

HE TALKS OUT

Summary of President Roosevelt's Message to Congress.

FLAYS THE TRUST.

And Says They Should Not Be Allowed to Make Campaign Contributions. Pleads for Army and Navy as Best Agency for Peace.

Other Suggestions.

The message of President Roosevelt read before the second session of the Fifty-ninth congress, consists of nearly 25,000 words.

Only twenty five words are devoted to the Panama canal. A special message will be sent congress later dealing with this most absorbing question.

For the first time in many years the message deals more with the past than the future. A feature of the message is the simplified form of spelling and is one of the first official documents given to the public since this abbreviated method was adopted.

His first recommendation is that in future inexcusable laws be enacted prohibiting corporations from contributing to political campaigns.

The second paragraph of the message deals with the government's right of appeal in criminal cases and embodies an earnest plea for such laws as will give the government this privilege.

The practice of setting aside judgments and granting new titles is vigorously condemned by the president.

The president contends that the right of injunction in labor cases should be abolished and he declares it an instrument which is savagely abused in many instances.

The duties, as well as the good opportunities, of judges are discussed in detail and the president makes an especial plea for a higher and more effective judiciary throughout the country.

Lynching is condemned in the most emphatic language and the race riot in Atlanta is pointed to as one of the evil results of race passion.

As a remedy for race hatred and a preventive for lynching the president points to early school training and manual education of both races.

Capital and labor are discussed at great length, with remedies suggested and moral lessons pointed out. The message declares that much of the friction between the employer and the employe is the result of the work of the demagogue and urges that the two classes get on better terms of acquaintanceship.

The eight hour law is approved in the United States, but shown to be very undesirable in Panama, where the conditions and men are totally different.

The labor of women and children in sweatshops and factories is scored and better and more stringent laws against it urged.

The liability of the employer is given especial attention by the president and pertinent suggestions made in reference to who shall share the responsibility for accident to the employe.

The president believes prompt and searching inquiries should always be made in disputes between capital and labor, and arbitration employed wherever possible.

The president insists that coal lands, still owned by the government, should be held and leased to miners on a royalty basis.

Several pages of the message are devoted to a review of the term corporation, the general effects of trusts and the legislation already inaugurated to permit the possibility of competition.

The messages endorse the inheritance tax and approves the tax on incomes. The president states that the rich man is under a peculiar obligation to the government for protection which the poor man does not owe.

Technical and industrial training are urged as the best foundation for the young man and the young woman to build for the future. The tiller of the soil, the mechanic and all others who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow are given earnest advice.

Irrigation and forest preservations are briefly mentioned.

The president cordially endorses the movement to build a memorial amphitheatre at Arlington for use of the Grand Army of the Republic on memorial days.

The president calls especial attention to need of national laws relating to marriage and divorce. Race suicide, from a Rooseveltian point of view is given particular attention in the message.

The president urges that more encouragement be given American shipping that better water mail routes be established and faster and larger ships be put into service for the country's commerce.

Currency reform is urged and the past fluctuations in loan money reviewed, with several suggestions for national bank issues.

A lower tariff or else free trade in Philippine products is strongly urged, with the declaration that all is well in the oriental possessions and peace almost secured.

The message insists that American citizenship should be conferred upon

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The following is the story as related to the Union correspondent of The State on Friday:
"I came to Union yesterday, bringing my wife and two children. They spent the night with my cousin, Mrs. Lula Barton. I left Union, returning home about 8 o'clock. Wallace Knox, a friend, was with me until we reached his home, five miles from here, after I drove on alone, letting my mule jog along slowly in the dark."

"After going about one mile farther, the first thing I knew I felt a blow on the back of my head, which knocked me from the buggy. As I struck the ground I felt two other blows on my forehead, when I became unconscious. When I recovered consciousness, the moon was shining, and I was lying across the road with my hands tied behind me with a handkerchief from my own pocket, and I was gagged with another handkerchief—a white cotton one, which looks like it has never been used before."

"This happened in a lonely stretch of woods, a high bank on one side, and a patch of pines on the other. When struck I was humming a hymn and leaning back in my buggy, with the top back."

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A new school building and a score of houses were washed away. The railroad bridge is tottering. All information is sent out from a telephone office surrounded by water. The great smelting plant of the Arizona Copper works at Clifton is said to have been badly damaged. The Arizona and New Mexico Railway company will be a heavy loser, as its yards and shops are inundated.

Clifton is in Graham county, south eastern Arizona. It is located at the end of a branch of the Arizona and New Mexico railroad and has a telegraph and express office. It is built upon the bank of the Rio San Francisco, a branch of the Salt river.

THE ELECTRIC LINE.

South Carolina Public Service Corporation Asks for Charter.

The South Carolina Public Service Corporation of New York and this State has given notice of an application for a charter for the proposed electric and steam railway line out of Orangeburg to Charleston and also to Columbia and Augusta. The corporation was organized some time ago in New York with a capital of \$10,000,000 and with Chas. R. Van Etten and others of that city back of it. Later a meeting was held in Springfield, in Orangeburg county and it was decided to organize under the laws of this State. The books of Subscription will be opened in Orangeburg on January 9, 1907, and the formal application says:

"If the said charter be granted the said corporation will be authorized and empowered to condemn lands and other property for its proposed railroad or railway tracks and stations and landings for its proposed steamboat business or system, and for all other corporate purposes of the said corporation, as fully set forth and stated in the said office of the secretary of state, to which declaration reference is hereto specially made as a part of this notice, and proposes to condemn lands and other property for all of its corporate purposes, if necessary, in the following counties, to wit: Charleston, Berkeley, Dorchester, Orangeburg, Richland, Lexington, Saluda, Greenwood, Abbeville, Anderson, Greenville, Spartanburg, Cherokee, York, Chester, Fairfield, Union, Newberry, Laurens, Aiken, Colleton and Bamberg, in the State of South Carolina, and Mecklenburg, in the State of North Carolina; and also in the following towns and cities: Charleston, Orangeburg Columbia, Lexington, Saluda, Greenwood, Abbeville, Anderson, Greenville, Gaffney, Yorkville, Rock Hill, Chester, Union, Laurens, Newberry, Aiken and Bamberg, and other cities and towns in the counties above mentioned; and to own, construct, equip and operate a railway or railway system for local business in said towns and cities."

The notice is signed by Messrs. J. J. Timmes, J. C. LaVie, J. A. Bill, Geo. Fleck, Jr., J. P. Bonney, Chas. R. Van Etten, Jno. F. Timmes, Jno. C. Lott, Jos. A. Craig, Sol. Kohn, R. H. Jennings and Lawrence M. Pinckney.

STOLE A STREET CAR.

At East Liverpool, Ohio, the police are looking for a stranger who stole a street car late Thursday night, ran it four miles and collected fare from all passengers, and then decamped. Conductor Deitz was at a pump getting a drink, when the thief stepped aboard and gave the starting signal. The fellow managed the business so well that the motorman, curtailed in no account of the rain, suspected nothing.

Accidental Asphyxiation.

Accidental asphyxiation is given as the cause of the death of Washington Friday of John Cropper, a retired lawyer, who was prominent in the national capital. His wife, who is in New York, is the daughter of the late Robert McLane, at one time minister to France. Mr. Cropper was 56 years of age. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati and of the Society of the War of 1812.

Mexicans Killed.

News has just come from Monterey, Mexico, of a mine accident, which occurred last Tuesday at the Avino mines, and which resulted in the death of 12 Mexican miners, who were at work in the shaft. The accident was due, it is reported, to the carelessness of some one in letting a big flow of water into the lower level, where the men were discovered.

SHOT BY WOMAN.

FORMER SENATOR FROM UTAH WOUNDED IN WASHINGTON. Mrs. Anna Bradley, of Salt Lake City, Fires Three Shots Into His Body.

Former United States Senator Brown, of Utah, was shot in Washington last Saturday by Mrs. Anna Bradley of Salt Lake City. The shooting occurred in Senator Brown's apartment in the Raleigh Hotel, where Mrs. Bradley also had registered under the name of "A. B. Brown." She was taken into custody and was locked up for the night in the matron's room of the first precinct police station.

Two shots were fired, one grazing Brown's left hand and the other entering the abdomen and lodging in the pelvic cavity. After working over him for nearly two hours the surgeons decided that at present at least they would make no further attempt to find the bullet. It was stated to-night that while Senator Brown's condition was critical his wounds are not necessarily fatal.

Mrs. Bradley arrived here shortly after noon. After being assigned a room she immediately went to Senator Brown's apartment. There was no witness to the shooting, but a door maid heard the shots and notified the management. According to her statement, Mrs. Bradley came to Washington to demand that Senator Brown marry her. She said that their relations were well known in Salt Lake City. "I asked him if he was going to do the right thing by me," she said, "and he replied that he put on his overcoat and started to leave the room and I shot him. I abhorred his character, but in this case it was fully justified." While expressing no sorrow for her act, she was glad to know that Senator Brown might recover. "I was practically penniless when I got here Saturday," she said, having only \$1.25, and, after paying the cabman, all the money I had in the world was \$1." She says she urged Senator Brown to marry her, that he had been instrumental in the divorce between her husband and herself, and that as his wife was dead he now could "do the right thing" by her. This, she said, he positively refused to do.

Mrs. Bradley is a brunette, about 38 years old and frail of stature. Her first act, after being taken to the police station, was to send for Senator Sutherland, of Utah, who called on her Saturday and had a talk with her. Senator Sutherland regretted being brought into the case, but said that Mrs. Bradley had sent for him because he was the only man there whom she knew. To him she told the story of her relations with Senator Brown. She alleged that two of her children owe their parentage to Senator Brown and that she had named one of them after him. Mrs. Bradley was reluctant to speak of her former husband, but questioning brought out the fact that he now is living in Nevada with a second wife.

Further questioning disclosed the fact that Mrs. Bradley for two years, 1900 to 1902, had served in the capacity of secretary to the Utah State Republican committee, and also at one time was editor of the official organ of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. She declared that she had a sister in the newspaper business in Salt Lake, but that she would not communicate with members of her family because she knew that they would come to her assistance.

Manager Talty, of the Raleigh, was notified of the shooting within two or three minutes after it occurred. He hurried to Senator Brown's room to ascertain the facts.

Senator Brown, despite the seriousness and shock of the wound retained consciousness and was perfectly calm and collected. He made no statement to Mr. Talty beyond saying that he had been shot by Mrs. Bradley.

The woman continued in the room while Mr. Talty was attending to Senator Brown, but offered no assistance. Finally, Mr. Talty ordered her to leave the room. She declined with absolute coolness to comply with the order. "I will remain here," she said. "I am the mother of his two children."

An officer from the first precinct police station placed Mrs. Bradley under arrest. She made no resistance and offered no further explanation of the shooting. She was asked for a statement of the incident, but referred all those who inquired to Senator Sutherland of Utah.

Blew Seven Into Fragments.

One white man, five negroes and an Indian were literally blown into fragments by the explosion of dynamite in a tunnel on the right of way of the new South and Western Railroad Friday night at Charlotte. The white man had been ordered to open a box of dynamite for blasting purposes and started to comply. One blow from a hammer exploded the contents and only a small fragment of the white man, who was blown through the tunnel, has been found. Six others were dismembered and seven were seriously injured. A mule and car were blown through the portal of the tunnel and down the mountain side. The car was wrecked, but the mule escaped unscathed and of his own volition galloped off to the stable. Not a single person in the tunnel escaped injury. The construction force is tunnelling through a mountain in a remote corner of the State and owing to its inaccessibility and inability to secure telephone communication the names of the dead and injured cannot be learned. The Indian was a Cherokee from the reservation at White Jar, Swain County.

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