President Taft's Inaugural Speech. (Continued from page 7.)

ed, and among these I recommend a graduated inheritance tax as correcin principle and as certain and easy of

### Government Economy Urged.

The obligation on the part of those responsible for the expenditures made to carry on the government to be as economical as possible and to make the burden of taxation as light as possible is plain and should be affirmed in every declaration of government polley. This is especially true when we are face to face with a heavy deficit. But when the desire to win the populable to do so, however, if it is underlar approval leads to the cutting off of stood that she never intends to back expenditures really needed to make the government effective and to enable it to accomplish its proper objects as the waste of government funds in unnecessary expenditure.

In the department of agriculture the use of scientific experiments on a large scale and the spread of information derived from them for the improvement of general agriculture must go

The importance of supervising business of great railways and industrial combinations and the necessary investigation and prosecution of unlawful business methods are another necessary tax upon government which did not exist half a century ago.

#### Proper Forms of Expenditure.

The putting into force of laws which shall secure the conservation of our resources so far as they may be within the jurisdiction of the federal government, including the most important work of saving and restoring our foresis, and the great improvement of waterways are all proper government functions which must involve large expenditure if properly performed. While some of them, like the reclamation of arid lands, are made to pay for themselves, others are of such an indirect benefit that this cannot be expected of them. A permanent improvement, like the Panama canal, should be treated as a distinct enterprise and should be taild for by the occeds of bonds, the issue of which will distribute its cost between the present and future generations in acmay well be submitted to the serious consideration of congress whether the deepening and control of the channel of a great river system like that of the Ohio or of the Mississippi when defitite and practical plans for the enterprise have been approved and determined upon should not be provided for in the same way.

Then, too, there are expenditures of government absolutely necessary if our country is to maintain its proper place among the nations of the world and is to exercise its proper influence in defense of its own trade interests in the maintenance of traditional American policy against the colonization of European monarchies in this hemisphere and in the promotion of peace and international morality. I refer to the cost of maintaining a proper army, a proper navy and suitable fortifications upon the mainland of the United States and in its dependencies.

# The Army and Navy.

We should have an army so organized and so officered as to be enpable in time of emergency in co-operation with the national militia and under the provisions of a proper national volunteer law rapidly to expand into a force sufficient to resist all probable Invasion from abroad and to furnish a respectable expeditionary force, if necessary, in the maintenance of our traditional American policy which bears the name of President Monroe.

Our fortifications are yet in a state of only partial completeness, and the number of men to man them is insufficient. In a few years, however, the usual annual appropriations for our coast defenses, both on the mainland and in the dependencies, will make them sufficient to resist all direct attack, and by that time we may hope that the men to man them will be provided as a necessary adjunct. The distance of our shores from Europe and Asia, of course, reduces the necessity for maintaining under arms a great army, but it does not take away the requirement of mere prudence, that we should have an army suffiform a nucleus out of which a suitable force can quickly grow

What has been said of the army may be affirmed in even a more emphatic way of the pavy. A modern that the report will embody neither the navy cannot be improvised. It must be built and in existence when the emergency arises which calls for its use and operation. My distinguished predecessor has in many speeches and messages set out with great force and striking language the necessity for maintaining a strong navy commensurate with the coast line, the governmental resources and the foreign trade of our nation, and I wish to reiterate all the reasons which he has presented in favor of the polley of maintaining a strong havy as the best conservator of our peace with other nations and the best means of securing respect for the assertion of our rights, the defense of our interests and the exercise of our influence in international matters.

Must Arm as Other Nations Do.

Our international policy is always to promote peace. We shall enter into any war with a full consciousness of the awful consequences that it always entails, whether successful or not, and we, of course, shall make every effort. consistent with national honor and the highest national interest, to avoid a resort to arms. We favor every instrumentality, like that of The Hague tribunal and arbitration treaties made with a view to its use in all international controversies, in order to maintain peace and to avoid war. But we

and should allow ourselves to become foolish idealists if we did not realize that, with all the nations of the world armed and prepared for war, we must be ourselves in a similar condition in order to prevent other nations from taking advantage of us and of our inability to defend our interests and assert our rights with a strong hand. In the international controversies that are likely to arise in the orient, growing out of the question of the open door and other issues, the United States can maintain her interests intact and can secure respect for her just demands. She will not be up her assertion of right and her defense of her interest by anything but mere verbal protest and diplomatic the result is as much to be condemned note. For these reasons the expenses of the army and navy and of coast defenses should always be considered as something which the government must pay for, and they should not be cut off through mere consideration of economy. Our government is able to afford a suitable army and a suitable navy. It may maintain them without the slightest danger to the republic or the cause of free institutions, and fear of additional taxation ought not to change a proper policy in this regard.

Protection For Our Citizens Abroad. The policy of the United States in the Spanish war and since has given it a position of influence among the nations that it never had before and should be constantly exerted to securing to its bonn fide citizens, whether native or naturalized, respect for them as such in foreign countries. should make every effort to prevent humiliating and degrading prohibition against any of our citizens wishing temporarily to sojourn in foreign countries because of race or religion,

## The Japanese Question.

The admission of Asiatic Immigrants who cannot be amalgamated with our population has been made the subject either of prohibitory chauses in our treaties and statutes or of strict administrative regulation secured by diplomatic negotiations. I sincerely hope that we may continue to minimize the evils likely to arise from such immigration without unnecessary friction cordance with the benefits derived. It and by mutual concessions between self respecting governments. Meantime we must take every precaution to prevent or, failing that, to punish outbursts of race feeling among our people against foreigners of whatever nationality who have by our grant a treaty right to pursue lawful business here and to be protected against lawless assault or injury.

This leads me to point out a serious defect in the present federal jurisdiction which ought to be remedied at once. Having assured to other countries by treaty the protection of our laws for such of their subjects or citizens as we permit to come within our jurisdiction, we now leave to a state or a city not under the control of the federal government the duty of performing our international obligations in this respect. By proper legislation we may and ought to place in the hands of the federal executive the means of enforcing the treaty rights of such aliens in the courts of the federal government. It puts our government in a pusillanimous position to make definite engagements to protect aliens and then to excuse the failure to perform those engagements by an explanation that the duty to keep them is in states or cities not within our control. If we would promise, we must put ourselves in a position to perform our promise. We cannot permit the possible failure of justice due to local prejudice in any state or municipal government to expose us to the risk of a war which might be avoided if federal jurisdiction was asserted by suitable

legislation by congress and carried out by proper proceedings instituted by the executive in the courts of the national government.

# Monetary Laws Need Change.

One of the reforms to be carried out during the incoming administration is a change of our monetary and banking laws so as to secure greater elasticity In the forms of currency available for trade and to prevent the limitations of law from operating to increase the embarrassments of a financial panic. The monetary commission lately appointed ciently large and so constituted as to is giving full consideration to existing conditions and to all proposed remedies and will doubtless suggest one that will meet the requirements of business and of public interest. We may hope narrow view of those who believe that the sole purpose of the new system should be to secure a large return on banking capital nor of those who would have greater expansion of currency with little regard to provisions for its immediate redemption or ultimate security. There is no subject of economiie discussion so intricate and so likely to evoke differing views and dogmatic statements as this one. The commission in studying the general influence of currency on business and of business on currency have wisely extended their investigations in European banking and monetary methods. The information that they have derived from such experts as they have found abroad will undoubtedly be found helpful in the solution of the difficult problem they have in hand,

# Favors Postal Savings Banks.

incoming congress should promptly fulfill the promise of the Republican platform and pass a proper postal savings bank bill. It will not be unwise or excessive paternalism. The promise to repay by the government will furnish an inducement to savings deposits which private enterprise cannot supply and at such a low rate of interest as not to withdraw custom from existing banks. It will substantially increase the funds available for investment as capital in use-

should be blind to existing conditions ful enterprises. It will furnish the absolute security which makes the proposed scheme of government guaranty of deposits so alluring without Its pernicious results.

### Ship Subsidies Advocated.

I sincerely hope that the incoming congress will be alive, as it should be, to the importance of our foreign trade. and of encouraging it in every way femilide. The possibility of increasing this trade in the orient, in the Philippines and in South America is known to every one who has given the matter attention. That direct effect of free trade between this country and the Philippines will be marked upon our sale of cottons, agricultural machinery and other manufactures. The necessity constitutional law is only one step in ty of the establishment of direct lines the right direction. It must be tairly of steamers between North and South, and Justly enforced as well. In time America has been brought to the at- both will come. Hence it is clear to tention of congress by my predecessor all that the domination of an ignorant, and by Mr. Root before and after his irresponsible element can be prevent noteworthy visit to that continent, and ed by constitutional laws which shall I since rely hope that congress may be exclude from voting both negroes and induced to see the wisdom of a tenta- whites not having education or other tive effort to establish such lines by qualifications thought to be necessary the use of mail subsidies.

ment of agriculture and of commerce has therefore passed. With this change and labor may play in ridding the the interest which many of the southmarkets of Europe of prohibitions and ern white citizens take in the welfare discriminations against the importa- of the negroes has increased. The coltion of our products is fully under- ered men must base their hope on the stood, and it is hoped that the use of results of their own industry, self rethe maximum and minimum feature straint, thrift and business success as of our tariff law to be soon passed will well as upon the aid and comfort and be effective to remove many of those sympathy which they may receive restrictions.

#### Lock Canal Plan Defended.

important bearing upon the trade be- gro in his necessary struggle for betera sections of our country and will the suffrage as a protection and to en greatly increase the facilities for force its exercise against the provailtransportation between the eastern ing sentiment of the south. The moveand the western seaboard and may ment proved to be a fallure. What repossibly revolutionize the transconti, mains is the fifteenth amendment to chandise. It will also have a most statutes of states specifying qualific of South America and indeed with It hever will be repealed, and it never some of the important ports of the bught to be repealed. If it had not east const of South America reached been passed it might be difficult now isfactory progress. The type of the islation must and will tend to obey it. canal as a lock canal was fixed by and so long as the statutes of the congress after a full consideration of states meet the test of this amendthe conflicting reports of the majority ment and are not otherwise in conand minority of the consulting board flict with the constitution and laws of and after the recommendation of the the United States it is not the disposiwar department and the executive tion or within the province of the fedupon those reports. Recent suggestion | eral government to interfere with the that something had occurred on the regulation by southern states of their isthmus to make the lock type of the domestic affairs. canal less feasible than it was supposed to be when the reports were has occurred in the nature of newly early in the next administration, if not in other occupations, may come.

before. structed. tion of this the greatest constructive their progress, and this just policy enterprise of modern times.

# Free Trade With Philippines.

The governments of our dependencles in Porto Rico and the Philippines ness conditions in the Philippines are not all that we could wish them to be, but with the passage of the new tariff United States and the archipelago, tobacco as shall prevent injury to the domestic interests on those products. business conditions in the Philippines and the development of a mutually profitable trade between this country and the islands. Meantime our government in each dependency is upholding the traditions of civil liberty and increasing popular control, which might be expected under American ausplees, The work which we are doing there redounds to our credit as a nation.

Words of Friendship For the South. I look forward with hope to increasing the already good feeling between the south and the other sections of the country. My chief purpose is not to effect a change in the electoral vote of the southern states. That is a secondary consideration. What I look forward to is an increase in the tolerance of political views of all kinds and their advocacy throughout the south and the existence of a respectable political opposition in every state-even ore than than this, to an increased feeling on the part of all the people in the south that this government is their government and that its officers in their states are their officers.

# The Negro Question.

The consideration of this question cannot, however, he complete and full without reference to the negro race, its progress and its present condition. The thirteenth amendment secured them freedom, the fourteenth amendment due process of law, protection

ness, and the fifteenth amendment atany deprivation of the privilege to ments have been generally cuforced and have secured the objects for which be observed, and the tendency of southern legislation today is toward the emetment of electoral qualifications which shall square with that amendment.

No Repeal of Fifteenth Amendment.

Of course the mere adoption of a

The importance which the departs of the control of an ignorant electorate from their white neighbors of the south. There was a time when north-The Panama canal will have a most erners who sympathized with the netween the eastern and the far west, fer conditions sought to give to him cental rates with respect to bulky mer, the constitution and the right to have beneficial effect to increase the trade tions for electors subjected to the test between the eastern scaboard of the of compliance with that amendment. inited States and the western coast. This is a great protection to the negro. by rail from the west coast. The to adopt it, but with it in our fundaork on the canal is making most say, mental law the policy of southern leg-

## "Negro Is Now American."

There is in the south a stronger feelmade and the policy determined on ing than ever among the intelligent, led to a visit to the isthmus of a well to do and influential element in board of competent engineers to exam- favor of the industrial education of ine the Gatun dam and locks which the negro and the encouragement of are the key of the lock type. The re- the race to make themselves useful port of that board shows that nothing members of the community. The progress which the negro has made in revealed evidence which should change the last fifty years from slavery, when the views once formed in the original its statistics are reviewed, is marveldiscussion. The construction will go ous, and it furnishes every reason to on under a most effective organization hope that in the next twenty-five years controlled by Colonel Goethals and his a still greater improvement in his confellow army engineers associated with dition as a productive member of sohim and will certainly be completed clety, on the farm and in the shop and negroes are now Americans. Their Some type of canal must be con- ancestors came here years ago against he lock type has been set their will, and this is their only counlected. We are all in favor of having try and their only flag. They have it built as promptly as possible. We shown themselves anxious to live for must not now, therefore, keep up a fire it and to die for it. Encountering the in the rear of the agents whom we race feeling against them, subjected have authorized to do our work on at times to cruel injustice growing out the isthmus. We must hold up their of it, they may well have our profound hands, and, speaking for the incoming sympathy and ald in the struggle they administration, I wish to say that I are making. We are charged with the propose to devote all the energy possi- sacred duty of making their path as ble and under my control to the push smooth and easy as we can. Any ing of this work on the plans which recognition of their distinguished men, have been adopted and to stand behind any appointment to office from among the men who are doing faithful hard their number, is properly taken as an work to bring about the early comple- encouragement and an appreciation of

#### shall be pursued. The Appointment of Negroes.

But it may well admit of doubt whether in case of any race an apare progressing as favorably as could pointment of one of their number to be desired. The prosperity of Porto a local office in a community in which Rico continues unabated. The busi- the race feeling is so widespread and a local office in a community in which acute as to interfere with the case and facility with which the local government business can be done by the apbill permitting free trade between the pointee is of sufficient benefit by way of encouragement to the race to outwith such limitations in sugar and weigh the recurrence and increase of race feeling which such an appointment is likely to engender. Therefore we can count on an improvement in the executive in recognizing the negro race by appointments must exercise a careful discretion not thereby to do it more harm than good. On the other hand, we must be careful not to encourage the mere pretense of race feeling manufactured in the interest of individual political ambition.

# No Race Feeling In White House.

Personally I have not the slightest race prejudice or feeling, and recognition of its existence only awakens in my heart a deeper sympathy for those who have to bear it or suffer from it, and I question the wisdom of a policy which is likely to increase it. Meantime, if nothing is done to prevent, a better feeling between the negroes and the whites in the south will continue to grow, and more and more of the white people will come to realize that the future of the south is to be much benefited by the industrial and intellectual progress of the negro. The exercise of political franchises by those of his race who are intelligent and

of great controversy during the elec-tion and calls for at least a passing reference now. My distinguished predecessor has given much attention to

of property and the pursuit of happi- the cause of labor, with whose strug- LAND ATTACHMENT gle for better things he has shown the ten sted to secure the negro against sincerest sympathy. At his instance congress has passed the bill fixing vote because he was a negro. The Hability of Interstate carriers to their thirteenth and fourteenth amend, employees for injury sustained in the course of employment, abelishing the rule of fellow servant and the common law rule as to contributory negligence teenth amendment has not been generated substituting therefor the so called partly in Laurens and partly in Newally observed in the past, it ought to rule of comparative negligence. It has berry counties, except such portions also passed a law fixing the compen- as have been conveyed by John Y. sation of government employees for injuries sustained in the employ of the Riser and R. H. Benton, respectively, government through the negligence of any content of the sustained in the employ of the the superior. It also passed a model child labor law for the District of Columble. In previous administrations in Laurens county partly within the an arbitration law for interstate com- city of Laurens and partly without, merce railroads and their employees containing 70 acres, more or less, and laws for the application of safety with certain boundari excepting devices to save the lives and limbs of such lots and portions of tract of land employees of interstate railroads had been passed. Additional legislation of this kind was passed by the outgoing

I wish to say that, in so far as I can, sible to employees injured in its employ as an interstate railway corporaion is made responsible by federal to require its adoption by interstate rallways.

Use of Injunctions Necessary. Another labor question has arisen which has awakened the most excited discussion. That is in respect to the power of the federal courts to issue in labor disputes, and it would create a privileged class among the laborers and save the lawless among their number from a most accdful remedy available to all men for the protection of their business against lawless invasion, property or pecuniary right which can be protected by equitable injunction is utterly without foundation in precedent or reason. The proposition is usually linked with one to make the secondary boycott lawful. Such a proposition is at variance with the American instinct and will find no support, in my judgment, when submitted to the American people. The secondary boycott is an instrument of tyranny and ought not to be made legitimate.

The issuing of a temporary restraining order without notice has in several instances been abused by its inconthe platform upon which I was elected recommends the formulation in a statute of the conditions under which such a temporary restraining order ought to issue. A statute can and ought to be framed to embody the best modern practice and can bring the subject so closely to the attention of the court as to make abuses of the process unlikely in the future. American people, if I understand them, insist that the authority of the courts shall be sustained and are opposed to any change in the procedure by which the powers of a court may be weakened could allow an attachment. and the fearless and effective admin-

Having thus reviewed the questions likely to recur during my administration and having expressed in a summary way the position which I expect to take in recommendations to congress and in my conduct as an executive, I invoke the considerate sym- ment is specified denied proceedings. pathy and support of my fellow citizens and the aid of Almighty God in the discharge of my responsible duties. table and legal.

#### NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEET-ING OF WATTS MILLS.

March fifth (5th), Nineteen Hundred and Nine (1902), a meeting of the Stockholders of the Watts Mills, S. C., will be held at the office of the Company, at Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C. on the Seventh (7th) day of April, Nineteen Hundred and Nine (1909), at four (4) o'clock, P. M., for the fol-

For the purpose of determining whether or not they will re-seind their action of the Twelfth (12th) day of January, Nineteen Hundred and Nine (1909), by which the Capital Stock was increased to the extent of One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000.) Dollars.

SECOND: For the purpose of determining whether or not the WATTS
MILLS shall issue Two Hundred
Thousand (\$200,000.) Dollars of Preerred Stock, in the usual form, subto the preferences, liabilities and conditions set forth in the Resolution of the Board of Directors adopted on the Fifth (5th) day of March, Nineteen Hundred and Nine (1909),—a copy of which has been mailed to each of the stockholders

J. ADGER SMYTH, JR., President and Treasurer, Watts Mills, Laurens, South Carolina, March 5th, 1909.

Keep in mind that you can always get any size Window Shades here you may want made of the best quality material in different colors.

# S. M. & E. H. Wilkes & Co. Special Sermon to Children,

Rev. J. D. Crout, pastor of the First well to do will be acquiesced in, and the right to vote will be withheld only from the ignorant and irresponsible of both races.

The Labor Question.

There is one other matter to which I

You will find here the largest and of the said elections with all conven-

S. M. & E. H. Wilkes & Co.

# CASE IS ARGUED.

(Continued From First Page.)

more or less, of Keyser survey made in 1883; all of the above being known as the Samuel Young estate, situate Garlington to William S. Hatton, C. C. 🦸 292, 600 and 831 acres respectively. Also all of that tract of land situate heretofore conveyed by John Y. Garlington as per certain deeds recorded.

Mr. Todd's Argument.

Mr. Todd, utorney for Mr. Garling-I hope to promote the enactment of ton, argued that the case is purely I am strongly convinced that the gov- came to court a. I meder an account ernment should make itself as respon- of Mr. Garlington's wewardship as general manager and to asurer of the company. 'e argued that this does law to its employees, and I shall be not fall within the case in which a glad, whenever any additional reasons- warrant of attachment may be issued. ble safety device can be invented to That there might be judgment for acreduce the loss of life and limb among count and it would be necessary to railway employees, to urge congress have the amount specified as required in the code. The amount of the claim must be specified. Mr. Todd also claims that the complaint in the case is defective in that some of the allegations must be upon laformation and belief and that the base of functions in industrial disputes. As this information and belief is not statto that, my convictions are fixed. Take ed in the complaint. The president away from courts, if it could be taken of the company did not keep the books away, the power to issue infunctions of the company, so that it would be impossible for him to know; he could nut therefore, testify correctly as to the amount due, etc. Mr. Todd also polated out that Mr. Clark's affidavit mentions the fact that "current talk" The proposition that business is not a was responsible for the belief alleged in the complaint in some cases.

Counsel also stated that he did not think the complaint had been sufficiently verified by the affidavits in the case.

Mr. Todd's main argument was as to the fact that no definite amount was specified. The complaint says in one place "about" \$50,000 was received for sale of stock, etc.

In summing up his arguments, Mr. Todd stated that the complaint, even if it has been verified, which he argued was not the case, did not measure siderate exercise, and to remedy this up to the code as to requiring the amount due to be specified: also that the case is one in equity which does not permit an attachment proceeding. It was upon this that the whole proceeding rested, namely: "Can attachment warrants hold in case purely of an equitable nature?" Mr. Todd's nuthorities indicated that they could not. Mr. Edmunds cited the case of Bank vs. Stelling, 41 S. C., which seemed to indicate that in cases where money was named an equitable proceeding

Mr. Edmunds at the afternoon sitistration of justice be interfered with. ting of the court cited cases in support of his contention that the courts in this State have never held that an attachment can not be had under purely equitable actions. He argued that there are no cases where an attach-

> Mr. Logan, counsel for the plaintiff, laimed the proceeding was both equi-

At the conclusion of the arguments. Judge Hydrick announced that he felt that the plaintiff's attorneys might Notice is hereby given that, pursu-ant to a call of the Directors, made on ground upon which the attachment ground upon which the attachment was made, and that they might wish more time to consider the case.

Mr. Todd has made a careful study of the case and he has prepared an admirable brief. It was agreeable to both sides of the case to postpone the further consideration of the case and the decision of Judge Hydrick.-Sunday's State.

#### NOTICE OF ELECTION. State of South Carolina,

Laurens County

Whereas, petitions signed by more than one-third of the qualified electship, Laurens County, South Carolina asking for an election on the question of consolidating said districts has been filed with the County Board of Education, an election upon said question tion, an election upon said question is hereby ordered, said election to be held on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1909 at Rabun Creek School House in school district number four, and Hendersonville school house in school district number five, under the management of the trustee of said school are ment of the trustee of said school. agement of the trustees of said school

All qualified electors residing in said school districts are entitled to vote at said election so held in his district. Those favoring the consoli-dation of the said school districts shall vote a ballot containing the word shall vote a ballot containing the word
"Yes" written or printed thereon;
those against such consolidation shall,
vote a ballot containing the word
"No" written or printed thereon,
the afternoon when they shall be
closed and hie ballots counted.

George L. Pitts,

Superintendent of Education.