

MAKE EMPLOYERS LIABLE---ROOSEVELT

**Says at Jamestown Fair That
They Should Pay for All
Accidents.**

AN INHERITANCE TAX PLAN

**Wants an Income Tax Also—He
Spends a Busy Day at the
Exposition.**

NORFOLK, Va., June 10.—Two speeches were delivered by President Roosevelt at the Jamestown Exposition to-day. He covered a wide range of subjects, but most interest was taken in his argument for laws which would make employers liable for all accidents to employees. He also pleaded for income and inheritance taxes, for care of our National resources, and for laws against child labor.

The Jamestown Exposition management had determined to look upon to-day, the occasion of President Roosevelt's second visit, as the real opening. The President lost no opportunity to voice his approval of the showing made since the backward opening of the Exposition on April 26. This was Georgia Day and the opening of Bulloch Hall, a replica of the early home of President Roosevelt's mother at Roswell, Ga., erected as the Georgia State Building was the feature that drew the President to the Exposition for a second visit.

Busy Day at the Fair.

From the time the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and their guests, were landed at the Government pier, at 10:50 o'clock this morning, until their departure, at 4:37 o'clock this afternoon, every minute was occupied. The President spoke in the Georgia ceremonies, from the reviewing stand, and in the afternoon addressed the convention of the National Editorial Association in the Exposition auditorium. On both occasions he got an enthusiastic welcome. He visited the Georgia Building, the New York Building, and the negro exhibit, and when he drove over the grounds thousands lined the streets and gave him a continuous ovation.

The schedule arranged in advance was followed to the letter, and when the Mayflower weighed anchor at 5 o'clock and the party started on its return trip to Washington, an unusually strenuous day was closed. The police arrangements for the handling of the great crowd were excellent.

The naval review of men-of-war in Hampton Roads and the reception of the commanders of American and foreign vessels which preceded the President's arrival at the grounds, and the military review on Lee Parade Ground, which followed the President's forenoon address, were similar to those events on the opening day, except for some slight difference in the personnel of the participants.

Mr. Roosevelt arrived with his party on the Mayflower at 8:20 o'clock this morning. After reviewing the fleets he landed for the ceremonies. The programme incident to the Georgia Day celebration was opened by Gov. Terrell, who introduced W. N. Mitchell, President of the Georgia Commission, the master of ceremonies. Mr. Mitchell presented Cardinal Gibbons, who offered the invocation, and then introduced President Roosevelt.

MR. ROOSEVELT TO GEORGIANS.

In beginning, Mr. Roosevelt said: "I cannot express how deeply touched I am at the action of the State of Georgia, my mother's State, the State from which I draw half the blood in my veins, in erecting as the Georgia State House at the Jamestown Exposition a replica of my grandfather's house at Roswell, Ga., the house in which my mother passed her youth and where she was married to my father. It is an act of gracious courtesy and consideration which I very deeply appreciate, and through the Governor and other representatives of Georgia I desire from my heart to thank all her citizens."

After speaking of his extensive travels throughout the country the President said: "The thing that has struck me most has been the essential oneness, the fundamental unity of our people. In the fundamentals I have found American citizens to be just about the same everywhere."

"Now and then we meet well-meaning people who have a genuine horror and dread of all rich men and all that they stand for and are set against by their vice and iniquity. Now and then we meet equally well-meaning rich men who have an equally irrational dread of those whom they style 'labor leaders.' In each case I think the hostility is in large part due to a want of sympathy caused by complete ignorance of the men who arouse such distrust or anger."

"As a matter of fact, if we take a given number of men of large fortune and a like number of wage-workers, we find that in their essential human nature they are all alike. Such being the case, it is certainly well that, so far as possible, when the men of a given group, as a whole, act in a way that we deem contrary to the public interest, we should treat the action as a wrong to be remedied rather than as a wrong to be avenged."

Plea for the Children.

He spoke of the rapid growth of the South in recent years and said there was ample room for further growth.

"The South will be all the better for new immigrants of the right type," he said, "and I hope to see steamship lines carrying such immigrants established at ports like Savannah and Charleston, just as I hope to see ports like New Orleans connected by lines of steamers with the South American continent, the continent with which our relations should grow ever closer and mutually more advantageous."

In the South, as everywhere through the Union, we need to see a good education given free to all children, no matter what may be their race or color. There must be agricultural and industrial colleges, and, above all, schools in which there can be elementary preparation for agriculture and industry."

"In the South there is a population peculiarly fitted to profit by them, a population which has been generally referred to as 'poor white,' a population of splendid capacity and most noble qualities of the old native stock, which simply lacks the opportunity to develop a degree of industrial efficiency unsurpassed elsewhere on this continent.

"It is a matter for congratulation that there is such a steady increase of interest in the Southern States in everything pertaining to children. This has already markedly shown itself, and I hope will still more markedly show itself in the future. In warring against the evil of child labor in factories, the factory is a very poor place indeed for a child; indeed, personally I think the factory a poor place for a woman—certainly for a married woman, or for an unmarried woman for more than a very few years."

No Deadening Socialism.

"There is increasing need that the welfare of the children should be effectively safeguarded by governmental action, with the proviso, however, that this action shall be taken with knowledge and in the spirit of robust common sense; for philanthropy, whether governmental or individual, is a curse, and not a blessing, when marked by a spirit of foolish sentimentality and ignorance.

"We have inherited and developed a superbly self-reliant individualism in this

country. I most earnestly hope that it will not be lost; that it will never be exchanged for a deadening Socialism. Nevertheless, as the conditions of life grow more complex and the competition for our welfare only to the unbridled individual initiative of each unit of our population working as that unit will."

"The great increase in mechanical and manufacturing production which means a corresponding increase in the number of accidents to the wage workers employed therein, these including both preventable and accidental, as the work is done for the employer, and, therefore, ultimately for the public, it is a bitter injustice that it should be the wage worker himself and his wife and children who are to bear the penalty."

"Legislation should be had, alike from the Nation and from the States, not only to guard against the needless multiplication of these accidents, but to relieve the financial suffering due to them."

"Last Winter Congress passed a safety-appliance law which marked a long stride in the right direction. As there should be additional legislation to secure pecuniary compensation to workmen suffering from accidents, and when they are killed to their families."

Employers Liable for Accidents.

"The present practice is based on the view announced nearly seventy years ago, that 'principles of justice and good sense demand that a workman shall take upon himself all the ordinary risks of his occupation.' In my view, principles of justice and good sense demand the very reverse of this view, which experience has proved to be unsound and, in its wide-spread suffering. It is neither just, expedient, nor humane; it is revolting to judgment and sentiment alike, that the financial burden of accidents occurring because of the necessary exigencies of their daily occupation should be thrust upon those sufferers who are least able to bear it, and that such burden should not be obtained by litigation which now burdens our courts."

"As a matter of fact, there is no sound economic reason for indemnification by the employer. It is not an accident, and those which are unavoidable, and the law should be such that the payment of those accidents will become automatic instead of being a matter for a lawsuit. Workmen should receive a certain definite and limited compensation for all accidents in industry, irrespective of cause. This will make the employer the agent of the public, on his own responsibility and for his own profit, in the business of serving the public, starts in many ways, and the small ordinary and extraordinary risks involved, and, though the burden will at the moment be his, it will ultimately be shared as it ought to be, by the general public."

"Only in this way can the shock of the accident be diffused, for it will be shared from the consumer, for whose benefit all industries are carried on. From every standpoint the change would be a benefit. The community at large should share in the burden as well as the benefits of industry. Employers would thereby gain a desirable certainty of obligation and get rid of litigation to determine it. The workman would be relieved from a crushing load."

Denunciation of Railways.

"As a corollary to the above let me point out the extreme unwisdom of the railway companies in fighting the constitutionality of the National employers' liability law. No law is more emphatically needed, and it must be kept on the statute books in drastic and thoroughgoing form. The railroads are prompt to demand the interference and to claim protection of the law, and in times of riot and disorder, and in turn the Federal Government should see to it that they are not permitted successfully to plead that they are under the Federal law when thereby their own rights can be protected, but outside of it when it is invoked against them in behalf of the rights of others."

"If it is proper for the Federal courts to issue injunctions in behalf of railroads, it is proper that railroads should be held to a strict liability for accidents occurring to the public. There should be the plainest and most unequivocal additional statement, by enactment of Congress, to the effect that railroad employees are entirely exempt from any incident of the performance of their duties, and the law should be such that it will be impossible for the railroads to refuse to file it without thereby forfeiting all right to the protection of the Federal Government, under any circumstances."

"In the same way there should be rigid Federal legislation to minimize all railway accidents."

Promotions in the Navy.

In closing, he spoke of naval affairs, saying: "The navy is our surest guarantee for peace, and if war should ever come, it will be our greatest safeguard for our honor and our interest. Every encouragement should be given to our navy, and no public servant should be pardoned for failing to do everything in him to see that we have the best type of ships and of guns, and that the officers and enlisted men are held to the strictest accountability for so practicing with the ships and guns that no navy afloat shall, ship for ship, squadron for squadron, be our superior."

"We should have a system of promotion either by elimination or by selection, so that mediocre officers could not come to the top. The officers in responsible positions should be watched with peculiar care. Each Captain of a ship must do his duty just as emphatically as the enlisted men must do their duty, and the way they do their duty will largely depend upon the way they do his. Of the obligations of the Nation's citizens he said:

"We must insist upon justice and fair dealing as between us and men. We must strive each of us to treat his fellow with an eye single to what his conduct warrants. We must work hard and bear ourselves cheerfully and valiantly. We must be ready and ready and yet show that at need we have iron in our blood."

The President spoke for about an hour, and then reviewed the military band under command of Col. Philip Reed of the Twenty-third Infantry as Grand Marshal. Before the parade was fairly concluded the President's busy tour of the grounds had been begun, and from that time on not a moment was lost anywhere. Every part of the grounds except the "War-path" was covered.

MR. ROOSEVELT TO THE EDITORS

In advising the editors of their duties, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"It is essential that the man in public life and the man who writes in the public press shall both of them, if they are really good servants of the people, be prompt to assail wrongdoing and wickedness. But in thus assailing wrongdoing and wickedness, there are two conditions to be fulfilled, because if unfulfilled, harm and not good will result."

"In the first place, be sure of your facts and avoid everything like hysteria or exaggeration; for to assail a decent man for something of which he is innocent is to commit a very serious and scoundrel, while indulgence in hysterical exaggeration serves to weaken, not strengthen, the statement of truth. In the second place, be sure that you base your judgment on conduct and not on the social or economic position or the individual with whom you are dealing."

"There are good and bad men in every walk of life, and their being good or bad does not depend upon whether they have or do not have large bank accounts. Distrust equally the man who is never able to discover any vice of rich men to attack and the man who confines himself to attacking the sins and shortcomings of rich men: It is a sure sign of moral and mental dishonesty in any man if in his public assaults upon iniquity he is never able to see any iniquity save that of a particular class; and this whether he is able only to see the crimes of arrogance and oppression in the rich or the crimes of envy and violence in the poor."

"There is equal need to denounce the wealthy man who invests and hoards, or buys Legislatures or oppresses wage-workers, and the needy man who inflames class hatred or incites mob violence. We need to hold the scales of justice even, and to weigh them down on the side of the bad as to weigh them down on the other."

Care of National Resources.

Mr. Roosevelt then turned to general subjects, saying:

"I want to speak to you on two great movements in our public life which I feel must necessarily occupy no inconsiderable part of the time of our public men in the near future. One of these is the

question of in certain ways reshaping our system of taxation so as to make it bear most heavily, on those most capable of supporting the strain. The other is the question of utilizing the natural resources of the Nation in a way that will be of most benefit to the Nation as a whole."

"In utilizing and conserving the natural resources of the Nation the one characteristic more essential than any other is foresight. Unfortunately, foresight is not usually characteristic of a young and vigorous people, and it is obviously not a marked characteristic of us in the United States."

"No other Nation enjoys so wonderful a measure of present prosperity which can of right be treated as an earnest of future success, and for no other are the rewards of foresight so great, so certain, and so easily foretold. Yet hitherto as a Nation we have tended to live with an eye single to the present, and have permitted the reckless waste and destruction of much of our natural wealth."

Efforts to Save Resources.

"During the last five years efforts have been made in several new directions in the Government service to get our people to look ahead, to exercise foresight, and to substitute a planned and orderly development of our resources in the place of a haphazard striving for immediate profit."

He spoke of the work of the reclamation service in the West, despite influential opposition. He also traced the land investigation and the uncovering of great frauds. He pleaded for new land laws, saying:

"The recommendations of the Public Lands Commission were sound, for they were especially in the interest of the actual home maker; and while the small home maker could not utilize the land it was provided that the Government should keep control of it so that it could not be monopolized by a few wealthy men. Congress has not yet acted upon these recommendations, except for the repeal of the infamous lieo-land law. But the recommendations are so just and proper, so essential to our National welfare, that I believe they will surely ultimately be adopted."

He declared that the forests were being managed on a collier plan and that the same should be true of coal lands.

Regulation of Coal Fields.

"It is obvious," he said, "that the mineral fuels should be conserved, not wasted, and that enough of them should remain in the hands of the Government to protect the people against unjust or extortionate prices so far as that can still be done. Last Summer, when the small home maker drew most of the coal-bearing public lands temporarily from disposal, and asked for the legislation necessary to protect the public interest by the conservation of the mineral fuels—that is, for the power to keep the fee in the Government and to lease the coal, oil, and gas rights under proper regulation. No such legislation went to Congress but I still hope that we shall ultimately get it."

He declared that laws should be passed to prevent improper use of the public domain.

"With the rapid settling of the West the range is more and more overgrazed," he said. "Moreover, much of it cannot be used to advantage unless it is fenced, for fencing is the only way by which to keep in check the absentee owners of nomad flocks which roam hither and thither, utterly destroying the pasturage and leaving a waste heaving, so that their presence is incompatible with the presence of home makers. Good judges estimate that our public range has now lost 50 per cent of its value, yet no fence is against the law, and as the law now stands it is well-nigh impossible to do anything to keep the value of the range. The only practical remedy is to give control of the range to the Federal Government."

Tribute to Gifford Pinchot.

For his policy in these matters Mr. Roosevelt did not take all the credit. "In all our movements my chief adviser, and the man first to suggest to me the courses which have actually proved so beneficial," he said, "was Mr. Gifford Pinchot, the Chief of the National Forest Service. Mr. Pinchot also suggested to me a movement supplementary to all of these movements. This was the appointment of the Inland Waterways Commission."

The inability of the railroads of the United States to meet the demands upon them has drawn public attention forcibly to the use of our waterways for transportation. "But it is obvious that this is only one of their many uses, and that a planned and orderly development is impossible except by taking into account all the services they are capable of rendering. It was upon this ground that the Inland Waterways Commission was recently appointed. Their duty is to propose a comprehensive plan for the improvement and utilization of those great waterways which are the great potential highways of the country."

Mr. Roosevelt then turned to the matter of taxation, saying: "Most great civilized countries have an

income tax and an inheritance tax. In my judgment both should be part of our system of Federal taxation."

"I speak diffidently about the income tax because one scheme for an income tax was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court by a 5 to 4 vote; and in addition it is a difficult tax to administer in its practical workings, and great care would have to be exercised to see that it was not evaded by the very man whom it is most desirable to have taxed, for if so evaded it would of course be worse than no tax at all, as the least desirable of all taxes is the tax which bears heavily upon the honest as compared with the dishonest man. Nevertheless, a graduated income tax of the proper type would be a desirable permanent feature of Federal taxation, and I still hope that one may be devised which the Supreme Court will declare constitutional."

"In my judgment, however, the inheritance tax is both a far better method of taxation, and far more important for the purpose I have in view—the purpose of having the swollen fortunes of the country bear in proportion to their size a constantly increasing burden of taxation. These fortunes exist solely because of the protection given the owners by the public. They are a constant source of care and anxiety to the public, and it is eminently just that they should be forced to pay heavily for the protection given them."

Inheritance Tax Progressive.

"I believe that the tax should contain the progressive principle. Whatever any individual receives, whether by gift, bequest, or devise, in life or in death, should, after a certain amount is reached, be increasingly burdened, and the rate of taxation should be increased in proportion to the remoteness of blood of the man receiving from the man giving or devising. The principle of this progressive taxation of inheritances has not only been authoritatively recognized by the legislation of Congress, but it is now unequivocally adopted in the leading civilized nations of the world—in, for instance, Great Britain, France, and Germany. Law is of special interest because it makes the inheritance tax an imperial measure, while allotting to the individual States of the empire a portion of the proceeds and authorizing them to impose taxes in addition to those imposed by the imperial Government."

"In the United States the National Government has more than once imposed inheritance taxes in addition to those imposed by the States, and in the last instance about one-half of the States levied such taxes concurrently with the National Government. The maximum rate, in some cases as high as 25 per cent.; and, as a matter of fact, several States adopted inheritance tax laws for their States while the National law was still in force and unrepelled."

"Switzerland led off with the imposition of high progressive rates. Great Britain was the first of the great nations to follow suit, and within the last few years both France and Germany have adopted the principle. In Great Britain all estates worth \$5,000 or less are practically exempt from death duties, while the increase is such that when an estate exceeds \$5,000,000 in value and passes to a distant kinsman or stranger in blood the Government receives nearly 13 per cent."

"In France, under the progressive system, so much of an inheritance as exceeds \$10,000,000 pays over 20 per cent. to the State. In Germany, a combined rate, and 5 per cent. if it passes to a direct heir. In Germany very small inheritances are exempt, but the tax is so short that it is practically negligible. It is not in agricultural or forest lands which exceeds \$250,000, if it goes to distant relatives, is taxed at the rate of about 20 per cent. The inheritance tax is of special interest because it makes the inheritance tax an imperial measure, while allotting to the individual States of the empire a portion of the proceeds and authorizing them to impose taxes in addition to those imposed by the imperial Government."

To Limit the Size of Fortunes.

"The French law has one feature which is to be heartily commended. The progressive principle is so applied that each higher rate is imposed only on the excess above the amount subject to the next lower rate. This plan is peculiarly adapted to the working out of the theory of limiting the size of inheritable fortunes, since the progressive increase in the rates, according to this mode, may be carried to its logical conclusion in a maximum rate of nearly 100 per cent. for the amount in excess of a specified sum, without being confiscatory as to the rest of the inheritance; for each increase in rate would apply only to the amount above a certain maximum."

"I do not believe that any advantage comes either to the country as a whole or to the individuals inheriting the money by permitting the transmission in their entirety of such enormous fortunes as have been accumulated in America. The tax could be made to bear more heavily upon persons residing out of the country than upon those residing within it."

"Such a heavy progressive tax is, of course, in no shape or way a tax on thrift or industry, for thrift and industry have ceased to possess any measurable importance in the acquisition of the swollen fortunes of which I speak long before the tax would in any way seriously affect them."

"Such a tax would be one of the methods by which we should try to preserve a measurable equality of opportunity for

the people of the generation growing to manhood. As Lincoln pointed out, there are some respects in which men are obviously not equal; but there is no reason why there should not be an equality of self-respect and of mutual respect, an equality of rights before the law, and at least an approximate equality in the conditions under which each man obtains the chance to show the stuff that is in him when compared with his fellows."

HEARST A PARTY DEFENDANT.

**Court's Order Brings Him Into Suit to
Oust McClellan.**

Supreme Court Justice Truax, in obedience to the direction of the Appellate Division, made an order yesterday directing William Randolph Hearst to appear as a party defendant in the suit instituted by Attorney General Jackson to oust Mayor McClellan from office.

The application was made on behalf of the Attorney General, and was opposed by Mayor McClellan's attorney, who declared that Mr. Hearst should be made a party plaintiff with the People of the State. Justice Truax declared that no person could be made a plaintiff in an action without his consent.

WALSH CASE DECISION.

**Violette Mansfield, Who Sued Mining
Man, Must Appear for Examination.**

Supreme Court Justice McCall denied a motion yesterday to set aside an order for the examination of Violette Watson Mansfield before trial of the suits brought by her former attorney, Dethlef C. Hansen, against her and Thomas F. Walsh, the wealthy mining man.

The application was made on behalf of the Attorney General, and was opposed by Mayor McClellan's attorney, who declared that Mr. Hearst should be made a party plaintiff with the People of the State. Justice Truax declared that no person could be made a plaintiff in an action without his consent.

The plaintiff brought a number of suits against Mr. Walsh, alleging that he deceived her and brought her here from France. These suits were dropped by her and Mr. Hansen, who appeared as her lawyer, instituted the present action to recover his fees.