

GOVERNOR MURPHY'S MESSAGE.

Continued from page 7.

some minor offices in some of the smaller counties such a law might add slightly to the expense of the county. If so, it may be said that each county can afford to pay and should pay a reasonable salary for services rendered. But as to most offices and in all the larger counties the saving to the people would amount to very large sums. This is especially so as to the office of sheriff. There is no practical reason why this office should not be salaried, and when it is stated that this office in many counties yields in fees over \$20,000 a year the gain to the people is at once apparent.

A striking illustration of the desirability of the salary over the fee system is shown in the results in two of the state offices where the change has been made.

In the office of the clerk of the supreme court the annual receipts during the last five years have increased from \$44,000 to \$52,000 per year. The annual expenses have not increased, being slightly less in 1902 than they were in 1898, and the net profits to the state after paying all expenses, including the salary of the clerk, have in that period amounted to the substantial sum of \$110,477.10.

In the office of the clerk in chancery for the same period the average annual gross receipts have been \$45,531.75, the average annual expenses have been \$33,102.83, and the net profits for the period after paying all expenses, including the salary of the clerk, amount to \$12,428.92.

These two examples show that under the salary system in these two offices the state is making an average annual profit of \$35,774, which under the fee system the incumbents of those offices used to put in their pockets, and the offices are as well administered today under the salary system as they ever were under the fee system.

Let me furnish another illustration. In some of the larger counties of the state the fee system has been abolished in several of the county offices. In the large county of Essex the surrogate receives a salary of \$7,500, and the county receives a substantial profit from the office. In some of the smaller counties the occupant of that office is still allowed to take the fees, which, I am informed, amount to upward of \$15,000 per annum.

I cannot too strongly urge making this change in every office in every county in the state.

Interest on State Deposits. The last legislature passed a law requiring the treasurer to demand an interest of 2 per cent on deposits of the state money kept in the various banks of the state.

Although the law was passed after a part of the fiscal year had expired, the report of the treasurer shows that the sum of \$28,000 has been received by the state from this source, and of course a larger sum may be expected this year. This is just so much money added to the income of the state which it has not heretofore received and which shows the wisdom of the law referred to.

Child Labor. During the year many complaints were made that children of less than legal age have been employed in various factories in the state. In some instances suits have been brought and fines imposed for breaking the law. In other cases charges have been made against certain establishments, notably against certain glass factories in the southern part of the state, for employing children of tender years, and the papers at one time were filled with stories of what was described as child slavery.

I investigated many of these reports and am satisfied there was much exaggeration in them, and in some cases they were entirely without foundation in fact. But, desiring to have the law obeyed in letter and in spirit, I had a number of interviews with the factory inspector and urged upon him the importance of prompt and vigorous action in every case of infringement of the law. The inspector and his assistants are responsible to the legislature only. If the power of removal was lodged with the governor, a more vigorous enforcement of the law could be expected at once. Children should be protected from the heartlessness of parents and the selfishness of employers. The present legal age for the employment of girls is fourteen and of boys twelve years. I recommend that the legal age for the employment of boys be increased to fourteen. That is quite young upon and in the age prescribed by Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and eight other states, eleven in all. Children cannot be expected to go to school after the practical work of life has begun, and their mental, moral and physical welfare all demand that the change recommended be made.

Hospital for Consumptive Poor. I refer you especially to the report of the commission appointed under the bill of last winter to provide a sanitarium for the consumptive poor of the state. After giving very careful consideration to the question of location and visiting various sections of the state and listening to suggestions from the people of all sections the commission finally chose a location in Hunterdon county at Glen Gardner, where an abundance of land has been purchased at a reasonable price sufficient for an institution of large size. I visited the site in company with the commission and feel that I can congratulate the state upon the selection made. After obtaining statistics as to the probable number of consumptive poor in the state the commission have thought it proper to recommend an appropriation of \$300,000 for the construction and equipment of a plant suitable for their purposes. It is possible that the legislature may think it wise to appropriate a portion of this sum at the present season, leaving the balance for the consideration of their successors. I recommend that, whatever the amount, the commission be authorized to proceed upon a plan sufficient to accommodate the large number of patients they are likely to be called upon to take care of, and I approve the suggestions made in the report as to the class of cases the institution should accept.

Labor Troubles in Paterson. The city of Paterson has had a disastrous year. A large part of the business section of the city was destroyed by fire, and a larger part was injured by flood. Loss of property in both instances was very considerable, and the

sympathy of the state went out to the unfortunate city. Early in June it also had serious labor troubles, which lasted some time and finally assumed proportions which raised a doubt in the mind of the mayor as to the ability of the local authorities to cope with the threatened danger. At the request of a large number of leading citizens Mayor Hitchcock called upon me on the night of June 19 to send troops to Paterson to aid the authorities in maintaining order, assuring me that he felt the gravity of the situation required the presence of the troops.

In conformity with his request I ordered Brigadier General Campbell to proceed immediately to Paterson with the first and second battalions of the First Regiment and the First Troop of cavalry and upon his arrival to confer with Mayor Hitchcock and aid him in preserving the peace and order of the community. On June 28 the battalions of infantry first sent were relieved from duty by the third battalion of the same regiment, to which Companies C and D of the Fifth Regiment were temporarily attached, and which remained in Paterson until July 2 and were then ordered home. The discretion of the officer and the excellent bearing and conduct of the troops prevented bloodshed, and they were entitled to the thanks of the state for the creditable manner in which they performed a disagreeable duty.

The expenses, as shown by the quartermaster's report, were \$18,340.57. There being no appropriation for this account and the amount in the emergency fund not being sufficient, the money was advanced by the state treasurer, the state comptroller and the governor. Doubtless the legislature will at the proper time reimburse them. I recommend that the sum set apart in the emergency fund for the use of the governor hereafter be increased to \$25,000.

Increase in Pay of Commissioner of Banking and Insurance.

The present pay of the commissioner of banking and insurance is \$4,000 a year. The office is equal in importance and requires as high an order of ability and character as any in the statehouse. The pay of the treasurer, comptroller, the clerks of the supreme court and the court of chancery is \$6,000 a year. The term of the present commissioner is about to expire. The duties of the office can be enlarged to the benefit of the people of the state and should be so enlarged. I recommend that the pay of this office be increased to \$6,000 a year.

Tenement House Regulation.

As our state grows in population an increasing number of people are compelled to live in tenements. Fortunately the percentage now compelled to live in them is not large, but as the number increases it is important from a moral and physical point of view that tenement houses should be constructed under the latest approved standards. Sufficient space should be provided for each occupant, each room should be lighted from without, the plumbing should be approved in character, and generally the health and welfare of the inmates should be considered. The experience of our sister state of New York shows that this can be accomplished and a reasonable return on the investment obtained by the owner. The question is comparatively a new one in our state, and now is the time to consider it. I recommend the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject, with power to employ proper assistance, and to report to the next legislature and that \$5,000 be appropriated for their expenses, the commission to serve without pay.

To Regulate Automobiles.

The increasing use of automobiles and the record of accident and death caused by them make it important that the legislature should pass a law regulating their use. They are machines which, as every one knows, may go anywhere. If a man is to drive a locomotive engine, he must serve years of apprenticeship as a fireman and undergo successfully a rigid examination as to his duties. And the locomotive engine is confined to a carefully built track, from which it is never able to move very far. An automobile, with its power to run wild, is now allowed to be driven by men, women or children who in the majority of cases have little knowledge of machinery, and when the thing goes wrong, as it frequently and suddenly does, they are helpless.

A record of the accidents of the past year would be a long and sad one. In the interest of the lives and comfort of the community I ask the legislature to pass a law that will require a suitable examination to be passed before any one may be allowed to drive an automobile and that no automobile shall be allowed in this state that is geared to run at a higher speed than fifteen miles an hour. If because of the construction of certain machines this is impractical, definite speed regulations in such cases might be defined.

Extension of Statehouse Grounds.

The legislature at the last session passed a bill appropriating \$125,000 for the extension of the statehouse grounds on either side of the present building, giving the statehouse commission power to use any dwellings that might be on the property for an executive mansion. This bill received a very considerable criticism by the newspapers of the state, and it came to be known in popular discussion as the bill to provide an executive mansion for the governor, and it was thought to be largely, at least in the interest of the present governor that the bill was passed. Because this impression was incorrect and because of the extent of the criticisms referred to, as well as for some other reasons, it was thought best by the statehouse commission not to proceed to take action under the bill, but to wait until the next legislature, in order that they might give the matter such further consideration as its importance demands.

It is the general opinion that it is necessary to the proper appearance of the statehouse that more land should be acquired on either side of it. It is a large building and should have a proper setting. The cost would not be serious, and the attractiveness of the building, which is of interest to every Jerseyman, would be greatly enhanced. This is an important question and one entirely apart from an executive mansion.

Concerning the executive mansion, I think this may be said: It is brought to the attention of the legislature because of the opinion I hold that the time has

come when the state should provide a suitable residence for its governor. A number of states do this already, and I think the citizens of this state are willing to dignify the office to this extent. It has not been the custom of former governors, with few exceptions, to live in Trenton during the session of the legislature and at other times. They have come to the statehouse in the morning and gone away in the afternoon or evening as their work was finished or about finished. Citizens from every part of the state have their interviews with him in his office or on his way to or from the train, and his habit of life has of necessity been lacking in comfort and dignity. It is desirable also that the governor should have a home where he may entertain visitors from abroad as well as to have a suitable gathering place for important occasions in the current life of the state. If the state were poor, the question of expense might be raised, but the state is rich. The present salary paid the governor is generous, I think sufficient for his needs living in an executive mansion provided by the state.

I suggest that the two questions be considered separately. One can be stated as the extension of the statehouse grounds, in conformity with the bill of last winter, but without any provision for an executive mansion, the other to provide for the purchase or erection of an executive mansion either on the statehouse grounds or elsewhere, as may be thought best by those to whom the work shall be entrusted, so that if the legislature should conclude that it is not advisable to provide the mansion referred to they may at least provide for an extension of the grounds, a matter which has been received with very general favor throughout the state.

Changes in Judicial System.

The last legislature passed certain amendments to the constitution which provide for certain changes in our judicial system. The overcrowded condition of the courts emphasizes the urgent need of the final adoption of these amendments, which, it is expected, will give the relief desired. I urge the importance of prompt and favorable action by the present legislature upon these amendments and the providing of the necessary machinery to carry them into effect in case the people should ratify them at the polls.

Relation of New Jersey to the Trust Question.

There has been so much discussion of late on the subject of trusts, and New Jersey is so largely interested in the matter by reason of the large number of corporations organized under her laws, that I deem it advisable to refer to it. The relations of our state to the interests involved are so intimate and the public mind has from many points of view been so misled that I think a frank discussion of the position of New Jersey to the general question is desirable at this time, and I have left for the close of my message what I have to say on this question. It is not because I think it last in importance.

Revenue From Corporations.

In the past ten years the corporations organized under our beneficent laws have paid the state the large sum of \$18,000,000, and for the last three years the payments have averaged \$2,227,340. These corporations represent every conceivable industry. Their capitalization is many billions, and the number of stockholders are hundreds of thousands if not millions. We have taken their money and sold them the charters under which they do their business. We continue to take their money each year in the shape of taxes, for which we give them the continued protection of our laws. The state has its obligation to these stockholders. Let us live up to

them frankly and manfully and not be ashamed of being honest. Some carping critic who misreads my words will say that there is something of more value to the state than money. That is what I am trying to make clear. There is honesty and high purpose and the courage of conviction, hidden, alas, at times, but it exists. The courage to stand firmly on principle and do right, whether it is for the private individual, the corporation or the state. Do not let us be disturbed by the clamor of the demagogue or the speeches of those who in these days of magnificent and unexampled prosperity needlessly alarm the people as to the power of the nation to deal adequately with its own, but let us patiently and constantly do our duty first to the people of the state and then to those who have sought the protection of the state as that duty shall be made clear.

Bonds of Indemnity. I call your attention to the advisability of passing a law requiring litigants who seek to enforce corporations or others in the state from carrying out plans adopted by them to give a bond of indemnity to the party attacked in such sum as the chancellor shall deem proper in case it be finally determined that the applicant for the injunction was not entitled to the writ. I am informed such a law exists in New York state. The matter is important, and I hope the legislature will take such action as in its judgment it may deem wise.

I shall be glad to extend any assistance of my command in the discharge of your legislative duties and hope for cordial relations between the executive and legislative departments in our joint labors for the state.

FRANKLIN MURPHY.

Fleety and Straight Hair.

To make the hair simply fluffy, without curling it, moisten it with a preparation of alcohol or rectified spirits of wine, two ounces; cologne, one ounce; bicarbonate of soda, one-half ounce; rosewater, four ounces. For the maid whose hair will curl when she doesn't want it to there is a remedy, fortunately. It calls for two ounces of bay rum, one-half ounce of sweet oil and a few drops of essence of violet. Put this on the hair and brush thoroughly.

have grown to large ones and those already large have grown larger. As their capital has increased competition has become more vigorous until in many instances it has become destructive to profits. The owners of a business will not long conduct it without a return on the capital invested any more than a mechanic will long continue to work without his wage. In casting about for a remedy combination was devised to replace destructive competition. It is a business plan evolved by the necessities of the case to accommodate the conduct of business to the changed conditions of the present time. Combination means a larger concern, but it does not necessarily mean a monopoly. As a matter of experience it is found that when it approaches monopoly new capital is found for new establishments, and competition again appears. Opportunities for profit are not long neglected. Our people are too enterprising to allow monopolies to exist. It should be remembered also that the last census shows that less than 10 per cent of the factory labor of the country is employed by the so called trusts and that less than 14 per cent of our manufactured output is made by them; and the large number of these concerns that have appeared, flourished their brief day and then disappeared forever, should not be forgotten.

No Cause For Alarm.

As a matter of fact, the country has no more occasion for alarm than the Arab has for an Irit or we have for the care of our childhood. And was the situation really threatening I still would have supreme faith in the ability of the people of the country to protect themselves in any emergency that may arise. The nation was born in a war for human rights. It has stood the strain of the greatest civil war in history fought for human rights. It has given its treasure and its blood without reward to aid its helpless and oppressed neighbor for human rights. It stands today resplendent in the morning of its existence, the envy and hope of the world. Can such a people or the rights of such a people be in danger from corporations, however powerful, organized under and amenable to its own laws? Such a danger is impossible. The danger is not to the people from the greed of corporate power asserting itself unwisely, but to the corporations themselves.

Because of this alleged danger it has become the fashion of the day to assail corporations on general principles, and the public man who is bold enough to say a word in their favor runs the risk of bitter criticism as to his motive, as if it were a crime to be a stockholder and immoral to be the friend of a stockholder. It is time the air should be cleared. The corporations have their rights as the individuals have theirs. We undertake here in New Jersey to protect them in their rights.

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