THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE TO LAWMAKERS

Recommends Legislation on New and Important Subjects.

ANCOME - INHERITANCE TAX

He Believes Such Laws Would Curb Growth of Fortunes to Dangerous Proportions.

His Views on Negro Question-Asks for Currency Reform, and Shipping Bill-Would Make Citizens of Japs -Many Other Important Subjects

Washington, Dec. 3.—President Roosewell's message to the second session of
the Fifty-ninth congress deals with a
number of new and important subjects,
chief of which is the government prosecution of the trusts, the abuse of injunctions in labor troubles, the negro question, the preaching of class hatred
between capital and labor, additional legislation for the control of large corporations, a federal inheritance and income
tax law and currency reform.

The message opens with a statement
of what the last congress left unfinished,
and of this he says:

"I again recommend a law prohibiting
all corporations from contributing to the
campaign expenses of any party. Such
a bill has already past one house of congress. Let individuals contribute as they
desire; but let us prohibit in
effective
fashion all corporations from making
contributions for any political purpose,
directly or indirectly.

"Another bill which has just past one
house of the congress and which is ursently necessary should be enacted into
law is thest-sary should be enacted into
law is thest-sary should be the contributed
cases on questions of law. This right
exites in many of the states; it exists in
the District of Columbia by act of the

way possible. But so far as possible the abuse of the power should be provided against by some such law as I advocated last year.

"In this matter of injunctions there is lodged in the hands of the judiciary a mecessary power which is nevertheless subject to the possibility of grave abuse. It is a power that should be exercised with extreme care and should be subject to the Jealous scrutiny of all men, and much to account of the subject to the Jealous scrutiny of all men, and much to account of the subject to the Jealous scrutiny of all men, and much to account of the subject to the Jealous scrutiny of all men, and much to account of the subject to the Jealous scrutiny of all men, and much to account of the subject to the Jealous scrutiny of all men, and much to account of the Jealous of Jealous of

(Foundary of the Admericans, "Let justice be both sure and swift; but let it be justice under the law, and not the wild and crooked savagery of a mob.

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Need for Negro Education.

"There is another matter which has a direct bearing upon this matter of lynching and of the brutal crime which sometimes calls it forth and at other times merely furnishes the excuse for its existence. It is out of the question for our people as a whole permanently to rise by treading down any of their own number. Even those who themselves for the moment profit by such maltreatment of their fellows will in the long run also suffer. No more shortsighted policy can be imagined than, in the fancied interest of one class, to prevent the education of another class. The free public school, the chance for each boy or girl to get a good elementary education, lies at the foundation of our whole political situation. In every community the poored that the poored citizen, those who need the schools from the proportionately to the taxes they paid. This is as true of one partial of our country as of another. It is a four for the negro as for the white man. The white man, if he is wise, will decline to allow the negroes in a mass to grow to manhood and womanhood without education. Unquestionably education such as is obtained in our public schools does not do everything towards making a man a good citizen; but it does much. The lowest and most brutal criminals, those for instance who commit the crime of rape, are in the great majority men who have had either no education or very little; just as they are almost invariably men who own no property; for the man who puts money by out of his earnings, like the man who acquires education as is conferred in schools like Hampton and Tuskegee; where the boys and girls, the young men and young women, are trained industrially as well and honorable as to win the good will and respect of those whites whose neighbor he or she is, thereby helps the whole colored race as it can be helped in no other way; for next to the negro himself, the man who can do most to these schools—and for

Railroad Employees' Hours. Railroad Employees' Hours.

He asks for the passing of the bill limiting the number of hours of employment of railroad employes, and classes the measure as a very moderate one. He says the aim of all should be to steadily reduce the number of hours

med for Negro Education.

There is another matter which has a received of the breath entire which has a merely farmishes the excess for our people as whole permanently over number. Even those who them an attendance of their policy of the people of the pe

Combinations Are Necessary.

"The actual working of our laws has shown that the effort to prohibit all combination, good or bad, is noxious where it is not ineffective. Combination of capital like combination of labor is a necessary element of our present industrial system. It is not possible completely to prevent it; and if it were possible, such complete prevention would do damage to the body politic. What we need is not valnly to prevent all combination, but to secure such rigorous and adequate control and supervision of the combinations as to prevent their injuring the public, or existing in such form as inevitably to threaten injury—for the mere fact that a combination has secured practically complete control of a necessary of life would under any circumstances show that such combination was to be presumed to be adverse to the public interest. It is unfortunate that our present laws should forbid all combinations, instead of sharply discriminating between those combinations which do evil, Rebates, for instance, are as often due to the pressure of big shippers (as

Is Income Tax Constitutional?

"In its incidents, and apart from the main purpose of raising revenue, an income tax stands on an entirely different footing from an inheritance tax, because it involves no question of the perpetuation of fortunes swollen to an unhealthy size. The question is in its essence a question of the proper adjustment of burdens to benefits. As the law now stands it is undoubtedly difficult to devise a national income tax which shall be constitutional. But whether it is absolutely impossible is another question; and if possible it is most certainly desirable. The first purely income tax law was past by the congress in 1851, but the most important law dealing with the subject was that of 184. This the court held to be unconstitutional, question is undoubtedly very intricate, delicate, and troublesome. The decision of the court was only reached by one majority. It is the law of the land, and, of course, is excepted as such and loyally obeyed by all good citizens. Nevertheless, the hesitation evidently felt by the court as a whole in coming to a conclusion, when considered together with the previous decisions on the subject, may perhaps indicate the possibility of devising a constitutional income tax law which shall substantially accomplish the results aimed at. The difficulty of amending the constitution is so great that only real necessity can justify a resort thereto. Every effort should be made in dealing with this subject, as with the subject of the proper control by the national government over the use of corporate wealth in interstate business, to devise legislation which without such action shall attain the desired end; but if this falls, there will ultimately be no alternative to a constitutional amendant little in this line, he asks that schools of this characteries established in the District of Columbia as an example to the various states.

Agricultural interests.

Marriage and Divorce.

memorial theater at Arlington.

Marriage and Divorce.

As a means of bringing about national regulation of marriage and divorce he suggests a constitutional amendment, and says it is not safe to leave these questions to be dealt with by the various states. Continuing on this subject he says:

When home ties are loosened; when men and women cease to regard a worthy family life, with all its duties fully performed, and all its responsibilities lived up to, as the life best worth living; then evil days for the commonwealth are at hand. There are regions in our land, and classes of our population, where the birth rate has sunk below the death rate. Surely it should need no demonstration to show that wilful sterility is, from the standpoint of the nation, from me standpoint of the human race, the one sin for which the penalty is national death, race death; a sin for which there is no atonement; a sin which is the more dreadful exactly in proportion as the men and women guilty thereof are in other respects, in character, and bodily and mental powers, those whom for the sake of the state it would be well to see the fathers and mothers of many healthy children, well brought up in homes made happy by their presence. No man, no woman, can shirk the primary duties of life, whether for love of case and pleasure, or for any other cause, and retain his or her self-respect.

The president asks for the enactment into law of a shipping bill that will place American interests on the seas on a par with those of other countries, and urges especially that something be done that will establish direct steamship communication with South American ports.

Currency Reform.

brought to your attention by the present secretary of the treasury, the essential features of which have been approved by many prominent bankers and business men. According to this plan national banks should be permitted to issue a specified proportion of their capital in notes of a given kind, the issue to be taxed at so high a rate as to drive the notes back when not wanted in legitimate trade. This plan would not permit the issue of currency to give banks additional profits, but to meet the emergency presented by times of stringency.

Need of Automatic System.

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The Army and Navy.

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The message closes with a plea for the maintenance of the navy at its present state the building of one battleship each year. Of the present efficiency of the army and navy he says:

"The readiness and efficiency of both the army and navy he says:

"The readiness and efficiency of both the army and navy in dealing with the recent sudden crisis in Cuba illustrates afresh their value to the nation. This readiness and efficiency would have been very much less had it not been for the existence of the general staff in the army and the general board in the navy; both are essential to the proper development and use of our military forces affoat and ashore. The troops that were sent to Cuba were handled flawlessly. It was the swiftest mobilization and sispaten of troops over sea ever accomplished by our government. The expedition landed to completely equipped and ready grantary in the same proper development and going to their several posts. It was a fine demonstration of the valor and efficiency of the general staff. Similarly, it was owing in large part to the general board that the navy was able at the outset to meet the Cuban crisis with such instant efficiency; ship after ship appearing on the shortest notice at any threatened point, while the marine corps in particular performed indispensable service. The army and navy war colleges are of incalculable value to the two services, and they cooperate with constantly increasing efficiency and langoriance.

"The congress has most wisely provided for rife practise. Excellent results have should have to trust mainly to volunteers; and in such event these volunteers; and in such event these volunteers; and in such event these volunteers should already know how to shoot for if a soldier has the fighting edge, and ability to take care of himself in the open, his efficiency on the line of battle is almost directly proportionate to excellence in marksmanship. We should extend that the republic of Switzerland offest an excellent example in all matteys conne