading for more business dishonesty, in denouncing the present administration or enforcing the law against the huge and corrupt corporations which have defied the law, also denounce it for endeavoring to secure sadly needed labor legislation, such as a far-reaching law making employers liable for injuries to their employees. It is meet and fit that the apologists for corrupt wealth should oppose every effort to relieve weak and helpless people from crushing misfortune brought upon them by injury in the business from which they gain a bare livelihood. The burden should be distributed. It is hypocritical businessness to speak of a girl who works in a factory where the dangerous machinery is unprotected as having the "right" freely to contract to expose herself to dangers to life and limb. She has no alternative but to suffer want or to expose herself to such dangers and when she loses a hand or is otherwise maimed or disfigured for life, it is a moral wrong that the whole burden of the risk necessarily incidental to the business should be placed with crushing weight upon her weak shoulders, and all who profit by her work escape scot-free. This is what opponents of a just employers' liability law advocate; and it is consistent that they should usually also advocate immunity for the most dangerous members of the criminal class—the criminals of great wealth.

Respect for Law and the Judges of Our Courts.

Our opponents have recently been bitterly criticizing the two judges referred to in the accompanying communications from the Standard Oil Company and the Santa Fe Railroad for having imposed heavy fines on these

two corporations; and yet these same critics of these two judges exhaust themselves in denouncing the most respectful and cautious discussion of the official action of a judge which results in immunity to wealthy and powerful wrongdoers. Most certainly it behooves us all to treat with the utmost respect the high office of judge; and our judges, as a whole, are brave and upright men. Respect for the law must go hand in hand with respect for the judges; and, as a whole, it is true now as in the past that the judges stand in character and service above all other men among their fellow-servants of the public. There is all the greater need that the few who fall in this great office, who fall below this high standard of integrity, of wisdom, of sympathetic understanding and of courage, should have their eyes opened to the needs of their countrymen. A judge who on the bench either truckles to the mob and shrinks from sternly repressing violence and disorder, or bows down before a corporation; who falls to stand up valiantly for the rights of property on the one hand, or on the other by misuse of the process of injunction or by his attitude toward all measures for the betterment of the conditions of labor, makes the wage-worker feel with bitterness that the courts are hostile to him; or who fails to realize that all public servants in their several stations must strive to stop the abuses of the criminal rich—such a man performs an even worse service to the body politic than the legislator or executive who goes wrong. The judge who does his "duty" will stand higher, and render better service to the people, than any other public servant; he is entitled to a greater respect; and if he is a true servant of the people, if he is upright and wise and fearless, he will unhesitatingly disregard even the wishes of the people if they conflict with the eternal principles of right as against wrong. He must serve the people; but he must serve his own conscience first. All honor to such a judge; and all honor can not be rendered him if it is rendered equally to his brethren who fall immeasurably below the high ideals for which he stands. Untruthful criticism is wicked at all times, and whoever may be the object; but it is a peculiarly flagrant iniquity when a judge is the object. No man should lightly criticize a judge; no man should, even in his own mind, condemn a judge unless he is sure of the facts. If a judge is assailed for standing against popular folly, and above all for standing against mob violence, all honorable men should rally instantly to his support. Nevertheless if he clearly fails to do his duty by the public in dealing with law-breaking men of wealth, he must expect to feel the weight of public opinion; and this is but right, for except in extreme cases this is the only way in which he can be reached at all. No servant of the people has a right to expect to be free from just criticism.

Clays "Our" Opponents of Good Government.

The opponents of the measures we champion single out now one and now another measure for especial attack, and speak as if the movement in which we are engaged was purely economic. It has a large economic side, but it is fundamentally an ethical movement. It is not a movement to be completed in one year, or two or three years; it is a movement that must be persevered in until the spirit which lies behind it sinks into the heart and the conscience of the whole people. It is always important to choose the right means to achieve our purpose, but it is even more important to keep this purpose clearly before us; and this purpose is to secure national honesty in business and in politics. We do not subscribe to the cynical belief that dishonesty and unfair dealing are essential to success in business, and are to be condoned when the success is moderate and applauded when the success is great. The methods by which the Standard Oil people and those engaged in the other combinations of which I have spoken above have achieved great fortunes can only be justified by the advocacy of a system of morality which would also justify every form of criminality on the part of a labor union, and every form of violence, corruption, and fraud, from murder to bribery and ballot-box stuffing in politics. We are trying to secure equality of opportunity for all; and the struggle for honesty is the same whether it is made on behalf of one set of men or of the other. In the interest of small settlers and landowners, and against the embittered opposition of wealthy owners of huge wandering flocks of sheep, or of corporations desiring to rob the people of coal and timber, we strive to put an end to the theft of public land in the West. When we do this, and protest against the action of all men, whether in public life or in private life, who either take part in or refuse to try to stop such theft, we are really engaged in the same policy as when we endeavor to put a stop to rebates or to prevent the upgrowth of uncontrolled monopolies. Our effort is simply to enforce the principles of common honesty and common sense. It would indeed be ill for the country should there be any halt in our work.

The laws in the future must be administered as they are now being administered, so that the Department of Justice may continue to be, what it now is, in very fact the Department of Justice, where so far as our ability permits justice is meted out with an even hand to great and small, rich and poor, weak and strong. Moreover there should be no delay in supplementing the laws now on the statute books by the enactment of further legislation as outlined in the message I sent to Congress on its assembling. Under the existing laws much, very

much, has been actually accomplished during the past six years, and it has been shown by actual experience that they can be enforced against the wealthiest corporation and the richest and most powerful manager or manipulator of that corporation, as rigorously and fearlessly as against the humblest offender. Above all, they have been enforced against the very wrongdoers and agents of wrongdoers who have for so many years gone scot-free and flouted the laws with impunity, against great law-defying corporations of immense wealth, which, until within the last half dozen years, have treated themselves and have expected others to treat them as being beyond and above all possible check from law.

National Government Should Have Full Power to Deal With the Great Corporations.

It is especially necessary to secure to the representatives of the National Government full power to deal with great corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and above all, with the great interstate common carriers. Our people should clearly recognize that while there are difficulties in any course of conduct to be followed in dealing with these great corporations, these difficulties must be faced, and one of two courses followed. The first course is to abandon all efforts to oversee and control their actions in the interest of the general public and to permit a return to the utter lack of control which would obtain if they were left to the common law. I do not for one moment believe that our people would tolerate this position. The extraordinary growth of modern industrialism has rendered the common law, which grew up under and was adapted to deal with totally different conditions, in many respects inadequate to deal with the new conditions. These new conditions make it necessary to shackle cunning as in the past we have shackled force. The vast individual and corporate fortunes, the vast combinations of capital, which have marked the development of our industrial system, create new conditions, and necessitate a change from the old attitude of the State and the Nation toward the rules regulating the acquisition and untrammeled business use of property, in order both that property may be adequately protected, and at the same time those who hold it may be prevented from wrongdoing.

National and State Governments Must Each Do Their Part.

The second and third courses are to have the regulation undertaken by the nation or by the States. Of course in any event both the National government and the several State governments must do each its part, and each can do a certain amount that the other cannot do, while the only really satisfactory results must be obtained by the representatives of the National and State governments working heartily together within their respective spheres. But in my judgment thoroughgoing and satisfactory control can in the end only be obtained by the action of the national government, for almost all the corporations of enormous wealth—that is, the corporations which it is especially desirable to control—are engaged in interstate commerce and derive their power and their importance not from that portion of their business which is intrastate, but from the interstate business. It is not always easy to decide just where the line of demarcation between the two kinds of business falls. This line must ultimately be drawn by the Federal courts. Much of the effort to secure adequate control over the great corporations by State action has been wise and effective, but much of it has been neither; for when the effort is made to accomplish by the action of the State what can only be accomplished by the action of the nation, the result can only be disappointment; and in the end the law will probably be declared unconstitutional. So likewise in the national arena, we who believe in the measures herein advocated are hampered and not aided by the extremists who advocate so violent that it would either be useless or else would cause more mischief than it would remedy.

Check to Corporate Abuses.

In a recent letter from a learned judge of the supreme court of one of the Gulf States, the writer speaks as follows: "In all matters pertaining to interstate commerce the authority of the national government already exists and does not have to be acquired, and the exercise of this existing authority can be in no sense a usurpation, or infringement upon, the rights of the States. On the contrary had the Federal government given this question more attention in the past and applied a vigorous check to corporate abuses, conditions would now be better, because the States would have fewer real or imaginary grievances and have had less cause not only to attempt the exercise of the authority reserved to the national government, but to act without proper moderation in matters peculiarly within their own provinces. The National government has been remiss in the past, but even at this late day it can solve the problem, and the sooner the National authority is exercised the less apt are the States to take action which will represent encroachments upon the national domain. There is a field of operation for both powers, and plenty alike for the national and State governments to do in order to protect both the people and the public utilities. The line of demarcation between Federal and State authority can and should be speedily settled by the Federal courts. The fact that the National government has omitted to exercise the authority conferred upon it by the interstate commerce clause of the constitution has made the States restive under what they deem corporate abuses, and in

some cases has probably stimulated them to go too far in the attempt to correct these abuses, with the result that all measures which they passed, good or bad, have been held up by the Federal courts. The necessary equitable and uniform regulation cannot be obtained by the separate action of the States, but only by the affirmative action of the National government."

This is an appeal by a high State judge, alarmed, as good citizens should be alarmed, by conflicts over the matter of jurisdiction, and by the radical action advocated by honest people smarting from a sense of injury received from corporations; which injury the Federal courts forbid the States to try to remedy, while the Federal government nevertheless refrains from itself taking adequate measures to provide a remedy. It cannot too strongly be insisted that the defenders and apologists of the great corporations, who have sought in the past and still seek to prevent adequate action by the Federal government to control these great corporations, are not only proving false to the people, but are laying up a day of wrath for the great corporations themselves. The nation will not tolerate an utter lack of control over very wealthy men of enormous power in the industrial, and therefore in the social, lives of all our people, some of whom have shown themselves cynically and brutally indifferent to the interests of the people; and if the congress does not act, with good tempered and sensible but resolute thoroughness, in cutting out the evils and in providing an effective supervision, the result is certain to be action on the part of the separate States, sometimes wise, sometimes ill-judged and extreme, sometimes unjust and damaging to the railroads or other corporations, more often ineffective from every standpoint, because the Federal courts declare it unconstitutional.

The Financial Panic.

We have just passed through two months of acute financial stress. At any such time it is a sad fact that entirely innocent people suffer from no fault of their own; and everyone must feel the keenest sympathy for the large body of honest business men, of honest investors, of honest wage-workers, who suffer because involved in a crash for which they are in no way responsible. At such times there is a natural tendency on the part of many men to feel gloomy and frightened at the outlook; but there is no justification for this feeling. There is no nation so absolutely sure of ultimate success as ours. Of course we shall succeed. Ours is a nation of masterful energy, with a continent for its domain, and it feels within its veins the thrill which comes to those who know that they possess the future. We are not cast down by the fear of failure. We are upheld by the confident hope of ultimate triumph. The wrongs that exist are to be corrected; but they in no way justify doubt as to the final outcome, doubt as to the great material prosperity of the future, or of the lofty spiritual life which is to be built upon that prosperity as a foundation. No misdeeds done in the present must be permitted to shroud from our eyes the glorious future of the Nation; but because of this very fact it behooves us never to swerve from our resolute purpose to cut out wrongdoing and uphold what is right.

Does Not Believe the Panic Was Caused by the Administration.

I do not believe for a moment that the actions of the administration have brought on business distress; so far as this is due to local and not world-wide causes, and to the actions of any particular individuals, it is due to the speculative folly and flagrant dishonesty of a few men of great wealth, who seek to shield themselves from the effects of their own wrongdoing by ascribing its results to the actions of those who have sought to stop the wrongdoing. But if it were true that to cut out the rottenness from the body politic meant a momentary check to an unhealthy seeming prosperity, I should not for one moment hesitate to put the knife to the corruption. On behalf of all our people, on behalf no less of the honest man of means than of the honest man who earns each day's livelihood by that day's sweat of his brow, it is necessary to insist upon honesty in business and politics alike, in all walks of life, in big things and in little things; upon just and fair dealing as between man and man. Those who demand this are striving for the right in the spirit of Abraham Lincoln when he said: "Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsmen's two hundred and fifty years of toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'"

"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in."

In the work we of this generation are in, there is, thanks be to the Almighty, no danger of bloodshed and no use for the sword; but there is grave need of those stern qualities shown alike by the men of the North and the men of the South in the dark days when each valiantly battled for the light as it was given each to see the light. Their spirit should be our spirit, as we strive to bring nearer the day when greed and trickery and cunning shall be trampled under feet by those who fight for the righteousness that exalteth a nation.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
The White House, January 31, 1908.

TH AMOC CASES. JOSEPH A. NE W CONSER GRANT

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The Wonderful Speed Developed by the Greyhound.

Representations of the greyhound appear upon sculptures over 3,000 years old. There is no doubt that it is one of the very oldest fixed types of dog and the most universal in its distribution. India, Arabia, Persia, are among the countries that for ages past had the greyhound. Lately there was exhibited in England a greyhound from Afghanistan—a shaggy form suited to that mountain land. Of course these dogs are not all exactly greyhounds in the western sense, but they are essentially the same in type; they are "gaze hounds," long legged, light built dogs, bred to run their game by sight and not by scent and to overtake it not by wearing it down, but by sheer speed and skill of running. How this type was evolved affords much interesting speculation.

"A greyhound is probably the fastest creature that moves upon the earth," says a breeder of those animals. "It is on record that a greyhound beat the famous race horse Flying Childers." An absolute trial between horse and greyhound is difficult to bring off, because, while the horse can be ridden at top speed, it is impossible to insure that the greyhound will run "all he can." But a dog that can start, say, fifty yards behind a horse and overtake it within another fifty, and this is about what a greyhound does, must surely be faster than anything else that lives or has his parallel only among the birds."

The same writer says of greyhound coursing: "One used to hear that it was a 'pothouse,' not a 'gentleman's' sport. But I have heard men who follow both declare that they prefer coursing to racing, and I can quite understand it. In coursing there is the absolute certainty that all is above suspicion of anything 'shady.' Every time a dog is run he is honestly run to win or divide the stakes. You cannot 'pull' a greyhound." — Chicago News.

Rome's Gormandizing.

The decline of a nation commences when gormandizing begins. Rome's collapse was well under way when slaves were thrown into the eel pits to increase the gamy flavor of the eels when they came upon the table.

Success has a great tendency to conceal and throw a veil over the evil deeds of men.—Demosthenes.

WE NEED

Your Grocery Business

For next month. When you give your next order for groceries ring No. 53. We will appreciate your business and try our best to please you. Our goods are guaranteed and our prices will be right. We will keep what you want. So we ask in advance for your February business.

Erwin & McIntire
Groceries.

Wm. Cameron & Co.

(Incorporated)

Dealers in LUMBER, LIME and CEMENT
CORRUGATED IRON AND NAILS

C. G. TEVIS, Manager

WICHITA FALLS,

TEXAS

Hot and Cold Baths—Competent Workmen. Polite Attention—Prompt Service

Williams' Barber Shop

BEN WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

THE LEADING SIX CHAIR SHOP IN THE CITY

SEVENTH STREET.

Wichita Falls, Texas

PERSONAL MENTION

Dr. J. A. Deakins of Iowa Park was here today on business.

H. D. Holley of Burkburnett was transacting business in the city today.

Rev. T. R. Bowles left this afternoon for Byers to conduct his regular monthly meeting.

Attorney C. C. Huff and Frank Kell are at Guthrie to attend the Eschitt-Kell hearing.

Mr. J. N. George of near Iowa Park, was in the city today and called and paid his respects to the Times.

J. R. Brummett, a prosperous real estate man of Henrietta, was transacting business in the city today.

Mack Taylor returned last night from a month's visit at his old home in Linden, Texas. He reports a delightful trip.

J. L. McConkey, manager for the Farmers' Union Warehouse Co., of this city left this afternoon for Fort Worth on business.

Major and Mrs. Robert Cobb returned this morning from Amarillo, where they attended the wedding of their daughter last Tuesday.

O. P. Morse, after a three weeks visit with the families of E. B. and G. W. Morse, left yesterday afternoon for his home in Northern Ohio.

Presiding Elder Howard of the M. E. Church South of the Vernon District was in the city today en route to Seymour to hold quarterly conference.

George L. Moore, agent for the Katy at this place, informed a Times reporter today that he had shipped thirty cars of cattle today from Abilene and Stamford over his road to St. Louis markets.

R. E. Montgomery, the original promoter of the townsite of Wichita Falls, who is now living in Fort Worth, stopped off here yesterday morning for several hours while en route to British Columbia, where he is going to look after business interests.

Mr. and Mrs. Samp Nichols of Seymour were in the city today en route to Duncan, Oklahoma, in response to a telegram announcing the death of Mrs. Nichols' brother-in-law, Mr. J. Q. Cahles, which occurred in that city on the 30th inst.



DR. J. W. DUVAL,
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat—X-ray
and Electricity.
Wichita Falls, Texas

Highgrade Eatables.

C. R. Coker would call your attention to state.

Right here you find eatables fresh and first rate;

Canned goods the best—the favorite brands, of qualities pleasing a first-class demand.

Kept here are fine staples—teas, coffees and spices, excellent in quality—popular prices.

Rich fruits and nuts, fancy groceries fine,

Season's products of garden found in our line.

Let us share in your trade, our methods are straight, in prices and qualities: fair, honest weights.

Nice eatables here: fresh, wholesome and new,

Every purchase you make will satisfy you.

C. R. COKER

Ohio Ave., one door South of Majestic theatre.

Judge Henry Sayles of Abilene is in the city today.

The Sick.

Mr. J. E. Adams, warehouseman for the Katy here, is reported quite sick with the grippe.

The friends of Mrs. W. W. Mann will be glad to learn that she is convalescing from a severe attack of la grippe.

Lloyd Wilson, head clerk for O. W. Bean & Son, after an illness of one week, is again to be at his post of duty.

R. S. Hill, one of the tonsorial artists at B. C. Williams' barber shop, is suffering from a severe attack of la grippe at his home, 510 Lamar ave.

Ira Willis, of the Coleman-Lysaght-Blair-Grocery Company, who has been confined to his room with la grippe for several days, is able to attend to business today.

Mrs. T. M. Sims, who has been quite sick with the grippe, is now convalescent.

The condition of Mr. J. W. Field is reported as greatly improved this afternoon.

GREAT

Slaughter Sale

We Will Offer our Entire Stock of Clothing at

1-3 Off For Cash

\$30.00	Suits going at	- - - -	\$20.00
25.00	" " " "	- - - -	16.65
20.00	" " " "	- - - -	13.35
18.00	" " " "	- - - -	12.00
15.00	" " " "	- - - -	10.00
12.00	" " " "	- - - -	8.00
10.00	" " " "	- - - -	6.65

This gives you a chance to buy STEIN BLOCH Clothing, the finest clothing in America, at 33% discount. This sale for CASH ONLY—We need the money.

Walsh & Clasbey

Are you getting just what you want where you are trading? If not, try us. we can please you.

TREVATHAN & BLAND.

If you want good coffee buy one pound from King & White. You will want more. 211-1f

If you want your suit to look new again, give it to Patty. All work guaranteed. Phone 503. 222-4f

Not cheaper goods, but better goods for the same money is what we claim for the lines we offer. Try us.

TREVATHAN & BLAND.

You can get it from King & White. Pure ribbon cane syrup with all its original sweets. 211-1f

Valentines! An endless variety—comic, unique and beautiful, at Ralph Darnell's. 221-1f

LEDGER AND BOOKKEEPING BOOKS

and Supplies of All Kinds for the New Year at

WATER-MAGNER DRUG CO.

DO YOU KNOW THAT WE HAVE THE

Biggest, Brightest, Cleanest, Best Selected Stock of Groceries

in North Texas. It's open for your inspection and critical judgement—every line complete and filled with the best that money will buy. If you are not already a customer of ours it will pay you to investigate. We are getting a very nice line of Cuban and South Texas Vegetables and would like to show you just how nice we handle them. If its good to eat and on the market we have it.

608-610 OHIO AVE

O. W. BEAN & SON

TELEPHONE No. 35

Quality Grocers

Wichita Falls, Texas.