Annual Message Deals With One Subject.

DEFENDS DECISIONS OF COURT

Tobacco Companies.

THINKS AMENDMENTS NEEDED

Believes Present Statutes Good as Far as They Go but Suggests Supplemental Legislation-For Federal Corporation Law.

Washington, Dec. 5.-President Taft's annual message, which was read in both houses of congress today, deals exclusively with the anti-trust statute. The full text of the message is as fol-

To the Senate and House of Representatives: This message is the first of several which I shall send to congress during the interval between the opening of its regular session and its adjournment for the Christmas holldays. The amount of information to be communicated as to the operations of the government, the number of important subjects calling for comment by the executive, and the transmission to congress of exhaustive reports by special commissions, make it impossible to include in one message of a reasonable length a discussion of the topics that ought to be brought to the attention of the national legislature at its first regular session

The Anti-Trust Law-The Supreme Court Decisions.

In May last the Supreme court handed down decisions in the suits in equity brought by the United States to can Tobacco trust, and to secure their dissolution. The decisions are enochmaking and serve to advise the businsss world authoritatively of the scope and operation of the anti-trust act of sions by further defining the already the proper method of dealing with the imposed. capital and property of illegal trusts. These decisions suggest the need and wisdom of additional or supplemental legislation to make it easier for the entire business community to square with the rule of action and legality thus finally established and to preserve the benefit, freedom and spur of reasonable competition without loss of real efficiency or progress.

No Change In the Rule of Decision-Merely in Its Form of Expression.

The statute in its first section declares to be Illegal "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations." and in the second, declares guilty of a misdemeanor every person who shall menopolize or attempt to monopolize or combine or conspire with any other person to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce of the several states or with foreign nations."

was invoked to enjoin a transportation agreement between interstate railroad companies, it was held that it was no to rates complained of was reasonal that the statute was directed against all contracts and combinations in re-

common law, would have been called reasonable. In the Standard Oll and Tobacco cases, therefore, the court merely adopted the tests of the common law, and in defining exceptions to the literal application of the statute. only substituted for the test of being incidental or indirect, that of being rensonable and this, without varying in the slightest the actual scope and effect of the statute In other words, all the cases under the statute which have now been decided would have the Liggett and Meyers Tobacco com of this organization should teach that been decided the same way if the court had originally accepted in its construction the rule at common law

introducing into the construction q' 525,000, are chiefly engaged in the the congress has declared shall exist of distinction or rule of action as suitable reorganization of the disin-

intrue. By its judgment every conor necessary effect of controlling prices ing in whole or in part a monopoly of such trade, is condemned by the stat-The most extreme critics cannot nstance a case that ought to be confemned under the statute which is not brought within its terms as thus con-

The suggestion is also made that the Supreme court by its decision in the last two cases has committed to the court the undefined and unlimited discretion to determine whether a case of restraint of trade is within the terms of the statute. This is wholly untrue. A reasonable restraint of trade at common law is well understood and is clearly defined. It does not rest in the discretion of the court. It must be limited to accomplish the purpose of a lawful main contract to In Cases of Standard Oil and which, in order that it shall be enforceable at all, it must be incidental. If it exceeds the needs of that contract it is vold

The test of reasonableness was never applied by the court at common-law to contracts or combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade whose purpose was or whose necessary effect would be to stifle competition, to control prices, or establish monopolies. The courts never assumed power to say that such contracts or combinations or conspiracles might be lawful if the parties to them were only moderate in the use of the power thus secured and did not exact from the public too great and exorbitant prices. It is true that many theorists, and others engaged in business violating the statue, have hoped that some such line could be drawn by courts; but no court of authority has ever attempted it. Certainly there is nothing in the decisions of the latest two cases which should be a dangerous theory of judicial discretion in en forcing this statue can derive the slightest sanction.

Force and Effectiveness of Statute a Matter of Growth.

We have been twenty-one years making this statue effective for the enjoin the further maintenance of the have exercised such an absolute do-Criminal prosecutions have been but juries have felt averse to convict-1890. The decisions do not depart in tences on men of respectable standing any substantial way from the previous in society whose offense has been decisions of the court in construing regarded as merely statutory. Still, and applying this important statute, as the offense becomes better underbut they clarify those important deci- stood and the committing of it partakes more of studied and deliberate admitted exceptions to the literal con- defiance of the law, we can be confi struction of the act. By the decrees, dent that juries will convict individthey furnish a useful precedent as to uals and that jall sentences will be

> In the Standard Oil case the Supreme and circuit courts found the combination to be a monopoly of the interstate business of refining, transporting, and marketing petroleum and through thirty-seven different corstore such monopoly; and all agreewere enjoined.

In the Tobacco case, the court found that the individual defendants. in two early cases, where the statute | twenty-nine in number, had been engaged in a successful effort to acquire complete dominion over the manufacture, sale, and distribution of defense to show that the agreement as tobacco in this country and abroad. and that this had been done by com at common law, because it was said binations made with a purpose and effect to stifle competition, control prices, and establish a monopoly, not straint of trade whether reasonal at only in the manufacture of tobacco. common law or not. It was plain from but also of tin-foll and licorice used the record, however, that the contracts in its manufacture and of its products complained of in those cases would of cigars, cigarettes, and snuffs. The not have been deemed reasonable at tobacco suit presented a far more common law. In subsequent cases the complicated and difficult case than court said that the statute should be the Standard Oil suit for a decree given a reasonal construction and re which would effectuate the will of the fused to include within its inhibition court and end the violation of the certain contractual restraints of trade statute. There was here no single tory of American law has a decree which it dominated as incidental or as holding company as in the case of more effective for such a purpose the court excepted from the operation company, a manufacturing, selling, of the statute were instances which, at and holding company. The plan proving the decree: adopted to destroy the combination and restore competition involved the redivision of the capital and plants of the whole trust between some of the companies constituting the trust purposes of the decree and made parties to it, and numbering, new and

> Situation After Readjustment. (old) radjusted capital. \$92,000,000; er hand, the successful reconstruction pany (new) capital, \$67,000,000; the the effect of enforcing this statute is P Lorillard company (new) capital, not to destroy, but to reconstruct; not

has emasculated it. This is obviously smoking tobacco and cigars. The States. former one tin-foll company is diract and combination in restraint of vided into two, one of \$825,000 capinterstate trade made with the purpose | Ital and the other of \$400,000. The one snuff company is divided into by stifling competition, or of establish- three companies, one with a capital of \$15,000,000; another with a capital of \$8,000,000; and a third with a capital of \$8,000,000. The licorice companies are two, one with a capcapital of \$2,000,000. There is, also, and innocuousness of judicial injuncthe British-American Tobacco company, a British corporation, doing from \$26,000,000, the Porto Rican Tobac- tors, purchasing and sales agents if company with a capital of \$1,800,000, and the corporation of of \$9,000,000. Under this arrangement each of the different kinds of business will be distributed between two or more companies, with a division of the prominent brands in the same tobacco products, so as to make competition not only possible but necessary. Thus the smoking tobacco business of the country is divided so that the present independent companies have 21.39 per cent., while the American Tobacco company will have 33.08 per cent., the Liggett and Meyers 20.05 per cent, the Lorillard company 22.82 per cent., and the Reynolds company 2.66 per cent. The stock of the other thirteen companies. both preferred and common, has been taken from the defendant American Tobacco company and has been dis tributed among its stockholders. All covenants restricting competition have en declared null and further performance of them has been enjoined The preferred stock of the different companies has now been given vot ing power which was denied it under the old organization. The ratio of

In the original suit there were twen ty-nine defendants who were charged with being the conspirators through whom the illegal combination acquired and exercised its unlawful dominion. Under the decree these defendants will hold amounts of stock in the various distributee companies ranging from 41 per cent, as a maximum to purposes for which it was enacted. 2814 per cent as a minimum, except The Knight case was discouraging in the case of one small company, the and seemed to remit to the states the Porto Rican Tobacco company, in whole available power to attack and which they will hold 45 per cent. The suppress the evils of the trusts, twenty-nine individual defendants are Slowly, however, the errors of that enjoined for three years from buying judgment was corrected, and only in any stock except from each other. the last three or four years has the and the group is thus prevented from heavy hand of the law been laid upon extending its control during that pe the great illegal combinations that riod. All parties to the suit, and the new companies who are made parties Standard Oil trust and of the Ameri- minion over many of our industries are enjoined perpetually from in any way effecting any combination be brought and a number are pending, tween any of the companies in viola tion of the statute by way of resumping for jail sentences, and judges have tion of the old trust. Each of the been most reluctant to impose such sen- fourteen companies is enjoined from acquiring stock in any of the others All these companies are enjoined from having common directors or officers

the preferred stock to the common

was as 78 to 40. This constitutes a

very decided change in the character

of the ownership and control of

each company.

or common offices, or lending money to each other. Size of New Companies.

or common buying or selling agents.

Objection was made by certain in-The Remedy in Equity by Dissolution. settlement was unjust because it left companies with very large capital in active business, and that the settle ment that would be effective to put all on an equality would be a division of the capital and plant of the trust into its products, effected and maintained small factions in amount more nearly equal to that of each of the independ porations the stock of which was ent companies. This contention reheld by a New Jersey company. It sults from a misunderstanding of the in effect commanded the dissolution anti-trust law and its purpose. It is of this combination, directed the not intender thereby to prevent the transfer and pro-rata distribution by accumulation of large capital in busithe New Jersey company of the ness enterprises in which such a comstock held by it in the thirty-seven bination can secure reduced cost of corporations to and among its stock- production, sale and distribution. It holders and the corporations and in is directed against such an aggregadividual defendants were enjoined tion of capital only when its purpose from conspiring or combining to re- is that of stifling competition enhancing or controlling prices and estabments between the subsidiary corpor lishing a monopoly. If we shall have about further violations of the act and restored competition between the plant have been divided, we shall have accomplished the useful purpose of the statute

Confiscation Not the Purpose of the Statute.

It is not the purpose of the statute to confiscate the property and capital of the offending trusts. Methods of punishment by fine or imprisonment of the individual offenders, by fine of the corporation, or by forfeiture of its goods in transportation, are provided, but the proceeding in equity is a specific remedy to stop the operation of the trust by injunction and prevent the future use of the plant and capital in violation of the statute

Effectiveness of Decree.

I venture to say that not in the his the Standard Oil trust. The main been entered by a court than that company was the American Tobacco | against the Tobacco trust. As Circuit Judge Noyes said in his judgment ap-

"The extent to which I has been necessary to tear apart this combination and force it into new forms with the attendant burdens ought to demonstrate that the (edera) anti-trust and new companies organized for the statute is a drastic statute which accomplishes effective results; which so long as it stands on the statute books must be ebeyed and which cannot be disobeyed without incurring far-The American Tobacco company reaching penalties. And, on the oth-It has been said that the court, by Tobacco company (old) capital, \$7, cordance with the conditions which

Common-Stock Ownership.

It has been assumed that the pres ent pro-rata and common ownership in all these companies by former stockholders of the trust would insure a continuance of the same old single control of all the companies into which the trust has by decree been disintegrated. This is erroneous and ital of \$5,758,00 and another with a is based upon the assumed inefficacy The companies are enjoined tions. co-operation or combination; business abroad with a capital of they have different managers, direcall or any of the numerous stockholders, reaching into the thousands, at-United Cigar Stores, with a capital tempt to secure concerted action of the companies with a view to the control of the market, their number is so large that such an attempt could not well be concealed and its prime movers and all its participants would be at once subject to contempt proceedings and imprisonment of a summary character. The immediate result of the present situation will necessarily be activity by all the companies un-

der different managers, and then competition must follow, or there will be activity by one company and stagnation by another. Only a short time will inevitably lead to a change in ownership of the stock, as all opportunity for continued co-operation must disappear. Those critics who speak of this disintegration in the trust as a mere change of garments have not given consideration to the inevitable working of the decree and understand 'ittle the personal danger of attempting to evade or set at naught the solemn injunction of a court whose object is made plain by the decree and whose inhibitions are set forth with a detail and comprehensiveness unexampled in the history of equity juris-

The effect of these two decisions has led to decrees dissolving the combination of manufacturers of electric lamps. southern wholesale grocers' association, an interlocutory decree against the powder trust with directions by the circuit court compelling dissolution, and other combinations of a similar history are now negotiating with the department of justice looking to a disintegration by decree and reorgan ization in accordance with law. It seems possible to bring about these reorganizations without general business

Movement for Repeal of the Anti-Trust

Law. But now that the anti-trust act is seen to be effective for the accomplishment of the purpose of its enactment. we are met by a cry from many differto be an attempt to restore old-fashloned methods of destructive competi tion between small units, and to make of capital and the reduction of the cost of production that are essential to continued prosperity and normal growth.

In the recent decisions the Supreme ourt makes clear that there is nothing in the statute which condemns combinations of capital or mere big ness of plant organized to secure economy in production and a reduction of its cost. It is only when the dependent tobacco companies that this purpose or necessary effect of the organization and maintenance of the combination or the aggregation of immense size are the stifling of competition, actual and potential, and the enhancing of prices and establishing a monopoly, that the statute is violated Mere size is no sin against the law The merging of two or more business plants necessarily eliminates competition between the units thus combined, but this elimination is in contravention of the statute only when the combina tion is made for purpose of ending this cure control of, and enhance, prices

and create a monopoly. Lack of Definiteness in the Statute

The complaint is made of the statute that it is not sufficiently definite in its description of that which is forbidden, to enable business men to avoid ations tending to produce or bring by the decree defeated these purposes its violation. The suggestion is, that we may have a combination of two large units into which the capital and corporations, which may run on for years, and that subsequently the attorney general may conclude that it was a violation of the statute, and that which was supposed by the combiners to be innocent then turns out to be a combination in violation of the stat ute. The answer to this hypothetical case is that when men attempt to amass stupendous capital as will enable them to suppress competition. control prices and establish a monopoly they know the purpose of their acts. Men do not do such a thing without having it clearly in mind. If what they do is merely for the purpose of reducing the cost of production. without the thought of suppressing competition by use of the bigness of the plant they are creating, then they cannot be convicted at the time the union is made, nor can they be convicted later, unless it happen that later on they conclude to suppress competition and take the usual methods for doing so, and thus establish for themselves a monopoly. They can, in such a case, hardly complain if the motive which subsequently is disclosed is at tributed by the court to the original combination.

New Remedies Suggested.

statute and of constructive legislation and blaze a clear path for honest merchants and business men to follow. It may be that such a plan will be

Surreme court itself lays down in en forcing the statute

Supplemental Legislation Needed-Not Repeal or Amendment.

I see ao objection—and indeed I can see decided advantages-in the enactment of a law which shall describe and denounce methods of competition, which are unfair and are badges of the unlawful purpose denounced in the anti-trust law. The attempt and pur pose to suppress a competitor by underselling him at a price so unprofitable as to drive him out of business, or the making of exclusive contracts with customers under which they are required to give up association with other manufacturers, and numerous kindred methods for stifling competition and effecting monopoly, should be described with sufficient accuracy in a criminal statute on the one hand to enable the government to shorten its task by prosecuting single misdemeanors instead of an entire conspiracy, and, on the other hand, to serve the purpose of pointing out more in detail to the business community what must be avoided.

Federal Incorporation Recommended. In a special message to congress on January 7, 1910, 1 ventured to point out the disturbance to business that would probably attend the dissolution of these offending trusts.

"But such an investigation and possible prosecution of corporations whose prosperity or destruction affects the comfort not only of stockholders but of millions of wage earners, employes, and associated tradesmen must necessarily tend to disturb the confidence of the business community, to dry up the now flowing sources of capital from its places of hoarding. and produce a halt in our present prosperity that will cause suffering and strained circumstances among the innocence many for the faults of the guilty few. The question which wish in this message to bring clearly to the consideration and discussion of congress is whether, in order to avoid such a possible business danger, something cannot be done by which these business combinations may be offered a means, without great financial disturbance, of changing the character, organization, and extent of their business into one within the lines of the law under federal control and supervision, securing compliance with the anti-trust statute.

"Generally, in the industrial combinations called 'Trusts,' the principal business is the sale of goods in many states and in foreign markets: in other words, the interstate and foreign business far exceeds the business done in any one state. This ent quarters for its repeal. It is said fact will justify the federal governto be obstructive of business progress, ment in granting a federal charter to such a combination to make and sell in interstate and foreign commerce the products of useful manuimpossible those useful combinations | facture under such limitations as will secure a compliance with the antitrust law. It is possible so to frame a statute that while it offers protecharmful, vexatious, and unnecessary invasion by the states, it shall subject it to reasonable taxation and control by the states with respect to

its purely local business. sons, upon approval by the proper socialism. federal authority), thus avoiding the creation under national auspices of the holding company with subordinate corporations in different states, which has been such an effective agency in the creation of the great trusts and monopolles.

"If the prohibition of the anti-trust particular competition in order to se of trade is to be effectively enforced, it is essential that the national government shall provide for the creation of national cornorations to carry on a legitimate business throughout the the different states of the Union with respect to foreign corporations makes it difficult, if not impossible, for one corporation to comply with their re- ground, and only gradually did the maquirements so as to carry on business

in a number of different states." I renew the recommendation of the enactment of a general law providing for the voluntary formation of corporations to engage in trade and commerce among the states and with foreign nations. Every argument which was then advanced for such a law. and every explanation which was at that time offered to possible objectibns, have been confirmed by our experience since the enforcement of the anti-trust statute has resulted in the actual dissolution of active commercial organizations.

It is even more manifest now than it was then that the denunciation of conspiracies in restraint of trade should not and does not mean the denial of organizations large enough to be intrusted with our interstate and foreign trade. It has been made more clear now than it was then that a purely negative statute like the antitrust law may well be supplemented by specific provisions for the building up and regulation of legitimate national and foreign commerce

Government Administrative Experts Needed to Aid Courts in Trust Dissolutions.

The drafting of the decrees in the dissolution of the present trusts, with intended to accomplish the purpose a view to their reorganization into legitimate corporations, has made it especially apparent that the courts are not provided with the administraevolved, but I submit that the discus- tive machinery to make the necessions which have been brought out in sary inquiries preparatory to rerecent days by the fear of the con- organization, or to pursue such intinued execution of the anti-trust law quiries, and they should be empow-\$47,000,000, and the R. J Reynolds to demolish but to re-create in ac have produced nothing but glittering ered to invoke the aid of the bureau will be paralyzed and the spirit of generalities and have offered no line of corporations in determining the commercial freedom will be dead.

the statute common law distinctions, manufacture and sale of chewing and among the people of the United dennite and as clear as that which the tegrating parts. The circuit court and the attorney general were greatly aided in framing the decree in the tobacco trust dissolution by an expert from the bureau of corporations. Federal Corporation Commission Pro-

posed. I do not set forth in detail the terms and sections of a statute which might supply the constructive legislation permitting and aiding the formation of combinations of capital into federal corporations. They should be subject to rigid rules as to their organization and procedure, including effective publicity, and to the closest supervision as to the issue of stock and bonds by an executive bureau or commission in the department of commerce and labor, to which in times of doubt they might well submit their proposed plans for future business. It must be distinctly understood that Incorporation under a federal law could not exempt the company thus formed and its incorporators and managers from prosecution under the anti-trust law for subsequent illegal conduct, but the publicity of its procedure and the opportunity for frequent consultation with the bureau or commission in charge of the incorporation as to the legitimate purpose of its transactions would offer it as great security against successful prosecutions for violations of the law as would be

practical or wise. Such a bureau or commission might well be invested also with the duty already referred to, of aiding courts in the dissolution and recreation of trusts within the law. It should be an executive tribunal of the dignity and power of the comptroller of the currency or the interstate commerce commission, which now exercise supervisory power over important classes of corporations under federal regulation.

The drafting of such a federal incorporation law would offer ample opportunity to prevent many manifest evils in corporate management today, including irresponsibility of control in the hands of the few who are not the real owners.

Incorporation Voluntary.

I recommend that the federal charters thus to be granted shall be voluntary, at least until experience justifies mandatory provisions. The benefit to be derived from the operation of great businesses under the protection of such a charter would attract all who are anxious to keep within the lines of the law Other large combinations that fall to take advantage of the lederal incorporation will not have a right to complain if their failure is ascribed to unwillingness to submit their transactions to the careful scrutiny, competent supervision and publicity attendant upon the enjoyment of such a charter

Supplemental Legislation Needed.

The opportunity thus suggested for federal incorporation, it seems to me, is suitable constructive legislation needed to facilitate the squaring of great industrial enterprises to the rule of action laid down by the anti-trust law. This statute is construed by tion to a federal company against | the Supreme court must continue to be the line of distinction for legitimate business. It must be enforced, unless we are to banish individualism from all business and reduce it to one common system of regulation or con-"Corporations organized under this trol of prices like that which now preact should be prohibited from ac- vails with respect to public utilities, pulring and holding stock in other and which when applied to all bust corporations (except for special real ness would be a long step toward state

Importance of the Anti-Trust Act.

The anti-trust act is the expression of the effort of a freedom-loving people to preserve equality of opportunity It is the result of the confident determination of such a people to maintain their future growth by pre serving uncontrolled and unrestricted act against combinations in restraint the enterprise of the individual, his ingenuity, his intelligence and his independent courage.

For twenty years or more this stat rte has been upon the statute book. All knew of its general purpose and United States The conflicting laws of approved. Many of its violators were cynical over its assumed impotence.

It seemed impossible of enforce ment. Slowly the mills of the courts jesty of the law assert itself. Many of its statesmen-authors died before it became a living force, and they and others saw the evil grow which they had hoped to destroy Now, its effiency is seen; now its power is heavy now its object is near achievement. Now we hear the call for its repeal on the plea that it interferes with business prosperity, and we are advised in most general terms how, by some other statute and in some other way, the evil we are just stamping out can be cured, if we only abandon this work of twenty years and try another experiment for another term of years.

It is said that the act has not done good. Can this be said in the face of the effect of the Northern Securities decree?

That decree was in no way so drastic or inhibitive in detail as either the Standard Oil decree or the tobacco decree; but did it not stop for all time the then powerful movement toward the control of all the railroads of the country in a single hand?

Such a one-man power could not have been a healthful instance in the republic, even though exercised under the general supervision of an interstate commission.

Do we desire to make such ruthless combinations and monopolies lawful? When all energies are directed, not toward the reduction of the cost of production for the public benefit by a healthful competition, but toward new ways and means for making permanent in a few hands the absolute control of the conditions and prices prevailing in the whole field of industry, then individual enterprise and effort WM. H. TAFT.

Fitted for the Battle. "Well, boy, what do you know? Can

"Please, sir," said the applicant for a job, "we didn't go in very much for those studies at our school. But I'm fine on beadwork or clay modeling.

Inequality Necessary. If everybody were like everybody else, the world would be as dull as the cordance was prepared by French to the wager deserves the greatest dead and as unbearable as the gravegraveyard.

W. L. DOUGLAS' TRUST PLAN

Manufacturer Thinks Government Should Obtain Publicity by a License System.

Large business organizations have ome to stay. We cannot go back to old conditions. We must meet world competition. Large concerns can produce goods at lower cost than small ones. Germany favors large corporations. The method of the present national administration is to dissolve the great organizations and make them smaller, which is a backward step. There should be no limit to a corporation doing a large and legitimate business, such as would be possible under the licensing plan which I favor, writes W. L. Douglas, former governor of Massachusetts, in the

Boston Herald Prejudices against corporations merely because they are big, perhaps, must be done away with. They give labor better returns. They cheapen product and thus benefit the consumer. They give opportunities to small investors who get returns otherwise unattainable. They employ able young men who bave no capital at all, but who receive handsome salaries for their ability and service.

In place of the Sherman law it is my opinion there should be a department at Washington to grant licenses to all manufacturers and corporations in this country who do an interstate commerce business.

The law should be made so clear. plain and definite that it could not be misunderstood. It should require all capital to be paid in full. Semi-yearly statements should be given to the public and certified by a public accountant. There should be a board of examiners in each state to look aft er these corporations just as our national banks are watched by the national government. They should have the right to enter the offices and ex amine the records of all the directorates of these companies.

LOST HIS INDEPENDENCE.



Nagg-I never speak of the Fourth of July as Independence Day. Stagg-Why not?

Nagg-Why, I was married on that

ALMOST A MIRACLE.

Health Completely Restored After Case Was Pronounced Incurable. Mrs. J. Tilghman Wright, 519 Goldsborough St., Easton, Md., says: "I cannot begin to describe my suffering from Bright's disease. I constantly



and soon received relief. When I began with them I weigh I now weigh 109 ed 64 pounds, pounds and feel like a new woman." When Your Back Is Lame, Remem-

berthe Name-DOAN'S," 50c, all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

indefinite.

"I want a puff," suddenly announced the petted, spofled star. "Yes, my dear Miss Starilte," meekly answered the long suffering man-

ager. "Shall I call on the confection-

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, that's pain, cures wind colle, 25c a bottle.

er or the press agent?"

His heart was as great as the world, but there was no room in it to hold the memory of a wrong -Emerson

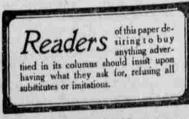
The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Purely vegetable -act surely and gently on the liver. Cure

ache. ness, and Indigestion. They do their duty. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

CARTERS

Genuine must bear Signature Breutsood



Men and Women

Women as well as men are made miserable by kidney and bladder trouble. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, promptly relieves. Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proved to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thoremedy needed in thousands upon thousands of even the most distressing cases. At druggists in 50c and 31.09 sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pampillet telling you about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N.Y.



"Once I could have bought the site

"I know how it is, old chap. I had a chance to buy a beefsteak once for mentary. I've merely glanced over it. 11 cents a pound"

Stage Hero (in backwoods town)-At last, fair Gwendolyn, we are alone. noing then.

Unlikely to Pass.

"Can't you settle this bill today, of Chicago for \$400 in Mexican sir " asked the tailor of the delinquent

senator. "No, Shears; it wouldn't be parliayou know, and I can't pass a bill until Post after its third reading."-Judge.

There is a Chinese proverb which Lone Member of Audience-Not yet, says a monkey may occupy a throne. Call it off till the end of this act I'm A monkey may also pay for a champagne dinner.

Where We Are Strong.

We may be derelict in safeguarding human life, but no people on earth can equal the moral fervor with which | tablish a toboggan system in their arwe hunt for the responsible man after the event - New York Evening

Useful Railroad Device.

Connecting a binged step with the sir-brake system, an Englishman has invented a device to prevent a train starting while a passenger is alighting from or boarding a car.

A Neat Device. "The governments which have re-

bellions on their hands ought to es-

"What good would that do?" "It would make it easy for them to quarries up along "-Punch shoot the insurgents down."

Concordance Due to Monks. Nearly every bible today has a concordance at the back. The first conmonks in the year 1247

Hospitable Carter (after borrowing

a match from stranger to whom he has offered a lift)-"Y'see, I b'aint allowed t' 'ave no matches when I be cartin' biarstin' powder fur them old

When an election bet is paid by the loser trundling the winner in a wheelbarrow one is never sure which party sympathy.-Cincinnati Times-Star.

you write a business letter? Can you

do sums?"