SACRIFICE SALE
Parkdale, solid brick, 7-roomed house, best exposed plumbing, furnace, gas and electric light, large verandah and balcony, decorated throughout. Must be sold at once.
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SIXTEEN PAGES—SATURDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 1 1908—SIXTEEN PAGES

28TH YEAR

Senate Reading Room
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SENATE P O

Roosevelt's Big Stick In Forcible Defence From Trust Attacks

President Roundly Condemns the Habit of Law-Defying Corporations Prating of the Wrongs Done "Innocent Stockholders" by Administration's Attempts to Eradicate Evils.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—In a special message sent to congress to-day, President Roosevelt replies to recent attacks on the policy of the present administration in regard to the control of great corporations, and suggesting legislation for the more adequate control by the government of interstate commerce. The message says, in part:

"Much is said in these attacks upon the policy of the present 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 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 thing done and punishing the offender, when any existing law has 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 stockholders," when a great law-defying corporation is punished, are the first to protest, with frantic vehemence, against all efforts by law 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 always declaim against any effort to punish or prevent it, on the ground that any 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 defence, by misstatements of what they have done; and yet, when 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 working men, honest farmers, and now they clamor against the truth being told."

President Roosevelt advocates an immediate re-enactment of the employers' liability law, recently declared unconstitutional, limiting its scope so that it shall apply only to the class of cases to which the supreme court says it can constitutionally apply. He also advises that an act be passed providing for the compensation by the government of all employes injured while in the government service.

He then calls the attention of congress to the need of some action in connection with the abuse of injunctions in labor cases. "It is entirely wrong," he says, "to use the injunction to prevent the entirely proper and legitimate actions of labor organizations in their struggle for industrial betterment, or under the guise of protecting property rights unwarrantedly to invade the fundamental rights of the individual.

Subjects for Control.

"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 inter-state 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 a 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 the commission."

President Roosevelt then declares that in some form the federal government should exercise supervision over the financial operations of inter-state 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 market and has become fixed in value, its existence must be recognized.

The Innocent Stockholder.

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 with justice.

"I think," says the message "that the federal government must also assume a certain measure of control over the physical operation of railways in the handling of inter-state traffic. I think it must also have authority to determine the conditions upon which cars shall be interchanged between different inter-state railways and to determine the schedule upon which perishable commodities shall be moved."

The president then repeats the recommendations made in his last message in reference to the Sherman anti-trust laws.

Attacks on Administration.

Then taking up the attacks on the administration's policy in regard to the control of great corporations, President Roosevelt says:

"The attacks by these great corporations on the administration's actions have been given a wide circulation thruout 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 wage-workers to unfair and unwholesome methods of crushing out competition, and to defrauding 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.

For the People.

"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 wrong-doer to do what he wishes unchecked, provided he has enough money. 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."

Like Ravings of Disordered Mind

Chancellor Day of Syracuse University Passes Strong Criticism of President.

SYRACUSE, N.Y., Jan. 31.—Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University, discussing President Roosevelt's message, said:

"Of the president's message, if I am entirely honest and frank, I am compelled to say that much of it reads like the ravings of a disordered mind, and other portions, in which appeal is made to class prejudices and excitement, is large with the suggestion of the adroit and cunning, the shrewd but reckless demagog.

"The whole message is his familiar ranting against what he calls 'criminal wealth,' and it proceeds upon the slanderous assumption that a great a percent. of the corporate business of this country is so corrupt as to demand special messages to congress, popular harangues by the president, and the entire time, ability and effort of the congress, in a volume of corrective legislation such as the world has never seen.

"It is wrong, a great wickedness, for the Standard Oil Company to defend itself, but there is no impropriety in the president's assailing this corporation by name and defaming it and slandering it with all the 'envenomed'

Continued on Page 7.

MACKENZIE AFTER POWER-PLANT AT FALLS

Electrical Development Said to Be in the Market—Two Directors to Retire.

The World has been informed by reliable authority that William Mackenzie of the Toronto Railway is negotiating for the Electrical Development Company, and that there is a decided probability of it passing under his control at an early day.

It is also said that the Ontario Government could get the concern, including the Development plant and the transmission line, on its own terms if it cared to take it over.

In any event, whether the company goes to Mr. Mackenzie or not, it is quite certain that the names of two of the directors, prominent in the recent discussion of the power issue, will disappear from the board.

SENATOR POIRIER ASKS ABOUT STARVING BABES

Had Supposed Toronto Was City of Morality and Charity—Comment Passed Unnoticed.

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—(Special.)—In the upper chamber, S. A. Poirier called attention to a news despatch, stating that since the beginning of the year a hundred babies had died of starvation in Toronto. He said that as Toronto was supposed to be a Christian city, famed for morality and charity, he was surprised that the sixth commandment should be disregarded there.

There was no reply to Senator Poirier's observations.

Senator Landry this afternoon asked if it was the intention of the government to increase the representation of the cabinet in the senate by summoning to it ministers belonging to the French element of the Dominion.

Secretary of State Scott replied that it would be inconvenient to name a French minister at the present time to sit in the senate, as it would necessitate one of the French ministers resigning from the commons, and there was no vacancy of a Quebec seat in the senate at the present time.

Senator Landry called attention to the fact that this was the last day of he second term of the present lieutenant-governor of Quebec, and asked if the government had arranged for the filling of the place.

Secretary of State Scott said that his attention had not been called to the matter before. The statute provided that a lieutenant-governor would continue in office until another commission was issued. The statute would prevent Quebec being without a lieutenant-governor.

SHIPBUILDING LOCKOUT.

Unless Strikers Who Left Return to Work.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Jan. 31.—Lockout notices will be issued to-morrow announcing the closing of all the shipbuilding yards on the northeast coast, unless the strikers, who left their work here Jan. 22, after refusing to accept a reduction in wages, return to work meantime.

The employers, when the strike occurred, declared that the reduction was necessary owing to the depression in the industry. It was stated then that the shipbuilding plants on the northeast coast also were affected.

Should the lockout notices be posted, between 30,000 and 40,000 workmen will be affected.

IRISH CHILDREN GET CRAZE.

Infected With Violent Form of Boycotting Fever.

DUBLIN, Jan. 31.—The children of members of the United Irish League in the west of Ireland, who are carrying on an anti-grazing campaign, are rapidly becoming infected with a violent form of the boycotting fever and are threatening to close up the national schools if the children of the hated occupants of grazing lands are permitted to attend the schools.

As an earnest of their determination to do this, 60 pupils attending a national school near Boyle, County Roscommon, to-day walked out in a body because the teachers refused to dismiss four small sons and daughters of men who have been boycotted.

MAGISTRATE IS CRUEL TO RUNAWAY LOVERS

Louis Morgan of Montreal, who eloped with Betsy Finenan of Montreal—her father said he abducted her—was yesterday sent to jail for six months.

The girl said she was 18, her father saps she's 14, and she was sent to the shelter for a week until she can make up her mind to go home with papa.

BELMONT GOES UNDER?

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—(Special).—Wall-street this afternoon "heard" that Belmont, the traction king, has been dethroned, the control of the Interborough and Metropolitan Railways having changed hands.

RUBBING IT IN

SIR WILFRID (who is getting a scandal shampoo): I wish he didn't talk so much.

Thaw Jury Out 12 Hours Disagreement Looked For

Locked up at Midnight by Judge's Order—Charge to Jury Was Slightly in Favor of Insanity Plea—The Prisoner Sat up Late and Disconsolate.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—After waiting for nearly 12 hours for the jury in the Thaw case to report, Justice Dowling shortly after 11 o'clock to-night ordered the doors of the jury room locked for the night and adjourned court until 10.30 a.m. to-morrow, when he will hear any report they have to make.

The rumor persisted thruout the evening that the jurors were hopelessly divided—eight to four. Mr. Littleton of the defence expressed the belief that the majority favored a verdict of not guilty on the ground of insanity and when he left for his home was still hopeful that a decision eventually would be reached.

District Attorney Jerome said: "Nobody can tell what a jury will do, so what is the use of speculating."

Thaw Disconsolate.

Thaw retired disconsolately to his cell in the Tombs. He expressed the fear that a third trial would be necessary. This was the general opinion held by the court attaches. The attorneys in the case all were deeply disappointed by the trend of affairs as everyone had hoped that some definite conclusion might this time be reached.

Mr. Jerome would not discuss the probability of a third trial, but said if there was one it might be in some other jurisdiction of the state than New York County.

After the jury went silently to dinner and returned, the guards at the doors heard no sounds of arguments from the jury room. The jury called for all the exhibits in the case before it retired, and is evidently determined to reach its verdict without asking for information or further instructions from the court.

Prisoner Sat Up Late.

Harry Thaw sat up late in his cell in the Tombs, hoping to hear some encouraging word, but his attorneys could offer him no hope of anything better than another disagreement. Martin W. Littleton, the chief counsel for the defence, insisted late to-night that he was still of the opinion that a favorable verdict would be reached, but his associates were sure there would be no decision.

Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw remained at the criminal courts building waiting for the jury to come in, but Mrs. William Thaw, the mother, and Mrs. Carnegie, the sister of the defendant, went home at noon, after having listened to Justice Dowling's charge. A large crowd remained in the courthouse corridors, anxious to witness the closing scenes of the noted trial.

District Attorney Jerome would not say what his course would be in case of another disagreement, but it is expected that he will demand a third trial.

Justice Opens His Charge.

In opening his charge, Justice Dowling impressed upon the jury the responsibility which was theirs, telling them that they should bear in mind that upon their verdict depended the life or liberty of the prisoner.

"Your verdict must not be influenced by any matter outside the record," said he. "Neither passion nor sympathy should sway you in your deliberations. You must not speculate or guess as to matters in evidence here, but must decide the issue solely upon your calm, dispassionate judgment as to the weight, credibility and meaning of the testimony. Nor are you concerned with the punishment which may follow a verdict of guilty at your hands. Your sole function is to determine if any crime has been committed, its grade, and leave the question of penalty to those responsible for its imposition."

The district attorney must prove every material element in his case.

Continued on Page 7.

MUST MAINTAIN EMBARGO ON CATTLE FROM CANADA

Earl of Carrington Declares 'Twould Be Criminal to Risk Infection.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Earl of Carrington, president of the board of agriculture, speaking to-night at Lincoln, referred to the agitation of the protectionists against supplying American and other imported beef to the army.

He strongly dissented from the claims of the protectionists and declared that the feeling of the army on home-bred meat would mean an annual increase of $750,000 in the army budget.

The Earl of Carrington also said that he never would consent to any alteration in the law excluding Canadian cattle from the country. The cattle interests of this country, he declared, were so phenomenally large that it would be a crime to run the risk of again infecting British herds with disease.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF LICENSES

To the Editor of The World:

Sir,—We have reason to be grateful to any journal which deals boldly, as yours has done, with the apparently arbitrary act of the city council in depriving thirty-four hotelkeepers of their licenses and livelihood without, so far as appears, a specific charge of misconduct against any of them. It seems needless to dwell on the dangers of more than one kind which would attend the exercise of such a power.

Let prohibition make its way by fair argument and, if its arguments prevail with the public, by constitutional legislation enforced, if necessary, by penal law. But we cannot afford to put into the hands of any movement, however philanthropic, arbitrary infliction of penalties of any kind.

The case not being fully before us, I am not impeaching the council, but simply expressing an opinion, shared by others, that an explanation is required. Yours faithfully

Goldwin Smith

SAFE WAS OPENED WITH KEY, SAYS REPORT

Report on Dublin Castle Jewel Robbery Censures Sir Arthur Edward Vicars.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The report of the commission which has been investigating the disappearance last summer from Dublin Castle of jewels valued at $250,000, belonging to the regalia of the Order of St. Patrick, was presented to parliament to-day. It finds that the safe from which the jewels were taken must have been opened by a key, and concludes with these words: "We cannot acquit Sir Arthur Edward Vicars of want of proper care in his custody of the keys of the safe."

Sir Arthur is Ulster king-at-arms, and he was custodian of the jewels. It is reported in Dublin that the chief secretary for Ireland, Augustine Birrell, has given directions that Sir Arthur be suspended from office.

Successor Appointed.

DUBLIN, Jan. 31.—The Gazette to-day announces the appointment of Capt. Neville Wilkinson to succeed Sir Arthur Edward Vicars as Ulster king-of-arms. Sir Arthur has issued an appeal to all Irishmen to support his demand for a public enquiry into all of the circumstances attending the loss of the regalia jewels.

DON VALLEY PAPER MILLS WILL BE OPERATED AGAIN

Robert Davies is Fitting the Plant Up With Modern Machinery and Facilities.

The historic Taylor Paper Mills in the Don Valley are to be reopened with first-class modern equipment at an early date by Robert Davies of Todmorden. Mr. Davies secured the property at auction last summer and since then has had the services of an expert from the United States installing a complete plant. When operated, which will be within the next three months, about 100 men will be employed.

The Canadian Northern Railway are running a spur line into the property, and this will remedy the great trouble of the past—the long and difficult haulage of material and product to and from the mills.

C. W. Thompson of the Don Mills Paper Co., which operated the mills previous to the expiry of the lease and the sale of the place, is also arranging for a property on the Don flats.

MONTREAL'S MAYORALTY FIGHT INCLUDES A SLANDER SUIT

MONTREAL, Jan. 31.—Hon. P. H. Roy, candidate for the mayoralty, has issued a writ for slander against Ald. Payette, his opponent, claiming $25,000 damages.

He objects being called "The Father of Trusts," a term which Ald. Payette is stated to have applied to him in the course of a public address last night.

PARTY FRIENDS GET EMPIRES FOR A SONG

Timber Lands That Are Worth Millions All But Given Away In West

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—(Special.)—The debate on Mr. Lake's motion for an investigation into the alienation of public lands since 1898 was continued in the house to-day.

Mr. Perley (Conservative, Argenteuil) commented upon the silence of the ministers. He congratulated the government upon having accepted the advice of Conservatives for the improvement of timber limit regulations. The opposition had last year urged a longer notice before limits were put up for sale, as well as more knowledge of the value of the timber. During the last Christmas holidays, regulations had been improved in this respect, but they were capable of still further improvement. The upset price should not be advertised, but, as in Ontario, the reserve should be in an envelope and handed to the auctioneer at the time of the sale. No timber limits in the Northwest should be put up for sale until the timber was needed. There should be no permission to select from large areas, and all offerings should be advertised in The Canada Gazette.

Mr. Perley next dealt with a sacrifice of large timber limits near the Paso, on the Saskatchewan. The government put up the whole 125 square miles there at once, offering it in the dead of winter, and giving only thirty-eight days for exploration—an utter impossibility. The limit fell into the hands of the Saskatchewan Lumber Company for $13,165, and the company held it to-day at $375,000.

Vast Areas for a Trifle.

But a still worse case was the gobbling up of 500 square miles in the country beyond Prince Albert, where for years saw mills had been doing good work. In January, 1905, the government offered the selection of 500 miles out of an area of 60,000 square miles, giving only thirty-eight days in which to explore and estimate that immense tract, and that in the dead of winter. Nobody could make an intelligent bid under such conditions, unless he had previous knowledge. The very terms of the advertisement itself cast suspicion upon the transaction. A can could not travel from Ottawa to the confines of the district and back in thirty-eight days. The first choice of 250 square miles went to the Big River Lumber Company for $5000; the second choice went to a Winnipeg lawyer (whether he was connected or not with the Big River Company did not appear) for $1000, or $6000 for 500 square miles that was only said to be worth $500,000. Nor was this all, the purchasers were given five years in which to make selection and survey, thus locking up the whole 60,000 square miles for that period of time. Surely there was some sinister influence at work that caused the government to offer such immense tracts so many years in advance of requirements. It was also to be borne in mind that the timber in that country mostly grew in clumps, thus giving the person having the privilege of selection to pick out all the best timber in the country.

Awarded to the Bidders.

Continuing, Mr. Perley quoted Mr. Sifton's explanation of regulations in the session of 1906, when the minister said that the advertisement was inserted once in a paper in the locality, and printed slips distributed, that tenders were opened in the interior department by the commissioner of lands, generally alone, but sometimes in the presence of another official, and then the limit was awarded to the highest bidder.

"Who," asked Mr. Lalor, "was the Dominion lands commissioner at that time?"

"The present member for East Assiniboia (Mr. Turriff)," replied Mr. Perley.

"Surely," said the member for Argenteuil, "the tansactions carried on under such a system demand investigation by a committee of the house."

Mr. Turriff had been going up and down the country saying that Liberals had disposed of timber limits by open competition. That had an honest sound, but could hardly be applied to these transactions.

Busy After 1896.

In his speech on Thursday, Mr. Turriff had not attempted to justify the methods of the department in dealing with timber limits. Quoting from an answer of Mr. Oliver, the speaker said of 367 licenses for limits in force in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta only fifty-six were in force prior to 1896.

"The Ames papers," declared Mr. Perley, "pointed to something crooked in the department and to clear their names they should grant the investigation asked for."

Dr. McIntyre (Liberal, Strathcona) cited the case of a lumberman in his district, who had paid $31 for a limit of six square miles and had, after proving it, come back to the department and asked for his money back, saying he would not give $31 for it. He discussed the Ames original documents and claimed that there was nothing wrong about a solicitor putting in half a dozen tenders. Using the tu quoque argument, if present government pilfered, Conservatives pilfered more. Dr. McIntyre would support an investigation if Mr. Lake would make a definite charge.

Hon. John Haggart said he had heard no defence of the scandalous transactions of the present government. "If we did wrong," said Mr. Haggart, "it is no justification for the action of the present government. What ought to be applied are business principles. The most contemptible thing in the world is a political flesh fly dying on the house."

Up Jim Conmee's Way.

Mr. Conmee declared that Conservatives parceled up three million square

Continued on Page 2