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ESTABLISHED 1855.

YORKVILLE, S. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1913.

NO. 97.

WITHIN THE LAW

BY MARVIN DANA

FROM THE PLAY OF BAYARD VEILLER

man whose gait was slinking, craven.

A cell door swung open, the prisoner

stepped within, the door clanged to,

the bolts shot into their sockets nois-

Garson sat huddled, stricken-for

he had recognized the victim thrust

into the cell before his eyes. It was

Dacey, one of his own cronies in crime

-Dacey, who, the night before, had

seen him kill Eddie Griggs. There was

something concretely sinister to Gar-

son in this fact of Dacey's presence

Of a sudden the forger cried out

"Say, inspector, if you've got any-

dropped into unintelligible mumb-

Burke retained his manner of serene

indifference to the other's agitation.

Still, his pen hurried over the paper,

and he did not trouble to look up as

"Now, now! What's the matter

with you, Joe? I told you that I

wanted to ask you a few questions.

But after a moment, Garson's emo

Then, abruptly, he was silent, his

mouth still open to utter the words

that were now held back by horror.

Again he saw the detective walking

forward, out there in the corridor.

And with him, as before, was a sec

ond figure, which advanced slinking

Again the door swung wide, the

prisoner slipped within, the door

clanged shut, the bolts clattered

And, in the watcher, terror grew-

for he had seen the face of Chicago

Red, another of his pals, another who

had seen him kill Griggs. At last he

licked the dry lips, and his voice

"Say, inspector, if you've got any-

"Who said there was anything

against you, Joe?" Burke rejoined, in

a voice that was genially chiding.

"What's the matter with you today,

Joe? You seem nervous." Still, the

"No, I ain't nervous," Garson cried

with a feverish effort to appear calm.

Why, what makes you think that?

But this ain't exactly the place you'd

pick out as a pleasant one to spend

the morning." He was silent for a

little, trying with all his strength to

regain his self-control, but with small

Burke believed that his opportunity

was come. His hand slipped into the

pocket where was the pistol, and

clutched it. He stared at Garson

fiercely, and spoke with a rush of the

"Why did you kill Eddie Griggs?"

"I didn't kill him!" The reply was

quick enough, but it came weakly.

Again, Garson was forced to wet his

lips with a dry tongue, and to swal-

low painfully. "I tell you, I didn't

kill him!" he repeated at last, with

"You killed him last night-with

this!" Burke cried, viciously. On the

instant, the pistol leaped into view,

pointed straight at Garson. "Why?"

the inspector shouted. "Come on,

"I didn't, I tell you!" Garson was

crisis was upon him. He got to his

feet with lithe swiftness of movement

"Say, inspector, if you've got anything

There passed many seconds, while

the two men battled in silence, will

was the murderer who triumphed.

man confronting him. In the same in-

"Oh, well," Burke exclaimed ami-

chance. You understand, don't you,

"Sure, I understand," Garson re-

Burke pressed the buzzer as the

At the question, all Garson's fears

"I don't know where she was." he

he might. "Why, yes, I do, too," he

for the woman rushed back on him

plied, with an amiability equal to the

success.

words:

more force.

with his writing.

noisily into their sockets.

broke in a throaty whisper.

thing against me, why"-

ions forced him to another appeal.

"Say, inspector"-he began.

he expostulated, half banteringly.

there in the cell.

raucously:

That's all."

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CHAPTER XVIII.

The Confession. Burke pressed the button call and ordered the doorman to send in Cassidy. When the detective appeared he

asked: "Does Garson know we've arrested the Turner girl and young Gilder?" And, when he had been answered in the negative: "Or that we've got Chicago Red and Dacey here?"

"No," Cassidy replied. "He hasn't been spoken to since we made the collar. He seems worried," the detective

volunteered. "He'll be more worried before I get through with him!" he growled. He regarded Cassidy speculatively. "Do you remember the third degree Inspector Burns' work on McGloin? Well," he went on, as the detective nodded assent, "that's what I'm going to do to Garson. He's got imagination, that crook! The things he don't know about are the things he's afraid of. After he gets in here, I want you to take his pals one after the other, and lock them up in the cells there in the corridor. The shades on the corridor windows here will be up, and Garson wili see them taken in. The fact of their being there will set his imagination to working overtime, all right."

then issued the final directions for the execution of the latest plot. "When you get the buzzer from me, you have young Gilder and the Turner woman sent in. Then, after a while, you'll get another buzzer. When you hear that, come right in here, and tell me that the gang has squealed. I'll do the rest. Bring Garson here in just

Burke reflected for a moment, and

five minutes. Tell Dan to come in." As the detective went out, the doorgnan entered, and thereat Burke proceeded with the further instructions necessary to the carrying out of his

"Take the chairs out of the office, Dan," he directed, "except mine and one other-that one!" He indicated a chair standing a little way from one end of his desk. "Now, have all the shades up." He chuckled as he added: "That Turner woman saved you the

trouble with one." He returned to his chair, and when the door opened he was to all appearances busily engaged in writing. "Here's Garson, chief," Cassidy an-

nounced. "Hello, Joe!" Burke exclaimed, with a seeming air of careless friendliness, as the detective went out, and Garson stood motionless just within the door.

"Sit down a minute, won't you?" The inspector continued affably. He did not look up from his writing as he

Garson's usually strong face was showing weak with fear. His chin, which was commonly very firm, moved a little from uneasy twitchings of his tips. His clear eyes were slightly clouded to a look of apprehension as they roved the room furtively. He made no answer to the inspector's greeting for a few moments, but remained standing without movement, poised alertly as if sensing some concealed peril. Finally, however, his anxiety found expression in words. His tone was pregnant with alarm, though he strove to make it merely

complaining. "Say, what am I arrested for?" he protested. "I ain't done anything." Burke did not look up, and his pen continued to hurry over the paper. "Who told you you were arrested?"

he remarked cheerfully in his blandest voice.

Garson uttered an ejaculation of disgust.

"I don't have to be told," he retorted huffily. "I'm no college president, but when a cop grabs me and brings me down here I've got sense enough to know I'm pinched."

"Is that what they did to you, Joe? I'll have to speak to Cassidy about that. Now, just you sit down, Joe, won't you? I want to have a little talk with you. I'll be through here in a second." He went on with the writ-

Garson moved forward slightly to the single chair near the end of the desk and there seated himself mechanically. His face thus was turned toward the windows that gave on the corridor, and his eyes grew yet more clouded as they rested on the grim doors of the cells. He writhed in his chair, and his gaze jumped from the cells to the impressive figure of the man at the desk. Now the forger's and sprang close to the desk. He bent nervousness increased momentarily. It his head forward challengingly, to ing given me to make any preliminary swept beyond his control. Of a sud- meet the glare of his accuser's eyes. den he sprang up and stepped close to

"Say," he said, in a husky voice, "I'd like—I'd like to have a lawyer." "What's the matter with you, Joe?" the inspector returned, always with

that imperturbable air, and without chair. His gaze fell away from the raising his head from the work that so engrossed his attention. "You stant, the rigidity of Garson's form know, you're not arrested, Joe. Maybe relaxed, and he straightened slowly. you never will be. Now, for the love of Mike, keep still and let me finish ably, "I didn't really think you did,

Slowly, very hesitatingly, Garson went back to the chair, and sank Joe?" down on it in a limp attitude of dejection wholly unlike his customary postures of strength. Again, his fear inspector's own. fascinated eyes went to the row of cells that stood silently menacing on agreed signal to Cassidy. "Where did ings as the case stands at present. Althe other side of the corridor beyond you say Mary Turner was last night?" the windows. His face was tinged with gray. A physical sickness was creeping stealthily on him, as his with appalling force. thoughts held insistently to the catastrophe that threatened. His intel- exclaimed doubtfully. He realized his tail as the proceedings are now pend- Columbia or Charleston. ligence was too keen to permit a belief that Burke's manner of almost lips, and sought to correct it as best fulsome kindness hid nothing ominous-ominous with a hint of death for went on as if assailed by sudden memhim in return for the death he had ory. "I dropped into her place kind of to render; but, under all of the cir-

wrought. were caught by a figure, the figure of home, of course. She didn't go out undertaking the prosecution of the celebra amounting to \$1,595.351 and .Cassidy, advancing there in the cor- of the house all night." His in- within mentioned proceedings."

sistence on the point was of itself FOOTSTEPS OF THE FATHERS ବ୍ୟଳ ବ୍ୟଳ ବ୍ୟଳ ବ୍ୟଳ ପ୍ରବ୍ୟ ପ୍ରବ୍ୟ ପ୍ରବ୍ୟ ପ୍ରବ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟକ ବ୍ୟକ ବ୍ୟକ ବ୍ୟକ ପ୍ରବ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟକ suspicious, but eagerness to protect her dulled his wits. "Know anything about Gilder?"

> Burke demanded. "Not a thing," was the earnest an-

The innner door opened, and Mary Turner entered the office, Garson with difficulty suppressed the cry of distress that rose to his lips. For a few moments the silence was unbroken. Then presently Burke by a gesture directed the girl to advance toward the center of the room. As she obeyed he himself went a little toridor. And with the detective went a ward the door, and when it opened again and Dick Gilder appeared he interposed to check the young man's rush forward as his gaze fell on his bride, who stood regarding him with their preparation.

sad eyes. Then, while still that curious, dynamic silence endured, Cassidy came briskly into the office.

apidly, "they've squealed." same story?" And when the de- sors and cadets have taken formal tective had answered in the affirmative, he went on speaking in tones ponderous with self complacency.

thing on me, I-I would"-The cry 'Mary Turner, I want you for the murder of"-Garson's rush halted the sentence. He leaped forward. His face was rigid. He broke the inspector's

words with a gesture of fury. His

"That's a --- lie! I did it!"

As Traced In Early Files of The

NEWS AND VIEWS OF YESTERDAY

Yorkville Enquirer

Bringing Up Records of the Past and Giving the Younger Readers of Today a Pretty Comprehensive Knowledge of the Things that Most Concerned Generations that Have Gone Before.

The following notes are being published as time and opportunity permit

SEVENTH INSTALLMENT.

Thursday, October 2, 1856.—We day in thanksgiving and prayer, "Say, chief," the detective said learn with pleasure that the barracks of the King's Mountain military school "Squealed, eh? Do they tell the are well-nigh finished. The profespossession and have entered fully upon the rigid system of discipline, which albeit, under many unpardonable con- pointed to the charge of Yorkville sta-"I was right, then, after all- right ditions, has already won for the school all the time. Good enough." Of a a desiredly high reputation through- District," sudden his voice boomed somberly, out the state.

> B. F. Perry prints a card in which he denies that he has ever said any thing of an uncomplimentary nature Gabriel Cannon lieutenat governor of about the Kansas company.

It is learned from reliable authority

Thursday, November 6, 1856.—"Four-PRESIDENT teen likely negroes will be sold Friday. the 14th at the late residence of Jess Holland, deceased, in Gaston county. See advertisement."

Thursday, November 13, 1856.-At a meeting of citizens held in the court house on Friday the 7th instant, the following delegates were appointed to attend a meeting to be held at Shelby on the 10th instant in the interest of the extension of the King's Mountain railroad: Col. Wm. Wright, George Steele, Esq., and John S. Moore.

The Presbyterian synod of South Carolina met at Chester last Wednes

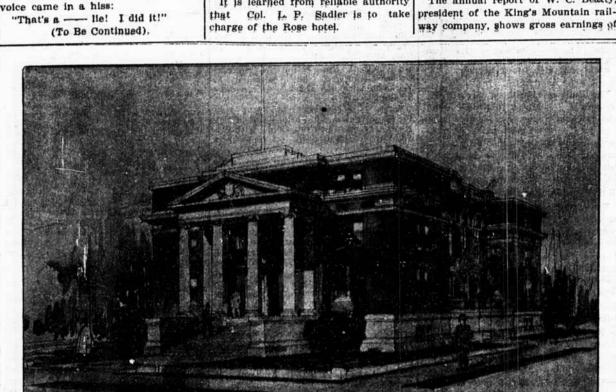
Thursday, November 20, 1856 .- Goyernor James H. Adams publishes his annual Thanksgiving proclamation. calling upon the people to observe that

South Carolina conference of the Meth-

odist Episcopal church was held in the court house last week, Bishop Andrews presided. Rev. A. H. Lester was aption, which was then a part of "Shelby The general assembly on yesterday

on the first joint ballot, elected the Hon. R. F. Alston governor and Hon. the state of South Carolina.

The annual report of W. C. Beatty,



Proposed New Court House.

The above cut shows the proposed new York county court house, as the same is intended to appear when it is completed. The first court house erected in York county was a frame building that was erected in 1786, shortly after the organization of York as a district. The site, which was the same as that now in use was selected by five court commissioners, appointed by Governor Moultrie. During 1823 and 1824 the old building was displaced by the original of the present brick building, which a few years later was enlarged by the addition of some twenty feet to the rear. As thus enlarged the old building, a two-story structure, stood and served every purpose until November 22, 1892, when the upper story was destroyed by fire, leaving the lower story practically intact. After the fire the building was remodeled by the addition in the rear, including two stories and additional rooms in the wings. Also the clock tower was added.

CASE OF C. P. SIMS

Peeples Begs to be Excused and Henry Will Prosecute.

Attorney General Peeples in a letter to the supreme court last Tuesday, asked to be excused from acting as prosecuting attorney in disbarment proceedings brought against C. P. Sims, the Spartanburg attorney.

Following the receipt of the letter growing stronger, since at last the act as prosecuting attorney. Solicitor Henry was present in the court and Adkins, treasurer,

will act in the case. It was announced by the court "on account of the gravity of the charges announce a supper to be given in the and the importance of the consequences both to the respondent and to next Wednesday evening. the bar of the state, the case would not be heard until after the election and qualification of the fifth member of the court."

to Chief Justice Gary, of the supreme court, by Thomas H. Peeples, attorney general:

"I am in receipt of your request, through Mr. Dominick, the assistant attorney general, that this office take charge of the prosecution in a certain proceeding pending in the supreme court, entitled, 'Ex parte, S. G. Finley, petitioner, in re C. P. Sims,' unless for any reason I should desire to be excused from complying with the

"In response to this request, I would respectfully submit that this proceeding has been filed without any notice or consultation whatsoever with my office and without an opportunity beexamination into the matter before the proceedings were brought, so that I crease will entitle our district to anmight determine the manner and warring against will. In the end it method of bringing the charges to be made. Such proceedings are most serious and far-reaching in their con-Suddenly, Burke dropped the pistol sequences, and I certainly do not deinto his pocket, and lolled back in his

but I wasn't sure, so I had to take a propriety of the proceedings. "Insofar as the present proceedings are concerned, I have been informed of certain facts and circumstances in connection with the same which would_cause me to ask to be excused academy to Columbia. The measure has from taking any part in the proceed- attracted attention mainly because of though these facts and circumstances the final determination of the proceed- during the summer months. The Enings, I do not think that it would be quirer takes occasion to present the proper for me to refer to them in de- claims of Yorkville as superior to either

blunder even as the words left his ing in this honorable court. "My office stands ready and willing at all times to render any service to you and the court that is in its power

News has just been received of the \$37,141,15 and gross expenses of \$14 killing of W. R. Tabor, of Charleston in 317.64. This is for the year ending July a duel with Edward G. Magrath. The 1, 1856. duel was because of certain articles published in the Charleston Mercury of

Thursday, October 9, 1856.-Tom Ballard offers his services as a barber,

Nullifier."

. . . The Ebenezer Bible society was organized September 28 with the followdent, Peter Garrison, secretary; R. J. self, as governors, bearing didates, read in part as follows:

The ladies of the Methodist church

Thursday, October 16, 1856.-The fall session of Bethel Presbytery was held the comptroller general, and bears the at Bullock's Creek church last week. The following letter was addressed Rev. W. J. McCormick was elected as moderator.

Cotton is selling at from 10% to 113

We publish in this issue the official statement of the votes polled on Monday and Tuesday last. It will be seen that Col. R. G. McCaw has been elected senator, and Messrs. J. C. Chambers, W. C. Black, A. Whyte and Edward W. C. Black, A. Whyte and Edward see but one thing left for me to do, and Moore, representatives. Col. T. W. for that reason and that alone I sub-Scruggs has been elected tax collector mit to this transfer, and affix my sigand John M. Ross, Esq., has been reelected ordinary. The aggregate vote was 2.441, the largest ever polled in this district, and the vote for Mr. J. C. Chambers, 1,669, the largest ever polled for a representative. A very small inother representative in the house.

The following is the panel of grand jurors: John Hill, R. F. Currence John Walker, John Smith (Hatter). W sire to be placed in the position of A. Workman, J. D. Dowdle, John Pestanding sponsor for such proceedings ters, John R. Hall, David Swett, Wm. unless, after a full and thorough ex- Feemster, Amos Burns, James McElamination on my part all of the facts wee, A. J. Gingles, H. A. Galloway, and circumstances in the case, I Hugh Mills, R. M. Wallace, R. H. Ashe, should be satisfied of the justness and Hugh Borders, Samuel Anderson.

Quite a spirited discussion has been conducted of late by the Columbia and Charleston papers, pro and con upon the periodical recurrence of yellow fe-

Thursday, October 23, 1856.-The receipts and expenditures on account of the poor for the year 1855 amounted to

- Columbia special of December 1 which Tabor was editor, signed "A to Charlotte Observer: Governor Blease today affixed his signature to new bonds, while indicating his disapproval of the bond act and of the transfer in no uncertain terms. letter to the state treasurer the gov-ernor expresses himself as follows: "I notice that the stock certificates prefrom the attorney general, Chief Jus-tice Gary appointed J. K. Henry, so-licitor of the Sixth judicial district, to president; J. S. Barnett, vice presi-tin F. Ansel, D. C. Heyward and mycertificates of this issue are free from all state, county and municipal taxes

whatsoever, are exchangeable for coupon bonds and are transferable in perannounce a supper to be given in the son or by attorney on the books of the second story of the Adickes building on state treasurer at Columbia, S. C., by virtue of an act approved the 22nd of December, 1892. This certificate, as I have stated, is signed by the governor of South Carolina, countersigned by a contract of the state, and of course hould be carried out. I therefore affix my signature in order to carry out agents of the state, in accordance with the act of the general assembly. Personally I would not have approved this d personally, I do not approve of this transfer, particularly at time, while the bond matter is in the very unsatisfactory condition that it is and is awaiting the action of the legislature in order to settle the differences between members of the sinking fund However, the matter having been put up to me as

> nature to the next bonds. Using the Watch as Compass,-The watch is often used to give the compass point exactly. Thus: Point the hour hand to the sun; then, in the morning, half way between the hour hand and noon is due south. If afternoon, one must reckon half way backward.

> Thus, at 8 o'clock in the morning, point the hour hand to the sun and reckon half way to noon; the south is at 10. If at 4 in the afternoon, point the hour hand at the sun and reckon back half way. The south is at 2 o'clock.

The "half way" is because the sur

makes a course of twenty-four hours and the clock of but twelve. If we had a rational timepiece of twenty-four hours, it would fit in much better with all nature, and with the hour hand the propriety of removing the Citadel pointed to the sun would make 12 o'clock noon always south. If you cannot see the sun, get into a

clear, open space, hold your knife ver in Charleston, rendering necessary point upright on your watch dial, and referred to have nothing to do with a temporary removal of the institution it will cast a faint shadow, showing where the sun really is, unless the clouds are very heavy.-"Boy Scouts

ergarten room at the settlement a little girl was thumping the plano to her neart's content. A resident looked in at "if you are sure Catherine." she said, ory. "I dropped into her place kind of the relater, but, dark that the present matter, it late, and they said she'd gone to bed —headache, I guess. Yes, she was respectfully asks to be excused from for the Catawba Indians, reported respectfully asks to be excused from for the Catawba Indians, reported respectfully asks to be excused from for the Catawba Indians, reported respectfully asks to be excused from the Catawba Indians, reported respectfully asks to be excused from for the Catawba Indians, reported respectfully asks to be excused from the catawba Indians, reported respectfully asks to be excused from the place in the present matter, it pridges \$2,940.29½. Adam Ivy, agent your hands are quite clean."

"Oh, that's all right, Miss Emily," was the answer. "I'm being very care-the place in the present matter, it pridges \$2,940.29½. Adam Ivy, agent your hands are quite clean."

Keep it Dark .- In the deserted kind-

First Annual Message a Statesmanlike Paper.

BRIEF AND STRAIGHT TO THE POINT

Plain, Broad Statement As to Mexico -Currency Must Be Reformed, and Agricultural Development Must Be Fostered-Firm Stand for Presidential Primaries.

Gentlemen of the Congress:

"In pursuance of my constitutional luty to "give the congress information of the state of the Union." I take the liberty of addressing you on several matters v jch ought, as it seems to me, particularly to engage the attention of your honorable bodies, as The farmers, of course, ask and should of all who study the welfare and pro- be given no special privileges, such ress of the nation.

"I shall ask your indulgence if I Thursday, November 27, 1856.-The from the usual custom of setting bethe several departments of the government or which look to them for is to this we should now address ourearly treatment in the future, because the list is long, very long, and would suffer in the abbreviation to which I should have to subject it. I shall submit to you the reports of the heads of the several departments, in which these subjects are set forth in careful development. I need not stop to tell detail, and beg that they may receive the thoughtful attention of your committees and of all members of the congress who may have the leisure to study them. Their obvious importance, as constituting the very substance of the business of the government, makes comment and emphasis on my part necessary.

> "The country, I am thankful to say, s at peace with all the world, and settled peace and good will. More and

At Peace With the World.

more readily each decade do the nations manifest their willingness to bind processes of peace, the processes of the United States has stood at the front of such negotiations. She will, earnestly hope and confidently believe, give fresh proof of her sincere newal by the senate. In addition to these, it has been the privilege of the department of state to gain the assent in principle, of no less than 31 naesolved by the ordinary processes of diplomacy they shall be publicly ana-

course of action. "There is only one possible standard by which to determine controverother nations, and that is compounded scarcity of available funds too often those already assumed.

Mexico. south of us, and hangs over Mexico. There can be no certain prospect of it have been studied and developed on of the native citizens of the archipelhas surrendered his usurped authority left our farmer to shift for themselves in Mexico; until it is understood on in the ordinary money market. You government, their schools, all the comall hands, indeed, that such pretended have but to look about you in any ru- mon interests of their communities, governments will not be countenanced or dealt with by the government of the United States. We are the friends of constitutional government in America; we are more than its friends, we are its champions; because in no other way can our neigh bors, to whom we should wish in every way to make proof of our friendship, work out their own development This, therefore, is in peace and liberty. Mexico has no government. The attempt to maintain pared to report. Its report ought to Let us once nd the path and set out one at the City of Mexico has broken legal down, and a mere military despotism has been set up which has hardly more than the semblance of national authority. It originated in the usurpation of Victoriano Huerta, who, after a brief attempt to play the part of and I believe that the studies and reconstitutional president, has at last cently formed plans of the department cast aside even the pretense of legal of agriculture may be made to serve right and declared himself dictator. As a consequence, a condition of affairs now exists in Mexico which has made it doubtful whether even the most elementary and fundamental tize upon so great and many-sided a rights either of her own people or of question, but I feel confident that of railways. These the government the citizens of other countries resident within her territory can long be successfully safeguarded, and which threatens, if long continued, to imperil the interests of peace, order and colerable life in the lands immediately in the factory, and I think that all to the south of us. Even if the usurper had succeeded in his purposes, in the immediate service we owe the despite of the constitution of the Republic and the rights of its people, he would have set up nothing but a precarious and hateful power, which could flave lasted but a little while, and whose eventual downfall would have left the country in a more deplorable condition than ever. But he has not succeeded. He has forfeited the respect and the moral support even of those who were at one time willing to see him succeed. Little by little he has been completely isolated By a little every day his power and prestige are crumbling and the collapse is not far away. We shall not, believe, be obliged to alter our poli-

> own ambition. Domestic Affairs. "I turn to matters of domestic con

when the end comes we shall hope to

cern. You already have under consideration a bill for the reform of our tience, as for something fundamental a ful; I'm just playing, on the black to its whole business life and necestof embarrassment and set free to (Continued on Fourth Page.)

enactment into law. I take leave to beg that the whole energy and atten-

request is not needed-that the mem- the presidency of the United States. I in this service to the country.

urgent necessity that special provision be made also for facilitating the credits needed by the farmers of the country. The pending currency bill does business men and masters of enterprise as it should; and upon its pasmany of the difficulties which now hamper them in the field of credit. as extending to them credit of the government itself. What they need venture to depart in some degree and should obtain is legislation which will make their own abundant and fore you in informal review the many substantial credit resources available matters which have engaged the at- as a foundation for joint, concerted tention and called for the action of local action in their own behalf in getting the capital they must use. It

> Farm Development. "It has, singularly enough, come to pass that we have allowed the industry of our farms to lag behind the

crowded market place and the clangor of the factory, but it is from the quiet with. Such territories, once regarded interspaces of the open valleys and the free hillsides that we draw the sources of life and of prosperity, from the farm and the ranch, from the forest and the mine. Without these every many happy manifestations multiply street would be silent, every office deabout us of a growing cordiality and serted, every factory fallen into dis- with the same sense of responsibility sense of community of interest among repair. And yet the farmer does not to them as toward our own people is the nations, foreshadowing an age of stand upon the same footing with the our domestic affairs. No doubt we forester and the miner in the market of credit. He is the servant of the seathemselves by solemn treaty to the must wait for his crops, and will not and affection, but the performance of be hurried in her processes. He may frankness and fair concession. Se far give his note, but the season of its maturity depends upon the season adherence to the cause international gives is of a character not known in corded our own citizens in our own friendship by ratifying the several the broker's office or as familiarily as territories and our obligations toward

The Departments.

terest or of policy arise which can be the government will henceforth work permanently laid. together as real partners in this field, where we now begin to see our way a tribunal chosen by the parties bewhen he will the capital by which to "There is but one cloud upon our lag behind many other great counnorizon. That has shown itself to the tries of the modern world in attemptpeace in America until General Huerta the other side of the water while we ago the essential instruments of their

have been put upon those who produce our food. Conscious of this backwardness and what methods will be best suited to and we shall not wander from it or our own farmers. I hope and believe linger upon it. that the committees of the senate and house will address themselves to this matter with the most fruitful results, them very greatly in their work of framing appropriate and adequate legislation. It would be indiscreet and presumptuous in any one to dogma-

common counsel will produce the results we must all desire. Anti-Trust Laws. Turn from the farm to the world of thoughtful observers will agree that business communities of the country is to prevent private monopoly more ing back the lock and opening the effectually than it has yet been prevented. I think it will be easily agreed that we should let the Sherman antitrust law stand, unaltered, as it is, liberty of from time to time calling with its debatable ground about it, your attention, for it is a policy which but that we should as much as possible reduce the area of that debatable ground by further and more explicit legislation; and should also supple- of our general problem of conservament that great act by legislation which will not only clarify it but also ing out the problem in Alaska than in facilitate its administration and make it fairer to all concerned. No doubt we shall all wish, and the country will wherever we touch it. We must use expect, this to be the central subject the resources of the country, not lock cy of watchful waiting. And then of our deliberations during the present them up. There need be no conflict or session; but it is a subject so manysee constitutional order restored in sided and so deserving of careful and authorities, for there can be no essendistressed Mexico by the concert and discriminating discussion that I shall tial difference of purpose between energy of such of her leaders as pre- take the liberty of addressing you them. The resources in question must fer the liberty of their people to their upon it in a special message at a later be used, but not destroyed or wasted; date than this. It is of capital impor- used, but not monopolized upon any tance that the business men of this parrow idea of individual rights as certainties of law with regard to their munities. That a policy can be workenterprises and investments and a ed out by conference and concession system of banking and currency, for clear path indicated which they can which will release these resources and which the country waits with impa- travel without anxiety. It is as im- yet not jeopard or dissipate them, I portant that they should be relieved

TO CONGRESS sary to set credit free from arbitrary prosper as that private monopoly and artificial restraints. I need not should be destroyed. The ways of acsay how earnestly. I hope for its early tion should be thrown wide open.

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Presidential Primaries. I turn to a subject which I hope can tion of the senate be concentrated be handled promptly and without seupon it till the matter is successfully rious controversy of any kind. I mean disposed of. And yet I feel that the the method of selecting nominees for

bers of a great house need no urging feel confident that I do not misinterpret the wishes or the expectations of "I present to you in addition, the the country when I urge the prompt enactment of legislation which will provide for primary elections throughout the country at which the voters of the several parties may choose their the farmers a great service. It puts nominees for the presidency without them upon an equal footing with other the intervention of nominating conventions. I venture the suggestion that this legislation should provide for the sage they will find themselves quit of retention of party conventions, but only for the purpose of declaring and accepting the verdict of the primaries and formulating the platforms of the parties; and I suggest that these conventions should consist not of delegates chosen for this single purpose, but of the nominees for congress, the nominees for vacant seats in the sanate of the United States, the senators whose terms have not yet closed, the national committees and the candidates for the presidency themselves, in order that platforms may be fram-

> ed by those responsible to the people for carrying them into effect. Insular Affairs.

These are all matters of vital domestic concern, and besides them, other activities of the country in its outside of the charmed circle of out own national life in which our affecyou how fundamental to the life of tions command us, as well as our conthe nation is the production of its sciences, there stand out our obligafood. Our thoughts may ordinarily be tions toward our territories over sea, concentrated upon the cities and the Here we are trustees. Porto Rico, Hahives of industry, upon the cries of the wail, the Philippines, are ours, indeed, but not ours to do what we please as mere possessions, are no longer to be selfishly exploited; they are part of the domain of public conscience and of serviceable and enlightened states manship. We must administer them for the people who live in them and shall successfully enough bind Porto Rico and the Hawaiian islands to oursons. Nature determines how long he selves by ties of justice and interest our duty toward the Philippines is a more difficult and debatable matter We can satisfy the obligations of genwhen his crop matures, lies at the erous justice toward the people of gates of the market where his pro- Porto Rico by giving them the ample ducts are sold. And the security he and familiar rights and privileges acthe provisions for self-government already granted them, but in the Philip-

treaties of arbitration awaiting re- it might be on the counter of the the people of Hawaii by perfecting "The agricultural department of the pines we must go further. We must government is seeking to assist as hold steadily in view their ultimate tions, representing four-fifths of the never before to make farming an effi- independence, and we must move totiation of treaties by which it shall be effort, in quick touch with the mar- steadily as the way can be cleared agreed that whenever differences of in- kets for foodstuffs. The farmers and and the foundations thoughtfully and Toward Self-Government. Acting under the authority conferlyzed, discussed, and reported upon by very clearly and where many intelli- red upon the president by congress, I gent plans are already being put into have already accorded the people of fore either nation determines its execution. The treasury of the Unit- the islands a majority in both houses ed States has, by a timely and well- of their legislative body by appointing considered distribution of its deposits, five instead of four native citizens to facilitated the moving of the crops in the membership of the commission. I sies between the United States and the present season and prevented the believe that in this way we shall make of these two elements: Our own hon- experienced at such times. But we their sense of responsibility in the exor and our obligations to the peace of must not allow ourselves to depend ercise of political power and that the the world. A test so compounded upon extraordinary expedients. We success of this step will be sure to ought easily to be made to govern must add the means by which the clear our view for the steps which are both the establishment of new treaty farmer may make his credit constant- to follow. Step by step we should exobligations and the interpretation of ly and easily available and command tend and perfect the system of self-

proof of their capacity in counsel and government in the islands, making support and expend his business. We test of them and modifying them as experience discloses their successes and their failures: that we should ing to do this. Systems of rural cred- more and more put under the control ral district to see the result, the and so by counsel and experience set handicap and embarrassment which up a government which all the world will see to be suitable to a people whose affairs are under their own control. At last, I hope and believe, we neglect on our part, the congress re- are beginning to gain the confidence cently authorized the creation of a of the Filipino peoples. By their counspecial commission to study the vari- sel and experience, rather than by our ous systems of rural credit which have own, we shall learn how best to serve been put into operation in Europe, them and how soon it will be possible and this commission is already pre- and wise to withdraw our supervision. make it easier for us to determine with firm and confident tread upon it

A duty faces us with regard to Alaska which seems to be very pressing and very imperative; perhaps I should say a double duty, for it concerns both the political and the material development of the Territory. The people of Alaska should be given the full territorial form of government, and Alaska, as a storehouse, should be unlocked. One key to it is a system should itself build and administer. and the ports and terminals it should itself control in the interest of all who wish to use them for the service and business which centers in the city and development of the country and its

people. But the construction of railways is only the first step; is only thrusting the key to the storehouse and throwdoor. How the tempting resources of other matter, to which I shall take the must be worked out by well-considered stages, not upon theory, but upon lines of practical expediency. It is part tion. We have a freer hand in workprinciple and object are the same, jealousy as between state and Federal country should be relieved of all un- against the abiding interests of com-