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## VIOROUS DEFENSE OF POLICIES IS MADE BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN HIS SPECIAL MESSAGE OF TODAY

REPLIES TO THE ATTACKS MADE UPON HIM CHARGING  
THAT HE WAS DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE  
RECENT FINANCIAL DISTURBANCES WHICH SWEEPED  
THE ENTIRE COUNTRY.

## PANIC NOT DUE TO THE ENFORCEMENT OF NATIONAL LAWS

Neither Can It Be Attributed to  
The Punishment of Those  
Men Who Willfully Violated  
Statutes of the Country.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE  
FOR PASSAGE OF LAWS.

One of the Most Important of  
These Is the Employers'  
Liability Act Which Is Very  
Important to Nation.

NO REASON FOR ALARM.

LAST MATERIAL RESOURCES AND  
ENERGY OF THE PEOPLE WILL  
PILOT THE COUNTRY THROUGH  
ALL DISTURBANCES.

JUST REGULATION NEEDED.

Thinks That Fair Methods Should Be  
Used in Adjusting and Controlling  
Affairs of the Interstate Traffic  
Agencies.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—President Roosevelt, today transmitted to Congress a special message of much importance, as it sets forth the chief executive's side of the controversy that has arisen in reference to his policy toward the corporations and law-breaking aggregation of the country. He advocates the immediate re-enactment, limiting its scope so that it shall apply only to the class of cases 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 state 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 of the importance which the subject demands.

In part the president says:

"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."

The same broad principle which should apply to the government should ultimately be made applicable to all private employers.

"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."

"I again call 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 covered in admirable fashion by the report of the anarachic 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 the 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 arises, uses it fearlessly, confers the greatest service upon our 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.

"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 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.

The Interstate Commerce commission should be provided with the means to make a physical valuation of any road to which it deems this valuation necessary. In some form the federal government should exercise supervision over the financial operations of our interstate railroads.

"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.

"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.

"In reference to the Sherman antitrust 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 can not be obtained, for such real good can come only 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 all combinations of the character above described, whether they be reasonable or unreasonable; but this effective and thoroughgoing supervision by the National government of all the operations of the big interstate business concerns.

"Superficially it may seem that the laws, the passage of which I herein 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 the employer, and to property 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-worker, 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 only 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.

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 over-capitalization 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 pos-

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### WARNING'S GIVEN SALOON KEEPERS

Must Keep Minors Out of Business Places.

The police yesterday notified the proprietors of all saloons and pool rooms that they would be prosecuted unless they took prompt steps to prevent minors from loafing in their places. The police also state that all minors found loafing in saloons or pool rooms will be prosecuted for a violation of a city ordinance covering this offense.

## WALTER MILES HOPE TO WIN

Will Represent Earlham in the State Contest.

Walter Miles, of Earlham, who will represent the college in the annual oratorical contest in Indianapolis, has been spending much time on his oration and hopes to carry off the first honors this year. Mr. Miles represented Earlham at the state contest last year, but was awarded fifth place. A number of the students will go to the capital city to attend this contest. A rate of \$1.50 has been secured with the privilege of a stopover until Sunday night. The colleges in the contest this year are Hanover, Franklin, De Pauw, Butler, Wabash, Notre Dame and Earlham.

## BUTLER TO ADVISE COMMISSIONERS ON CARE OF INSANE

Will Probably Make Recommendations for the Care of Those Unfortunate Awaiting Admission to Easthaven

## WILL ADVISE SPECIAL QUARTERS IN JAIL.

Plans for Erecting Building for The Insane Is Impractical, It Is Declared and None Will Be Erected.

Timothy Nicholson today notified County Auditor Demas Coe, that Amos W. Butler, secretary of the state board of charities, would appear before the county commissioners when they meet Monday of next week.

It is expected that Mr. Butler will advise the commissioners in regards to the proposed plan of providing suitable quarters for insane people for whom the county is responsible pending admission to the Easthaven insane hospital.

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—or 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 raking out competition, and to defrauding the public by stock jobbing and the manipulation of securities.

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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.

Under no circumstances would we countenance attacks upon law-abiding property, or do any 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. 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 dominate in swollen pride, unchecked and unshamed, over the destinies of this country. We act in no vindictive spirit, and we are no respecters of persons. We seek to protect the property of every man who acts honestly, of every corporation that represents wealth honestly accumulated and honestly used. We seek to punish the wrongdoers and to desire to stop wrongdoing, and we do so far as is necessary to achieve this end.

The books and pamphlets, the controlled newspapers, the speeches by public or private men to which I refer, are usually and especially in the

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### VIOLENT SPORTS NOT NEEDFUL TO DEVELOPMENT

President Eliot of Harvard Is Skeptical.

Boston, Jan. 31.—The "violent and fierce" sports of the present day are not necessary to the development of a martial spirit, declared President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard university, last night, in an address on "Harvard Fifty Years Ago."

To prove this statement, he stated that fifty years ago strenuous athletics were comparatively unknown, yet Harvard sent to distinguished military service over 1,200 graduates and students.

Interesting comparisons of Harvard fifty years ago and the present day were made by the speaker. Should the university grow as much in the next fifty years as in the last fifty, he said, Harvard would have 37,000 students.

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## THE WEATHER PROPHET.

INDIANA—Snow Friday night; slightly warmer; Saturday snow.

OHIO—Increasing cloudiness and not cold Saturday.

## WILL IT BE PRISON, FREEDOM OR INSANE WARD FOR THAW?

Jury Sitting in the Famous Trial Was This Morning Charged and Sent to Deliberate the Case.

## JEROME'S FINAL SPEECH WAS WEAKER THAN LAST.

Not Once Did He Attempt Oration Confining Himself to Plain Statements of Facts As He Interpreted Them.

New York, Jan. 31.—Judge Dowling charged the Thaw jury this morning and the jury retired at 11:34 this forenoon. The judge told the jury the burden of proof was on the prosecution and warned the jurors to weigh the evidence carefully. The court then adjourned subject to call.

Before the jury in the Thaw trial yesterday, Jerome laid down the last argument of the people in the case of the murder of Stanford White.

As in Mr. Littleton's speech, District Attorney Jerome began his address in a low, conversational tone, which only reached the heights of eloquence after he had been speaking for an hour or more.

Thaw listened to his arraignment with apparent indifference. He listened to a change of front on the art of Jerome that was amazing. For Jerome, in the course of his speech, said: "I believe that Evelyn Thaw's story, in its essential details, is as she described in her story. It is true that these places were supported at enormous expense by a band of degenerates and perverts."

It must be said that Mr. Jerome's argument was far weaker than that he put forth in the first trial. For a time it seemed as though he were summing up for the defense. He attacked Stanford White, saying that he was associated with degenerates.

At this period of the summing up Evelyn Thaw wore a smile that would not come off. Later on when the shame of her own life was revealed, she became more serious.

Mr. Jerome throughout his speech was argumentative, but not oratorical.

In his speech last year Mr. Jerome defended Stanford White, declaring that his spirit hovered over the courtroom crying out to be heard in defense; crying for some one to tell the truth and protect a character Evelyn Nesbit had sought to blacken.

The prosecutor yesterday took up one by one the acts of Thaw on the roof garden and immediately following the tragedy, and asserted they all fell upon "the monster" who had done him many wrongs, against whom he had many grievances, and the premeditated murder came to startle the whole world. Thaw's movements were characterized by the utmost deliberation. Mr. Jerome said, "We find Thaw armed on the garden-armed for a single purpose, armed for the man he walked up to and killed by three bullets.

The case was reported to the police this morning and the two stranded troupers were brought before Sergeant McManus. They stated that they were at broke and that the clouds contained no silver linings for them.

"When the company lit in Hamilton, the manager's wallet was as empty as a vacant lot. Our reception committee was a 'house' which contributed, all told, about \$1.50. This was the blow that put the company on the rocks. Little Eva went weeping back to mamma. Uncle Tom got a job as hoochback, while me and Scott hit the grit for Richmond. Sad tale, aint it boss?" was the statement made by Hobart.

To pay for their lodging and to escape imprisonment, Hobart and Scott were placed at work this morning carrying coal into the city building basement.

When this job has been completed the two companions in adversity will leave Richmond via National road, for Columbus, O.

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